
QUANTITATIVE ADJECTIVES IN KULISUSU LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed at investigating the quantitative adjectives and semantic types of quantitative adjectives in Kulisusu language. The scope of this research was quantitative adjectives and semantic types of quantitative adjective meaning color, size, form and taste. The research questions of this study were "what is the form quantitative adjectives in Kulisusu language" and "what is the semantic type of quantitative adjectives in Kulisusu language. This research used qualitative descriptive by applying some techniques of collecting data such as : (1) translation, (2) introspection (3) elicitation and interview. Instrument of Indonesian word of adjective. After the data being collected, the data were analyzed by using the following steps : (1) identify the form of adjectives, (2) determine the form of adjectives, and (3) determine the meaning of adjectives. The result of the research showed that Kulisusu language had six kinds of quantitative adjective gathered in this research namely *ompole*, *sade'ete*, *samentonga*, *malingumo* and *o'opa*. And there are seven kinds of semantic types of quantitative adjectives meaning color namely , *mea*, *kuni*, *bula*, *yijo*, *kangura*, and *wungu*. Furthermore adjective meaning in term could be seen of lines that make it consist of shapes that have straight lines, shapes that have curved lines, and shapes that have mixed lines, namely straight lines and curved lines. After that adjective meaning the size in detail twelve types of subordinates namely (1.) distance size, (2,) long size, (3.) high, size (4.) broad size, (5.) depth size, (6) thickness size, (7.) content size (8.) amount size, (9.) time size, (10.) heavy size, (11) big size, and (12.) age size. The last adjective meaning of taste includes (1.) a state that symbolizes the ambiances of the mind (2.) a taste that symbolizes of the mood, and (3.) a taste that symbolizes the senses.

1. Introduction

Language is a communication tool that humans use in everyday life to interact. Language is very important because without language we cannot communicate well. According to Trudgil

(1974) language is not only a means of communication, but also a very important tool for building and maintaining relationships with others. Language can also provide information whether formal or not. Through language, we can express ourselves in social, cultural or regional areas. In Indonesia there are various types of languages, especially regional languages. Regional languages Indonesian so many types and this is one of the uniqueness of Indonesia.

Regional language is a language that is passed on to a particular region within the territory of the state of consciousness. Regional languages one of in Indonesia, including is Kulisusu language. Kulisusu language is a potential language in regional culture that has a history and tradition that is quite old and still maintained by the people it. At the time of the Buton Sultanate, and until now the Kulisusu language is still a communication tool for the people in North Buton.

Adjectives in the kulisusu language are also many parts. Examples of adjectives in the kulisusu language are:

Examples of adjectives in kulisusu language are:

Sade'ete : little

Deo'opia : some

Mokesa : beautiful

Mahampa : handsome

According to Yule (2006:75) the adjective are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (happy people, large objects, astrange experience). In kulisusu adjective this is often used in everyday conversation or used in everyday language. People in North Buton when using kulisusu language. They use this adjective to get information whether it refers to people, objects or experiences.

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this study is

1. What is the form of quantitative adjectives in Kulisusu language?
2. What is semantic types of quantitative adjectives in Kulisusu language?

2. Methodology

The design of this research was descriptive qualitative. It means that, this research was to get description about Adjective in Kulisusu language. Based on the descriptive language data that was given by the informant of Kulisusu language.

Data source in this research was field and library source. The data from library with search and collect folklore Kulisusu.

The informants have some the following criteria :

1. A native speaker in Bone Lipu
2. Be domiciled in the research location
3. Rarely left the location of the language in question,
4. Aware of, honest, and open to every question that will be asked by researcher
5. Have good and non-defective articulation
6. The age is between 26 to 60 years old. (In thesis Maksum Roy, 2007)

In this study, researcher use the technique of data collection to collect data. To support this research, researcher used translation, introspection , elicitation and interview.

In this study, the researcher became the main instrument in the data collection. The researcher collected the data by used Indonesian word of adjectives, to carried out Kulisusu language adjectives from Indonesian language.

The data were analyzed by following technique: identify the form of adjective, determine the form of adjectives and also determine the meaning of adjectives

3. Result and Data Analysis

Quantitative Adjective in Kulisusu Language

Quantitative adjective, based on the Kulisusu language there are six adjectives namely *ompole*, *sade'ete*, *samentonga*, *tompari*, *malingumo* and *o'opia*. Each quantitative adjectives in kulisusu Language has its own usage.

Adjective which States Color

a. Adjective which States the Mea Meaning "Red"

In Kulisusu language there are several words that state red. Semantic words of *meakambalagi* "pink", *mea doda* "very red", and *mea rampu* "blackish red" is a subordinate type of *mea* "red" to *mea kambalagi* called *salamata*. Thus the word *mea* "red", is generic, and has a subordinate type in the form of specific words.

b. Adjectives that State Halo Meaning "Black"

In Kulisusu language for black does not have a specific color.

c. *Adjective which states Bula Meaning “White”*

Adjective *bula* “white” has a subordinate type, namely *mobula ngkapa* “reddish white” and *mobule mbite* “pale white”.

d. *Adjective which States the Kangura Meaning “Blue”*

In Kulisusu language, the word *kangura* “blue” has a subordinate type of *kanguramocua* “dark blue” and the *kangura mongura* “young blue”.

e. *Adjective which States the Kuni Meaning “Yellow”*

The adjective *kuni* “yellow” has a subordinate type namely the *kuni motaha* “ripe yellow” and *kuni yawu - yawu* “whitish yellow”.

f. *Adjective which States Yijo Meaning “Green”*

The word that states adjective *yijo* “green” and *bale – bale* “young green”.

g. *Adjective which States Purple Meaning “Wungu”*

Adjective *wungu* “purple” is general and has a subordinate type, a word which is a type subordinate to *wungu* “purple” word that is : *wungu daci* “reddish purple”, *wungu daga* “young purple” and *wungu ngkahawa* “dark purple”.

h. *Adjective which States the Color Pattern*

1. *Boloboteka* “a mixture of black, yellow and white”
2. *huri* “a mixture of black, white and yellow “(regularly)
3. *Buri kacici* “mixed yellow and white
4. *Bari* “white mixed with yellow is rather rare”
5. *Buri mea* “red mixed with black, white and yellow”
6. *Buri kuni* “yellow mixed with red and white”
7. *Buri yijo* “green mixed with black, white and yellow”
8. *Cimpaga* “a mixture of red black, red and white (regular)

Adjective which States the Meaning of Form

a. *Adjectives which State the Meaning of a Form Having a Straight Line*

The position of the neutral line is a vertical, horizontal or sloping line. Adjective *ngkote*"straight" neutral collocation for example: *sala*"road", *keu*"wood" ,*surabi* "bamboo" and *nane* "wire" and so on. Adjective *cinci*"straight tense" states the situation of the shape of objects that resembles a straight line. Adjective *lubha*"straight slack" is the antonym of *cinci*,. Adjective *supa*"radiates straight up" states the situation of the shape of objects that resembles a straight line, the level of straightness is very straight. Adjective *supa*"radiates straight up" states the situation of the shape of objects that resembles a straight line, the level of straightness is very straight. Adjective *siro*"radiating straight down or sideways" is the antonym of the *supa*, Adjective *dempe* "flat" states the situation of the shape of the object associated with a straight line, Adjective *depe* "flat" is synonymous with adjective *dete*, Adjective *manciro*"downward sloping" states the shape of the surface of the object associated with a straight line viewed from above, and Adjective *Manciro* is synonymous with *matangke* "uphill". The difference, namely *matangke* seen from below.

b. *Adjectives That Declare the Meaning of Shapes with Curved Lines*

This type of adjective states that eating forms have curved lines, both the curved lines as a standard or basis for association of shapes, as well as form restrictions. There are several types of this type of adjective, for example *mongkedu*"crooked", *malungku*"curved", and *Malibu* "round". Adjective *mangkedu*"crooked" states the meaning situation shape of the object that resembles a curved line or limited by parallel curved lines. Adjective *sigoli*"crooked" states the situation shape of the object associated with the curved line at the end. Adjective *welu*"crooked" states the situation shape of the object associated with the curved line of the tip. Adjective *gelu* "bent" is to state the situation shape of the object bounded by curved lines. Adjective *bungko*"crooked" which states the meaning of the situation of the object associated with the curved line, the level of neutral curvature, the direction of backward curvature, and special associations on the back. Adjective *malimbu* "round" refers to the state shape of objects which are bounded by regular curved lines or lines whose two ends meet to form a circle. Adjective *totombo* "lump" states the shape of the object which is limited in a curved line. The adjective *kamba*"swollen" is almost the same as the adjective *totombo*. The difference is that for the *kamba* adjectives, not the ends. Adjective *sompiko*"lump" states the situation shape surface of the object bounded by curved lines. The adjective *sompiko* "lump" is identical to the *bunte* adjective. In the *bunte* adjectives the direction of the curvature is outward. Adjective *nsunga*"snout" states the meaning of situation

shape of the object bounded by a curved line to appear prominent. The adjective *mancua* "appears backward" states the meaning shape of the object bounded by a curved line to appear prominent. Adjective *rerede* "small bumps" states the meaning of situation shape of the object, in the form of a field bounded by curved lines. Adjectives *rerede* "small bumps" are synonymous with *bubunsu*. The size of objects on *rerede* is relatively small, whereas on *bubunsu* size of objects is relatively large.

c. Adjectives which Express the Meaning of Mixed Line Forms

Adjective *mangkowo* "curved inward" states the situation shape of the object that room Adjective *mangkowo* "curved inward" is synonymous with the *mancilobu* adjective. The difference is that in *mangkowo* the space is less deep, whereas in *mancilobu* it is relatively deep.

Adjective Meaning of Size

a. Adjectives Stating the Meaning of Distance Measures

The word *badisi* "very close" *pogumpi* "very close" is used in expressing the measurement of very close distance while the word *okuda* "near", *hori* "near", is used to express the measurement of close distance. For long distances, use the word *olai* "far". For very long distances in its use by adding the word *tei* "very" and *tou* "once" to the word *olai* "far" *teiolai* "very far". The word *pogumpi* "very close" is commonly used to express the distance of family relationships. The word *badisi* "very close" is commonly used to express the distance of a place. The word *okuda* "near" can or commonly be used to express the measurement of the distance of a place or location, time, and relationship.

b. Adjectives That State Long Size Meanings

There are words that specifically specify length and data words that specifically state height. The two cannot be exchanged for use. For human measurements, for example in the Kulisusu language, the word *entaa* "high" can be used and can be used *ondau* "long" depending on its position, whether standing or sleeping or lying down.

c. Adjectives which Meaning States Size in High

The words used to express high and low are *entaa* "high", *ompudu* "low", and *sore* "very low".

d. Adjectives that State Meaning of Broad Size

State that the size is very broad and very narrow just by adding the words *tei* "very" and *tou*"once", to those words *tei lalesa* "very broad" and *mosuku* "very narrow". Words *lalesa* "broad" and *mosuku* "narrow" is used to state size of the land and home.

e. Adjectives which State the Meaning of Depth Size

There are two common words used to express the size of depth, namely *olaro* "deep" and *umbawo* "shallow". State very deep and very superficial size is simply by adding *tei*"very" and *tou*"once". Word *olaro* "deep" and *umbawo* "shallow" is used to state a waer. The used of this word is limited because of it's special that have water

f. Adjectives which State the Meaning of Thickness Size

There are two words commonly used to express the thickness size, namely the words *mokapa* "thick" and *monipi*"thin". State the size is very thick and very thin just by adding the words *tei* and *tou* like *tei mokapa* "very thick", *mokapa tou* "once thick", *tei monipi*" very thin"*monipi tou*"once thin".

g. Adjectives Stating the Meaning of Content Size

The word *buke* "full"and *bumbu* "very full" are used to express the size of the contents for solid objects in general. The word *kari*"full" is used to refer to small, solid objects such as rice, corn, etc. The word *lewi* "full" is used specifically of liquid objects. The word *moa* "empty" is used to express the size of contents for objects in general.

h. Adjectives which State the Meaning of Amount Size

The word *cimpa* "quite a lot" is used to express such as rice, corn and other. The user is limited because it is used only a small size.words *ompole* "a lot" is used in general. It's used not limited.While to describe size is very widely used *satawuna* "very much", and *satangkema* 'very much' for a solid object.

i. Adjectives Stating Meaning of Time Size

Words that are commonly used to express of time size are *lembahi* "long" *samaliwa* "for a moment" and *sampiru* "just a moment". Word *lembahi* "long" is used to denote the measure of long time. It's mean for someone who goes or who leaves the house for months

and years. The word *samaliwa* “for a moment” is used for someone who goes for days and the word *sampiru* “just a moment” is used to express someone who goes for hours.

j. Adjectives which State the Meaning of Heavy Size

The word *mobeia* “heavy” *moniu* “heavy” and *mobata* “mild” are used to express weight. The word *mobeia* “heavy” is used to express a measure of weight in a general way, while the word *moniu* “heavy” is used to express a measurement of weight specifically for babies. The word *mobata* “mild” is used to express light.

k. Adjectives which States Big Size.

Words that state large are *owose* “big” and *ikidi* “small”. The word *owose* “big” is to express big size and *okidi* “small” to express small size.

l. Adjectives which State the Meaning of Age

There are several words that state the size of the age or age of something, namely *mocua* “old”, *mopaka* “old”, *pateo* “old”, *mongkou* “so old”, *bokea* “very old”, *bangkele* “very old”, *mongura* “young”, *ntonia* “new”, and *lembahi* “long”.

Adjective Meaning of Taste

a. Adjectives that State Meaning of the Ambience of the Mind

The words that state the mind are *monguda* “easy”, *molikucu* “hard”, *toto* “calm”, *topuho* “remember”, *pehawakio* “remember”, *barera* “confused”, *marewu* “chaotic”, and *mohali* “difficult”.

b. Adjectives that State the Meaning of Mood

1. Adjectives that State the Meaning of Fear

The words that express fear are *meme* “fear”, *kalaro-laroma* “a bit scared” and *mowara* “so fear”.

2. Adjectives State the Meaning of Hesitant

The words that express doubt are *mengkiri*"hesitant", and *kameri-meri*"hesitant". Judging from who hesitates and who doubts. *Mengkiri*"hesitant" and *kameri-meri*"hesitant" that is for oneself while who is doubt who is used is *mengkiri*"hesitant".

3. *Adjectives Expressing Meaning of Happy*

The words that express the meaning of happy are *sanaa*"happy" and *molih*"glad". Both of these words have something in common that contains elements of pleasure and users can replace each other.

4. *Adjectives that State Meaning of Sadness*

The words that say sadness are *maasi* "sad" *moporo* "sad", and *moinduru*"sad". Word *moporo* "sad" have to meaning more than *moinduru* "sad" and *maasi* "sad".

5. *Adjectives That Declare the Meaning of Willing*

Words that express willing are *rela*"willing" and *mocinga*"relieved". The word *rela*"willing" contains an element of sincerity, while the word *mocinga* "relieved" contains an element of satisfaction.

6. *Adjectives that State Meaning Disappointment*

The word that expresses disappointment is *ikidilaro*"disappointed".

7. *Adjectives that State Meaning Peaceful*

The word that expresses peace is *toto* "calm".

8. *Adjectives that State the Meaning of Shyness*

Words that express the shy of *maea*"shy" and *kailili* "shy". The difference in words lies in the cause. The feeling of *maea*"shy" can arise because of an embarrassing element in general, while the feeling of *kailili*" shy" arises because the element cannot.

9. *Adjectives that State Meaning of Anger*

The words that express anger are *kombusu-mbusu*"angry", *kekebulu*"annoyed", and *mangingi*"angry".

10. *Adjectives that State the Meaning of Hatred*

The word used to express hatred is *marika*"hate".

c. *Adjectives that State Meaning Experienced by the Sense*

1. *Adjectives which State the Meaning of Taste Experienced Throughout the Body*

- Adjective which states what meaning the body experiences

The words that symbolize what is experienced by the body are *waraka*"healthy", *mopii*"sick", *sodo* "sick", *molui*"limp", *moluncu*"limp", *momale*"tired", and *naraka*"miserable".

- Adjectives which state the meaning of what the stomach experiences

The words that symbolize what is experienced by the stomach are *mewohi*"sated", *luho* "hungry", *moporo cia*"heartburn", *teu-ue*"nausea" and *hamburoso* "so hungry".

- Adjective which states the meaning of what is experienced by the mouth

The word that symbolizes what is experienced by the mouth is *panganta*"fed up".

- Adjective which states what meaning the heart experiences

The word that symbolizes what the heart experiences is *kohumba-humba*"pounding".

- Adjectives which state what meaning is experienced by the head

The words that symbolize what is experienced by the head are *bakurapa*"dizzy", *mokolili*"dizzy", and *mokoliancu*"very dizzy".

- Adjective which states what the bones experience

The word that states what is experienced by bones is *mongilu*"pain".

2. *Adjectives that State the Meaning of What the Tongue Tastes*

- Adjective that expresses salty taste

The word that says salty is *moahi*"salty".

- Adjectives that express sweetness

The words that express sweetness are *mesiu*"sweet"and *moparo*"so sweet".

- Adjective that expresses spicy taste

The word which states the meaning of spicy is *molea* "spicy".

- Adjectives that express bitter taste

The word that expresses bitter taste is *mopai*"bitter" and *manganca*"very bitter".

- Adjective which expresses sour taste

The word that expresses sour taste is *mongilu*"sour".

- Adjective that states delicious taste

The word that expresses good taste is *mewalo*"delicious".

- Adjectives that express bad taste

Words that express bad taste are *motewe* "tasteless", *moamba*,"insipid"*modeli*, "slimy"*molee*"not sweet" , and *mokera*"thick".

3. Adjectives That Express the Meaning of What the Skin Experienced

- Adjective which states the meaning of heat

The words that state the meaning of heat are *mokula*"hot", *karara*"hot", *mopane-pane*"warm".

- Adjective which states the meaning of cold

The word that states cold is *momapu*"cold".

- Adjectives which state the meaning of smooth taste

Words that state smooth flavor are *molori* "smooth" *molore* "smooth slippery " and *momalu*"smooth soft".

- Adjective which states the meaning of rough taste

The word that state harshness is *mokahi* "rough".

- Adjective which states the meaning of itching

The word that states itching is *mokokato*"itch".

- Adjective which states the meaning of sore.

The word that expresses pain is *moporo*"sore".

4. Adjectives that State the Meaning of What is experienced in the Nose

- Adjective which states the meaning of pleasant smelt

The word that states a pleasant smell is *mowondu* "fragrant".

- Adjectives which state eating unpleasant smell

Words that express unpleasant smell are *mobosi*, "rotten", *mompare*, "rotten", "rotten"*mongebu*, "rotten"*mongkaho*, "rotten"*morumbu*, "rotten"*molase* "rotten" and *kiu* "rotten". The word "*mobosi*" rotten "and *mompare*" rotten ""has more rotten levels than the word *mongebu*" rotten ", *mongkaho*" rotten ", *morumbu*" rotten ", *molase*" rotten "and *kiu*" rotten ".

5. Adjectives that State the Meaning of What the Ear Is Experiencing

- Adjectives which state the meaning of loud voice

The words that state loud voice are *mapiki*"very loud" and *mandii*"piercing". Voice *mapiki*"very loud" has a voiced level that is more than the voice of *mandii*"piercing".

- Adjective which states the meaning of slow voice

The word that says slow voice is *mamboro*"slow voice". This voice is long and even.

6. Adjectives that State the Meaning of What the Eye Is Experiencing

The words that state what the eye experiences are *mokesa*"beautiful" and *moiko* "good". The word *mokesa*"beautiful", has more beauty value than *moiko*"good".

4. Discussion

According to Kridalaksana (1982:17) language is an arbitrary symbol system that is used by a society to work together, interact, and identify themselves. In connection to the function of language, Brown, et. al. (1984:4) says that there are mainly two views of language function, namely transactional function and interactional functional function. The transactional view means that the main function of language is to convey a factual and proportional information. It is believed that the most important function of a language to express the "content" of communication or information. On other hand, the interactional view means that the most important use of a language is to establish and maintain social relationship, to open talk-exchanges, peer solidarity, etc.

According to Frank (1972:109) adjective is modifier that has that grammatical property of comparison. This is often identified by a special derivative suffix or with a special adverbial modifier that precedes it. The position of the most common adjectives is before nouns, but can also fill other positions. Adjective which is also called an adjective or a word

of state, is a word used to express the nature or state of a person, object or animal (Alwi et al., 1993).

Quantitative adjectives are usually used with non count nouns. Adjectives that includes in this category are much, little, no, some, any, enough and whole (Hartanto, et al., 1986:47). According to Mas'ud (1987:47), quantitative adjective is the adjective that describe the quantity of non count nouns, i.e much, some, enough or sufficient, little, all, bit, no, any, half, etc.

Based on the above description of quantitative adjective, it can restated that quantitative adjectives are used with non-count nouns that describe the quantity of the non count nouns. Thus the adjectives that include in this category are much, little, no, some, any, enough, whole, all, bit, sufficient, and half, in this section. It would deal with much, little, some, any, and enough.

Verhaar (2001: 385) says that semantic is a linguistic branch that examines meaning. The meaning is present in grammar (morphology and syntax) and lexical. So semantic can be divided into semantic grammatical and lexical semantic.

The Semantic which was originally from Greek, means to signify or interpret. As a technical term, semantic means "learning about meaning". Assuming that meaning is part of language, semantic is part of linguistics (Aminuddin, 1998: 15).

According to Chaer (2008) the main feature of the adjective or the word of the adverbian that accompanies it is the words that belong to the adjective class.

1. Can not be accompanied by adverb *often*, *rare*, and *sometimes*. So there can't be often beautiful, rarely high, sometimes big.
2. Not buffered accompanied by adverb amount. So there isn't much good, a little new.
3. Can be accompanied by an adverb degree. Example: rather high, quite expensive, better and so on.
4. Adverbies can be accompanied by certainty, of course, maybe, and times. For example: it must be beautiful, certainly good, maybe bad, beautiful.
5. Can not be given adverb when (tenses) wish and want. So the forms are not acceptable.

Example:

Beautiful wish

Want to be tall

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the description in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Quantitative adjective, based on the Kulisusu language there are six adjectives namely *ompole, sade'ete, samentonga, tompari, malingumo* and *o'opia*.
2. Color adjectives, in Kulisusu there are seven basic colors namely *mea, halo, bula, kangura, kuni, yijo,* and *wungu*. In this adjective color, the specific color is fixed by mentioning the basic color and then followed by another word.
3. Adjective meaning of form, based on the elements of the forming lines there has as a element straight line, there has as element curved lines, and there has as an element mixture of lines, namely straight lines and curved lines. The three constituent line elements that have mixed lines are very limited in number of words.
4. Adjectives the meaning of size, based on the characteristics of facts which are referred to have a subordinate type of as many as twelve types, namely (1) distance size, (2) long size, (3) high size, (4) broad size, (5) depth size, (6) thickness size, (7) content size, (8) amount size, (9) time size, (10) heavy size, (11) big size, and (12) age size.
5. Adjectives meaning of taste includes three types of taste namely (1) a taste that symbolizes the ambiances of the mind (2) a taste that symbolizes the mood, and (3) a taste that is experienced by the senses especially in eating a bad taste and meaning of an odor that is not fun that has the most specific words

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