The Lexical and Contextual Meaning in Fajar Sadboy's Quotes

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Abstract

The goal of this study is to analyze the lexical and contextual significance of Fajar Sadboy's quotes. Researchers employed qualitative methods to carry out this study. Fajar Sadboy's utterances, obtained from web pages, served as the research's data source. Fajar Sadboy's quotes, which have lexical and contextual interpretations, serve as the study's primary source of data. This study used observation, lexical analysis, and contextual interpretation to collect the data. Fajar Sadboy's quotes were found online and recorded after being found, as well as their lexical and contextual meanings. The data is then examined using the meaning study. There are lexical meanings and contextual meanings based on the analysis of the quotes from Fajar Sadboy that was done for the research. Lexical meanings are dictionary translations of Indonesian and English words. The situation described in the quotes from Fajar Sadboy serves as the contextual meanings

Keywords: *contextual meaning; fajar sadboy's quotes; lexical meaning; semantics*

Introduction

Language is frequently referred to as a tool for communication. That is unavoidable. However, language is a crucial instrument for human thought. Language is used by people to express their thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings. In other words, language is also the initial source of knowledge and understanding for humans because it serves as a symbol of understanding and enables individuals to comprehend the world around them. Language also serves as a proof that people are intelligent and have knowledge of the world. In addition, language is a sound tool with meaning that is used by human communities to interact, according to Kridalaksana (cited in Sinambela et al. 2022).   This is consistent with the viewpoint (Ramadan & Mulyat, 2020; Ramadhanti, 2015) that language is directly tied to the

circumstances surrounding the user and that the meaning of utterances is intimately related to who is the speaker, where, what, when, and how. It is also claimed that language serves as a medium to express ideas from the heart. This was also made clear by Uyun (2021), who claimed that it is now widely acknowledged that language is a powerful tool for communicating ideas, emotions, and knowledge in interpersonal interactions. Language is an essential human communication system that is used in both written and spoken form, according to (AD et al., 2019; Nugraha et al., 2015).

The spoken and written languages are the two categories of language. Language acquired through human speech is referred to as spoken language. Speaking, lectures, presentations, and other commonplace spoken language activities are examples (Beta et al., 2019). Each word has a purpose and a meaning in every language. As a result of the fact that language is merely a tool for meaning transmission (Sutedi 2003, cited in Ningsih et al. 2022). In life, it plays a crucial function. Language serves as a sign or form for utterances with clear meanings in the context of communication (Dwi, 2013:16). As stated by Ardina and Sa'dijah (2016) and Yerizon et al. (2017), meaningful communication cannot occur without clear and meaningful language. Language symbols are used by a person to express concepts and ideas in their expressions. The agreement of the language users so that they can mutually understand the intended meaning is the content of the form or symbol of the language. In other words, various meanings can be obtained through language. In every language has meaning and significance. Effective communication can be achieved if there is the same meaning between the communicator and the communicant for the message conveyed (Nupus & Parmiti, 2017; Nuryanto et al., 2018).

According to its etymology, the term "semantics" derives from the Greek "sema" (noun), which denotes a mark or symbol, or from the verb "semaino," which denotes marking or symbolizing. It is a phrase that linguists use to describe the branch of linguistics that studies meaning. The study of word meaning and the relationship between signs or symbols is done through the science known as semantics (Parwati, 2018; Zulfahita et al., 2019). Language-specific indicators are the signs or symbols being discussed here. Suhartatik (2019) asserts that semantics is a subfield of linguistics that makes use of linguistic theory to investigate the meaning of words, their origins, their evolution, and the factors that influence meaning changes as language develops. Terminologically essentially, semantics is the area of linguistics that studies the meaning or significance. Semantics, in the terms of Kridalaksana, is the system or examination of meaning and significance in a language or language in general. Semantics is defined as: 1) a component of language structure that connects to the meaning of expressions and also to the structure of the meaning of a speech; and 2) a system or investigation of meaning and interpretation in a language. Alternatively, Tarigan (1985:2) demonstrates how semantics in a limited sense can be understood as examining the connection

between a symbol and the object to which it is applied. Aminuddin (2003) defined semantics as the study of meaning. The meaning of the term confounds words and terms, claim Ramadan and Mulyat (2020).

The three categories of semantics are lexical, grammatical, and contextual (Chaer, 1990). This viewpoint is in agreement with Lyons (1981, cited in Sinambela et al. 2022) who categorizes semantics into lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, and contextual meaning. The types of meaning are separated into lexical and contextual meanings, say Zulfahita et al. (2019), which are the two main categories. Here is the presentation:

Lexical is an adjective that is formed from a noun that means "lexicon" (word city, vocabulary). The definition of "lexical meaning" according to Pateda in Sinambela et al. 2022 is the meaning of a lexeme when it is used by itself in its basic form or derived lexeme, or the meaning that we find for it in the dictionary. Basic language symbols have no grammatical connotations or relationships with other words, thus this is what they imply (Nisak et al. 2020). In plain terms, it is the meaning that is inherent in or present in a phrase even when there is no context. For instance, the definition of the term "horse" according to the dictionary is "a kind of four-legged animal used for riding." It can be inferred from the judgments of these professionals that the lexical meaning is the true meaning. This indicates that it has no further goals or purposes; instead, what it is and what it implies are consistent with what people hear and say.

One of the many different sorts of word meanings is contextual meaning. According to Verhaar (1978, cited in Widyani et al. 2022) contextual meaning is connected to the usage of figurative language or can be seen as a branch of semantic research that examines the meaning of utterances in relation to their situational context. In other words, the initial meaning—the use of a word (or a word combination) in the context of a certain sentence—is contained in contextual meaning. The second is the meaning of the entire statement (or speech) in the context of a specific circumstance. Or, to put it another way, the meaning that is derived from the usage context.

The fact that meaning becomes an integral part of semantics and is constantly tied to everything we say, regardless of how broad the notion of meaning itself may be, needs to be noted. The appearance of a boy from Gorontalo surprised social media recently. He goes by the moniker Fajar Sadboy and is a fairly well-known individual. He is actually just a typical teenage boy with a love interest. But regrettably, there was no happy ending to the romance. He verbally communicated his feelings. He has captivated the interest of the Indonesian people in a special way with his pearls of wisdom (quotes), the majority of which are about his sadness and disappointment with his ex-girlfriend. Despite the fact that they are only words, it is usual for people to wonder what these sayings signify after hearing or reading them. The wisdom of Fajar Sadboy's quotes, which were also courteous to hear, affected many Indonesian internet users. This can be used to educate readers from print media as well as social media, such as Facebook and Instagram, and websites that

readers can access from anywhere and at any time (Aprilia 2022). Quotes are frequently employed to provide messages to readers or listeners in the form of advise, with the intention that the recipient will comprehend the message contained in the quotes and subsequently implement the advice in his life to become a person of character (Amran et al., 2019; Wandasari, 2017).

This study is conduct to make it simpler to comprehend the meaning of the quotes Fajar Sadboy uses to motivate his readers. It also aims to ensure that the values Fajar Sadboy conveys to his audience are well welcomed and understood by everybody without any confusion. The study research question in this area is "What are the lexical meanings and contextual meanings contained in the quotes of Fajar Sadboy?" based on the background described above. In order to describe the lexical meaning and context of Fajar Sadboy's quotes, this study will do both.

Method

This research methodology combines content analysis methods with a qualitative, descriptive approach. In a qualitative approach, processes are used to generate descriptive data in language communities, either as written or spoken data (Djajasudarma 2006). This is accomplished by thoroughly examining the data collected from written sources in online news articles. The analysis provides a precise picture of Fajar Sadboy's quotes' meaning. The data used in this research is found in the lexical and contextual meanings of Fajar Sadboy's quotes. The method of research employed is a qualitative descriptive method. Bagdan and Taylor define qualitative research as study that generates descriptive data, such as from people's written or spoken words or observed behavior (in Moleong, 2002: 31).. In the data analysis stage, the writer uses the contextual analysis method. According to Rahardi (2005), contextual analysis methods are methods of analysis that are applied to data by basing, calculating, and linking the identities of existing contexts. The contextual analysis method is used to describe the lexical and contextual meanings of Fajar Sadboy's quotes.

Findings and Discussion

A. Quotes' Fajar Sadboy

Researchers have collected some of Fajar Sadboy's quotes obtained from online pages. The following is a list of some interesting Fajar Sadboy's quotes to analyze:

1. *Cewek itu seperti korek gas, kalau bukan hilang, ya diambil teman.*
2. *Di luar sana banyak yang cantik, tapi banting harga di aplikasi.*
3. *Percuma cantik kalau bibirnya kayak SCTV satu untuk semua.*
4. *Hubungan LDR itu ibarat hotspot dan wifi, kalau dekat dia tersambung, jauh dia akan mencari perangkat lain.*
5. *Perjuangan saya kalah oleh lelaki glowing, sedangkan saya lelaki smoking.*
6. *Orang berjuang akan kalah dengan yang beruang.*

7. *Cinta memang buta, namun cinta bisa membedakan mana orang yang punya kendaraan.*
8. *Kalau HP saya nggak lowbat, saya akan foto dia pegangan tangan sama selingkuhannya.*
9. *Sakit boleh, bodoh jangan.*
10. *Hubungan perasaan adalah dua hal yang saling memberi, bukan pengemis untuk dicintai.*

B. **Lexical and Contextual Meaning Analysis**

The researcher will analyze the quotes above in two stages. The first stage is an analysis of the lexical meaning of Fajar Sadboy's quotes, then proceed with the second stage, namely an analysis of the contextual meaning of Fajar Sadboy's quotes. The presentation of the results of the analysis is carried out by presenting a typical verbal description with words.

1. *Cewek itu seperti korek gas, kalau bukan hilang, ya diambil teman*

From the quotes above, there are several words that need to be explained. It means that it will start by analyzing the lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is the actual meaning or meaning contained in the dictionary. As for some of the words that will be searched for lexical meaning according to the quotes above are: *korek gas, hilang, ambil*. Based on KBBI, the word "*korek gas*" has a meaning which means a tool to start a fire; lighter. Then the word "*hilang*" means no more, vanished, invisible. While the word "*ambil*" means to hold and then carry, lift, and so on. Fajar Sadboy likened women to *korek gas*. Here, we will position women as *korek gas* (lighters). In everyday life, lighters are closely related to cigarettes. This is in accordance with the meaning of the word "*korek gas*" itself to start a fire. So a gas lighter is needed to light a cigarette. However, as it is known that the size of a gas lighter is small and people have a habit of "forgetting and being careless", the chance of losing this object is large. Meanwhile, usually someone smokes by hanging out with other people. Under these conditions it is very possible for one person to borrow a gas lighter from another. In this "*pinjam*" action, the "*ambil*" action takes place, namely holding and carrying a gas lighter. It is a normal event in a hangout. That is an analysis of the lexical meaning of Fajar Sadboy's quotes. While the contextual meaning is the meaning that corresponds to the situation of Fajar Sadboy. Many people already know that Fajar Sadboy has an unfortunate love story. His ex-girlfriend named Aya is known to have an affair with his friend. So the situation expressed in these quotes is that Fajar wants to show that in a love relationship, if one of them ends the relationship, then there are only

two valid reasons, including being lost (leaving) or being taken by a friend (cheating).

2. ***Di luar sana banyak yang cantik, tapi banting harga di aplikasi***

   In the lexical analysis of these quotes, it is necessary to pay attention to the following words: *luar, cantik, banting harga, aplikasi*. Based on the dictionary, the word "*liar*" means areas, places, and so on that are not part of something itself. Furthermore, the word *"cantik"* can be interpreted as beautiful about the face, women's faces, or likes to act to attract the attention of men. The word "*banting harga*" is an expression that can be interpreted as lowering the price as much as possible; selling at a very low price. While "" is a computer program or software designed to do a particular task. So it can be concluded that these quotes contain satire on women who only rely on physical beauty. It would be a waste if they only relied on beauty but not pride. So that we can analyze the meaning based on the context, namely Fajar made the reader aware that if you break up, you don't need to worry because there are still many beautiful women. As the saying goes, one die one thousand grows. Fajar wants to emphasize that beauty is not the main thing. Physical beauty will be of no value if that beauty is used in the wrong way in today's era where promiscuity is everywhere. It can be found because of the proliferation of applications that provide these services, and maybe because their needs are willing to be paid cheaply which is not comparable to their own price.

3. ***Percuma cantik kalau bibirnya kayak SCTV satu untuk semua***

   The analysis of the lexical meaning of these quotes is the word "SCTV". Fajar likens a beautiful girl to "SCTV". Therefore, first of all, the writers will analyze the lexical meaning of the word to find out and understand further why Fajar Sadboy uses such an analogy. So, based on the search for the meaning of the word, SCTV (abbreviation of Surya Citra Televisi) is a national private television network in Indonesia. It is known that SCTV has its trademark slogan that distinguishes it from other television networks. It is *Satu untuk Semua*. From this, it can be concluded that SCTV is a television network. But SCTV is enjoyed, watched, by many people. It implies that SCTV is dedicated to all people from all walks of life, without exception. That means SCTV is not loyal because it is dedicated to everyone. From here, we can observe the contextual meaning of the meaning of the situation above. Aya, Fajar's ex-girlfriend is a beautiful girl. But she has betrayed Fajar. She had an affair with another boy. It means she is unfaithful. A classy girl is a loyal girl, a girl who doesn't cheat. Cheating is a big betrayal in a romantic relationship. So Fajar gives Aya's parable like SCTV to express how low she is because more than one boy enjoys (having a relationship).

4. ***Hubungan LDR itu ibarat hotspot dan wifi, kalau dekat dia tersambung, jauh dia akan mencari perangkat lain***

This quotes have lexical and contextual meanings. The lexical meaning is the meaning found in the dictionary, the meaning that the word actually has. "*hubungan*" has the meaning of bond, affinity (family, friendship, and so on). "LDR" is (stands for Long Distance Relationship) occurs when opportunities for direct communication are limited due to the distance that is far apart. "Hotspot" is a term for an area where people or users can access the internet network, as long as they use a PC, laptop or other device with the WiFi "Wireless Fidelity" feature so they can access the internet without wired media. A feature known as "WiFi" enables computers, smartphones, or other devices to access the internet or interact wirelessly within a specific region. So it can be concluded that to be able to access the internet, two things are needed, namely hotspots or WiFi. However, both of these methods each have weaknesses, namely depending on the distance. So they will connect devices that have a short distance to them. So, the contextual meaning contained in Fajar Sadboy's words is that Aya is cheating on Fajar's back because she is not always close to him. As we know that humans are never satisfied. The same may be true for Aya, who wants the happiness of another boy. So when Aya is away from Fajar, it is an opportunity for her to find another boy.

5. ***Perjuangan saya kalah oleh lelaki glowing, sedangkan saya lelaki smoking***

The first analysis of lexical meaning is that "*perjuangan*" means an effort full of difficulties and dangers. "*kalah*" is to lose or lose by not winning. According to the English dictionary, "glowing" means shining and radiant. While "smoking" means an activity of fumigation which refers to smoking. As it is known that "smoking" has a bad impact on health, especially lung health problems, while "glowing" refers to facial health because it results from good facial care. From this, of course, you can see which ones are good and which are bad. Furthermore, according to the context, this quotes have the meaning of Fajar Sadboy expressing his sarcasm and disappointment because his ex-girlfriend prefers someone else. Fajar said that his struggle to make Aya (his ex-girlfriend) happy while in a relationship, was easily defeated by other boy. Struggle is related to time and effort, while "glowing" is more related to the physical. So here Fajar feels unfair because his ex-girlfriend doesn't appreciate the struggle he has done for her.

6. ***Orang berjuang akan kalah dengan yang beruang***

This quote has a meaning that is not much the same as the previous quote which states that "*Perjuangan saya kalah oleh lelaki glowing, sedangkan saya lelaki smoking.*" It both talks about struggle. However, let's analyze the lexical meaning of these quotes. First, we will start with

the lexical meaning of the word "*berjuang*" is to fight over something by competing with one's strength; trying my hardest about something. Then the lexical meaning of the word "*beruang*" is having money; rich, people who can enjoy such expensive food. While the contextual meaning is to observe according to the situation. It means people who struggle are symbolized as Fajar, while people who bear are symbolized as other people who win Aya's heart (Fajr's ex-girlfriend). Talk about struggles, everyone has a struggle for their life. In real life, there is a saying that money is not everything, but the fact is that everything requires money. So if you observe Fajar's situation, it can be concluded that it was Fajar's way of showing his disappointment with Aya (his ex-girlfriend) who chose someone else. Maybe for Aya, that person is better than Fajar in terms of material things, but everyone also wants their struggle to be appreciated. Certainly not by having an affair.

7. ***Cinta memang buta, namun cinta bisa membedakan mana orang yang punya kendaraan***

   Analysis of the lexical meaning of this quote is to interpret the meaning of the word based on the meaning in the dictionary. Here the writers will look for the lexical meaning of the word: *cinta, buta, kendaraan*. According to the dictionary, "*cinta*" means passionate affection between a man and a woman. "*buta*" means unable to see due to damage to the eyes; blind. It can also be interpreted as not knowing (understanding) anything about something. "*kendaraan*" is something that is used to be driven or ridden (such as cars, motorbikes). So "*cinta itu buta*" means that the feeling of liking or attraction to the opposite sex doesn't see anything or so. Meanwhile, judging from the situation, these quotes have a contextual meaning which means that Fajar wants to show the reader that love is indeed blind because the feelings between a woman and a man who are bound to each other cannot be seen with the naked eye. But love is not completely blind, because love also looks at the physical and material. For example, women definitely prefer men who drive cars than those who only drive motorbikes. Because love and women are the definition of realistic.

8. ***Kalau HP saya nggak lowbat, saya akan foto dia pegangan tangan sama selingkuhannya***

   The quote above consists of words that are easy to understand. Even so, it is necessary to do an analysis of lexical and contextual meanings to find out the true meaning and the meaning that Fajar wants to express according to the situation he is facing. Therefore, let's first analyze the lexical meaning of the above quotes. The words that we want to find the lexical meaning of are HP, LowBat, *foto*, and *selingkuh*. "HP" (handphone) is an electronic telecommunication device that has the same basic

capabilities as a conventional fixed-line telephone, but can be carried anywhere (portable or mobile) and does not need to be connected to the telephone network using a cable (wireless communication). Furthermore, "Lowbat" (Low Battery) is an explanation indicating that the HP battery is lacking or weak. This term is often used by someone who runs out of battery when using gadgets and other objects that use batteries. Finally, "*foto*" means portrait; description; shadow; reflection. "*selingkuh*" has the meaning of hiding something for one's own interests; not frank; dishonest. Meanwhile, an affair means someone who is cheated on. It can be concluded that a person can use his cellphone if he has enough battery to activate it or use it properly. In addition, photos are objects that can be used as accurate evidence. As people say that one picture is more meaningful than a thousand words. Therefore one photo is believed to be used as valid evidence. So, from this situation, the quotes have a contextual meaning. It explains the incident where Aya, Fajar's ex-girlfriend was found out by Fajar having an affair with his own friend. Dawn saw them hand in hand. That's clearly an affair, because if they only have status as friends then it's not a normal act done between friends. In this situation, Fajar wanted to capture this moment as proof of an affair. Because if Fajar said that Aya had cheated on him without any proof, that would be tantamount to slander, and women have a thousand reasons to avoid it. From this it can be concluded that Fajar teaches readers to be smart in acting.

9. **Sakit boleh, bodoh jangan**

   This quote is related to the quote above. It will be explained by the researchers. To find out, we first need an explanation of the lexical meaning contained in these quote. There are several words in these quote that need to be discussed, namely the words "*sakit*" and "*bodoh*". "*sakit*" means discomfort in the body or part of the body due to suffering from something (fever, stomach ache, etc.). "*bodoh*" means not quick to understand; not easy to know; unable to work and so on. Here it can be concluded that Fajar gives a different position between "*sakit*" and "*bodoh*" to consider, that sickness is a normal condition that occurs in humans. While stupid is something that is prohibited or not allowed. This is supported by the fact that education exists so that people do not experience ignorance. It means that the contextual meaning that can be obtained is that Fajar wants to show that he is sick, precisely his feelings are hurt, because he has been betrayed. Worse, it was all captured by his own two eyes. Fajar loves Aya, but Aya's affair is not acceptable. During this time he wanted to prove that Aya had betrayed him by capturing evidence of the affair. It shows evidence that reason still controls him.

10. **Hubungan perasaan adalah dua hal yang saling memberi, bukan pengemis untuk dicintai**

The above quotes contain lexical and contextual meanings. The lexical meanings that will be discussed are the meanings of the words: *hubungan perasaan, pengemis, dicintai*. The lexical meaning given is based on the meaning taken from the dictionary. The word "*hubungan*" means bond. "*perasaan*" has the meaning of feeling or inner state when facing (feeling) something; inner consideration of something. So the "'*hubungan perasaan*" is a state or bond between one's feelings for something. Furthermore, the word "*memberi*" means to give or share something. The term "*pengemis*" means a beggar. While "*mengemis*" itself means asking humbly and with hope. Being loved is a condition that makes other people devote their attention to us. It can be concluded that in a romantic relationship, mutual feelings (affection) are needed between the two parties, not one or the other. So when it is related to the situation that happened to Fajar Sadboy, the contextual meaning contained is that Fajar was betrayed by Aya. Even though Fajar gave his love to Aya completely, but Aya didn't. Furthermore, Fajar wants to teach readers that we have the right to love. If we don't get reciprocity then don't expect let alone beg (beg for love) to be loved like a beggar.

Conclusion

From some of the lexical meanings and contextual meanings that have been discussed in Fajar Sadboy's quotes, it can be concluded that every word that Fajar Sadboy says contains satire because he feels sad and disappointed because he was betrayed by his ex-girlfriend. On the other hand, the words of Fajar Sadboy's can be a motivation as a way of responding to something and never giving up. These quotes are spoken in polite and easy-to-understand language. However, every word that Fajar Sadboy utters, even though it is simple, always has deep value for his readers.

This research has a deficiency in the study of grammatical meaning. Therefore the researcher hopes that future researchers can complete it in more detail and in depth. The researchers also wants to express suggestions for readers to take lessons from each of the quotes, also used as motivation to live to develop to become a better human being than before, because life is not all about love. So the researchers hope that the Indonesian generation, especially teenagers, are wiser in romance, and don't think that breaking up is the end of everything.

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