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THE SEE SUBTYPE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND WOLIO LANGUAGES: A SEMANTIC APPROACH TO GRAMMAR

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Abstract

This research aimed to investigate See subtype verbs in English and Wolio languages: the meanings and grammatical properties. The research is descriptive qualitative research. The sources of the data in this research include events, information, and documents. The techniques of collecting data are observation and interview. The data were analyzed through some steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification. The result shows that the English See subtype verbs identified are *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, observe, notice* and *perceive*. While the Wolio See subtype verbs identified are *kamata, rango, bou, penami, namisi, and tuminda*. In the aspect of meaning, the Wolio See subtype verbs do not always have the same function with English in the use. Some verbs in Wolio language have more wide semantic range, such as 'kamata' and 'namisi'. 'Kamata' refers to become aware of somebody/something by using of eyes either in a glance or over period of time and carefully or not. In addition, 'kamata' also can be used to see a movie, witness the accident, and observed somebody or something. 'namisi' also can cover *feel* and *perceive*. Though it is a transitive and intransitive verb at once, but the passive sentence of this verb is not allowed. In addition, this verb also does not have the imperative form when it refers to 'perceive'. Contrast with 'tumindae' that has more narrow semantic meaning. 'tumindae' is just used to pay attention or notice somebody or his/her speech or advice.

Keywords: *grammar, See subtype, semantic approach*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kata kerja *See subtype* dalam bahasa Inggris dan Wolio: makna dan sifat gramatikal. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini meliputi peristiwa, informasi, dan dokumen. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah observasi dan wawancara. Analisis data dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kata kerja *See subtype* bahasa Inggris yang diidentifikasi adalah *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, observe, notice* dan *perceive*. Sedangkan kata kerja *See subtype* bahasa Wolio yang diidentifikasi adalah *kamata, rango, bou, penami, namisi, dan tuminda*. Pada aspek makna, kata kerja *See subtype* bahasa Wolio tidak selalu memiliki fungsi yang sama dengan bahasa Inggris dalam penggunaannya. Beberapa kata kerja dalam bahasa Wolio memiliki jangkauan semantik yang lebih luas, seperti 'kamata' dan 'namisi'. 'Kamata' mengacu pada menyadari akan seseorang/sesuatu dengan menggunakan mata baik dalam sekejap atau selama periode waktu dan dengan hati-hati atau tidak. Selain itu, 'kamata' juga dapat digunakan untuk menonton film, menyaksikan kecelakaan, dan mengamati seseorang atau sesuatu. 'Namisi' juga bisa mencakup *feel* dan *perceive*. Meskipun kata kerja ini merupakan kata kerja transitif dan intransitif, namun bentuk pasif kata kerja ini tidak diperbolehkan. Selain itu, kata kerja ini juga tidak memiliki bentuk imperatif yang mengacu pada 'perceive'. Berbeda dengan 'tumindaea' yang memiliki makna semantik yang lebih sempit. 'Tumindaea' hanya digunakan untuk memperhatikan seseorang atau ucapan atau nasihatnya.

Kata kunci: *tata bahasa, See subtype, pendekatan semantik*

1. INTRODUCTION

There are varieties of languages in the world. It is about 7.000 languages. Each language is different from one another, but they have similarities, such as structure and meaning. It depends on the culture of the society.

Culture affects people as a society in thinking, naming, and categorizing things [1]. For example "*sesisir pisang*" in Indonesian is different from English. In English it is called

"*a hand of banana*". People in Indonesia see it as a comb, while people in England see it as a hand. Actually it is caused by the way of thinking of those societies, as we know that the way of thinking is one of the elements of culture.

Indonesia is a very large country which has about 750 languages. The languages consist of Indonesian as a nationality language and the rests are local languages.

Wolio language is one of the local languages in the island of Buton. This language is an official language of the government system at the kingdom of Buton. Until now Wolio language is still used by the community, especially in Baubau city. In addition, Wolio language is still known by people around the kingdom of Buton.

Abas et. al [2] states that the structure of Wolio language consists of subject, verb, object or complement (SVO). In a context where the subject can be inferred from the previous discourse it enables to omit the subject [3]. However, it needs to be strengthened by other research regarding there are just a few research about Wolio language.

Verb is the most important element in a sentence which shows the activity done by the doer. Understanding the meaning of a verb will help learners to think of the way how to construct a sentence using the verb [4]. When one has knowledge about meaning of a verb it will help them to think about the grammatical properties of the verb, because grammar can be approached by using semantics.

Leech [5] categorized English verbs based on tense and aspect. The verbs used in simple present are divided into 'state verb', 'event verb' and 'habitual verb'. Verb with progressive aspect are divided into eight classes: 'momentary verbs', 'transitional event verbs', 'activity verbs', 'process verbs', 'verbs of inert perception', 'verbs of inert cognition', 'verbs of attitude', 'state verbs of having and being', and 'verbs of bodily sensation'. However, from the categorization, it just focuses on a set of grammatical forms in relation to a set of meaning, without raising discussion of syntax and morphology [3].

Dixon [6] came up with a new idea of interrelation of grammar and meaning, and discovered that the varying grammatical behaviors of words are a consequence of their meaning difference. He divided verbs into two main categories based on their meaning approach: Primary and Secondary verbs. Primary refers to some activity or state which independently can be the only verb in a sentence, while Secondary verbs refer to verbs which provide semantic modification of some other verbs.

Primary verbs are then divided into Primary-A and Primary-B. Primary-B verbs may have noun phrases filling subject and object slots but they also allow a complement clause as an alternative to fill one of these slots. Moreover, they can be the only verb in a sentence. Primary-B verbs have many various types; Attention, Thinking, Deciding, Speaking, Liking, Annoying, and Others. Each type has its own subtype.

The Attention has seven subtypes; See, Show, Recognise, Discover, Witness, Look, and Watch subtypes. In this research, the writer focuses on Attention type, especially on the See subtype.

The SEE subtype, involving straightforward description of an act of perception (which can be involuntary)—*see, hear, smell, taste, feel, etc.*

This research aimed to investigate See subtype verbs in English and Wolio languages: the meanings and grammatical properties.

2. METHODS

2.1 Design of The Research

This is a qualitative and descriptive research. Maxwell [7] stated that the strength as qualitative research derives primarily from its inductive approach, its focus on specific situation or people, and its emphasis on words rather than the numbers. This research is descriptive qualitative research because the data are in the written form. Elliot and Kratochwill [8] stated that descriptive study is a research in which the investigator examines and reports things as they are in an attempt to understand and explain them.

2.2 Source of the Data

The sources of the data in this research include events, information, and documents.

1. Event

The event in this research is all activities where people use the languages in communicating.

2. Informants

Informant is considered as a person who gives information about something. In other words, informant is a person who becomes the source of the data specifically for Wolio language data. The informants of this research must fulfil some criteria: (1) native speakers of Wolio language, (2) undergo education at least senior high school, and (3) can speak at least two languages.

3. Documents

The documents used in this research are all available written documents which concern both English and Wolio languages.

2.3 Technique of Data Collection

a. Observation

Observation is a technique of data collection which has specific characteristics relating to human's behavior, work process, natural phenomena, and respondents observed are not wide [9]. In this research, the researchers conducted observation to get information about the meanings and grammatical properties of the See subtype verbs naturally.

b. Interview

One of the most popular techniques for obtaining information when conducting research by asking respondent orally is called interview. The information is obtained directly from the respondents while talking face to face. In this research the researcher used semi-structured interview in order to obtain adequate information about the See subtype verbs in Wolio language. The question of interview was about how those verbs used to show the act of perception.

2.4 Technique of Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman in Lisa [10], they stated in analyzing the data the

researcher needs through some steps that are data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of taking and selecting the right data that appear in written-up field note or transcriptions according to needed standard criteria. In this case, the researchers reduced the information from the research activities if the data were unimportant or did not support the data the researcher needed.

2. Data Display

Display of the data is a description of the data. As the second component in analyzing the data, this technique is used in arranging information, description or narration to be presented.

3. Conclusion and Verification

The researcher draws the conclusion of data after describing and interpreting the data continuously and throughout in the course of study as the outcome of interpretation. The conclusion drawing is started after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the other words, it can be said that conclusion is analyzed continuously and the validity is verified to get the perfect conclusion.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

There are eight verbs of SEE subtype in English and Wolio languages that have been found, as follow:

Table 1. See Subtype verbs in English and Wolio languages

Data	English	Bahasa Wolio
1	see	kamata
2	hear	rango
3	smell	bou
4	taste	penami
5	feel	namisi
6	observe	kamata
7	notice	tuminda
8	perceive	namisi

Then all the data are elaborated and analyzed by semantic approach to English grammar. The use of each verb was presented in a table. Then, the meaning and the grammatical properties of each verb were described descriptively.

Data 1

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'See' e.g. <i>John saw that Mary had won.</i>	'Kamata' e.g. <i>Ku kamata La Amin sao i kawina sabhangkaku</i> (<i>I saw Amin a while ago in my friend's wedding party</i>)
Passive	'be seen' e.g. <i>Mary was seen by John in graduation party.</i>	'Kamatea' e.g. <i>La Amin akamatea pinoinana apogau te sabhangkana i bhanuana guruna</i> (<i>Amin was seen by his aunt talking with his friend in his teacher's home</i>)
imperative	'See' e.g. <i>See the picture!</i>	'Kamatea' e.g. <i>Ku lingka po i dawa, kamatea siytu andimu!</i> (<i>I want to go to the market, take care your little sister!</i>)

The function of 'see' and 'kamata' are same, they refer to become aware of somebody/something by using of eyes (which can be involuntary). The examples that are shown in the table have given clear view of the use of those verbs. In the passive and imperative forms, 'a' at the end of 'kamata' is dropped and changed by suffix -ea. In the imperative form, it can be used 'kamatapea' that is more polite form of asking someone to do something. Also, in imperative sentence the meaning becomes wider. In that sentence, the meaning of 'kamataea' is *take care of* or *keep*.

In 'see', an O NP can be omitted if it could be inferred from the preceding discourse or context, e.g. *'Mary hit John on the temple!' 'Yes, I saw'*. While in 'kamata', it cannot omit the O NP, at least the 'a' at the end of the word must be dropped and it must retain suffix -ea as pronoun.

Another difference is in word 'see', all kinds of complement varieties are allowed to fill O slot; THAT, WH-, Modal (For) To, Judgement To, and ING complement. While in Wolio language, it does not have any variety of complement clause.

Data 2

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Hear' e.g. <i>I heard that John will come at the party</i>	'Rango' e.g. <i>Ku rango lele minaakai sabhangkaku akawimo La Amin (I heard news from my friend that Amin has married)</i>
Passive	'be heard' e.g. <i>The news about Mary's leaving was heard by John</i>	'Rangoa' e.g. <i>Lele yitu arangoa La Amin minaakai sabhangkana (That news was heard by Amin from his friend)</i>
imperative	'Hear' e.g. <i>Hear Mary's voice, it sounds melodious!</i>	'Rangoa' e.g. <i>Rangoa siytu pogauna mancuanamu! (Hear your parents' speaking!)</i>

'Hear' and 'rango' refer to be aware of sounds with your ears or pay attention to somebody. These two verbs have the same function in the use. In the passive and imperative forms there must be added suffix -a. In the imperative form, 'rango' can be added suffix -pea to create polite sense.

The same matter with 'see', 'hear' also can omit an O NP if it could be inferred from the preceding context. While 'rango' is at least must retain suffix -a. Furthermore, 'hear'

allows varieties of complement clause fill O slot.

Data 3

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Smell' e.g. <i>John smelled the gas from that broken car</i>	'Bou' e.g. <i>Ku bou makolona puru i kamaramu (I smell small fragrant in your room)</i>
Passive	'be smelt' e.g. <i>The good smell of soap is always smelt from the bathroom</i>	'Boua' e.g. <i>Makolona puru aboua La Amin i kamaramu (The small fragrant was smelt by Amin in your room)</i>
imperative	'Smell' e.g. <i>Smell the flower!</i>	'Boua' e.g. <i>Boua siytu dhangia makolona puru! (Smell the small fragrant!)</i>

The two words above, 'smell' and 'bou', refer to notice or recognize a particular smell, put your nose near something to test its smell. Actually, there is no different function of these two verbs. In the passive and imperative sentence, 'bou' obtain suffix -a. Suffix -pea can be added in imperative form to make it more polite.

Omission of NP in O slot is not allowed in 'smell'. The 'bou' must retain suffix -a if the object is omitted. The complement clause that allows in 'smell' is all of the variety, except Modal (For) To complement clause can occur in some situation.

Data 4

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Taste' e.g. <i>The chef of the restaurant tasted cooking of the new worker</i>	'Penami' e.g. <i>Yawi ku penami kasuami karajaana opuaku (Yesterday I tasted Kasuami that was made by my grandmother)</i>

Passive	'be tasted' e.g. <i>The pancake has been tasted by Mary, she says that it is so delicious</i>	'Penamia' e.g. <i>Bobuno siytu padamo apenamia La Amin, amameko siytu (The yellow fruits has been tasted by Amin, they are sweet)</i>
imperative	'Taste' e.g. <i>Taste the tea, I will put more sugar if you need!</i>	'Penamipea' e.g. <i>Penamipea bobuno siy, amameko ka yinda? (Taste these yellow fruits, are they sweet or not?)</i>

'Taste' and 'penami' refer to quality that different foods and drinks have that allows you to recognize them when you put them in your mouth. The table has outlined briefly the use of the two words, that there is the same function in the use of both. The passive form in Wolio language obtain addition -a, while the imperative form do not allow -a even though based on the previous three data have shown the passive and imperative forms were always same, because the meaning will be negative. Therefore, the imperative form takes -pea that implies more polite sense in asking another to do something.

The O NP cannot be omitted in 'taste' and it takes all varieties of complement clause, except Modal (For) To complement can be used in the certain situation. The same way with 'penami' cannot omit an O NP, so at least there must be suffix -a (*penamia*) as pronoun.

Data 5

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Feel' e.g. <i>I felt that she was the right person for the job</i>	'Namisi' e.g. <i>Ku namisi yinda amalape siy (I feel not good)</i>
Passive	'be felt' e.g. <i>The happiness can be felt by those family, even though they live in poverty</i>	-

imperative	'Feel' e.g. <i>Feel the cold!</i>	'Namisipea' e.g. <i>Namisipea siy kancuramaka ba:u! (Feel this new sofa!)</i>
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'Feel' and 'namisi' have the same function in the use. Both refer to notice or be aware of something, think or believe that something is the case, give you a particular feeling or impression, but there is no passive form of 'namisi' in Wolio language. The imperative form of this verb 'namisi' is same with 'penami' in Data 4. They take suffix -pea which brings polite meaning.

Feel cannot omit the noun phrase in O slot, but there are three further sets that allow adjective follows verbs *smell, taste, feel* as we know them as linking verb. *Feel* can take any kinds complement clause, except Modal (For) To, because Modal (For) To is just used in some situation.

Data 6

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Observe' e.g. <i>We observed John's stealing those apples</i>	'Kamata' e.g. <i>Oamaku akamata manga tuka moka:raja:na bhanua mami (My father observed the craftsmen who was building our house)</i>
Passive	'be observed' e.g. <i>The sun eclipse was observed by John</i>	'Kamatea' e.g. <i>Manga muri mopengka:darina siytu akamatea guruna (The students that were studying were observed by the teacher)</i>
imperative	'Observe' e.g. <i>Observe the behavior of the teenager!</i>	'Kamatea' e.g. <i>Kamatea siytu manga tuka moka:raja:na bhanua! (Observe the craftsmen that are building the house!)</i>

'Observe' refers to see or notice somebody/something, watch somebody/something carefully. While 'kamata' refers to become aware of somebody/something by using of eyes either in a glance or over period of time and carefully or not. Beside the general use of 'kamata' as explained in Data 1, 'kamata' also can be used to see a movie, witness the accident, and observed somebody or something. It has more wide semantic range. The examples has been shown briefly in table above. The passive and imperative forms are same with the passive and imperative forms 'kamata' in Data 1. In imperative form of 'kamata' refers to *observe*, it does not mean *take care of* and *keep* like in the Data 1. The addition of suffix -pea is also allowed in this verb that brings more polite meaning.

The omission of NP in O slot is not allowed in verb 'observe', but it can take all varieties of complement clause like the other verbs in the SEE subtype as explained above. While 'kamata' is also like 'kamata' in the Data 1, 'rango', 'bou', 'penami' must retain suffix -a.

Data 7

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Notice' e.g. <i>I noticed John to be asleep</i>	'Tumindaea' e.g. <i>Ku tumindaea malape pogauna mancuanaku (I noticed my parents' advices)</i>
Passive	'be noticed' e.g. <i>Mary's dance was noticed by the audiences in that competition</i>	'Tumindaea' e.g. <i>Pogauna guruna atumindaea La Amin (His teacher's advices are noticed by Amin)</i>
imperative	'Notice' e.g. <i>Notice that tall man who is watching Mary!</i>	'Tumindaea' e.g. <i>Tumindaea pogauna mancuanamu! (Notice your parents' advices!)</i>

'Notice' refers to see or hear somebody/something, pay attention to somebody/something. While 'tumindaea' has more narrow semantic meaning. It refers to pay attention to somebody or his/her speech, advice. The active, passive, and imperative forms are same. There is no addition of suffix or dropping a letter of this verb. Adding suffix -pea to bring more polite sense in imperative form is not allowed in this verb.

The O NP can be omitted in verb 'notice' like 'see' and 'hear' and all of the varieties of complement clause are also allowed in O slot. While 'tumindaea' cannot omit O NP.

Data 8

Kinds of sentence	English	Wolio Language
Active	'Perceive' e.g. <i>Mary perceived that she was being observed</i>	'Namisi' e.g. <i>Ku namisi dhangia kakamata:ku (I perceive that there is someone that notice me)</i>
Passive	'be perceived' e.g. <i>Mary's coming in the wedding party was perceived as a gift for John</i>	-
imperative	'Perceive' e.g. <i>Perceive her coming is important in this meeting!</i>	-

'Perceive' and 'namisi' refer to notice or become aware of something, think of something in a particular way. As data explained above 'namisi' can cover both of *feel* and *perceive*. Though it is a transitive and intransitive verb at once, but the passive sentence of the use of this verb is not allowed. In addition, this verb also does not have the imperative form when it refers to 'perceive'.

Omission of O NP is not allowed in verb 'perceive', but it allows all varieties of complement clause. The same matter with 'namisi' that refers to 'perceive', it cannot omit the O NP.

3.2 Discussion

The SEE subtype refers to verbs that indicate acts of perception whether it is voluntary or not, in a glance or over period of time and carefully or not. The English See subtype verbs identified are *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, observe, notice* and *perceive*. While the Wolio See subtype verbs identified are *kamata, rango, bou, penami, namisi, and tuminda*.

In the aspect of meaning, the Wolio See subtype verbs do not always have the same function with English in the use. Some verbs in Wolio language have more wide semantic range, such as 'kamata' and 'namisi'. 'Kamata' refers to become aware of somebody/something by using of eyes either in a glance or over period of time and carefully or not. Beside the general use of 'kamata' as explained in Data 1, 'kamata' also can be used to see a movie, witness the accident, and observed somebody or something. 'namisi' also can cover *feel* and *perceive*. Though it is a transitive and intransitive verb at once, but the passive sentence of the use of this verb is not allowed. In addition, this verb also does not have the imperative form when it refers to 'perceive'. Contrast with 'tumindaea' that has more narrow semantic meaning. 'tumindaea' is just used to pay attention or notice somebody or his/her speech or advice.

In terms of the grammatical properties, the See Subtype verbs have two core roles: a Perceiver and Impression. Perceiver can be human or higher animate who does the act of perception, which is always mapped onto subject slot. While Impression can be an NP or complement clause which is always mapped onto object slot. The NP in object slot can be omitted if it can inferred from the preceding discourse, except English verbs *smell, taste, feel, observe* and Wolio verbs *kamata* and *rango* (in a certain condition), *bou*, and *penami*. For all the English See subtype verbs, they can have complement clause in object slot while it is not allowed in Wolio language, except verbs *kamata, rango* and *namisi*.

As supported by Dixon [6] who states that verbs of Attention subtype have two core roles. The first role is A Perceiver (which is

human or higher animate) who finds out something about an Impression through use of eyes, or ears, or nose, or the taste-buds in the tongue, or the tactile feelings in the skin. The second role is Impression which is result of the use of eyes, or ears, or nose, or the taste-buds in the tongue, or the tactile feelings in the skin. The Perceiver is always mapped onto A and the Impression onto O syntactic relation (except for *show*). In addition, many of the verbs take any type of noun phrases in O relation.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation that is outlined in the previous chapter, now we turn to the conclusion. The verbs in Wolio language that are analyzed by using SEE subtype of ATTENTION verbs do not always have the same function with English in the use. Some verbs in Wolio language have more wide semantic range, such as 'kamata' and 'namisi'. 'Kamata' refers to become aware of somebody/something by using of eyes either in a glance or over period of time and carefully or not. Beside the general use of 'kamata' as explained in Data 1, 'kamata' also can be used to see a movie, witness the accident, and observed somebody or something. 'namisi' also can cover *feel* and *perceive*. Though it is a transitive and intransitive verb at once, but the passive sentence of the use of this verb is not allowed. In addition, this verb also does not have the imperative form when it refers to 'perceive'. Contrast with 'tumindaea' that has more narrow semantic meaning. 'tumindaea' is just used to pay attention or notice somebody or his/her speech or advice.

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