

## A Semantics Analysis of “Massure” Poetry By Muskamal Bare in City of Bone, South Sulawesi

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### Abstract

The research aims are to find out the concept of semantics constructed in the “Massure” poetry and to find out the meaning of “Massure” poetry by Muskamal Bare in city of Bone, South Sulawesi. In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyzed data. The writer observed the location, interviewed to the author and some people in Bone, South Sulawesi, and used some tools as documentation which relate to the research in Bone, South Sulawesi. “Massure” poetry has a lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning that is the meaning of each word and grammatical meaning that is the meaning of each sentence. So there are differences among lexical and grammatical meaning that contained in “Massure” poetry by Muskamal Bare in Bone, South Sulawesi. “Massure” is the delivery or conveying a story Either it is about the kingdom, hero, natural disasters and etc. In this poetry talking about customs in the kingdom of Bone. Anyone who violates customs as good as he makes all people angry and been a disaster by many people.

**Keywords :** Analysis Poetry, Semantic, Massure, Bone, South Sulawesi.

### 1. Introduction

In study English, there is a linguistics part (phonology, phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics). Not only about study to speak English we must know, but the meaning from what we say we must understand also, and there is a semantic.

Poetry is a work of art that created by someone and almost everyone knows what is poetry but not with the interpretation of it. The purpose of this research to be more aware of the meaning of the poem especially poetry in Bone South Sulawesi. And indirectly we can also provide new knowledge about Bugis poetry and its meaning to the people who knows only poetry in Indonesian language and English course. Because most people don't know about Bugis poetry.

In introducing English Semantics book by Charles W. Kreidler (1998), semantic is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistics semantics is the study of how language organize and express meanings. According to (Hippkiss, 1995) The word semantics is derived from the Greek *semaino*, meaning, to signify or mean. Semantics is part of the larger study of signs,

semiotics. It is the part that deals with words as signs (symbols) and language as a system of signs (words as symbols). Semantics is a study a distinguishing language to the relation of a mental process or symbolism in activities talk (Ency Britanica, 1965).

Semantics can be defined as the science of meaning, that is one of three analysis landscape language phonology, grammatical gender, and semantics (Chaer, 1994: 2). According to (Ferdinan de Saussure, 1966) There are two signs of linguistics that is Components that replaces, who are made of the sounds of a language and Components that are defined or the meaning of the first component. Both components of this is a sign or heraldry, and while the marked or denoted is something that is beyond language, or who customarily called as referent or of reference and it appointed. So the science of semantics is the science that studies the relation between linguistic signs with the things that signs. The science of the meaning or significance. Of which various views of the experts make experts differ with respect to get to decode semantics.

In english poem is poetry tightly with poet and poem. About poet, coulter

said in (Tarigan 1986:4 ) explained that the word poet is derived from greek Which means make or create. In the greek language itself, said poet mean people who create through imagination is one who nearly resembling a very love to god . A holy man, who at once was a philosopher, statesman, teachers, one who can guess the truth hidden.

In very simple terms, the stem a body of poetry formed from several institutions, this is the word, larik, verse, the sound of, and meaning .The fifth this element affect each other the unity of a poem .Briefly can be described as follows .

A word is a main element is the establishment of a poem, The election word (diction) proper very decisive elements of another unity and integrity, the words chosen made into a larik.

Larik or rows have different understanding with sentences in prose. Larik might include one word, can phrase, can also as a sentence.In old poems, number of words in a larik usually four, but at new poetry no limits

Verseis a collection of larik composed harmonious, This is on the verse there are usually unity meaning. In old poems the number of verse usually four , but in the new poetry is not restricted

The sound formed by rhyme and rhythm. Rhyme is is noise generated by the letters or words within larik and verse. While the rhythm is the high low, short length, soft and hard the sound of utterance.The emergence of signs of rhythm caused by looping the sound of respectively and varies for example due to the rhyme looping word, looping the verse. Word pressures that alternately hard the weak because the properties of a consonant and vocal or long in short word.Of here can be understood that rhyme in the form of rhythm is one of the constituents, but the rhythm not only formed by rhyme Both rhyme or rhythm is to create musikalisation effects in poetry, who making poetry be beautiful and good hearing even without drafted into song.

Meaning is the element of the purpose of the election said, the formation of larik and verse. Meaning can be the content and a message from the poem.Through the

meaning of this is a mission writer of poems delivered.

### 1.1 Structure of Poetry

The inner structure of poetry (the nature of poetry), Covering things as follows :

1. The theme/ meaning, media poetry is the language.
2. Sense (feeling), is the attitude of poet of the main issues on which there is in his poetry .
3. Tone, that is the attitude of a poet to readers.
4. Purpose, Aware or not, there was some purpose that propels poet create a poem.The purpose to find the before poet, create a poem and be found in his poem.

The physical structure poetry (A method of poetry), Is instrumentalities used by the poets to reveal the true nature of poetry.The physical structure poetry include things as follows :

1. Typography , is a form of poetry is not full of words, the edge of straight ahead, the line, until the poem is not always starting with capital letters and ended with a sign of a point.These things very decisive purport to poetry.
2. Diction, namely the selection of words carried out by the poets in his poem. Because poetry is the form of a literary work a little words can express a lot of things, hence his words had to be chosen.The selection of words in a poem closely related to the signification, the alignment of the the sound, and the order of words.
3. Imaji, namely word or arrangement of the words that can reveal sensory experience, like a vision, hearing, and feeling.Imaji can be divided into three namely imaji sound (auditif) imaji vision (visual) and imaji raba or touch (imaji taktil).
4. Concrete word, That is a word that can be captured by the sense that allows the emergence of imaji.
5. Figurative language, which is the berkias language who can switch on and improve the effects and raises certain.

6. Versifikasi, which is related to rhyme, rhythm, and metrum. Rhyme is the sound of the equation on the poetry, both in the beginning, the middle, and the end of the poem.

### 1.2 Kinds of Poetry

There are various kinds of poetry written by literati of Indonesia. A literary work does not have an autonomous, In understanding the meaning of a literary work, we referring to a number of things closely linked to the poem. Actually, There's a lot of mess of poetry, the poet expressed his inspiration and how to interpretation the meaning easily. So easy to classify, including kinds of poetry do we invent.

(Hudson, 1959: 96) spoke of poetry subjective and poetry objectively. (Cleant Brooks, 1979: 335-356) called the narrative poetry and descriptive poetry. (David Daiches, 1948: 145) called the physical poetry, a platonist, and metaphysical. (X.j. Kennedy, 1971: 116-226) designate a concrete poems and ballads. In a collection of poetry rendra, we know these titles: ballads, romansa, the stanza, serenada, and so on. There are also parable or allegory. While the term ode, hymns, poetry room, and poetry auditorium also often we used to see.

### 1. Old poetry

Old poetry is poetry that has not been influenced by west poetry. Old poems tended to bound by the line, the verse, and syllables which is so give it shape. Old poems most without the one who created clear (anonymous). Old poems most without the one who created clear (anonymous).

- a. Mantra  
Mantra is including the oldest poetry in Indonesia. Usually mantra spoken by a particular person (pawang) believed by the community to a significant event. As expel a wild beast, counteracting rain and others. Mantra who expects due to have the power said after reading. Words were considered to have supernatural powers. In recitation emphasized certain rhyme to enter the performance of mystical heard as if the world.
- b. Bidal  
Bidal is a proverb the meaning of

which is to be used to smooth the listener not to offend. For instance, like counting the stars in the sky, like lamp out of oil.

- c. Rhyme  
Rhyme in the regions, Ende-Ende in Batak Mandailing language, Sisindiran in a Sundanese language, Parikan in Javanese language.
- d. Seloka  
Derived from India Sanskrit consisting of four lines. First and second lines is a sampiran, third and fourth is a content, rhythm a pattern a a.
- e. Gurindam  
Gurindam is derived from Tamil Indian poetry. Gurindam consisting of two lines that have cause and effect relationship. The contents of advice or precept. The end of rhyme have a pattern a a.
- f. Talibun  
Talibun is poetry that nearly resembling that rhyme. but the number line more than four and always fulfilled, for example 6, 8, 10, 12 and so on. Sampiran was found in half the temple of the beginning.

### 2. New Poetry

New poetry is a literary work born after old poems, this poem born in conjunction with contemporary poetry, not bound by rules in poetry. The characteristics of new poetry is its shape neat, symmetrical, have a rhyme the end of regular, Many used the pattern of rhyme and verse though there are the other pattern, consists of two words (mostly): 4-5 syllables.

- a. Balada  
Ballads is poetry contains the story. This type of ballads consisting of 3 of the verse, each with 8 larik with a rhyme scheme a-b-a-b-b-c-c-Then a rhyme scheme turned into a-b-a-b-b-c-b-c. Last larik in the first of verse used as refren in next verse.
- b. Himne  
Himne is an inviolable poetry to the lord, homeland, or a hero. the characteristics is a song of praise to respecting of a god, the lord, a hero, motherland, or almamater. Right now, definition of himne to grow. Hymne be in-

- terpreted as a poem that sung, contains praise for something that is venerated (teachers, a hero, a deity, a lord).
- c. Ode  
Ode to the poetry of flattery is meritorious. The tone and style very strict (pitched graceful, discuss something noble, is flattering good against certain private or public event .
- d. Epigram  
Epigram is poetry that contains being guided by / the teaching of life. Epigram originates from Greece language which means teaching epigramma element, didactic, counsel bringing towards the truth to be used as guidelines, ikhtibar; existing an example.
- e. Romansa  
Romansa is a poem that contains such a feeling of love. Derived from the French language romantique which means the beauty of feeling, the problem of affection, the desire of revenge, and romantic love.
- f. Elegi  
Elegy is a poem that contains sorrow and grief. Contains rhymes or song sorrow or place of despair because the sad or miss, especially because of death and the departure of a person.
- g. Satire  
is a poem that contains insinuation / criticism. Derived from Latin Satira which means insinuation; censure sharp against something phenomena; dissatisfied liver one category (upward leader who pretended, rasuah, zalim etc).
- h. Soneta  
Soneta derived from a sonneto (Italian) the change of sono word that meaningless sounds. So, soneta is a voiced poetry. In Indonesia, a sonnet entrance of the land of the Netherlands introduced by Muhammad Yamin and Rustam Effendi, and this is why they regarded as pioneer of a sonnet Indonesia.

### 1.3 Massure' poetry

Taddampengenga maraja.  
Iye tabe .....tebe .....tebe.

Taddampengenga rilangkana tudangetta.  
Ritudange Jajaretta.  
Kulakke-lakkekangi paseng.  
Rampe Seuwae Riwanuanna Bone.  
Tania upomabusung.  
Kusorong ri palelima.  
Salama sumange bennang pati.  
Torilolangeng talingkena labela.  
Makkedai lamengrirana.  
Engka gare anan pattola.

Anakkarung mpulaweng palilina Bone.  
Riramperilaleng lipu.  
Lettu lao risaliweng panuwa..  
Napounga - unga timuiya bela ana patta-  
la .  
Nauji sia pakkita.  
Ana sipajajiang nagiling siamelleri  
Teppasipajajiang gau masala.  
Masala ripangkaukeng.  
Makkita ritajang massewae.  
Nasaleori appase simulajaji  
Mutokkong riengkamu makkita tajang.  
Asseuwanna dewatae.  
Epajajiangngengngi seuwa-seuwae.  
Purato maddionro.  
Kurumai sumange'mu.  
Nasaba pakkegelli dewatae.  
Tudang Sara tea pangadereng.  
Pattaro ade mappura onro.  
Nariladung na sia.  
Awe kasi ..... awe.....  
Sokkuni sia minasatta.  
Mappura onroni assamaturusetta.  
Pura totoni minasae.  
Limbangi sia ri maje.  
Leteni ri pammaseareng.  
Nawa-nawai toddona.  
Toddo puli tellarana..  
Awe.....  
Sagala ritu mennang.  
Aja naompo warakkarang.  
Tengwija nalalengi pamalena.  
Pura maddionroni totoe..  
Toto pole ripammase seuwae.  
Itawa puang dewata..  
Ri lipu kasiwiangku.  
Kupumadimeng ripammase.  
Salipuna temmadinging.  
Awe seddi pale bulo-bulo.  
Napolei sipadduwa.  
Nagiling siamelleri sipajajiang gau masa-  
la.  
Masala ripangkaukeng.

Nariyasenna malaweng.  
 Awe .....  
 Tenna elori dewatae.  
 Naposiri to maegae.  
 Namagelli anangnge.  
 Naiyya tau malawengnge..  
 Sapa tana tula pattaungeng.  
 Tepparanru raukaju .  
 Teppalorongi welareng.  
 Mabelai gare bosie.  
 Teppatuwo taneng-taneng.  
 Papolei wisesa.  
 Teppajaji nawa-nawa.  
 Awe.....  
 Riappasengeng ana tencaji.  
 Aja lalo naitai bati.  
 Tenritaneng tausenna.  
 Aja nallengnge wijanna.  
 Nasaba pakkegelli dewatae.  
 Pattaro ade mappura onro.

This poetry derived from Bone and written by one of the literati from Bone named Andi Muskamal Bare . This poetry is usually displayed at night. “ Massure “ poetry have a two version the first is Buginese version and the second is Makassar version, but have a same materials. The theme of this poetry it varies, some of it about the kingdom in Bone, there are also about natural disasters and also about norm and customary in some area. This poetry talking about a boy king who deeply in admire in the village until outside of the village but made a mistake that violated norms and custom in his kingdom.

The other example of “ Massure “ poetry Buginese version :

#### ZIKKIRI

Uruwi manya-manyani zikkiri'ku  
 Rionrowang masini-sinoE... tassiseng-  
 siseng  
 Mallira-lira ati  
 Massanra fenedding  
 Aga nalEsang baja-bajana fakkullEakku  
 LappE takkelle' nalaowang kati-ati  
 Leppe'ni butta manettoni sininna uddan-  
 ikku Riwaja futta rilaleng fammasETa'.

#### YAE WANNIE

E Fuangku,

Engkakamai fole ritangabenni masino-  
 sinoe  
 Rielle'na lempe tasebbewe enrengge  
 zikkiri  
 Iya matiwiengngi fappedennikku  
 rionrong  
 temmakkewiringnge  
 E Fuangku,  
 Engkakamai fole ritangabenni masino-  
 sinoe  
 Fole riassolo'na akkamasewe enrengge  
 fappoji  
 Iya tellengengngi fappeneddikku rilalen-  
 na  
 Fappenyameng tenrigangkae  
 Aga nasuju'na fappoji-fojikku sibawa nio  
 -nio masinoe Mappakutana ale riseseta  
 Rimuka engkana makkulle riseseta Sinin-  
 na anu temmakkullewe riwatakkaleku.

The other example of “Massure” po-  
 etry Makassar Version :

#### KARAENGKU

Oh.....Karaengku  
 Nakke atanta,mempo su'ju ri dallekangta  
 Ata tamakulle ri kana ata Ata ancu-  
 ru',botto',tasingkamma ata maraengang  
 Pippisi Atingku  
 Tu'guru je'ne matangku  
 Anggaru,akkalli' lombo ati ca'diku  
 Anggu'rangi yangasenna kadorakangku  
 Kabottokangku,dosa-dosangku  
 Tamakkulle ribilang  
 Ripasingkamma,nipasing rata  
 Passarenta.....  
 Karaengku,Karaeng mala'biri  
 Karaengna iya ngaseng karaeng.....  
 Kalompoanta,tamakkulle kulambusi  
 Tamakkulle kubilang,rappanganna  
 poko'-  
 poko',langi',tamparang  
 Iyangasenna bone li-  
 no,assu'ju,a'dallekang,a'lambusu mange  
 ridallekangta  
 Bambang mata allo,dinginna bosu  
 lompoa,nasa'ra'nakabajikang  
 Bangngia,ma'nassa passarenta,ma'nassa  
 pakkulleanta,tamakkulle Ma-  
 raengang.....

#### **1.4 Biography of Andi Muskamal Bare. S.Pd.**

On Thursday, around the 23.00 PM, September 7, 1960 in the northern slopes mountain Bawakaraeng, across a valley Bontoe in the village Bontojai kecamatan Bontocani kabupaten Bone born a son male named 'Andi Muskamal Bare' son of Andi Bare Ghurdi ( father ) and Andi Balele (mother). From a remote hamlet in the mountain Bontorihu. Small man stepped into the city to prosecute Watampone science in 1971. Graduate primary schools in 7 Watampone. In 1974 junior secondary school country they instituted 1 Watampone. And in 1980 graduate in Madrasah Aliyah Kajuara. Then in 2006 finish Strata one (S1) on Stkip Muhammadiyah Bone. The way of life began in 1974 started with a step in Makassar with Pamanda Ajeib Padindang in street studio theater Makassar, in 1977 join with Sangkawawa Jakarta together Muin Ahmad dan Shinta S. Muin. In Jakarta had top play fragments of television among others "Maharani Ratu Lodan", "Silariang", and "Lelaki dari Timur", Jakarta TVRI production.

In 1980 join Tenriawaru dancer group who cared for by Andi Baso Amir, we know that it finally brought the European continent, Japan, Korea and other Asean countries. In 1985 had settled in Kung Lon, the state of Thailand and moved to Malaysia in 1986. Joined in the union of the virtues of Bugis Sabah as helper faithful work that eventually form the party business (the union of the art of Tawau) together with Haji Linge Abdullah in Tawau Sabah Malaysia. In 1998, a longing for their hometown no longer be prevented, finally on the year back to the Bone Watampone and settled in the city. In 1998 founded Manurunge Foundation and establishing several the schools began to pre school of education (TK), to further education over.

In 1999 and along with the Art Community Arung Palakka forming art institutions. In the same year, he join in the Art Community Asean Oceano BMP-EAGA who is based in Johor Malaysia. And have followed the meeting cultural Serantau in Kinabalu city Sabah east Malaysia and have followed the meeting cultural Serantau in Kinabalu city Sabah east Malaysia. In the year 2000, some active to create a group of artists in the city of Wa-

tampone, among other Ongkona Bone studio, permata studio, art groups Teluk Bone, art houses Sau Renni, and institutions Latenri Tappu Indonesia (LTI). In 2004 he was elected to parliament member kabupaten Bone carried by partai Golongan Karya (GOLKAR) until 2009, in 2009 back into the art world until now.

### **1.5 Bone at Glance**

Bone is one of the areas that have known widely public, especially in South Sulawesi. geographical location is very strategic because it was the gate of the eastern coast of South Sulawesi, which is the west coast of Teluk Bone having longitudinal the line of coast which long enough from the north to the south of tracing Teluk Bone precisely 174 kilometres east of South Sulawesi. Bone anciently called TANAH BONE. Based on lontarak that the native name of Bone is sand, in Buginese language called Bone is "Kessi" (the sand). The evolutionary origin of so named Bone, City watampone was the mother city district bone precisely in Bukaka village. District Bone belonging three dimensions, the coast, the mainland and the mountains. Besides poetry Bone also known to a norm customary very strong namely Sipakatau, Sipakalebbi, Sipakainge.

Luminance regions usually having traditional house. Including in bone, namely "BOLA SOBA". Bola Soba or in the Indonesian language meant the house of friendship is one relic history. Bola Soba built in the reign of king 30th Bone, La Pawawoi Karaeng Sigeri around 1890. In 1912 functioned as hostelry to treat our guests from netherlands.

### **2. Method**

The method that use in this research is descriptive qualitative method. In collecting data, the writer will use the text materials, which can give relevant information to this study. It is done with look the way for get data. One of method that will use by the writer is history research, this method is applied to obtain more theoretical principles needed in the writing of this study. The writer reads some books and other materials which are closely related to the main problem of this writing. In collecting

the main data, the writer reads some books of Buginese poetry.

### 3. Findings and Discussion

“Massure” poetry is the poetry that was invented by a cultural Bone named Andi Muskamal Bare. Talk about semantics sure we are talking about the meaning because semantics is science that studies of the meaning in human language. The concept of semantics that i try to examine in this poetry is lexical meaning and grammatical meaning.

Meaning is the ones and the term is confusing, and meaning always fused at the word and sentence. Any work created by someone especially poetry must have a meaning that contained in it , and also with this “ Massure “ poetry . Massure itself is the delivery or conveying a story. Many people who maintains that “ Massure “ means send a letter but actually “ Massure “ that means convey a story , according to Bugineese in olden times. At the beginning of a word in this poetry always in start with apologies and excuse me to the creator.

The concept of semantics that contained in this poetry that is the lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is the adjectives noun derived from a noun the form of a lexicon and grammatical meaning is the meaning of that attends as a consequence of the process of grammatical gender affixation such as the process, The proses of reduplication and the process of composition. Briefly, lexical

11	Pattola	Generation	
12	Teppasipajiang	Never	
13	Gau	Deed or Action	Never do the
14	Masala	Wrong, False and Mistaken	deed violated customary
15	Nawa-nawai	Remember	Contemplating
16	Toddona	His Fate	his fate

meaning that is the meaning of each word and grammatical meaning that is the meaning of each sentence. For example :

From example above we can see that there are differences among lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning taken of an example word taddampengenga, rilangkana, tudangetta. The word of taddampengenga have a lexical meaning apologize me, the word of rilangkana have a lexical meaning in and the word of tudangetta have a lexical meaning your seat and the second example is lettu, lao, ri saliweng, panua . The word of lettu have a lexical meaning until or arrive, the word of lao have a lexical meaning to , the word of ri saliweng have a lexical meaning outside and the word panua have a lexical meaning village. The word Engka have a lexical meaning there is or there are, the word gare have a lexical meaning says , the word ana have a lexical meaning child, son or kids and the word pattola have a lexical meaning generation.

The word teppasipajiang have a lexical meaning never, the word gau have a lexical meaning deed or action and the word masala have a lexical meaning wrong, false and mistaken. The word nawa-nawai have a lexical meaning remember and the word toddona have a lexical meaning his fate.

Grammatical meaning taken of an example sentence taddampengenga rilangkana tudangetta. This sentence have a grammatical meaning apologize me in your throne, and lettu lao ri saliweng panua have a grammatical meaning until out of the village .

The other example for Grammatical meaning is engka gare ana pattola have a grammatical meaning there are older generation and then teppasipajiang gau masala , this sentence have a grammatical meaning Never do the deed violated customary and the last example is nawa-nawai toddona

NO	WORD	SEMANTICS	
		LEXICAL MEANING	GRAMMATICAL MEANING
1.	Taddampengenga	Apologize me	
2.	Rilangkana	In	Apologize me in
3.	Tudangetta	Your seat	your throne
4.	Lettu	Until or arrive	
5.	Lao	to	
6.	Ri saliweng	outside	Until out of the village
7.	Panua	village	
8.	Engka	There is or There are	
9.	Gare	says	There are older
10.	Ana	Child. Son or Kids	

have a grammatical meaning contemplating his fate.

From the example above we can take a conclusion about lexical and grammatical meaning. Actually there is a difference between lexical and grammatical meaning. When we get to decode a sentence by using the lexical meaning of a sentence is sometimes there would be a new meaning and in grammatical meaning sometimes we must adjust the meaning of the sentences in accordance with the sentence itself.

### 3.1 The Meaning of “ Massure “ Poetry by Muskamal Bare in city of Bone, South Sulawesi.

Bone is the one of beautiful regency in South Sulawesi. Bone have many popular literary work and Bone also have a unique culture, one of them is “ Massure “ poetry by Andi Muskamal Bare. Andi Muskamal Bare is one of the literati in Bone, South Sulawesi. Already many works that have been made. But after i do research in Bone and seeking information about Andi Muskamal Bare , i got information that Andi Muskamal Bare has died a year ago. Finally, so i got information about this poetry from friend Andi Muskamal Bare namely Drs. Asmad Riyadi . Drs. Asmad Riyadi also literati from Bone.

According to Drs. Asmad Riyadi “ Massure “ is the delivery or conveying a story Either it is about the kingdom ,hero and natural disasters and etc. There are two versions of “ Massure “ that is “ Massure” version Makassar and “ Massure “ version Bugineese, but have same material. According to Mr Asmad Riyadi “ Massure “ poetry always in show at night by Muskamal Bare, and it has become customs in Bone. “ Massure “ poetry is always starting by taddampengenga maraja , same as other Bugineese work in Bone.

In this poetry talking about customs in the kingdom of Bone According to Mr Asmad Riyadi . There is one of the sons of King who was known in his villages until outside villages and highly respected but he did a mistake that violates the norms of tradition. Example stanza in “Massure” poetry that has a significance meaning :

*Tenna elori dewatae*

*Naposiri to maegae  
Namagelli anangnge  
Naiyya tau malewengnge  
Riappasengeng ana tencaji  
Aja lalo naitai bati  
Tenritaneng tausenna  
Aja nallengnge wijanna  
Nasaba pakegelli dewatae  
Pattaro ade mappura onro*

The meaning of the stanza above is :

*Forbidden by the lord  
Abstinence for the crowd  
The crowd angry  
Is one who violates customary  
Being a message to generation  
Not to be followed  
Cannot planted its stones  
Do not grow their children  
Because the lord hated  
Already become such a norm and with fixed price*

So, When there is someone who violates the norm of customary it will become a curse or calamity for the people.

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