

**A PRELIMINARY SEMANTIC STUDY
ON LEXICAL ITEMS MEANING
CONTAINER FOR CARRYING THINGS FROM PLACE TO PLACE"**

**A THESIS
PRESENTED TO THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
IKIP SANATA DHARMA**

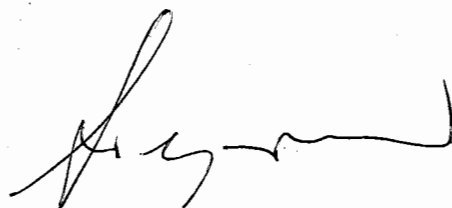
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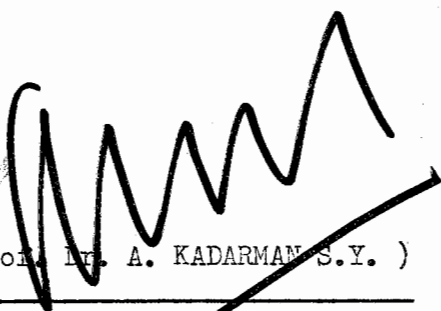
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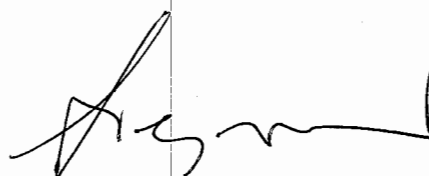
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INTRODUCTION

Background

People communicate each other through language . Through language people express their intention or what they actually mean . Therefore meaning is very important , it is the content of the language.

However, from the four elements of a language , people like to make studies more on phonology , morphology, or syntax rather than on semantics. There is only few works done on semantics . One reason is that meaning is the most difficult field to observe . It can be clearly seen from the following example : the word " assassinate " means to kill

However , when a person says : " The police assassinated a thief last night ." People can conclude that the person does not know what

"assassinate" actually means. It is because the word " to assassinate" means to kill violently and treacherously especially for political reasons. Besides , the semantic systems of each language is different from each other. Gleason , in his book " An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics " shows that the colour classification in English , Shona (a language of Rhodesia) and Bassa (a language of Liberia) is different. However , the classification differences do not indicate that people who speak the said languages have different abilities to perceive the same colours.

Bloomfield , also says :

" The statement of meanings is therefore the weak point in a language study and will remain so until human knowledge advances as far beyond its present state . "

Fortunately , now many linguist begin to enter the new area , semantics. They begin to realize the importance of making studies on semantics. They say that an adequate theory of language is that which starts from semantics as the point of departure , because it is here that human conceptual knowledge of the world lies. (Chafe , 1974)

The writer is also interested in this new area , to make a study of the words. However , this study is still a preliminary study, it is far from perfect. The writer confesses that there are still weaknesses in this study, she hopes that those who happen to read and interested in this field may improve it.

The Aim of this study

The creation of words is unique in every language. Many words which are different may have the same meaning (general meaning) or may belong to the same group of meaning. Moreover, each language has its own semantic system. It is also a fact that we cannot always translate one word from one language into another language exactly with the same meaning. (or the same semantic features).

In this study , the writer tries to find out the nature of the words especially from the semantic components (elements that make the word into one meaning). The knowledge of semantic components of words is important not only to understand the nature of words in general but also to clarify the words in language teaching.

The Scope of this Study

There are so many words with so meanings in every language. They can be classified as content words and function words. Content words are Nouns , Verbs , Adjectives and Adverbs. In this study the writer is interested in Nouns. Of course, the writer cannot observe all of the words that belong to the English or Indonesian Nouns. Because of time limitation, the writer decides to make a preliminary study on the words which have the meaning of " a container for carrying things from place to place ".; considering that this group of words frequently exist . The writer tries to find out the semantic features or the distinctive features that constitute the words and also to see the differences or the similarities of the English and the Indonesian semantic system concerning those words. Finally, she also tries to give some techniques

of teaching the English words to the Indonesian students.

Theoretical Framework and Principles

In doing this study the writer follows the structural linguist , that is collecting the data first and then analyzing the data as accu rately as possible. (it is similar to the way done by Gleason).

Methodology

After deciding to make a study on the words that have the meaning of " a container for carrying things from place to place " , the writer then lists all the words that have the same meaning (or belong to the group). In this case , library method is used first. The writer con - sults Roget's Theasaurus and dictionaries to define the words. However, the writer thinks that collecting the data from the books or dictionaries only is not enough , so she adds the data b y asking further information to some informants. They are Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss McCarty for the English words and Mr. Slamet Suwandi for the Indonesian words. Besides, the writer also tries to find out pictures to clarify the words.

The writer puts the data and the definitions of the words from the dictionaries (both the English and the Indonesian words). in chapter I.

In chapter II , the data are analyzed. Actually, the writer wants to analyze all the words but because the time given is limited , only some words (both the English and the Indonesian) are analyzed. The technique of analysis is by contrasting every specific terms to find out the distinctive features. The summary of the distinctive features can be found in the last part of chapter II.

Following the summary of the distinctive features is the conclusion of the analysis done in chapter II concerning the English and the Indo- nesian semantic system.

A word can have many meanings or functions ; in chapter III , the writer shows the use of the words in various meanings. In this case the meaning will be clarified by examples.

In the following chapter, that is chapter IV , the writer gives some improvements of the definitions from the dictionaries. (especially those which are given by A.S. Hornby , E.V. Gatenby , H. Wakefield in The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English).

The application of the knowledge of distinctive features to teaching English words to the Indonesian students is put in chapter V.

The last part of this study is a concrete example of how to teach English words , especially nouns, to the High School students in Indonesia.

CHAPTER I

The Data

As has been stated in the introduction , the writer gets the English words which have the meaning of " a container for carrying things from place to place " mainly from Rogets Theasurus , dictionaries , and also by consulting with my informants.

The list of the English words

- bag
- basket
- case
- creel
- grip
- pannier
- pouch
- purse
- portmanteau
- portfolio
- reticule
- sachet
- satchel
- sack
- sporran
- trunk
- valise
- wallet

Compound words :

- Dorothy-bag
- Gladstonebag
- handbag
- kit-bag
- mail-bag
- saddle-bag

- shopping-basket
- tool-bag
- travelling-bag
- shoulder-bag
- clothes-basket
- shopping-bag
- briefcase
- suitcase
- vanity-case
- haversack
- knapsack
- rucksack

The definitions of the English words

In the following the writer presents the definitions of the words. The definitions of the words are mainly taken from " The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English " Second Edition by A.S. Hornby, E.V. Gatenby and H. Wakefield.

- bag- : a container (usually made of flexible material such as paper, cloth, leather) with an opening at the top for carrying things from place to place.
- basket : a container usually made of material that bend and twist easily (osiers, canes, rushes).
- case : bag or box or other covering in which something is or may be kept.
- creel : an angler's willow basket for carrying fish.
- grip : (USA) traveller's handbag.
- pannier : one of a pair of baskets placed across the back of a horse or ass for carrying things.

- pouch : a small bag carried in the pocket or fastened to the belt
- purse : a small bag usually of leather , for money
(originally closed by drawing strings together
now usually closed with a clasp).
- portfolio : a case usually leather for keeping loose papers,
documents , drawings.
- portmanteau : an oblong, square-shouldered leather case ,
opening on a hinge into two equal parts.
- reticule : a small handbag (formerly made of netted fabric)
carried by a woman.
- sachet : a small perfumed bag.
- satchel : a small bag for carrying light articles, especially
school books.
- sporran : pouch , usually fur-covered , worn by Scottish
Highlanders in front of the kilt.
- trunk : a large box with a hinged lid for clothes etc.
during a journey.
- valise : a small leather bag for clothes during a journey.
- wallet : 1. folding pocket-case usually leather for papers,
bank-notes.
2. (Archaic) bag (used by pilgrims, beggars)
for carrying personal necessities, food etc.
on a journey.
- Gladstonebag : light portmanteau opening into two equal compartments.
- handbag : a woman's bag for carrying money , keys ,
handkerchiefs etc.
- kit-bag . : a long canvas bag in which kit is carried.

- mail - bag : large bag for carrying the public mail.
- saddle - bag : 1. one of a pair of bags laid over the back of a don
key or a horse.
2. small tool-bag hung behind a bicycle.
- shopping - bag : a bag in which to carry purchase.
- sleeping - bag : warmly lined and waterproof bag in which one can
sleep when out of doors.
- travelling - bag : a bag for carrying clothes when people are travelling
- shopping-basket : a basket in which to carry purchases.
- briefcase : rectangular case for carrying documents.
- vanity - case : a case carried by the owner and containing a small
mirrors, powder-case etc.
- suitcase : portable flat-sided case for clothes, used when
travelling.
- knapsack : canvas or leather bag, strapped to the back and used
by soldiers, travellers for carrying things.
- rucksack : canvas bag strapped on the back used by people on
a walking holiday etc.
- haversack : canvas bag, especially as used by soldiers for carry-
ing food etc. (Webster, 1958)

The list of the Indonesian words.

- aktentas / tas kantor.
- bakul.
- buntal.
- dompet.
- kopor.
- keranjang.
- pundai - pundai.
- ransel.
- tas.
- kepis.

Compound words.

- tas kantor.
- tas barang-barang perlengkapan.
- tas sekolah.
- tas tangan.
- tas belanja.
- tas dahu.
- keranjang belanja.

The definitions.

The definitions of the Indonesian words are taken from "Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia" by WJS Poerwadarminta which has been revised by "Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen P dan K".

1. aktentas : a bag for keeping important papers.
2. bakul : a container for rice etc, made of interwoven or plaited bamboo; it can have varied shapes.

3. buntil : a large sack with a piece of wood at the bottom to keep or carry clothes.
4. dompet : a container for keeping money, it can be made of leather plastic etc.
5. kopor : a leather box for carrying clothes etc.
6. keranjang : a large "bakul" with rough interwoven or plaited bamboo
7. pundi-pundi : a small sack (pouch) for keeping money ; a small "dompet".
8. ransel : a big bag that is worn on the back.
9. tas : a container which is made of leather etc, for letters books etc.
10. kepis : a small "bakul" for keeping fishes.

Notes.

The definitions of the Indonesian compound words belonging to the group of a container that has an opening at the top for carrying things from place to place cannot be found in the Indonesian Dictionary.

In the following, the writer gives the definitions of the words.

- tas kantor : a bag usually it is made of leather, for carrying important papers, documents, drawing etc.
- tas barang-barang perlengkapan :
a quite big bag for carrying tools.
- tas sekolah : a bag for carrying books as used by students.
- tas tangan : a woman's bag ; a small bag for carrying light articles.
- tas belanja : an oblong bag for carrying purchases when people go shopping.

- tas bahu : a small bag which is hung over one's shoulder to carry light articles such as books, keys, purse etc.
- keranjang belanja : a basket with a handle for carrying purchases when people go to the market.

Chapter 11

A n a l y s i s

To reach the aim of this preliminary study, that is to know the nature of the words, the semantic components or the semantic features of the words should be found out. In this chapter the English and the Indonesian words are analyzed.

Because of time limitation, not all the data can be analyzed although the writer intended to do such an analysis. In this case, the technique of analysis is by contrasting two specific terms.

A The analysis of the English words

saddlebag vs pannier

Before we come to the contrastive analysis, it should be noted that a saddle bag can have two definitions :

1. a bag that is laid over the back of a horse.
2. a bag that is hung behind a saddle of a bike.

Saddle-bag (1) vs pannier

The main difference between a saddle bag and a pannier that can be clearly seen is that a saddle-bag is made of canvas or other strong cloth whereas a pannier is made of interwoven osiers, woods. The way of making these containers is also different, a saddle-bag is sewed whereas a pannier is woven. A saddle-bag is relatively smaller than a pannier, a pannier can carry more things than a saddle-bag. They have similar shape (an oblong shape), function and also the way of carrying (both are laid over the back of a beast, usually a horse or a donkey).

[see the picture on page 41]

In brief, we can say that the distinctive features are :

1. Material composition.
2. Making.
3. Size.
4. Quantity.

Saddle-bag (2) Vs pannier.

This kind of saddle-bag is actually a tool-bag because it is used to carry the tool that may be needed by a cyclist, but since it is hung behind the saddle of a bicycle, it is called a saddle-bag. Therefore, this saddle-bag is different from a pannier.

A pannier is large whereas a saddle-bag is small. The shape is also different, a pannier is an oblong basket which cannot be closed (it does not have a lid) whereas a saddle-bag can be closed. The material is also different, a saddle-bag is made of a strong cloth or canvas whereas a pannier is made of osiers, twigs or wood ; as the result the way of making these containers are different, one is sewed and the other is woven. Besides, a pannier is used for carrying things / heavy burden and it is always laid over the back of a horse or a donkey, so it is on the side of the beast ; This kind of bag is always used in pairs by farmers etc. [see the pictures on page 42,54]

In short we can conclude that the distinctive features are :

1. material composition
2. making
3. shape
4. size
5. function
6. manner of carrying
- 7 location
8. agent

9. user

10. quantity

nanabag vs reticule

Actually these kind of bags are the same. Both are woman's bag, small in size, carried by hand and the function is for carrying light articles such as handkerchiefs, keys etc. A nanabag is made of flexible, beautiful materials and a reticule is made of netted fabric. The only feature that differentiates these two bags is that the term "reticule" is not used anymore (Archaic.)

Thus, the distinctive feature is the style of speech.

Sporran vs pouch

Both sporran and pouch are small bags. A sporran is made of furry material whereas a pouch can be made of leather, rubberized cloth or plastic. Although the material composition is different, the way of making is the same, both are sewed. The shape is different, a sporran is like a small oblong sack whereas a pouch has a rectangular shape (it is like a small book cover with a zipper). A sporran is used together with a kilt and it is hung in front of the kilt, whereas a pouch is carried in the pocket or fastened to the belt. Moreover, a sporran is soft and beautiful whereas a pouch only has a simple appearance.

In term of its use is also different. a pouch is used to carry small articles and because it is beautiful it is also used as an adornment for the skirt, a pouch is usually used for carrying tobacco ; the user is different, a sporran is only used by Scottish Highlanders.

[see the pictures on page 58, 48]

From the above analysis we can conclude that the distinctive features are :

1. Material
2. Shape
3. Making
4. Function
5. Manner of carrying
6. Location
7. User
8. Quality
9. Accompany

Purse vs wallet

Both purse and wallet are small bags, they are used for keeping or carrying money. However, a purse is ^{for} carrying coins whereas a wallet is for keeping paper money, papers etc.

The material that is usually used is rather different. A purse can be made of leather, flexible soft materials, plastic etc, whereas a wallet is usually made of leather or plastic.

A purse has a pouch shape with wrinkles, and it is usually closed by a clasp, whereas a wallet is a small folding pocket - case, it is usually closed by a zipper. In terms of the appearance a purse looks more beautiful than a wallet. Moreover, a purse is usually carried in the pocket. Besides, a purse is carried by a woman only whereas a wallet can be used both by a man or a woman.

[see the pictures on page :]

In short, we can conclude that the distinctive features are :

1. shape
2. material composition
3. manner of carrying
4. function

5. sex

Note

A wallet can mean a bag used by pilgrims, beggars for carrying personal necessities, but it is archaic.

Grip vs travelling bag

These kinds of bags are similar. Both are used when people are travelling to carry clothes or a traveller's necessities. The shape, material, the way of making these bags can be the same.

Both can be made of strong or flexible material, plastic; they can have rectangular oblong shape, the size is also the same both are quite big.

The main difference is that a grip is only equipped with handles whereas a travelling bag may be equipped with a strap, as the result the manner of carrying is also different. A grip is always carried by hand whereas a travelling bag can be carried by hand or slung over the shoulder. The other difference is that the term "grip" is chiefly used in United States of America. [see the pictures on page 49]

From the above explanation, we can say that the distinctive features are :

1. equipment
2. manner of carrying
3. location
4. dialect

rucksack vs haversack

A rucksack and a haversack are similar in terms of their material

composition and their shape. Both are made of canvas or may be nylon with an oblong shape. A rucksack is usually larger than a haversack. The manner of carrying is different.

A rucksack is always slung by straps from both shoulders and it is resting on the back whereas a haversack is worn over one's shoulder. (on the side of the body). A rucksack is usually used by hikers for carrying a walker's necessities whereas a haversack is especially used for carrying provisions (food).

In short, we can say that the distinctive features are :

1. size
2. function
3. location
4. manner of carrying

suitcase vs portfolio

Both are cases. A suitcase is a portable flat-sided case (box shaped) with flat hinged lid whereas a portfolio is like a large book cover equipped with zippers. A suitcase can be made of leather, light wooden box covered with plastic or hard plastic, usually it is machine-made whereas a portfolio is usually made of leather and it is sewed.

A suitcase is larger than a portfolio. The manner of carrying is different, a suitcase is equipped with a handle to be carried by hand whereas a portfolio can be carried by hand or under the armpit.

Moreover, a suitcase is used by travellers to carry their clothes whereas a portfolio is used for carrying loose papers, documents, drawing etc by businessman etc. If we judge in term of the momentary price, a suitcase is more expensive than a portfolio. [see the pictures on page 54]

Thus, the distinctive features are :

1. shape
2. material

3. making
4. function
5. size
6. manner of carrying
7. equipment
8. value
9. user

B Analysis of the Indonesian words

"bakul" vs "kepis"

Both are made of interwoven or plaited bamboo. However, a "bakul" is larger than a "kepis" (a "kepis" is small).

The shape is also different a "bakul" has a wide opening whereas a "kepis" has a narrow opening. In term of the manner of carrying is also different, a "bakul" is carried on the back with the help of a piece of cloth ("selendang") whereas a "kepis" is equipped with a hook to be hung on the belt.

A "bakul" can be used to carry heavy things such as coconuts or lighter things according to its size; whereas a "kepis" is only used for carrying fishes by anglers. [see the pictures on page]

Based on the above explanation, we can draw a conclusion that the distinctive features are :

1. size
2. shape
3. function
4. manner of carrying
5. location

"keranjang" vs "tas" (for shopping)

A "keranjang" is made of twigs, bamboo or cane, whereas "tas" is made of flexible materials, as the result the way of making these containers is different, one is woven whereas the other is sewed. keranjang can have handles or not whereas "tas" is always equipped with strap or handle with which it can be carried. A "keranjang belanja" is carried by hand or it can be hung on the shoulder whereas "tas belanja" is usually carried by hand.

In short, the distinctive features are :

1. Material composition
2. Making
3. Equipment
4. Manner of carrying
5. Location

dompet vs pundi-pundi

Both "dompet" and "pundi-pundi" is used to carry or to keep money. Pundi-pundi is always a small sack, it is like a Dorothy-bag, whereas "dompet" can have varied shapes. The material composition can be different. A pundi-pundi is always made of cloth whereas a "dompet" can be made of leather, plastic, or other flexible material. "Pundi-pundi" is mainly used for keeping coins, whereas dompet can be used to keep coins or paper money. A "dompet" which is like a small folding pocket case is mainly used to keep paper money. Now, a "pundi-pundi" is rarely used by people in the cities, some times the villagers still use it.

In other words we can say that the distinctive features are :

1. shape
2. material
3. function
4. user

5. size

6. value (pundi-pundi is cheaper)

kopor vs tas tangan

A "kopor" is a portable flat - sided case (box-shaped) with flat-hinged lid whereas a "tas tangan" is a small bag, it can have various shapes. A "kopor" is large whereas a tas tangan is small. A "kopor" is made of leather, hard plastic, or a light wooden box covered with plastic, whereas a 'tas tangan' is usually made of soft and flexible material or plastic. The manner of carrying can be the same, that is both are carried by hand. A 'kopor' is used for carrying clothes when people are travelling, whereas a 'tas tangan' is used to carry small articles only such as handkerchiefs, keys etc, as the result, the quantity is different. A "tas tangan" is beautiful and it is used by a woman only.

Based on the explanation above, we can say that the distinctive features are :

1. material
2. shape
3. size
4. function
5. quantity
6. quality
7. user
8. sex

The summary of the distinctive features of English words

Based on the analysis of the English words in the previous pages, we can summarize the distinctive features that may come out from the words with have the meaning of " a container with an opening at the top for carrying things from place to place " . They are :

1. Material composition
2. Making
3. Shape
4. Size
5. Quality
6. Value
7. Function
8. Manner of carrying
9. Location
10. Agent (human , animal)
11. User
12. Sex
13. Style of speech
14. Accompaniment
15. Dialect
16. Quantity

The summary of the distinctive features of the Indonesian words

From the analysis, it can be seen that the features constitute the English words and the Indonesian words are almost the same. However , English has more distinctive features.

The distinctive features that come out from the Indonesian words :

1. Material composition
2. Making
3. Shape

4. Size
5. Quality
6. Quantity
7. Value
8. Function
9. Manner of carrying
10. Location
11. User
12. Sex

Notes :

- material

The material that composes the container. (cloth, canvas, leather etc.)

- quality

The quality of the container. For example : a sporran is soft, furry and beautiful , whereas a saddle bag is strong.

- making

The way of making the container .

For example : a satchel is sewn whereas a pannier : is woven.

- Shape

The form or the appearance of the container.

For example : a suitcase ; portable flat-sided, box -shaped.

-Size

It deals with the size of the container.

For example : a rucksack is a large bag.

- Manner of carrying

The way of carrying the container.

For example : a sporran is fastened around the waist with a leather strap.

- Location

The location or the place where the container is put.

For example : a pannier is put on the back of a horse.

- Agent ;

The subject who carries the container ; (human , animal or others ,

- Sex

It deals with the sex of the agent (human) : male or female

- User

This feature specifies the agent (human) who carries the container.

For example : a suitcase is used by travellers.

- Style of speech

It concerns with the word or the term.

For example : 'reticule ' is not used anymore (Archaic)

- Accompaniment

The feature indicate that the container always used together with

something. For example : a sporran is always used together with a kilt.

- Dialect

It indicates that the term / word is only used in a certain area.

Summary of the distinctive features of nouns

According to the finding of the writer's and her friends ' the distinctive features of nouns can be :

- Agent/ doer / actor
- function
- shape
- measurement
 - a. length
 - b. width
 - c. size
 - d. height
 - e. weight
 - f. thickness
- material composition
- user
- owner
- rank :
 - a. kin relationship
 - b. official beurocracy
 - c. religion
 - d. age
- degree of momentary price
- location
- origin
- emotional overtone
- accompaniment
- dialect
- quality
- colour
- smell
- flexibility of form
- sex

- style of speech :

a. archaic

b. colloquial

c. formal

d. literary

- occasion

- origin

- propulsion

- stationary



Conclusion

Language is bound to culture , therefore , to understand a language we have to understand the cultural units of meaning attached to units of expression such as words , idioms , proverbs etc. (Lado , 1974). And these units of meaning (Elementary Meaning Units) are different from language to language. The Eskimoan has various words of snow because snow is important for them.

This study also shows that the above statement is true. English has more words than Indonesian for ' a container for carrying things from place to place '. In this preliminary study , the writer finds out 18 English words and 19 compound words and 10 Indonesian words plus 7 compound words.

The semantic system of English on the words meaning " a container for carrying things from place to place " is more complex than the Indonesian's . This can be seen from the semantic features that compose the words of the two languages and also the classification of the words. For example : English has rucksack , haversack and knapsack whereas Indonesian people thinks that it is not important to make a difference among those three containers because they are similar in appearance. Whereas the English people say that a rucksack is larger than a knapsack and a haversack is especially used for carrying food and it usually slung over one's shoulder whereas a knapsack and a rucksack is worn on the back.

From this study we can also draw a conclusion that a teacher has to be careful in explaining the English words by translation . The teacher has to pay attention to the distinctive features of the words. There are many words that cannot be translated with exactly the same meaning. Some of them are :

dompet ↪ wallet , purse

ransel , buntel ↪ rucksack , haversack , knapsack

tas kantor  portfolio , briefcase

kopor  valise , suitcase , portmanteau , trunk

Moreover, from this study, we can draw a conclusion that actual
ly those words can be classified into four groups :

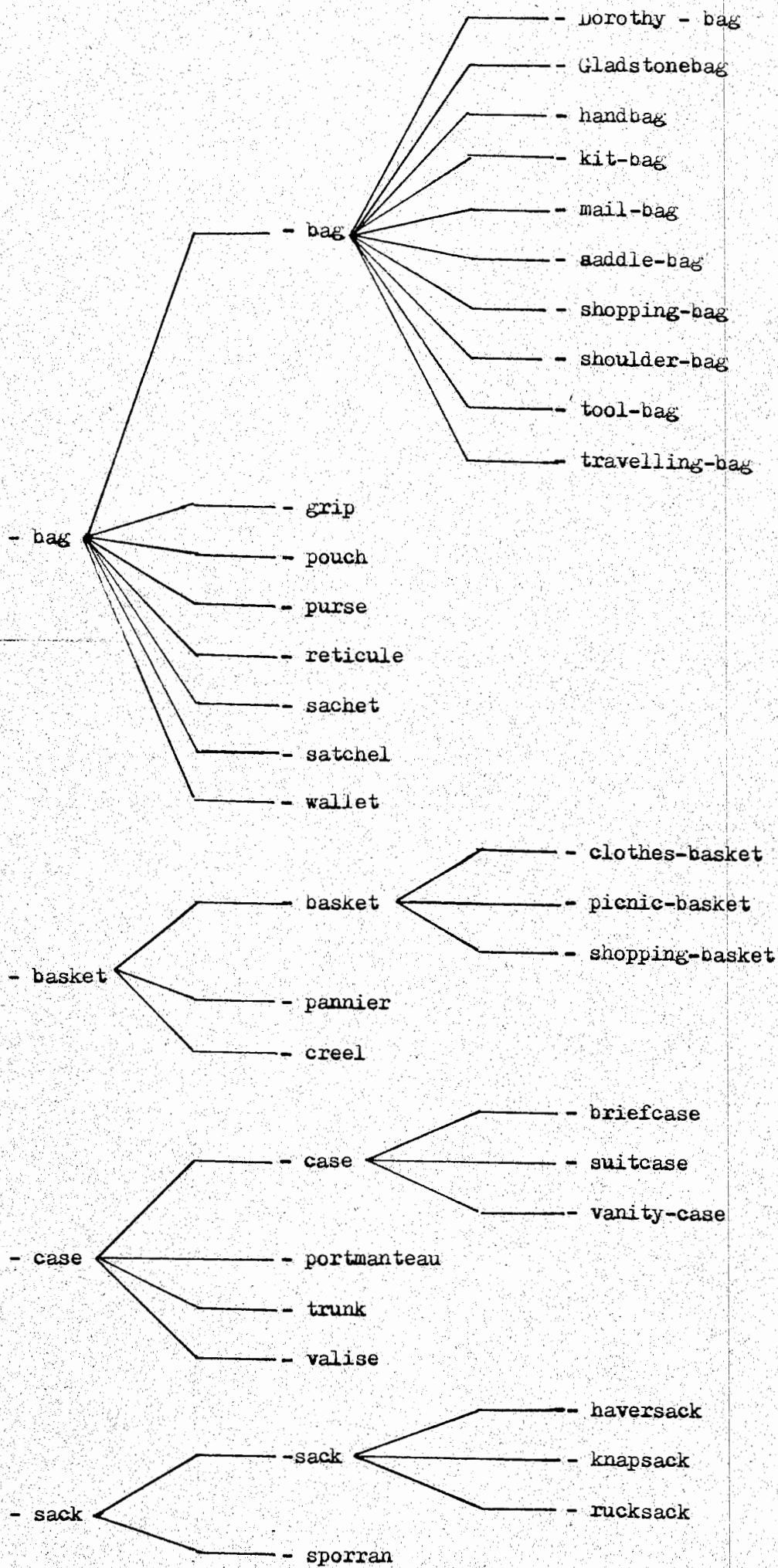
1. The words that belong to the group of bag (the material com
position is dominant - it is made of flexible material such
as : canvas , leather , cloth , plastic).
2. The words that belong to the group of basket (material compo
sition is also dominant - it is made by weaving the material
that bend and twist easily such as : osiers, rushes, bamboo etc).
3. The words that belong to the group of case . (the shape is
dominat).
4. The words that belong to the group of sack (the shape is also
dominant - it has an oblong shape).

The diagram of the classification will be put in the following
page.

Finally , in doing this study the writer encountered some diffi-
culties. Often, the information that the writer gets is confusing.

(For example : the words 'haversack , knapsack, rucksack). The in-
formation from the dictionary is not clear so is the information from
the informants ; they are rather doubtful about their information.

In analysing the data, the writer meets difficulties in contrasting
the words, one of the factors is actually due to the confusing infor -
mation. The other difficulties is in naming the term of the distinc
tive features.



CHAPTER 111

The Use of The Terms in Various Meaning

Acquiring a language is not easy because every language is unique and it has an arbitrary systems. To acquire a language one has to learn the phonology, semantics, syntax, and the morphology of the language which are very complex. In relation to semantics, it can be clearly seen how complex this field is. We all know that a word (with the same sound, the same spelling) can have many meanings or functions and often it is familiarly used in the daily life, and this can often create ambiguity. Let us see an example that is put forward by Victoria Fromkin in her book "Introduction to Language". The word is 'bear'.

This word can have different meanings or functions for example :

- 'bear' as a verb means to tolerate

She cannot bear children.

- 'bear' as a verb means to give a birth

She cannot bear children.

Besides, this word can have different function

- 'bear' as a countable noun means a large heavy animal with thick rough fur.

John saw a big bear in the zoo.

In this chapter, the writer will also show the readers the use of some of the terms in their various meanings, so that we have a broader understanding that the term or the word not only means a container with an opening at the top for carrying things from place to place. This knowledge is very important especially for the teachers.

In collecting the data, library method is mainly used considering the limited time and also it is the most practical way. To gain a good result, the writer has consulted several references such as : The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, Kamus Inggris Indonesia, A Desk Book of Idiom and Idiomatic Phrases, Webster's New Colligate

Dictionary , Student's Standard Dictionary , A Dictionary of English Id-
ioms.

In this chapter the writer can only present some words ; actually she intended to analyze all of the terms, once again it is because the time given is limited. In this case, the writer stresses on the study of four words that represent the container (see the diagram). They are : "bag", "basket", "case" and "sack". However, the writer also adds some of the words to be analyzed.

b a g

- bag : (colloquial) puffiness under the eyes
- He has bags under the eyes.
- b a g : a sack (Echols, 1977)
- That dress hangs like a bag on her.
- b a g : (slang) a woman (Echols , 1977)
- She is an old bag .
- b a g s : (colloquial) trousers (Hornby, 1973)
"- Look , John's bags are very dirty "
- bags of : (slang , plenty of (Hornby, 1973)
- He has bags of money.
- b a g (= game bag) : contents of a game-bag all the birds,
animals etc shot or caught. (Hornby, 1973)
- They secured a good bag .
- bagman : a name given sometimes to a commercial
traveler. (Hornby , 1973)
- There are several bagman in this town .
- bagpipes : musical instrument with air stored in
a wind-bag held under one arm and pressed
out through pipes in which there are r
reeds. (Hornby , 1973)
- The High-landers are playing the bag
pipes

- - bag-wig : a wig with a sort of purse attached to it. (Hornby, 1973)

 - This shop sells bag-wigs .

- be in the bag : the result will be as we desire (Hornby, 1973)

 - The election is in the bag .

- the whole bag of tricks : all the means that is available (Henderson, 1956)

 - Well, you have tried the whole bag of tricks, you see , and matters remain just as they were .

- a bag of bones : a poor thin creature (Henderson, 1956)

 - Jack seems to be wasting away, he is nothing but a bag of bones.

- to clear out bag and baggage : to leave with all one's belongings.

 - (a phrase attributed to William Ewart Gladstone and used by the Conservatives to characterize the Gladstonian policy of clearing the Turks bag and baggage out of the Europe (Vizetelly, 1926)
 - Last night my neighbours cleared out bag and baggage; today the house is quite empty. (Henderson , 1956).

- to empty the bag :: to tell that one knows of a matter

 - (Henderson, 1956)
 - She is emptying the bag the whole evening

- let the cat out of the bag : to tell a secret (without intending to do so) (Hornby , 1973) .

 - her question makes her let the cat out of the bag .

- to bag : to put into a bag or bags . (Hornby, 1973)

 - He is bagging the things.

- to bag : to kill or to catch - for sportmen
(Hornby , 1973).
- They bagged nothing except a couple of rabbits .
- to bag : (colloquial) to take (somebody' else's
property without permission but not in -
tending to steal) (Hornby , 1973).
- who has bagged my pencil ?
- to bag : to occupy , to sit in (Hornby , 1973)
- One bagged the most comfortable chair .
- to bag : to hang loosely like a cloth bag. (Hornby, 1973)
- He always wears trousers that bag at
the knees .

B A S K E T

- basket -ball : a game played by two teams of five play
ers each who try to throw a large
inflated ball into a basket fixed ten
feet above the ground. (Hornby, 1973)
- I wanted a basket-ball last night.
- basket - carriage : a light carriage made of wicker work
(Hornby , 1973).
- Do you ever on a basket - carriage ?
- basket - hilt : a hilt , of sword or rapier , which
covers the hand , and depends it from
injury. (Hornby, 1973).
- basket - fish : a starfish with many branched and en-
tangling arms. (Hornby, 1973)
- Have you ever seen a basket-fish ?
- basket - stitch : a form of stitch resembling basket splits
used in embroidery. (Standard Dictionary)

- basket - work : a fabric or texture of woven or platted osiers or twigs or a metal imitation of it. (Student's Standard Dictionary)
- basket - case : (chiefly used in United States) a soldier who has survived the loss of both his arms and legs.
- basket of chips : (it is chiefly used in United States) something pleasant and cheerful , as an abundance of chips for a fire in cold weather suggesting warmth and comfort. (Vizetelly, 1926)
- I let him in , smiling like a basket of chips. R.W. Thomas " Sketches "
- to be left in the basket : to remain unchosen or in the bottom of a basket, as brised apples , windfall etc.
- whatever he wants, he has only to ask it And all other suitors are left in the basket. (Vizetelly, 1926)
- to basket : to consign to the waste-basket ; to reject or discard. (Vizetelly ,1926)
- to give the basket : to reject an offer of marriage (Vizetelly,1926)
- Her parents was very astonished,when she gave the basket.

C A S E

- case : (printing ,
 - upper case means capital letters
 - lower case means small letters (Hornby,1973)
 - Don't forget to use the upper case for the name of the company!

- case : a call (it is used in medical term)
 - Doctor Edy went out on a case. (Echols, 1977)
- case : a person who is suffering from a disease.
 - There were five cases of influenza.
 - (Echols, 1977)
- case : instance of a diseased condition
 - The worst cases were sent to hospital.
 - (Hornby, 1973)
- case : circumstances or special condition relating to a person or thing. (Hornby, 1973)
- case : actual state of affairs. (Hornby, 1973)
 - He said that the president was killed, but that was not the case.
- case : the skin of an animal (now only in heraldic use) (Student's Standard Dictionary)
 - A rotten case abides no handling. Shakespeare Henry IV act IV
- case : (in grammar) (change in the) form of a noun or pronoun that shows its relation to another word (Hornby , 1973).
 - The first person pronoun has three cases ; ' I ' , ' me ' and ' my ' .
- case : (in law) question to be decided in a law-court ; the facts, arguments used on one side in a law-court. (Hornby, 1973)
 - when will the case come before the Court?
 - He has a strong case.
- case : a love affair or flirtation (Vizetelly, 1926)
 - He saw people began to make way for him when she was concerned, in short that they looked upon it as a case . (Vizetelly, 1926)

- c a s e : a protective cover (Webster , 1958)
 - a watch - case
- c a s e : a frame - as for a window (Webster
- case-bottle : a bottle so as to readily fit into a case with others , often square.
(Webster , 1958)
- case - worker : a social-service worker soliciting information about persons in need of social assistance. (Webster, 1958)
- case-bay : the space between two girders before boarding. (Student's Standard Dictionary)
- case- binding : a process of binding books in which the cover is made separately and the sheets are fastened in it. (Student 's Standard Dictionary).
- case-knife : 1. a knife provided with a sheath
2. a table knife
(Student's Standard Dictionary)
 - Do you see my case-knife ?
- case- shot : a projectile made of metal case filled with balls etc. (Student's Standard Dictionary)
- case -worm : a cadaver worm (Student's Standard Dictionary).
- case history : a record of the past history of some body suffering from a disease , social, or mental trouble.
 - The doctor is looking for the case history of the patient.
- case-law : law as settled by precedents or earlier cases. (Hornby, 1975)

- in case
 - : if it should happen that (Hornby, 1973)
 - it may rain , you 'd better take an umbrella in case.
- in case
 - : because of a possibility (Hornby, 1973)
 - in case I forget, please remind me of my promise.
- in case of
 - :: in the event of (Hornby, 1973)
 - incase of the fire, ring the alarm bell.
- in any case
 - : whatever may have been said or done.
 - in any case, I'll come over to the office tomorrow. (Henderson , 1956)
- in this case
 - : if this (that) happens, has happened, should happen (Hornby, 1973)
 - in this case, I cannot help you.
- in most cases
 - :: in general (Echols, 1977)
 - in most cases, the people here are kind to the strangers.
- in no case
 - : in no circumstances, by no means (Webster , 1958)
 - in no case open this door if fire breaks out.
- to put the case
 - : to explain (Henderson , 1956)
 - I have put the case to you for consideration.
- to put the case
 - : to assume for the sake of example.
 - well, put the case like this. You lend me £ 10 and I'll give you an introduction to Jones. (Henderson, 1956)
- to make out one's case
 - : to prove that one is right. (Henderson, 1956)
 - After a long argument, the defendant can make out Mr. Smith's case

- to be case-hardened : to be callous , without shame (Henderson)
- He is drunk every night but it is no use remonstrating him, he is case - hardened. (Henderson, 1956)

S A C K

- sack : lady's loose gown (Hornby, 1973)
 - + She likes to wear a sack !
- sack : an old name for kinds of white wine imported from Spain and the canaries .
 - (Hornby, 1973)
 - sherry sack
 - canary sack
- sack : a varrying measure of capacity , being the quantity (contained in a sack.
 - (Webster , 1958)
- sackless : (Archaic) guiltless
- sack-coat : a man's coat with no waist seam , for informal wear (Standard Student Dictionary)
- sackful : enough to fill a sack.
- sackcloth and ashes : marks of penitence or humiliation; hence , mourning,sorrow, remorse, (Vizetelly,
 - in a state of contrition (Henderson,
 - He was almost in tears with regret.
 - speaking metaphorically, he was in sack-cloth and ashes.because of his offence.
- to give the sack : to dismiss, to discharge,to fire.
 - (Vizetelly, 1950)
 - (giving the sack arouse from the fact that masters or mistress gave dismissed

servants a rough bag in which to pack up their belongings, in order to expedite their departure.

- to get the sack : to be dismissed, to be fired, to be discharged
(Vizetelly, 1926)
- He gets the sack because he is very lazy.
- to hit the sack : to go to sleep (Echois, 1977)
- Joe hit the sack.

PURSE =====

- purse : money, funds (Hornby, 1975)
- the public purse
- p u r s e : the national treasury (Hornby, 1975)
- the privy purse
- purse-proud : arrogant because wealthy (Hornby, 1975)
- He is a common sort of man, ill -educated, and purse-proud to an offensive degree.
- to put a purse : to get a sum of money to offer as a prize
(Henderson, 1956)
- The committee decided to put a purse for competition.
- to hold the purse -strings : to have control of the finance (Hornby)
- I do not interfere with the household expenditure. My wife holds the purse strings.
- to tighten (loosen the purse; strings : reduce (increase) expenditure, be economical (generous).
- to make up a purse : to get together or collect a sum of money. (Vizetelly, 1926).
- They make up a purse for the victims.
- to purse (up) the lip : to draw the lips together in tiny folds or wrinkles (Hornby, 1975)

- purse bearer : one who carries a purse, a treasurer
(Webster , 1958)
- Who is the purse -bearer of this shop ?
- purse-net : a net , the mouth of which may be drawn
together like a purse. (Webster, 1958)

PORTFOLIO

=====

- portfolio : position and duties of a minister of
state. (Hornby, 1975)
- Minister without portfolio : a minister who is not in charge of any
particular department. (Hornby, 1975)
- Mr. X is a minister without a portfolio.

CHAPTER IV

The Improvement of the Definitions

From the previous chapters , both about the data and the analysis we can conclude that actually the definitions of the words are not yet complete. It can be proved by the finding of the semantic or the distinctive features that can be used for the words that have the meaning of " a container for carrying things from place to place " . (There are sixteen features).

In this chapter, based on the the distinctive features found from the analysis, the writer tries to improve the definitions taken from the dictionaries, especially from The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English . The writer takes The Advanced Learner's Dictionary as the main dictionary because this dictionary is considered to be a good dictionary for the students who learn English . It is also a dictionary that is suggested to be a reference by the Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia (Kurikulum 1975).

By giving the improvements of the definitions of the words , the writer hopes that these will be useful for the readers to know more clearly about the words ; and for the teachers these may be useful in teaching the words to the students.

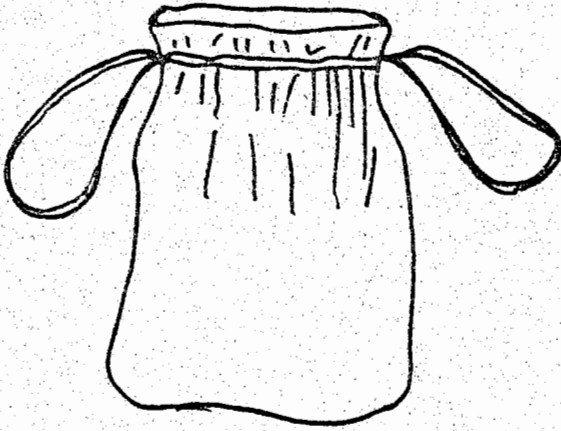
There are three steps that are used in presenting the improvements of the definitions :

1. Giving the pictures
2. Giving the improved / new definition
3. Showing the additional distinctive features.

(The additional distinctive features mean the features that cannot be taken out from the definition from the dictionary)

The improvement of the definition of the English words

a dorothy-bag



A dorothy - bag : a quite big bag and light bag , it can be made of satin to calico according to the use , it can be carried by hand or slung over the shoulder for carrying light articles . For example : it is made of silk to carry slippers to a dance.

The additional distinctive feature :

- size
- manner of carrying

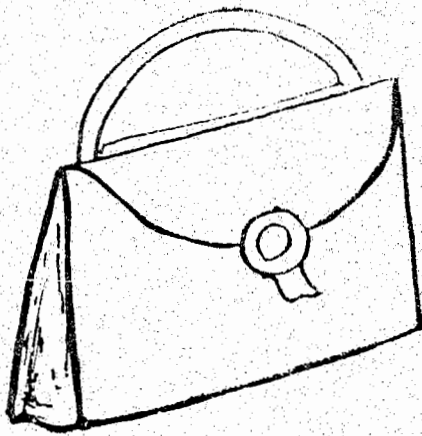


A gladstone bag

A Gladstonebag : a long light suitcase , generally it is made of leather , hinged in the middle lengthwise , so that it may open into two equal compartments , equipped with handles by which it can be carried . It is used while travelling to carry clothes.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- shape
- manner of carrying
- material



a hand-bag

A handbag : a small bag for a woman which is carried by hand for carrying small articles such as purse & keys handkerchief etc and it can have various shapes.

The additional distinctive features :

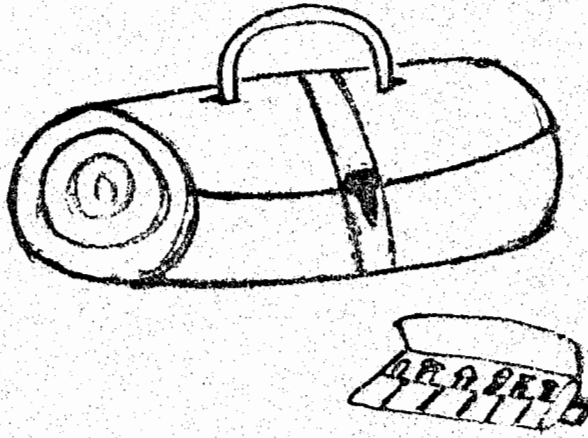
- size
- shape

A reticule : a small handbag for a woman (formerly it is made of netted fabric , which is carried by hand to serve the purpose of a pocket to keep handkerchief and other small articles . However , this word is never used anymore.

The additional distinctive features :

- manner of carrying
- style of speech (archaic)

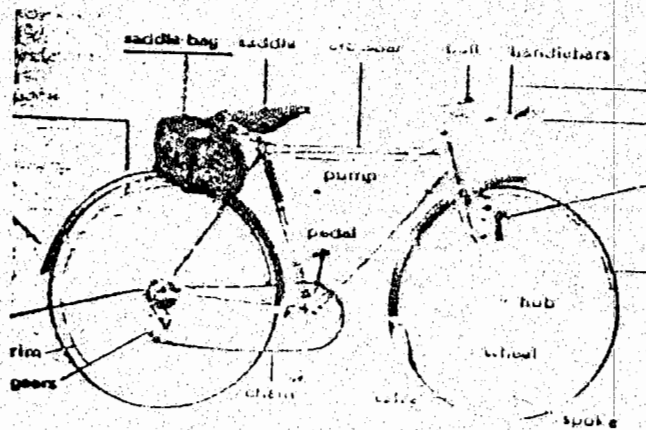
a kit - bag (1)



- a kit - bag : 1. a long canvas bag usually cylindrical (it is rolled up from one end to end and secured by straps), i it is used by workmen to carry tool .
2. a long canvas bag (cylindrical , used by soldiers or travellers to carry the kit (all of the equipment especially clothing)

The additional distinctive features :

- shape
- users



A saddle - bag : 1. one of a pair of large bag, made of strong material such as canvas , it is laid over the back of a horse or a donkey to carry heavy burden. Usually it is used by farmers.

2. a small bag which is made of strong material (canvas or strong cloth) equipped with straps to be hung behind a bicycle for carrying tools , it is usually used by riders.

The additional distinctive features :

1. - size
- material
- user
- function
2. - material
- user

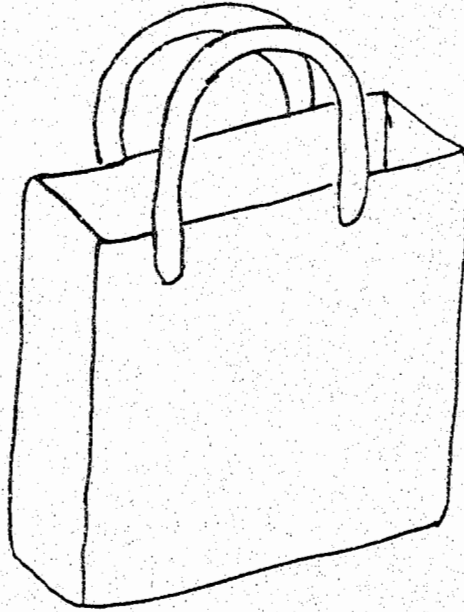


a mail-bag

A mail-bag : a large oblong sack / bag, usually it is made of canvas or strong material/cloth for carrying public mails

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- manner of carrying
- material
- user

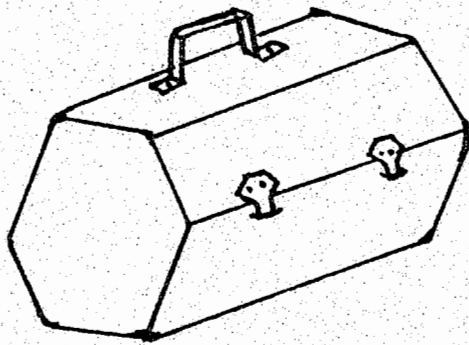


a shopping - bag

A shopping bag : a big bag usually it is made of canvas , plastic or other strong material , carried by hand to carry purchases when people go shopping.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- manner of carrying
- material
- user

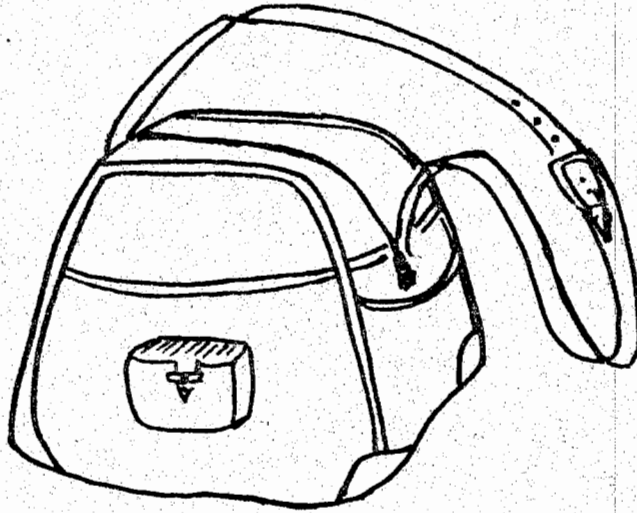


a tool - bag

A tool-bag : a quite big bag (usually it is box shaped) . It can be made of tin or other strong material with a handle to be carried by hand for carrying tool ; so it used by workmen such as plumbers, carpenters etc.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- material
- shape
- manner of carrying
- users

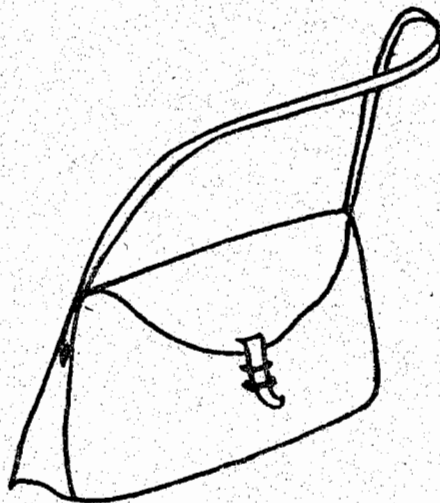


a travelling - bag

a travelling-bag : a quite big bag ,it can be made of leather or strong cloth usually with zippers and straps . It is slung over the shoulder or carried by hand for carrying clothes or a traveller's necessities , used by people when they are travelling.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- material
- shape

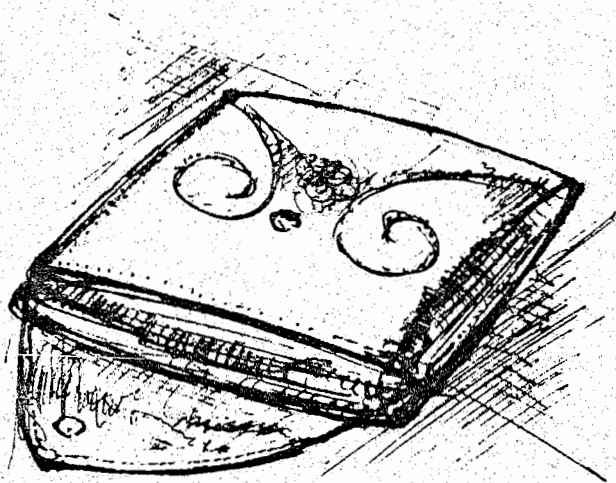


a shoulder - bag

A shoulder-bag : a small or rather big bag , it can be made of plastic cloth , or other flexible material with strap, slung over the shoulder to carry light articles (handkerchief, keys or school books).

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- material
- manner of carrying
- agent
- function

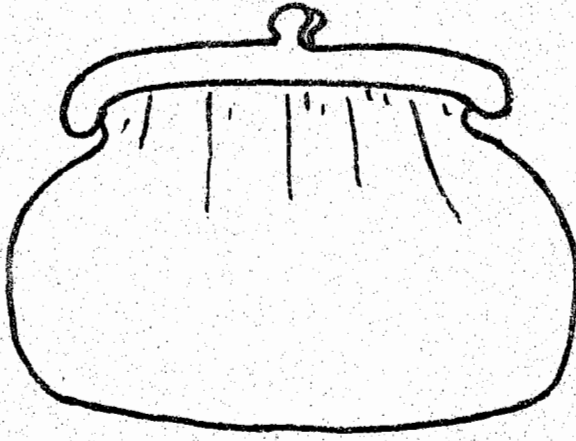


PERFUMED SACHET
FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.

A sachet : a small square bag sprinkled with perfumed powder. It is made of oblong pieces of wadding covered with fine muslin and sewn into satin or silk covering; usually it is adorned with lace and ribbon. ; used by woman to carry or keep handkerchiefs.

The additional distinctive features :

- shape
- making
- material
- function
- agent



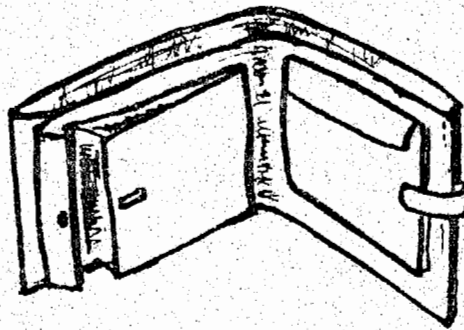
a purse

A p u r s e

; a small bag, it can be made of leather, cloth, plastic; usually it is closed by a clasp (originally it is closed by drawing strings together) it is carried in the hand for carrying money especially coins. Usually it is used by women only.

The additional distinctive features :

- material
- shape
- manner of carrying
- sex



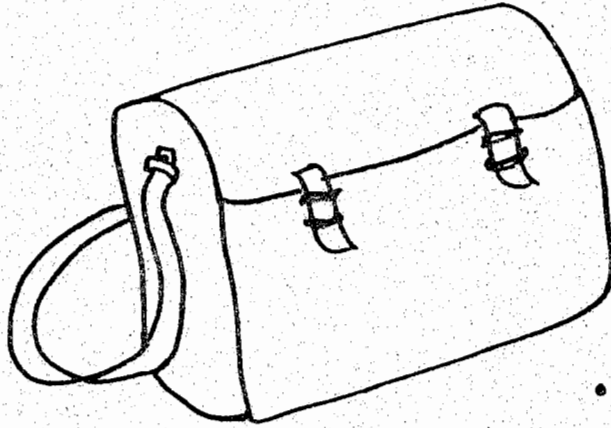
a wallet

A w a l l e t

1. a small folding-pocket case, usually it is made of leather for keeping money, papers, bank-notes. it can be carried in the pocket or in the hand.
2. (Archaic) a bag used by pilgrims, beggars, for carrying personal necessities, food on a journey.

The additional distinctive features :

- manner of carrying
- location



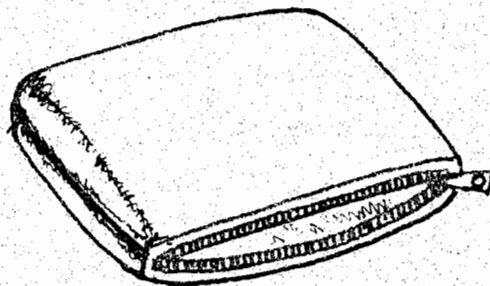
a satchel

A satchel

: a small bag with strap ,it can be made of leather or other flexible material , slung over the shoulder or strapped to the back for carrying light articles especially school-books. It is used by schoolboys or schoolgirls.

The additional distinctive features :

- material
- manner of carrying
- location
- user



a pouch

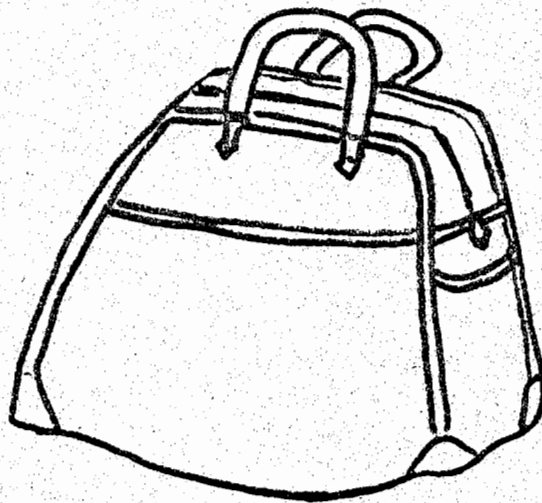
a pouch

:1 a small bag / sack , it can be made of leather , rubberized cloth, plastic. It is carried in the pocket or fastened to the belt for carrying pipe tobacco. It is used by men.

2 a small bag made of leather for carrying ammunition and it is used by a soldier.

The additional distinctive features :

1. - material
 - manner of carrying
 - user
2. - size
 - material
 - user
 - function



a grip



A grip

: a quite big bag made of leather, canvas, or a strong cloth. It is carried by hand for carrying clothes or a traveller's necessities. It is used in USA

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- manner of carrying
- user
- material



a. basket

A basket : a container made of plaited or interwoven osiers , canes, rushes, splints, wire or a metal imitation of it, for carrying things.

A clothes-basket : a quite big basket usually with handles , carried by hand for carrying clothes.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- material
- manner of carrying

A picnic- basket : a quite big basket (now it can be made of plastic) with a lid and a handle to be carried by hand or hung on the arm for carrying food when people are going for a picnic.

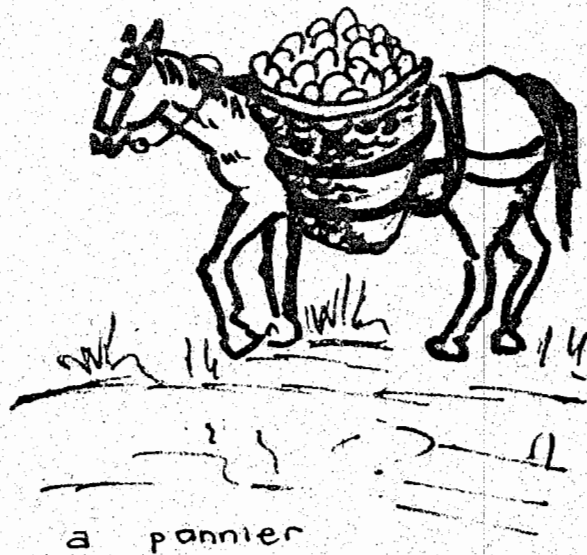
The additional distinctive features :

- size
- material
- manner of carrying
- location
- user

A shopping- basket : a quite big basket (box shaped) usually without a lid ; it is equipped with a handle by which it can be carried ; it is used to carry purchases when people go out shopping.

The additional distinctive features :

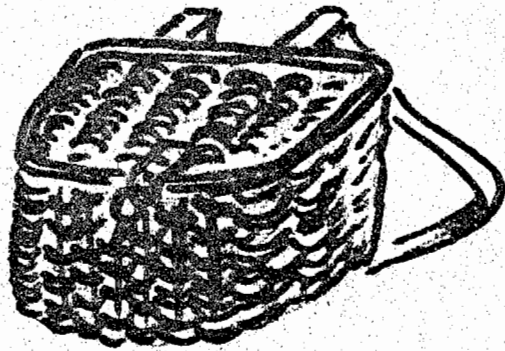
- size
- shape
- manner of carrying
- user



A pannier : one of a pair of big baskets with straps to be slung over the back of a beast (a horse or a donkey) to carry the burden. Usually it is used by farmers.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- location
- user
- material
- shape

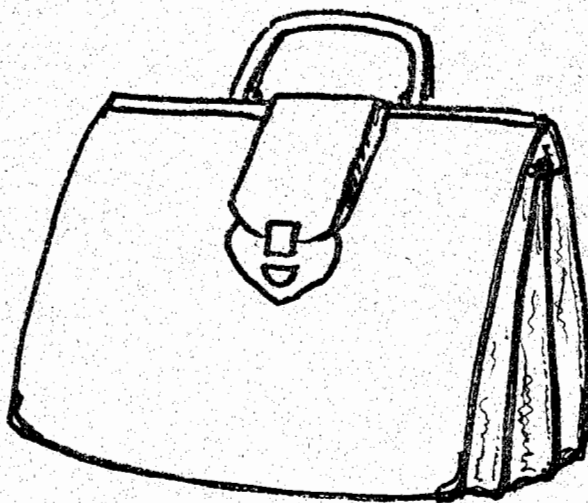


a creel

A creel : a small willow basket with a lid and a strap ,
slung over the shoulder for carrying fish and
it is used by anglers.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- shape
- manner of carrying
- location

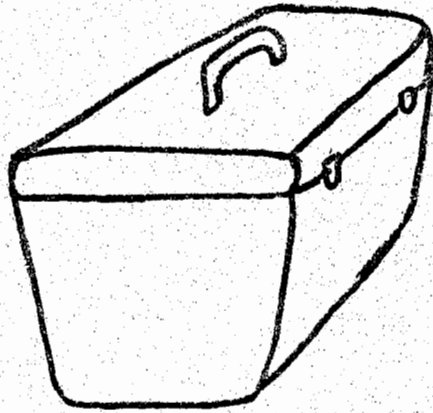


a briefcase

A briefcase : a quite big , rectangular case , usually it is made of leather , with a handle to be carried by hand , for carrying commercial papers , documents . Usually it is used by businessmen.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- manner of carrying
- user

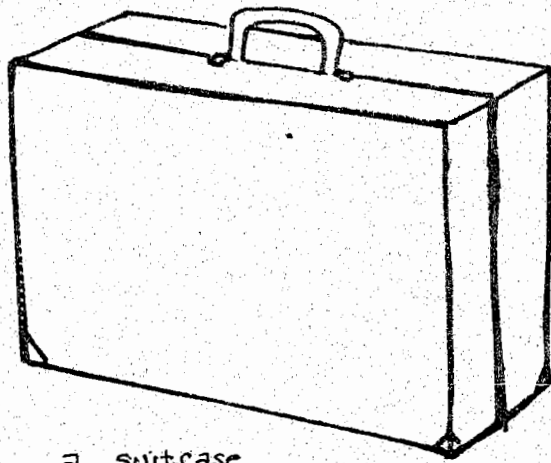


a vanity-case

A vanity - case : a small / quite big case (it is box-shaped) usually it is made of hard plastic or leather with a handle to be carried by hand for carrying a small mirror, cosmetics ; it is used by women.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- shape
- manner of carrying
- material
- user

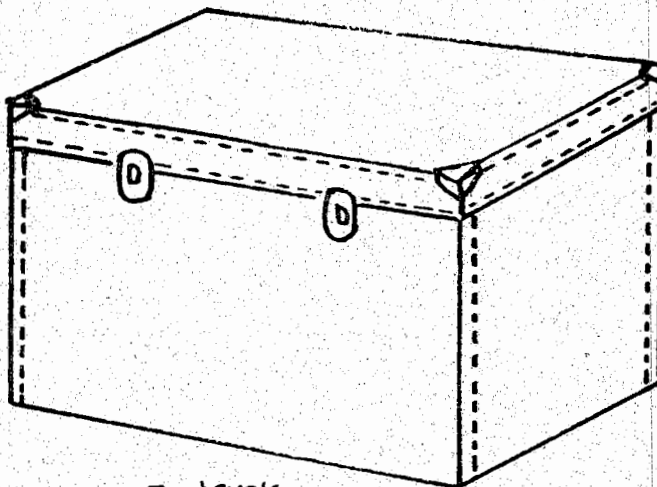


a suitcase

A suitcase : a portable flat-sided case (box-shaped) with flat hinged lid and a handle. (it can be made of hard plastic) carried by hand for carrying clothes when people are travelling.

The additional distinctive features :

- shape
- manner of carrying
- user

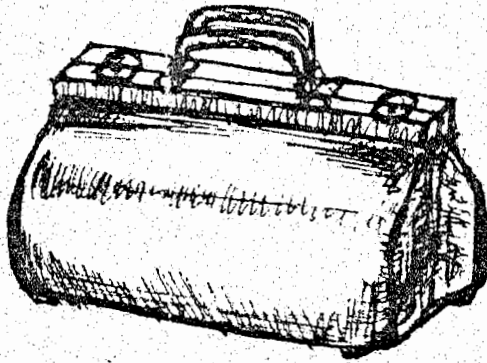


a trunk

A trunk : a large but light framed box with a hinged lid and covered with leather, used for packing articles., clothes on a journey.

The additional distinctive features :

- material



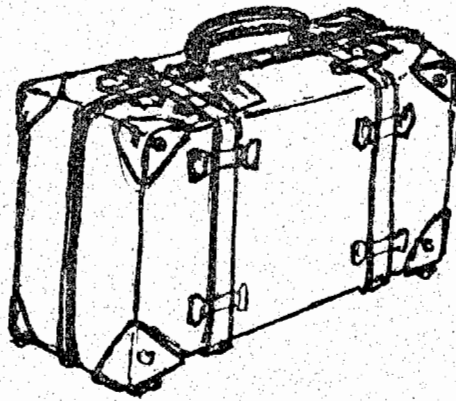
LEATHER VALISE

A valise : 1. a portable receptacle , made of leather , carried by hand and used by travellers for carrying clothes during a journey . it is chiefly used in United States.

2. a large waterproof case (for an officer 's bed bedding and spare clothing) rolled up from one end to end and secured by straps.

The additional distinctive features :

1.
 - size
 - material
2.
 - size
 - material
 - function
 - shape
 - manner of carrying

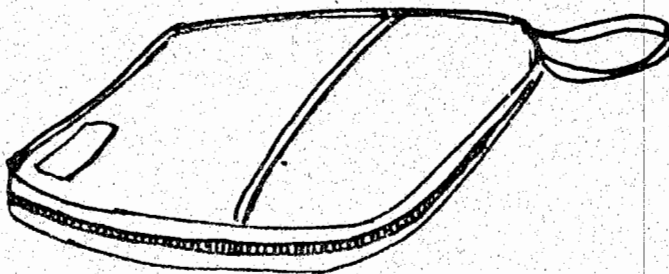


a portmanteau

A portmanteau : , a big oblong ; square case , hinged at the back and fitted with catches, straps and a lock , with handles by which it can be carried by hand . Usually it is made of leather , for carrying clothes and used by travellers.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- shape
- manner of carrying
- user



a portfolio

A portfolio : a case (usually it is like a large book cover) with a zipper , made of leather or plastic ; it is carried by hand for carrying loose papers , documents etc.

The additional distinctive features :

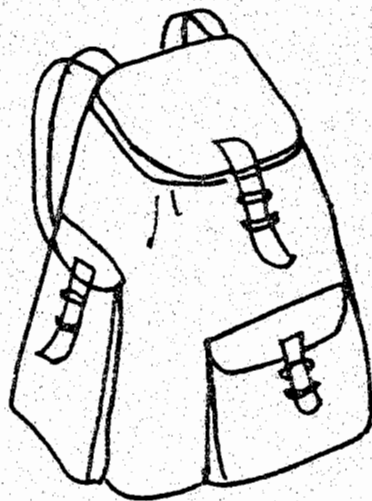
- size
- shape
- material
- manner of carrying
- function
- user

A knapsack : a quite big and oblong bag (a knapsack is smaller than a rucksack) it is made of canvas or leather equipped with straps to be worn on the back for carrying equipments or supplies . It is usually used by soldiers , hikers etc.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- shape

a rucksack



A rucksack : : a large oblong bag , usually it is made of canvas , slung by straps from both shoulders and resting on the back for carrying a walker's necessities and it is usually used by people on a walking holidays etc.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- agent
- user
- location

A haversack : a stout canvas bag with an oblong shape , equipped with straps to be carried over the shoulder for carrying things especially food ; it is usually used by soldiers or provisions.

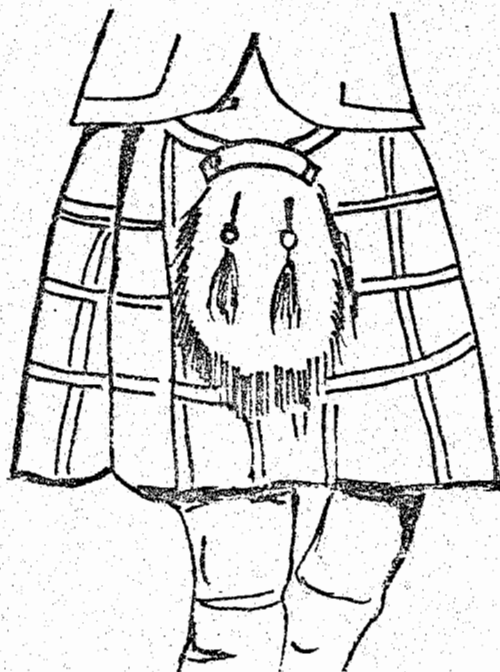
The additional distinctive features :

- shape

A sporran : a small oblong bag /pouch usually made of skin , furry material , sewed and equipped with string to be worn around the waist in front of the kilt. A sporran is only used by Scottish Highlanders.

The additional distinctive features :

- size
- making
- manner of carrying
- equipment



a sporran

CHAPTER V
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Application of the knowledge of distinctive features to the teaching English words to the Indonesian students

To be a language teacher is not easy, especially a foreign language teacher. He has to do several things every day such as :

1. Becoming a good model for the students. (giving exposures)
2. Explaining rules and problems.
3. Giving instructions so that the students do a lot of practice.
4. Evaluating (for testing).

In this chapter, the writer tries to show some techniques that can be used by the teachers. In this case, the writer limits herself to talk about how to teach the meaning of English words.

A language teacher should realize the importance of having the knowledge of distinctive features of words. This knowledge can help a teacher or even a student in the cognitive domain of teaching or learning.

There are many ways of explaining the meaning of words, the most common way is by giving definitions or descriptions. By knowing the semantic features of the words to be taught, a teacher can give better definitions or descriptions about the words. It is a fact that the definitions from a dictionary is not enough, especially for the advanced students, often it cannot tell clearly the meaning of a word; even it can make the readers / teachers confused especially for words which have similar meaning. Let us take an example : a "purse" and "wallet". According to the dictionary (The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English) a "purse" is a small bag, usually of leather for money (originally closed by drawing strings together, now usually leather, with a clasp) whereas a "wallet" is a folding pocket case usually leather for papers, bank-notes etc. With the knowledge of distinctive features, a teacher can know that actually there are still several features

distinct these two words such as : sex ---) a purse is only used by a woman only.

- size , the size of a wallet
- function
 - a purse is used to carry coins
 - a wallet is used to carry paper money.
- material
 - a purse can be made leather or other soft, flexible material
 - a wallet is made of leather or plastic
- quality
 - a purse looks more beautiful.
- manner of carrying
 - a purse can be carried by hand
 - a wallet is usually carried in the pocket.

It is clear that the distinctive features can clarify the meanings of a word.

In general, to explain a new thing (item) which constitute a problem to the students, a teacher can do the following activities :

1. giving definitions
2. giving clarification / description
3. giving dramatization
4. pointing to realia (real object / or the representation of it. for example : pictures)
5. giving translation
6. giving synonyms / antonyms
7. supplying context

It is clearly seen how important the knowledge of the distinctive feature is. In the following page the writer gives some examples of how to use the knowledge of the distinctive features in a practical way. This is especially meant for the teacher to make his or her teaching easier. However, it should always be remembered that a teacher should always adjust his or her teaching to the students he teaches. In short a teacher should select the distinctive features in explaining a word ; for the beginners he or she should not include the detailed features whereas for the intermediate or advanced students a more detailed features can be given or included.

	AGENT				MATERIAL	UALITY	MAKING	SHAPE	SIZE	FUNCTION	MANNER OF CARRYING	LOCATION	ARCHAIC	DIALECT	ACCOMPANIMENT	PAIR
	HUMAN		OTHERS	USER												
	MALE	FEMALE														
SACCRAN	+(M)			+	+		+	+	+	+	+				+	
HAND-BAG		+(F)			(+)				+	+	+	+				
GRUEL				+	+		+	+		+	+	+				
PAHIEL			+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
GRIP	+	+		+				+	+	+	+			+		
RUCKSACK	+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+				
SATCHET		+			+	+		+	+	+	+				+	
RETICULE		+			(+)				+	+	+		+			

CHAPTER VI

A Concrete Example of Teaching English Words
to the SMP / SMA Students

Teaching English in Senior High School is different from teaching English in Junior High School.

In relation to the knowledge of the distinctive features, a teacher should select which features that are important enough for the SMP students and which features that have to be understood by SMA students. In short, it can be said that teaching to the SMP students, the teacher should limit the distinctive features whereas to the SMA students, more detailed distinctive features should be given.

Moreover, the list of words to be taught should also be selected. The teacher should know which features or words exist frequently and which less frequently exist.

Example :

A teacher who will teach English words meaning " a container with an opening at the top for carrying things from place to place " should prepare a list of words that belong to the group, then he decides which group to be taught on a certain day. (for example words that belong to the group of bag).

For the SMP students, the teacher should select the words first. He needs not include the words like ' Gladstonebag ', ' Dorothy-bag ', ' reticule ', ' grip ', ' pannier '. For the SMA student, the teacher may include those words.

It is said that translation is the easiest way and the most efficient way (it does not take a lot of time) to teach vocabulary or the meanings of foreign language words.

However, it is also a fact that every language has its own system, (it also includes the semantic system) the teacher cannot teach the English words only by translating the English words into the Indonesian words.

but, it does not mean that translation cannot be used to teach foreign words. There are some words that really share the same semantic features with the native language.

According to Robert Lado, there are several steps to teach a word :

1. listening
2. pronouncing
3. guessing
4. practicing
5. testing

In the following, the writer gives a concrete example of teaching ' handbag ' to the SMP students.

1. LISTENING

- Hearing the words

The teacher says : " a handbag " ; and then she or he also says : " My sister likes to carry a handbag when she goes ".

- Slow pronunciation without distortion will help.

- Breaking the words into parts and building up the whole word will also help.

2. PRONOUNCING

The teacher asks the students to pronounce ' handbag '.

- Pronouncing the words helps them remember the word longer and identify it more readily when they hear or see it.

3. GUESSING

To motivate the students' attention to the lesson, the teacher should not give the equivalent of the word directly.

- Some techniques that can be used in this step :

a. definition

The teacher gives the students the definition of the word 'handbag'.

" a small bag for a woman which is carried by hand for carrying small articles such as keys, handkerchief etc. "

b. pictures

The teacher shows a picture of a handbag. Since handbag can have varied shapes, it is better if she or he shows some pictures of different kinds of handbags.

- The picture need not to be elaborate or very artistic.

c. realia

The teacher takes a handbag and show it to the students. It is better if she or he shows several kinds of handbags to avoid a false concept that a handbag only has one shape.

Actually there are some more techniques that can be used in this step.

such as :

- opposites

When one member of a pair is known, the meaning of the other can be made clear through it.

Example : 'empty' The bottle is empty (opposite of full)

- Synonyms

A synonym may be used to approximate the meaning if the synonym is better known than the word being taught.

Example : One minute is enough (sufficient) for this problem.

- dramatization

Any action can be acted out or demonstrated.

Example : stand up - stand up and ask the student to stand

series, scales, system

The words as months, of the year, the days of the week, cardinal numbers etc can be made clear by presenting them in their usual order.

self-defining context

The context can make the situation clear, and this in return illuminates the meaning of the word being taught.

Example : ' late '

The class begins at 7.00 . Tuti comes at 7.10. She is late.

4. PRACTISING

In this step the teacher gives some exercises to the students to practise the words.

5. TESTING

After teaching several words, the teacher gives the students a test to know how far the students have learned the words.

Besides the above procedure , the teacher can sometimes use games or other interesting techniques to make the lesson interesting and as the result the students may have high motivation to learn. In the following there are some interesting techniques that can be used.

* 20 questions

This game / technique is mainly used for revising the words. One student must close his eyes , the teacher can write a word in the blackboard show it to the students and wipe off the word. Then, the learner may open his eyes. He has to find out the word that is written on the blackboard by asking his friends not more than twenty questions. This game can also be used in small groups.

* A real object is covered or wrapped in cloth or paper or is in the teacher's pocket . While the teacher repeats the new word, the learners must try to guess , by touching or looking, at what the object is. When this exercise is used for revision, the teacher does not say the name of the object. (Nation , 1974)

* The teacher draws some lines which overlap each other. A word is written at one end of each line, and the meaning (can be a picture) is put at the other end. The learner can find the meaning of the word by following the line .

* Matching

The learners must match pictures and words. The picture and the word are cut from the same card. The shape of line helps the learners to match

are cut from the same card. The shape of the line may help the learner to match correctly.

For revision the cuts should be straight or all the same form so that the learners may not be helped. (Nation , 1974)

* The teacher gives the students an interesting story . The meanings of the new words are listed under the passage. The students should find the words that go with the meanings.

* Puzzle

The teacher can use various kinds of puzzles to arouse the students' motivation to learn the words.

* Song

A song can help the teacher to teach the meaning of certain words to his or his students.

Furthermore , in relation to the various uses or meanings of words a language teacher should also know what is meant by the terms like homonyms / homophones , synonyms , compound words , idioms , polyseme. For this purpose , the writer will present definitions or explanations about such terms. (They are mainly based on Fromkin's book " Introduction to Language).

Homonyms / Homophones

Homonyms or homophones are words which have the same sounds but different in meaning.

For example : the words ' bear ' [bɛə] and ' bare ' [bɛə]

- She cannot bear children.

(She cannot tolerate children)

- She cannot bear children.

(She is unable to give birth to children)

- The top of the hill was bare.

(There is no tree or scrub at the top of the hill)

Synonyms

Synonyms are words which sound different but have the same or similar meaning.

- Actually there is no perfect synonyms, that is no two words ever have exactly the same meaning; and the degree of semantic similarity between words depends greatly on the number of semantic properties they share.

For example : the words ' happy ' and ' glad '

- I 'll be happy to come.

- I 'll be glad to come .

- In terms of the synonyms, a teacher has to know that there are words which have many semantic features in common but which are not synonyms. (For example the words : ' woman' and ' girl ')

Compound words

Compound words are simple words or free morphemes that are combined together and usually create a new meaning which is different from the meanings of its parts. Therefore, the meaning of many compound words must be learned as if they are individual words.

For example :

- He is a turncoat.

(turncoat means a traitor)

- Everyone who wears a red coat is not a Redcoat.

(Redcoat means an English soldier)

Idioms

Idioms are fixed phrases , consisting of more than one word , which have the meanings which cannot be inferred by knowing the meanings of the individual words.

For example : - to hit the ³sack

- John hit the sack

(John went to sleep)

- If you have idioms the structure or the expression cannot be changed. "John hit the sack" has the same structure with "John hit the bed", but whereas 'the bed was hit by John' is a good sentence, and means the same thing as 'John hit the bed', 'The sack was hit by John' cannot mean 'John went to sleep'.

Polyseme

Polyseme means a lot of meanings → a word can have several / a lot of meanings.

For example : the word 'case' can have several meanings, such as

- There are five cases of influenza
(there are five persons who are suffering from influenza)
- She has a beautiful case in her cupboard .
(She has a beautiful box in her cupboard).
- He said that the president was killed, but that was not the case.
(He said that the president was killed, but that was not the fact / the actual state).
- etc..

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