

THE LEXICON-USE OF WORD ASSASSIN: A STUDY THROUGH MEANING CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Background: As the characteristics of time are constantly moving forward or unrepeatable, we never know that language change is the same as the mechanism of time. The debate that questions different perspectives on the construction of Assassin's meaning has no solution. Assassins that are known by many people today are beyond the expectations of ordinary language contexts, where they are only limited to picking words without knowing the accuracy

Objective: To clarify the polemics that continue to occur from time to time because providing a better understanding of the language is very important

Method: Using qualitative descriptive analysis method on the Assassin word lexicon.

Result: That the tradition that is maintained by society today is blind to the context of the Assassin lexicon language which sometimes goes off track. Furthermore, several contexts of the use of the word Assassin lexicon must be considered carefully because the word Assassin is a special word that has experienced a lot of history.

Conclusion: This is resulted into how the language understanding is not simple as a bare hand, moreover, the word Assassin does reflect multiple interpretations according to the blue-print or the track record of the historical aspect and it is the truth, besides that, the word Assassin has specific use that closely related to the special contextuality and it is not common as daily conversation consumption.

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Introduction

The basic understanding of the meaning construction is truly various because of the multiple perspectives toward language comprehension (Pearson, 2014). People's ignorance to track the history of the language itself might be why the meaning construction in the middle of the society becomes so vivid. It is proved by two types of language users that exist nowadays: textual and contextual. This study has found the previous study about the lexicon-use in term of extensive language comprehension, but mostly related to the word arrangement. The lexicon use of a word may express the

manner/action or internal feeling and perceptual conception associated with the use of the word, on the other hand may reflect the user of the certain language ([Ophir & Stoler, 2018](#)). But the comprehension of the specific or special word previously is not that specific for describing the entity and contextuality or the reflection of the extensive understanding of a word. Besides that, the lexicon-use of a word is the whole entities of the track record of the word (all of the aspects related to that, e.g. user, alteration, blueprint, or else). Furthermore, we know that each word in each language has its contingency. As we probably realized at this point, a massive amount of complexity is concealing behind this intuitively simple notion, especially if we try to find a more technical definition of “*word*”. To a large extent, this complexity is due to the inherently intricate nature of the word, which is the highly structured object: it has internal constituents (studied in morphology), and it is used to build bigger linguistic expression (studied in syntax); it conveys meaning (studied in semantics); it has a graphic and acoustic identity (as studied in orthography, phonetics, and phonology, respectively) ([Korat et al., 2014](#)).

The explanation above shows us the complexity of the word’s definition ([Kirkpatrick, 2012](#)). However, it is not the definition of the “*word*” because “*definition*” is absolute rather than multi-perspectives toward an interpretation of the object. Instead of using the definition, a description would be accepted as the description of the “*word*.” On the other hand, “*word*” description is only a slight step to climb to the top of the spiral-stair because the concern of the people ignorance for deepening the history and the exploration of a language is the focus that this journal will discuss. The misunderstanding of the word “*Assassin*” and its root is sometimes distorted by the people that caused the exploration and the history of the word “*Assassin*” into a bag of grain dust ([Abdulrahman, 2016](#)).

Back to the type of language users, the textual user is the problem that this paper wants to solve. The textual user mostly believed in what they have read instead of what they have understood and thought; it is only their satisfaction toward their uncontrollable emotion. As we know, language has its composition and its specification. The meaning construction within each language is not that simple as most people have expected. This paper will not discuss the meaning construction based on semantics; instead, this will be lexicon perspective toward the word “*Assassin*.” By using the lexicon perspective, the result will be clearly explained at the end of this paper. In this case, the general description of lexicon is the set of words of a language, while the dictionary is the work of reference that describes that word set ([Ježek & Ježek, 2016](#)). That means, it does not merely describe the basic set of words, but it delivers a meaningful word (contextual understanding about the word). We know every word has its meaning, but context and condition always become the decision-maker whether the word has fulfilled the complete history of the word and matched the exploration that has been undergone by the word or not. Moreover, the understanding set above does not correlate with them since the dictionary is far outside lexicon understanding. We cannot match lexicon as the roommate of the dictionary because they are in a different room.

Lexicon closely has relation with vocabulary; it is the composition of the vocabulary, but now after specific analysis, lexicon is not simple as the word structure or composition, it has its own complex scale that is related to the track record undergone by specific word under the lexicon umbrella ([McArthur et al., 2018](#)). Both of them talk about the meaning of the word contextually but compared to pragmatics, a lexicon is not that similar to pragmatics because of lexicon talks about contextual meaningful words and similarities, not the hidden meaning, instead of that it is the advanced version of semantical meaning construction under the logical space of the semantic theory but it does not mean that lexicon is completely related to the semantics. However, the term vocabulary may be used to refer to the both body of words in use in a particular language (hence, its lexicon) and the reference work that collects and describes this heritage (therefore, its dictionary) ([Nicholson, 2018](#)). Then we could sum up that vocabulary is the combination between lexicon and dictionary in certain context ([Saidova, 2021](#)). But if we specify it, the lexicon is the complete set of the meaning of the word or the body of the word because when we talk about the body of the human, then we mention everything starts from the bottom to the top nothing is missing. In this case, from the lexicon perspective we will know that the basic understanding of the word *Assassin* has evolved from the past and have certain understanding (with specification and better complexity) unlike the general understanding without specification that will become vivid. This is also supported by the track record of the word *Assassin* that becomes the complete step of the word *Assassin* understanding process since it is the root that cannot be ignored. This is also applied into the updated version of the contextuality of the word *Assassin* from the past contextuality which means the lexicon use of the word *Assassin* is totally different from the common conversation consumption as most of people expected beyond the lexicon perspective. The word *Assassin* will be not the same as the semantic and pragmatic perspective since both of the are completely different with the lexicon semantic that basically more specific toward the *lexeme* understanding ([Ježek & Ježek, 2016](#)). It will be proven by the multiple varieties of the use of the word *Assassin* though the lexicon umbrella. Moreover, from the lexicon perspective, we will know that this is the counter-attack toward the simplification of the use of the word *Assassin* that will result the lost of the true identity of the word *Assassin*.

Research Method

This journal uses the qualitative description method for analyzing the object. The purpose of this option is to understand the object analysis better since it is not something that the quantitative aspect could handle, especially when we talk about the extensive comprehension toward the contextuality that seems to be the same as the iceberg concept. The lexicon theory mainly supports this study as the main weapon for investigating these polemics while also assisted by critical discourse theory against the meaning construction. This is purposely chosen because the object of the study is the

word Assassin that will require a comprehensive understanding of the debris of this one entity.

This object of the study is quite popular in many videogames at this rate; no matter what kind of the device is, the word Assassin will be recognized a lot for those who enjoy playing many videogames in many genres ([Chasin](#), 2016). However, the data form of this study will be the only word Assassin without any additional specification such as picture or else. This is purposely done for better focus against the word Assassin rather than others. The data analysis of this study will be started by Jezek's lexicon theory related to the blueprint of the word Assassin (history, track record), and the use of the word Assassin as we know it is one of the crucial factors of lexicon theory. Then, it will be examined by the discourse analysis theory for the compatibility of the contextuality of the word Assassin; this process is also the extended version of the lexicon meaning construction toward the word Assassin. Furthermore, the analysis will be related to the descriptive analysis for systematic analysis of the spiral-stair to the direction of this study which is the better comprehension of the language.

Results and Discussion

A. The Assassin

The history of the word "*Assassin*" is still a mystery now, even though it has a temporary understanding and history. Talking about the history of the word "*Assassin*", this word is mainly said and expected to come from Arabic. Since the Medieval age, the term "*Assassin*" was reflected for the secret societies that were always contradictive with the diversities at that time. The Assassin was a secret society based on religious factionalism, political violence, and absolute royalty. Led most famously by the mysterious Ḥasan-e Šabbāḥ, the medieval Assassins shaped history in ways that are often difficult, if not impossible, to verify. The origin of the modern word assassin, the Assassins have since become stock characters in legend, conspiracy theories, and modern pop culture ([Komel](#), 2014)

The assassin itself even tries to identify its identity in front of us ([Schrader](#), 2017). The assassin was established under the command of Grand Master Ḥasan-e Šabbāḥ, who was the most influential person at that time. The word "*Assassin*" describes the political and religious purposes because the target of the assassination is the prominent one who has political influence, moreover, dangerous person for the leader of The Assassin group at that time. The diversity of religion is also the reason why the assassination might occur ([Pratt](#), 2015).

The word "*Assassin*" terminology has two variations until today; it might be said it came from Arabic or Egyptian. The Arabic version states that the root of the word "*Assassin*" is come from "*Asasiyun*". At that time, the word "*Asasiyun*" was referred to as "*The Faithful*" as Hasan called his special troops, which soon afterward changed into "*Hashashin*". The word "*Hashashin*" has altered since Hasan's troops consumed hashish or drug before doing their action; that is why on the other side, it might be said as "*The Hashish Eater*". However, as the reverse, the word "*Assassin*"

According to the Egyptian language is rooted in "*Hashasheen*", which translated into "*Noieople*" or "*The Troublemaker*." Even though it comes from a different root, the meaning of the information is almost the same (Ghosh et al., 2010).

The word "*Assassin*" is related to the political and religious purpose behind the action; their leader or the commander has brainwashed them. The reason for consuming the hashish is related to the previous sentence. The promise to meet God in heaven and stay there forever is one of many doctrines their leader gave; in fact, every action the assassin done is completely purposed from that. They are proudly being killed as an Assassin rather than dead with nothing because of the promise that their leader has told them. At this rate, the word "*Assassin*" has transformed a tiny bit specific, since the context hired killer is also related to the assassin, but in a limited context. Moreover, the word "*Assassin*" has been related to suicide bombers because of their political and religious purpose. Even though in the last time, the word "*Assassin*" related to the cruel killer which is the priest who was called *Brocardus* named the group the Assassins and described its members as "*thirsty for human blood*," suffer death as soon as they are recognized, "*very skillful and dangerous*," and "*ruthless and competent killers*" (Conradi, 2016).

The explanation above already recounts the description of the assassin at that time. In addition, they treat their target like an animal by showing their method of killing. Their target is always a prominent person or the person who might affect their leader power. However, for now, an assassin might be hired by politicians or anybody who has great power and influence in public. Their method of killing sometimes started from torturing the target and kill it as fast as possible; they might enjoy their target like playing with a child.

B. Lexicon-Use of word Assassin

The word "*Assassin*" at this time has undergone many distortions; people might say "*Assassin*" as the replacement for the word "*kill*" or "*murdering*" since the purpose of that word is to create death. The contextuality of the use of the word "*Assassin*" is when the target of the murdering is a prominent person who influences political and religious purposes. The miss-replacement of the word "*Assassin*" in some occurrences might be ended as a miscommunication. Some people misuse the word "*Assassin*" with "*Murder*" or "*Kill*" since most people think that the purpose of those words is for creating a death.

If we specify the problem above, it cannot be the indicator or reason we might replace any words like we want since each word has its compositionality and contextuality. The reason for it might be various, but the existence of the reason shows us that there are many exceptions in word use that we cannot ignore. The word "*Assassin*" is related to the hired killer, political and religious target, hashish eater, professional killer, and deadly killing method. If we compare it, it does not have any similarities with the word "*Murder*" and "*Kill*." It has many exceptions that most people have ignored. Here are the implementations of the word "*Assassin*":

1. The Goesland President has been assassinated.

2. The slave had been assassinated last week.

If we compare those examples, it does not match at all. The prominent person as the character of the word “*Assassin*” is just disappearing in the second example. That is why the word “*Assassin*” is not that common to be used in public. Moreover, if we make another comparison between the word “*Assassin*” and “*Murder*”:

- a. The senior high school student had been murdered in a hanging position last night.
- b. The senior high school student had been assassinated in a hanging position last night.

Taking a slight analysis might resemble those examples, but if we look at it in detail, it is a misunderstanding. Using the word “*Murder*” is still okay in that context, but using “*Assassin*” is not proper for that example. Because the target is not a prominent person. Another example of the comparison between them:

1. The murder has stabbed the member of the representative house.
2. The assassin has stabbed the member of the representative house.

Again, without deep analysis, we might not be able to know the difference between them both. Some people will argue that both of the examples are acceptable. Nevertheless, if we specify it, it is not acceptable at all. The second example fails the ability of an assassin since an assassin's killing method is truly cruel than what is expected. If we want to correct it, it should be: **B(fix)**: The assassin has sliced the representative head member and brought it somewhere.

The example above already fulfilled the contextuality and the compositionality of the word “*Assassin*.” That is the context of why we need to analyze the contextuality and the compositionality of the word in the very first place because every word has its specification that should not be ignored.

Conclusion

The complexity of language is genuinely existing; even most people nowadays would like to ignore it. Each word has undergone many explorations and experiences, but they keep pretending like it has not undergone that at all. On the other side, the contextuality and compositionality of each word are taking place as the clarification of the polemics that have been occurred for many years. The word “*Assassin*” is not that simple; it has a complex understanding. Moreover, the context of that word is the factor that makes it unique. To better understand the word, we need to analyze the word in the very first place. Every word has its history and exploration; that is why we cannot ignore it. As a result, we should save them because they indicate the past, so do the word “*Assassin*.”

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