Nuances of meaning transitive verb synonym in affixes *meN-i* in Indonesian

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Abstract

Understanding of the meaning in language to communicate is very important for language speakers. A speaker who does not understand the benefits of the language can lead to errors when communicating understanding. Moreover, the words used are synonyms. Some studies related to synonymy shows that different forms will have a different meaning. The purpose of this study is to explain the nuances of a transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* partner meaning synonymous in Indonesian. This type of research is qualitative descriptive method. Of the 69 data obtained from various sources, there are six pairs of a transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* synonymous. The results showed that: (a) not all transitive verbs affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian have a partner that is synonymous; (b) not found transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* manifold absolute synonyms; (c) was found transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* nuanced meaning both cognitive and emotive meaning. This means that not all of synonyms can be used to replace the partner. Speakers suggested to deepen in understanding the nuances of meaning in synonyms in order to choose the appropriate word.

Keywords: indonesian, nuances of meaning, synonyms, verb transitive

Introduction

Understanding the meaning of the language to communicate is very important for language speakers. The importance of understanding on the use of language will determine how a person's social relationships established with others in social life in the wider community (Herlina, 2016). How complicated if words have meaning cannot be understood interlocutors so that the speakers are one and the other cannot understand each other (Arifin, 2015).

Synonyms are two or more words whose meaning is so closely related (Danglli, 2014; Hassan, 2014; Alanazi, 2017). However, in the semantics of the two utterances are synonymous not be exact. Synonym perfect or absolute is impossible (Carapic, 2014). Even if there is, it is a rare thing (Taylor, 2002). Total or absolute synonyms are very rare (Ullmann, 1972). This is because the principle of semantics that is, if the shape is different, then the meaning would be different, although the difference was only slight. To be able to speak well, people need to understand the difference between words that are synonymous. One distinguishing factor is in terms of shades of meaning (Chaer, 2009).

Efforts reviewing and analyzing of the meaning in the form of research has been widely implemented. Among these are studies conducted by (a) Utami (2010) about the of *study synonyms noun in* Indonesian.The results showed that the analysis of components of meaning and substitution can be a benchmark to see how far the synonymy there. In addition, there is no absolute noun synonymous. On average only just synonymous close; (b) Imelda (2013) conducted a study on *the analysis of differences in shades of meaning of the word in a sentence yatto toutou and* Japanese.The results showed that between word *toutou* and *yatto* is synonymous for have the same meaning as "finally". However, it will be different when used in a sentence. Causes it is nuanced; (c) Danglli (2014) conducted a study on *units of synonymy and lexical* relations.The results showed that the relationship between words synonymous also have relationships with other lexical such as antonyms, polysemy, and homonym. It may help to use language better and in context; (d) Junianto (2015) conducted a study about the *nuances of meaning of the verb activity in Indonesian* hands. The results showed that the feature component of meaning which is owned jointly by the couple hands activity verbs can be used as a case that marks the relationship nuances of meaning. Such features can be seen from the objective of the activity of the hand; (e) Arifin (2015) conducted a study on *synonymy in Indonesian.* The results showed that expression can turn on and concretize synonymous use one's language in order to achieve good communication. In addition, the described classification division criteria synonymy based on the relationship between words (relationship similarities, considerable overlap, relationships degrees), types (absolute, cognitive, plesionim, partial, aligned), categories (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs), and form.

The information shows that research in the field of semantic shades of meaning in particular regarding transitive verb synonym affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian researcher's knowledge there has been no research results that explain thoroughly. Meanwhile, the study is important because it provides knowledge and understanding as well as to avoid mistakes in the language. Moreover, analyzing conducted more detailed than previous studies by testing synonymy in three ways namely components of meaning, antonyms, and substitution. The purpose of this study is to answer the following question, "How are nuances of meaning transitive verbs that affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian?".

Method

Type is qualitative research conducted using the descriptive method. This study aims to obtain a description and explanation of the nuances of meaning transitive verb synonym affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian. This research data in spoken and written form of data sourced from reading material like *Padang Ekspress* newspaper, *Femina* magazine, wedding invitation letter, speech informant *Mata Najwa*s talkhow. Data collection techniques used in this study is the recording of documents, tapping techniques, and techniques of introspection. Once the data is acquired, the data entered into the table inventory data then the data analysis stage. Before analyzing the data, the data reduced first because not all transitive verbs affixes *meN-, -i* have a pair that are synonymous. Analysis of the data using analysis of components of meaning by considering the cognitive meaning and significance emotive.

Results and Discussion

1. Pair Transitive Verbs affixes *meN-, -i* are Synonymous in Indonesian

Based on research data obtained on transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian, found as many as 69 sentences that use transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* i.Then the data is given meaning by the meaning contained in the dictionary, then the data is reduced. From the result of the reduction, found as many as seven pairs of data allegedly synonymous. Seventh pairs of the data contained in the data classification table below.

Table 1 Classification of the Transitive Verb Affixes *meN-,-i* Synonymous Pair in Indonesian

No.	Sampel Code	Verba Transitif	Sampel Code	Transitive Verb Pairs who Synonymous
1.	11	mendatangi	25	mengunjungi
2.	8	Memiliki	46	mempunyai
3.	26	Menyelidiki	67	meneliti
4.	4	Memulai	52	mengawali
5.	58	menyukai	12	meminati
6.	62	menghayati	54	mendalami
7.	36	Mengakhiri	63	menyudahi

Furthermore, the synonymy test to prove that the data is actually synonymous in three ways, namely the meaning component test, test antonyms (opposite words), and test such substitution. Here is an example of a transitive verb meaning component test affixes *meN-, -i* thought synonymous.

Table 2 Component Analysis Transitive Verb Meaning Pair *Menyukai* and *Meminati*

No	Component Meaning		Transitive Verb synonymous Pair	
			Menyukai	**Meminati**
5.	**Cognitive Meaning**	Fond of something	+	+
		feeling	+	-
		happy	+	+
	Meaning Emotive	delicate	+	+

Note: + means it has that meaning components

- means having no component of the meaning of

According to table 2, it appears that the pair transitive verbs *menyukai* and *meminati* are synonymous because most have elements of the same meaning, both cognitively and emotive meaning. Elements the same meaning it is + FOND OF SOMETHING,+ FEELING, +HAPPY, +DELICATE. Furthermore, antonym test conducted as follows.

Verbs *menyukai* >< *membenci*
verbs *meminati* >< *membenci*

Antonyms Based on the test, it appears that the similarity between verb antonyms *menyukai* and *meminati* is equally antonyms *membenci*. Therefore, the verb pair proved to be synonymous within test antonyms. Furthermore, test the three that substitution test as in the following sentence.

(1) Roni *loved* sports of badminton.
(2) Roni was very *interested in* the sport of badminton.

In Indonesian:
(1) Roni sangat *menyukai* olahraga badminton.
(2) Roni sangat *meminati* olahraga badminton .

Based on the substitution test in a sentence, it appears that the partner transitive verb antonyms *menyukai* and *meminati* synonymous as it can be interchanged in a context.

Table 3 Component Analysis Transitive Verb Meaning Pair *Mengakhiri* and *Menyudahi*

No	Component Meaning		Synonymous Transitive Verb Pair	
			Mengakhiri	**Menyudahi**
7.	Cognitive Meaning	there are element of asking	+	+
		into finished	+	+
		becomes meaningless after	+	±
		issue/case	+	+
	Emotive Meaning	delicate	±	±

Based on table 3, it appears that the pair transitive verbs *mengakhiri* and *menyudahi* are synonymous because most have elements of the same meaning, both cognitively and emotive meaning. Elements the same meaning it is + THERE ARE ELEMENT OF ASKING,+ INTO FINISHED, +BECOMES MEANINGLESS AFTER + ISSUE/CASE, + DELICATE. Furthermore, antonym test conducted as follows.

Verba *mengakhiri* >< *mengawali*
verb *menyudahi* < *mengawali*

Based on the test antonyms, antonyms seen that the similarity between the verb *mengakhiri* and *menyudahi* that is equally antonyms *mengawali*. Therefore, the verb pair proved to be synonymous with in test antonyms. Furthermore, test the three that substitution test as in the following sentence.

(3) The school principal *ending* his speech by saying hamdallah.
(4) The headmaster *finish* his speech by saying hamdallah.

In Indonesian:
(3) Kepala sekolah *mengakhiri* sambutannya dengan mengucapkan hamdallah.
(4) Kepala sekolah *menyudahi* sambutannya dengan mengucapkan hamdallah.

Based on the substitution test in a sentence, it appears that the pair transitive verbs *ended the* and *finish* synonymous as it can be interchanged in a context.

2. Transitive Verb Pairs synonymy type affixes *meN-, -i* which Synonymous in Indonesian

After being tested against the data allegedly synonymy synonymous, the result that seven pairs of these data proved synonymous. The next step is to know the type of synonymy of data. In this case, the researchers used the theory of Lyons (1997), which divides into four types of synonymy, which is synonymous complete and absolute, complete and absolute synonyms, synonyms are not complete and absolute, and synonyms are incomplete and not absolute. The criteria for determining that the pair complete synonymous is good if there are similarities meaning of the meaning of cognitive and emotive meaning in a way to test components of meaning. While the criteria for determining the absolute synonymous pair is based on the ability of the pair to be interchangeable in all contexts in a way to test the substitution in the sentence. Here is an example to see the completion of a transitive verb pair affixes *meN-, -i* mentioned.

Table 4 Analysis of Components of Transitive Verb Meaning Pair *Menyelidiki* and *Meneliti*

No.	Component Meaning		Transitive Verb Synonymous Pair	
			Menyelidiki	**Meneliti**
3.	**Cognitive Meaning**	accurately	+	+
		know the state	+	-
		on a case	+	±
		investigate something	+	±
		reappropriate	+	+
	Emotive Meaning	Delicate	+	+

Based on table 4, it appears that the pair of verbs *menyelidiki* and *meneliti* various synonyms incomplete because there are differences in the cognitive load that is a verb meaning component *meneliti* has no charge component the meaning of + KNOW THE STATE. Furthermore, the substitution test in a sentence.

(5) *BPOM is *investigating* the chemicals found in food in the laboratory.
(6) BPOM is *researching* chemicals found in food in the laboratory.

In Indonesian:
(7) *BPOM sedang *menyelidiki* bahan kimia yang terdapat pada makanan di labor.
(8) BPOM sedang *meneliti* bahan kimia yang terdapat pada makanan di labor.

Based on the substitution test, proved that verbs *menyelidiki* cannot replace the verb *meneliti* in the sentence so that the pair belong to a kind of synonym is not absolute. Therefore, the verb *menyelidiki* and *meneliti* various synonyms are incomplete and not absolute.

Table 5 Component Analysis Transitive Verb Meaning Pair *Memulai* and *Mengawali*

No.	Component Meaning		Transitive Verb Synonymous Pair	
			Memulai	**Mengawali**
4.	**Cognitive meaning of**	the first once	+	+
		in the form of the action	+	+
		comes of thinking	±	-
	Emotive Meaning	Delicate	+	+

Based on Table 5, it appears that the pair verbs *memulai* and *mengawali* various synonyms incomplete because there is a difference in charge component that is a verb meaning cognitive *mengawali* has no charge components of meaning + COMES OF THINKING. Furthermore, the substitution test in a sentence.

(9) Who *started* this fight?
(10)* Who *started* this fight?

In Indonesian:
(11) Who *started* this fight?
(12)* Who *started* this fight?

Based on the substitution test, proved that verbs *mengawali* cannot replace the verb *memulai* in the sentence so that the pair belong to a kind of synonym is not absolute. Thus, the verb *memulai* and *mengawali* various synonyms are incomplete and not absolute.

After the analysis of synonymy to any type of data pairs transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian, the result for the seven pairs of data are manifold synonym incomplete and not absolute.

3. Transitive Verb Meaning nuances which Synonymous in Indonesian

From the analysis of the substitution of the seven pairs of a transitive verb synonymous in Indonesian, the results show that all pair transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* synonym nuanced meaning. Nuances of meaning obtained based on the difference in charge component of meaning a transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* mentioned. The following example to see nuances of meaning based on the charge components of meaning.

Table 6 Component Analysis Transitive Verb Meaning Pair *Mendatangi* and *Mengunjungi*

No	Component Meaning		Transitive Verb synonymous Couple	
			Mendatangi	**Mengunjungi**
1.	**Meaning of Cognitive**	approach someone	+	+
		to attack	+	-
		affairs job	±	±
		with good intentions	±	+
		see people who are sick	-	+
	Meaning Emotive	delicate	-	+

In table 6, visible difference in charge both of the meaning of meaning components of cognitive and emotive meaning. Verb *mendatangi* meaning have a charge component verb + TO ATTACK while *mengunjungi* does not have a charge component that meaning. That means the verb *mendatangi* be used in acts to attack someone. While verb *mengunjungi* does not. Then, the verb *mendatangi* can mean doing something with good intentions or not, while the verb *mengunjungi* can only be meaningful to do something with good intentions alone. Verbs *mengunjungi* can be used to declare the act when he saw the sick, while the verb *mendatangi* not to be used for such actions. Furthermore, the verb *visit* verb worth the delicate flavor while *visiting* worth refined taste (rough). Therefore, the two verbs are expressed synonymous but have nuances of meaning.

After analyzing the data, found as many as seven pairs of a transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* synonymous, that *mendatangi* and *mengunjungi, memiliki* and *mempunyai, menyelidiki* and *meneliti, memulai* and *mengawali, menyukai* and *meminati, menghayati* and *mendalami* ,and *mengakhiri* and *menyudahi.* These results obtained by some tests done on test components of meaning, antonyms test, and test substitution in the sentence. This is in accordance with the statement Djajasudarma (1993) that the analysis necessary to determine the components of meaning synonymy. Similarly to the research conducted by Ginanjar, Subroto & Sumarlam (2013) which utilizes meaning component analysis to look for differences of forms are synonymous. Further, research conducted by Utami (2010) obtained results that components of meaning and substituting words in a sentence to be the benchmark or a way to see how far the synonymy was there.

The findings of this study support previous research carried out by (Utami, 2010; Hassan, 2014) in his research found the word is synonymous but, in it is used cannot replace each other. This is due to the distinguishing factors one of which is nuances of meaning (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002). Synonymous verbs cannot replace partner in all context means that no synonyms have exactly the same meaning (in all contexts) (Omego, 2014; Rahmati, 2015). That means there are differences in the use of synonyms.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian synonymous, it was concluded that a complete and absolute synonymy not found. Then, there are nuances of meaning of a transitive verb affixes *meN-, -i* in Indonesian synonymous. Although synonymous, it does not mean it can directly replace the partner without changing the actual meaning.

Acknowledgments

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