

Semantics Analysis of Homonym in Konjo Language

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Abstract

The Pattallassang Tombolo Pao community is the focus of this research project, which investigates the use of homonyms in the Konjo language and the differences in the meanings of terms used by that community. This study aims to explore specific terms that, despite their seemingly identical spellings and pronunciations, are understood to convey very diverse connotations in the Konjo language. In this study, a descriptive qualitative method was used to conduct research utilizing a case study approach, and a literature review was also conducted. Interviews and written documentation were the methods of data collection for this study. The findings of this study showed that there are 23 homonym words in the Konjo language, which is used by the people who live in the Pattallassang Tombolo Pao community. This research also discovered one homonym with three distinct meanings despite having the exact spelling and sound. This word is called "Tappa," and it can mean either "direct," "fall," or "believe."

Keywords: semantics, homonym, konjo.



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INTRODUCTION

Language is a very important aspect or a very important characteristic of humans. In many cases, many human activities are carried out through language. In other words, language dominates many human activities/aspects (Mwakapina, 2021). Language is a gift given only to humans. as a differentiator from other creatures. Through language, humans can communicate or transfer thoughts, ideas, and knowledge from one person to another (Mwakapina, 2021). Communication can be established if the language used can be understood by the interlocutor so that the conversation can be carried out properly. Every language that lives in society is used to communicate in accordance with social roles by its speakers (Zulaeha, 2017). Therefore, it is common for each region to have its own regional language.

Local language is the identity of a language-speaking community. Local language is also a wealth for a community group that is used as a means of communication to interact between fellow community groups of speakers. In Indonesia, local language is one of the wealth of the nation which includes various tribes and cultures, especially in South Sulawesi. One of the local languages in South Sulawesi is Konjo. Konjo is a language derived from the Makassar language with different dialects. Konjo speakers are divided into two, namely Konjo Mountains and Konjo Coastal, both belong to the Makassar language family but are somewhat different, but in this study researchers focused on Konjo Mountains. One of the mountainous Konjo speakers is the Pattalassang community, Tombolo Pao, Gowa, South Sulawesi, which has been a language passed down from their ancestors, and is still used today as a means of communication and the first language of the Pattalassang Pao community.

Talking about language as a communication tool is closely related to semantics, namely the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language. In addition to semantics, the whole field of linguistic studies is developing very rapidly through language studies which often produce a number of new theories and concepts about language in general, as well as new concepts about phonology, morphology and syntax in particular. As a result, the field of semantic studies is far behind from other fields of study so that semantic theories and concepts only rely on the same theories and concepts for quite a long time. Researcher limit the scope of research on semantics only on semantic relations. Semantic relations or what is often called the relation of meaning. The relation of meaning is the semantic relationship that exists between one language unit and another. Language units here can be words, phrases, or sentences; and that semantic relation can express the similarity of meaning, the contradiction of meaning, the adequacy of meaning, the multiple meaning, or also the excess of meaning. In discussing the relation of meaning, problems are usually discussed which are called synonyms, antonyms, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, ambiguity, and redundancy (Chaer, 2019). As for this study, researcher will only examine homonyms in the Konjo language.

According to Stojchevska (2018), homonyms are words that have the same form, but they have a different meaning. and Palmer in Tyonum (2017) defines it as words (lexemes) which denote two different meanings at the same time according to the native speakers of the relevant language. Homonymy includes the relationship between the pronunciation of words and the same form, but the meaning is not related. Based on this explanation, the writer argues that

homonymy is a word that have the same pronunciation and form, but different meanings. Based on the description above, it is deemed necessary to carry out a research on the meaning of language from a semantic point of view, especially the semantics of regional languages, namely Konjo.

In connection with this research there is research from Retnomurti (2021), entitled "English Homonym and Polysemy Words Through Semantic Approach: Novels *Woy & the Dancer*", this research aims to study several words that are identified as similar in pronunciation and spelling but their meanings may be different or similar. The result of this study is that the researcher found that there are ten homonym words and five polysemy words found in the novel "Waiting on You and the Dancer".

The novelty in this research is where the previous research focused on homonyms in the Novel *Way and the Dancer*, while this research will focus on identifying homonym words in Konjo language spoken by the people of Pattalassang Pao, besides that there has been research on homonyms in Konjo language before.

Based on this explanation, Researchers are interested in conducting research on homonym semantic analysis in the konjo language, especially in the Pattalassang Pao community. Based on the background and research focus above, the research questions in this study are as follows.

1. How to use the homonym in konjo language?
2. How is the example of using homonym sentence in Konjo language?
3. How is the difference in the meaning of Homonym in Konjo language?

The objectives of this study are as follows.

1. To describe the use of homonym in konjo language.
2. To describe the examples of homonym sentence usage in Konjo language.
3. To describe the difference in meaning of Homonym in Konjo language.

METHOD

A research method usually contains information about types and research approaches, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, and data analysis methods (Rahima, 2021:104). The research method is a scientific procedure, step, or procedure in obtaining data for research purposes that have specific purposes and uses. As revealed by Sugiono (2018) which explains that the research method is a scientific way of obtaining data for specific purposes and uses. In this study the researcher used qualitative research methods. MacLure in Retnomurti (2021), defines "qualitative methodology" as a research procedure taken to produce descriptive data that embrace written words or oral from people and observed action.

The type of research used in this research is a type of descriptive research that is qualitative in nature. Describe Descriptive or describe an object, for example the situation and

circumstances of the event to be analyzed by the researcher. Study research intended to investigate the situation. In descriptive research it is used as an approach in describing how the situation is at the time of factbased research.

The subjects of this research is the people in Pattallassang Pao, Tombolo Pao, Gowa, South Sulawesi who were designated as informants, which were obtained by listening to speech, taking notes and interviewing.

Technique of collection data is the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2016:224). The data analysis carried out in this study was adjusted based on predetermined research problem. first, the researcher collects words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. second, the researcher interviewed several people who were used as informants to look again whether the data found includes meaning relations or not. third, the researcher analyzes and describes with words or sentences in the Konjo language words that have the same spelling and pronunciation but have different meanings to serve as the findings of this study.

In the data analysis, a researcher finds the connections and learns what the information from the data gathering really means and how it is significant (Albers, 2017). In this research, researcher used interviews, and documentation as instruments. Interviews are used to get the truth and detail about the data needed, and related documentation in the konjo language, whether it's the regional language books of konjo or other documents as reference material from various references so that more support in this research.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION (Main Heading)

Based on the results of data analysis, the researcher found 23 homonym words in Konjo language. Here are the words that have been categorized become a homonym in the Konjo language.

Table 1. *Homonym in Konjo*

| Homonym | | |
|---------|------------------|--|
| No | Homonym In konjo | Meaning In English |
| 1 | Lima | Hand |
| | Lima | Number five |
| 2 | Kacci | Wry |
| | Kacci | Body odor |
| 3 | Dakka | Step |
| | Dakka | Thirsty |
| 4 | Sengkang | Hair removal tool |
| | Sengkang | The name of the area in South Sulawesi |
| 5 | Sipa' | Character |
| | Sipa' | Nice |
| 6 | Lappo' | Explode |
| | Lappo' | Popcorn |

| | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 7 | Kanre | Rice |
| | Kanre | Burnt |
| 8 | Pallu | Kitchen |
| | Pallu | Cook |
| 9 | Oto-oto | toy cars |
| | Oto-oto | Cake made of brown sugar wrapped in banana leaves |
| 10 | Bahine | Woman |
| | Bahine | Wife |
| 11 | Buru'ne | Man |
| | Buru'ne | Husband |
| 12 | Baju | Clothes |
| | Baju | Make |
| 13 | Tappa | directly |
| | Tappa | Fall |
| | Tappa | Believe |
| 14 | Ara' | Smell |
| | Ara' | Arab |
| 15 | Kallong | Neck |
| | Kallong | Choke |
| 16 | Lumba | Race |
| | Lumba | Preceding |
| 17 | Rante | Necklace |
| | Rante | Chain |
| 18 | Gambang | Tell a story |
| | Gambang | Tape from black sticky rice |
| 19 | Polong | Broken |
| | Polong | Older sister/brother |
| 20 | Bangko | Bench |
| | Bangko | Bangko tree whose bark is often processed for food |
| 21 | Paku | iron nails |
| | Paku | Ferns |
| 22 | Ra'masa | Dirty |
| | Ra'masa | Menstruation |
| 23 | Tampalisu | Hair whorl |
| | Tampalisu | Whirlpool |

The following is the Konjo language found in Tombolo Pao District, Gowa Regency, which is found with the homonym between a word in other words will be presented one by one accompanied by example sentences as follows:

Lima

- Hand: **lima** kairi (Left hand)
- Number five: **lima** ngallomi lampana aringku (My sister has been gone for five days)

The word 'lima' here is both a noun and an adjective, the first 'lima' is used to describe the condition of one of the limbs, namely the hand, while the second 'lima' focuses on the numeric number five.

Kacci

- Wry: **kacci** na anne tepa loloa (this young mango is very wry)
- Body odor: **kacci** na mammo kalennu (your body smells so bad)

The word 'kacci' here both have adjective word classes but have different meanings according to the context of the sentence used. the first word is addressed to the taste of food such as fruit, etc. the second word is addressed to the condition of the body that smells because it has not bathed, etc.

Dakka

- Step: **dakka** mange roloang (stepping forward)
- Thirsty: **dakka** battu Koko (thirsty from gardening)

This homonym has quite different meanings, the first word is a verb class in the form of an activity carried out, namely walking. while the second word is an adjective class related to the condition of someone who needs drinking water because of a long trip or has done a job, etc.

Sengkang

- Hair removal tool: temai kiboli **sengkang** ta (where do you keep your hair remover)
- The name of the area in South Sulawesi: Lipa' battu ri **Sengkang** anne (This sarong comes from Sengkang)

The first word 'sengkang' is a noun that refers to a tool usually used to pluck body hair such as beards and moustaches. the second word 'sengkang' is a noun which is a place name found in South Sulawesi.

Sipa'

- Character: tau sanna' haji **sipa'** na (very kind person)
- Nice: **sipa'** na anne juku tunua (This grilled fish is very delicious)

These two words are both adjectives but their meanings are different, some referring to the nature of a person and some referring to the nature of a food.

Lappo'

- Explode: lohe bong **lappo'** ri Palestina (many large bombs exploded in Palestine)
- Popcorn: tassikura anne **lappo'** ta (how much does this popcorn cost)

The first 'lappo' is a verb describing the condition of something erupting, such as a bomb, mountain, etc. The second 'lappo' is a noun which is a food made from corn.

Kanre

- Rice: pallu **kanre** (cooking rice)
- Burnt: rieng tau **kanre** kokonna (there's someone whose garden is on fire)

This word also has a quite different meaning, the first word is a noun which is rice which is a staple food in Indonesia. the second word describes the condition of something that is burning.

Pallu

- Cook: ammakku **pallu** gangang (my mom cooks vegetables)
- Kitchen: ri **palluai** ammakku (my mother is in the kitchen)

This homonym word also has quite different meanings, because it has the same spelling and sound but different contexts, the first word is a verb that refers to the activity that is being done in the kitchen, namely cooking. while the second word refers to the place.

Oto-oto

- Toy cars: ammarii karena **oto-oto** arinna Santi (Santi's younger brother is playing with toy cars)
- Cake made of brown sugar wrapped in banana leaves: nyamanna anne deppa **oto-oto** kia (this oto-oto cake is very delicious)

This word is quite unique in having the same word class as a noun, but one is a toy and the other is a food.

Bahine

- Woman: **bahine** gakga tawwa anakna dg. Mona (Mona's daughter is a beautiful woman)
- Wife: nai sa'bukna **bahinenta?** (what is your wife's name?)

In general, both words mean woman, but the first word has a broader scope that includes all women of the female gender ranging from children, teenagers, adults, girls, widows, etc. while the second word has a narrower scope because it only refers to a wife.

Buru'ne

- Man: **buru'ne** gammarak (handsome man)
- Husband: lampa temai **buru'nenta** (where did your husband go)

Almost the same as the word 'bahine', in general these two words also have the same meaning which is male, but the context of the first sentence is broader than the context of the second sentence.

Baju

- Clothes: lamangea boja **baju** gammarak (I'm going to go find some nice clothes)
- Make: **baju** deppa dona' (make donuts)

The first word refers to the noun, a garment, while the second word is a verb that refers to the activity of someone making something.

Tappa

- Directly: **tappa** bokka' limanna nataba ere hambang (his hand was immediately injured by hot water)
- Fall: na **tappa** a kaju (I was hit by falling wood)
- Believe: **tappa** ka nakke ri agangku (I believe in my friend)

This homonym word is the only word found that has 3 different meanings with the same spelling and intonation. The first word refers to a condition that directly occurs, the second word refers to the condition of someone who falls something from above, the third word refers to the condition of someone who has the trust of others.

Ara'

- Smell: rieng rasa mutung ku **ara'** (I smell burnt)
- Arab: rieng unta ri **ara'** (There are camels in Arabia)

The first word is a verb that is done by one of the body members, namely smelling, while the second word is a noun that refers to the name of the place, namely Saudi Arabia.

Kallong

- Neck: tinggina **kallong** na anjo jerapayya (the giraffe has a very long neck)
- Choke: na **kallonga** buku juku' (I have choked on a fishbone.)

These two words also have different meanings, the first word refers to one of the limbs of the body, namely the neck, while the second word refers to a person's condition where there is food or something related to the neck.

Lumba

- Race: ita' **lumba** lari (let's race)

- Preceding: ri **lumbai** bunting ri arinna (Her sister preceded her sister married)

These two words have almost the same meaning but the first word focuses more on competition activities, such as running competitions, eating competitions, etc. then the second word focuses on the condition of someone who loses quickly.

Rante

- Necklace: gammarakna tawwa **rante** na (the necklace is very beautiful)

- Chain: na allei **rante** motorok rookna (her skirt was caught in a motorcycle chain)

Both words are nouns, but the first 'rante' refers to the necklace used around the neck, while the second 'rante' refers to the chain on the motorcycle.

Gambang

- Tell a story: konreki rolo **gambang** toa (come here, let's talk)

- Tape from black sticky rice: kacci na tanning rasanna **gambangia** (the taste of tape is sour and sweet)

The first word is a verb that someone is doing, namely having a conversation that is usually done by 2 or more people for a long time. while the second word is a noun, which is a food made from cassava.

Polong

- Broken: **polongi** giginna nenekku (My grandma's tooth is broken)

- Older sister/brother: tallu nakke polong ku (I have 3 older sisters)

This homonym has quite different meanings, the first word refers to a broken condition, such as broken wood, broken teeth, broken bones, etc. while the second word refers to siblings in a family.

Bangko

- Bench: lohe **bangko** risikolayya (there are many benches in school)

- Bangko tree whose bark is often processed for food: tinggina poko' **bangkoa** (the bangko tree is very tall)

Both are nouns but one means a bench table, and the other means a bangko tree which is usually processed and then cooked with meat.

Paku

- Iron nails: na toddoki **paku** bangkengku (my leg was pierced by a nail)

- Ferns: tumisi gangang **paku** (saute fern)

These two words are also nouns but one means a nail as a tool for hammering, while the other refers to the nail plant which is usually used as a vegetable.

Ra'masa

- Dirty: **ra'masa** na mamu sapatungnu (your shoes are very dirty)
- Menstruation: a'**ra'masaki** i Mona (Mona is menstruating)

In general, these two words have almost the same meaning, but the second word is more specific, referring to the condition of a woman who is menstruating.

Tampalisu

- Hair whorl: rua **tampalisu** na Aska (Aska has 2 hair whorls)
- Whirlpool: rieng **tampalisu** ri kalorokia (there is a whirlpool in the river)

The last homonym found is the word 'tampalisu', in context both have the same condition as the navel circle, the difference is that one is in the head and the other is in the river.

All the words above are homonyms in the konjo language which have the same form but different meanings.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that there are 23 homonyms found by researchers in Konjo language, researcher also found 1 homonym that contains 3 different meanings, namely the word "tappa" which can mean direct, fall, and believe. These words can be interpreted based on the context in the sentence, such as the word 'pallu' which has a noun word class which means 'kitchen', for example the sentence 'ri palluai ammakku' (my mother is in the kitchen), besides the word 'pallu' also has a verb word class which means 'cooking', for example the sentence 'ammakku pallu gangang' (my mom cooks vegetables). This proves that in Tombolo Pao Sub-district there are many unique Konjo language vocabulary lists spoken by the Pattalassang community.

As a suggestion, the researcher found that there are still many hidden explanations about homonyms that must be sought so the researcher hopes that other researchers can develop knowledge about meaning relationships, especially on homonyms because this can provide a deep understanding for both academic and non-academic purposes.

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