Lexical Paraphrases in Tonis (a Poetry of Dawan or Uab Meto) Marriage Process in South Central Timor District

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Abstract

This paper is entitled Lexical Paraphrase in Tonis (Dawan Poetry or Uab Meto) used in the Marriage Process in South Central Timor District. The problem of this paper is whether the speech in tonis in Dawan ethnic can show lexical paraphrase both lexical paraphrase on noun, lexical paraphrase on adverb, lexical paraphrase on adjective and lexical paraphrase on preposition. The purpose of this research is to find out whether there is a paraphrasing process in the speech of the marriage process in South Central Timor District. The topic or title mentioned above is considered to have its own uniqueness in language style and distinctiveness in speech. This research uses a qualitative approach method. The results of this study show that there are fifty lexical paraphrases on verbs, twenty-four lexical paraphrases on nouns, eleven lexical paraphrases on adverbs, four lexical paraphrases on adjectives, and one lexical paraphrase on prepositions.

Keywords: lexical, paraphrase, Dawan language, Tonis

INTRODUCTION

The culture in each region is very diverse, as well as the culture found in the Timorese people. Cultural diversity is summarized in various works, especially works produced orally. One of the works in the form of oral speech is poetic and narrative (Liubana, 2017). Narrative and poetic forms orally are one part of folklore. Folklor is a part of the culture of a collective that is spread and passed down from generation to generation among any kind of collective, traditionally in different versions, both in oral form and examples accompanied by gestures or reminder aids (Danandjaja, 2007).

Oral literature and cultural traditions of the Dawan people can be traced in traditional ceremonies that are often carried out by the community owners. In every traditional ceremony carried out there are traditional utterances that are spoken (Danandjaja, 2007).

These traditional utterances appear in traditional ceremonies such as: traditional ceremonies of begging, marriage, making houses, receiving and releasing guests, inauguration of houses of worship, traditional agricultural
cereemonies, welcoming guests, releasing guests, farewell and so on.

Dawan's oral literature consists of poetry that is narrative and poetic, Tarno (1992) This is because oral literature is delivered in Dawan language orally both narratively and poetically. Especially for the Dawan people in South Central Timor district, the customary speech is called tonis.

Tonis is generally equated with sayings containing prayers to the Almighty, nature, and ancestors, which are associated with the form of traditional ceremonies. Tonis in the Dawan community in South Central Timor Regency (hereinafter TTS) is poetic, metaphorical, and generally narrative. The term "tonis" (Dawan language) literally means speech, and "Natoni" means the activity of speaking, while the person who speaks is called "Atonis". Tonis means traditional speech spoken in traditional ceremonies that take place according to their activities (natoni). Tonis is still practiced and lived as one of the most popular forms of literature.

Tonis is spoken traditionally by the person entrusted to speak. Speakers are Indigenous Elders (Atomis/Mafefa) who in social organizational structures always act as a link between the human world and the ancestral world; between ordinary people and rulers (usif); between the human world and God. This type of tonic oral literature contains very rich cultural values because tonis can be spoken on various occasions and formal ritual interests. The process of implementation and procedures related to the narrative vary, according to the function and purpose of the narrative. The pattern of chanting varies according to each village. The Dawan people, especially in TTS Regency, believe that tonis done correctly will bring supernatural powers derived from ancestors, natural forces, and divine, because the tonis performed is sacred. Isu. Rudolof J. (2018).

The implementation of tonis is usually in the form of a group, one becomes the leader who is in charge of speaking from beginning to end while the members are in charge of saying the last word in each line of sentences simultaneously. Tonis chanting is done in a chanting manner, with paraphrasing that has been arranged in such a way that people who witness or just hear it can observe its beauty, in addition to understanding its meaning.

Therefore, the author is interested in conducting more in-depth research on one of these tons. This study focuses more on paraphrasing, oral speech, tonis from a lexical point of paraphrasing.

Paraphrase

Paraphrasing as a term comes from the Latin "paraphrase" or Greek (Paraphrasein), with the same meaning, namely “Additional Ways of Expression”. According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. (KBBI), paraphrase or paraphrase is a re-expression of a speech from a level or various languages into another speech without changing the original meaning. In addition, paraphrasing can also be understood as re-decomposition of a text (composition) in another form (words), with the aim of being able to explain the hidden meaning. Paraphrasing can be regarded as a method used by writers to avoid plagiarism by providing indirect quotations from the original text. Paraphrasing is a linguistic term for the result or process of producing versions without changing meaning. Crystal (1985), Grady et al. (1992), and Fromkin and Rodman (1993:133-132). What the writer does by using the paraphrasing technique is something that does not violate the law, because the writer will only rewrite the idea in his own words. The step for paraphrasing is to find the essence of a text that has been read and find various problems in the text. As for a text that can be paraphrased quite a lot, such as narrative text, news text, advertising text, and so on. Paraphrasing is a technique that can be used both orally and in writing. Oral paraphrasing is a process that expresses the contents of speech orally. Oral paraphrasing technique is then used to practice speaking skills by retelling something in your own language. Meanwhile, paraphrasing is also a process of expressing the contents of speech in writing. This paraphrasing technique in writing itself is done to practice writing skills. The characteristics of paraphrasing include the following: (1). Paraphrasing has a language utterance that is different from the original text.
before it is paraphrased, (2). Has a language delivery technique that is different from the original source, (3). The meaning and content of the speech does not change from the original source. Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). Paraphrasing is the restatement of a text in a different form or words, but the content still explains the same meaning. Bhagat, R., & Hovy, E. (2013)

**Lexical**

Lexical is the meaning that corresponds to its referent, or the meaning that is real in our lives, Pateda, Mansoer (1996). Lexical is also the word or vocabulary of a language. Lexical meanings are often called meanings according to dictionaries. Lexical is a small part of a word that has the meaning of laden. Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI)

**METHODS**

This research belongs to the type of qualitative research. This is in accordance with descriptive studies in the form of written data or oral data from people or observed behavior, especially on tonis oral speech in the Dawan community. Both data exposure, data explanation, and understanding of tonic oral speech in the Dawan community in South Central Timor Regency were carried out in depth. The source of the data comes from informants who can recite tonis in various traditional ceremonies.

Data collection refers to the approach proposed by Sudikan (2001) that data collection in oral literature, using: observation; Recording; interview; and record keeping. Observation is seeing and observing an event (dance, games, behavior, singing, speech and others) from its external symptoms to its interior and describing or describing precisely the results of its observations, (Taum, 2011). This research is carried out by direct observation of the continuity of activities (natoni) or "tonis" speech activities, so that they can see and record the sequence of these activities themselves. In addition, skills using recording tools (camera or video) are used. It was intended to record the utterances spoken by traditional elders (Atomis) during the activity (natoni) of the marriage process.

The types of data used are emic data and ethical data. The emic data in this study came from informants, namely the traditional tonic speech of the marriage process in the Dawan community. Ethical data in this study are experience, insight / knowledge from the author about structural studies as material in analyzing data. The process of analyzing data is carried out in several stages, namely: first transcription by transferring from oral to written form. Second, in the study of oral literature as much as possible attempted verbatim translation (literally). Thus, the translation is not always literal but a free translation or can also look for equivalents that match the meaning of the original words if the literal translation becomes incoherent or not in accordance with the grammatical rules of Indonesian. Third, identify data based on paraphrasing structures. Fourth, interpret and describe, then draw conclusions. In terms of interpreting and describing, the author tends to review data in the form of Dawan language, with the intention of not changing the authenticity of the sounds contained in it. While the translation results to help explain its meaning. The structure of tonis oral literature is analyzed in a way; Identify the oral speech in terms of paraphrasing. Analyze by interpreting parts of words, phrases that indicate the presence of lexical paraphrase in verbs, lexical paraphrase in nouns, lexical paraphrase in adverbs, lexical paraphrase in adjectives, lexical paraphrase in preposition.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This paper presents the findings of lexical paraphrases in tonis (Dawan Poetry or Uab Meto) used in the marriage process in South Central Timor District. All poetic lyrics in the tonis speech were analyzed according to the qualitative method. The results of this study show that there are fifty lexical paraphrases on verbs, twenty-four lexical paraphrases on nouns, eleven lexical paraphrases on adverbs, four lexical paraphrases on adjectives, and one lexical paraphrase on prepositions with the following discussion:
LEXICAL PARAPHRASE IN VERBS

In the study, there are fifty lexical paraphrase in verbs in toni1 speech as written:

1. The word tanun ok in sentence neu oin ona tok toko ma ta'aaut tanun oklek - lekom tabu
ok ne can be exically paraphrased into neu oin ona tok toko ma ta 'aat niubnok lek - lekom tabu ok ne.
The lexicalparaphrases in tanun ok and niubnok are verbs

2. The word manikin in sentence musinim onan manikan lek-lekoet tan mase 'on ne can be lexically paraphrased into musinim onan mafi an lek lekoet tan mase 'on ne manikan and mafi an are verbs

3. The word mautut in sentence nakannak mautut oin nekan lekom teinat ne can be lexically paraphrased into nakannak paleot oin nekan lekom teinat ne mautut and paleot are verbs.

4. The word etu in sentence ona etu lek-lekom utona ne can be lexically paraphrased into ona pi'o lek-lekom utona ne etu and pi'o are verbs

5. The word uluke in sentence maut henati tiat uluke lek - lekom umata ne can be lexically paraphrased into maut henati tiat etun lekom umata ne uluke and etun are verbs

6. The word na etin sentence maut he 'mau luikfa natinat nahinem na'et ne can be lexically paraphrased into maut he 'mau luikfa natinat nahinem nkuis ne na'et and nkuis are verbs

7. The word tuitin sentence he tut kit omuneparaphrased into he suil he kit omm ma' net kit nema' net kit ne can be lexically tut ad suil are verbs

8. The word mkiusin sentence nak onam nkuis nit leno in sufan ma 'muke ne can be lexically paraphrased into nak onam mu 'et mit leno in sufan ma 'muke ne nkuis and nu'et are verbs

9. The word utininatin sentence au utininat kam nfun koti ma munon ne can be lexically paraphrased into Au nenat kam nfun koti ma munon ne utininat and nenat are verbs

10. The word sium in sentence maut he sium ko lek-lekom utaim ko ne can be lexically paraphrased into mat he u auba ko lek-lekom utaim ko ne sium and u auba are verbs

11. The word fenam in sentence can oin ona fenam omam ma 'nao ne be lexically paraphrased into oin ona 'kuilt'am omam ma 'nao ne fenam and kuit'am are verbs

12. The word tipok in sentence nak on luman kunum sona kunat maut he tipok 'nfanim ma li 'ok ne can be lexically paraphrased into Nak on luman kunum sona kunat maut he 'ubain ok 'nfanim ma li 'ok ne tipok and ubain ok are verbs

13. The word ulotan” in sentence henati ulotan lek - lekom ubalab ne can be lexically paraphrased into henati paloli lek - lekom ubalab ne ulotan and paloli are verbs

14. The word npas in sentence can be ba'u asuat kaisa npas nale 'u ma ntai ne lexically paraphrased into ba' u asuat kaisa na'kala nale 'u ma ntai ne npas and na'kala are verbs

15. The word futunin sentence maut henati on tani an ana ma ktitia ta futunule 'u ma ukponi ne can be lexically paraphrased into maut henati on tani anana ma ktitia ta'upeo ule 'u ma ukponi ne futun and upeo are verbs

16. The word ukponin sentence maut henati i on tani an ana ma ktitia ta'futunule 'u ma ukponi ne can be lexically paraphrased into maut henati on tani anana ma ktitia ta futunule 'u ma ukponi ne ekopi and ukfili are verbs

17. The word mutenab in sentence mutenab lek - lekom mune 'ob ne can be lexically paraphrased into mumenab lek - lekom mune 'ob ne mumenab and mumenab are verbs

18. The word nahin in sentence he au nekat nahin ma au teika ne can be lexically paraphrased into he au nekat mbe' ma au teika ne nahin and mbe' are verbs

19. The word ntalhai in sentence kolo a'bula, mam ma asu a'hula kaisa n'elma ntalhai ne can be lexically paraphrased into kolo a'bula, mant ma asu'a'hula kaisa n'elma n'lakan ne ntalhai and n'lakan are verbs

20. The word utaim in sentence maut he 'sium ko lek-lemek utaim ko ne can be lexically paraphrased into maut he 'sium ko lek-lemek sium ko ne utaim and sium are verbs

21. The word telim in sentence Au utininat ona telim oma ma 'nao ne can be lexically...
paraphrased into *Au utninat ona kuit am oma ma 'nao ne telim and kuit am are verbs*

22. The word tois in sentence *maut he kahat u uis ko ma utua ko neu a tup noin lanan ma a tois oe in enon ne can be lexically paraphrased into *maut hekahat u uis ko ma utua ko neu a tup no in lanan ma a op oe in enon ne tois and op are verbs*

23. The word *nsaksi in sentence* *henati nsaksi lifeto in lanan ma li 'mone ineonam can be lexically ntebes lifeto in lanan ma li mone in eonam nsaksi and ntebes are verbs*

24. The word *mfaniom in sentence* *maunom lek-lekom ma mfaniom ne can be lexically paraphrased into *maunom lek-lekom ma mpaissen om ne mfaniom and maunom are verbs*

25. The word *mutiaba in sentence* *mutiaba lek-lekom munokba nlexically paraphrased into *m'etu lek-lekom munokba ne. mutiaba and m'etu are verbs*

26. The word *mubalab in sentence* *muoloin lek-lekom mubalab ne can be lexically paraphrased into *muoloin lek-lekom mpaloli ne mubalab and mpaloli are verbs*

27. The word *tatef in sentence* *nuakit taeuk lek-lekom tatef ne Can The lexically paraphrased into *nuakit taeuk lek-lekom tabua ok ne tatef and tabua ok are verbs*

28. The word *maetun in sentence* *he nuakit manek lek-lekom ma maetun necan be lexically paraphrased into *he nuakit manek lek-lekom ma makatonan ne maetun and makatonan are verbs*

29. The word *natinin in sentence* *he 'mau nekfa ntaknat nahinem natinin ne Can be lexically paraphrased into *he 'mau nekka ntaknat nahinem nenat ne natinin and nenat are verbs*

30. The word *tatu abin sentence* *on tatu ab lek-lekom tanokba ne can be lexically paraphrased into on tasekeb lek-lekom tanokba ne tatu ab and tasekeb are verbs*

31. The word *tasopu in sentence* *henati tasopu lek-lekom tasekeb ne can be lexically paraphrased into *henati tafinba lek-lekom tanoeba ne tasopu and tafinba are verbs.*

32. The word *nnenin sentence* *henati mnek m mis ho ate kau ho fufu tuan kauma ho mmasi can be lexically paraphrased into *henati mloim mis ho ate kauho fufu tuan kau ma hoo mmasi mnek and mloim are verbs*

33. The word *ntait in sentence* *henati 'mau nekfa nlitoh nahinem ma ntait necan be lexically paraphrased into *henati mau nekfa nlitoh nahinem nenatenbat ne ntaitand natenbat are verbs*

34. The word *musamut in sentence* *nak on pepa mua te misuman mulail silin ma musanut ne can be lexically paraphrased into *nak on pepa mua te misuman mulail silin ma munebet ne musamut and munebet are verbs*

35. The word *totin sentence* *he 'toti lek-lekom utana ne can be lexically paraphrased into *he se'o lek-lekom utana ne toti and se'o are verbs*

36. The word *nle in sentence* *henati nle kau tahu ma nle kau nlexically paraphrased into *Henati nle kau tahu ma nlul kau necan be nlek and nlulu are verbs*

37. The word *muletiom in sentence* *he muletiom omam ma mfoi om tecan be lexically paraphrased into *he mkuit om omam ma mfoi om ne muletiom and mkuit om are verbs*

38. The word *matinin in sentence* *Hhe mtaknat mishenin matinin ne can be lexically paraphrased into *he mtaknat mishenin menenat ne matinin and menenat are verbs*

39. The word *tanoal in sentence* *na ona tsefi lek-lekom tanoal ne can be lexically paraphrased into *na ona tsefi lek-lekom tasoni ne tano al and tasoni are verbs*

40. The word *tac in sentence* *henati tae ma tasama neu usif nfinam natef le can be lexically paraphrased into *henati tnono ma tasama neu usif nfono nfinam natef te nono te tae and mono are verbs*

41. The word *natef in sentence* *henati tae ma tasama neu usif nfinam natef te can be lexically paraphrased into *Henati tae ma tasama neu usif nfinononfunam na euk te nono ne natef and na euk are verbs*
42. The word makes iom in sentence makes iom lek - lekom mutnan 'om ne can be lexically paraphrased into mfonat lek - lekom mutnan 'om ne makes iom and mfonat are verbs.
43. The word nibun in sentence henati 'nibun usif amaf henati nfun ma nono ne can be lexically paraphrased into henati 'bubun usif amaf henati nfun ma nono ne nibun and bubun are verbs.
44. The word u aiti in sentence he u aiti sin lek-lekom u latan sin ne can be lexically paraphrased into he u tuna sin lek - lekom u latan sin ne u aiti and u tuna are verbs.
45. The word nluketnin in sentence henati nmuta et ma nluketnin hit pepa hit sano hit ela ne can be lexically paraphrased into henati nmuta et ma natnin hit pepa hit sano hit ela ne nluketnin and natnin are verbs.
46. The word upan in sentence au utninat u ikab lek - lekom upan ne can b lexically paraphrased into au utninat u ikab lek-lekom u ikab ne upan ard u ikab are verbs.
47. The word matutan in sentence es maut he nuakit matutan lek-lekom taneteb can be lexically paraphrased into Es maut he nuakit ta ole lek - le kom taneteb matutan and ta ole are verbs.
48. The word munoebom in sentence he muletiom mfanim munoebom ne can be lexically paraphrased into he muletiom mfanim mkoenom ne munoebom and mkoenom are verbs.
49. The word nai in sentence he teli te utuin na 'nao e paraphrased into he 'tel e utuin na 'se ne can be lexical paraphrase. nao and 'se are verbs.
50. The word maut in sentence es maut he eat ko lek - lekom uton ko ne can be lexically paraphrased into es paleo he eat ko lek - lekom uton ko ne maut and paleo are verbs.

LEXICAL PARAPHRASE IN NOUNS

In the study, there are twenty-four lexical paraphrase in nouns in tonis speech as written below:

1. The word sonaf in sentence nbi au sonaf in nnan ma au pano ne can be belexically paraphrased into nbi au une in nnan ma au pao e sonaf and une are nouns
2. The word tenab in sentence oini nmuikun tenab alekot ma lomit necan be lexically paraphrased into oini nmuikun ne ob ale kot ma lomit ne tenab and ne ob are nouns
3. The word neno in sentence es neno meneos ma nlekkekatt ona s e to a suma ne can be lexically paraphrased into es manos npepeos ma nlek ke katona s e to a suma ne neno and manos are nouns
4. The word tuanamin sentence mue honit tuanam tabanas ne can be lexically paraphrased into mue honit uisnam tabanas ne tuanam and uisnam are nouns.
5. The word nekfan in sentence he 'nau nekfa ntaknat nahinem natninat necan be lexical paraphrased into he 'mau tenba ntaknat nahinem natninat ne nekfa and tenba are nouns.
6. The word eonamin sentence can ona 'muke in lanam 'ntuna in eonam nebe lexically paraphrased into ona muke in lanam 'ntuna in pepnam ne 'eonam and pepnam are nouns.
7. The word pano in sentence neu au sonaf in nnan au pano ne can be lexically paraphrased into neu au sonaf in nnan au une ne pano and une are nouns.
8. The word tani in sentence henati on tani an ana ma ktitiaat ta' pe on uleu ma futun ne can be lexically paraphrased into henati on nono an ana ma ktitiaat ta' peon uleu ma futun ne tani and nono are nouns.
9. The word pahi in sentence ak ho 'muke ka mabunu ka mahauno, ho leno ka mabunu ka mahauno nbi ho pah in nnanm ho nifia ne can be lexically paraphrased into ak ho 'muke ka mabunu ka mahauno, ho leno ka mabunu kaahauo nbi ho kuan in nnanm ho nifia ne pah and kuan are nouns.
10. The word totafa in sentence bi totafa lasi, nunpene ma Bonak ne can be lexically paraphrased into nbi atoni lasi, Nunpene ma Bonak ne totafa and atoni are nouns.
11. The word liknoni in sentence es maut he pua lik noni on namnaunon nfan fun manu lik nbnis namnaunon ne can be lexically paraphrased into esmaut he pua matnoni on namnaunon nfan fun manu lik noni namnaunon ne liknoni and matnoni are nouns.
12. The word an feto in sentence hit an feto in aenam ne can be lexically paraphrased into hit lifeto in aenam ne an feto and lifeto are nouns
13. The word an mone in sentence hit an mone in aenam ne can be lexically paraphrased into hit linone in aenam ne an mone and linone are nouns
14. The word kibit in sentence ka tanak-nakam ka tbet- tbet makoti kit ma makali kit neu kibit in tuanam in uisnat palenat in tuanam ne can be lexical paraphrased into ka tanak-nakam ka tbet- tbet makoti kit ma makali kit neu ana plenat in tuanam in uisnat palenat in tuanam ne kibit and anapalenat are nouns
15. The word apalenat in sentence akibit tuanam apalenat ne can be lexically paraphrased into akibit tuanam alenut ne apalenat and alenut are nouns
16. The word nekmain sentence mak nekma kalekom teima ne can be lexically paraphrased into mak ansaoma kalekom teima ne nekma and ansaoma are nouns
17. The word tabuin sentence henati nlek kau tabu ma nlek kau ne can be lexically paraphrased into henati nlek kau leku ma nlek kau ne tabu and leku are nouns
18. The word balab in sentence ai loitan i ma balab ne can be lexically paraphrased into ai loitan i ma palolit ne balab and palolit are nouns
19. The word mana in sentence neu netu in nanan ma trana ne can be lexically paraphrased into neu netu in nanan ma kintal ne trana and kintal are nouns
20. The word bnak in sentence au utninat bnak nane on mausi ko matua ko ma ama ko ne can be lexically paraphrased into au utninat noni nane on mausi ko matua ko ma ama ko ne bnak and noni are nouns
21. The word naimnuke in sentence neu on fetnai in sonam in lana te nai mmuke in eonam ne can be lexically paraphrased into neu on fetnai in eonam in lana te limone in eonam ne nai mmuke and limone are nouns
22. The word usif in sentence te 'toit ko on keso nayuf ma usif ne can be lexical paraphrased into te 'toit ko on keso nayuf ma fufu ne usif and fufu are nouns
23. The word fetnai in sentence neu on fetnai in eonam in lana te nai mmuke in eonam ne can be lexically paraphrased into neu on bisopo in eonam in lana te nai mmuke in eonam ne fetnai and bisopo are nouns
24. The word bisopo in sentence maut he makoti ko ma makali ko neu bisopo in eonam ne can be lexically paraphrased into maut he makoti ko ma makali ko neu bife in eonam ne bisopo and bife are nouns

LEXICAL PARAPHRASE IN ADVERBS

In the study, there are eleven lexical paraphrase in adverbs in tonis speech as written below :

1. The word fun koit in sentence mautut on kaj fun koit ma non koit maut he pi'o lek-leko ma nono ne can be lexical paraphrased into mautut on ka naokoi ma non koit maut he pi'o lek-lekoma ma nono ne fun koit and nao koit are adverbs
2. The word lumnam sonain sentence henati kalu lamnam sona maut tan eut kau lek-leko maton kau ne can be lexically paraphrased into henati kaluka matwa maut tan eut kau lek-leko maton kau ne lumnamsona and ka matwa are adverb
3. The word fai in sentence he nhatan na mpaoh nohnoh fai fai he lekamta mteni ma mlut ne can be lexically paraphrased into he nhatan mampao ho ho mesokin fai he leka mta mteni ma mlut ne fai and mesokin are adverbs
4. The word ahaket in sentence neu ahaket namem amnet ne can be lexically paraphrased into neu antekes namem amnet ne ahaket and antekes are adverbs
5. The word ma'ap in sentence au utninat ma'ap ma'ap lek-leko ma aukne can be lexically paraphrased into au utninat ma'ak lek-leko maka ma'aap and maka are adverb
6. The word hae in sentence ona hae lek-leko u'hae can be lexically paraphrased into ona 'petak lek-leko u'hae hae and petak are adverb
7. The word taubnam in sentence he tekatein in nenon in fainam in tabunam ne can be lexically paraphrased into he tekatein in nenon in fainam in lekann ne taubnam and lekann are adverbs
8 The word *un-unuin* in sentence *on neno un unu ma fai ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *on neno mnaetna ma fai ne un unu* and *mnaetna* are adverbs.

9. The word *naufon* in sentence *henati on nahe pen mhae naufon lek-lekom na benon ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *henati on nahe pen mahaen ntalfei lek-lekom na ‘benon naufon* and *ntalfei* are adverbs.

10. The word *keso* in sentence *te ‘toit ko on keso mnaetna ma fai ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *te ‘toit ko on mone nayuf ma usif ne keso* and *mone* are adverbs.

11. The word *malana* in sentence *neu bisopo ma eno ma lana mapepa ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *neu bisopo ma eno ma eno mapepa ne malana* and *ma eno* are adverbs.

**LEXICAL PARAPHRASE IN ADJECTIVES**

In the study, there are four lexical paraphrase in preposition in *tonis* speech as written below:

1. The word *a’sua* in sentence *henati kolo a’sua kaisa n pas nale ‘u ma ntaine* can be lexically paraphrased into *henati kolo a’bula kaisa n pas nale ‘uma ntai ne a’sua* and *a’bula* are adjectives.

2. The word *mpetak* in sentence *au ‘kisot mpetak maten ma mlen ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *au ‘kisot mhae maten ma mlen ne mpetak* and *mhae* are adjectives.

3. The word *palpala* in sentence *maut he lekol o nen palpala ma fai ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *maut he lekol o palpala* and *tuktuka* are adjectives.

4. The word *ka amneot fa* in sentence can *ka uki ka amneot fa nen tefu ka amneotfa manajpinat man ne* can be lexically paraphrased into *ka uki ka amneot fa nen tefu ka leko fa* and *ka leko fa* are adjectives.

**A. LEXICAL PARAPHRASE IN PREPOSITION**

In the study, there is one lexical paraphrase in preposition in *tonis* speech. The word *nbi* in sentence *Nbi au sonaf in nanam au pano ne* can be *sonaf in nanam au pano ne* lexically paraphrased into *et au nbi* and *et* are prepositions.

**CONCLUSION**

The results showed that are fifty lexical paraphrase in verbs, twenty four lexical paraphrase in nouns, eleven lexical paraphrase in adverbs, four lexical paraphrase in adjectives, and one lexical paraphrase in preposition.

The benefits of this research can have implications and applications for the authors themselves, cultural observers, literature, and other general public. Related to oral literature, the results of this study can be useful for future researchers who are currently researching similar research, as additional reference material. In addition, the results of this study can be used as appreciation material for educators, as well as students in schools, even in universities.

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