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Synonymy In Indonesian Language Levels

Sugeng Triyanto^{1✉}, Ricky Perdana², Tri Budiarta³

English Literature, University of Gunadarma

Email : semangatsuksesto@gmail.com^{1✉}

Abstrak

Penelitian-penelitian sinonimi telah banyak dilakukan. Namun, dari penelitian-penelitian tersebut masih ada kekurangan dan perlu untuk ditindak lanjuti. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mendapatkan fitur-fitur semantik pada tataran morfem, kata, frasa, dan kalimat. Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan sumber data diambil dari berbagai sumber. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kalimat aktif dan pasif memiliki kesamaan makna pada 'pelaku' dan 'pasien', frasa *orang tua* dan *ayah ibu* memiliki kesamaan makna pada gender dan relasi keluarga inti, kata *ibu* dan *mama* memiliki kesamaan makna pada wanita, relasi keluarga inti, situasi informal, dan kelas sosial tinggi, kata *meninggal* dan frasa *tutup usia* memiliki kesamaan pada 'tidak bernyawa', 'manusia', 'tokoh', dan morfem terikat -*nya* dengan morfem bebas *dia* memiliki kesamaan pada benda kongkret dan abstrak.

Kata kunci: *deskriptif kualitatif, kesamaan makna, penelitian lanjutan, sinonimi, tataran linguistic*

Abstract

Many synonymy studies have been conducted. However, these studies still have shortcomings and need to be followed up. The research aims are to get semantic features at the levels of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. The research method is descriptive qualitative with data sources taken from various sources. The results show that active and passive sentences have the same meaning in the doer/agent and patient, the phrases between *orang tua* 'parents or old man/woman' and *ayah ibu* 'father and mother' have the same meaning in the referent and blood relation, the words between *ibu* 'mother' and *mama* 'mom' have the same meaning in the referent of female (gender), blood relation, informal situation, and high social class, the word *meninggal* 'died' and *tutup usia* 'passed away' have the same meaning in lifeless, human, and famous people, and the bound and free morphemes *-nya* 'his/her' and *dia* 'he/she' have the same meaning in concrete and abstract nouns.

Keyword: *linguistic level, same meaning, synonymy, to follow up previous research, qualitative descriptive*

INTRODUCTION

Many synonymy studies have been conducted as we can find in print media (books) and online media, especially on Google. However, there are still shortcomings that need to be followed up. For example, the similarity of the meaning of active and passive sentences is questioned by Chaer (1995), Sudaryanto (2001), and Verhaar (1999) because what is the same in these two sentences is the information, while the information is extra lingual.

Other studies to reveal Indonesian synonymy at different levels by testing the replacement, expansion, and transportation as well as the inclusion of the same and different semantic features have not been found during the period of secondary data collection at the beginning of June 2004 until the last week of June. And, if anything, this study corroborates the results of previous studies. In the research on the lexical cohesion of Indonesian, synonymy exists between morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences (Sukriyah, Sumarlam & Djatmika, 2018)

It should be underlined in synonymy that meaning has the main role, not syntax (Urešová, Fučíková, Hajič, & Hajičová, 2018). This is because synonymy is to reveal the same and different meanings of the compared language forms in the linguistic context. The disclosure of the same and different meanings using semantic features correlates with the definition of synonymy. Synonymy is approximately the same meaning (Permatasari, Manaf, & Juita, 2018; Rashidova, 2021). Synonymy is not equality of meaning (Cruse, 2002; Lundberg & Cruse, n.d.; Lyons, 1995; Nugroho, 2018).

In the results of the meaning component analysis on the compared forms, the same meaning has a plus (+) feature meaning 'there is', while the negative (-) feature means 'there is not' (Oktami & Juita, 2018; Trijanto, 2013; Suswandi, Widhyasmaramurti & Tharik WS, 2017). The presence and absence of semantic features in the compared forms are inseparable from the syntactic context (phrases and sentences) even though the compared forms are morphemes and words. It is clear that to reveal the meaning of synonymy of the compared language forms requires a higher linguistic context e.g. a morpheme to a word, a phrase, and a sentence, a word to a phrase and a sentence, and a phrase to a sentence. Thus, the forms of synonymy are not single units (Al-Farra, 2020).

Noun phrases (NPs) have the most typical function as the arguments of the verbs. Classification of NPs refers to the semantic role, known as thematic or theta roles, and the syntactic function. The definition & explanation for a semantic role are that an agent is an animate being deliberately acting, experiencer subject is the animate being that experiences the feelings of love or hatred, a stimulus prompts those feelings can be either an object, a theme typically moves from one location or one person to another, a patient (or undergoer)

is physically affected by the verb's action, a recipient (or beneficiary) is a fairly self-evident term and a recipient to be an animate entity, though not necessarily human, goals and recipients and an instrument is used as the cause of the verb's action (Tallerman, 2011). Related to synonymy, synonymy in sentences is called grammatical synonymy (Lipan, 2018). Grammatical relation is the relation inside the utterance or intra-linguistics, not extra-linguistics (Triyanto, S., Mahmood, H., Manda, M., & Makka, M., 2020; Triyanto, S., & Perdana, R., 2022).

Word and phrase units in sentences have relationships with other words and phrases syntagmatically and paradigmatically (Cruse, 2000). The syntagmatic relationship is the relationship with the words in the sentence. The paradigmatic relationship is between a word in the sentence and words outside of a sentence. To get the most out of synonymous forms, substitution or replacement is done (Raviqa, 2020). The substitution technique is related to the units in the sentence with language units outside of a sentence, called paradigmatic relationships. The addition technique with the expansion of language units is used to test that the expanded part of the language is a part of the (synonymous) phrase in a sentence. The deletion and transport techniques are also used as the addition technique (Miller, 2002).

From this description, the author is interested in conducting research with a research object on synonymy in Indonesian at the levels of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. Furthermore, the research aim is to get synonymy at some linguistic levels, especially the same semantic features of the compared language forms. The benefits of this research are theoretical and practical.

RESEARCH METHOD

Before doing the research, the researcher prepared data that the data are related to this research both the research object and the research topic. After having the secondary data and primary data, data are classified into their group members. Secondary data or theories of synonyms are mostly taken from the latest articles, proceedings, and books. Meanwhile, primary data are taken from daily language use in society.

The qualitative descriptive method (Creswell, 1998) is used in this research. After collecting and classifying the research data, data are analyzed. Synonyms of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences are explained as in available theories. In other words, the analyzation requires sentences to get deep semantic and grammatical context. Furthermore, the examinations of substitution, expansion, and transportation (Sudaryanto, 2001; Miller, 2002) are used to know and understand that a unit or a form has synonymy with another unit or other units. Finally, the results are semantic features of Indonesian synonyms at the

language levels of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences shown in the tables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Synonyms are morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences that can have approximately the same meaning as other expressions. Thus, the levels of synonymy can be at the level of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences (Verhaar,1992; Chaer, 1995). In other words, the expressions with the same meaning are synonymy between sentences, synonymy between phrases, synonymy between words, synonymy between words and phrases, and synonymy between free morphemes and bound morphemes.

A. Synonymy between sentences

- 1). Surti mencintai Tejo 'Surti loves Tejo'.
- 2). Tejo dicintai Surti 'Tejo is loved by Surti'.

The synonymy of those sentences is synonymy at the sentence level, not at the word or phrase level. The words *mencintai* 'love' and *dicintai* 'loved' do not have the same meaning. Therefore, the sentences can only be determined as synonyms at the sentence level. The active and passive sentences are given by Verhaar (1992) in *Ahmat melihat Ali* 'Ahmad sees Ali' and *Ali dilihat Ahmat* 'Ali is seen by Ahmad'. It is stated that it will not be possible to formulate them as a synonym between the words *melihat* 'sees' and *dilihat* 'seen', because these words are not synonyms. It is also the same in the previous sentences above which cannot be formulated as a synonymy between the words *mencintai* 'loves' and *dicintai* 'loved'.

The sentence *Surti mencintai Tejo* 'Surti loves Tejo' is synonymous with the sentence *Tejo dicintai Surti* 'Tejo is loved by Surti'. This is proven by the formulation of the same information in another form of speech or paraphrase. In synonymy, two directions apply namely a is synonymous with b and b is synonymous with a. Therefore, the sentence *Surti mencintai Tejo* 'Surti loves Tejo' is synonymous with *Tejo dicintai Surti* 'Tejo is loved by Surti'. Conversely, the sentence *Tejo dicintai Surti* 'Tejo is loved by Surti' is synonymous with the sentence *Surti mencintai Tejo* 'Surti loves Tejo'.

The sentences have the same information formulation but the two sentences have different meanings. Chaer (1995) says, that the sentences *Adik menendang bola* 'A little brother kicks the ball' and *Bola ditendang adik* 'The ball is kicked by a little brother' are considered synonyms even though the first is the active sentence and the second is the passive sentence. Meanwhile, Sudaryanto

(2001) says, "Synonym means the same information, similar in meaning, and different in the form". This explanation gives us the idea that if there are sentences with the same information, similar meanings, and different forms are considered synonyms.

- 3). Dia menghendaki saya ikut serta 'He wanted me to participate'.
- 4). Dia tidak mau saya hanya menjadi penonton saja 'He didn't want me to be a spectator'.

It is explained that to find out the level of synonymy, the first thing to know is not the similarities but the differences (Sudaryanto, 2001). The differences in the sentences lie in the positive verb in (3) and the negative verb in (4). The two sentences have the same information "both express the speaker's desire for him to play".

Verhaar (1992) and Chaer (1995) say, "The problem is which parts are the same in the examples of active and passive sentences. We know that synonyms have more or less the same meaning. Synonymy is not based on the similarity of information but the similarity in meaning because information is outside the utterance (extralingual) and meaning is inside the utterance (intralingual)".

The following table shows the same meaning between active and passive sentences.

Table 1. Semantic features in synonymous sentences

Forms	Meaning	
	Doer/Agent	Patient
	Adik	Bola
a). Adik menendang bola 'A little brother kicks the ball' (active).	+	+
Bola ditendang adik 'The ball is kicked by a little brother' (passive).	+	+
	Experiencer	Patient
	Surti	Tejo
b). Surti mencintai Tejo 'Surti loves Tejo' (active).	+	+
Tejo dicintai Surti 'Tejo is loved by Surti' (passive).	+	+

The word *adik* 'a little brother or sister' in sentences *Adik menendang bola* 'A little brother kicks the ball' (active) and *Bola ditendang adik* 'The ball is kicked by a little brother' (passive) has the same meaning as a doer or an agent. Meanwhile, *bola* 'ball'

in the first and second sentences has the same meaning as a patient. Whereas, the word *Surti* in sentences. *Surti mencintai Tejo* 'Surti loves Tejo' (active) and *Tejo dicintai Surti* 'Tejo is loved by Surti' (passive) has the same meaning as an experiencer. Meanwhile, *Tejo* in these different sentences has the same meaning as a patient.

The active and passive sentences in (1) and (2) are synonyms. This can be proven by the expansion technique (Sudaryanto, 2001). By adding *sejak lulus SD* 'since graduating from primary school', the two sentences, namely the active and passive sentences can replace each other to occupy the position *sejak lulus SD* 'since graduating from primary school' as follows.

5). *Surti mencintai Tejo sejak lulus SD.*

'Surti has loved Tejo since graduating from primary school'.

6). *Tejo dicintai Surti sejak lulus SD.*

'Tejo has been loved by Surti since graduating from primary school'

B. Synonymy between phrases

This second level is synonymy at the phrase level. The phrases in (7) and (8) below have roughly the same meaning. The phrase *orang tua* 'parents' refers to *ayah* 'father' and *ibu* 'mother' who are related by blood and *orang tua* 'old man/woman' who are not related by blood. Whereas, the phrase *ayah ibu* 'father and mother' only refers to *ayah* 'father', and *ibu* 'mother' who are blood-related. Here, the phrase *orang tua* 'old man/woman' cannot replace or substitute *ayah ibu* 'father and mother'.

1). *Orang tua* 'parents' or 'old man/woman'.

2). *Ayah Ibu* 'father and mother'

Table 2. Semantic features of synonymous phrases

Forms	Meaning			
	Referent		Blood Relationship	
	Father	Mother	No	Yes
<i>Orang tua</i> 'parents'	+	+	-	+
'old people'	-	-	+	-
<i>Ayah Ibu</i> 'parents'	+	+	-	+

The differences and similarities between the phrases *orang tua* 'parents' and *ayah ibu* 'mother, and father' can be done through sentences. In the sentence (10), the

phrase *orang tua* 'parents', and in the sentence (11), the phrase *ayah ibu* 'mother and father' can replace each other. In contrast, in the sentence (9), the phrase *orang tua* 'old man/woman' and in the sentence (11), the phrase *ayah ibu* 'mother and father' cannot be interchangeable. The interchangeable phrases are said to be synonymous, whereas if the two phrases are not interchangeable, the phrases are not synonymous.

3). Hanya untuk sesuap nasi, orang tua yang cacat itu terpaksa mengemis.

'Just for a bite of rice, the disabled old man is forced to beg'.

4). "Orang tua kamu pergi ke mana?" tanya Ali kepada temannya.

'Where did your parents go?' Ali asked his friend'.

5). "Ayah Ibu kamu pergi ke mana?" tanya Ali kepada temannya.

"Where did your parents go?" Ali asked his friend'.

The two phrases are synonyms and this can be given proof by the transportation technique. By moving *pergi ke mana* 'where to go' to the beginning sentence looks acceptable. The two different phrases can replace each other.

6). "Pergi ke mana orang tua kamu?" tanya Ali kepada temannya.

'Where did your parents go?' Ali asked his friend'.

7). "Pergi ke mana ayah ibu kamu?" tanya Ali kepada temannya.

'Where did your parents go?' Ali asked his friend'.

C. Synonymy between words

1). Ibu 'mother'

2). Mama 'Mom'

The third level of analysis is limited to examples of the word *ibu* 'mother' and the word *mama* 'mom' which are considered synonyms. The synonym is known from the same referent of a woman with a blood relationship. So, the words *mother* and *mama* can replace each other because *ibu* 'mother' is synonymous with *mama* 'mom', and the word *mama* 'mom' is synonymous with the word *ibu* 'mother'. However, the two words do not necessarily have the same meaning because in semantic principles, if the forms are different then the meanings are different even though the differences are only slight.

The question now is where do the two words differ?. By using component analysis theory, we can find out the same and different parts of certain components or parts of the same meaning and different meanings. Thus, in addition to having similar meanings, synonyms also have differences, namely in the components or parts of the synonymous meanings.

The similarity or synonymy of the word *ibu* 'mother' and the word *mama* 'mom'" is in the meaning that has the same parts or elements, namely the female gender, the existence of blood ties, informal situations, and high social status. Meanwhile, the difference is that the word *ibu* 'ma'am/Mrs' does not have blood ties, and the word *mama* 'mom' has blood ties. Furthermore, the word *ibu* 'mother' is used in formal situations and the word *mama* 'mom' is used in informal situations. Finally, the former is used by people of low social status and the latter is only used by people of high social status.

Table 3. Semantic features in synonymous words

Forms	Meaning							
	Gender		Blood Relationship		Situation		Social Status	
	Female	Male	Yes	No	Formal	Informal	High	Low
Ibu 'mother/Mrs'	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mama 'Mom'	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-

The following are examples of a clearer use of the word *ibu* 'Mrs/mother/mom' in sentences.

- 3). "Jika ibu Megawati, presiden kita pada waktu itu, tidak bisa mengatasi permasalahan bangsa, diperkirakan Indonesia tidak akan mempunyai presiden lagi", kata politisi.
 'If Mrs. Megawati, our president at that time, cannot solve the nation's problems, it is estimated that Indonesia will not have another president", said a politician'.

The word *ibu* 'Mrs' in the sentence above does not refer to a woman who is blood-related. This can be proven with the word *mama* 'mom' which cannot be placed in the sentence. In contrast, in the sentence below the word *ibu* 'mother' (17) can be replaced with the word *mama* 'mom' (18) because these two words refer to blood-related women.

- 4). "Ibu pergi ke mana?" tanya Adik kepada kakaknya.
 'Where did mother go?" asked a little brother to his older sister'.
- 5). "Mama pergi ke mana?" tanya Adik kepada kakaknya.
 'Where did mom go?" asked a little brother to his older sister'.

D. Synonymy between words and phrases

There is also synonymy between a word with a phrase (Chaer, 1999). Examples given by him are the words *pencuri* 'thief' with *tamu tidak diundang* 'uninvited guest', *meninggal*

'died' with *tutup usia* 'passed away', and *hamil* 'pregnant' with *duduk perut* 'pregnant'. However, only one example of synonymy between a word and a phrase namely *meninggal* 'died' and *tutup usia* 'passed away' will be further analyzed.

- 1). Meninggal 'died'
- 2). Tutup usia 'passed away'

The words *meninggal* 'died' and *tutup usia* 'passed away' are synonymous because in a certain sentence context, the two forms have the same meaning. In other sentence contexts, the two forms of language have different meanings. *Meninggal* 'died and *tutup usia* 'passed away' have the meaning of *tidak bernyawa* 'lifeless' and *manusia* 'human'. The difference is that the phrase *tutup usia* 'passed away' is only applied to famous people or figures who died and whose lives had an impact on society. The word *meninggal* 'died' can be applied to a deceased famous person or figure whose life had an influence in society and to an ordinary person who did not have an influence on society. Because it has the same meaning, in the sentence (21) the phrase *tutup usia* 'passed away' can be replaced or substituted with the word *meninggal* 'died' in the sentence (22). But not vice versa, the word *meninggal* 'died' which refers to ordinary people in the sentence (23) cannot be replaced with the phrase *tutup usia* 'passed away' in a sentence.

- 3). Pria yang dijuluki sebagai raja batu bara tutup usia di umur 80 tahun.
'The man dubbed as the king of coal passed away at the age of 80'.
- 4). Pria yang dijuluki sebagai raja batu bara meninggal di umur 80 tahun.
'The man dubbed as the king of coal died at the age of 80'.
- 5). Seorang perempuan berusia 74 tahun yang dinyatakan meninggal saat dirawat di panti jompo.
'A 74-year-old woman who was pronounced dead while being treated in a residential care'.

Table 4. Semantic features in a word and a phrase as synonyms

Forms	Meaning			
	Lifeless	Human	Ordinary People	Famous People
Meninggal 'died'	+	+	+	+
Tutup usia 'passed away'	+	+	-	+

E. Synonymy between bound morphemes and free morphemes

- 1). *Dia* 'He/She'
- 2). *-nya* '-him/her'

The synonymy in the two morphemes is a lower level of synonymy. The difference between the two morphemes lies in *Dia* 'he or she' which can stand alone as a word and *-nya* 'him or her' which cannot stand alone as a word so it must be combined with another word. Below are examples of sentences that reveal the striking difference in meaning between the two morphemes.

- 3). *Perginya* dengan saya 'His/Her going is with me'.
- 4). **Pergi dia* dengan saya 'Go he/she with me'.
- 5). *Gantengnya* pacarku 'my boyfriend is handsome'.
- 6). **Ganteng dia* pacarku 'handsome he my boyfriend'.

The asterisk signs (*) in (27) and (29) indicate that the sentences are not grammatical. The use of the free morpheme *dia* 'he/she' after the word *Pergi* "go" is incorrect so the free morpheme *dia* cannot be used. In contrast, in (26), the bound morpheme *-nya* 'his/her' attached to the word *pergi* 'go' is correct (grammatical). Thus, the two morphemes cannot replace each other. Other examples, *-nya* 'his' in the sentence (28) and *dia* 'he' in the sentence (29) are not synonymous.

The similarity between the two morphemes can be seen by looking at the examples of sentences below.

- 7). *Bukunya* ada di atas meja 'Her/His book is on the table'.
- 8). *Buku dia* ada di atas meja 'Her/his book is on the table'.
- 9). "Bagaimana perasaan dia? 'How is her feeling?'.
- 10). "Bagaimana perasaannya? 'How is her feeling?'.

The two morphemes *-nya* 'her-/his-' and *dia* 'he/she' are synonyms. This is known from the sentence where the bound morpheme *-nya* 'his/her' in (30) can be substituted with the free morpheme *dia* 'he/she' (31) and the free morpheme *dia* 'he/she' in the sentence (32) can be substituted with the bound morpheme *-nya* 'his/her'.

Table 5. Semantic features in synonymous morphemes

Forms	Kind of Morphemes		Nouns		Adjective		Verb
	Free	Bound	Concrete	Abstract	Quality	Quantity	Action
<i>Dia</i> 'he/she'	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
<i>-nya</i> 'him/her'	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that active and passive sentences have the same meaning in the doer/agent and patient, the phrases have the same meaning in the referent and blood relation, the words have the same meaning in the referent of female (gender), blood relation, informal situation, and high social class, the word and the phrase have the same meaning in lifeless, human, and famous people, and the free and bound morphemes have the same meaning in concrete and abstract nouns. At last, to give the deepest understanding of synonymy, it is suggested to use the semantic features and the kinds of linguistic tests.

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