

**A PRELIMINARY SEMANTIC STUDY  
ON LEXICAL ITEMS MEANING "TO CUT"**

**AND**

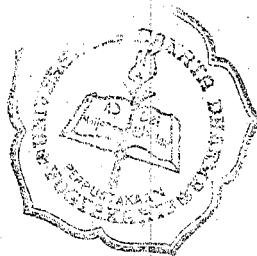
**THE APPLICATION OF THE FINDINGS  
IN TEACHING**

**A THESIS PRESENTED TO  
THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND LETTERS  
TEACHER TRAINING DEPARTMENT  
SANATA DHARMA.**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE SARJANA DEGREE (S<sub>1</sub>)**

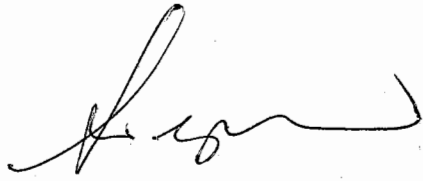
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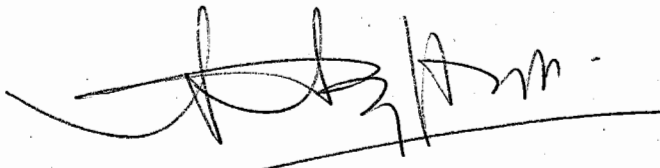
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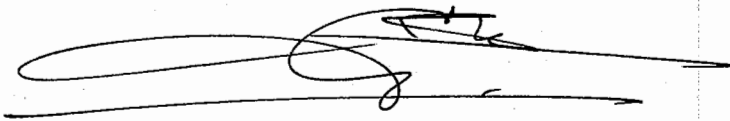
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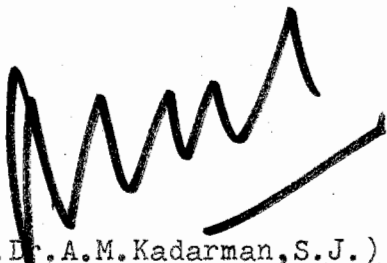
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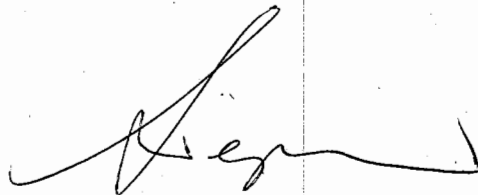
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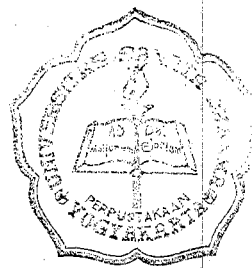


( Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Ph.D. )

Head of the English Department

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My sincere thanks also to Drs.P.G.Purba who besides his busy schedule still found time to read my thesis.And I wish to thank all the lectures of the English Department who taught me and given me help and encouragement during my study.

To all my friends who have helped me finish this paper,I also want to express my gratitude.Their opinions and suggestions are very useful for me and at last this thesis can be finished on time.

Finally,I dedicate this thesis to my parents in law,parents, husband and those who have given me encouragement and facilities for my study.

## INTRODUCTION

The most important function of a language is for communication which is very important in human life. Without communication a society is dead. But people will communicate nothing if the utterances they utter do not share common meaning among the members who own the language. See ! How vital the meaning of a word in a language is. A speaker of English will fail to communicate with an Indonesian who knows nothing about English. It is because each speaker does not know each others language semantic system. Therefore, people who want to communicate with people of another language, should learn the semantic system of the new language.

For an illustration, take for example the word "Whale". In Indonesia and certain other countries, people classify it as a kind of fish, but in England and certain other countries, "Whale" is classified as a kind of large scale animal some of which are hunted for their oil.

From the illustration above, we will be more sure that there is indeed a formal structured system so called the semantic system within every language.

As language teachers, having semantic knowledge of a language especially the language that is being taught, is very important. Because, it can help the teachers succeed in their teaching.

In the past there were only very few researchers did the word semantic study which is actually very important. And because of that, a new approach to study a word is still needed. This paper is also a kind of attempt to study a word, but still on the preliminary. The aim of making this paper is just to know the nature of words meaning to cut. Since this is still on the preliminary the chosen word is not based on any purpose, but it is at random.

In general, the writer follows the structural approach. It means that the writer collects the data first then subject the data to an analysis. To make it clear, the steps made by the writer are as follows:

1. Collect the synonyms of the English word meaning "to cut" from TheSaurus Dictionary and The Dictionary of Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions.
2. Collect the synonyms of the Indonesian word meaning "memo-tong" from Kamus Synonym Bahasa Indonesia by Harimurti Kridalaksana.
3. With the help of definitions given by dictionary, all words collected are analysed.

In analysing the data, the writer uses three kinds of methods, namely, definitional method, direct analitical method and comparative method. Everytime she finds features that make a word different from the other, she lists those features and at last she makes the summary od all distinctive features.

The ideas in this paper are organized in a very simple way. In the first chapter, the writer presents the list of English and Indonesian words meaning to cut with their definitions. Then in the second chapter we will find the analysis and the distinctive features found. What we find in the third chapter is the corrections of the definitions given by dictionary. Chapter four contains the terms and their various meanings. A word is not always something that has one meaning only, but it can have more than one meaning. After that on chapter five we will find the ways how to teach meaning to our students. A concrete example of how to teach meaning of verbs will be presented on chapter six. And after that the last chapter will be the conclusion.

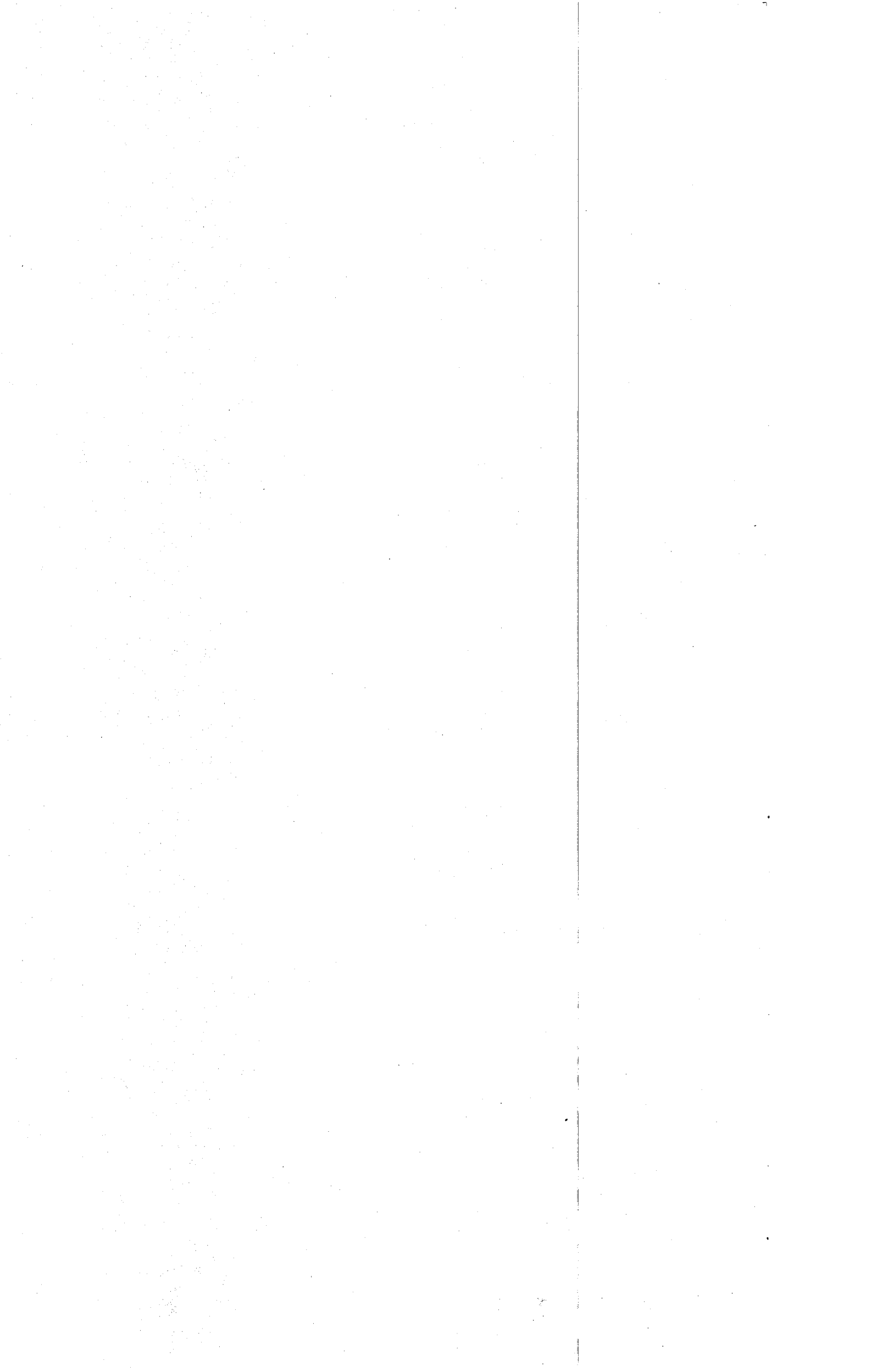
Actually there are some advantages that can be gained from this semantic study. They are :

1. The knowledge of distinctive features of words can help in the coqnitve domain of learning or teaching. For example in giving better explanations to the students.
2. The semantic study makes the learners and teachers aware of the importance of having semantic kowledge in communication and language teaching. The difference between English and

Indonesian semantic system can give learners and teachers some additional information.

3. After knowing that the English and Indonesian semantic system are different, in teaching a word, teachers would not merely translate the word.

Finally, it is the writer's hope that this paper will be useful for English learners and teachers, especially in learning or teaching the word meaning "to cut".





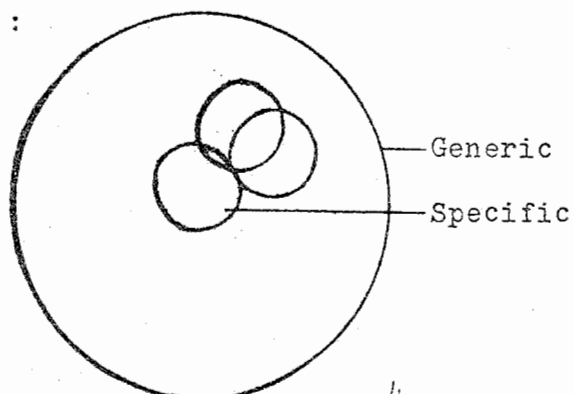
## CHAPTER I

### THE LIST OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN WORDS MEANING TO CUT WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS

In this chapter, the writer will present the specific terms of English and Indonesian word meaning to cut with their definitions taken from dictionaries. The specific terms of the English word meaning to cut are taken from Roget's College TheSaurus Dictionary and The Dictionary of Synonyms, Antonyms and Preposition. The reason of using more than one dictionary is that the writer wants to get more complete data, so that the analysis would be more complete. For example, there are words that are not mentioned in TheSaurus Dictionary, whereas those words are also the synonyms of the word meaning to cut. But before the writer presents the specific terms, it is better if the writer also explains a bit about generic and specific terms. Dixon, in his article called "A Method Of Semantic Description", divides verbs into two categories :

1. Generic
2. Specific

What is meant by generic? The word generic refers to verbs whose semantic content is related to general aspects of an action. Whereas specific term refers to verbs whose semantic content is related to specific aspects of the same action. The mutual relationship between generic and specific is restricted in some points in that the presence of specific verbs can, in most cases, be replaced with the specific verbs. For example, in Indonesian the word memasak is generic and mengukus is specific. The word mengukus can be replaced by memasak, but the word memasak can not be replaced with the word mengukus. The relationship between generic and specific can be diagrammed as follows :



The big circle represents a generic verb, and small circles within it represent some specific verbs. The small circles overlap one another. The more they overlap, the more they refer to the same aspects in the content structure. By this diagram we can draw a conclusion that the main difference between generic and specific lies in that the former has a broader sense of meaning than the latter. And now, below are the specific terms or the synonyms of the English word meaning to cut :

The generic term : to cut

The specific terms/synonyms :

1. To abbreviate
2. To abridge
3. To amputate
4. To behead
5. To anatomize
6. To bob
7. To bisect
8. To butcher
9. To carve
10. To chip
11. To chop
12. To cheapen
13. To chisel
14. To circumcise
15. To cleave
16. To clip

17. To crop
18. To curtail
19. To dissect
20. To dock
21. To gash
22. To hack
23. To hew
24. To interrupt
25. To incise
26. To intersect
27. To lop
28. To mince
29. To mow
30. To pare
31. To prune
32. To reap
33. To rend
34. To retrench
35. To saw
36. To scythe
37. To sever
38. To shave
39. To skive
40. To slice
41. To slit
42. To slash
43. To scissors
44. To snip
45. To shear
46. To shred
47. To split
48. To trim
49. To truncate
50. To whittle
51. To fell
52. To segment
53. To sunder

Before the writer gives the definition of each word, it is better to know that the definitions written below are taken from The Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English, The New Grolier Webster International Dictionary Of The English Language and Webster 's New Collegiate Dictionary. The reason of doing this is simply enough. The writer wants to get the most suitable definition of each word. Moreover, there are slight differences between those dictionaries, and by knowing those differences, the writer hopes that she will get at least more complete information about the words being analysed.

Below are the definitions of the English words meaning to cut :

(Each word will be given with its examples that will be very useful for the analysis later)

1. To abbreviate

to make words, stories, books shorter by cutting out unimportant details.

e.g.:

-John is going to abbreviate a book.

-Because of the limited time, my father abbreviated his story.

2. To abridge

to make books, dictionaries, interviews shorter by using fewer words.

e.g.:

-Who can abridge this dictionary for me?

-This book is an abridged edition of David Copperfield.

3. To amputate

to cut off an arm, leg.

e.g.:

-The doctor amputates the patient's arm.

-His leg needs to be amputated soon.

4. To behead

to cut the head as punishment.

e.g.:

-This year he is going to be beheaded.

5.To anatomize

to cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure of.

e.g.:

- He has to anatomize the structure of frog body.
- Everybody who wants to be an anatomist,he has to know how to anatomize the animal bodies .

6.To bob

to cut a woman's or girl's hair so that it hangs loosely and short of the shoulders.

e.g.:

- My little sister wants to bob her hair.
- Her mother wants her hair bobbed.

7.To bisect

to cut into two equal parts.

e.g.:

- They are going to bisect the line as quickly as possible.

8.To butcher

to cut up animals for food.

e.g.:

- The butcher is going to butcher an animal with a knife.
- Buy meat in a butcher's house.

9.To carve

to cut as some solid materials in order to produce the representation of an object or decorative design.

e.g.:

- He carved a statue out of wood.
- The carver carves an inscription on a slab of stone by using a carving knife.

10.To cheapen

to lower the price of.

e.g.:

- You mustn't cheapen yourself, behave so that you lower your reputation.

-Can you cheapen a little bit the price of this purse?

11. To curtail

to cut off the end of a part of.

e.g.:

-A person has curtailed one's speech.

-He has to curtail the allowance one has been making to.

12. To interrupt

to make a break in action or speech by an interjected remark.

e.g.:

-Don't interrupt the speaker, ask your questions afterward.

-She always interrupts a person's speech.

13. To chip

to cut away a piece off or from with a chisel or axe.

e.g.:

-Somebody chips a piece from the edge of a cup.

-All the plates have chipped edges.

14. To chop

to cut by blows of an axe or other edged instruments.

e.g.:

-He is chopping wood into sticks.

-Meat is often chopped up before being cooked.

15. To chisel

to cut with a chisel

e.g.:

-He chiselled feature of a person's appearance clear cut.

-A chiseller is going to chisel a man's appearance well modelled.

16. To circumcise

to cut off the foreskin of males as a religious rite.

e.g.:

-Because of the religious rite among Jews and Muslims, a boy should be circumcised.

17. To cleave

to cut by a cutting blow especially a long natural

line of division.

e.g.:

-Peter cleaves a block of wood.

-He cleaves a man's head open with a sword.

18.To clip

to cut off wool from a sheep with scissors or shears.

e.g.:

-He clips a sheep to get wool.

-My father clipped a bird's wings.

19.To crop

to cut off or remove the head or top of a plant.

e.g.:

-The sheep had cropped the grass short.

-One crops a horse's ears.

20.To dissect

to cut apart, especially an animal body or plant.

e.g.:

-Who wants to dissect this fish?

-An anatomist is going to dissect a frog.

21.To dock

to cut short or cut off as the end of the body part.

e.g.:

-He docks his dog's tail.

-A dog is going to be docked.

22.To hack

-to make irregular cuts with heavy blows.

e.g.:

-After the savage had killed his enemy, he hacked the body to pieces.

-He hacked at the branch until it fell to the ground.

23.To gash

to make a deep and long cut or incision, especially in flesh.

e.g.:

-He wants to gash his enemy.

24.To hew

to strike forcibly with a cutting tool.

e.g.:

-He hew down a branch.

-He hew his enemy to pieces.

25.To incise

to cut on a surface as figures and inscription.

e.g.:

-He incised the wood to make figures.

-They incise metal to make an inscription.

26.To intersect

to cut into parts by crossing or passing through.

e.g.:

-He intersect the line into parts.

-The line AB intersects the line CD.

27.To lop

to trim a tree by cutting off branches.

e.g.:

-His father lops the tree behind his house.

-The tree is being lopped.

28.To mince

to cut or chop into very small pieces as to mince onions.

e.g.:

-Mother minced onions in the kitchen last night.

-The meat is going to be minced.

29.To mow

to cut down grass with a scythe or moving machine.

e.g.:

-Mow the lawn with a lawnmower.

-The man mows the field with a scythe.

30.To pare

to cut or trim the covering of, as apples.



e.g.:

-Mother pares an apple.

-She pares her finger nails.

31. To prune

to cut off the superfluous branches or twigs.

e.g.:

-The man prunes the rose branches.

-If you want, prune away unwanted growth.

32. To reap

to cut grain crop with a sickle or machine.

e.g.:

-They reap a field of barley.

-They reap a field of corn.

33. To rend

to separate into parts with force or sudden violence.

e.g.:

-They rended the paper just now.

-The magazine should not be rended.

34. To retrench

to cut down expence.

e.g.:

-We must retrench this year in order to have a good holiday next year.

-Every body retreched for the sake of love.

35. To saw

to cut with a saw.

e.g.:

-They saw a log into planks.

-He saws a log in two.

36. To scythe

to cut with a scythe.

e.g.:

-He scythes long grass in the yard.

-The grain has to be scythed as soon as possible.

37. To sever

to separate into parts by cutting.

e.g.:

-She severed the rope into two.

-Let's sever the head of a sheep from its body.

38. To shave

to remove hair from the chin, upper lips, legs by cutting close to the skin with a razor.

e.g.:

-The man shaved his beard.

-He does not everyday.

39. To skive

to cut as rubber or leather into layers or slices.

e.g.:

-He skived the leather into pieces.

-They skive rubber into layers.

40. To slice

to cut into slices.

e.g.:

-The butcher sliced off a thick steak.

-She slices the bread every morning.

41. To slit

to cut into long pieces or strips.

e.g.:

-He slits an envelope open.

-She slits cloth into strips.

42. To slash

to cut or wound with a sweeping stroke or an edged tool.

e.g.:

-Don't slash your horse in that cruel way.

-His face has been slashed with a razor blade.

43. To scissors.

to cut with scissors.

e.g.:

-She scissors the cloth.

-He scissors a paper.

44. To snip

to cut with a small, quick stroke or a succession of such strokes as with scissors.

e.g.:

-He snipped cloth.

-She snips off the end of paper.

45. To shear

to cut with shears.

e.g.:

-They will be shearing the sheep next week.

-He shears his brother's hair.

46. To shred

to cut into small pieces especially narrow strips as paper.

e.g.:

-He shreds the paper.

-Cabbage shreds easily.

47. To split

to separate or part from end to end forcibly or by cutting.

e.g.:

-Some kinds of wood split easily.

-Only a skilled worker can split slate into layers.

48. To trim

to reduce to a neat or orderly state by paring.

e.g.:

-He trims his beard.

-He trims oneself up so that appear neat and tidy.

49. To truncate

to cut short at the tip of.

e.g.:

-Truncate a pyramid.

-Please truncate the cone !

50. To whittle

to cut thin slices or strips off.

e.g.:

-The boy whittled a small branch for a whip handle.

-He was whittling at a piece of wood.

-They are trying to whittle down our salaries.

51. To fell

to cut down a tree.

e.g.:

-The old man fell down a tree.

-He felled his enemy with a single blow.

52. To segment

to divide into segments.

e.g.:

-A circle can be segmented into several segments.

53. To sunder

to keep apart.

e.g.:

-Parents and children were sundered by the war.

54. To snuff

to cut or pinch off the burnt black end of the wick of.

e.g.:

-You mustn't snuff the candle yet.

-He snuffs the candle to brighten the light.

After knowing the English words meaning to cut, in this chapter the writer wants also to present the Indonesian word that is equivalent to the English word meaning to cut and its synonyms. In Indonesia, the word meaning to cut is memotong. The synonyms of that word are mostly taken from Kamus Sinonim Bahasa Indonesia by Harimurti Kridalaksana. The others are from Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia. This is because some words that are also considered as the synonyms of the word memotong are not mentioned in Kamus Sinonim. Now here are the synonyms of the word meaning memotong :

The generic term : memotong

The specific terms / synonyms :

1. Membedah
2. Membagi
3. Membelah
4. Mencincang
5. Menceraiakan
6. Mencukur
7. Memarang
8. Memangkas
9. Memancung
10. Memendekkan
11. Memenggal
12. Memepat
13. Memetik
14. Menyabit
15. Mengarit
16. Menjagal
17. Menetak
18. Menebang
19. Menyembelih
20. Menyelang
21. Mengerat
22. Mengetam
23. Menyekatkan

24. Menggunting

25. Menggolok

26. Menggergaji

27. Mengiris

28. Memintasi

29. Menyingkat

30. Mengkhitan

31. Mengorting

32. Menyobek

33. Mengoperasi

34. Meringkas

35. Merajang

36. Menuai

37. Mengudungkan

38. Mengurangi

39. Menyela

Before presenting the definitions of the Indonesian words meaning memotong, the writer wants to mention that those definitions are not all taken from Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia. Some definitions are from Drs. Slamet Soewandi, because they are not clearly stated in the dictionary. Below are the definitions of the definitions of the Indonesian words meaning memotong :

1. Membelah

to cut into two equal parts.

2. Membedah

to cut a part of the body where the disease spreads.

3. Membagi

to cut into several parts.

4. Mencincang

to cut into small bits.

5. Menceraikan

to cut the relationship between a husband and a wife.

6. Mencukur

to cut hair with a knife.

7. Memarang  
to cut with a chopping knife.
8. Memangkas  
to cut hair, the top of.
9. Memancung  
to cut head from the body.
10. Memendekkan  
to cut shorter.
11. Memenggal  
to cut a sentence, story, head from the body.
12. Memepat  
to cut on average.
13. Memetik  
to pick up flowers, fruit by cutting their stalks.
14. Menyabit  
to cut with a sickle.
15. Mengarit  
to cut grass.
16. Menjagal  
to cut a buffalo.
17. Menetak  
to cut sharply with an edged instrument.
18. Menebang  
to cut a tree.
19. Menyembelih  
to cut animals.
20. Menyelang  
to cut a person's speech.
21. Mengerat  
to cut wood, meat, part of the body.
22. Mengetam  
to cut rice with a small knife.
23. Menyekat  
to divide rooms in order to have a boarder.

24. Menggunting

to cut with scissors.

25. Menggolok

to cut with a short sword.

26. Menggergaji

to cut with a saw.

27. Mengiris

to cut into slices.

28. Memintasi

to cut a way.

29. Menyingkat

to make shorter .

30. Mengkhitan

to cut the foreskin.

31. Menyobek

to cut paper, cloth.

32. Mengorting

to cut the price by lowering it.

33. Mengoperasi

to cut a part of the body where the disease spreads.

34. Merajang

to cut up fine.

35. Menuai

to cut rice with a small knife.

36. Meringkas

to make concise by cutting unimportant details.

37. Mengudungkan

to cut a part of the body.

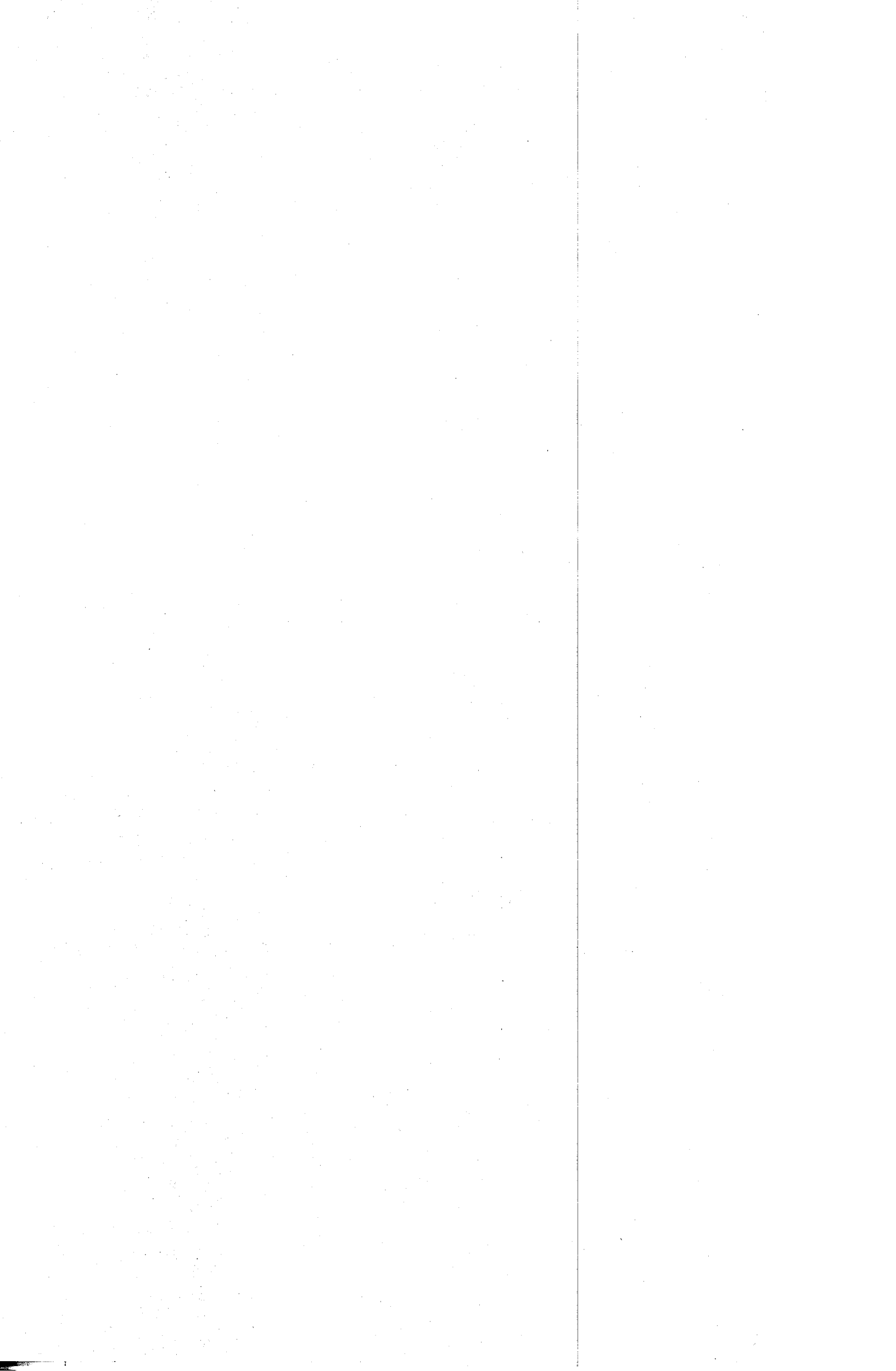
38. Mengurangi

to cut a part of.

39. Menyela

to cut a person's speech.





CHAPTER II  
THE ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the analysis of each English and Indonesian words listed to get the semantic features of each word and then to get the distinctive features. Actually there are three kinds of methods can be applied in this analysis, namely, definitinal method, direct analitical method and comparative method. But the analysis of the English words will be based on definitinal method. What is meant by definitinal method? It is a method in which the first thing that we have to do is to look the definition of a word at the dictionary. Then we look for the significant clues from the definition. After that by using the clues, we decide the semantic features of the word. In other words, we got the semantic features of a word from the definition given by dictionary only. For example :

Suppose we are going to get the semantic features of the word to circumcise. According to Hornby's dictionary, this word means :

to cut off the foreskin of males as a religious rite. Then based on the definition, we get some clues like the foreskin of males and religious rite. Now from the clues we have the semantic features:

-object

-purpose

The reason to use this method is that the dictionary has given all definitions and most words are unfamiliar for the writer so that it is difficult to give additional information about the words.

For the analysis of the Indonesian words, the writer uses either definitinal method or direct analitical method. This is because not all definitions of Indonesian words being analysed found in the dictionary. Therefore, besides through definitinal method, the words are also analysed through direct analitical method in which we determine the semantic features of a certain verb by analysing the real action directly or from the information given by persons who know the actions well. To apply both methods in analysing Indonesian words is easier rather than in analysing English words. This is because most indone-

sian words being analyzed are commonly used in the writer's language. In analysing the Indonesian words, the writer often gives additional information to the definitions given by dictionary, this is because the dictionary often does not give complete information. And also in analysing the English words, the examples of each definition as mentioned on chapter II will be also taken into consideration.

#### The Individual Semantic Analysis of English Verbs Meaning To Cut.

In this analysis, the writer will not analyse all synonyms of the word meaning to cut. Only several significant words will be taken into consideration. What is meant by significant words are those which are interesting to be observed. For example the words that look like similar, but after we analyse them, they are very different. And below are the words :

##### 1. To hew

is to cut down trees forcibly with a cutting tool. (axe or sword)

From the above definition, we get some clues, like trees, forcibly and a cutting tool. By using those clues, we can determine some semantic features of to hew, as follows :

##### 1. Object

The word tree indicates the object of the action.

##### 2. Manner of doing

Forcibly indicates how the action is done.

##### 3. Instrument

The word a cutting tool tells us that the action is done by using a cutting tool as the instrument.

If we compare this word with to hack we will see that the object, profession of the doer, manner of doing and instrument used are different. For the word to hack, the object can be bodies or branches the manner is irregularly and the instrument is heavy blows. If there is a special term for the person who does the action of to hew, so called a hewer, for to hack, there is no special term for it. To hack has a special purpose, that is to make the trees fall to the ground.

From the difference above, we have distinctive features that differ the word to hew from to hack. And they are :

1. Profession
2. Object
3. Instrument
4. Purpose
5. Manner of doing

### 2. To chisel

is to cut or shape wood, stone or metal with a chisel.

From the definition, we can have some semantic features, such as :

- purpose
- object
- instrument

Compared with the action meaning to incise, the objects of both actions are the same, they are wood, metal and stone. But if we look at them more carefully, the instrument for to chisel is specific, so called a chisel. But there is no special term for the instrument of to incise. The part of the object of to incise is on the surface of. The purpose of both actions is the same, shaping the object. But the result of to incise is more distinct, figures and inscription. To chisel can function figuratively, meaning to cheat. After we compare those words, now we can get features that differ those words, namely :

1. Object
2. Part of the object
3. Purpose
4. Result
5. Instrument
6. Function of the word

### 3. To reap

is to cut grain crop with a sickle or machine.

The clues that are given by the definition of to reap are :

grain crop, a sickle or machine. Then from the clues, we can determine the semantic features of to reap. The semantic features are :

-object

-instrument

Some people who do not understand the difference in meaning between the word to reap and to scythe will be confused. This is because both actions cut the grain from a field and usually done by many people at the same time during the harvesting time. Both actions take time to do. But if we analyse them more deeply, there is a slight difference in using the instrument. The instrument for to reap is a sickle or machine whereas for to scythe is a scythe. Moreover we will not find specific term for the persons who do the action of to scythe, but there is a specific term for the persons who do the action of to reap, called reapers. If we look more carefully, to scythe can also have the object long grass, but the object of to reap is just grain. The person who does the action of to scythe, usually squats.

Now if we compare the word to scythe with to mow which has the meaning : to cut down grass with a scythe or moving machine, we will find also differences in the number of doer, location, subject, profession and time. The action of to mow can be done by a person only at any time at either a field or yard. The person who does the action of to mow is called a mower.

From the differences above, we can find some distinctive features that make each word differs from the other. Those distinctive features are :

1. Location
2. Subject
3. Profession
4. Object
5. Time
6. Instrument

7.Number of the doer

8.Position of the body of the doer

5.To slash

is to cut or wound persons or animals with a sweeping stroke or an edged instrument.

From the clues of the definition above,we can find some semantic features :

-object

-instrument

-purpose

Different with to amputate,to slash has a different purpose.The purpose of to amputate is to stop the disease spread, whereas the purpose of to slash is to wound.The quality of the action of to slash is bad and also the emotional accompaniment is rough.The object of to amputate is just person whereas the object of to slash can be an animal or person.  
To amputate usually done by a doctor in a hospital.

Having seen the difference between to slash and to amputate,here are the distinctive features :

1.Profession

2.Location

3.Emotional accompaniment

4.Quality of the action

5.Object

6.Purpose

6.To butcher

is to cut up animals for food.

From the definition we get the following semantic features:

1.Object

2.Purpose

Compared with to slice,this kind of action uses fewer energy. This kind of word is the style of speech of people in a butcher house where the action is done.The person who does the action is a man called a butcher.Whereas to slice is commonly

used by people. The object of to butcher is in a lying position when the action takes place. Now if we compare the word to butcher with to slaughter, even both can be used to mean to cut up animals, but to butcher is higher in frequency. From the analysis above, now we can get some distinctive features, like :

1. Profession
2. Frequency
3. Object
4. Purpose
5. Energy used
6. Location
7. Style of speech

7. To saw

is to cut wood with a saw to make boards, planks etc.

Out of the definition given above, we can take some key words, they are wood, a saw, boards. Then based on these significant clues, we have the following features :

- object
- instrument
- purpose
- result

Compared with the word to scissors, to saw uses more energy.

To saw can be done by one person or more who are called sawyer, but to scissors can only be done by one person. The object of to saw is very different from the object of to scissors, also the purpose and result are different. Then from the differences, we can get some distinctive features, namely :

1. Profession
2. Object
3. Instrument
4. Purpose
5. Result



7. Energy

8. Number of the doer.

8. To shave

is to cut off hair especially the beard close to the skin with a razor.

From the definition above, we can get some semantic features :

-object

-location

-manner

-instrument

There is a special term for cutting off wool from a sheep.

This term is to clip. Compared with to shave, to clip uses different instruments such as scissors or shears. The purpose of both actions is also different. The results are also different. Those differences make us possible to draw out some distinctive features, like :

1. Object

2. Instrument

3. Location

4. Purpose

5. Result

6. Manner

9. To abbreviate

is to make words, stories and books shorter by cutting out unimportant details.

Some clues that we can get from the definition above are words, shorter, cut, unimportant details. From the clues we can determine the semantic features of the word as :

-object

-part of the object

-purpose

-result

-manner

The word to abbreviate often makes people confused, because its



meaning is similar to the word to abridge. Those words have three same components like object, purpose and result, but in the word to abbreviate there are some other components like part of the object and manner, whereas in the word to abridge there is only one more component called manner. From the differences, we can now get the distinctive features :

1. Object

2. Part of the object

3. Purpose

4. Result

5. Manner

10. To anatomize

to cut up animal body or plant for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure of animal bodies by separating its structures into parts.

The definition gives us some clues so that we can find some semantic features of the word meaning to anatomize :

-object

-part of the object

-purpose

-manner

Usually the person who does the action is called an anatomist.

Now if we look at the word more deeply, we will remember the word that is almost similar, to dissect. The two words have almost the same components, namely, object and purpose. But if we look carefully at the object of the study, we will see a slight difference. The object of to anatomize is all of the body being examined, but the object of to dissect is just a part of the body that has been dissected. And also different from to anatomize that has a special term for the person who does the action, there is no special term for the person who does the action of to dissect. From the difference above, we can get some distinctive features like :

1. Object

3. Purpose

5. Profession

2. Part of the object

4. Manner

## The Individual Semantic Analysis of Indonesian Verbs Meaning To Cut.

In this analysis, the writer wants to analyze the synonyms of the Indonesian word meaning memotong. But for that purpose, the writer will not analyze those all synonyms, only several that are considered significant to be analyzed. For example the words that are rather different from others, it means that those which have distinct semantic features and will not create misunderstanding, will not be the focus of this analysis. The focus will be on the words that look like very similar, but actually they are different, like the word memangkas and mencukur. And below are the words being analyzed :

### 1. Membedah

is to cut a part of the body, usually stomach, where the disease infects, for curing the illness.

From the definition, we can determine the semantic features of membedah. They are :

- object
- part of the object
- purpose
- result

This word is almost the same with the word meaning mengoperasi. From the point of view of the object, we can say that both actions have the same object, a part of the body. The purposes are also the same, that is to cut a part of the body where the disease infects. The result is the same, healthy. But if we look at them more deeply, we will see that there is indeed a slight difference between them. When we look at the part of the object of the actions, we will see the difference. Part of the object of membedah is usually stomach, but part of the object of mengoperasi can be any part of the body. Out of the definition given by dictionary it is also important to notice that both actions have the same location, in hospital, and done by the person who has the profession as a doctor.

### 2. Memancung

is to cut head from the body, throat, banana trunk using a sword.

The definition gives us some key words that enable us to determine the semantic features of memancung as follows :

-object

-instrument

people usually get confused in using the word memancung and memenggal. Both can be used for the same purpose. For example: we can say that Amir memancung the man's head. And at the same time we can also say that Amir memenggal the man's head. Both sentences are correct, and look like similar. But if we look at them carefully, actually they are different in a special context. It is true that the object look like the same, but for the word memancung, we can not say 'Amir memancung a sentence' whereas we can say 'Amir memenggal a sentence'. So it is clear that the object of memancung is rather specific, usually used only for head and throat. The instrument for memenggal is not always a sword, whereas memancung always uses a sword for doing its action. This is because the object of the action of memenggal can be a sentence, a story, a word etc. Out of the definition given by dictionary, the frequency of using the word memancung is lower than memenggal. This is because in Indonesia, the punishment like dipancung is no longer exist. Besides that memenggal can be used for other contexts, its purpose is not always for giving punishment.

### 3. Memangkas

is to cut hair in a barber house by a barber.

Having seen the definition, we can determine that the semantic features of memangkas are :

-object

-location

-profession

This word is almost similar to the word mencukur. See these sentences :

Ali memangkas his father's hair

Ali mencukur his father's hair.

Those sentences are correct. The action of memangkas and mencukur can have the same object. But we can not say memangkas our beard. So here we see that the object of memangkas is more specific, like hair and top of plants. Mencukur can also be used figuratively, like in this sentence : PSSI mencukur Persebaya. Because the dictionary does not give enough information, let us analyse those words more deeply. If we see the person who does the action, mencukur can be done by the person himself or by the help of another person called a barber, but memangkas is always done by a barber to a person. Both actions can take place at a barber house and the number of the doer is one only. From the differences above, we can now have some distinctive features :

1. Profession
2. Object
3. Word function
4. Location

#### 4. Mengarit

is to cut grass with a grass knife or a sickle.

The semantic features of this word are :

- object
- instrument

Compared with the word meaning menyabit, both have the same component. They are object and instrument. The object of menyabit and mengarit are almost the same, both can have the object grass. But for menyabit, it can also have the object rice. The instrument used for menyabit is a sickle, but for mengarit can be a sickle or a grass knife. If we analyse those words more deeply, the location of those actions are at courtyard, but for menyabit, its location can be in a field. The number of the doer can be one or more for both actions. Both words are also high in frequency.

The distinctive features got from the analysis are :

1. Location
2. Instrument
3. Object

Now if we compare those words with menuai, we will get some more distinctive features :

4. Subject
5. Profession
6. Number of doer
7. Duration
8. Time

Menuai usually done by women (in great number) during the harvesting time. The doers are called reapers. Compared with mengarit the duration of menuai is usually longer.

#### 5. Menyelang

This word means to cut a person's speech.

Then if we look at the meaning of menyela, we will find that those words have the same meanings. Now let us analyze those two words more deeply. According to Drs. Slamet Soewandi who knows much about Bahasa Indonesia, those words are actually different. If we see them from the point of view of the result, those words are the same. Both actions result on the stopping of the speech. The instruments used are also the same, like an interjected remark or a question. Even the objects are the same, if we look at them carefully, the purpose of menyelang is very different from the purpose of menyela. The purpose of menyelang is to stop a person's speech entirely so that the person will not speak anymore. But the purpose of menyela is just to stop a person's speech for a moment. From the point of view of the number of doer, both actions can be done by one or more than one person. Different from menyela, the quality of menyelang is bad, and the emotional accompaniment is impolite or rough. Both words are used abstractly, because actually we do not cut a speech as a real thing like to cut hair. So different with menuai or

merajang, the object of this action is abstract. Having seen the differences above, now we can have some distinctive features, namely :

1. Kinds of object
2. Emotional accompaniment
3. Quality of action
4. Purpose

#### 6. Memarang

is to cut sharply by using a chopping knife.

From the definition above, we can determine that the semantic features of the word are :

- manner
- instrument

At bird's eyes view, memarang is the same with menggolok, although the instrument used is different. Memarang uses a chopping knife and menggolok uses a short sword. Actually, if we analyze them carefully we will see that there are more than one feature that differentiate those words. In the style of speech, menggolok is commonly used in "dunia persilatan" whereas memarang is not. The manner of doing of memarang is sharply so that the object cut to pieces, but for menggolok the object is not always cut to pieces, menggolok can just pierce a person's body. Both actions usually done by men. Also the object of menggolok is usually a person's body, but the object of memarang can be anything else like a tree, wood etc. The quality of both memarang and menggolok are bad. And the emotional accompaniment of the actions is angry, rough. Usually when the quality of the action is bad, the emotional accompaniment is also not good. Now let us see the word memancung, its quality itself is bad, but there is no bad emotional accompaniment at all. On the other hand memancung is done to give other people good warning. From the analysis above, we get some distinctive features that differ the word meaning memarang from menggolok and memancung. And those distinctive features are:

- 1.Manner
- 2.Instrument
- 3.Object
- 4.Purpose
- 5.Result
- 6.Quality of the action
- 7.Emotional accompaniment
- 8.Style of speech

#### 7.Mengiris

is to cut bread,meat into slices.

From the definition we find that there are three semantic features in the word mengiris,namely :

- object
- purpose
- result

This kind of action is usually done by people in cooking or something else. There is a word that is similar to this, called merajang. Merajang is also done by people in cooking or something else. Until now, it seems that those actions are the same. But let us look at the object of the action. The object of merajang is usually those that are from plants, like tobacco, vegetables, onions etc. The result of merajang is usually smaller than the result of mengiris. Compared with memarang, mengiris and merajang use fewer energy. The distinctive features that we can get from the analysis above are :

1. Energy used

2.Object

3.Purpose

4.Result

#### 8.Mencincang

is to cut meat into small bits.

The distinctive features of this word are :

-object

-purpose

-result

Actually mencincang and mengiris, for a certain context, are the same. Both are done on a chopping board, by women. But for mencincang, if we look at it carefully, its object is specific, meat, whereas for mengiris, the object can be meat or bread. Speaking about the result, the result of mencincang is small bits but the result of mengiris is slices. Mencincang can be used figuratively meaning to kill a person cruelly. For mencincang, mengiris and merajang, the position of the object should be near to the doer. Different from mematang and menggolok, their objects should not be very near. Some distinctive features, we get from the analysis are :

1.Object

2.Result

3.Word function

4.Position of the object

#### 9.Menjagal

is to cut throat, usually a cow in a butcher house.

Some semantic features we get from the definition are :

-object

-location

Compared with menyembelih, menjagal is more specific. The object of menyembelih can be any cattle but the object of menjagal is usually a buffalo, the action is done by a man who has the profession as a butcher. When the action of menjagal takes place, the position of the object must be in lying position.



To do the actions of both menjagal and menyembelih need time.

The purpose is also the same, that is for food. From the ana-

lysis we can get some distinctive features :

1. Object
2. Location
3. Profession
4. Position of the object
5. Duration
6. Purpose

#### 10. Menggergaji

is to cut with a saw.

The semantic features of the word are :

-instrument

The definition above does not give enough information to us.

The person who does the action is called a sawyer. This action

can be done by one person or more, it depends on the saw used

(big or small). The object is usually wood that is going to be

made boards. Compared with menggunting, this action is very

different. It needs more energy. For menggunting, the object can

be cloth, paper etc. The instrument is scissors. From the differen-

ces between menggergaji and menggunting, we get some distinctive

features :

1. Profession
2. Object
3. Instrument
4. Energy used

Based on the analysis, now we can get numbers of distinctive features. And those distinctive features are :

1. Profession

- doctor
- sawyer
- sunnites
- butcher
- hewer
- reaper
- carver

2. Object

- persons
- things

3. Part of the object

- outer part
- middle part
- edged part
- top part
- tip part

4. Kinds of object

- concrete
- abstract

5. Position of the object (before the action is done)

- lying position
- standing position
- near or far from the doer

6. Instrument

- knife
- scissors
- sword
- scythe
- sikle

7. Manner of doing

- roughly
- forcibly or violently

8. Purpose

- to be healthy
- to stop the disease spread
- for a religious rite

9. Result

- healthy
- neat
- cleaned

10. Location

- in a field
- in a butcher house
- in a barber house
- on a chopping wood

11. Time

- harvesting time
- during the day

12. Duration

- short
- long

13. Number of doer

- one person
- more than one person

14. Emotional accompaniment

- angry
- rough
- impolite

15. Quality of the action

- good
- bad

16. Energy used

- few
- much

17. Frequency

- high

-low

18. Position of the doer's body

-squatting

-standing

19. Style of speech

-people in the hospital

-people in a butcher house

-people in 'dunia persilatan'

20. Word function

-figuratively

-not figuratively

The distinctive features above are based on the words analysed only. Therefore, if we go with the analysis of the other words, we can get some other distinctive features.



CHAPTER III  
CORRECTIONS OF THE DEFINITIONS GIVEN  
BY DICTIONARY

So far we know that dictionaries often do not give clear definitions for words. By using the distinctive features got from the analysis, in this chapter the writer tries to improve the definitions of the words, either English or Indonesian, meaning to cut. Some which are able to be drawn are presented with their pictures. It is also important to note here that there are definitions of words that can not be improved. The reasons are that some words have had good definitions already and some are still unfamiliar to the writer. Below are the correction of the English and Indonesian words meaning to cut.

The Correction Of English Words Meaning To Cut :

1. To abbreviate

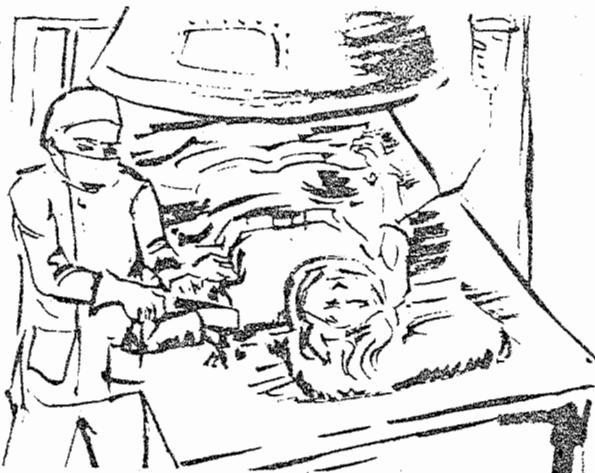
to make a story, book and especially word shorter by cutting out unimportant details.

2. To abridge

to make a book, dictionary, interview shorter by using fewer words without sacrifice of sense.

3. To amputate

to cut off an arm, leg for the purpose of stopping the disease spread, and usually done by a doctor in a hospital.



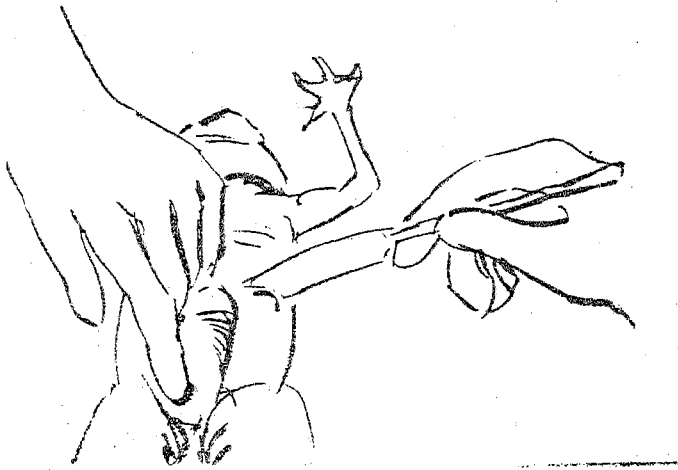
4. To behead

to cut off the head of a person by using guillotine, as punishment.



5. To anatomize

to cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure of animal bodies by separating its structure into parts, and usually done by an anatomist.



6. To bob

to cut short the hair of women or children so that it loosely and short of the shoulders, by using scissors.

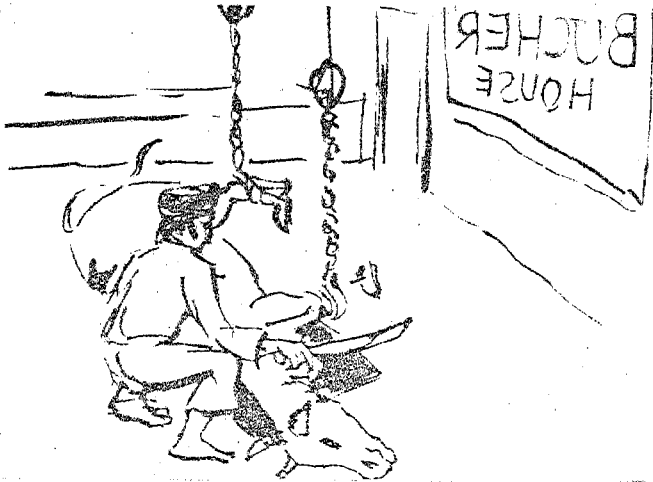


7.To bissect

to cut into two equal parts as a line road.

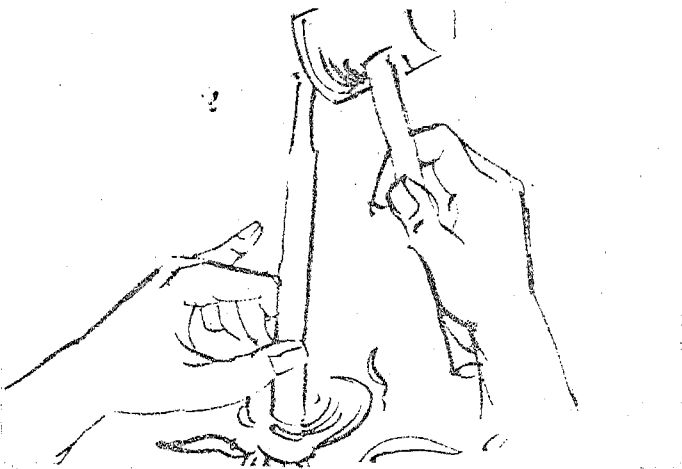
8.To butcher

to cut up animals with a knife for food,done by a butcher in a butcher house.



9.To carve

to cut as some solid materials in order to produce the representation of an object or decorative design and usually done by a carver by using a carving knife.



10.To cheapen

to lower the price or value of something or somebody.

11.To curtail

to cut off a part of a speech,one's holidays,allowance etc.

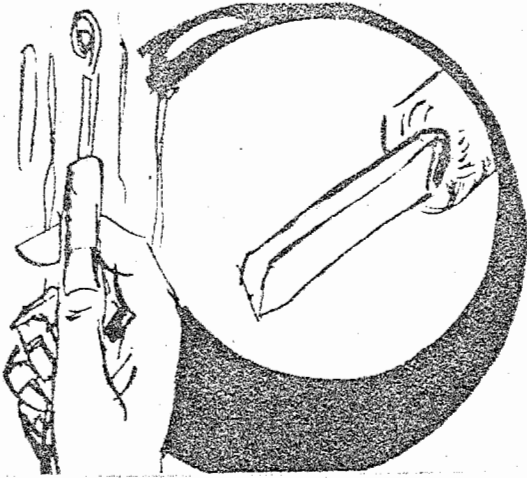
12.To interrupt

to cut or make a break in action or speech by an interjected remark.



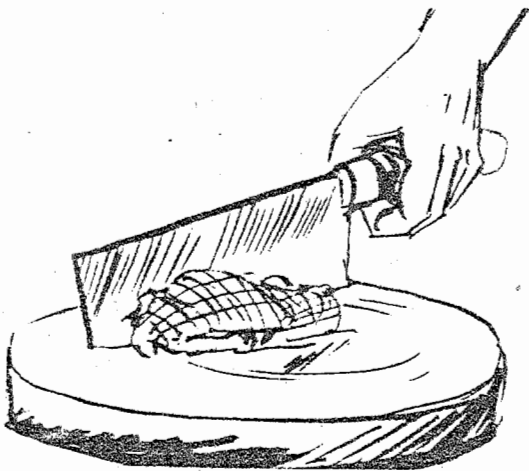
13. To chip

to cut away a piece off wood, stone, glass etc. with a chisel or axe in order to shape.



14. To chop

to cut wood or meat with a quick, heavy blows of an axe or other edged instruments or with a succession of blows into sticks or small bits.



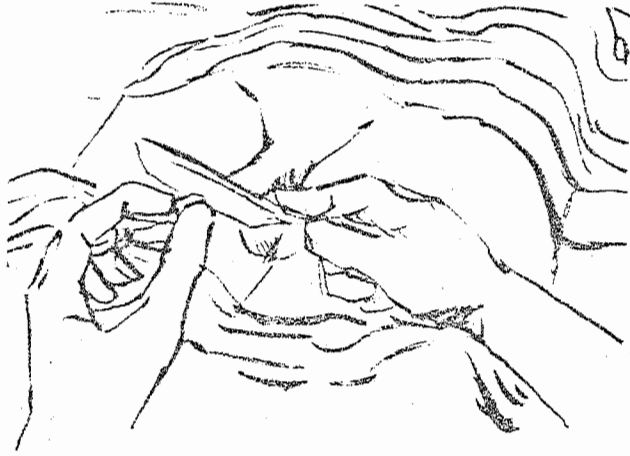
15. To chisel

to cut or shape wood, stone or metal by using a chisel.



16.To circumcise

to cut off the loose skin covering the end of the male sex organ and the clitoris of a female for a religious rite and also for being healthy, usually done by Sunnites by using an edged tool.



17.To cleave

to cut into two with a blow from a heavy axe especially along natural line of division.

18.To clip

to cut off or out a hedge, a bird's wings, a dog's hair, wool from a sheep with scissors or shears to make short and neat



19.To dissect

to cut up parts of animal body, plant in order to study its structure.

20. To crop

to cut off or remove the head or top of grass, plants done by animal like a sheep or to cut short a person's hair a horse tail or ears.

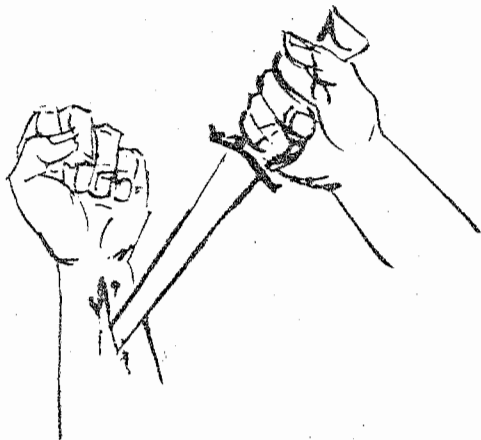
21. To dock

to cut short or cut off the end of an animal body just for fun.



22. To gash

to make a deep and long cut or incision, especially in flesh to wound.



23. To incise

to cut on a surface of wood, metal or stone to make figures and inscription.

24. To mince

to cut or chop onions or meat into very small pieces by using a knife or mincer.

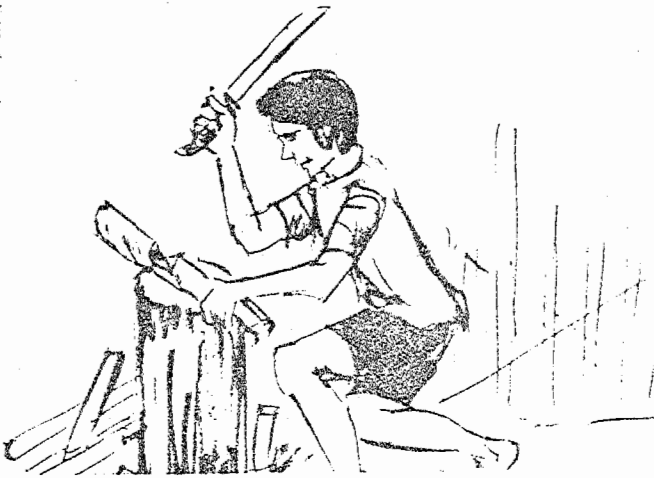
25. To hack

to cut a person's body or branches irregularly with unskillful blows to pieces so that it falls to the ground.



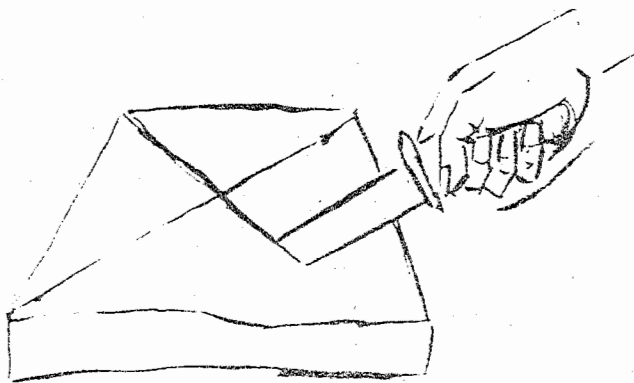
26. To hew

to cut by striking forcibly with an axe or sword, done by a hewer and the object can be persons or trees.



27. To intersect

to cut into parts by crossing or passing through.



28. To lop

to cut off branches from a tree with one stroke.



29. To mow

to cut down grass with a scythe or lawnmower, and usually done by a mower in a field or lawn.



30. To pare

to cut away or trim the covering, outer part, edge or skin of, as nails, claws, apples by using a knife or a paring knife.



31. To prune

to cut off the superfluous branches or twigs of trees and shrubs in order to control growth or shape by using pruning knife, hook, saw, scissors, shears.



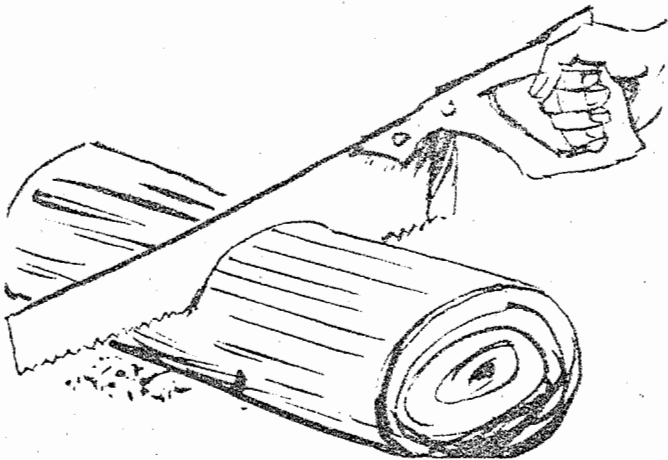
32. To reap

to cut grain crop with a sickle or machine from a field and done by reaper.



33. To saw

to cut wood with a saw to make boards, planks etc. and done by one sawyer or more.



34.To rend

to separate into parts with force or sudden violence.

35.To retrench

to cut down expenses to make economies.

36.To scythe

to cut long grass and grain with a scythe.



37.To sever

to cut ropes into parts, the head of a sheep from the body by force and by using a sword, knife or scissors.

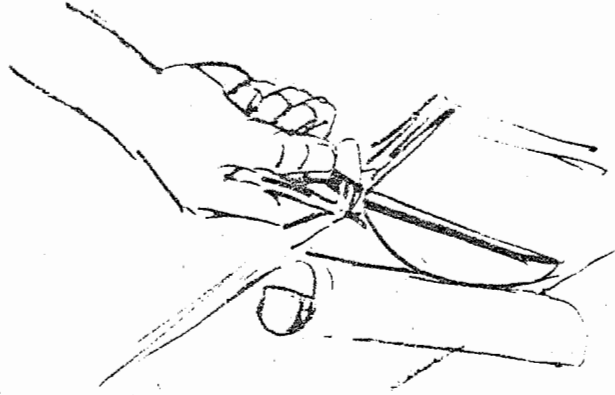
38.To shave

to cut off hair especially the beard close to the skin with a razor or shaver to be neat and cleaned.



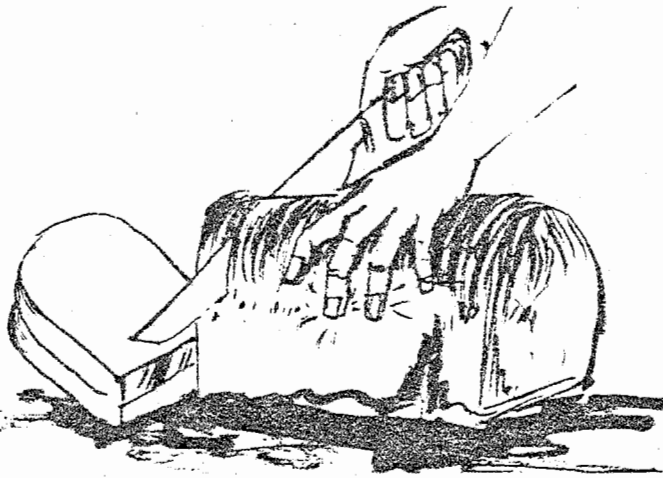
39. To skive

to cut rubber or leather into layers or slices.



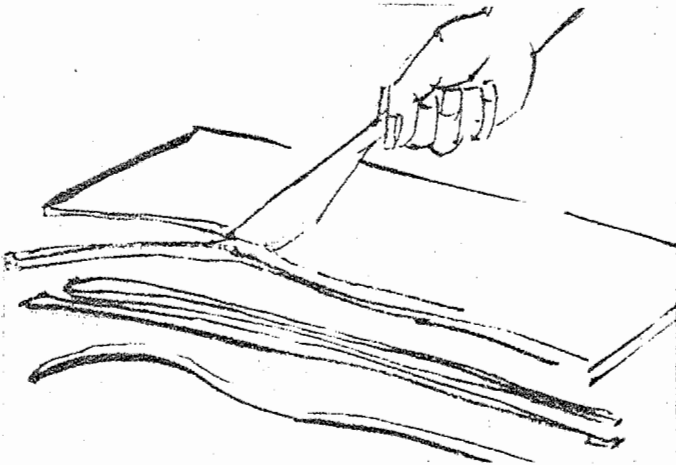
40. To slice

to cut bread or meat into slices by using a knife.



41. To slit

to cut cloth or leather into long narrow strips by using a knife or scissors.





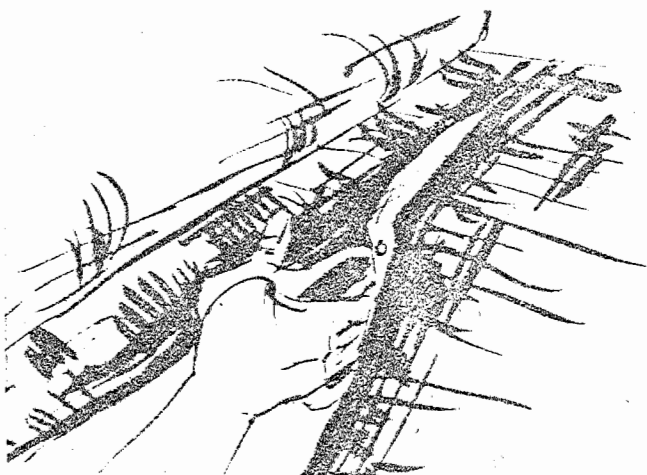
42. To slash

to cut or wound persons or animals with a rough sweeping stroke or an edged instrument and usually done by slasher.



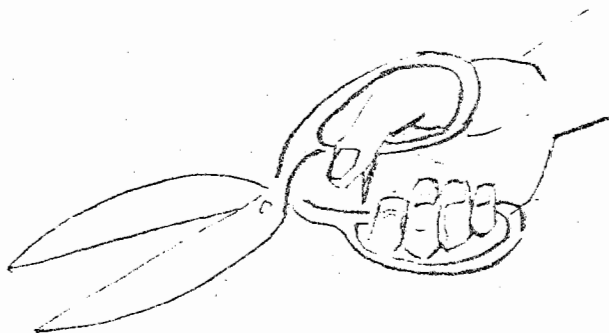
43. To scissors

to cut thin things with scissors.



44. To snip

to cut cloth or paper in short, quick strokes with scissors or shears

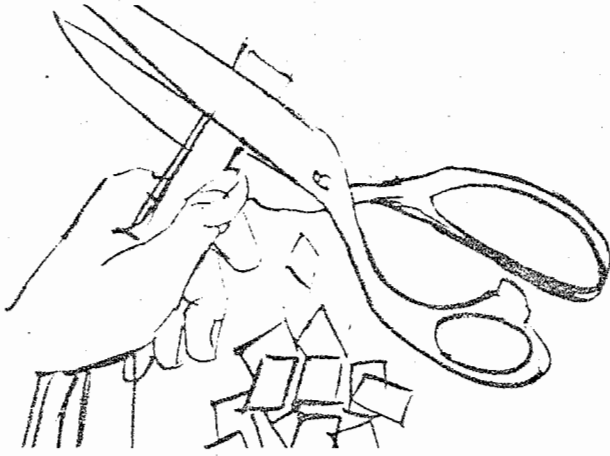


45. To shear

to cut the wool off a sheep with shears to get shearings.

46. To shred

to cut narrow strips as paper into small pieces by using an edged instrument.



47. To split

to separate or part wood, logs from end to end forcibly especially along the line of natural division.

48. To trim

to remove superfluous waste or used parts by paring to a neat or orderly state.

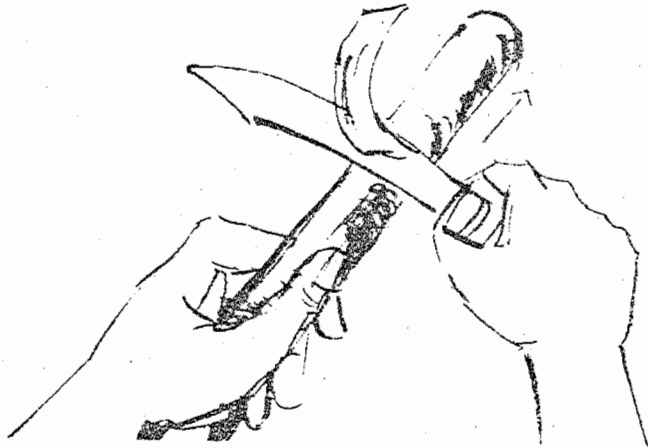


49. To truncate

to cut short at the tip, top or end from.

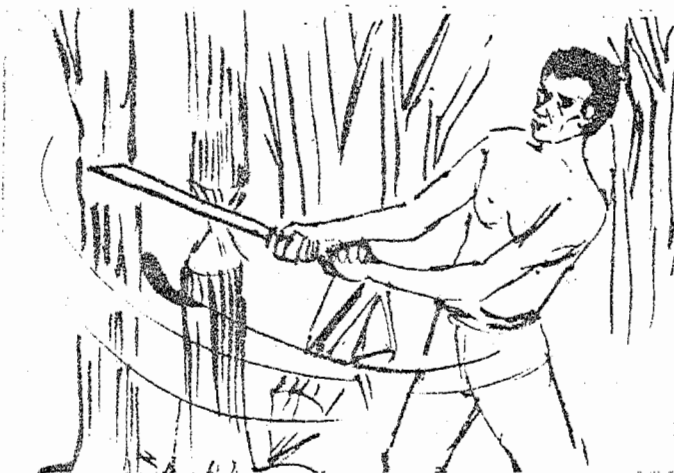
50. To whittle

to cut wood, branches from the surface into thin slices or strips by using a knife.



51. To fell

to cut down a tree by a sword or axe.



52. To snuff

to cut or pinch off the burnt black end of the wick of a candle by pinching or by the use of snuffers so as to brighten the light.

53. To segment

to separate or to divide into segments.

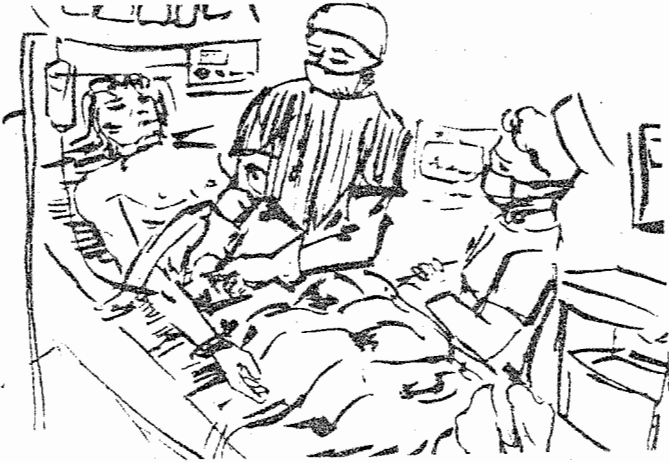
54. To sunder

to part, divide, disunite in almost any manner as by  
rending, cutting or breaking.

The Correction of The Indonesian Words Meaning To Cut :

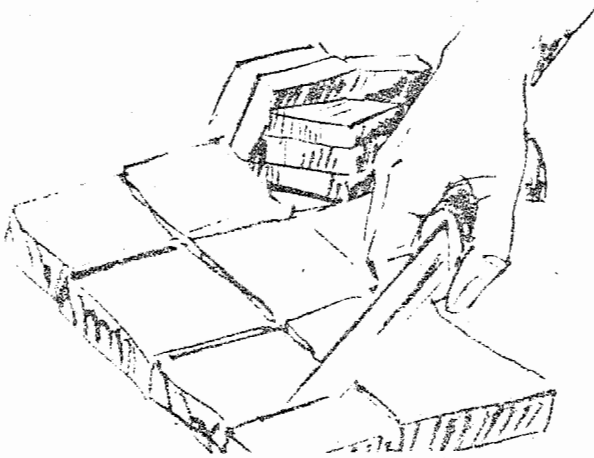
1. Membedah

to cut a part of the body, usually stomach, where the disease infects, done by a doctor in a hospital for curing the illness.



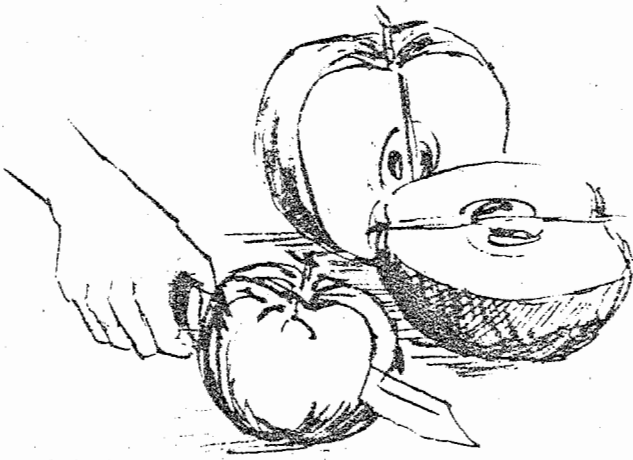
2. Membagi

to cut a sentence, story or something into several parts.



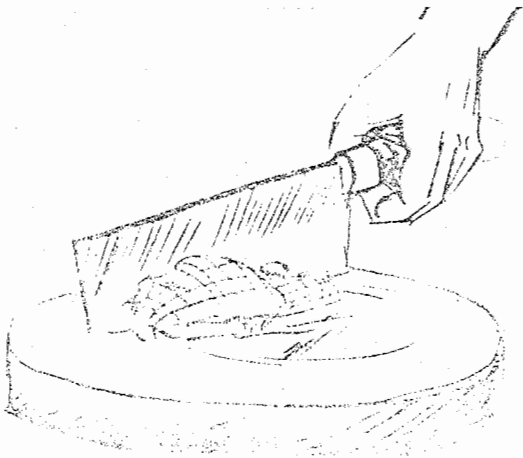
3. Membelah

to cut into two equal parts with a blow from a heavy axe or other edged tools especially along natural line of division.



#### 4. Mencincang

to cut up meat with a quick ,heavy blows of a chopping knife into small bits.



#### 5. Menceraikan

to separate marriage,sentences etc. entirely.

#### 6. Mencukur

to cut off beard,hair of men,usually done by men by using an electric shaver or scissors.



7. Memarang

to cut sharply by using a chopping knife.



8. Memangkas

to cut off men's hair by using scissors, done by a barber in a barber house.



9. Memancung

to cut head from the body as punishment, throat, banana trunk by using a sword.



10. Memendekkan

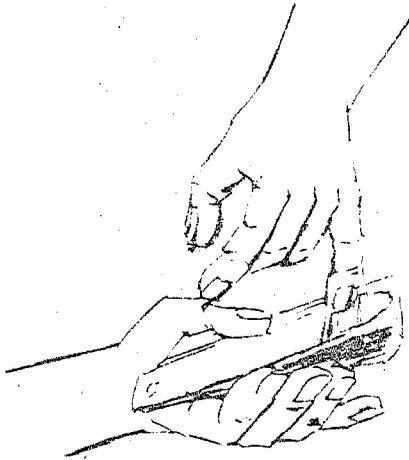
to shorten a word, name, dress, shirt.

11. Memenggal

to cut off sentences, stories into parts, head from the body.

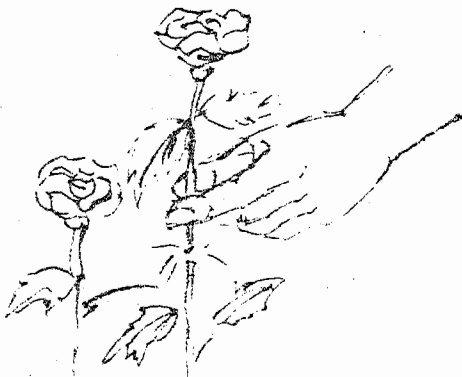
12. Memepat

to cut teeth, nails on average by using an instrument like file.



13. Memetik

to cut out flowers, fruit from its stalk by using fingers.





14. Menyabit

to cut long grass by using a sickle, reaping hook, grass knife and usually done by boys and men in a field or lawn.



15. Mengarit

to cut down grass by using a knife, grass knife, sickle, reaping hook and usually done by boys and men in the courtyard, yard and field.



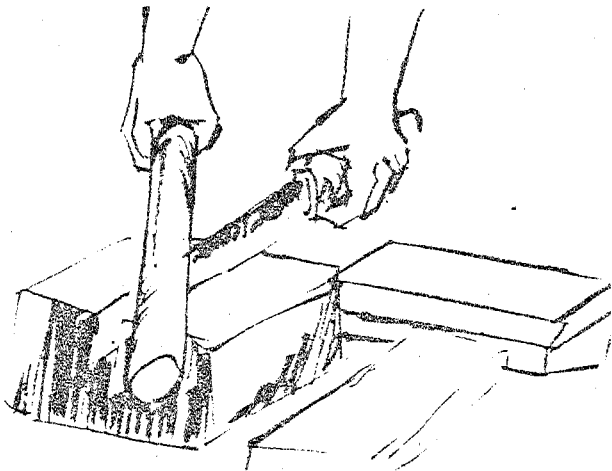
16. Menjagal

to cut up a buffalo with a knife for food, done by a butcher in a butcher house.



17. Menetak

to cut sharply with an edged instrument, and usually done in lantation.



18. Menebang

to cut down trees by using a sickle, axe, usually done by a woodcutter.



19. Menyembelih

to cut up animals, especially cattles for food.

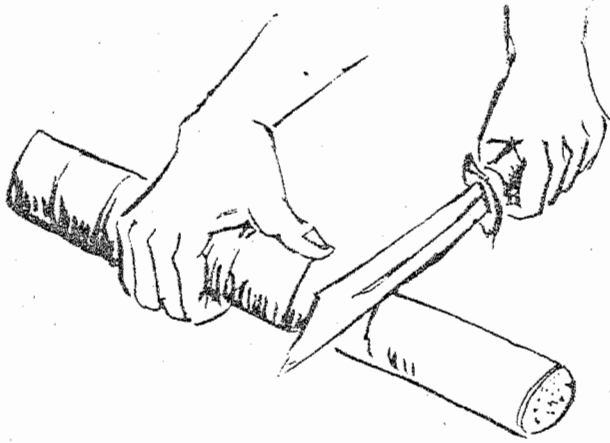


20. Menyelang

to cut a person's speech in order to stop entirely so that a person will not speak anymore.

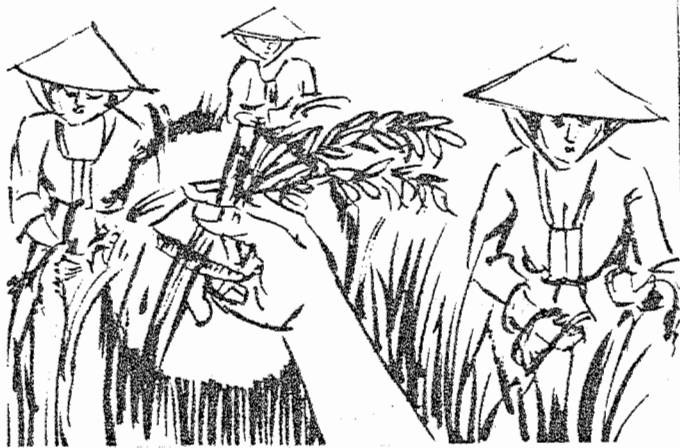
21. Mengerat

to cut wood, meat, part of the body by using a knife.



22. Mengetam

to cut off rice by using a knife, done by women in a field.



23. Memintasi

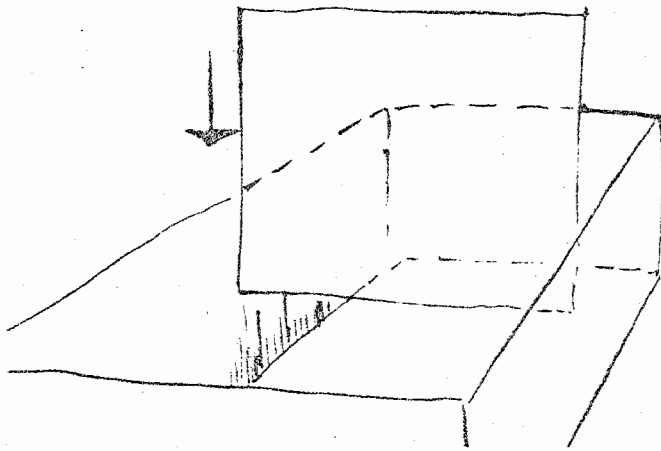
to cut a or one's way.

24. Menyingkat

to shorten age, time, story, word etc.

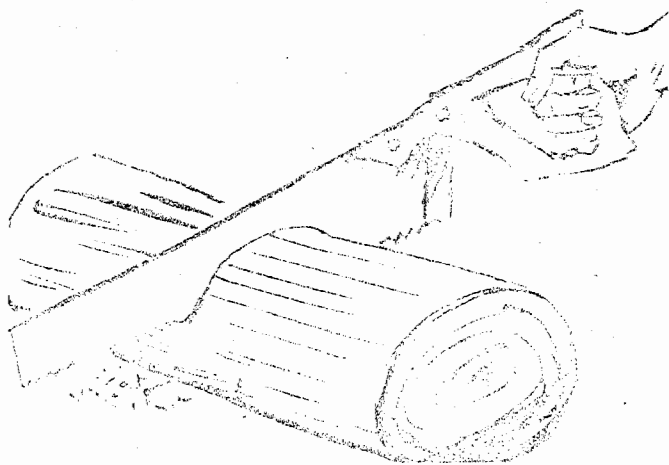
25. Menyekat

to divide rooms with wall, boards in order to have a boarder.



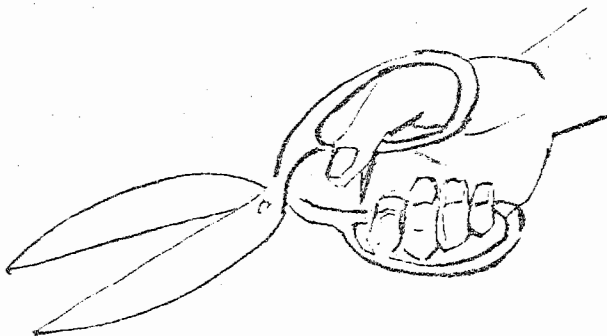
26. Menggergaji

to cut wood with a saw to make boards, done by a sawyer.



27. Menggunting

to cut cloth, hair with scissors.

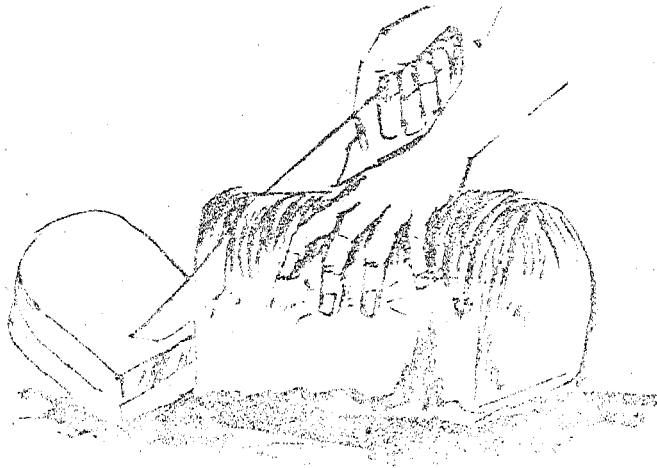


28. Menggolok

to cut with a short sword to wound, done in "dunia persilatan".

29. Mengiris

to cut bread, meat with a knife into slices.



30. Mengkhitan

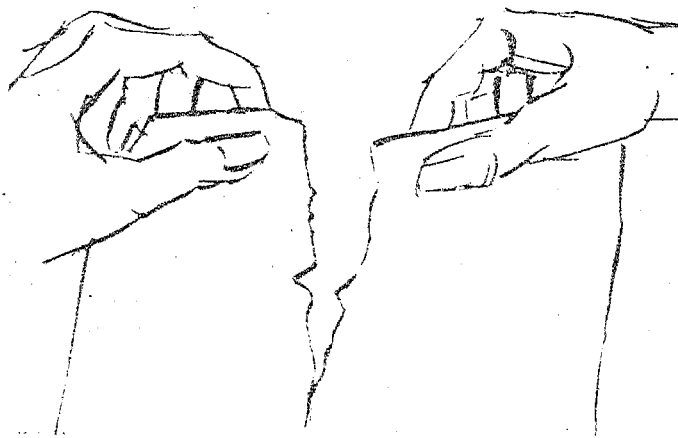
to cut off the loose skin covering the end of the male sex organ or the clitoris of female as a religious rite and for being healthy, usually done by Sunnites by using an edged instrument.

31. Menggorting

to cut the price of something by lowering it.

32. Menyobek

to cut cloth, paper forcibly by using fingers.



33. Mengoperasi

to cut a part of the body where the disease infects,  
done by a doctor in a hospital for curing illness.

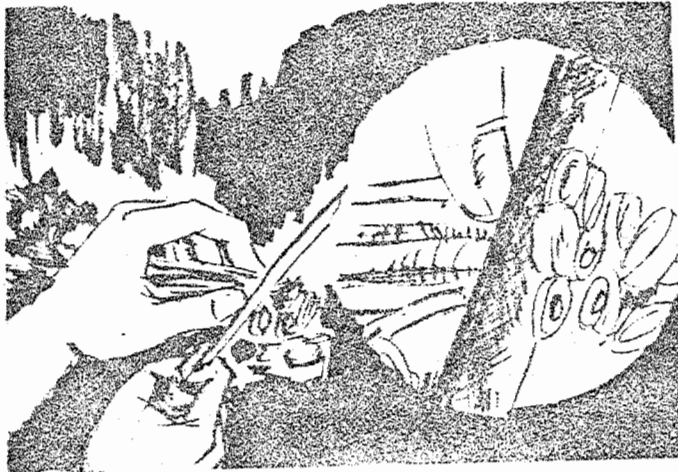


34. Meringkas

to cut speech, story in order to get the essential part  
and to save place.

35. Merajang

to cut up those which are from plants like leaves, onions,  
vegetation etc. into very small pieces.



36. Mengurangi

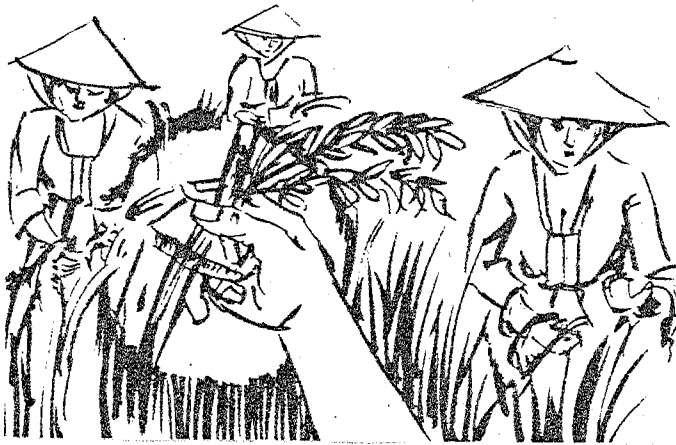
to cut a part of salary, wages, fee, income etc.

37. Menyela

to cut a person's speech in order to stop it for a moment.

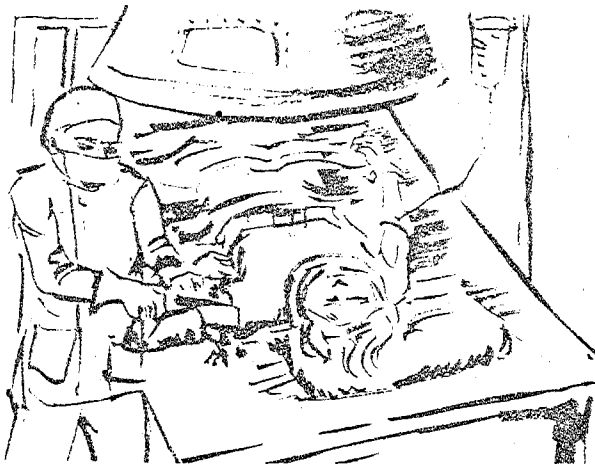
38. Menuai

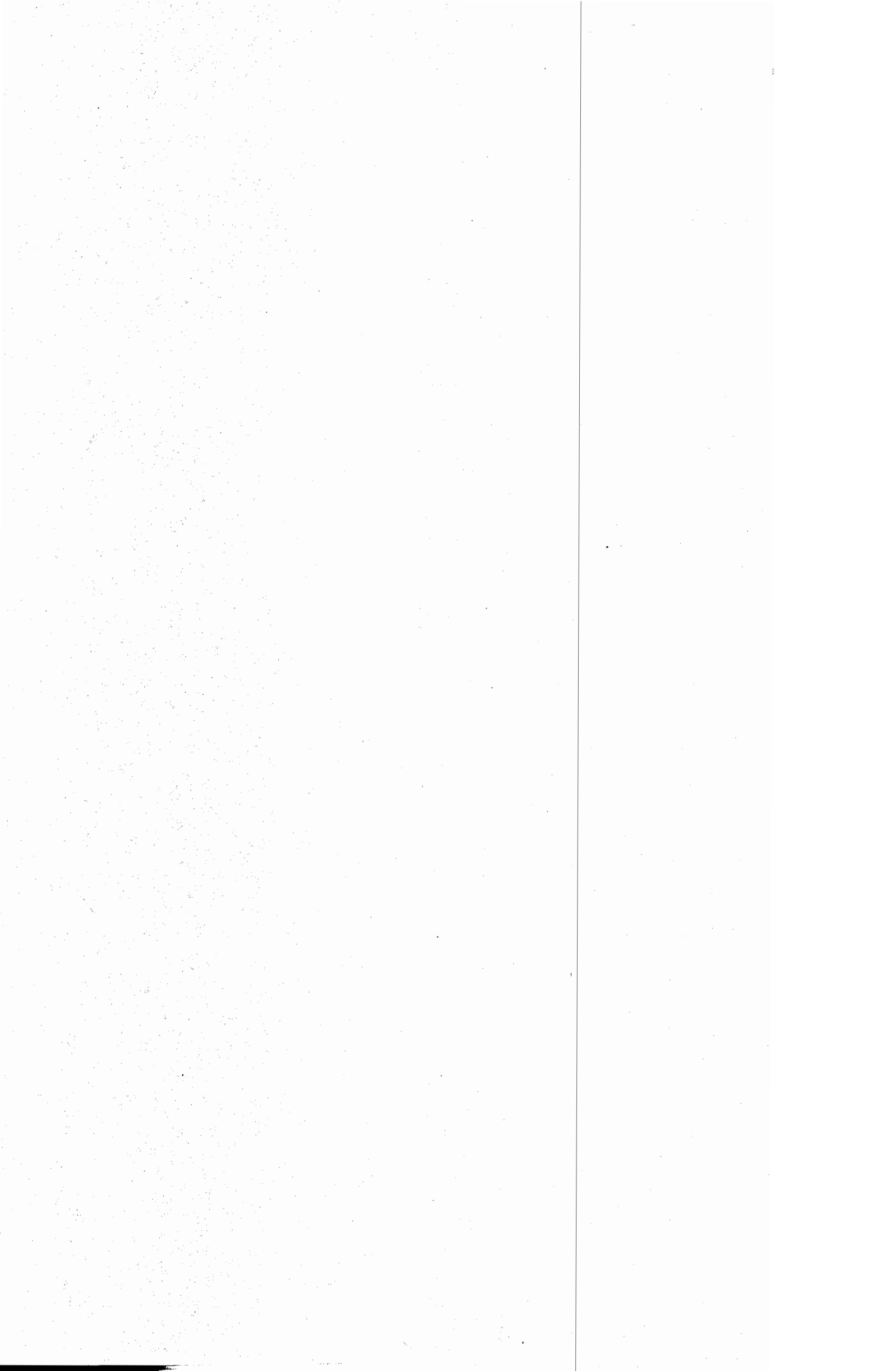
to cut rice with a small knife for cutting rice, done by women in a field during the harvesting time.



39. Mengudungkan

to cut a part of the body like an arm, leg, finger etc., done by a doctor in a hospital.







## CHAPTER IV

### THE TERMS AND THEIR VARIOUS MEANINGS

A word is very unique. If we see the word carefully, we will find that the meaning of a word can be more than one. Not only that, sometimes a word that functions as a verb can also function as a noun. Some words like verbs can go with certain adverbial particles forming other specific meanings which are usually called idioms. To make it clear, let us see the example below :

For example we have the word to cut, now its meaning in the dictionary is "to divide or separate, make an opening, tear or wound in with an edged instrument.

e.g. :

-If you have a knife, you can cut wood.

If we look at it more carefully, its meaning is not only that, it can also have other meanings like :

1. To make by cutting

e.g.: -They cut steps in the ice.

-He cuts a figure in stone.

2. Perform the action of cutting

e.g.: -The scissors do not cut well.

3. Be capable of being cut

e.g.: -Sandstone cuts easily.

-This cloth is too narrow to cut well.

4. Make shorter by cutting

e.g.: -Everybody should cut his hair.

-They cut a hedge together.

5. To see but pretend not to see

e.g.: -He cut me dead in the street and treated me as if

I were a stranger.

6. Stay away from, be absent from

e.g.: -This morning we cut a lecture.

7. Cross

e.g.: -Let the point where AB cuts CD called E.

8. Make smaller in quantity, price etc.

e.g.: -His salary was cut.

-Some of the speeches are long and they have to be cut.

9. Form or shape out of cloth by cutting

e.g.: -She cuts a coat.

10. Cause pain or suffering

e.g.: -The icy wind cut me to the bone.

11. Run away quickly

e.g.: -We must cut now

12. To grow

e.g.: -The baby cut a tooth.

13. Sharply or quickly in a certain way.

e.g.: -In a cricket the participants should cut on time.

14. To stop shooting etc.

There are still many other meanings which are not mentioned here, besides that there are also meanings that are used colloquially.

We see here how a word can have many meanings.

When we see the word cut, our imagination will lead us to say that this word is a verb. It is true, but sometime, it can also be used as a noun which also have several meanings like :

- The act of cutting
- A stroke or a blow
- An act or speech which wounds the feelings
- An excision or omission of a part
- A reduction in price
- The manner or fashion in which anything is cut
- A message or channel made by cutting, etc.

The same with its form as a verb, this form can also be used colloquially.

Concerning the adverbial particles that can go with verbs to form collocations, in most cases those adverbs are about, by, down, in, off, on, over, round, through, up, at, into etc. With the verb to cut, each adverb-

ial particle forms a special meaning. Below we will see the combination of each adverbial particle and the verb cut with its meaning;

- cut away
  - remove by cutting
- cut back
  - reduction
- cut down
  - to fall down by cutting
- cut off
  - remove, stop, interrupt, isolate
- cut out
  - remove by cutting
  - make or shape by cutting
  - defeat
  - leave out, omit (colloq)
  - stop doing or using
  - separate
- cut at
  - aim a sharp blow at
- cut in
  - interrupt
- cut into
  - break into, interrupt
- cut up
  - be capable of being cut up
- cut after
  - hurry after
- cut on
  - burry on

It seems that not only what we have discussed that make the word cut unique. Now see this :

- cut glass
  - glass with patterns shaped or ornamented into its surface.

Cut functions as an adjective. Now see this : cut purse, this is not a purse that has a cut on it . Those two words form a special meaning : a pickpocket. Here we see that cut does not function as an adjective and also does not function as a verb. From this example we know that sometime the meaning of the combination of the word cut and another word is totally new. See ! How a word can function in many different ways. After knowing the various meanings of to cut , here the writer will also present the various meanings of the other terms. Each term can have several meanings. And in this chapter, the terms will be presented with all their meanings, not only their first meanings as used by the writer in her analysis.

1. To abbreviate

- to make a word, story, visit short. (v. t.)
- to reduce in length, especially if it is being forwarded to a higher echelon. (Military)

2. To abridge

- to make shorter especially by using fewer words. (v. t.)
- to make shorter while preserving the essential contents.
- to deprive or cut off from.

3. To amputate

- to cut off, as a limb or other member by a surgical operation. (v. t.)
- to cut off an arm, leg. (v. t.)

4. To anatomize

- to cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure of. (v. t.)
- to lay open or expose minutely. (figuratively)
- to analyse (to anatomize an argument).

5. To behead

- to cut off the head of as punishment. (v. t.)

6. To bob

- to cut short the hair of women or children.(v.t.)
- to move down and up quickly or suddenly,once or several times in succession.(v.t.)
- to grab at hanging or floating objects with the teeth as to bob for apples.(v.i.)
- can not be kept down,always becomes active again after being in trouble.(Figuratively)
- A style of short haircut formerly popular with women or children.(n.)
- A shilling.(n.)

7.To bissect

- to divide into two parts,especially into two equal parts as a line .(v.t.)
- to fork as in a road.(v.i.)

8.To butcher

- to slaughter as animals or dresses their flesh for food or for market.(v.t.)
- to murder indiscriminately or brutally.(v.t.)
- to treat bunglingly or spoil by bad work.(colloquially)
- one who slaughter animals or dresses their flesh for market or for food.(n.)
- one who deals in meat.(n.)
- an unskillful or bungling worker.(colloq)

9.To carve

- to cut as some solid material in order to produce the representation of an object or decorative design.(v.t.)
- to make or shape by cutting.(v.t.)
- to cut into small pieces or slices as meat at table.(v.t.)
- to exercise the trade of a carver.(v.i.)
- to cut up meat at table.(v.i.)
- to engrave or cut figures.(v.i.)

10.To chip

- to cut away with a chisel or axe.(v.t.)
- to shape or produce by cutting away pieces.(v.t.)

- to disfigure by breaking off fragments .(v.t.)
- to bet by using chips in a game.(v.t.)
- to break off in small pieces.(v.i.)
- A small piece of wood separated by chopping.(n.)
- A small cut piece of diamond.(n.)
- A very thin slice of food,as a potato chip.(n.)
- A counter made of ivory or plastic,used as a token in certain card games.(n.)
- Something dried up or without flavor.(n.)
- A piece of dried dung often used as fuel in some countries.(n.)
- A mark made by chipping.(n.)

#### 11.To chop

- to cut with a quick,heavy blow of an axe,or with a succession of blows.(v.t.)
- to make by so cutting.(v.t.)
- to cut in pieces by repeated strokes.(v.t.)
- to take away the influence,power,or amount of;to hack with an axe ; to move suddenly or violently ; to turn suddenly as the wind.(v.i.)
- A cutting blow ; a slice of mutton,veal,or pork,usually one containing a rib ; material that has been chopped; a short,irregular,broken motion of waves ; the mark made by an axe ; a short downward stroke of the racquet that gives backspin to a tennis ball.(n.)
- In India and China,an official stamp or seal,or a permit or clearance ; a mark or brand on goods ; a grade or quality (colloq).

#### 12.To cheapen

- to make cheap,lower the price of,lower the value or estimation of.(v.t.)
- to become cheap.(v.i.)

#### 13.To chisel

- to cut or shape with a chisel .(v.t.)

- to cheat ; to get by cheating or trickery ; to get by unfair method.(v.t.-slang)
- to work with a chisel.(v.i.)
- to use trickery ; to cut in unfairly ; to take mean advantage.(v.i.-slang)
- A metal tool for cutting or shaping wood or stone that has its extremity a cutting edge tranverse to the axis.(n)

14.To circumcise

- to cut off the foreskin of males,especially as a religious rite.(v.t.)
- perform an analogous operation on females.(v.t.)
- to purify spiritually.(figuratively)

15.To cleave

- to part by or as by a cutting blow,especially along a natural line of division,as the grain of wood.(v.t.)
- to split ; rend apart ; rive ; to penetrate or pass through the wilderness ; to separate or sever ; to divide into groups having opposing views.(v.t.)
- to part or split ; to adhere ; to be attached physically.(v.i.)

16.To clip

- to cut,or cut off or out,as with shears.(v.t.)
- to trim by cutting ; to cut or trim the hair of ; shear ; to pare the edge,as a coin,fraudulently ; to cut short ; curtail,especially to omit,as syllables of words in pronouncing.(v.t.)
- to cheat or overcharge ; to block,as an opposing player by hitting his legs illegally from behind.(v.t.-slang)
- to cut ; to move swiftly.(v.i.)
- An act of clipping ; anything clipped off,especially the wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep.(n.)
- A smart blow or stroke as with the hand ; a rapid gait or motion.(n.-colloq)

-A device for gripping and holding tightly ; a metal clasp;  
a jewelry piece which may be clipped on a dress for deco-  
ration ; a flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe.(n.)

17.To crop

- to cut off or remove the head of a plant.(v.t.)  
to cut off the end of a part of ; cut short ; cut closely;  
to remove by or as if by cutting ; to cause to bear a crop  
or crops.(v.t.)
- to bear or yield a crop ; to come to the surface of the  
ground,as a vein of ore.(v.i.)
- to appear accidentally ,usually with up or out.(v.i.-fig)
- the cultivated produce of the ground,as grain or fruit,  
while growing or when gathered ; the yield of such pro-  
duce for particular season ; the stock or handle of a  
whip ; a short riding whip with a loop instead of a lash;  
an entired tanned hide of an animal ; the act of cropping;  
a style of wearing the hair cut short ; a mark produced  
by clipping the ears,as of an animal.(n.)
- A special pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many  
birds,in which the food undergoes partial preparation for  
digestion ; the craw .(n.)

18.To curtail

- to cut off the end of a part of.(v.t.)
- to cut short ; to shorten in any manner ; to abridge ;  
to diminish.(v.t.)

19.To dissect

- to cut apart especially an animal body or plant for  
scientific investigation and study.(v.t.)
- to anatomize ; to divide ; to separate ; to examine mi-  
nutely and critically.(v.t.)

20.To dock

- to cut short or cut off the end of a body as to dock  
a dog's tail .(v.t.)



- to deprive of benefits, usually as a penalty. (v.t.)
- the solid or fleshy part of an animal's tail, as distinguished from the hair. (n.)

21. To gash

- to make a deep and long cut or incision, especially in flesh. (v.t. & v.i.)

22. To hack

- to make irregular cuts in or upon, as with heavy blows; to break up as the surface of the ground; to reap; to kick the shins of intentionally as in the soccer. (v.t.)
- to make rough cuts or notches; to kick an opponent's shins intentionally, as in soccer; to emit short, frequently repeated coughs. (v.i.)
- A tool or instrument, as an axe, hoe or pick for hacking or cutting; a cut, gash or notch; a cutting blow; a short, broken cough. (n.)

23. To hew

- to strike forcibly with a cutting tool, as an ax or sword; to chop; to hack; to cut down or fell; to shape with cutting blows; to give rough form to. (v.t.)
- to deal cutting blows; to adhere; to conform closely to a prescribed line of conduct. (v.i.)

24. To interrupt

- to cut a person's speech or action by an interjected remark. (v.t.)
- to make a break in, as in an otherwise continuous course; to break off or cause to cease, in the midst of course of; hinder the continuation of, especially temporarily; to stop, as a person in the midst of doing or saying something, especially by an interjected remark. (v.t.)
- to cause a break or discontinuence; to interrupt action or speech. (v.i.)

25. To incise

- to cut on a surface, as figures and inscriptions; to

carve ; to engrave ; to cut into.(v.t.)

26.To intersect

- to divide into parts by crossing or passing through ;  
to cut into or between ; to cut or pass accross.(v.t.)
- to meet and cross each other.(v.i.)

27.To lop

- to remove or cut off the top,extreme,or superfluous parts  
of anything ; to trim or clip,as atree ,by cutting off  
twigs or branches.(v.t.)
- the act of lopping,or the section or parts lopped off.(n.)

28.To mince

- to cut or chop into very small pieces,as to mince oni-  
ons ; to diminish in speaking ; to extenuate ; to palli-  
ate ; to pronounce with affected elegance.(v.t.)
- to walk with short steps ; to affect delicacy in manner ;  
to speak with affected elegance.(v.i.)

29.To mow

- to cut down with a scythe or moving maschine,as grass ;  
to cut the grass from ; to cut down indiscriminately,  
or in great numbers or quantity,as men in a battle.(v.t.)
- to cut grass ; to use the scythe or moving maschine.(v.i.)
- A pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn.(n.)

30.To pare

- to cut or to trim the covering of,as to pare apples ; to  
to trim or to cut ; to diminish gradually.(v.t.)

31.To prune

- to lop or cut off,as the superfluous branches or twigs  
of trees and shrubs ; to trim with a knife ; to clear  
as of anything superfluous.(v.t.)

32.To reap

- to cut with a sickle,scythe,or maschine,as a grain crop ;  
to gather or harvest ; to receive as a recompense or re-  
turn.(v.t.)
- to perform the act of reaping ; to receive the results

of one's labor or actions .(v.i.)

33.To rend

- to separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder ; to split ; to take away with violence ; to affect,as the heart ,with deep anguish or sorrow ; to pierce with noise,as the air.(v.t.)
- to be or tobecome rent or torn ; to split something.(v.i.)

34.To retrench

- to cut down,as expences ; to cut off or remove ; to omit.(v.t.)
- to economize,reduce expences .(v.i.)



35.To saw

- to cut with a saw ; to form by cutting with a saw ; to move through ,slash,or slice as if operating a saw.(v.t.)
- to use a saw ; to cut with a saw ; to be cut with a saw, as wood.(v.i.)
- A hand tool or powered cutting instrument consisting of a blade,band.or disk of thin metal with a dentated or toothed edge.(n.)

36.To scythe

- to mow or cut with a scythe.(v.t.)
- An instrument used in mowing or reaping,consisting of a long curving blade fixed to a handle at an angle.(n.)

37.To sever

- to part or divide,especially by force ; to separate into parts by cutting or rending ; cleave ; to disjoin or break off,as a relationship or family tie ; disunite.(v.t.)
- to undergo separation ; to be divided.(v.i.)

38.To shave

- to remove hair from,as from the chin,upper lip,or legs, by cutting close to the skin with a razor ; to cut off as hair,especially the beard,close to the skin with a razor ; to cut or trim closely,or reduce to a smooth or bare surface ; to cut or scrape away the surface of, with a sharp edged tool.(v.t.)

to reduce to the form of shavings or thin slices ; to take off,as a surface layer or a thin slice by cutting or scraping ; to scrape ; to purchase,as a note,at a rate of discount greater than is legal or customary.(colloq)  
-An act or process of shaving ; a shaving of a person by removing a growth of beard ; a thin piece of or slice shaved off ; a shaving ; an approach so close as almost to graze ; a narrow miss or escape ; a tool,as for scraping or shaving wood.(n.)

39.To skive

-to cut as rubber or leather into layers or slices ; to shave,as hides ; to pare off.(v.t.)

40.To slice

-to cut into slices ; divide into parts,portions or shares ; cut through or cleave like a knife ; to remove by means of a spatula,slice bar,or similar implement ; to hit,as the ball in golf,with a glancing stroke that causes it to curve off to the right or in the case of a left handed player.(v.t.)

-to cut a slice or slices ; to cut through something as with a knife.(v.i.)

-A relatively thin,broad,flat piece of something ; a spatula ; a cut or movement as in slicing ; a slicing stroke of the club ; the flight of the ball to the right,resulting from such a stroke.(n.)

41.To slit

-to cut into long pieces or strips ; to cut a long fissure or opening in ; to cut lengthwise.(v.t.)

-A long narrow opening ; a slash.(n.)

42.To slash

-to cut or wound with a sweeping stroke,as of an edged instrument ; gash ; to make slit in,as a garment in order to show an underlying fabric of different color or kind ; to lash ; to crack or snap,as a whip ; to

assail sharply, as with criticism ; to cut ; reduce ;  
abridge ; alter unsparingly as in editing a manuscript  
or text or in preparing a play for the stage. (v.t.)  
-to deliver a sweeping, cutting stroke, as at something ;  
to fight one with sharp strokes, as with a sword in  
battle ; to make one's way by or as by cutting as  
through the waves. (v.i.)

-A sweeping stroke, as with an edged instrument or a  
whip ; a cut or wound made with such a stroke ; a gash ;  
an ornamental slit in a garment serving to show an un-  
derlying fabric, often of different color ; an open are-  
a strewn with debris of trees from falling or from wind  
or fire ; the debris itself. (n.)

#### 43. To scissors

-to cut with scissors. (v.t.)

-A cutting instrument consisting of two blades with hand-  
les movable on a pivot in the center, and which cut from  
opposite sides against an object placed between them. (n.)

#### 44. To snip

-to cut with a small, quick stroke, or a succession of  
such strokes, as with scissors ; to take off by or as by  
cutting in this way. (v.t.)

-to cut with small, quick strokes. (v.i.)

-An act of snipping, as with scissors ; a small cut made  
by snipping ; a small piece snipped off. (n.)

#### 45. To shear

-to cut off or remove by or as if by cutting with a  
sharp instrument ; to cut the wool, fleece, or hair  
from, as sheep ; to strip or deprive, as by cutting ;  
to pass through as by cutting or cleaving ; to cut  
with a sharp instrument usually with some form of  
shears. (v.t.)

-to cut with a sharp instrument ; to move by or as if  
by cutting. (v.i.)

-the act or process of shearing.(n.)

46.To shred

-to cut into small pieces especially narrow strips,as  
paper.(v.t.)

-to be torn into shreds as : cabbage shreds easily.(v.i.)

-An irregular piece torn or cut off ; a tatter ; a frag-  
ment.(n.)

47.To split

-to separate or part from end to end or between layers,  
often forcibly or by cutting ; to stockholders at no ex-  
tra cost,thereby increasing the total of company shares  
outstanding.(v.t.)

-to break or part lengthwise ; to divide something usu-  
ally in equal parts.(v.i.)

-the act of splitting ; a crack ; rent .(n.)

48.To snuff

-to cut off or remove the snuff of,as a candle ; to ex-  
tinguish.(v.t.)

-to put an end to,suddenly and completely as to kill.(colloq)

49.To truncate

-to shorten by cutting abruptly ; to cut short ,(v.t.)

50.To whittle

-to cut ,dress,or shape,as a block or stick of wood by re-  
moving small chips with a knife ; to cut down the amount  
of or gradually eliminate as if by removing small bits  
with a knife.(v.t.)

-to cut or shape wood by removing small chips with a kni-  
fe,especially as a diversion or a pastime.(v.i.)

-A knife .(n.)

51.To trim

-to reduce to a neat orderly state by paring,clipping,  
pruning,lopping or otherwise removing superfluous waste  
or used parts ; to deck with ornaments as to trim a Chris-  
mas tree.(v.t.)

-Proper conditions or order ; dress ; array ; equip -  
ment.(n.)

52.To fell

-to cause to fall,to bring to the ground,either by cutting or by striking ; to hew down ; to knock down.(v.t.)  
-A skin or hide of an animal ; fleece ; a membrane beneath the skin ; a seam sewed down level with the cloth  
(n.)

From the list above,we know that there are words (verbs) that can function as nouns without changing their forms.As we go deeper , we will also see that there are words that can function as adjectives without changing their forms . Below the writer will present those words (in this case the verbs from the list) , and each word will be given with its examples.

1.Bob ; as in

- bob cat ; a wild cat, having a rusty brown coat with black spots.
- bob sled : two short sleds having steering wheel and brake, coupled in tandem, used in racing down a steeply banked open chute.
- bob tail : a naturally short tail or one that is docked.
- bob white : American quail, with mottled reddish brown, black and white plumage.

2.Chip ; as in

- chip munk : the popular name of the ground squirrel, a rodent animal very common in the United States.
- chip shot : a short approach shot that rises the ball into the air so it will roll when it lands on the green.

3.Curtail ; as in

- curtail step  
the first or bottom step of a stair, when it is

finished in a curved line at its outer ends.

4. Dock ; as in

- dock age : the charge for the use of a dock.
- dock yard : a yard containing naval stores and facilities for building and repairing ships.
- dock hand : a laborer on docks.

5. Hack ; as in

- hack ney : a trotting horse used for riding or to pull a light vehicle.
- hack saw : a hand saw used for cutting metal, consisting of a narrow, fine toothed blade anchored in a metal frame.
- hack work : routine work, especially writing or art, done for hire in accordance with a specified formula, offering little or no creative opportunity.

6. Mince ; as in

- mince meat  
meat chopped fine.
- mince pie  
a pie made of mincemeat.

7. Saw ; as in

- saw buck : a sawhorse with X-shaped end supports.
- saw dust : the small bits and particles of wood or another material produced by the operation of a saw.
- saw fish : a large, elongate elasmobranch fish of the genus *Pristis*, common in tropical seas, and having teethlike spines on both edges of its long bony snout.
- saw grass : any of various sedge plants, with the edges of the leaves toothed like a saw.
- saw log : a log that is big enough to be cut into lumber.
- saw mill : an establishment where timber is sawed into planks by machinery.
- saw set : an instrument used to set a saw and bend the teeth outward.



-saw timber:suitable trees of appropriate size to be sawed  
into boards.

8.Shave ; as in

-shave tail:a newly commissioned second lieutenant ;a person  
who is unexperienced.

9.Slice ;as in

-slice bar :a long handled instrument with a blade at the  
end,for clearing away or breaking up clinkers  
of coal in a furnace.

10.Slit ; as in

-slit trench

a narrow,shallow trench used by a soldier in  
a combat as shelter from artillery attack.

11.Slash ;as in

-slash pine:a pine with a hard,durable wood,common in  
slashes and swamps of the southeastern U.S.

-slash pocket

a pocket which is set in either diagonally  
or vertically on a garment,accessible by an  
exterior,finished slit.

12.Scissors ; as in

-scissors kick

a kick used while swimming in a side position  
as in the trudgen and side strokes,in which  
the legs are virtually rigid at the knee,  
spread apart laterally,extended and moved fast  
and forcefully with scissorlike action.

-scissor tail

a bird having a deeply cleft tail resembling  
a pair of scissors.

13.Split ; as in

-split decision

a decision in which the judges and the referee  
do not agree unanimous;y.

-split infinitive

an infinitive with a modifier between the  
to and the verb, as to readily understand.

-split level: having reference to the layout of a house

in which the distance between adjacent levels is about half a story.

-split pea : a dried garden pea, in which the two cotyledons,

usually separate, are used usually in making soup.

-split rail : a section or fence rail made by splitting a

log lengthwise.

-split second

a portion of a second.

-split shift: a division of working hours into several time

segments which are separated by periods during which the employee is not working.

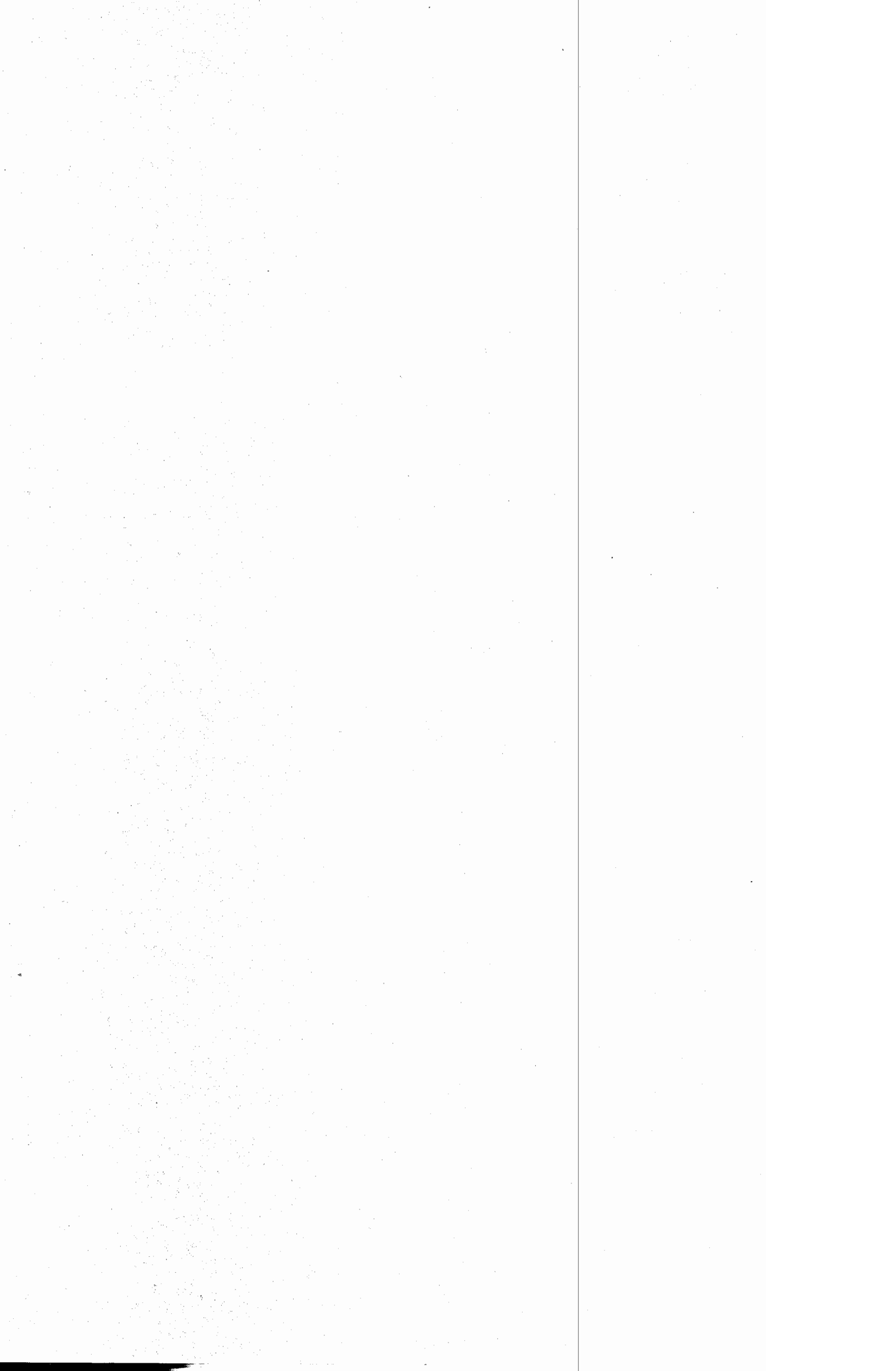
-split ticket

an election ballot on which the votes cast are not all for the candidates of a single political party.

14. Snuff ; as in

-snuff box : a box for snuff small enough for carrying

in one's pocket.



## CHAPTER V.

### HOW TO TEACH MEANING?

So far, at least, we have understood the difference between the English and Indonesian semantic system. Then what is the use of knowing those semantic systems? Is that knowledge useful for a language teacher? A qualified teacher always feels that such knowledge is very useful, especially in teaching meaning of words. If a teacher knows the semantic system of the language being taught and its difference from the students' language semantic system, he will teach more successfully.

Why a qualified teacher always feels that such knowledge is very useful. Before answering this kind of question, it is better for us to know what is meant by a qualified teacher. According to The Modern Language Association of America, the qualifications for a qualified teacher include aural comprehension, speaking, reading, writing, language analysis, culture and professional preparation. That is why that a qualified teacher feels that such knowledge is very useful, especially in the area of language analysis which is included in the qualification of a qualified teacher.

Besides having the semantic knowledge, a language teacher has to be careful in choosing good teaching methods. Because a bad teaching method will not give a good result in his teaching. Now what is the relationship between having semantic knowledge and choosing a good teaching method? A teacher who does not have the semantic knowledge of his language and the language being taught, will not be able to choose the most suitable method of language teaching. Again, how important the semantic knowledge is.

A teacher who does not have the semantic knowledge of the language being taught, one day if his students ask him the meaning of a word, for example the meaning of whale, he will certainly answer that word by translating into ikan paus. This answer is of course not correct, because the semantic system of English is not the same with the Indonesian semantic system. In English, whale is classified into a kind

of mammal, whereas in Indonesia, it is classified into a kind of fish.

There are many methods of teaching language that a teacher can choose. For teaching meanings for instance, a teacher can use translation method. As what the writer has mentioned before that a teacher who has semantic knowledge will be able to choose a good method. Now is translation good to teach meanings? In the past, vocabulary was taught mostly by translation. The error in this was to confuse translation with the language use, and to assume that putting across the meaning was the whole of teaching vocabulary. But actually putting across the meaning is only a small part of vocabulary teaching. We see here that translation in fact is not good for teaching meanings. This can be made clear by an example :

Now take the word hand. In Indonesia, it means tangan, and lengan is not included. But in English hand includes tangan and lengan. Therefore that word, semantically, can not be translated into the same meaning. Hand in English and hand in Indonesia are not in a one to one equivalent.

Therefore learning the meaning of new words should be imposed on the activity of how to guess the meaning from the context rather than on just translating the words one by one.

Now what is the most suitable method to teach meanings ? According to Lado there are 8 methods, namely :

1. Dramatization
2. Self defining context
3. Definition
4. Opposites
6. Synonyms
7. Pictures
8. Realia
9. Series, scales, system.

Concerns with teaching the meaning of verbs, like the word to cut the writer would like to suggest some suitable methods only, such as :

1. Dramatization
2. Definition
3. Synonyms/opposites

#### 4. Pictures

#### 5. Self defining context

To be successful in teaching meanings, one should follow certain steps that are considered good. Lado said that teaching meaning can be presented in five steps :

- Listening
- Pronouncing
- Guessing
- Practising
- Testing

#### 1. Listening.

In this step, we let the students hear the words in isolation and in a sentence. Listening can be done by breaking the word into parts and building up to the whole word or just slowing down the pronunciation, without distortion.

#### 2. Pronouncing.

Just to listen to the teacher's pronunciation is not enough. The students should pronounce the words by themselves. This is because pronouncing the word helps them remember it longer and identify it more readily when they hear or see it.

#### 3. Guessing/grasp the meaning

Do not give the students the meaning of a word immediately. Let the students guess the meaning so that the students' motivation in learning the word is greater. The meaning of a word will remain longer in the students' mind if it is gained by the students themselves.

#### 4. Practising.

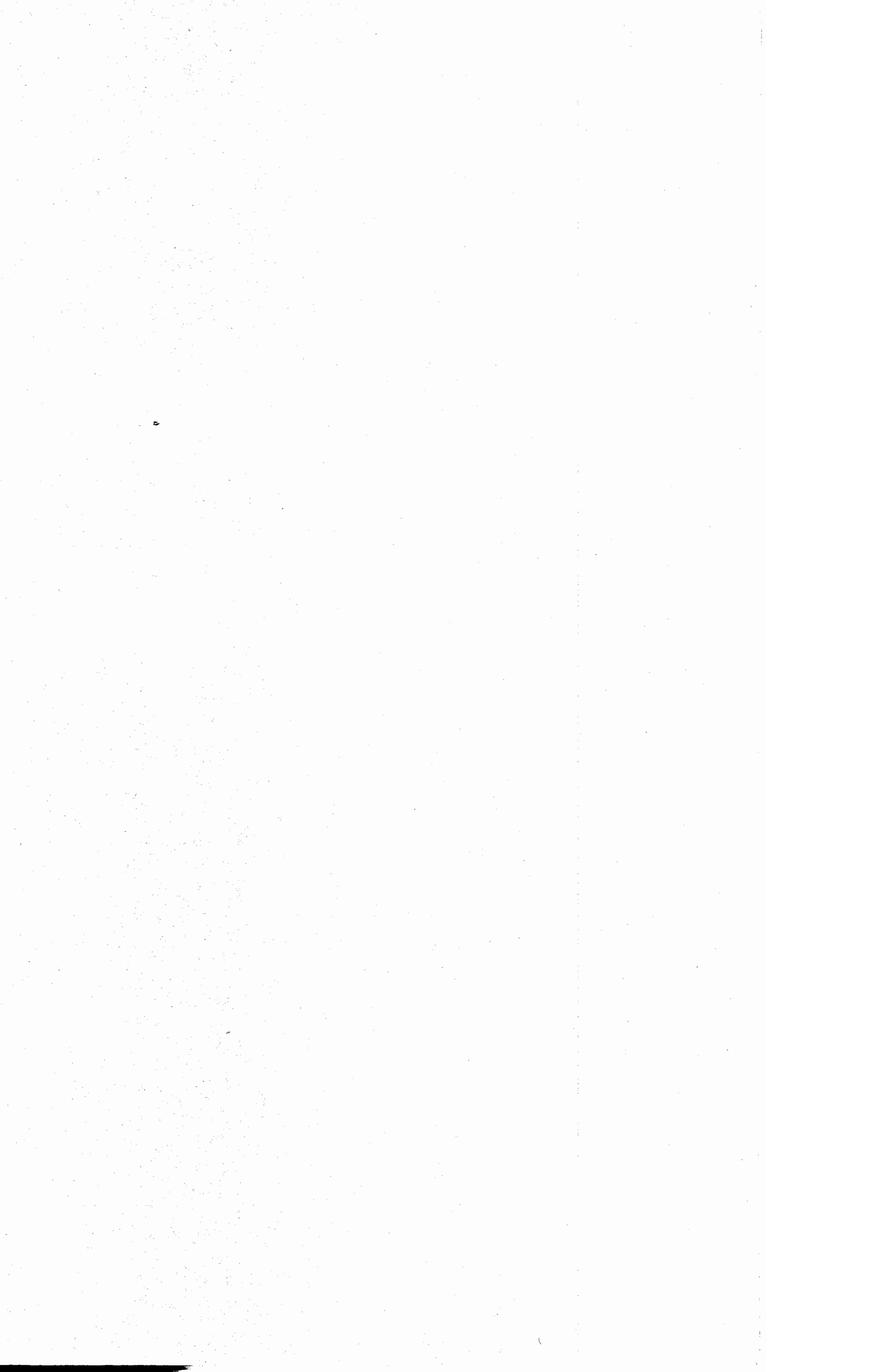
Practise is the most important thing in learning a language. Because it makes the learning perfect. There are many types of practices for this purpose, like pictures, realia, context, dramatization, series and system. What is meant by practise here is controlled practise in which the class merely remembers the ones presented.

#### 5. Testing.

To know how far the students have learned the lesson, one should

end his every lesson with a test that can be done verbally and orally.

Those five steps can of course be changed according to the need and the situation of the teaching. For example, a teacher can teach meanings through guessing first, because the main aim is that the teacher with his semantic knowledge can reach the goal of his teaching.





## CHAPTER VIII.

### A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

#### OF HOW TO TEACH THE MEANING OF VERBS

How to teach English as a second language successfully, always becomes an interesting problem that seems never lasting. In this chapter the writer wants to present a concrete example of how to teach verbs to SMA students. To teach SMA students will be different from to teach SMP students or elementary students. The aims, the materials and the way to present the materials should also be different. Here in this chapter the writer will present the way to teach the meaning of verbs to SMA students. And here are the steps how to do it :

1. Before teaching English in class, the best thing for a teacher to do is to prepare or to know what is the aim of his teaching and after that prepare what he is going to teach. For example he wants to teach the words meaning to cut, he should get the information about the words either from dictionary or a native speaker if any. He should understand what are the distinctive features of those words.
2. For teaching English in class, there are two things that the teacher should understand :
  - a. How to present the materials.
  - b. How to test the materials.

How to present the materials deals with the explanation of the things and how to test the materials deals with the exercises.

3. Concerning the explanation of words, the teacher can do it through several things as proposed by Lado, like :
  - giving definitions of the words
  - giving a self defined context to have the students guess the meaning by themselves.
  - giving the synonyms or antonyms of the words.
  - giving the translation
  - giving pictures

-dramatizing.

The teacher chooses some ten or fifteen words meaning to cut.

The following is the example of how to explain the words.

e.g. to slice

John is very hungry. His mother has a loaf of bread, then quickly he slices the bread and eat one.

From the context above, it is hoped that the students can guess correctly the meaning of the word to slice. What is important here is that the context given to the students should be clear and logical, otherwise the students will not be able to guess the meaning. Before admitting the students guess the meaning of that word, it is better to give oral practise first, so that later the students can pronounce that word correctly.

e.g. to reap

During the harvesting time women reap the grain crop in a field.

Explanation : To reap is to cut grain with a sickle or machine from a field and usually done by reapers.

In explaining the word, it is also important to note here that to reap in English has different semantic features from to reap in Indonesian. The teacher with his semantic knowledge should explain their difference to his students. The teacher can always resort to translation if the meaning of a word still not clear or if the students guess it wrong. ( The explanation is better done through the blackboard rather than just orally.

4. After explaining all the words, the teacher can give a chance to his students to note down additional explanations or information given by the teacher.
5. To test whether the aim being reached is successful or not, the teacher can give his students some exercises, and the exercises can be done by :

-multiple choice

-matching

-translation

-completion

-etc.

As an example :

A. Matching.

-menyabit

-chop

-menggergaji

-circumcise

-menjagal

-butcher

-mengiris

-scissors

-mengkhitan

-reap

-menuai

-saw

-menggunting

-scythe

-menyela

-interrupt

-mencincang

-mencacah

B. Translate these words :

1. to chop

2. to carve

3. to abbreviate

4. to shave

5. to butcher

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSION

Before we go to the conclusion, it is better if in this chapter the writer also mentions some problems encountered during the research. As what has been mentioned before, this study is still on the preliminary. Therefore, here and there, in finishing this paper, the writer still finds many difficulties. Before making this paper, it has been in the writer's mind that the paper will not be very difficult, but since the writer began to go deeper with her study, she finds that in fact to do this kind of job is not easy. There are many problems that can not be avoided and almost hinder the writer in finishing her paper. The first problem is that different dictionaries often give different definitions for the same word. Let us look at the word to cleave. In Webster New Collegiate Dictionary, we find that its meaning is 'to divide by or as if by a cutting blow'. But if we look for its meaning in The New Grolier Webster International Dictionary, we will find that the meaning of to cleave is 'to part by a cutting blow especially along a natural line of division'. By knowing the definitions from those dictionaries, we will be confused. Which definition is more correct, whereas both dictionaries are good. And because of that, it is really difficult for the writer to choose the more suitable definition. The only way to solve that problem is just to mix several definitions from different dictionaries into one.

The second problem is that some words are unfamiliar for the writer, therefore, it is difficult to define those words correctly. If we see the word to slit, for the writer this word is still unfamiliar, dictionary does not give enough information and often tells different things. Before this, the writer never heard it. Now the problem is, how to get or find the most suitable definition for that word.

The third problem is that the writer is often doubtful whether certain words belong to the specific term or not. For example, in English, she is still doubtful whether to abridge and to cheapen belong to the specific term or not. If we see them from the point of view of what dictionary says, we will see that those words are not included in the specific term. But if we see them from the dictionary of synonyms, namely 'TheSaurus', we will find that those words are included in the synonyms of the word to cut. Also in Indonesian, the word meringkas and menceraikan are confusing, it seems that they do not belong to the specific term, but for a certain context they do belong to.

Another problem is that there are words that have similar meanings, and because of that the writer finds difficulties in finding their distinctive features. Just look at the word menuai and mengetam for an example. Those words are similar and also they have the same semantic features. If we do not understand or we do not pay attention carefully, we will not see that there is a slight difference between those words. If we look at the word in a bad dictionary, we will see that both actions can use the same instrument, but if we look at it in a good dictionary, we will see that there is a difference between the instrument used. And in this study, many words being analysed are like that and therefore the writer has to be more careful.

Besides the problems that have been mentioned before, the writer also finds difficulties in improving some definitions. Not all words can be improved, some words have had good definitions. And since the English semantic system is different from the Indonesian semantic system, it is difficult for the writer to improve the words that belong to a language which has a different semantic system. Not only difficult to improve the English words, but there are also Indonesian words that are difficult to be improved. That is because those Indonesian words are still new and therefore we still lack of information. Let us look at the word memepat, compared with the other words being analysed, this word is newer, especially for the

writer. To solve that problem, the writer went to Drs. Slamet Soewandi who know much about bahasa Indonesia, and the result is that he also does not know the exact meaning of that word. At last the writer decides that it is better not to improve that word rather than to improve that word wrongly. There are of course still many other problems met by the writer, but the problems mentioned before are only those that are significant to be mentioned.

Now having analysed all words meaning to cut, we see that the meaning of a word in a language is very important. Every language has its own semantic system. To understand a language, one has to understand cultural unit of meaning of that language.

English semantic system is different from Indonesian semantic system. For the words meaning to cut, English has more than Indonesian. In English 'mencukur domba' is to clip and 'mencukur jenggot' is to shave, but in Indonesian we do not have special terms for 'mencukur domba'. The word mencukur can be used for 'mencukur domba or mencukur jenggot'. This is because English people are more concerned of the words meaning to cut

Because English semantic system is different from Indonesian semantic system, we as teachers should be more careful in explaining the English words to Indonesian students. We can not just translate the English words into Indonesian.

At last, any teacher who wants to be successful in teaching meaning of any language words, he has to pay attention to the cultural units of meaning of the language being taught, and it is better if he also has a contrastive semantic study between the language being taught and the student mother tongue language.

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