
Concept of 'Meaning of Words and Terms' in Elementary School learning: A review of literature

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Abstract

Many words are associated with more than one meaning. Words are sometimes "ambiguous", applying to unrelated meanings, but most of the words that occur frequently are "polysemy" because they apply to several related meanings. In a pre-registration design that includes 2 tasks, we test the ability of adults and children aged 4.5 to 7 years to learn 4 new polysemy words or 4 new ambiguous words especially in Indonesian subjects in primary school learning in learning in elementary school. Both children and adults demonstrated the superiority of polysemic learning over ambiguity on each task after exposure, showing better learning of new words with multiple related meanings than new words with unrelated meanings in primary school learning. We concluded that participants were adept at learning polysemy words that varied across multiple dimensions. The current results are consistent with the idea that the ambiguous meanings of a word compete, but that polysemous meanings reinforce each other in primary school learning.

Keywords: *learning, students, elementary school, Meaning of Words and Terms. Indonesia language*

Introduction

Language is a tool of communication and cooperation that is used both in communicating or in interacting. Language is also a means of thinking which is the beginning of humans in acquiring science and technology and understanding them, as a symbol of an understanding. Language has enabled humans to understand the things around them and led him to have knowledge and expertise. Language has an important role in everyday life, especially in the Industrial Age 4.0 towards society 5.0. Indonesian language itself has a role to convey feelings and thoughts perfectly in order to continue to exist in the post-modern era. In that sense, language is a tool to convey something that comes to mind and in various other sectors.

Indonesian formally has four positions, namely as a unified language, national language, state language, and official language. After experiencing further development, Indonesian has succeeded in establishing itself as the language of culture and the language of science. The six positions have different functions, although in practice they may appear together in one event, or only appear in one or two functions. Language has certain functions that are used based on their needs because language can express someone in conveying what they want to convey. In this case, the function of language is very diverse. Language can be used as a tool to communicate, a tool to integrate and adapt socially in the environment and the surrounding situation. Language is a

communication tool used by humans both orally and in writing.

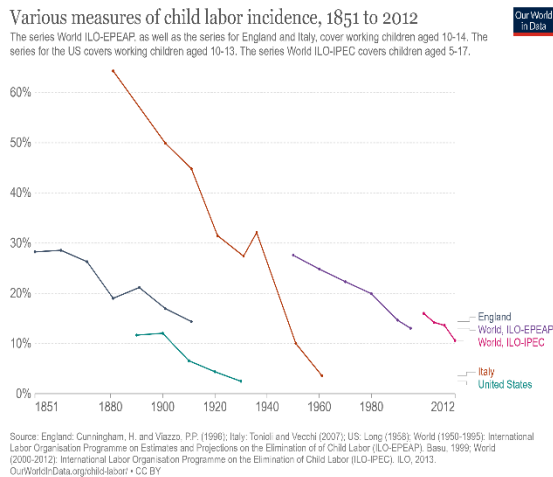


Figure 1. Various measures of child labor incidence.

The figure 1 showed that Historical studies show that child labor was widespread in Europe and North America in the 19th century, but declined very rapidly at the turn of the 20th century. The available historical evidence seems consistent with the fact that industrialization in Western countries initially increased the demand for child labour, but later contributed to its elimination. This visualization shows the share of children in employment for Britain and the United States at the turn of the 20th century. To the US chart, you can add data on trends in rural versus urban child labor: for boys and girls, the incidence of child labor is higher in the rural population. While consistent survey data on child labor in Britain are limited after 1911, some estimates of 20th century labor have emerged. These statistics show the significant impact of the First and Second World Wars on childhood employment. Following the reported surge in employment during the First World War (1914-1918), child labor rates appear to have fallen to around 6-7 per cent of children aged 12-14 years in England and Wales. This would make the rate of reduction of child labor in the UK slightly faster than in the United States. However, with the start of the

Second World War in 1939, the incidence of child labor appears to have shown another spike - by 1944, this had risen again to 15.3 percent of children aged 12-14 years.

The Industrial Era 4.0 towards society 5.0, especially in the era of globalization, there is a transformation of mass change due to the influence of foreign cultures or foreign cultures. Globalization affects all aspects of life, including language itself. The increasingly global language used by all nations is English, whose users are increasing every year and even reaching billions. Therefore, the community, especially the Indonesian people, must be stronger in defending their mother tongue. In the Industry 4.0 era, the identity of the Indonesian language needs to be fostered and socialized by every Indonesian citizen. This is necessary so that the Indonesian language itself is not affected by foreign languages or foreign languages which sometimes have a negative influence both in terms of culture and in terms of language that is not in accordance with the Indonesian nation. Indonesian people should obey the rules that apply in the Indonesian language by paying attention to the situation and conditions of use. Indonesian needs to be placed in the framework of language planning for a more mature and planned one. Indonesian is placed as the puller of the "pull" of knowledge. One of the things that can be realized is planning the Indonesian language in the field of terminology (term formation). Puller according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is defined as towing. Therefore, to make the Indonesian language a source of knowledge, it is necessary to have strength or stability. This role has implications for the realm of education, which not only requires Indonesian as the language of instruction but also as a subject and binds other subjects. The position of the Indonesian language in the era of globalization has challenges for maintaining the Indonesian language in order to maintain its existence. Some Indonesian users underestimate the

Indonesian language. Therefore, maintaining the existence of the Indonesian language is an obligation for the Indonesian people, especially for a student or a party related to educational institutions. The foreign language used in education is actually only an introduction to science itself. That is, the thing that must be pursued is knowledge, not about the language so as not to be influenced by foreign languages, especially English which can have bad consequences if you can't filter it. This is a scientific need.

Literacy rate, 2015

Estimates correspond to the share of the population older than 14 years that is able to read and write.



Source: WDI, CIA World Factbook, & other sources
 OurWorldInData.org/literacy • CC BY
 Note: Specific definitions and measurement methodologies vary across countries and time. See the 'Sources' tab for more details.

Figure 2. Literacy, 2015

The figure 2 showed that Of the world's population over 15 years of age, 86% are literate. This interactive map shows how literacy rates vary between countries around the world. In many countries, more than 95% have basic literacy skills. The literacy skills of a large part of the population are a modern achievement as we show below. But globally, major inequalities remain, especially between sub-Saharan Africa

and the rest of the world. In Burkina Faso, Niger and South Sudan – African countries at the bottom of the list – the literacy rate is still below 30%.

This study answers the following problems: (1) how is the number of developments in international scientific publications in the field of instrumentation from 2020-2022 on Google scholar indexation; (2) how the level of productivity of researchers on the concept of the meaning of words and terms; and (3) how to map the development of international publications in instrumentation research based on keywords. The aims of this study were to determine: (a) the development of the number of national publications on the concept of the meaning of words and terms in Google Scholar from 2020 – 2022; (b) core journals in national publications on the concept of the meaning of words and terms; (c) the productivity of researchers on the concept of the meaning of words and terms; (d) the number of publications based on the collaboration of institutions in national publications on the concept of the meaning of words and terms; (e) development.

Research Method

This study uses research analysis methods that produce data in the form of written or spoken words from people. This research is taken from various books conducted in the library and the author tries to describe a tool of communication and cooperation that is used both in communicating or in interacting.

Result and Discussion

Language in the sense of words and terms which are part of the concept of linguistics that has the identity of a particular area. Identity itself is closely related to an attitude of character. The character is an intelligence in language that includes the ability to sort out various words that are good for use in communicating and interacting in everyday life. Along with the

development of the times and the era of globalization that cannot be dammed, which makes the Indonesian nation affected by these developments. another case with positive influence. In this case, the influence is a negative influence, such as the use of Indonesian language that is neither good nor correct in accordance with the rules that have been applied. The transformation towards linguistic problems is that people prioritize foreign languages, especially English, rather than Indonesian. People think that studying Indonesian is only considered enough when they are in high school because they feel they are able to speak Indonesian properly and correctly. However, in reality there are still many Indonesians who cannot read, stutter in speaking, and find it difficult to use good and correct Indonesian, of course in accordance with linguistic rules. Therefore, do not let when trying to master a foreign language, especially English, which can be said to have many devotees, make you forget Indonesian itself. Improving the function of the Indonesian language as a scientific tool needs to be carried out in line with the development of science and technology. In line with this, improving the quality of Indonesian language teaching in schools needs to be further improved.

The era of globalization is marked by the rapid flow of communication which requires policy makers in the field of language to work harder to further refine and improve all sectors related to language development issues. The existence of the Indonesian language in this global era, the identity of the Indonesian language needs to be fostered and promoted by every Indonesian citizen. This needs to be done so that the Indonesian language is not influenced by foreign cultures that are not in accordance with the culture of the Indonesian nation.

The existence of the Indonesian language can be seen from the use of the Indonesian language to date. Hanin (2012) suggests that in the era of

globalization Indonesian language has been used by 90% of all Indonesian people. Indonesian has also been used in almost all official institutions, such as government, education, trade, transportation, and mass media.

The existence of the Indonesian language is influenced by the consistency of its use and is supported by the language's ability to express new phenomena that are developing. Therefore, the development of Indonesian is highly dependent on the level of success in creating new vocabulary and terms. Indonesian has started to go global because Indonesian has an open and democratic nature (Marsudi, 2008).

The Indonesian nation can maintain the existence of the Indonesian language in various ways. One of them is to use Indonesian in everyday interactions. People should be proud to use Indonesian which can represent their thoughts and feelings. Thus, Indonesian as a national language and national identity can exist. In addition, to maintain the existence of the Indonesian language through educational institutions, namely the existence of Indonesian language education starting from the lower level to the upper level.

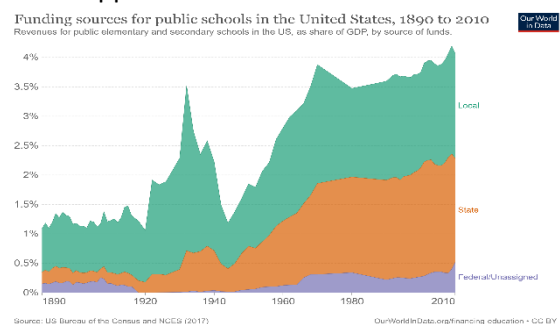


Figure 3. Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools

One form of Indonesian language education, namely Indonesian is placed as one of the core subjects in educational institutions. This is so that Indonesian plays a central role in the world of education as the National Language and State Language.

One of the ways to glorify the Indonesian language is to make Indonesian a source of knowledge. This has been implemented in the 2013 Curriculum. With the implementation of the 2013 Curriculum, Indonesian occupies a position as the language of knowledge. The integrated thematic concept has enabled the Indonesian language to function as an introduction to inter-subject science in educational institutions.

Language has dynamic characteristics, meaning that language is constantly changing. These changes were made as an effort to enrich the treasures and as a form of updating the language itself. The term emerged as a form of modernity that gave rise to new vocabulary and was considered positive to be absorbed in Indonesian. However, before absorbing a word into the KBBI, Pekamus will look at the meaning of the language first.

Netizens- Warganet

The word is one of the words that appears in the modern era. The word was first used when many people have social media and voice their aspirations on social media. The first word that was used was netizen, but as the usage of the word became more common, Pekamus also looked for appropriate terms that could be used in Indonesian.

Boom- Viral

The word boom was previously the choice of everyone in mentioning something that was being discussed in society or on social media. However, these words now have equivalent words that can be used and are in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. The word viral is the equivalent of a term in Indonesian which is similar to the word boom which is an adjective form.

The components of bibliometrics, namely: a) bibliometrics for bibliometricians, are the main domain of bibliometric research and are traditionally used as a research methodology; b) bibliometrics for scientific disciplines (scientific information), considering that researchers work

scientifically oriented, their interest is very strong in their field of specialization and allows for a joint borderland with quantitative research in information retrieval; c) bibliometrics for science policy and management (science policy), is the domain of research evaluation in various research topics. Bibliometric analysis is a study of bibliographic analysis of scientific activities, which is based on the assumption that a researcher carries out his research and must communicate the results to colleagues. This will provide progress and development of knowledge if researchers carry out joint activities to examine specific research topics. In research, of course, requires information from the results of previous scientific works that have also been carried out by colleagues. In the classical input-output model to explain the process of scientific research, publications are recommended to present the output of knowledge. Almost all publications in the form of scientific articles and monographs are known as definitive statements of research results.

VosViewer is a free computer program available to visualize, and explore bibliometric knowledge maps. VOS stands for VosViewer is Visualization of Similarities. The algorithm used in this program is almost the same as Multi Dimensional Scaling (MDS). VosViewer generated clusters are automatically displayed in color on the map. The cluster algorithm operates with a parameter (γ) which can be changed to get more or less clusters. Cluster density and color can be displayed with VosViewer (Leydesdorff & Rafols, 2012). The advantage of VosViewer compared to other analytical applications is that this program uses a text mining function to identify combinations of relevant noun phrases by mapping and an integrated clustering approach to examine cocitation data networks and co-occurrence. Although there are many programs for analyzing text units and matrix similarities, VosViewer's strength lies in its visualization (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The program's interactive

options and functions make it easy to access and explore its network of bibliometric data, such as number of citations or co-occurrence relationships between key terms and concepts.

Conclusion

The existence of the Indonesian language is the identity of the Indonesian nation in the era of globalization, it needs to be fostered and socialized by all Indonesian people. This is necessary so that Indonesia is not influenced by foreign cultures that are not in accordance with the language and culture of the Indonesian nation. The influence of increasingly sophisticated communication styles must be faced by maintaining the identity of the Indonesian nation. This is related to language discipline because Indonesian language discipline will help the Indonesian nation to maintain itself from the negative influences of foreign culture.

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