The nuance of meaning and kind of synonymy sensory response adjective in Indonesian

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Abstract

Absolute synonymy never encountered in any language. The near synonyms still have different meanings, though only in nuances. If there is no difference in nuance between the pairs of synonyms then one of the words will disappear from the vocabulary. This study aims to explain the nuances of meaning and kind of pair synonym sensory response in Indonesian adjektive. This research is a qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that: (1) not all sensory responses Indonesian adjectives have a pairs synonym; (2) there are different nuance of meaning in every pair of synonymous sensory response adjektive; and (3) only two kind of synonymy in pairs synonymous sensory response adjectives was found, they are complete and absolute, and incomplete and not absolute. Synonyms word can concretize the use a personal language, so that trought language the communication is clear interesting. Paying attention to nuances of meaning that is synonymous Indonesian adjectives in speaking and writing can add color, sharpness, and precision of the wording.

Keywords: adjectives sensory feedback, shades of meaning, and the type of synonymy.

Introduction

Synonym problem has attracted the attention of researchers language. Research on synonyms has been carried out by researchers at local, national, regional, and international, which is carried out by (1) Taylor (2002) near synonym as co-extensive the categories: 'hight' and 'tall' recivited; (2) Edmonds & Hirts (2002) examined near synonymy and lexical choise; (3) Webb (2007), examined the influence of synonyms for learning a second language vocabulary; (4) Ekoyanantiasih & Winarti (2010) the relationship of meaning synonymy in Indonesian human nouns; (5) Utami (2010) the noun in Indonesian synonyms; (6) Wahyuningsih (2013) the human noun synonymy in Malay dialect Sambas; (7) Dangli (2014) unit of synonymy and lexical relations; (8) Danglli & Abazaj (2014) lexical cohesion, word choice, and synonymy in academic writing; (9) Carapic (2014) near synonymy analysis of descriptive adjectives; (10) Junianto (2015) nuance meaning of the verb feel of hand activity in Indonesian; and (11) Rahmati (2015) semantics division that includes homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms.

Synonym has been considered important in the last two decades as one of the most affecting linguistic phenomenon lexicon structure. However, not much attention is given to this idea about the field of lexicography, psychology, or even linguistic (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002, p. 115). One of the

least understood in semantic relationships are synonyms (Taylor, 2002, p. 265; Laufer, 1990). The word can be described as a pair of synonyms is words that are interchangeable in any context without changing the meaning of the cognitive and emotive meaning of the word (Jakimovska, 2013, p. 10).

Absolute synonymy never encountered (Bloomfield, 1993; Cruse 2000). Although the words are synonyms have the same meaning, but the meaning is not comprehensive. Cruse (2000) says that"natural languages abhor absolute synonyms just as nature abhors a vacuum."That is, "bahasa alam membenci sinonim mutlak seperti alam membenci kekosongan." The word is synonymous close it actually still has a different meaning, although the difference is only in nuance of meaning (Veerhar, 1999; Edmonds and Hirst, 2002, p. 115; Pateda, 2010). If there are no nuance of difference again between pairs of words are synonyms, then one will be missing from the vocabulary, and said the other live. Thus, even though the words are synonyms have the same meaning, that meaning is not entirely the same.

Finding the right words to use in any given situation should be careful and need to consider the differences between all the options. The correct use of synonyms with the writing process can add color and accuracy to the text (Danglli & Abazaj, 2014, p. 628). The results of analyzing the words for the synonym pair will help speakers in using words that are synonyms partner appropriately. According to Laufer (1990), very little research into the effects of synonyms for learning vocabulary and synonym has been listed as one of several factors that can make the words more difficult to learn. Learning vocabulary with synonyms will be easier than learning words without recognizing synonyms (Webb, 2007, p. 121).

The words have synonyms relationships include various classes of words. Adjectives are part of a class of words that has its own peculiarities. Wetzer (1996) suggested that the adjective can function as a 'umbrella' to express a number of concepts related to the ownership and specificity in its status as a category of words. In cross-language, adjectives easily recognized as a category of the lexicon because of only adjektive the only category of words that can contain certain specific semantic meaning and are not owned by the category of other words that are easily recognizable (Umiyati, 2015, p. 61). One kind of adjective most used in everyday life is a sensory response adjective, such as sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste (Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H. & Moeliono, AM, 2003). Sensory response adjectives have many pairs synonyms use should be considered in the use of language. Although adjective tasty and delicious synonymous, but the use of enak and lezat (tasty and delicious) are not interchangeable in any context: (1) Pada hari ini kondisi badan saya kurang enak.On this day I am less body good condition. (2) *Pada hari ini kondisi badan saya kurang lezat.* On this day my body condition is less tasty.

Both couples are synonymous words, but the meaning of the two are not exactly the same. Enak shows the meaning of 'taste of the food or beverage appetizing perceived by the tongue; the atmosphere is cozy and the atmosphere pleasant body or mind ', but lezat just shows the meaning of' taste of the food or beverage appetizing perceived by the tongue. A tasty appropriate adjective used in the context of the sentence (1), but not exactly when used in the context of sentence (2).

Based on the previous description, it is known that research on synonyms is often made. Assessment synonym conducted by previous researchers only discusses the meaning of the same elements, but less examine aspects of shades of meaning in the pair of synonyms. Meanwhile, the class studied the synonymous word generally only on the verb and noun. Past research has yet to explain thoroughly the adjective synonymous. This study is aim to determine (1) pair adjective synonymous sensory response in Indonesian; (2) kind of synonymy adjective pairs sensory response in Indonesian; and (3) nuance of meaning adjective pairs sensory response in Indonesian. This study provides information on the meaning of smooth and sharp in pairs synonymous adjectives nuance

sensory response of meaning so that the user can select the language and use the language correctly.

Method

The research is qualitative research using a descriptive method. In this study, used the techniques of content analysis to explore the contents of the research data and give meaning to the interpretation of the data. This research data is basic sensory response adjectives Indonesian synonyms used in a variety of orals and written standards in formal situation and informal situations. The code source for this research is Padang Ekspres newspaper, Kompas Online, Talkshow Mata Najwa, Kick Andy, and Doctor OZ Indonesia. Collection technique code used is the recording of documents, tapping, introspection. The technique of code analyzing used in the study was classified into three stages according to the research objectives. First, make clear a couple adjective synonymous sensory response in Indonesian by three test methods synonymies, namely the analysis of components of meaning, antonyms, and substituted. Second, explain the type of adjective synonymous synonymy pairs in Indonesian. To test this type of synonymy can also be based on an analysis of components of meaning. Synonymy there are four types, namely the complete and absolute synonyms, complete and absolute, complete and absolute, and incomplete and not absolute. Third, explaining the nuances of meaning is synonymous sensory response Indonesian adjectives.

Results and Discussion

After analyzing the data for 80 pairs of adjectives sensory response that allegedly synonymous, only 60 pairs were proved synonymous. The following are the types of synonymy and shades into meaning 60 pairs of adjectives sensory response of the Indonesian synonymous.

Table 1. Kind of Synonymy and Nuance of Meaning Sensory Response Indonesian Adjective

	Pair Synonyms		Sensory		Nuance Meaning	
No.	A	B	Rensponse	Synonym type	Nuance Meaning	INM (%)
1.	lancar	fasih	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
2.	buruk	jelek	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	strong	45
3.	enak	lezat	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	strong	44
4.	enak	nikmat	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
5.	enak	sedap	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
6.	lezat	nikmat	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	strong	38
7.	lezat	sedap	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	strong	38
8.	nikmat	sedap	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	strong	36
9.	heboh	geger	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
10.	heboh	ribut	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
11.	heboh	gaduh	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	25
12.	heboh	ricuh	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
13.	heboh	ingar	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
14.	geger	ribut	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
15.	geger	gaduh	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	quite	25
16.	geger	ricuh	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
17.	geger	ingar	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
18.	ribut	gaduh	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	strong	43
19.	ribut	ricuh	Auditory	incomplete and not absolute	enough	22
20.	ribut	ingar	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	quite	33
21.	gaduh	ricuh	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	weak	14
22.	gaduh	ingar	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
23.	ricuh	ingar	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
24.	cantik	asri	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
25.	cantik	elok	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	quite	33
26.	cantik	indah	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	enough	25

27.	cantik	ayu	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	weak	17
28.	asri	indah	Sight	complete and not absolute	no nuanced	0
29.	asri	ayu	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
30.	elok	manis	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	38
31.	elok	indah	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
32.	elok	ayu	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	weak	14
33.	manis	ayu	Eyesight	incomplete and not absolute	strong	38
34.	indah	ayu	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	tbn	0
35.	kecil	mini	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	strong	43
36.	mini	mungil	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	43
37.	terang	cerah	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
38.	dingin	sejuk	Palpability	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
39.	tawar	hambar	Foretaste	incomplete and not absolute	enough	36
40.	nyaring	lantang	Hearing	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
41.	apik	rapi	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	weak	17
42.	ngilu	nyeri	Palpability	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
43.	kotor	jorok	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
44.	kotor	kumuh	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
45.	jorok	kumuh	of vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
46.	harum	wangi	Smell	incomplete and not absolute	enough	25
47.	harum	sedap	Smell	incomplete andabsolute	strong	50
48.	wangi	sedap	of smell	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
49.	gemuk	gendut	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	43
50.	kurus	langsing	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
51.	langsing	ramping	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	enough	25
52.	jernih	bening	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
53.	benjol	bengkak	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
54.	keren	gagah	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	strong	50
55.	keren	tampan	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	enough	29
56.	keren	ganteng	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
57.	gagah	tampan	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	enough	33
58.	gagah	ganteng	Sight	incomplete and not absolute	strong	40
59.	tampan	ganteng	Vision	incomplete and not absolute	enough	25
60.	pahit	getir	Teste	incomplete and not absolute	quite	25

1. Pairs sensory response adjective synonyms in Indonesian
   Not all pairs of words that are considered synonymous proven synonymous. For testing, synonymous adjectives pair allegedly synonymous takes as a discussion adjective is *cantik* and *elok*. *meaning component test*

Table 2. Component Analysis Adjective meaning beautiful and elegant

No.		Meaning component	Pair Synonymous	
			cantik	elok
1.	Cognitive	beautiful on the face or the face of woman	+	+
		a beautiful in the form and artificial	+	+
		beautiful(story shirt, and such)	+	+
		good heart	-	+
		no evil (deportment and manners)	-	+
2.	Emotive	has a delicate flavor value	+	+

To analyze the meaning synonymy with the component analysis is used spanning the meaning of intensity equation by using the scale obtained by dividing the number of components of meaning along with the number of components compared with the following steps.

$$IPM = \frac{\text{number of components of the same meaning}}{\text{the number of components of the meaning being compared}} \times 100$$

IPM = <50%   = not synonymous

IPM = 50% - 66%   = low
IPM = 67% - 83%   = medium
IPM = 84% - 100%   =strong,

Be based on table 2, pair adjectives couple *cantik* and *elok* has four components common meaning of the six components of meaning are comparable. So *cantik* and *elok* to look for the intensity of its meaning following equation.

$$\text{INM} = \frac{4}{6} \times 100\%$$
$$= 67\%$$

Based on the equation significance test, it can be stated that a couple adjectives *cantik* and *elok* synonymous for the word pair has in common elements of meaning more than 50% are in the moderate range.

antonyms test (antagonism)

The word can be contrasted with a number of other words. Couple words can be said to be synonymous if the pair is said to have an antonym or opposition said the same. Conflicts can result in synonyms (Ullman, 2007: 143—145). After testing components of meaning to the adjective *cantik* and *elok* antonyms test is then performed to test whether these adjectives have the same antonyms.adjectives *Cantik* and *elok* contradictory with the word meaning *buruk* or *jelek.*Based on the antonym test the adjective *cantik* and *elok* synonymous. Not all adjectives, synonyms have the same antonyms. In this study, there was found adjective synonymous because it has the same meaning elements but do not have the same antonyms. For example, adjectives *hambar* and *tawar.* Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the antonym test cannot be said as an essential condition for testing synonyms for words that is considered synonymous. The most influential test determines the pair of words is synonyms meaning component test and test to sustitute.

substitution test

Substitution tested is a decisive test for determining the synonymous word pairs or not. How the test is synonymous with the substitution has been described Lyons (1977) and Ullman (1973). If a word can be replaced with other words in the same sentence context and meaning of that context has not changed, it can be said the two words are synonymous. Lyons further argued if the two sentences have the same structure, the same meaning, and only different because in one sentence that includes the wordy, then x is synonymous with y. Here is a test for adjectives substitute *cantik* and *elok.* (1) Dengan penghijauan di kawasan pesisir ini juga akan menjaga pantai agar *cantik* dan bebas dari abrasi. With the greening of coastal areas will also keep the beach so *beautiful* and free from abrasion. (2) Dengan penghijauan di kawasan pesisir ini juga akan menjaga pantai agar *indah* dan bebas dari abrasi. With the greening of coastal areas will also keep the beach so *beautiful* and free from abrasion.

Adjectives *cantik* and *elok* can be interchanged in the same sentence context and meaning context of the sentence unchanged. Sentence (2) and sentence (3) has the same structure and the same meaning. After testing the analysis of components of meaning, the same antonyms, and substitutions can be declared air *beautiful* and *elegant* synonymous.

2. Type synonymy synonym pair Indonesian adjectives sensory perception

In this study only found two types of four types of existing synonymy, ie 1 paired of adjectives to the type of complete and absolute synonymy and 59 pairs with synonymy incomplete and not absolute. Synonymy completed and absolute and not complete and absolute synonymy not found. Couple adjective sensory perception which has a kind of complete and absolute synonyms are

adjectives *asri* and *indah* analysis of components of meaning adjectives *asri* and *indah* discussed in table 3.

Table 3. Component Analysis Adjective meaning beautiful and picturesque

No.		Meaning component	Pair Synonymous	
			ssri	indah
1.	Cogniti-ve	beautiful and unsightly	+	+
		unsightly state	+	+
2.	Emotive	has a delicate flavor value	+	+

Adjective *asri* and *indah* to have cognitive and emotive meaning the same, namely (+) BEAUTIFUL AND unsightly and (+) VALUE OF FINE TASTE. Although the adjective pairs lush and beautifully full synonymous, but these words are not interchangeable in any context (only certain contexts). (1) *Anda tidak harus menggunakan banyak riasan untuk membuat tampilan mata Anda asri. * You do not have to use a lot of makeup to make your eyes look beautiful.(2) Anda tidak harus menggunakan banyak riasan untuk membuat tampilan mata Anda indah. You do not have to use a lot of makeup to make your eyes look beautiful.

Sentence that is prevalent in the sentence (4) not the sentence (5). In the science of language, the word is synonymous complete is to be found even though only in limited quantities. However, a couple of synonyms can not synonymous absolute.

Type synonymy synonym pairs adjective most commonly found types of synonymy is incomplete and not absolute. This synonymy type found as many as 59 pairs of adjectives. The following is a kind of synonymy incomplete findings and not absolute, ie for couples adjectives *lancar* and *fasih.*

Table 4. Analysis of Component Meaning Adjective smooth and fluent

No.		Component Meaning	Pair Synonymous	
			Lancar	fasih
1.	Cognitive	no-hook snagged	+	-
		unbroken	+	+
		is not halting	+	+
		is not delayed	+	-
		progressing well	+	-
		nice and clean pronunciation	±	+
		of the language	+	+
		about Koran	+	+
2.	Emotive	has a delicate flavor value	+	+

Based on table 4, it is understood that the adjectives *lancar* have more general meaning than *fasih*.The significance of component analysis, special significance adjective *lancar* is the(+) UNDERWAY WITH GOOD and special meaning adjective *fasih* is (+) GOOD AND CLEAN pronunciation. Adjectives *lancar* and *fasi,* not interchangeable in any context as in the following sentence. (1) Pelatih Persipura menilai skema permainan timnya berjalan *lancar*. Coach Persipura assesses his game scheme runs smoothly.(2) *Pelatih Persipura menilai skema permainan timnya berjalan *fasih*. * Coach Persipura assess his team's running game scheme fluent.

Nuance of meaning is synonymous sensory response Indonesian adjectives

In analysis 60 adjective pairs synonym sensation, only one pair of which do not have shades of meaning for the couple is complete synonyms. There are 59 pairs sensory perception is synonymous adjectives have the nuance of meaning (difference of meaning thin).

Not all pairs of words that are considered synonymous or have the same meaning proven

synonymous. Nothing really synonymous word pairs is complete and absolute. The research result supports previous research Edmonds and Hirst, 2002 stated that no word is synonymous complete and absolute. Although there are, it is very near synonym actually still has a different meaning, although the difference is only in nuance of meaning.

Bloomfield cites the opinion, in the science of language has become axioms (statements which can be accepted as true without proof) that a thorough synonymy never existed. Therefore, there are no words that really synonymous.) (Wijana & Rohmadi 2008, p. 29). Absolute synonymy was never found. Although the words are synonyms have the same meaning, but the meaning is not comprehensive (total). This is in accordance with the opinion of Cruse (2000) says that"natural languages sbhor absolute synonyms just as nature abhors a vacuum". The statement was made because the meaning of words continues changing. Synonyms close it actually still has a different meaning, although the difference is only in shades of meaning (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002, p. 115). Veerhar (1999) states, although a couple of synonyms have nearly the same meaning, the word pairs have different shades (Pateda, 2010). If there are no shades of difference again between pairs of words are synonyms, then one will be missing from the vocabulary, and said the other live. Thus, even though the words are synonyms have the same meaning, that meaning is not entirely the same. Thus, different phonemic word, its meaning is different although the differences were similar nuance.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis that has been done about the nuances of meaning is synonymous adjectives Indonesian sensory feedback, we can conclude the following three conclusions. *First,* not all sensory responses Indonesian adjectives have a couple of synonyms. Of the 80 pairs of adjectives sensory feedback bersinoim suspected Indonesian, only 60 pairs were proved synonymous. Testing is done with a test synonymous component analysis of meaning, antonyms, and substitute. Not all synonyms have the same antonyms. Of the three test synonymous, there is only two of the most influential test determine synonymy pairs of words, the meaning of test components and test sustitute. *Second,* only found two types of synonymy in pairs synonymous adjectives sensation, ie, complete and absolute, and incomplete and not absolute. *Third,* no pair of words that are actually synonymous or has exactly the same meaning, but the word pairs have the nuanced differences. Couple adjective that does not have the feel that meaning is synonymous adjectives pair complete. The results could have implications for learning Indonesian, the language of scientific research and development and user community appears logical language. This research can berimpllikasi in learning in elementary, junior high, high schools, and universities, especially in learning Indonesian vocabulary, composition, writing, and speaking carefully. This study developed micro linguistic studies, especially studies on the assessment synonymous lexical semantics. For further research, this research can be a support for relevant research. For Indonesian users, this research can increase knowledge and mastery of the vocabulary of Indonesian users. Paying attention to nuances of meaning pairs of synonyms can help language users see the relationship between the words the same meaning to make a sharper distinction and appropriate.

Acknowledgments

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