



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menguraikan laksikon warna dalam bahasa Karo berdasarkan atribut pembentuk leksikon warna dan (2) menjelaskan penentuan klasifikasi semantis laksikon warna dalam bahasa Karo. Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah kualitatif dengan cara wawancara semuka, catat, rekam, dan tangkap layar serta metode reflektif introspektif untuk melakukan komparasi dengan padan referensial dan pragmatis terhadap data hasil wawancara. Titik pengamatan dilakukan di dua desa budaya, yaitu desa Seberaya dan desa Suka dengan dua orang pembahan yang merupakan tetua adat dari masing-masing desa. Wawancara dilakukan menggunakan *cakap Karo* (bahasa Karo) yang ditranskripsikan secara fonetis dan diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa Indonesia. Data laksikon warna dianalisis berdasarkan teori Berlin dan Kay untuk menemukan leksikon penanda warna dan kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan bentuk leksikal dan gramatikal. Laksikon warna tersebut diklasifikasikan berdasarkan aspek semantis untuk menemukan medan makna laksikon dalam bahasa Karo. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) terdapat 42 leksikon warna yang memenuhi kriteria teori Berlin dan Kay, terbentuk 12 leksikon beratribut bunga, 8 leksikon beratribut tanaman, 5 leksikon beratribut tanah, 8 leksikon beratribut makanan dan buah-buahan, 3 leksikon beratribut hewan, 2 leksikon beratribut api, 3 leksikon beratribut langit, dan 1 leksikon beratribut rambut; dan (2) ditemukan 5 medan makna laksikon warna dasar dalam bahasa Karo, yaitu *megara*, *megersing*, *meratah*, *mbentar*, dan *mbiring* (merah, kuning, hijau, putih, dan hitam).

Kata kunci: semantik, medan makna, atribut warna, leksikon warna



ABSTRACT

This research aims to (1) describe color vocabulary in the Karo language based on the attributes that form the color lexicon and (2) explain the determination of the semantic classification of color vocabulary in the Karo language. The research method used is qualitative by means of face-to-face interviews, notes, recordings and screen captures as well as introspective reflective methods to carry out referential and pragmatic comparisons of the interview data. The observation points were carried out in two cultural villages, namely Seberaya village and Suka village with two leaders who were traditional elders from each village. Interviews were conducted using Karo language (Karo language) which was transcribed phonetically and translated into Indonesian. Color vocabulary data was analyzed based on Berlin and Kay's theory to find a lexicon of color markers and then analyzed based on lexical and grammatical forms. The color vocabulary is classified based on semantic aspects to find the meaning field of vocabulary in the Karo language. The results showed that (1) there were 42 color lexicons that met the criteria of Berlin and Kay's theory, forming 12 lexicons with flower attributes, 8 lexicons with plant attributes, 5 lexicons with soil attributes, 8 lexicons with food and fruit attributes, 3 lexicons with animal attributes, 2 fire attribute lexicon, 3 sky attribute lexicons, and 1 hair attribute lexicon; and (2) 5 meaning fields of basic color vocabulary were found in the Karo language, namely megara, megersing, ratah, mbentar, and mbiring (red, yellow, green, white, and black).

Keywords: semantics, meaning field, color attributes, color lexicon