CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Description of Research

The result of research states that when everyone uses Banggai language, there are many words have synonyms. The words itself are used by society in different forms either used in formal or informal scopes. The use of synonym is frequently used from younger up to adult, because the use of the teens to adults, many new words that are giving rise to heterogeneity, but the new words that many have the feeling that is not suitable for use in general.

Analysis between synonym in Banggai and English language has been implemented by referring to the types of words in the language rules. The diversity of the types of words is consistent with the indicators that have been set before the study. The types of words are used as an indicator that the analysis of nouns, adjectives and verbs. Noun is a word that shows the names of things, adjectives is a description of an object and verb is carrying out an activity. This type of analysis studies focused on synonym in Banggai language.

The results of research generally indicate that the Banggai and English language there are words that have synonyms. This means that a few words in Banggai that have synonyms if transferred into the English language has synonyms, but the use in accordance with the situation.

Therefore, it could be stated that the existence of synonym in both languages English and Banggai having different forms in noun, adjective, and
verb scopes. So, it is specifically analyzed on noun, adjective, and verb. All of them are elaborated below:

4.2 The Contrastive Analysis of Banggai and English Synonyms

It is talking about contrastive analysis of both languages, the researcher focused on using three word classes; noun, verb, and adjectives to see synonym that is obtained in Banggai and English languages.

A. Noun

Noun is word that refers to a person, a place or a thing, a quality or an activity. It is usually used in the sentences as subject and object. It emphasizes verb universally. In Banggai and English languages, there are an examples found as the form of synonyms of both languages, they are *Ngangal* and *Bokukum* as Banggai language, and *clothes* as English nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ngangal</th>
<th>Clothes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bokukum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sentence:
- I mama taus labotan pake *ngangal* sodo

(\textit{My Mother went to market wearing new clothes})

- I papa taus labotan pake *bokukum* sodo

(\textit{My Father went to a party wearing new clothes})

From the result above, I found that there are two nouns in Banggai language having one meaning in English. For the words *Ngangal* and *Bokukum*, although they have different meaning in Banggai language, but they have one meaning only in English as ‘Clothes’. In Banggai language, two words itself have
different meanings, are **Ngangal** is identically known as ‘gaun perempuan’ in Indonesia language, in which it is a piece of woman’s clothing made in one piece that covers the body down to the legs. Meanwhile, **Bokukum** is identically known as ‘kemeja pria’ in Indonesia language or it is a piece of clothing worn especially men, for the upper part of the body with sleeves and buttons.

There are other examples found in Banggai language having synonym in English language, they are ‘**Kinan** and **Kokonon**’, ‘**Mian** and **Bangkapi**’, ‘**Ontimun** and **Balongka**’, and ‘**Solinsau** and **Linggous**’.  

![Diagram]

**Kinan** → Food  
**Kokonon**

Sentence:  
- I Muti na kan **kinan** badang pantas na bobosul tuno  
  *(Muti eats food a lot so she is full)*  
- I Muti na kan dea **kokonon** do bai akina bobosul  
  *(Muti eats food but do not feel full)*

From the result above, I found that there are two nouns in Banggai language having one meaning in English. For the words ‘**Kinan** and **Kokonon**’, although they have different meaning in Banggai language, but they have one meaning only in English as ‘Food’. In Banggai language, two words itself have different meanings, are **Kinan** is identically known as ‘makanan berat’ in Indonesia language, in which it is forming the main part of food. Meanwhile,
**Kokonon** is identically known as ‘makanan ringan’ in Indonesia language or it is small quick meal, usually eaten instead of or between main meals.

Mian     People

Bangkapi

Sentence:
- Langkai ndo ko **mian** monondok ko noano
  
  *(That people have good character)*

- Langkai ndo ko **bangkapi** akina monondok ko noano)
  
  *(That people have bad character)*

From the result above, I found that there are two nouns in Banggai language having one meaning in English. For the words ‘**Mian** and **Bangkapi**’, although they have different meaning in Banggai language, but they have one meaning only in English as ‘People’. In Banggai language, two words itself have different meanings, are **Mian** is identically known as ‘orang yang bersifat baik’ in Indonesia language, in which it is behavior which is morally right or acceptable.

Meanwhile, **Bangkapi** is identically known as ‘orang yang bersifat buruk’ in Indonesia language or it is not able to do something well or easily.

Ontimun     Cucumber

Balongka

Sentence:
- I mama na **ontimun** doi kombung badang ko saono
  
  *(My mother’s cucumber in the garden is so many)*

- Yana bantile badang ko **balongka** bina lukon doi labotan tadodon
  
  *(He says many cucumbers have been sold in the market)*
From the result above, I found that there are two nouns in Banggai language having one meaning in English. For the words ‘Ontimun and Balongka’, although they have different meaning in Banggai language, but they have one meaning only in English as ‘Cucumbers’. In Banggai language, two words itself have different meanings, are *ontimun* is identically known as ‘Mentimun yang masih dipohonnya’ in Indonesia language, in which it is cucumber which is in tree. Meanwhile, *Balongka* is identically known as ‘mentimun yang sudah siap dijual’ in Indonesia language or it is a cucumber that is ready for sold in the market.

Solinsau → moisture
Linggous

Sentence:
- Popokon nia badang tuno **solinsau** doi bunga-bungando

  *(There is much moisture on the flower)*

- Yana mule doi kombung tadodon popokon kona bokukum manggirit kana **linggous**

  *(Her dress wet with moisture when she backed from the garden)*

From the result above, I found that there are two nouns in Banggai language having one meaning in English. For the words ‘**Solinsau** and **Linggous**’, although they have different meaning in Banggai language, but they have one meaning only in English as ‘Moisture’. In Banggai language, two words itself have different meanings, are **Solinsau** is identically known as **Em bun yang bearada di bunga’ in Indonesia language, in which it is tiny drops of water on the
flowers. Meanwhile, Linggous is identically known as ‘Embun yang jatuh membsahi tubuh’ in Indonesia language or it is tiny drops of water on the body.

B. Adjective

I found that there are two adjective in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words memel and mandemel than cold and cool although they have specification use as bellow:

1) The words memel and mandemel

On words memel and mandemel in Banggai language which is a synonym for having the same meaning that is cool, but the use of the word is different, Memel word used to indicate the state of an object while the word mandemel is air temperature.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- I Mety kan kinan memel.
  *(Mety eat rice that has cooled)*

- I Mety pakeo ko jeket bondolong maka na rasayo mandemel.
  *(Mety wears a heavy jacket because she feels cold)*

In the example above, the word has the same meaning. In the words memel show foods that are cold, while the word mandemel shows that cold air should wear thick jacket. So the synonym in English the words cool and cold. These words are categorized as adjective class. In which they have similar meaning. Nevertheless they have different context in use. Cool is especially used for
expressing characteristics of nouns or it is adjusted with condition, and the word

cold is condition of the air, it is also used universally in the context.

2) The words deli and ngganggas

I found that there are two adjective in Banggai language having two
meaning in English. For the words deli and ngganggas than proud and arrogant
although they have specification use as bellow:

At the deli and ngganggas words in Banggai language which is a synonym
having the same meaning that is arrogant, but the use of the word is different.

Deli word used to indicate the nature of someone who is proud, while ngganggas
is the word indicates the nature show someone who is proud of having something
of wealth.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as
bellow:

- I Kifli na deli kene ko dilino moute tukon utuso
  
  (Kifli so proud because her skin is white than his brother)

- I Kifli na ngganggas tuno maka kona harta badang

  (Kifli be arrogant because it has many treasures).

In the sentence above the word has the same meaning that is arrogant. At the
word deli shows a sense of the word arrogant because his skin is whiter than his
brother, than in the words ngganggas show the pride because it has a new thing
So also the synonym in English language the words proud and arrogant. Proud
and arrogant is differed from positive and negative feature. Proud is mean as
positive adjective class, it is a thing used for expressing noun positively. Arrogant
is almost similar with proud, but it is synonymous with bad character that had by human right.

3) The words maligot dan bantala

I found that there are two adjective in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words maligot and bantala than ill and sick although they have specification use as bellow:

In Banggai language synonyms, there is adjective namely Bantala and maligot has the same meaning that is sick, but its use is different. The word bantala really sick so it must be taken to the hospital, while word maligot use for shows the sick but only mild sick.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- Yana bantala tobikon na binaba doi rumah sakit.

(She was so ill taken to hospital)

- Yana rasayo maligot lubat doi kombung.

(He felt sick to go home from the garden)

In sentence above, the word bantala shows the seriously ill so it must be taken to the hospital, while to the word maligot shows people feel sick is not serious. So also the English synonyms the words ill and sick. Ill and sick are also two kinds of adjective classes that differed from universal and specific thing. Ill is an adjective class that is used universally. It is meant as mood or feeling that had by person in which he/she expresses his/her condition. It is not only used for stating feeling, but also it can be used for expressing a thing that is broken.
Meanwhile, *sick is usually used for expressing what person feels. It can not be used in another context.*

4) The words *budul* dan *kulus*

I found that there are two adjective in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words *budul* and *kulus* than *lie* and *fable* although they have specification use as bellow:

In Banggai language synonyms, there is adjective the words *kulus* and *budul* which has the same meaning that is *lie*, but the use two words are different. The word *budul* is *a lie because hiding something* and word *kulus just a habit to tell lies.*

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- Yana bukuan ba *budul* maka na matakut ko tinano na litene

  *(She was always telling lie, because afraid her mother angry).*

- Yana babisala tongo *kulus* ko badang

  *(He told, fable a lot).*

In the sentence above, the word *budul* show *someone is lying because afraid to his parent,* and word *kulus show the habit of lying.* The use of two words the word *budul used every day* while the word *kulus not often used.* So also the English synonyms there is words *lie dan fable.* Both are having similar meanings.

Once, it is only differed from how to use them based on the context. *Lie is totally used for expressing feeling.* It definitively emphasizes human’s feels, and not used for another meaning it is meaning that is classically used for specific
classification, and **fable** is the term of adjective class that stating lie story. **Fable** is a story about animal or it is describing about imagination, and it is not a fact

5) The words *mompasa* dan *tobung*

I found that there are two adjective in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words *mompasa* and *tobung* than **crack** and **broken** although they have specification use as bellow:

In Banggai language synonyms, there is an adjective having a similar meaning the words *mampasa* and *tobung*. Two words mention has the same meaning that is broken, but the use two words different, word *mompasa* **commonly used to denote broken items the goods are easily broken** than the word *tobung* **commonly used for state the fruit that has been broken after be split**.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- Ko pinggan maling do *mompasa* lapa na pinake doi lamean kolubongi
  
  *(Expensive dish was **crack** after use at a party last night).*

- Ko potil doi bonua lapamo *tobung* sasaiibino.

  *(Coconut in the house has been **broken** in all).*

In the sentence above, the word *mompasa* **show the plate which broke out after use**, while the word *tobung* **the thing that has been split and ready to be processed**. So also the English synonyms there are words **broken** and **crack**. **Broken** and **crack** are two words that having almost similar meanings. But broken and crack, both are strongly specified to a thing could not be repaired. The differentiate between them, **broken is not only used for a thing is broken, but it is**
also used for another things like. Problem, feelings, and action. Like for example, there phrase “broken heart” nevertheless, the word crack is identically used for expressing a thing is totally crack it can not be used for another things like broken word. So, crack is known as specific word, and broken is classified as general thing.

C. Verb

I found that there are two verbs in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words molo and tungkubi than sleep and slumber although they have specification use as bellow:

1) The words molo and tungkubi

On words word molo and tungkubi in Banggai language which is a synonym having the same meaning that is sleeping, but the use of the words is different, because the word molo declare someone sleeping to rest during at night or the day, while tungkubi, sleep only to sit out.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- I Siti na molo kolubongi sodo jam 7
  
  (Siti sleep last night around 7)

- I Siti tongo tungkubi kona karja sunsul oloyo.

  (Siti works just slumber on)

In the example above the words has the same meaning, namely sleep. In the words molo indicate sleep to rest to get the power, in the words tungkubi is sleep showed that only lazy. While examples of synonyms in English language are sleep
and *slumber*. The difference between *sleep* and *slumber* should be seen from the use of them in a sentence. *Sleep* is totally used for expressing the activity that occurred in the people. Than the word *slumber* it is meant that sleep is used for expressing an event happened in the night, but it also used for stating a thing universal, and sleep is specific.

2) The words *kan* and *bapoyok*

I found that there are two verbs in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words *kan* and *bapoyok* than *eat* and *consume* although they have specification use as bellow:

On the words *kan* and *bapoyok* in the Banggai language which is a synonym for *eat* that has the same meaning, but its use is different. Said *kan* it showed the activity of entering food the mouth to chew and swallow it so full, and have power again while *bapoyok* word is a word commonly used for the activities of a person who often fills his stomach to excess or continuously.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- I Ali *kan* aki na perna talambat tobikon aki na gampang masakit
  
  (*Ali eats regularly, so do not get sick*)

- Yana kalo duduko mongkita TV kona karja mamo *bapoyok*
  
  (*He continued to consume when it's sitting watching TV*)

In the example above, the words has the same meaning that is eatin .the word *kan* indicate, the activity of mouth entering food to chew and swallow it so full, and have power back, while the word *bapoyok* is a word commonly used for
the activities of a person who often fills his stomach to excess or continuous and can not be used in general. So also the words eat and consume. Eat and consume are definitely known as an activity that having meals. Eat is used for expressing a thing specifically, and consume is a verb used for expressing a thing universally.

3) The words mompul dan mansang

I found that there are two verbs in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words mompul and mansang than cook and boil although they have specification use as bellow:

In Banggai language synonyms, there is a verb having a similar meaning the words mompul and mansang. Two words mention has the same meaning that is cooking. But the use two words mention different, the word mompul indicate cook a main meal or rice, while the word mansang used to express the activity cooking the vegetables.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- I Mama mompul kinan badang oloyo nia
  (Mother cooks a lot today)
- I Mama mansang boulon tamisan oloyo nia
  (Mother boiled very nice sauce today)

In the sentence above, the difference lies what would be cooked, the word mompul expressed mother's cooking of food or rice and word mansang expressed mother's cooking sauce or vegetable. So also the English synonyms, the words
boil and cook which has the same meaning that is cooking. The difference between cook and boiled is used for expressing universal and specific thing. Cook is identically related with universal thing in which it is used for cooking everything. Boiled could not be classified as a term of boiled.

4) The words monsuuki and mongompoli

I found that there are two verbs in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words monsuuki and mongompoli than search and looking for although they have specification use as bellow:

In Banggai language synonyms, there is a verb having a similar meaning the word monsuuki and mongompoli. Two words mention has the same meaning that is looking for something. The difference is only in its use, mongompoli word more often used in general, while monsuki not.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- Yana taus mongompoli seng doi mian na lipu
  
  *(He went search money to another town)*

- Yana monsuki kona seng motuong doi lolon.
  
  *(He was looking for the money lost on the road)*

In the sentence above, the mongompoli word show someone who is search work to get some money to another town and always use in general, and said monsuki not use in general, show activities of a person looking for his money that fell on the road. So also the English synonyms the words search and looking for which has the same meaning. Search and looking for are two words that used for
finding a thing. *Search is identically known as a verb could be used for finding everything.* So, search is formed specifically and *looking for* is formed universally.

5) The words *babok* and *umbas*

I found that there are two verbs in Banggai language having two meaning in English. For the words *babok* and *umbas* than *beat* and *hit* although they have specification use as bellow:

In Banggai language synonyms, there is a verb having a similar meaning the word *babok* and *umbas*. Two words mention has the same meaning that is hit. But the use different, *babok* word *commonly used to beat the hard or recurrent*, while the word *umbas* used to hit is not hard.

Example sentence using the words in Banggai and English language as bellow:

- I Ato na po *babok* tukon ko tulano polong ko didino bangkak
  
  (*Ato beat his friend until the body friends swollen)*

- I Ato *umbase* kona ade polong na kokil

  (*Ato hit his sister till cried)*

In the sentence above, said *babok* show hit until swollen body or hit repeated while the word *umbas* just hitting not hard. At the time of use, *umbas* word *more often used in general*. So also the English synonyms, the words *hit* and *beat* which has the same meaning. *Beat and hit are usually used for fighting ones. But hit is specified to human act*. Meanwhile, *beat is not only used for fighting*
one, but it is also meant as doing a thing badly. So hit is meant specifically, and beat is identically meant universally.

4.3. Similarities of Synonym in English and Banggai Languages

Universally, the similarities of them were only seen from similar meaning. All of word classes namely: noun, verb, and adjectives have general meaning with English. It was elaborated in the following tables:

Table. 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Classes</th>
<th>Banggai</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Ngangal and Bokukum</td>
<td>Clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinan and Kokonon</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mian and Bangkapi</td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ontimun and Balongka</td>
<td>Cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solinsau and Linggous</td>
<td>Moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>Memel and Mandemel</td>
<td>Cool and Cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deli and Ngganggas</td>
<td>Proud and Arrogant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maligot and Bantala</td>
<td>Ill and Sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budul and Kulus</td>
<td>Lie and Fable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mompasa and Tobung</td>
<td>Crack and Broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>Molo and Tungkubi</td>
<td>Sleep and Slumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kan and Bapoyok</td>
<td>Eat and Consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mompul and Mamsang</td>
<td>Cook and Boiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monsuki and Mongompoli</td>
<td>Search and Looking for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Babok and Umbas</td>
<td>Beat and Hit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the result of analysis above, especially described in the table, the similarities of Banggai and English synonyms could be seen from universal meaning in adjective classes which every word in Banggai language has singular meaning in English. For example, two words of adjectives are ‘Maligot and Bantala’ have similar meanings with ‘ill and sick’.
4.4. Differences of Synonyms in English and Banggai Languages.

Exactly, the differences of them could be seen from the table 1. There were two words in Banggai language is only meant in one meaning in English. It is occurred in Noun and Verb classes.

Table 5

Differences of Synonyms in English and Banggai Languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Classes</th>
<th>Banggai</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Ngangal <em>(dress)</em></td>
<td>Clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bokukum <em>(shirt)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kinan <em>(staple food)</em></td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kokonon <em>(Snack)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mian <em>(Goodman)</em></td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangkapi <em>(bad man)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ontimun <em>(still in the garden)</em></td>
<td>Cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balongka <em>(has been in the market)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solinsau <em>(it is on the flower)</em></td>
<td>Moisture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linggous <em>(it turns wet in body)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives</td>
<td>Memel and Mandemel</td>
<td>Cool and Cold</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mompasa and Tobung</td>
<td>Crack and Broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>Molo <em>(sleep)</em></td>
<td>Sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tungkubi <em>(slumber)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kan <em>(eat)</em></td>
<td>Eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bapoyok <em>(consume)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mompul <em>(cook)</em></td>
<td>Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mamsang <em>(boiled)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monsuki <em>(search)</em></td>
<td>Look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mongompoli <em>(look for)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Babok <em>(beat)</em></td>
<td>Hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Umbas <em>(hit)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initially, the differences of the word classes could be seen from contextual meaning. It is differentiated to what situation could use the word. It is clearly seen from the word classes in noun and verb. For example, the noun ‘ngangal and
Bokukum’ they are generally meant as ‘Clothes’ in English. Nevertheless, in Banggai language, ‘Ngangal’ is meant as ‘dress’ which is a piece of woman’s clothing made in one piece that covers the body down to the legs, and ‘Bokukum’ is meant as ‘shirt’ which is a piece of clothing worn especially men, for the upper part of the body with sleeves and buttons. So, the words itself is exactly differed in contextual, in which, Ngangal is for woman, and ‘Bokukum’ is for men.

4.5 Discussions

Contrastive analysis is the examination of the scientific activities to find similarities and differences. In an effort to make comparisons between synonym in Banggai and English language, have been carried out in accordance with the rules that apply to the use of nouns, adjectives and verbs. The results of research showed that in every form of nouns, adjectives, and the verb to have differences and similarities will be discussed as follows:

4.5.1 Noun

From these results of research there is a noun that has a synonym in Banggai language, as well as in English. Based on the observation level of proficiency on the noun synonyms commonly used by the public in accordance with the level of civility in language. Amal Djula. BA one of the local community leaders argued that:

“Ada kata benda yang memiliki sinonim dan digunakan oleh masyarakat setiap hari. Kata benda itu sendiri digunakan dalam lingkup sosial dan tradisi, seperti contoh kata “pedeng” and “boine”. Kata “pedeng” secara khusus digunakan untuk gadis yang dicintai oleh orang tuanya, dan kata “boine” digunakan dalam bentuk umum. Namun, beberapa lagi menyatakan, kata yang memiliki arti yang sama dalam penggunaan disesuaikan dengan kondisi”.

(There are noun that having synonym and it is used by society in every day. The noun itself is used in social scope and it is a tradition occurred, for example, some
people express the word “pedeng” and “boine”. The word ‘pedeng’ is specifically used for beloved girl who is loved by parents, and the word ‘boine’ is used in general for. However, some mention again, the corresponding word has a meaning of the same in the use of adjusted to the conditions

From the opinion above, I could take some main points are noun has synonym, especially related with tradition and local references. Therefore, Banggai language is adjusted with condition.

4.5.2 Adjective

From these results of research there are adjectives that have synonyms in Banggai language, as well as in English. Based on the observations and the level of proficiency, said identical objects used by the public in accordance with the level of politeness. Arbajis (49 years), one community leader argued that:

“Dalam bahasa Banggai, ada kata-kata sifat dari kata tersebut memiliki sinonim, dan Hal ini digunakan sesuai dengan kondisi masyarakat, misalnya dalam sehari-hari, serta penggunaan bahasa dalam lingkup Acara tradisional”
(In the language of Banggai, there are words the nature of the word has a synonym, and It is used according to the condition of society, for example in day-to-day, as well as the use of language within the scope of traditional Events)

Of opinion, can be concluded that the use of adjectives according to the conditions and the presence of the local community. Thus the use of synonym adjective more pay attention to the use of the existing situation.

4.5.3 Verb

Similarly, nouns and adjectives, verbs in the language of Banggai also have synonyms. For verb that have a synonym in accordance with the Banggai community interaction. As a result of observation, there are several categories of use of synonyms Banggai language is as follows:
a. Synonym noun used as a means of communication to the public, activities that demonstrate something tangible, such as houses, trees, and others. However, adjusted conditions.

b. Synonym adjectives used as a communication tool that is more to the nature of things such as anger, crying, and so forth. However, adapted to existing circumstances.

c. Synonym verbs are used as a means of communication leads to any work as an example to learn, eat, and so on but the use of adapted to existing circumstances.

From the above discussion, can be viewed either synonym nouns, adjectives and verbs must be adapted to existing conditions. Therefore, before using a synonym in Banggai and English language should look at existing conditions, so the use is appropriate and can be well understood.