

Synonymy of Adjectives ‘Tasting’ in Indonesian Language

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Abstract-*This study aims to (1) clarify tasting synonymous adjective pairs in Indonesian; (2) determine the kind of synonymy couple tasting in Indonesian adjective; and (3) determining the adjective pairs tasting nuances of meaning in Indonesian. This study is a qualitative study using descriptive methods. This research data is a basic adjectives Indonesian used in a variety of oral and written standards in formal situation and informal situations, namely Kompas Online, Talkshow Doctor OZ Indonesia, and Mata Najwa. This research uses qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of research. Firstly, not all Indonesian tasting adjectives have synonymous pairs. Secondly, there is only one kind of synonym in synonymous couples of Indonesian tasting adjective, ie synonymous incomplete and not absolute. Thirdly, the syntactic coupling adjective pairs tasting synonymous with the nuance of meaning in cognitive meaning and a small portion of the nuances of meaning to the emotive meanings. Paying attention to the nuances of synonyms of Indonesian adjectives that are synonymous in speech and writing can add color, sharpness, and accuracy of word selection.*

Keywords-*tasting adjective; synonym pair; synonym kind; and the nuance of meaning*

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of synonyms has attracted the attention of many language researchers. Research on synonyms has been carried out by a number of researchers both local, national, regional, and international, namely (1) Taylor (2002) examines close synonyms in the categories of ‘high’ and ‘tall’ adjectives; (2) Edmonds & Hirts (2002) examines close synonyms and word selection; (3) Webb (2007), examined the effect of synonyms in learning a second language vocabulary; (4) Ekoyanantiasih & Winarti (2010) examines the relation of the meaning of synonymy in human nouns in Indonesian; (5) Utami (2010) examines the noun synonyms in the Indonesian language; (6) Wahyuningsih (2013) examines the synonyms of human nouns in Sambas dialect Malay; (7) Dangli (2014) examines synonymous lexical relationships; (8) Dangli & Abazaj (2014) examines lexical cohesion, word choice, and synonyms in academic writing; (9) Carapic (2014) examines close synonym analysis of descriptive adjectives; (10) Junianto (2015) examines the nuances of verb meaning of hand activity in the Indonesian language; (11) Rahmati (2015) examines the semantic divisions that include homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms, and (12) Ginanjar (2015) examines the component analysis of Indonesian verbs.

The research of Utami (2010) is mostly in Indonesian noun synonymous close (*near synonyms*) and no absolute synonyms. Components of meaning and substitution of words in sentences become a benchmark to see the extent of the synonym of the word pairs. Carapic (2014) conducts research on close synonymous analysis of descriptive adjectives *beautiful* in both English and Serbian. The component analysis of the meaning of descriptive adjectives *beautiful* has a close synonym for *pretty, lovely, handsome, and comely*. A specific analysis of the use of descriptive adjectives is *beautiful* associated with *woman, thing, girl, garden* (woman, thing, girl, and garden). The results of Ginanjar (2015) study on component analysis and lexical field structure of Indonesian language verbs with meaning components (+ head + human + deliberate + partner + objectives). The result of the research shows that there is a difference of the mean of the intermediate formers of the lexical field members.

Synonyms have been considered important in the last two decades as one of the most influential linguistic phenomena lexicon structures. However, little attention is paid to this idea in the field of lexicography, psychology, or even linguistics (Edmonds & Hirst, 2002, p. 115). One of the least understood in semantic relations is a synonymous word (Taylor, 2002, p. 265; Laufer, 1990). A word that can be described as a synonym pair is a word that can replace each other in any context without any change in the cognitive meaning and emotive meaning of the word (Jakimovska, 2013, p.10).

Absolute synonymy is never found (Bloomfield, 1993, Cruse 2000). Synonymous words have similar meanings, but they are not total (total). Cruse (2000) says that, "*natural languages abhor absolute synonyms just as nature abhors a vacuum.*" The closely synonymous words actually still have different meanings, though the difference is only in nuances meaning (Veerhar, 1999; Edmonds & Hirst, 2002, p. 115; Pateda, 2010). If there is no more nuance difference between synonymous pair of words then one will be lost from the vocabulary, and the other word remains. Thus, although synonymous words have similar meanings, the meaning is not entirely the same.

Words that have synonymous relationships include various word classes. The adjectives are part of a class of words that have their own peculiarities. Wetzter (1996) argues that adjectives can serve as 'umbrellas' that can express a

number of concepts related to ownership and specificity in their status as word categories. The adjective is easily recognizable as the lexicon category because it is the only category of words that can contain certain specific semantic meaning and is not shared by other word categories so it is easily recognizable (Umiyati, 2015, p 61). The tasting adjectives are widely used by language users and many have synonym pairs, so the nuances of meaning must be taken into account.

The following is an example of a pair of adjunctive synonyms *delicious* and *delicious* that can be analyzed in terms of the following sentences (1) and (2).

(1) It turns out this food is *delicious*, and finally I am hooked until now.

Ternyata makanan ini enak, dan akhirnya saya ketagihan sampai sekarang.

(2) It turns out this food is *delicious*, and finally I am hooked until now.

Ternyata makanan ini lezat, dan akhirnya saya ketagihan sampai sekarang

Both pairs of words are synonymous because they can replace each other in both sentence contexts (1) and (2), have the same antonyms, and have the same meaning of meaning, 'rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera'. Although adjectives are *enak* dan *lezat* synonymous, but the meaning of both is not exactly the same or has a sense of meaning. *Enak* shows meaning 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa, aroma, dan suasana hati'. Meanwhile, *lezat* shows the meaning of 'merasa senang atau puas hanya terhadap rasa'.

The correct use of synonyms in the writing process can add color and precision to text (Danglli & Abazaj, 2014, p. 628). Learning vocabulary with synonyms will be easier than studying words without knowing synonyms (Webb, 2007, p. 121). Taking into account the synonyms of synonymous word pairs can help language users see interrelated connections between meanings to make a sharper and more precise difference. So, it is very important to understand the different nuance of synonyms pair of Indonesian adjectives.

Based on the description of relevant previous studies, it is known that research on synonyms already been done. Previous researchers only discuss the meaning of the same elements, but less examine aspects of shades of meaning on a pair of synonyms. Meanwhile, the word class generally assessed on the verb and noun. Research synonymy tasting Indonesian adjective is important to study because previous research on the terms of no research that examines this research. This study will provide information about nuances of meaning in the adjective synonymous tasting so that users can select the language and use the language correctly.

II. METHODS

This type of research was qualitative research that used a descriptive method. In this study, the techniques of content analysis to explore the content of the data and give meaning to the interpretation of the data. The data of the research was a basic adjectives Indonesian inner attitude that is synonymous used in a variety of oral and written standards in formal situation and informal situations. The source of this research were *Kompas Online*, *Talkshow Doctor OZ Indonesia*, and *Mata Najwa*. Technique of data collection through record of documents, tapping, introspection. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data based on the instrument given by Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. Technique of analyzing data used in this study adapted to the purpose of research. *First*, explain the tasting synonymous adjective pairs in Indonesian. *Second*, explain the type of synonymy pairs tasting synonymous adjectives in Indonesian. *Third*, explain the nuances of meaning pairs tasting Indonesian adjective synonymous.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study in accordance with the objectives of the study were: (1) pair of taste synonymous adjectives in Indonesian; (2) the synonymous kind of pair of tasting adjectives in the Indonesian; and (3) the shades of meaning adjective pairs tasting in Indonesian.

Pair of Taste Synonymous Adjectives in Indonesian Based Component Analysis and Substitution

Testing synonymy tasting Indonesian adjective done using two tests, namely the meaning component analysis test and substitution. Based on the results of the inventory of data, obtained twelve pairs Indonesian adjective inner attitude which allegedly synonymous. Couple adjective inner attitude which allegedly tested kesinonimannya synonymous with analysis of components of meaning as exemplified in pair tasty and delicious in Table 1.

Table 1. Adjective Meaning Component Analysis *Enak* dan *Lezat*

No.	Meaning Component	Couple Adjective which synonymous				
		enak	lezat			
1.	kognitive	APPETIZING SENSE <i>RASA YANG MENGGUGAH SELERA</i>	+	+		
		OF TASTE FOOD <i>TENTANG RASA MAKANAN</i>	+	+		
		ABOUT TASTE DRINK <i>TENTANG RASA MINUMAN</i>	+	+		
		FELT BY ALOE <i>DIRASAKAN OLEH LIDAH</i>	+	+		
		CONDITION OF A HEALTHY BODY <i>KONDISI BADAN YANG SEHAT</i>	+	-		
		EVENT AGENCY FUN <i>KONDISI BADAN YANG MENYENANGKAN</i>	+	-		
		ATMOSPHERE CONVENIENT <i>SUASANA NYAMAN</i>	+	-		
		SLEEP PULAS <i>TIDUR YANG PULAS</i>	+	-		
		2.	emotive	HAVE FINE VALUES <i>MEMPUNYAI NILAI RASA HALUS</i>	+	+

Description:

+: a component of meaning that belongs

- : a component of meaning not possessed

±: a component of meaning possessed and not possessed

After tested component of meaning for adjective *enak* and *lezat* obtained equation meaning FOOD OR BEVERAGES THAT READY TO THEIR (*RASA MAKANAN ATAU MINUMAN YANG MENGGUGAH SELERA*). Based on the comparison between delicious and delicious adjectives, the adjective has five meaning equations (55%) of the nine comparable meanings that are compared. Therefore, adjectives are *enak* and *lezat* synonymous because the word pair has a shared meaning element of more than 50%. In addition to being tested by component analysis, the adjective pair is *enak* dan *lezat* tested by substitution. Substitution test of adjectives *enak* and *lezat* can be seen in the context of the sentence *It turns out this food, and finally I am hooked until now*, examples (3) and (4).

(3) It turns out this food is *delicious*, and finally I am hooked until now.

Ternyata makanan ini *enak*, dan akhirnya saya ketagihan sampai sekarang.

(4) It turns out this food is *delicious*, and finally I am hooked until now.

Ternyata makanan ini *lezat*, dan akhirnya saya ketagihan sampai sekarang.

Enak and *lezat* adjectives can substitute each other in sentences (3) and (4) and their meaning is relatively the same or unchanged. Based on the substitution test for *enak* and *lezat* adjectives the pair of adjectives can be expressed as synonymous. The word pair can be said to be synonymous if it has an equivalence of more than 50%, the word pair can replace each other in the same context, and most of the synonyms have the same antonyms.

Based on the results of testing synonymy with component analysis of meaning and substitution, found twelve pairs of Indonesian language tasting adjectives that proved to be synonymously contained in table 2.

Table 2. Pairs of Synonyms Adjective Tasting Based Analysis of Component Meaning and Substitution

No.	Pairs of Sinonim Adjectives		Meaning Equation
	A	B	
1.	tasty	delicious	'taste of the food or beverage appetizing'
	enak	lezat	'rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera'
2.	tasty	delicious	'taste of food or drink appetizing and happy atmosphere'
	enak	nikmat	'rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera dan suasana senang'
3.	tasty	savory	'taste of food or beverages tempting and ambience happy'
	enak	sedap	'rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera dan suasana senang'
4.	tasty	delicious	'taste of food or drink appetizing and happy atmosphere'
	lezat	nikmat	'rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera dan suasana senang'
5.	tasty	savory	'taste of the food or beverage tempting and happy atmosphere'
	lezat	sedap	'rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera dan suasana senang'
6.	deliciously	savory	'about the taste of food or drink that is appetizing and happy atmosphere'
	nikmat	sedap	'tentang rasa makanan atau minuman yang menggugah selera dan suasana senang'
7.	tasty	savory	'flavor of the food mouthwatering'
	enak	gurih	'rasa makanan yang menggugah selera'
8.	delicious	savory	'flavor of the food mouthwatering'
	lezat	gurih	'rasa makanan yang menggugah selera'
9.	deliciously	savory	'flavor of the food appetizing'
	nikmat	gurih	'rasa makanan yang menggugah selera'
10.	savory	savory	'flavor of the food appetizing'
	sedap	gurih	'rasa makanan yang menggugah selera'
11.	bitter	bitter	'the unpleasant taste that can be perceived by the base of the tongue'
	pahit	getir	'rasa yang tidak sedap yang dapat dirasakan oleh bagian pangkal lidah'
12.	tasteless	bland	'something that does not taste'
	tawar	hambar	'sesuatu yang tidak berasa'

Kind of Pair Synonymy Tasting Indonesian Adjectives

Once found twelve pairs of synonymous adjectives Indonesian inner attitudes, each pair of adjectives analyzed test the kind of synonymous with the test of component analysis in the same context.

Synonyms Incomplete and Not Absolute

Analyzing the kind of synonymous incomplete and not absolute exemplified in pair tasty and tasteful.

Table 3. Adjective Meaning Component Analysis *Lezat* and *Gurih*

No.	Meaning Component	Couple Adjective which synonymous		
		lezat	gurih	
1.	kognitive	TASTE TEMPTING <i>RASA YANG MENGGUGAH SELERA</i>	+	+
		TASTE FOOD <i>RASA MAKANAN</i>	+	+
		SENSE OF BEVERAGE <i>RASA MINUMAN</i>	±	-
		PERCEIVED BY TASTE <i>DIRASAKAN OLEH LIDAH</i>	+	+
		LIKE THE TASTE OF FRIED FISH <i>SEPERTI RASA IKAN GORENG</i>	±	+
		CRISP OR FRAGILE <i>RENYAH ATAU RAPUH</i>	±	+
		2.	emotive	VALUES HAVE SENSE OF FINE MEMPUNYAI NILAI RASA HALUS

Description:

+: a component of meaning that belongs

- : a component of meaning not possessed

±: a component of meaning possessed and not possessed

Based on the analysis of components of meaning in table 3, the cognitive meaning of adjectives *lezat* and *gurih* different. *Lezat* and *gurih* adjectives have any kind of synonymy is not complete because there are differences in the cognitive meaning. *Lezat* adjective has meaning FOOD OR DRINKING BEAST (*RASA MAKANAN ATAU MINUMAN YANG MENGGUGAH SELERA*). Meanwhile, *gurih* adjectives have meaning TASTE FOOD THAT ARE RENYAH LIKE FISH FRIED WHICH TAKES ALERT (*RASA MAKANAN YANG RENYAH SEPERTI IKAN GORENG YANG MENGGUGAH SELERA*). Therefore, it is *lezat* and *gurih* adjectives have any kind of synonymy incomplete.

Next adjectives *lezat* and *gurih* analyzed by test types kesinonimannya substitution. Test substitution *lezat* and *gurih* adjectives can be seen in the context of the *Every morning visitors of the hotel can enjoy a cup of coffee* as examples (7) and (8).

(7) Every morning visitors to this hotel can enjoy a delicious cup of coffee.

Setiap pagi pengunjung hotel ini dapat menikmati secangkir kopi yang *lezat*.

(8) * Every morning visitors of the hotel can enjoy cup of *atasty* coffee.

*Setiap pagi pengunjung hotel ini dapat menikmati secangkir kopi yang *gurih*.

Lezat adjectives can be used in the context of the sentence (7). Instead, *gurih* adjectives cannot be used in the context of a sentence (8). Therefore, *lezat* and *gurih* adjectives classified as a synonym is not absolute. If both these criteria (similarity elements of meaning and the ability to replace each other in a similar context) combined, *lezat* and *gurih* adjectives classified as synonyms incomplete and not absolute.

After analysis of the twelve pairs of synonymous adjectives tasting tested with analysis of components of meaning and substitution, all tasting adjective pair has a type of synonymy incomplete and not absolute.

Nuance of Meaning Adjective Pair Synonyms Teste Indonesian

The analysis is done by comparing the nuance of meaning, meaning of cognitive, emotive meanings and grammatical context tasting partner adjective synonymous with the meaning component analysis and substitution in the sentence, as an example of bitter, bitter adjective pairs.

Table 4. Adjective Meaning Component Analysis Pahit and Getir

No.	Meaning Component	Couple Adjective which synonymous	
		pahit	getir
1.	cognitive NOT TASTE GOOD <i>RASA TIDAK ENAK</i> SENSED BY THE TONGUE <i>DIRASAKAN OLEH PANGKAL LIDAH</i> LIKE THE TASTE OF BILE <i>SEPERTI RASA EMPEDU</i> SLIGHTLY BITTER SPICY (LIKE THE TASTE OF LEATHER ORANGE) <i>RASA PAHIT AGAK PEDAS (SEPERTI RASA KULIT JERUK)</i>	+	+
		+	+
		+	-
		-	+
2.	emotive VALUE OF TASTE OF FINE <i>NILAI RASA HALUS</i>	+	+

Description:

- + : Components of meaning possessed
- : Components of meaning that is not owned
- ± : Components of meaning that are owned and not owned

Based on Table 4, the pair adjectives *pahit* and *getir* nuances of meaning because they are a meaningful difference between the five elements are compared. *Pahit* adjective meaning contains elements UNFAIR SUCH AS SUCH AS EMPEDUY FEEL COOKED BY SUPPORTED PANGKAL (*RASA TIDAK ENAK SEPERTI RASA EMPEDU YANG DIRASAKAN OLEH PANGKAL LIDAH*) Instead, it contains elements *getir* adjective meaning UNFAIR SUCH AS SUCH A ORIGINAL TREATMENT IMPROVED BY SUPPORTED PANGKAL (*RASA TIDAK ENAK SEPERTI RASA KULIT JERUK YANG DIRASAKAN OLEH PANGKAL LIDAH*). Next, adjectives *pahit* and *getir* nuance of meaning analyzed by substitution test. Test *pahit* and *getir* adjective substitution can be seen in the context of the sentence *Toddlers tend to dislike pills* because, like the example (9) and (10).

- (9) Toddlers tend to dislike the pill because it is *bitter*.
Balita cenderung tidak menyukai pil karena pahit.
- (10) Toddlers tend to dislike pill because of *bitter*.
*Balita cenderung tidak menyukai pil karena getir.

Pahit adjectives can be used in the context of the sentence (9). Instead, *getir* adjective can not be used in the context of the sentence (10). Therefore, *pahit* and *getir* adjectives nuanced meaning. Based on testing nuance of meaning with meaning and substitution component analysis can be found 12 pairs of synonymous adjectives Indonesian tasting nuances of meaning that can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Nuance of Meaning Adjective Pairs Synonyms Tasting Indonesian

Nuance of Meaning Adjective Pairs Synonyms Tasting Indonesian				
No.	A	Mean	B	Mean
1.	tasty enak	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste, aroma, and mood' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa, aroma, dan suasana hati'	delicious lezat	'feel happy or satisfied just to taste' 'merasa senang atau puas hanya terhadap rasa'
2.	tasty enak	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste, aroma and mood' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa, aroma, dan suasana hati'	delicious nikmat	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste and mood' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa dan suasana hati'
3.	tasty enak	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste, aroma, and mood' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa, aroma, dan suasana hati'	savory sedap	'feel good to the taste and aroma' 'merasa senang terhadap rasa dan aroma'
Nuance of Meaning Adjective Pairs Synonyms Tasting Indonesian				
No.	A	Mean	B	Mean
4.	tasty lezat	feel good or satisfied with the taste, but not to the aroma' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa, tidak terhadap aroma'	delicious nikmat	feel happy or satisfied with the taste, mood, and aroma' 'merasa senang atau pas terhadap rasa, suasana hati, dan aroma'
5.	tasty lezat	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste, but not on flavor' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa, tidak terhadap aroma'	savory sedap	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste and aroma' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa dan aroma'
6.	deliciously nikmat	'associated with feelings of pleasure, mind, taste, and aroma' 'berhubungan dengan perasaan senang hati, pikiran, rasa, dan aroma'	savory sedap	'only associated with feelings of pleasure in the taste and aroma' 'hanya berhubungan dengan perasaan senang pada rasa dan aroma'
7.	tasty enak	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste of the food or beverage' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa makanan atau minuman'	savory gurih	'feel happy or satisfied only against taste of food' 'merasa senang atau puas hanya terhadap rasa makanan'
8.	delicious lezat	'could taste food that is not crunchy' 'bisa rasa makanan yang tidak renyah'	savory gurih	'flavor of the food that crispy appetizing' 'rasa makanan yang renyah yang menggugah selera'
9.	deliciously nikmat	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste of the food or beverage' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa makanan atau minuman'	savory gurih	'feel happy or satisfied just to taste the food' 'merasa senang atau puas hanya terhadap rasa makanan'
10.	savory sedap	'feel happy or satisfied with the taste of the food or beverage' 'merasa senang atau puas terhadap rasa makanan atau minuman'	savory gurih	'feel happy or satisfied just to taste the food' 'merasa senang atau puas hanya terhadap rasa makanan'
11.	bitter pahit	'bad taste like the taste of bile that is perceived by the tongue' 'rasa tidak enak seperti rasa empedu yang dirasakan oleh pangkal lidah'	bitter getir	'no taste about food or drink ' 'rasa tidak enak seperti rasa kulit jeruk yang dirasakan oleh pangkal lidah'
12.	tasteless tawar	'tidak ada rasa tentang makanan atau minuman dan kurang bergairah'	bland hambar	'tidak ada rasa tentang makanan atau minuman'

The results of this study indicate that all couples synonym tasting Indonesian adjectives nuanced meaning. So, there are no synonyms couple tasting Indonesian adjectives that have similarities with a perfect sense element. Therefore, the Indonesian speakers need to notice the difference distinctiveness meanings in the tasting Indonesian adjectives.

The results are consistent with the results of research conducted by Utami (2010) is synonymous noun in Indonesian; Carapic (2014) close synonym analysis of descriptive adjectives beautiful in English and Serbian; Junianto (2015) shades of meaning of the verb activity in Indonesian hands; and Gina (2015) componential analysis and lexical field structure that berkomponen Indonesian verb meaning (+ action, + head, + man, + partners, + deliberately * targeted). The novelty of these results compared to the results of research Utami (2010), Carapic (2014), Junianto (2015), Gina (2015) showed shades of meaning synonym pair Indonesian adjective inner attitude is usually a difference in the cognitive meaning.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done regarding the nuances of meaning synonymous adjectives tasting Indonesian, we can conclude the following three conclusions. First, not all adjectives tasting Indonesian who has a pair of synonyms. Synonymy testing done in two ways, namely analysis and test components of meaning substitution. Second, the couple adjectives tasting Indonesian has only one type of synonymy, ie synonymy incomplete and not absolute. Third, the general partner is synonymous adjectives tasting Indonesian have the difference in shades of meaning in the cognitive meaning and a small portion in makna emotive nuances of meaning. This shows that the pair is synonymous adjectives tasting Indonesian only exchange in the context of a particular sentence.

The results could have implications in learning Indonesian, the language of science research and development, and the Indonesian society. In addition, the results of this study can be used as a source of teaching materials especially in learning Indonesian vocabulary, composition, writing, and speaking carefully. This study developed a 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.

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