

THE TYPE AND MEANING NUANCES OF LIMITATION ADVERB SYNONYM IN INDONESIAN

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Abstract

Synonymous words still have dissimilar meanings, even though only in nuances. This study aims to explain the types of synonym and the nuanced meaning of the pair of adverbs limitative of synonymous Indonesian language. This type of research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. The data were analyzed qualitatively based on analysis of the components of meaning and substitution techniques. This research data is limitative adverb synonym which is derived from the written script, i.e. online newspaper Kompas.com, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Text Books, and Researcher Intuition. The results of this study indicate that (1) not all limitative adverbs in Indonesian have a pair of synonym; (2) each limitative adverb synonym has nuances of meaning on aspects of cognitive and emotive meaning; and (3) there are only one types of synonyms are found in the limitative adverb synonym, namely incomplete but absolute synonym.

Keywords: limitative adverb synonyms, types of synonyms, nuances meaning.

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, but the research generally discusses similarities of meanings and has not explained the nuances of meaning in synonymous words and types of synonymy completely. Researchers who have conducted research on synonyms, were (1) Nasra (2010) examined the study of *totemo* and *taihen* adverb synonyms in several Japanese novels; (2) Utami (2010) reviewed the synonyms of nouns in Indonesian; (3) Wahyuningsih (2013) examined the synonym of humanity nouns in Malay in the Sambas dialect; (4) Carapic (2014) examined the analysis of close synonyms of descriptive adjectives; (5) Dangli (2014) examined lexical relationships of synonyms; (6) Arifin (2015) examined synonymy in Indonesian; (7) Rahmati (2015) examined the semantic division that includes homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms; (8) Junianto (2015) examined the nuances of the meaning of hand activity verbs in Indonesian; (9) Putri (2016) examined the adverb of *sugu*, *hayaku*, *sassoku* in Japanese sentences; (10) Wiyadi (2017) examined the adverb meaning of the aspect markers in the Qur'anic Translation Text (TTA); (11) Najihah (2017) examined the types and markers of adverb aspects in the Qur'anic Translation Text (TTA) which contain language ethics; (12) Nusarini (2017) examined adverb in Indonesian: a review of its semantic form and behavior; (13) Fauziyah (2017) examined the adverb of *mousugu*, *mamonaku*, and *sorosoro* which means 'soon' in Japanese; and (14) Kholifah (2017) examined the analysis of the structure and meaning of *tomoni* adverb in Japanese.

The results of Utami's research (2010) informs that most nouns in Indonesian have near synonym and there is no absolute synonym. The components of meaning and substitution of words in sentences become a benchmark to see how far the pairing of words is. Wahyuningsih (2013) conducted a study of human nounism in the Malay language of Sambas dialect. The result is the harmony of human nouns in the Malay language Sambas dialect can be studied from three angles of synonymy, i.e. description, substitution, and analysis of meaning components. The results of Arifin's (2015) research on synonymy in Indonesian indicate that there are three kinds of interfaith relationships in terms of synonymy, i.e. similarity, overlap, and degree of relationship. The results of Wiyadi's (2017) research tells that there are several adverb meanings of the aspects contained in the TTA. The dominant meaning is in the form of futurative and perfective meanings.

Based on the relevant research, until recent years (2017) it can be seen that the nuances of meaning and the type of limitative adverb synonymy have not been fully explained. In fact, this study is important because it provides knowledge for language users in order to avoid errors in communication. In addition, the synonymy testing carried out in the study which was only written in this article is more detailed than the previous research, which uses two stages of testing (the component test of meaning and substitution test). Therefore, this article

was written to explain the nuances of meaning and type of limitation of the limitative adverb pair in synonymous Indonesian.

Studying synonyms can be a good approach and also save time for vocabulary studies. The results of analyzing words in a synonym pair will help the language user to use words have the exact synonym pairs. Very few studies have examined the effect of synonyms on vocabulary learning and synonyms have been noted as one of several factors that can make words more difficult to learn. However, learning vocabulary with synonyms will be easier than learning words without knowing synonyms (Webb, 2007, p. 121).

People should be cautious of considering the differences between all choices and finding the right words to use in each particular situation. The correct use of synonyms in the writing process can add color and accuracy to the text (Danglli & Abazaj, 2014, p. 628). The word that can be described as a pair of synonyms is only 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).

Synonyms are two or more words that have the same meaning (Cruse, 2000). According to Lyons (1977), synonyms are divided into four groups, i.e. complete and absolute synonyms, complete but not absolute synonyms, incomplete but absolute synonyms, and incomplete and not absolute synonyms. Synonym testing in this article uses two stages of testing namely the meaning component test and substitution test.

The nuance of meaning is one of the factors that cause the meaning of words to be interchangeable. Verhaar (1999) states, although the synonymous word pairs have almost the same meaning, the word pairs have different nuances. So, the words are different phonemically, the meaning is also different even though the differences are similar in nuance (Pateda, 2010). In connection with this, it is necessary to pay attention to the nuances of the meaning of synonymous word pairs in order to help language users see the relationship between the meanings of the meaning, and make a sharper difference. If the nuance of synonymous words is not considered, it can damage the overall style of the writing (Edmonds & Hirst, 2002, p. 115).

Words that have synonymous relationships include various classes of words. Adverbs are part of a class of words that have their own characteristics and often appear in a sentence. The adverb is a word used to describe verbs, adjectives, propositions, or other adverbs, for example, very, more, always, not, just, etc. (Kridalaksana, 2009, p. 119). Samsuri (1985) suggests that adverbs are words or groups of words that explain the predicate of each situation, event, or action, can be explained about the method, place, and time of enactment (Kridalaksana, 2009, p. 123). The adverb in sentences serves to put pressure on meaning, clarify, and solidify the categories that accompany it and explain the whole sentence.

The following is an example of adverb use in the Kompas Newspaper Opinion entitled Dehumanization of Medical Education.

(1) That is why currently the medical faculty in Indonesia were expanding to is more than 70.

The use of adverbs is already in the sentence to state ,actions or circumstances that have taken place in the past and have occurred (perfective)'. Adverbs are based on their use including adverb marking aspects. Adverb already in the data above confirms the statement about the existence of medical schools in Indonesia which have been widely established. Based on its syntactic behavior, the adverb already in the example sentence (1) includes an intraclausal adverb that accompanies mushrooming verbs. Then, based on its shape is a basic free adverb.

The limitative adverb of Indonesian is part of the types of adverbs based on their semantic behavior. The limitative adverb is an adverb that implies the meaning associated with restrictions, such as only, just, and so on (Alwi, 2003). One example of limitative adverb can be seen in the following sentence (2).

(2) Mr. Bambang only explained the results of the Formulating Team meeting yesterday morning.

Adverb ,only' in the example sentence (2) describes the limited meaning, which is a process that does not develop or remains to the rules that have been set. The limitative adverb is widely used by language users and has a pair of synonyms. Therefore, its use must be considered in the use of language.

This article was written to explain the kind of harmony and nuances of meaning in the Indonesian adverb limitative synonym. This study provides information about the type of silence and subtle or subtle meanings in the limitative adverb synonym with nuances of meaning so that language users can choose and use the language appropriately.

Method

Type of research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. In this study, content analysis techniques were used to explore the contents in research data and give meaning to data interpretation. The data of this research is the limitative adverb of Indonesian which is synonymous with written language. The source of this research data is the online newspaper *Kompas.com*, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Text Books, and Researcher Intuition. Data collection techniques used are documented recording, tapping, and introspection. This study uses qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data analysis techniques used in this study are grouped into three stages according to the research objectives. First, explaining the limitative adverbial pair which is synonymous in

Indonesian. Secondly, explaining the type of limitation of the limitative adverb pair which is synonymous in Indonesian. Thirdly, explaining the nuances of the meaning of the pair of adverb synonyms limitative in Indonesian. To test each research objective, a component analysis of meaning and substitution analysis was used.

Results and Discussion

The results of this study are due to the objectives of the study, namely (1) the type of synonymy adverb limitative in Indonesian, and (2) the nuances of the meaning of the synonym adverb limitative of Indonesian.

Types of Synonymy of Limitative Adverb Pair of Indonesian

Six pairs of limitive Indonesian language adverb synonyms were found. Each limitive adverbial pair is analyzed by the type of synchronization by analyzing the components of meaning and substitution in the same context.

Incomplete but Absolute Synonyms

Analyzing of the type of incomplete but absolute synonym is exemplified in adverb pairs hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ in the following table 1.

Table 1. Component Analysis of Adverb Meaning hanya ‘only’ and cuma ‘just’

No.	Meaning Components	Synonymous Adverbial Pair	
		hanya ‘only’	cuma ‘just’
1. Cognitive	NO OTHER	+	+
	NO MORE THAN	+	+
	NOT OTHER THAN	+	+
	NOT INCLUDED IN GENERAL GROUP AND RULES	+	±
	USUALLY USED WITH “SAJA” TO STRENGTHEN THE MEANING	+	-
	EMOTIVE VALUE	+	+

Information:

- + : the meaning component that is owned
- : meaning components that are not owned
- ± : component of meaning that is owned and not owned

Based on the meaning component analysis test in table 1 it can be seen that the word pairs hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ have the same elements of meaning, namely NO OTHER, NO MORE THAN, NOT OTHER THAN, NOT INCLUDED IN GENERAL GROUP AND RULES, USUALLY USED WITH “SAJA (ONLY)” TO STRENGTHEN THE MEANING and EMOTIVE VALUE with the same percentage of elements meaning totaling 67% of 6 elements of meaning compared. The number of elements which have the same meaning in the word pair is greater than 50%, then the limitative adverb pair pairs hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ is a synonym and includes an incomplete synonym type. Furthermore, the synonym type of limitive adverb pairs hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ were analyzed by using substitution test. The substitution tests of limitative adverb pairs hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ can be seen in the context of the sentence Dia anak pungut, tidak dapat berbuat banyak „He an adopted child, cannot do much“, like the examples (3) and (4) below.

- (3) Dia *hanya* anak pungut, tidak dapat berbuat banyak.
„He is only an adopted child, he can not do much“.
- (4) Dia *cuma* anak pungut, tidak dapat berbuat banyak.
„He is just an adopted child, he can not do much“.

The limitative adverb hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ replace each other in the context of sentences (3) and (4) with relatively similar or unchanging meanings. Therefore, limitive adverb hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ is classified as absolute synonym. If the two criteria (the similarity of elements of meaning and ability to replace each other in the context of the same sentence) are combined, the limitative adverb hanya „only“ and cuma „just“ is classified as an **incomplete but absolute** synonym.

After analyzing six pairs of limitative adverb synonyms that are tested by analyzing the components of meaning and substitution, the limitative pair of adverb synonyms has only one type of synonymy, which is incomplete but absolute synonym.

The Nuances of Meaning and Type of Adverbial Limitation in Indonesian

The analysis of the meaning nuances in this study was carried out by comparing the cognitive meanings, emotive meanings, and grammatical context of the pair of limitative adverb synonyms in Indonesian. All limitative Indonesian adverbs are analyzed by their nuances of meaning based on the analysis of the meaning components and substitution in sentences, as exemplified by the limitative adverb pairs *saja* „merely“ and *melulu* „solely“ in the following table 2.

Table 2. Component Analysis Adverb Meanings *saja* ‘merely’ and *melulu* ‘solely’

No.	Meaning Components	Synonymous Adverbial Pair		
		<i>saja</i> ‘merely’	<i>melulu</i> ‘solely’	
1.	Cognitive	ONLY; SOLELY	+	+
		ALWAYS; CONTINUOUSLY	+	+
		BETTER (AS RECOMMENDATION)	+	-
		VERY (AS EMPHASIS)	+	-
2.	Emotive	EMOTIVE VALUE	+	+

Information:

- +: the meaning component that is owned
- : meaning components that are not owned

Based on the analysis of the meaning component in table 2, the limitative adverb pair *saja* „merely“ and *melulu* „solely“ have nuance of meaning because there are two differences in meaning between the five components of the meaning compared. The limitative adverb *saja* „merely“ contains the element of meaning to state better (as a suggestion) and express once (as a confirmation). On the other hand, limitative adverb *melulu* „solely“ contains elements of meaning that do not state better (as recommendations) and do not state once (as a confirmation). Further, the nuance meaning of limitative adverb *saja* „merely“ and *melulu* „solely“ were analyzed by using substitution test. The substitution test of limitative adverb *saja* „merely“ and *melulu* „solely“ can be seen in the context of the following sentence *Sudahlah, pulang, tidak usah ikut menjaga adikmu di rumah sakit* „Never mind, go home, don't need to take care of your sister in the hospital“, like the examples (5) and (6) below.

- (5) *Sudahlah, pulang saja, tidak usah ikut menjaga adikmu di rumah sakit.*
„Never mind, *merely* go home, don't need to take care of your sister in the hospital“.
- (6) *Sudahlah, pulang melulu, tidak usah ikut menjaga adikmu di rumah sakit.*
**Never mind, *solely* go home, don't need to take care of your sister in the hospital“.

The limitative adverb *saja* „merely“ can fill the context of the sentence *Sudahlah, pulang, tidak usah ikut menjaga adikmu di rumah sakit* „Never mind, go home, don't need to take care of your sister in the hospital“ as in the example sentence (5). On the contrary, the limitative adverb *melulu* „solely“ can not occupy the context of the sentence *Sudahlah, pulang, tidak usah ikut menjaga adikmu di rumah sakit* „Never mind, go home there is no need to take care of your sister in the hospital“ as in the example sentence (6). The limitative adverb *saja* „merely“ and *melulu* „solely“ cannot replace each other in the context of a particular sentence because they have different meanings according to the context of the sentence used. Therefore, the limitative adverb *saja* „merely“ and *melulu* „solely“ is a nuance of meaning.

The nuances of meaning experiment with analyzing the components of meaning and substitution revealed 6 pairs of limitative adverb synonyms in Indonesian with the nuances of meaning that can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. The Nuances of Meaning and Type of Adverbial Limitation in Indonesian

No.	The Nuances of Meaning of The Adverbial Limitation Pair in Indonesian			
	A	Means	B	Means
1.	<i>hanya</i> „only“	only used in conjunction with the word “ <i>saja</i> ” „merely“ to emphasize and formal	<i>cuma</i> „just“	does not used with “ <i>saja</i> ” „merely“; for emphasizing and informal
2.	<i>hanya</i> „only“	stating “not at all” and used with “ <i>hanya</i> ” „only“ to emphasize	<i>Semata mata</i> „solely“	stating “not at all” and not used with “ <i>hanya</i> ” „only“ to emphasize
3.	<i>hanya</i> „only“	doesn't based on circumstances, inappropriate, not balance	<i>sekadar</i> „only“	based on circumstances, inappropriate, balance

4.	saja ,merely"	doing something continuously, do as we like	cuma ,just"	do not doing something continuously, don't do as we like
5.	saja ,merely"	stating something better (as a recommendation), formal	melulu ,solely"	can not state "better", informal
6.	saja ,merely"	stating a continuous condition	hanya ,only"	stating a condition in a certain point

The results of this study indicate that all pairs of limitive adverb synonyms in Indonesian have nuances of meaning. So, there is no pair of limitive Indonesian adverb synonyms found that have the same element of meaning perfectly. Therefore, speakers of Indonesian need to pay attention to the differences in the specific meaning that exists in the limitative adverb of Indonesian.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Utami (2010) on the synonyms of nouns in Indonesian; Carapic (2014) examined the close synonym analysis of descriptive adjectives; and Junianto (2015) examined the nuances of the meaning of hand activity verbs in Indonesian. The novelty of the results of this study compared with the results of Utami (2010), Carapic (2014), and Junianto (2015) is that there is a nuance of the meaning of a limited number of adverb synonyms in Indonesian language, generally in the form of differences in cognitive meaning. The results of the previous relevant research only show that the components of meaning and substitution of word pairs in the sentence become the standard for determining the synonymy of word pairs, the type of relationship between synonymy based on the component meaning, but does not explain the determinant aspects of the synonymous word pairs.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis that has been done regarding the nuances of meaning and the type of limitative adverb synonymy in Indonesian, we can conclude the following three conclusions. First, not all the limitative adverbs of Indonesian have a pair of synonyms. Second, there are only one types of limitative adverb synonyms in Indonesian, i.e. incomplete but absolute synonyms. Third, the pair of limitative adverb synonyms in Indonesian has a sense of meaning in cognitive meaning and a small portion of meaning in emotive meaning. This shows that the pair of limits of Indonesian adverb synonyms can only replace each other in the context of certain sentences. Paying attention to the nuances of the meaning of a synonymous pair of words can help language users see inter-language relationships which mean to improve the speech acts.

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