# THE ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMS ON WANCI DIALECT IN KEPULAUAN TUKANG BESI LANGUAGE (A Case Study at Liya Togo Village)

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
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| *Keywords:*<br>*Synonym, Word Categories, KTBL, WD*<br><br>*How to cite:*<br><br>*DOI:* | This study aimed at investigating the synonym on Wanci Dialect (WD) in Kepulauan Tukang Besi Language (KTBL) at Liya Togo village. The research questions of this study were "What are the forms of synonym and how are the synonyms of KTBL used? ". Relating to the research question above, the researcher formulates two main objectives namely: to describe clearly the synonym found in WD and the use of every synonym in WD. The researcher used a qualitative approach with a case study design. The data found out from the informants. The utility of this research is as additional information about synonym found in WD to increase and maintain the local language. This research only focuses on noun, verb and adjective categories. The Result of this research shows that in Kepulauan Tukang Besi where Wanci dialect spoken especially at Liya Togo Village, there were nine nouns that are synonymous. Then, there were three adjectives that are synonymous. In addition, there were fifteen verbs that are synonymous. |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in our life. People use it to express ideas either in written or oral form. Besides that, language is used to communice among people, so they can communicate easily by using the language.

Talking about language, people know that there are a lot of languages spread all over the world. They are spoken either by their native speakers or nonnative speakers who have studied the system of the language. Ferguson: (1988) in „'*On Linguistic Information*'" say that „'*perkiraan jumlah bahasa yang ada di dunia adalah antara 4000-7000 bahasa*". All the languages can lose if the native speakers do not conserve that languages.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has a lot of languages. According to Summer Institute of Linguistics, there are 719 languages in Indonesia spread in many regions or islands. The local language is a language that use in a small area by the native speakers as a mother tongue.

South East Sulawesi is one of the provinces in Indonesia; the capital of the province is Kendari, on the east coast of the peninsula. South East Sulawesi is divided into several regencies with difference languages, they are: Bombana, Kolaka, Tolaki, Raha, Wakatobi. Each regency has its own language. Kaseng (1987: 7) states that Wakatobi language has four dialects, they are: Wanci, Kaledupa, Tomia and Binongko.

Based on the above background, the research questions can be formulated as follows: (1) What are the forms of synonyms in Kepulauan Tukang Besi Language (Wanci dialect/Liya Togo village)?; and (2) How are the synonym in Kepulauan Tukang Besi Language used?

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Language

Language cannot be separated from human, because language is using for communication each other. The use of this communication  is either for nearest distance or for longest one. According to Keraf in Smarapradhipa (2005: 1), language is communication system that uses symbols vocal (speech sound).

Then according to Mackey (1986: 12), language is a form and not a state (language may be the form and not matter) or something that sounds arbitrary symbol system, or also a system of many systems, a system of an order or an order in the system.

It is fact that human use language as a tool of communication in their daily life. Language is one of features which can differentiate between human with other creature in this world.

### Semantics

Every language hasmeaning. The meaning cannot be separated from semantics. The word semantic derives from Greek namely "seman neim"" that is to sygnify.

Semantic is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning. Semantics is considered as a study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic object is such as word, phrase and sentences. It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronunciation of linguistic object. Katz (1972: 1) states that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning.

Level of speech

The level of speech is variation of speech caused by the difference of assumption by the native speakers because there is a provision or rules that have been agreed to choose the words that match the situation of the environment. The selection of words do so that the speakers or listeners understand each other and remains on the portion of the language usage itself.

Soedarmo (1979:40) states that speech acts is varian of speech code which returns of assumption of the speaker about relation to the opponent of speech. If the speaker assumes that the opponent should be reflected, so that the speaker will use a speech act of respect or vice versa.

Synonym

Synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonymy. For example, the words begin, start, commence, and initiate are all synonym of one another. According to Matthews (1997:367), synonym is the relation between two lexical units with a divided meaning. So that, when talking about synonym , it is talk about meaning of the words.

Venhaar (1982 in Ekoyanantiasih and others 2010: 5) describes that synonym is an expression in a phrase or sentence that has the same meaning as other expressions. In this case, a word it can say that is a

synonym if two phrases is the form of the word, has the same meaning and use in the different context but it does not change the meaning.

Kinds of Synonym

According to Lyons (1981: 148-150), there are some kind of synonyms namely:

a. The complete synonym means a group of synonyms in a particular context has descriptive meaning, expressive meaning and the same social meaning.

Example: *tembok-dinding, bohong-dusta, haus-dahaga, bertemu-berjumpa.*

b. The absolute synonym means a group of synonyms that only has the same distribution and it is a complete synonym in all meaning and contexts.

Example: *kosmetik:alat kecantikan, laris: laku* etc.

c. The descriptive synonym means a group of synonym that only has the same descriptive meaning.

Example: *indah:cantik, teliti:seksama, sejuk:segar*

Factors cause the Synonyms

a. Time

The word of *hulubalang* is the synonym of *komandan,* but they have the different place to use it. The word of *komandan* is suitable used in this era while the word of *hulubalang* is suitable used in anciently.

In Wanci dialect, there are many words which are rarely used by the society right now. For example the word of *silepe* (waist) rarely not use right now.

b. Place

As we know that in this world, there are many islands with the different word although has the same meaning. For example, the words of *saya* and *beta* have the same meaning; but the word of *beta* is suitable used in Maluku, while the word of *saya* is suitable used in common where we are (Indonesia).

c. Social Aspect

We know that it is different when we are talking with people because people have the level age such childhood, peer, adult etc. For example the words of *saya* and *aku* have the same meaning; but the aku is suitable usedwhen we are talking with our peer; and the word of *saya* is suitable used with people who are more adult or has the social higher level of society.

## 3. METHODS

The data in this research related with synonym in KTBL, Wanci Dialect (Liya Togo village) which the researcher observes how the speech act in Liya Togo society. The data would be taken from speech words by the informant in Liya Togo society. To get the data from the informants, the researcher chose the informant who is the native speaker in Wanci dialect who lived in Liya Togo village, South Wangi-Wangi subdistrict. In addition, according to Nothover (1991:5) and Fernandez (1992:2), the informants have some requirements as follows:

1. A native speaker in Liya Togo village
2. Between 30-50 years old
3. Rarely left the area or location of the research
4. Communicative informant

In this case, on 26th-30th May 2018, the researcher collected the synonym in Wanci dialect as much as the researcher know which was helped by the society because the researher as the main informant or native speakers there. The interview with informants were conducted on 31th 08th Juny. All interviews were conducted at the infor man"s house at Liya Togo Village. Besides, a direct interview, the resear cher also did indirect interview (via telephone) when there is unclear data.

This case study used a qualitative method. It is a descriptive qualitative that used related to how to accumulate the data, assess the data and arrange the result of the data. Therefore, to get the accurate result, the research used the *case study design* to find out the information about

the problem. The case study design can be done by conducting an interview with informant and a direct field observation (Creswell:1988).

In this research, the researcher became the main instrument to collect the data. In addition, to support this research, the researcher used recorder, interview guide and field notes.

To collect the data, this research used Interview and Elicitation. While to analyze the data, this research used some teqniques as follows:

   a. Classifying the data according to the need (noun, adjective synonym, and verb synonym);
   b. Giving a description of every synonym ;
   c. Giving an example with clarification the usage of every synonym.

4. FINDINGS

In this study, there were three categories eximined namely Noun, Verb and Adjective. Look at the table below:

| Part of Speech | Frequency | Word | Synonym in Wanci dialect |
|---|---|---|---|
| Noun | 7 | You | *Teikomiu, Teikita, Teiko'o* |
| | | Washbasin | *Bulusa, Paratee* |
| | | Garden | *Koranga, Hafua* |
| | | Platerack | *Lodo, Tambunga Kaua* |
| | | Fireplace | *Afu, Tu'ukia* |
| | | Basket | *Karinda, Keleu* |
| | | Sarong | *Gendi, Furai* |
| Adjective | 3 | Warm/hot | *Mososoa, Mena* |
| | | Thin | *Morusu, kaki* |
| | | Ugly | *Itara, Fuludao, Dao* |
| | | Dry | *Tala, Puai* |

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| | | Bathe | *Hesofui, Bulusi* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Verb | 15 | Play | *Aka-aka, Honada* |
| | | Cut | *Pale, Koho* |
| | | Tell | *Pogau, Bisara, Elo* |
| | | Repair | *Hokoleama, Saie* |
| | | Sell | *Lelenako, Paraso* |
| | | Clean | *Sintufu, sambure* |
| | | Throw | *Tompa, Meta, Birinako* |
| | | Ask | *Melu, Inde* |
| | | Eat | *Manga, Saiboka* |
| | | Blow | *Hupu, Tapo* |
| | | Invite | *Lelei,Hopoangka, Hopoelo* |
| | | Fall | *Tonabu, Tonduha, Mona, Buti, Beta* |

## 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

Based on the result of this research, the researcher can conclude that on Wanci dialect (Liya Togo village), there are some synonym words from three categories of words that are noun, adjective and verb. The analysis process was done based on the meaning and when people used every words.

In Kepulauan Tukang Besi language, the researcher found out 7 synonyms of noun such as *bulusa/paratee*= Washbasin, *teikomiu/teiko 'o/ikita*= You, *afu/tu'ukia*= Fireplace, *koranga/hafua* = Garden, *karinda /keleu*= Basket, *furai/gendi*= Sarong, *lodo/tambunga kaua= Platerack.* Then 3 synonyms words of adjective such as *mena/mososoa*= Hot/Warm , *morusu/kaki*= Thin, *itara/fuludao/dao*= Ugly. Furthermore, 15 synonyms words of verb such as *tala/puai*= Dry, *hesofui/bulusi*= Bathe, *aka-aka/honada*= Play, *pale/koho*= Cut, *bogau/bisara/elo*= Tell, *hokoleama/*

*saiae*= Repair, *paraso/lelenako*=Sell, *sintufu/sambure*= Clean *tompa/m eta/birinako*= Throw, *melu/inde*= Ask, *saiboka/manga*= Eat, *hupu/tapo*= Blow, *lelei/hopoelo/hopoangka*= Invite, *buti/tonduha/tonabu/beta/mo na*= Fall, *hedoito/filu*= Cry.

In Kepulauan Tukang Besi Language, on Wanci dialect, there are words that have the same meaning but the placement in a sentence is different and also can be subtituted each other in all situations. That is affected by time, meaning and environment.

Recommendation

This research is useful for the society especially for the young people at Liya Togo village in Kepulauan Tulang Besi Language because they can use or put the words on the right sentence. The researcher hopes that the people at Liya Togo village could preserve or maintain the existence of the language as the mother tongue in their daily life, so that the language will be not shifted like the other villages in Wanci.

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