

Nuance of Meaning Synonym Transitive Verb Activities of See in Indonesia

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Abstract-Several studies on synonyms have been done, but there are still unanswered questions. Previous research has only examined the same element of meaning between synonymous words, but not so much in the aspect of nuance of meaning. This article was written to explain the nuances of the synonym meaning of transitive verbs of activity of see in Indonesian. This type of research is qualitative by using descriptive method. The data of this research is Indonesian sentence which contains synonym of transitive verbs of activity of see in Indonesian. The source of this research data is national newspaper Padang Ekspres, Femina magazine, wedding invitation letter, and talk show of Mata Najwa in Metro TV 2017. Researcher acts as research instrument and assisted with tool in form of research for recording and analyzing data. Data collection techniques used in this study are document recording, tapping techniques, and introspection techniques. The results showed that all pairs of synonyms of transitive verbs of activity of see in Indonesian are nuanced meaning. Therefore, the synonym can only be replaced in a certain context.

Keywords-Indonesian; sense of meaning; synonyms; transitive verbs; activity of see

I. INTRODUCTION

Analysis of meaning in the field of synonyms has been widely practiced by language researchers, including (1) Taylor (2003) in New Zealand researching *near synonyms as co-extensive categories; 'high' and 'tall' revisited*, (2) Edmonds & Hirst (2002) in Toronto researching *near synonymy and lexical choice*, (3) Stanojevic (2009) in Serbia researching *Cognitive synonymy: a general overview*, (4) Utami (2010) in Surakarta researching *study synonymous noun in Indonesian*, (5) Ginanjar, Subroto, Sumarlam (2013) in Surakarta researching *dimensions and components of meaning (+ACTION + HEAD + HUMAN)*, (6) Imelda (2013) in Medan researching *analysis of the difference of meaning nuance of the word "toutou and yatto" in Japanese sentences*, (7) Ariga (2013) in Sumatra North researching *Use of Indonesian synonyms of kindergarten students TKIT Yaa Bunayya Southeast Aceh district through Upin and Ipin stories (television media): psycholinguistic studies*, (8) Rahmatika (2013) in Semarang researching *Synonyms nouns and adjectives dialect Banyumasan*, (9) Suryatin (2014) in South Kalimantan researching *the semantic analysis of verbs meaning of 'harm' in Banjar*, (10) Danglli & Abazaj (2014) in Italy researching *units of synonymy and lexical relations*, (11) Rahmati (2015) in Iran studied *Semantic shifts, homonyms, synonyms and auto-antonyms*, Junianto (2015) in Padang researching *nuances of meaning of verbs of hand activity in Indonesian*, (12) Arifin (2015) *Synonym in the Indonesian language*, (13) Herlina (2016) in Surakarta researching *variations and nuances of the meaning of verbs of Sanggau Malay*, (14) Nandi (2016) in North Sumatra researching *Phrase meaning of verb shikaru and okoru as a synonym*, (15) Anggraini (2016) in Surakarta researching *synonyms of human verbs in the Indonesian language*. In general, the results of the study indicate that there is no synonym of absolute synonyms. In synonymous word pairs there are nuances of meaning.

The debate about synonyms is not a new thing for language observers. Some of them agree that synonyms are leksem that have the same meaning and can be used to replace their partners in all contexts (Hassan, 2014). However, some are opposed and argue that no two words actually have the same meaning (Stanojevic, 2009). They reject the idea of a complete and absolute synonym (Cruse, 2000; Stanojevic, 2009). According to him, different words require different meanings. Each word can give a certain meaning.

Some lexicographers claim that there are no synonyms that have exactly the same meaning (in all social contexts or levels of language), because there are several factors that make it different. Chaer (2009) describes the nuances of meaning including into one of the differentiating of the word bersinonim. Similarly, Edmonds & Hirst (2002), explains that words that are close synonymous still have different meanings, although the difference is only in the nuances of meaning. Nuance of meaning is defined as the difference of meaning that is very smooth or thin between pairs of words that bersinonim (Puspitasari, 2013; Nandi, 2016).

The study of meaning is important to know (Danglli & Abazaj, 2014). Meaning can serve as the representative of human thought and feeling (Arifin, 2015).

Based on the search results which as far as the authors do show that the nuances of synonyms meaning transitive verbs of sight activity have not given a thorough explanation. In fact, this study is considered important because it can add insight and knowledge for language users in communicating so that mistakes can be avoided. The purpose of this study was to explain the nuances of the synonym meaning of transitive verbs of visual activity in Indonesian.

II. METHODS

Type of research is qualitative by using descriptive method. The data of this study are Indonesian sentences containing synonyms of transitive verbs of sight activity used in the standard range both orally and in writing used in official and unofficial situations. The source of this research data is national newspaper *Padang Ekspres*, magazine *Femina*, wedding invitation letter, and speech at talk show *Mata Najwa* on Metro TV. Researchers act as research instruments assisted with tools in the form of research that is useful for data collection and analysis. Data collection techniques of this study are document recording, tapping techniques, and techniques of introspection. Data analysis is done by identifying the cognitive and emotive meanings of each transitive verbal of the visual sense.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Transitional Synonym of Transitive Verbs of Activity of See in Indonesia

Test of synonymous transitive verbs of sight activity is performed by using two techniques, namely component analysis, and substitution test.

Based on the result of data inventory, 10 pairs of transitive verbs of activity of see are allegedly synonymous. All of these transitive verbs are tested for their compatibility with component analysis techniques such as those exemplified in verbs *viewing* and *monitoring* as follows.

In Indonesian:

Tabel 1
Analisis Kesinoniman Verba Transitif *Melihat* dan *Memantau* Berdasarkan Analisis Komponen Makna

No	Komponen Makna	Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif		
		melihat	memantau	
1.	Makna Kognitif	INDRA PENGLIHATAN	+	+
		GERAK-GERIK SESUATU	+	+
		MENGUKUR SUATU	±	+
		PERKEMBANGAN		
		DENGAN TELITI	±	+
	ADA UNSUR MENGAWASI	±	+	
	Makna Emotif	HALUS	+	+

Description:

- + component of meaning owned by
- component of meaning not possessed
- ± component of meaning which is owned or not owned

In English:

Table 1
Synonym of Syncynical Analysis of Transitive Verbs *Look* and *Monitor*
Based on Component Analysis of Meaning

No	Component of Meaning	Pairs Transitive Verbs Synonym		
		look	monitor	
1.	Cognitive of Meaning	VISION INDRA	+	+
		SOMETHING MOVEMENTS	+	+
		MEASURING A DEVELOPMENT	±	+
		CAREFULLY	±	+
		THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF WATCHING	±	+
	Meaning of Emotif	POLITE	+	+

Based on the meaning component in table 1, known pairs of verbs *view* and *monitor* are synonymous because most, that is 50% the element of meaning is the same. The same element of meaning is + INDRA PENGLIHATAN (VISION INDRA) , + GERAK-GERIK SESUATU (SOMETHING MOVEMENTS), and +HALUS (POLITE). Based on the results of the synonymous test on elements of that meaning component, the transitive verb *melihat* and *memantau* are synonymous.

A pair of transitive verbs that were proven to be synonymous based on component component analysis test then performed a second synonym test, namely substitution test. If a word in any context can be mutually reinforcing and the word meaning in the kotex is relatively the same, then the two words are synonymous (Djadjudarma, 1993). All

transitive verb pairs of sight activity are tested for their synonyms by using substitution tests as exemplified in verbs *melihat* and *memantau* as follows.

In Indonesian:

- (1) Pemburu sedang *melihat* target buruannya.
- (2) Pemburu sedang *memantau* target buruannya.

In English:

- (1) The hunter is *looking* at his target target.
- (2) The hunter is *monitoring* the target of the hunt.

Transitive verb pairs *melihat* and *memantau* in sentences (1) and (2) are known to replace each other in a certain context and their meaning is relatively similar. Based on the results of the substitution test, the transitive verbs *melihat* and *memantau* are synonymous.

Based on the test results of synonymous transitive verb of activity of see by using the component analysis test of meaning and substitution test as exemplified, the synonym pair obtained as listed in table 3.

In Indonesian:

Table 2
Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif Aktivitas Melihat
Berdasarkan Hasil Uji Analisis Komponen Makna dan Uji Substitusi

No	Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif		Persamaan Makna
	A	B	
1	melihat	memantau	'mengawasi sesuatu atau gerak gerak dengan nilai rasa halus'.
2	melihat	memperhatikan	'mengawasi sesuatu atau gerak-gerak dengan nilai rasa halus'.
3	melihat	menatap	'memandang sesuatu hal/benda/insan'.
4	melihat	mengamati	'mengawasi sesuatu dengan nilai rasa halus'.
5	memantau	memperhatikan	'mengawasi sesuatu atau gerak gerak secara teliti dan seksama dengan nilai rasa halus'.
6	memantau	menatap	'memandang sesuatu secara lama dengan nilai rasa halus'.
7	memantau	mengamati	'mengawasi sesuatu secara teliti dan lama dengan nilai rasa halus'.
8	memperhatikan	menatap	'memandang sesuatu dengan nilai rasa halus'.
9	memperhatikan	mengamati	'memandang sesuatu dengan nilai rasa halus'.
10	menatap	mengamati	'memandang sesuatu dalam waktu yang tidak sebentar dengan nilai rasa halus'.

In English:

Table 2
Pairs Synonyms Verb Transitive of Activity of See
Based on Test Results Component Analysis and Substitution Test

No	Pairs Synonyms Verb Transitive		Equation Meaning
	A	B	
1	look	monitor	'keep an eye on things or move with subtle taste values'.
2	look	pay attention	'keep an eye on things or gestures with subtle taste values'.
3	look	stare	'looking at things / things / people'.
4	look	observe	'keep an eye on things with a subtle taste value'.
5	monitor	pay attention	'supervise something or move carefully and carefully with the value of smooth taste'.
6	monitor	stare	'look at things for a long time with a subtle value'.
7	monitor	observe	'keep an eye on things carefully and for a long time with subtle taste values'.
8	Pay attention	stare	'looking at something with a subtle taste value'.
9	Pay attention	observe	'looking at something with a subtle taste value'.
10	stare	observe	'looking at things in a short time with a subtle value'.

Nuance of Meaning of Synonym of Transitive Verbs of Activity of See in Indonesian

In this study, the analysis of meaning nuances is done by comparing the elements of cognitive meaning, emotive meaning element, and the ability of synonymous couples of transitive verbs of activity of see to be interchangeable in one context. All transitive verb pairs of activity of see are determined by their meaning-based meaning component analysis as exemplified in the synonymous pair of transitive verbs *melihat* and *menatap* as follows.

In Indonesian:

Table 3
Analisis Komponen Makna Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif *Melihat* dan *Menatap*

No	Komponen Makna	Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif	
		melihat	menatap
2.	Makna Kognitif	INDRA PENGLIHATAN	+
		ADA UNSUR	+
		MENGAWASI	
		SECARA LAMA	±
		MENGUKUR SUATU	±
	PERKEMBANGAN	-	
	Makna Emotif	HALUS	+
			-

In English:

Table 3
Component Analysis Transitive Verb Meaning Couple *look* and *stare*

No	Component of Meaning	Pairs Transitive Verbs Synonym	
		look	stare
2.	Cognitive Meaning of	VISION INDRA	+
		THERE ARE ELEMENTS OF	+
		WATCHING	
		FOR A LONG TIME	±
		MEASURING A	±
	DEVELOPMENT	-	
	Emotive Meaning	POLITE	+
			-

On the table 5, it is known that there is a difference in the meaning component, that is, there are three differences from the five elements of meaning that are compared. Verbs *melihat* has a component of meaning \pm MENGUKUR SUATU PERKEMBANGAN meaning can be used to express an action performed by the sense of sight to measure a development that is being seen while the verb *menatap* does not have that component of meaning. Verbs *menatap* has the meaning component + SECARA LAMA it is means, it can be used to declare the act of seeing something in a long duration of time while verbs *melihat* can be used to declare the action and can also not. Then, verbs *melihat* have a mean component + HALUS means the verbs *melihat* worthy of subtle flavors while the verb *menatap* the not so subtle (coarse) taste. Verbs *melihat* and *menatap* not only nuanced meanings on cognitive meaning but also have a sense of meaning in the grammatical context, ie can not replace each other in a particular context. Nuances of the meaning of transitive verb pair of sight activity in synonymous pairs *melihat* and *menatap* at the grammatical context can be seen in sentences (3) and (4).

(3) Saat duduk di warung, secara tidak sengaja aku *melihat* pengendara motor yang memacu kendaraannya dengan kencang.

(4) *Saat duduk di warung, secara tidak sengaja aku *menatap* pengendara motor yang memacu kendaraannya dengan kencang.

Verbs *menatap* can not be used in koteks sentence *saat duduk di warung, secara tidak sengaja aku ... pengendara motor yang memacu kendaraannya dengan kencang* as in the example of sentence (4). Instead, verbs *melihat* can be used in contexts sentence *saat duduk di warung, secara tidak sengaja aku ... pengendara motor yang memacu kendaraannya dengan kencang* as in the example sentence (3). Based on the results of the component analysis of meaning and substitution, the synonym of transitive verbs *melihat* and *menatap* is nuanced meaning.

Based on the results of component analysis of the meaning of 10 pairs of transitive verb synonyms, visual activity in the Indonesian language shows the result that all pairs of synonyms transitive verbs are nuanced meaning as written in the following table 4.

In Indonesian:

Table 4
Nuansa Makna Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif Aktivitas Melihat
Berdasarkan Analisis Komponen Makna

No	Nuansa Makna Pasangan Sinonim Verba Transitif Aktivitas Melihat dalam Bahasa Indonesia			
	A	Makna	B	Makna
1	melihat	'bersifat umum'	memantau	'bersifat khusus'
2	melihat	'secara sekilas'	memperhatikan	'secara seksama'
3	melihat	'secara sebentar'	menatap	'secara lama'
4	melihat	'secara sekilas'	mengamati	'secara teliti'
5	memantau	'terkandung nilai rasa halus'	memperhatikan	'memiliki nilai rasa kasar'
6	memantau	'secara lama dan teliti'	menatap	'secara lama'
7	memantau	'dari jauh'	mengamati	'dari jauh atau dekat'
8	memperhatikan	'ada unsur mengawasi dan secara diam-diam'	menatap	'secara langsung'
9	memperhatikan	'ada unsur mengawasi dan secara diam-diam'	mengamati	'ada unsur mengawasi dan secara terang-terangan'
10	menatap	'dari dekat'	mengamati	'dari jauh dan dekat'

In English:

Table 4
Nuances Meaning of Coupons Synonyms Transitive Verb of Activity of See
Pursuant to Component Analysis Meaning

No	Nuance Meaning of Transitive Verb of Activity of See in Indonesia			
	A	Meaning	B	Meaning
1	look	'General nature'	monitor	'Special'
2	look	'At a glance'	pay attention	'carefully'
3	look	'Briefly'	stare	'Long time'
4	look	'At a glance'	observe	'Carefully'
5	monitor	'Contained the value of delicate taste'	pay attention	'Contained a sense of coarse value'
6	monitor	'Long and careful'	stare	'With a long time'
7	monitor	'from afar'	observe	'From far or near'
8	pay attention	'There is an element of watching and secretly'	stare	'directly'
9	pay attention	'There is an element of watching and secretly'	observe	'There is an element of supervising and openly'
10	stare	'Up close'	observe	'From far and near'

The results of this study indicate that all couples transitive verb synonym visual activity of see are nuanced meaning. Thus, no synonym pair is found that has the same element of meaning perfectly. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Utami (2010) researching of *synonym noun in Indonesian*, Imelda (2013) researching *nuance of meaning analysis of words toutou and yatto in Japanese sentences*, Junianto (2015) *nuances of meaning of the verb of hand activity in Indonesian*, and Permatasari (2018) researching *nuances of meaning transitive verb synonym in affixes meN-i in Indonesian*.

The novelty of this study is compared with the results of previous research, namely Utami (2010), Imelda (2013), and Junianto (2015). The results of this study indicate that the sense of the synonym pair of transitive verbs of activity of see is the difference of the elements of cognitive meaning. The relevant research results do not explain the determinants of the nuances of meaning.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the synonym of transitive verbs of visual activity in Indonesian language, obtained two conclusions as follows. *First*, there are 10 pairs of transitive verbs of activities if see wich are proven to be synonymous based on the concurrence test. This is because there are similarities in the meaning elements of more than 50% and have the ability to be able to replace each other in the same sentence. *Second*, all pairs of synonyms of transitive verbs of sight activity are nuanced in meaning. Thus, the synonym of transitive verbs of sight activity can be mutually replaced only in the context of a particular sentence. This requires awareness and carefulness for language users when using synonyms when communicating. The results of this study can be utilized for the improvement of the Indonesian synonym dictionary .

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