

A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON LEXICAL WORDS

MEANING A HEADDRESS

A THESIS

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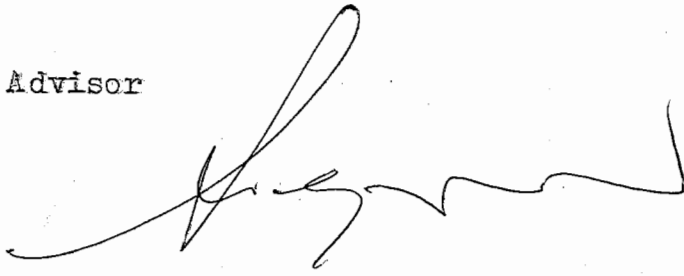
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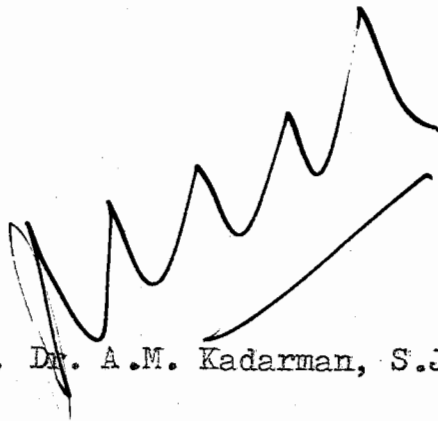
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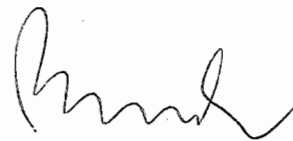
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Chapter IINTRODUCTION

We know very well that language is society primarily function as a tool of communication. We cannot deny that every day, every time we communicate with other people, because we live collectively.

The main objective of learning English is to be able to communicate with the English speaking people both oral and written. We cannot say that we master a language if we cannot communicate with the people who speak that language.

According to Gleason, as far as the language lies within the scope of linguistics, it consist of three major components namely:

1. The structure of expression
2. The structure of content
3. Vocabulary ----- 1)

In our daily communication we often fail to grasp the system which relates the structure of expression with the structure of content within a language. We do not realize that meaning is undoubtely important. If we want to be called a person who masters a language we should not only know that language but we must understand the meaning of every word or every expression of that language. So we see that meaning is very important in learning a language. The reason why it is important is that meaning can relate the structure of expression with the structure of content.

1) Gleason, H.A. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics.
New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc., 1961.

Many high school students usually do not know the meaning of the words or expressions in the English sentences they learn. They only have a little wish to acquire the knowledge of English and they learn English only for passing their examinations. So the objective of learning English deviates from the real aim. That is why most of the school leavers do not master English well. It means that they cannot communicate with the English speaking people well. The English words that they may remember are only 'yes' and 'no'.

We may predict that our high school students meet difficulties in learning the meanings. As we know that meanings concern with the learning of vocabulary; where as the students' vocabulary store is not adequate. Gleason says that vocabulary comes and goes. ----- 1)

It means that the old words may be forgotten if we learn the new ones. Only the common words or the words that are frequently used are stored in the learners' mind.

We often find that most of our high school students fail to grasp the ideas that convey meanings. It means that automatically they cannot understand, speak, read, even write English well. Seeing that fact we must also remember that we are always committing errors when we use a language, even when we use our mother tongue. Based on this statement, we should be patient in directing the students in learning English.

1) Gleason, H.A. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics.
New York: Rinehart and Winston Inc., 1961.

We must also stick to what the Empirist says :

We live in an imperfect world and consequently errors will always occur in spite of our best effort. ---1)

The aim of this small research is that we want to know the nature of the language, especially from the semantic components of the words. We want to know how the semantic works through a small research on nouns meaning a head-dress. This research is on two languages namely English and Javanese. While the interpretation of the aim or we call it 'the scope' will be:

1. To find out how to use the semantic properties to teach meanings to the student.
2. To find out the difficulties encountered during the learning of meanings.
3. To find out the way to teach meanings to the students. (In this section the writer only gives some suggestions of how to teach meanings).

In this small paper the writer wants to limit herself only on the contrastive study that attempts to describe the nouns meaning a headdress, in two languages namely: English and Javanese.

In general, in doing the research the writer collected the data first, then followed by the list of the English and the Javanese words with their definitions from the dictionary. After giving the list of the data the writer tries to analyze the data step by step.

In analysing the data she gives the contrastive analysis on the meaning of each word listed.

1) Corder, SP. The Significance of Learners' Errors.
In Jack Richard (eds), Error Analysis.
Singapore. 1977. page 20.

Afterward, the conclusion, namely the total number of the distinctive features of the analysis she made, And then followed by the summary which consist of the total number of the distinctive features she got from the analysis and the information she collected from the informans. The following step will be the correction of the definition, followed by the discription of the difficulties, hesitation and doubts encountered during the analysis. Finally the application to the teaching English (especially meanings) to the Indonesian students will end this paper.

For the purpose of collecting data, the writer got the definition from the dictionaries. The dictionaries she use are:

1. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary, by A.S. Hornby.
2. The Heritage Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language, by William Morris.
3. Everyman's Thesaurus of English Word and Phrases, by Roget.
4. Webster's Illustrated Dictionary.

For the correction of the definition the writer worked with the help of the informans. Her informans are Mr and Mrs Davit, teachers of high school in Miami, U.S.A.

The data of the Javanese word are taken from:

1. Javanese - English Dictionary, by Elinor Clark Horne.
2. Bae Sastra Djawa, by W.J.S. Poerwadarminta.

For the correction of the definition she got the information from her informans, Mr. R.B. Wedyosudarmo and Mr. R.B. Yudokartono.

Since this writing is only a preliminary study, the writer is sure that it is not representative enough and it is far from complete. However, any correction and any constructive criticism will be welcomed by the writer.

The following is the list of the words that are going to be analyzed. The list of the English words will come first, and then followed by the list of the Javanese words.

This list has been compiled with the help of the dictionaries and it has been completed with the help of the informans.

1. The list of the English words.

1. headdress
2. hat
3. headgear
4. beret
5. biretta
6. bonnet
7. cap
8. coronet
9. crash helmet
10. crown
11. derby
12. fodora
13. fichu
14. glengarry
15. havelock
16. helmet
17. hood
18. leghorn
19. opera hat
20. panama hat
21. phrygian cap
22. shake

23. miter
24. fez
25. calpac
26. shawl
27. skull cap
28. sombrero
29. tam-o' shanter
30. tiara
31. top hat
32. watch cap
33. wimple
34. scarf
35. topee
36. turban

The following is the list of the Javanese words. The list has been compiled with the help of the dictionary, and it has been completed with the help of informants.

2. The list of the Javanese words.

1. topi
2. topi prop
3. topi waja
4. iket
5. iket wulung
6. blangkon
7. kethu
8. kupluk
9. kudhung
10. kuluk
11. kopiah

12. kuluk kanigara
13. makutha
14. pet
15. pecis
16. caping
17. caping bebek
18. capil
19. serban
20. kerpus
21. kabaret
22. destar
23. udheng
24. helem
25. mit

The following is the definition of the words. The definition of the English words will be presented first and followed by the definition of the Javanese words. The definitions are taken from the dictionaries mentioned in the introduction.

Here are the definitions of the English words.

1. A headdress is anything worn on the head, as a covering or an ornament.
2. A hat is the covering for the head, usually for men; it is usually with a brim, worn out of the door.
3. A headgear is a covering, such as a hat or a helmet, for the head.

4. A beret is a round cap of felt or cloth, worn with a sport and holiday clothes; and as a military headdress.
5. A biretta is a stiff, square cap that is worn by Roman Catholic clergy or priest.
6. A bonnet is 1) a hat that is held in place by ribbons tight under the chin.
2) a soft, flat, cap worn by men in Scotland.
7. A cap is a soft head covering, without a brim but usually with a peak; worn by boys, and men, by some sailors and soldiers.
8. A coronet is a small crown by princes and other nobles under sovereign.
9. A crash helmet is a padded helmet, as worn by motorcyclists and aviators, to protect the head.
10. A crown is an ornamental headdress of gold and jewels worn by sovereign ruler, royal power.
11. A derby is a stiff felt hat with a round crown and a narrow brim (bowler).
12. A fedora is a soft felt hat with a brim that can be turned up and down and a rather low creased length-wise.

13. A fichu is a woman's triangular scarf of light fabric, worn over the head, or the shoulder and cross or tied in a loose knot at the breast.
14. A glengrry is a woolen cap originating in Scotland that is creased length-wise and often has short ribbons at the back.
15. A havelock is a cloth covering for a cap having a flap to protect the back of the head and the neck.
16. A helmet is a protective head covering worn by soldiers, firemen, miners, divers, drivers, and some policemen.
17. A hood is a loose pliable covering for the head and neck, either attached to a robe or a jacket or separate.
18. A leghorn is a head made of the kind of straw imported from Leghorn (Livorno) in Italy.
19. An opera hat is a collapsible top hat.
20. A panama hat is a head made from fine, pliant straw-like material originally from trees grown in Ecuador.

21. A phrygian cap is a soft cap with a forward-curving peak, represented in ancient Greek art as part of attire worn by Phrygians.
22. A shake is a stiff, cylindrical military dress hat with metal plate in front, a short visor and a plume.
23. A miter is a tall pointed hat with peaks in front and back, worn by bishops and some ecclesiastics.
24. A fez is a red headdress, shaped like an inverted flowerpot, worn by some muslim men.
25. A calpac is a large black cap, usually of sheepskin or felt, worn in Turkey, Armenia, and other Near Eastern region.
26. A shawl is a square or oblong piece of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head, the neck and shoulder.
27. A skull cap is, a light, close-fitting, brimless cap, sometimes worn indoors.
28. A sombrero is a broad brimmed hat as worn in Latin American countries especially in Mexico.

29. A tam-o'-shanter is a round woolen or cloth cap fitting closely to the forehead.
30. A tiara is a triple crown worn by the Pope.
31. A top hat is a man's hat having a narrow brim and a tall cylindrical crown, usually made of silk.
32. A watch cap is a small woolen cap of navy blue worn for cold weather duty by enlisted men.
33. A wimple is a linen covering arranged in folds about the head, cheeks, chin, and neck, worn by women in the middle ages, and still by nuns.
34. A scarf is a long strip of material (silk, wool, etc) worn over the shoulder, round the neck, or by women over the hair.
35. A topee is a sun helmet or hat as worn in India.
36. A turban is a man's headdress made by winding a length of cloth round the head (as worn in Asian countries).

The following is the definition of the Javanese words.

1. A topi is an occidental-style hat or cap.

2. A topi prop is a safari hat, cork helmet.
3. A topi waja is protective hat made of steel and worn by some soldiers.
4. An iket is a plaited batik head cloth which the wearer dons by winding it around the head.
5. An iket wulung is a blue black head piece worn by high officials.
6. A blangkon is an iket style headdress permanently in a shape.
7. A kethu is a headgear in general or a skull cap, worn optionally with a turban wound around the outside.
8. A kupluk is a fez like headgear.
9. A kudhung is a cloth worn wound around the head.
10. A kuluk is a crown; fez like headdress worn by palace retainers on formal occasions.
11. A kuluk kanigara is a high black gold trimmed cap worn by monarchs.
12. A kopiah is a fez like cap in a low cylindrical shape.
13. A makutha is a crown or fez like headdress.

14. A pet is an officers' cap, cap with a bill at the front.
15. A pecis is a fez-shaped cap.
16. A caping is a broad woven-bamboo hat worn as a sunshade or umbrella.
17. A caping bebek is an immensely broad hat of bamboo bracts or coconut leaves.
18. A capil is a broad hat of cloth or velvet.
19. A serban is a turban; a piece of headdress made by winding a length of cloth round the head.
20. A kerpus is a fez like hat worn by men and children.
21. A kabaret is a round cap made of felt worn by some soldiers.
22. A destar is an iket style head cloth (krama inggil for iket).
23. An udheng is an iket style headdress (krama madya for iket).
24. A helem is the covering for the head, made of steel, worn by motorcyclists.
25. A mit is an iket style headdress permanently in a shape.

Before we go to the further explanation, the writer wants to add something that may be useful for the readers who do not know Javanese.

In Javanese there are ~~th~~ree levels of speech namely:

1. The lowest level is ngoko. It is use among the common people, or it is used by people (usually old) addressed to the younger people.
2. The intermediate level is krama madya. It is used among the people of the same rank, or used by people who have been familiar with the addresser.
3. The highest level is krama inggil. It is used by the young people to the older ones, or to the persons that we respect.

Chapter III

THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The following is the analysis of the data. The analysis starts with the contrastive study of each pair of words, and then little by little moves to the rest of the words listed. The analysis of the English words will come first and followed by the analysis of the Javanese words.

The analysis of the English words.1. A headdress

shape: round, square,
triangle, etc.

colour: any colour

material of composition:

cloth, straw, felt,
steel, leather,
plastic

user: men, women, children,
the Pope, soldiers, etc

function: as a sunshade or
ornament

2. A hat

shape: round or four
cornered, with
a brim or peak

colour: any colour

material of composition:

felt, cloth, straw

user: usually men

function: as a sunshade

A headdress: Noun (S,C,MC,U,F). A hat: Noun (S,C,MC,U,
Q,F).

If we see the two words, hat and headdress, it seems that they are the same. But after we see them carefully through the semantic components, we can draw a conclusion that a headdress is a head covering in general while a hat is a more specific one. To make the explanation clearer let us see the example;

1. Every one who wants to come to that area should wear a headdress.

2. Young people nowadays like to wear a hat as a sunshade or an adornment.

Actually a hat is also a headdress but it is more specific. A headdress is a covering for the head in general, it is worn by men, women, or children, It is made from various materials and it has various shapes. While a hat is a covering for the head, it has a brim or a peak, is usually round or four cornered. The user is usually a man, and it is worn out of doors.

Beside the above meaning, A hat has some meanings. The meaning of the hat is different from the meaning that has been mentioned because the word 'hat' is in the idiomatic expressions that include the word 'hat' are:

1. "send or pass round the hat" means that asking for, collecting, contributions of money (usually for somebody who suffered a loss).
2. "talk through one's hat" means talking foolishly.
3. "a bad hat" means a bad person (slang).
4. "toss (one's) hat in the ring" means to run for political office.
5. "take (one's) hat off to" means to show respect for honor by or as if by removing one's hat.
6. "under (one's) hat" means a secret or in confidence.

There are still many terms consisting the word 'hat' such

- as:
1. hat-band is a band round the crown of the hat.
 2. hatter is a man who makes or sells hats.
 3. hat-trick is taking of three wickets with successive ball in cricket.
 4. hatful is as much as a hat holds.
 5. hatless is not wearing a hat.

3. A headgear.

shape: round, square,
triangle, rectangle

colour: any colour

material of composition:
silk, felt, cloth, etc

user: men in general

function: as a sunshade
ornament

A headgear: Noun (S,C,MC,U,
Q,F)

4. A beret.

shape: round, without
visor

colour: black or dark
colour

material of composition:
cloth or felt

user: soldiers, sportman

function: as a military
dress or sport hat

A beret: Noun (S,C,MC,U,
Q,F)

After reading the semantic properties we can say that those two words are different. A headgear is the same as a headdress, that is a head covering in general. While a beret is a head covering that is worn by soldier and sportmen.

Example: 1. A headgear can be worn by anyone, men, women, children; but a beret is worn by soldiers or sportmen.

The writer wants to add something that may be useful. From the dictionary she finds that the head-gear can also mean the part of the horse's harness that fits over the head.

5. A biretta.

shape: square

material of composition:
silk or felt

user: priests, bishope,
cardinals

quality: stiff

6. A bonnet.

shape: round, flat,
brimless

material of composition:
cloth feather

user: women, children,
Scotchmen, and
American Indians

quality: soft

function: as a completion
of religious ce-
remony dress

A biretta: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,F). A bonnet: Noun (S,MC,U,Q).

example: Priests, cardinals, and bishops wear a biretta
in formal occasions; while you can see a man wear
a bonnet everyday in Scotland.

Actually the word 'bonnet' has several meanings such as:

1. a flat cap that is worn by soldiers in some regiments.
2. a protective cover of various sorts; example, over a chimney.
3. a protective cover over the engine of a motor-car.

7. A cap

shape: round, brimless,
with a peak

material of composition:
cloth, felt

user: sailor, soldiers

A cap: Noun (S,MC,U).

8. A coronet

shape round, measurement

material of composition:
gold, jewels

user: princes, nobles un-
der sovereign

function: as an ornament,
to indicate rank

quality: stiff

A coronet: Noun (S,M,MC,U,
F,Q)

Example: - Who is that person who wears a white cap?

+ He is a policeman.

- And who is the man who wears a very fine hat?

+ He is a noble. He comes here to contribute the
money.

- Oh ... his hat is ornamented with gold and jewels
what is it called?

+ A coronet.

After we see the semantic components of the word a cap and a biretta, we can say that a cap is an ordinary headdress. It means that everyone can have it. While a biretta is a specific headgear that only a prince or nobles under sovereign who can have it. The reason is that cap is cheap and a biretta is used to indicate rank.

Other meanings of the word 'cap'

1. A cap is indoor headdress that is worn by nurses, some women servants, and formerly by old women.
2. A cap is a cap-like cover.
example: a milk bottle cap.
a lamp cap.
3. Cap (verb) means to put a cap on; cover the top of.
4. A cap is a small explosive charge in a wrapper, such as one used in a toy pistol.
5. Cap means do or say something better than (what somebody has done or said). Example: cap a story or a joke.
6. A cap means a football player (as a number of a football team).
7. There are some idiomatic expressions using the word 'cap' such as:
 - * Cap in hand means humbly.
 - * If the cap fits means if a person feels that the remark applies to him.
 - * Set one's cap at somebody means try to attract as a suitor.

9. A crash helmet

shape: round

material of composition:

leather, plastic,
steel

user: drivers, ~~naviators~~

quality: padded, hard

function: a protection

for the head

A crash helmet: Noun (S,
U,Q,F).

10. A crown

shape: round

material of composition:

precious metal set
with jewels

user: sovereign or king

quality: beautiful, ex-
pensive

function: as an ornament,

symbol of sovereign-
ty, of victory or
distinction

A crown: Noun (S,MC,U,
Q,F).

Example A motorcyclists should wear a crash helmet to protect his heads, but he is not allowed to wear a crown because he is not a king.

11. A derby

shape: round with a

narrow curved brim

material of composition:

felt

user: bowlers

quality: stiff

A derby: Noun (S,MC,U,Q).

12. A fedora

shape: round, with a

flexible brim, ra-
ther low crown

material of composition:

felt

user: ordinarymen

A fedora: Noun (S,MC,U).

Example: A derby and a fedora are almost the same, but there is a slight difference. A derby has a curved brim but a fedora has a low crown. A fedora is worn by ordinary men while a derby is worn by a person who bowls in cricket.

Other meanings of a derby are;

1. a derby is a USA name for bowler.

1. a derby is annual horse race at Epsom, England.

Derby day is a day of the race (in June).

13. A fichu

shape: triangle, creased
length-wise

material of composition:
light weight fabric

user: women

function: as an ornament

A fichu: Noun (S,MC,U,F).

14. A glengarry

shape: round, creased length
wise, with short ribbons
at the back

material of composition:

user: men in Scotchmen

function: as an ornament

A glengarry: Noun (S,MC,F,U).

Example: - Yesterday she came here wearing a fichu that was worn over the head and the shoulder. I did not recognized her because she looked very pretty.

- When he was in Scotland he saw a man wearing a round hat with ribbons at the back. People there call that hat a glengarry.

15. A havelock

shape: round with a flap

material of composition:
cloth

user: usually men who
work in the heat
of the sun's rays

quality: soft, loose, pliable

function: as a protection
of the head and
the back of the
neck

A havelock: Noun (S,MC,U,
Q,F).

16. A helmet

shape: round

material of composition:
leather, plastic, steel

user: soldiers, firemen,
miners, divers, drivers,
cyclist, policemen

quality: hard

function: to protect the
head

A helmet: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,F).

Example: - In the film 'The Gentle Ben' the game-warden wears a havelock in order to protect his head

and the back of his neck from the heat of the sun's rays.

- Some motorcyclists do not want to wear helmets because they do not aware that motorcycling without wearing a helmet is very dangerous.

17. A hood

shape: bag-like

material of composition: cloth

user: men and women

quality: soft, loose, pliable

function: to protect the head
and ears

A hood: Nouns (S, MC, U, Q, F).

18. A leghorn

shape: round, plaited

material of composition:

fabric made of the
dried and bleached straw

user: Italians

quality: hard

origin: Italy

A leghorn: Noun (S, MC, U, Q, O).

Example: Priests in some orders wear robes with hoods hang at the back.

- If you want to see a person wearing a leghorn, please go to Livorno, Italy.

There are various meanings of 'hood' such as:

1. A hood is anything like a hood in shape or use.
2. A hood is a protection over an open motor-car.
3. A hood is a folding roof over a carriage (for protection against rain or sun).
4. A hood is a protective cover over the engine of a motor-car (USA), in Great Britain is called bonnet.
5. Hood as a suffix is used to form nouns, means;
 - a. state, quality, character, or condition of being. Example; childhood, motherhood.
 - b. an instance or example of being, falsehood
 - c. group of; also, membership in the group.
Example; brotherhood, priesthood.



19. An opera hat

shape: tall, round, flat

material of composition:

silk

quality: collapsible

user: opera actors

colour: black

function: as an ornament

An opera hat: Noun (S,MC,Q,
U,C,F)20. A panama hat

shape: round

material of composition:

leaves of jipijapa plant
of South and Central
America

quality: hand plaited

user: men in South and Central
America

colour: natural

function: as a sunshade

A panama hat: Noun (S,MC,Q,U,
C,F)

Example: - If you see an opera show you will see some actors wearing an opera hat, that is a collapsible black hat.

- If you want to see people wearing a panama hat, please go to South or Central American countries.

21. A phrygian capshape: round, with a forward
curving peak

material of composition:

felt

user: Phrygian men

function: as a part of
attire, represented
in ancient Greek art22. A shakoshape: cylindrical-shape, with
a short visor and
plume

material of composition:

felt

user: some soldiers in some
regimentsfunction: as a military
headdress

quality: stiff

A phrygian cap: Noun

A shake: Noun (S,MC,U,F,Q).

(S,MC,U,F)

Example: - In ancient Greek most people wear a cap called a phrygian cap as a part of attire.

- The headdress that is worn by Dane army is called a shako.

23. A miter

24. A fez

shape: tall, pointed,

shape: round

with peaks in

front and at

the back

material of composition:

material of composition: felt

silk or smooth material

user: Jewish high priests

user: men chiefly in Medite-

bishops, cardinal

rannean region, moslem

who have made the pil-

grimage to Mecca

function: as a ceremonial

headdress

rank: (religion) Roman Catholic,

rank: (religion) Islam

Jewish Catholic

quality: stiff

A miter: Noun (S,MC,UF,R,Q).

A fez: Noun (S,MC,U,R).

Example: - In formal occasions a bishop or cardinal wears a miter, while a moslem man who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca wears a fez.

25. A calpac

shape: rather high, with
two peak in front
and back

material of composition:
felt or sheepskin

user: men in Eastern countries,
such as Turkey, Armenia, etc

quality: soft

measurement: large

A calpac: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,M)

26. A shawl

shape: square or oblong,
or triangle

material of composition:
cloth

user: women or babies

quality: soft

measurement: large

A shawl: Noun(S,MC,U,Q,M)

Example: - In formal occasions men in Eastern countries such as; Turkey and Armenia, usually wear sheepskin hats called 'calpac'.

- Now women wear shawl not only to keep the warmth but also as adornment.

27. A skull cap

shape: round, without a brim

material of composition: cloth

quality: close-fitting

user: bishops, cardinals,
the Pope

measurement: light, small

rank(religion): Catholic

A skull cap: Noun (S,MC,
Q,U,M,R).

28. A sombrero

shape: round, broad brimmed

material of composition:
straw

user: men in American countries,
Spanish

measurement: large, broad

A sombrero: Noun(S,MC,U,M).

Example: - Every time we see the picture of the Pope he always wears a skull cap.

- In Latin American countries men usually wear a sombrero, a broad brimmed straw hat.

29. A tam-o'-shanter

shape: round, having pompon,
tassel or feater in the
center

material of composition:

felth, cloth

user: Scotchmen

quality: soft

A tam-o'-shanter: Noun (S,
MC,U,Q).

Example: He wore a tam-o'-shanter yesterday, that was a beret-
like hat but it has pompon in the center.

- The Pope wore a tiara when he was coronated.

30. A tiara

shape: triple crown

material of composition:

silk, jewels, gold

user: the Pope, ancient
Persian kings

quality: expensive

owner: the pope or the
Persian kings

A tiara: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,OW).

31. A top hat

shape: round, rather high,
with a narrow brim

material of composition:

silk ormfelt

user: ordinary men

quality: stiff, high

A top hat: Noun (S,MC,
U,Q).

32. A watch cap

shape: round

material of composition:

wool

user: United State Navy,
enlisted men

A watch cap: Noun (S,MC,U).

Example: - French army usually wears a top hat when he is in
duty; but United State Navy wears a watch cap when
he is in a cold-weather duty.

33. A wimple

material of composition:

cloth

colour: black, white, brown,

grey

function: to indicate rank

(profession)

user: women in medieval times,

nuns of certain orders

A wimple: Noun(MC, G, F, U)

34. A scarf

shape: rectangle, triangle

material of composition:

cloth, silk

function: for protection, warmth,

adornment

user: any women

A scarf: Noun(S, MC, F, U)

Example: -In the past time a nun should wear a long dress with its wimple, but nowadays she may wear an ordinary dress.

-To protect the hair from the sun and dust, women usually wear scarfs.

35. A topee

shape: round, with a brim

material of composition:

felt or cloth

user: people in India

origin: India

A topee: Noun(S, MC, U, O)

36. A turban

shape: long square, brimless

material of composition: cloth,

silk

user: Eastern* countries men

origin: Eastern region

manner of donning: by winding

it around the head

A turban: Noun(S, MC, U, O, MD)

Example:- In India some people wear topees for sunshade and some wear turban.

The word 'turban' can also mean:

1. Women close-fitting hat with a little brim or brimless.

2. bandana, towel, and so on that is worn in similar.

3. the adjective is turbaned means wearing a turban.

Example: a turbaned sikh.

After having the analysis of the English words, let us have the analysis of the Javanese words. The following is the analysis of the Javanese words.

The analysis of the Javanese words.

1. A topi

shape: round, with a brim,
or without a brim

material of composition:

cloth, felt, staw, etc

user: men, women, children

quality: soft, hard, pliable

function: as a sunshade,

umbrella

A topi: Noun (S, MC, U, Q, F).

2. A topi prop

shape: round, with a brim

material of composition:

plastic

user: officials

quality: hard

function: as a sunshade or

an umbrella

A topi prop: Noun (S, MC, U, Q, F).

Example: - Paijo never wears a topi although he is baldheaded.

- My father always wears a topi prop when he goes to his office.

The main difference between the two words is that a topi is a headdress in general, while a topi prop is more specific.

A topi prop is also called a safari hat.

3. A topi waja

shape: round

material of composition: steel

user: soldiers

quality: hard

function: as a military

headdress

4. An iket

shape: triangle

material of composition:

traditional batik.

user: Javanese men

quality: soft

function: as a completion

of the Javanese dress

manner of donning: by winding
it a round the head,
tied at the back

A topi waja: Noun (S,MC, U,Q,F).
An iket: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,F,MD)

Example: - Rudi is now a soldier. This morning he is ready
for his duty and he has worn his topi waja.
- My grandfather is going to attend a wedding party.
He is wearing a Javanese dress completed with its
hat called an iket.

5. An iket wulung

shape: triangle

material of composition:

batik

colour: blueblack

user: high officials and
some nobles

function: to indicate rank

manner of donning: by

winding it around the
head

An iket wulung: Noun (S,MC,
G,U,F,MD).

6. A blangkon

shape: triangle but permanent-
ly in a shape (round)

material of composition:

batik

colour: any colour

user: ordinary men

function: as a completion of
the Javanese dress

A blangkon: Noun (S,MC,C,U,F).
G,U,F,MD).

Example: Yudo is a noble, so he wears an iket wulung when he
wears a Javanese dress in formal occasions.
- Nowadays a blangkon is not only worn by Javanese men,
but also by some tourists and young people who want
to show off.

7. A kethu

shape: round

material of composition:

cloth, flannel, wool

user: men, women, children

function: as a sunshade or
ornament

A kethu: Noun (S,MC,U,F)

Example: - Your son's kethu fell on the ground. It is dirty now.- Yesterday he went to the mosque without wearing a
kupluk, because his kupluk was stolen.8. A kupluk

shape: round

material of composition: felt

user: moslem men, and now or-
dinary menfunction: as a praying head-
dress

A kupluk: Noun (S,MC,U,F,C).

9. A kudhung

shape: long square

material of composition:

smooth linen or cloth

quality: smooth and beauti-
ful, embroidered

user: moslem women

A kudhung: Noun (S,MC,Q,U).

Example: - His mother wears a kudhung whenever she goes because
she is moslem.- In the past time only a king who can wear a kuluk
but now wayang and kethoprak actors wear it.A kudhung can also mean a sunshade or umbrella that is made
of cloth or leaves (especially banana leaves)10. A kuluk

shape: round, high

material of composition:

or felt

quality: stiff, gold trimmed

user: palace retainers, wa-

yang and kethoprak actors

function: to indicate rank

A kuluk: Noun (S,MC,Q,U,F).

11. A kopiah

shape: round

material of composition:

tight-fitting cloth

colour: black, white

user: moslems who have made

the pilgrimage to Mecca

measurement: small, low

A kopiah: Noun (S,MC,C,U,M)

12. A kuluk kanigara

shape: round

material of composition:

silk, felt, gold

colour: black

user: monarchs, bridegrooms

function: to indicate rank

measurement: rather high

quality: stiff, expensive

A kuluk kanigara: Noun (S,MC,

C,U,M,Q,F).

Example: - Haji Mahmud never forgets to wear his kopiah because he thinks that a kopiah is a seal that he has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

- The bridegroom does not want to wear a kuluk kanigara, he wants to wear a blangkon because he is too high.

Kopiah can also mean a baby's hat.

13. A makutha

shape: round

material of composition:

felt, smooth, material,

gold, jewels

user: kings

quality: decorated with

gold and jewels

function: to indicate rank

14. A pet

shape: round, with a bill in

front

material of composition:

cloth

user: officer, policemen

quality: stiff

function: to indicate occupa-

tion

A makutha: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,F).

A pet: Noun (S,MC,U,Q,F).

Example: A king wears a makutha and a policeman wears a pet.

A makutha is a specific headdress for a king, so only a king who has a right to wear it. A pet is any cap of police-cap-like.

15. A pecis

shape: round

material of composition:

felt

colour: black

user: muslim men

function: as a praying hat

quality: soft

A pecis: Noun(S, MC, C, UF, Q).

16. A caping

shape: round, with peak at the top

material of composition:

bamboo

colour: natural

user: farmers, village people, mannequins

function: as an ornament, sun shade or umbrella

quality: hard

A caping: Noun(S, MC, C, U, F, Q).

Example: - Young people prefer to wear a topi than a pecis because a pecis is usually worn by old people.

- Pak Kromo always wears a caping every time he goes to his field because the heat makes him dizzy.

17. A caping bebek

shape: round

material of composition:

bamboo bracts or

coconut leaves

user: a person who tends the geese

measurement: immensely broad

function: as a sunshade and umbrella

18. A capil

shape: round

material of composition:

bamboo

user: village people, farmers

measurement: broad

function: as a sunshade and umbrella

A caping bebek: Noun (S,MC,U,M,F). A capil: Noun (S,MC,U,M,F).

Example: - Paiman is going to tend his geese. He wears a caping bebek to protect his head from the heat and the rain.

- Mardi is going to the river. He is wearing a capil because it is raining.

Actually a caping bebek is also a caping but it is more specific. The differences are in the function, material of composition, and the measurement. A capil is actually another name for a caping. The term 'capil' is used by the villagers and the mountainers; while the term 'caping' is used by the people in the city.

19. A serban

shape: long square

material of composition:
cloth, silk, linen

user: moslems who have made
the pilgrimage to Mecca
manner of donning: by
winding it around the
head

A serban: Noun (S,MC,U,MD).

Example: - Alibaba who has a wonderful lamp, always wears a serban.

- Do not forget to put a kerpus on your baby's head!
It is quite cold.

20. A kerpous

shape: round

material of composition:
woolen cloth, or
other smooth material

user: men or children

A kerpus: Noun (S,MC,U).

21. A kabaret

shape: around

material of composition: felt, cloth

user: soldiers, young people who
want to show off

22. A destar

shape: triangle

material of composition:

batik

function: as a military.

headdress and to
indicate membership
of soldiers in
some regiments

colour: red, orange, etc

function: as a completion of the

Javanese dress

emotional overtone accompanying
(speech level): the highest level
of speech

A kabaret: Noun (S, MC,
U, F, C).

A destar: Noun (S, MC, U, F, EO).

Example: He is a soldier. He looks very smart in his uniform
with an orange kabaret.

- This is your destar, Mr Yudo. It is left over there.

The term 'destar' is used to mention an iket. The term 'iket'
is used in the lowest level of speech, while the term 'destar'
is the highest level.

23. An udheng

shape: triangle

material of composition:

batik

user: men

function: as a completion
of the Javanese dress

emotional overtone accom-
panying (speech level):

the intermediate level

An udheng (S, MC, U, F, EO).

24. A helem

shape: round

material of composition: steel,

leather, plastic

user: drivers, soldiers

function: to protect the head

A helem: Noun (S, MC, U, F).

Example: - My uncle's udheng made of a very smooth batik.

- Ton, wear a helem if you want to go to SALA by
motorcycle.

Actually 'an udheng' is just the same as 'an iket' and 'a destar'. The difference is that the speech level.

An iket is the lowest level of speech.

An udheng is the intermediate level of speech.

And a destar is the highest level of speech.

25. A mit.

shape: round, visorless

material of composition: triangular batik that is plaited
in a shape

user: men in Surakarta region

function: as a completion of the Javanese dress

origin: Surakarta (Sala)

dialect: Surakarta style

A mit: Noun (S,MC,U,F,O,D).

Example: - If you attend the wedding party in Surakarta region, you will see men wearing mits because a mit is a formal headdress in that region.

A mit is actually just the same as a blangkon, The difference is that a blangkon is a Yogya style, while a mit is Sala style. A blangkon has an egg-shaped ornament at the back but a mit does not.

Conclusion

After reading the analysis of the data we can conclude that the English words meaning a headdress include the semantic components:

1. S = shape, the shape of the headdress.
2. MC = material of composition of the headdress.
3. C = colour, the colour of the headdress.
4. U = user, the user of the headdress.
5. Q = quality, the quality of the headdress.
6. F = function, the function or the use of the headdress.
7. O = origin, the place where the headdress comes from.
8. R = rank, the rank of the people who wear the headdress.
9. MD = manner of donning, the way how to don or to use the headdress.
10. M = measurement, the size, the length, or the width of the headdress.

While the Javanese words meaning a headdress include the semantic components:

1. S = shape, the shape of the headdress.
2. MC = material of composition, the material that is used to make the headdress.
3. C = colour, the colour of the headdress.
4. U = user, the person who use or wear the headdress.
5. Q = quality, the quality of the headdress.
6. F = function, the function or the use of the headdress.
7. O = origin, the place the headdress comes from.
8. R = rank, the rank of the user of the headdress.
9. M = measurement, the measurement of the headdress such as, the length, width etc.
10. MD = manner of donning, the way how to don or to wear the headdress.

11. EO = emotional overtone accompanying, the speech level.

From the analysis the writer can see that the semantic properties of the English words are the same as the semantic properties of the Javanese words. The difference is that the Javanese words has speech level while the English words do not. The writer also see that some of the Javanese words have the same name as the English words, such as;

a topi = a topee
 a helem = a helmet
 a serban = a turban

Maybe those words have the same origin.

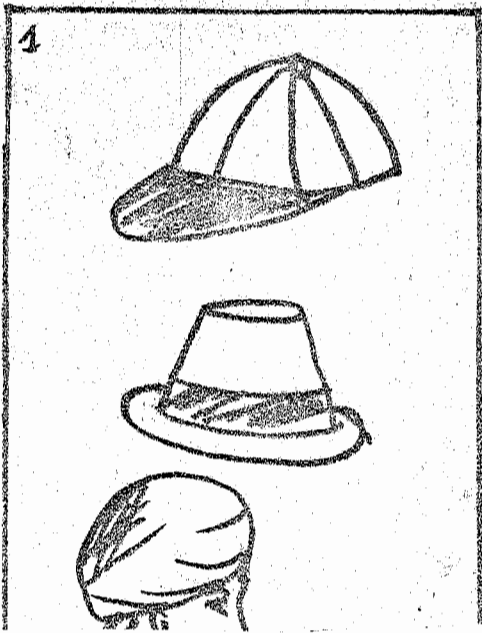
During the analysis the writer also met difficulties in finding the semantic properties of the words. The writer meets some words that have never met before. She does not know what the things look like. She has looked for the information from the dictionaries but they do not give clear explanation. Unfortunately they do not give pictures either. So the final way used by her is asking the native speakers, the informans.

THE CORRECTION OF THE DEFINITION

After we have the analysis of each word in the previous pages the write tries to make or to correct the definition based on the semantic properties of each word she collected from the analysis. This correction of the definition is made with the help of the dictionary and with the help of the informans. To make the correction of the definition clearer the writer adds the pictures of each word. The following is the correction of the definition and the pictures.

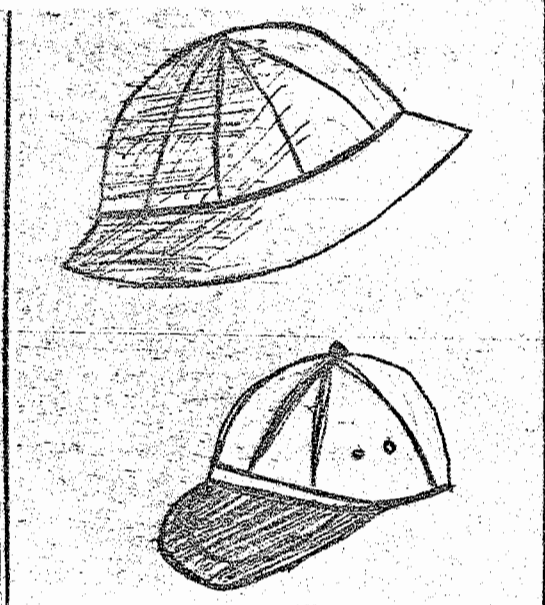
I. THE CORRECTION OF THE DEFINITION OF THE ENGLISH WORDS

1. A headdress is anything worn on the head, as covering for the head or



ing for the head or ornament. It is worn by men, women and children and made of cloth, felt, straw or velvet.

2. A hat is the covering for the head; especially one



having a shape crown and brim; or the red four-cornered hat worn by a cardinal of the Roman Catholic church.

3. A headgear is a covering; as a hat or helmet, for



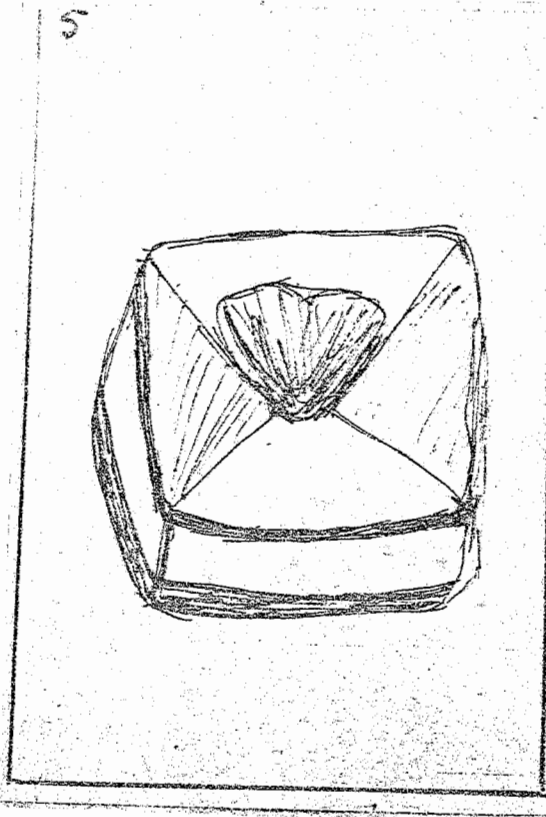
the head; it can be made of silk, felt, cloth etc it can be worn by men or women.

4. A beret is a round, visorless cap made of cloth or



felt worn originally by male Basqueses (now by some soldiers in some regiments), and it is usually worn with the sport and holiday clothes as a military head dress.

5. A biretta is a stiff, square cap made of silk or f



felt that is worn by Roman Catholic clergy and is black for a priest, purple for a bishop, and red for a cardinal.

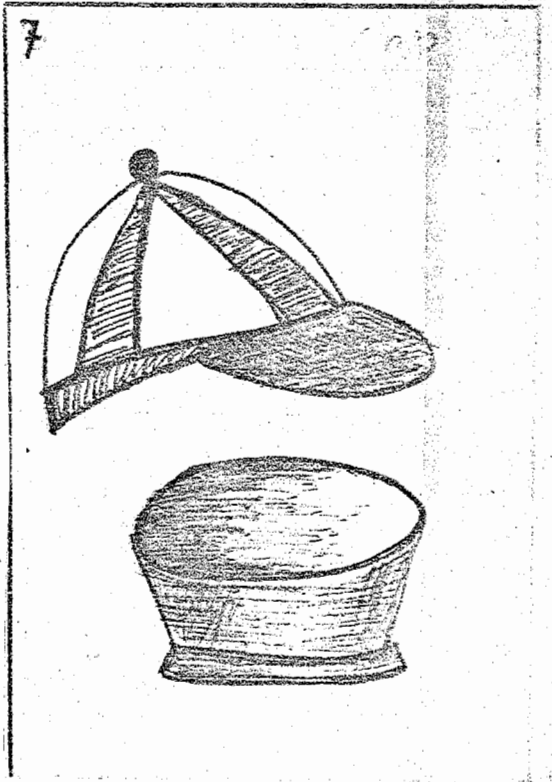
6. A bonnet is a hat that is held in place by ribbons



tied under the chin, made of cloth and having a narrow ruffle; worn by women or children. a soft, flat, brimless cap worn by men in Scotland.

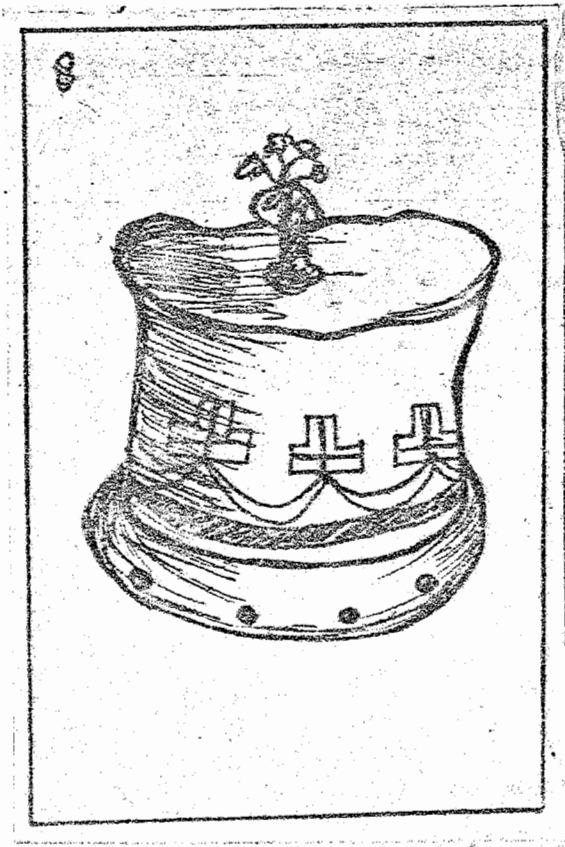
a feather headdress worn by some American Indians.

7. A cap is a covering for the head, usually soft and



usually with a peak and either brimless or having a visor or a narrow ruffle. It is usually worn by some sailor and soldiers.

8. A coronet is a small crown worn by princes and o -



ther nobles below sovereign, band of precious materials such as gold or jewels. It can also be worn as (a part of) a woman's headdress, garland of flowers.

9. A crash helmet is padded helmet made of steel to



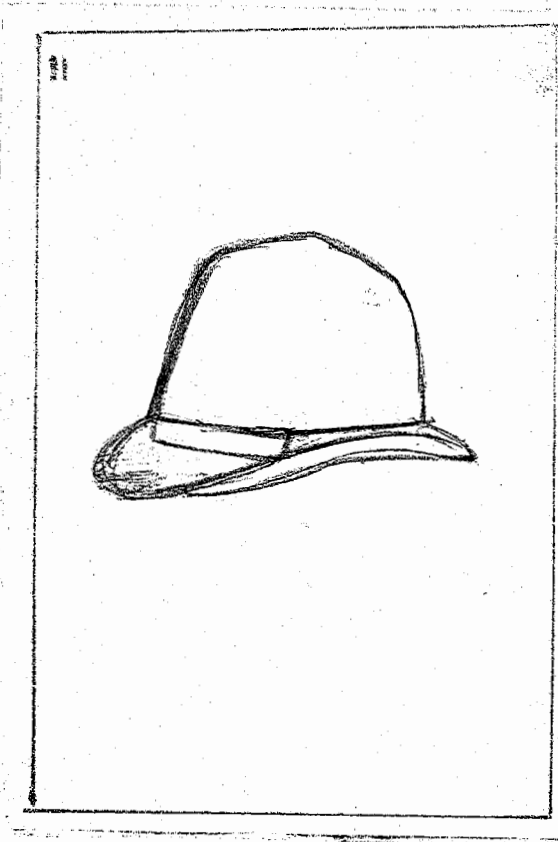
protect the head, it is usually worn with a glass mask to protect the eyes from dust; and it is worn by motorcyclists and aviators.

10. A crown is an ornamental circlet or head covering,



often made of precious metal set with jewels, and worn as a symbol of sovereignty; or a decorative garland or wreath worn on the head as a symbol of victory, honor, or distinction.

11. A derby is a stiff hat made of felt with a round



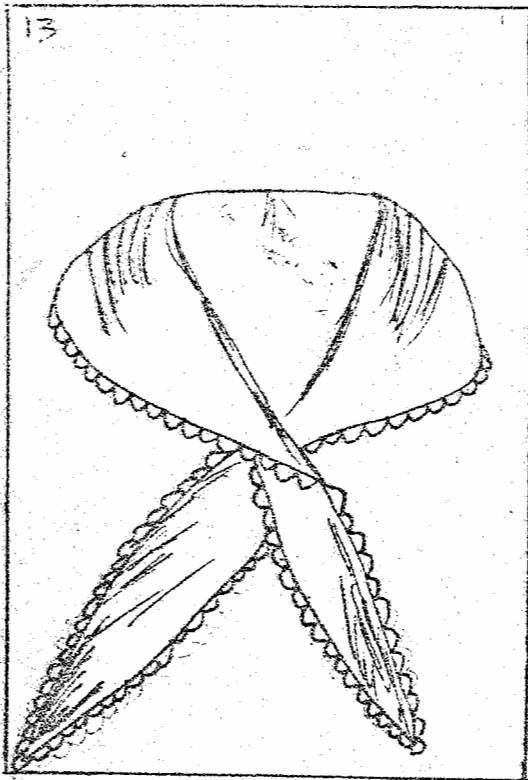
crown and a narrow curved brim; worn by bowlers (in America it is called bowler). It is used as a sunshade.

12. A fedora is a soft hat made of felt, with a brim



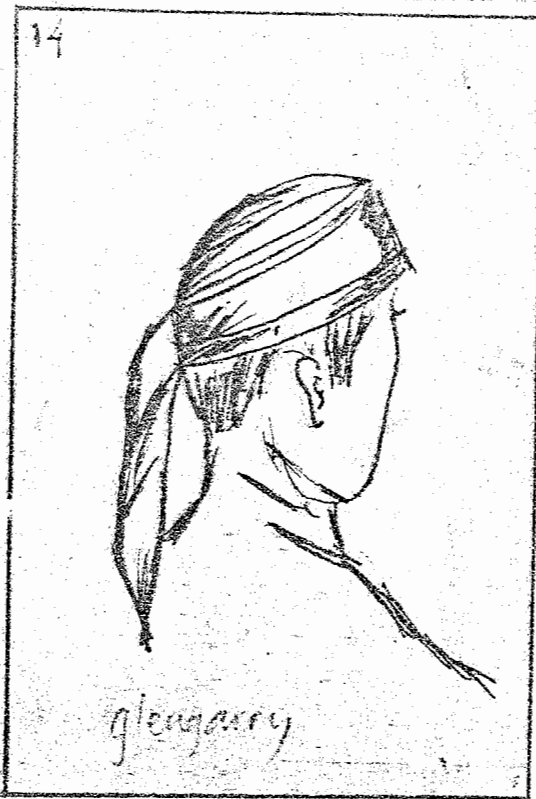
that can be turned up or down and a rather low crown creased lengthwise and it is usually black.

13. A fichu is a triangular scarf of light weight fabric,



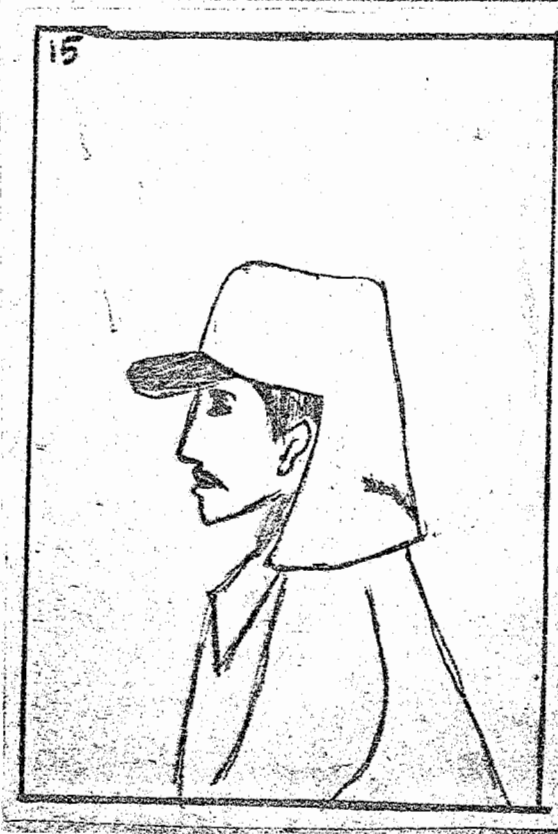
worn by women at the head or it can be worn over the shoulder and crossed or tied in a loose knot at the breast.

14. A glengarry is a cap made of wool worn by men ori-



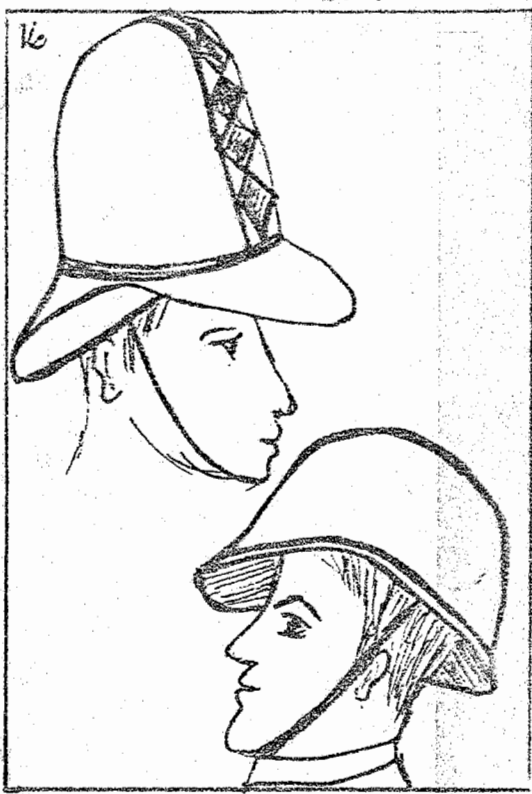
ginating in Scotland , it is creased lengthwise and often has short ribbons at the back.

15. A havelock is a cloth covering for a cap having a



flap to protect the head and the back of the neck. It is usually worn by men.

16. A helmet is a round head covering of hard material,



such as leather, metal or plastic, designed to protect the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, miners, divers, drivers, cyclist and some policemen.

17. A hood is a loose pliable, bag-like covering for



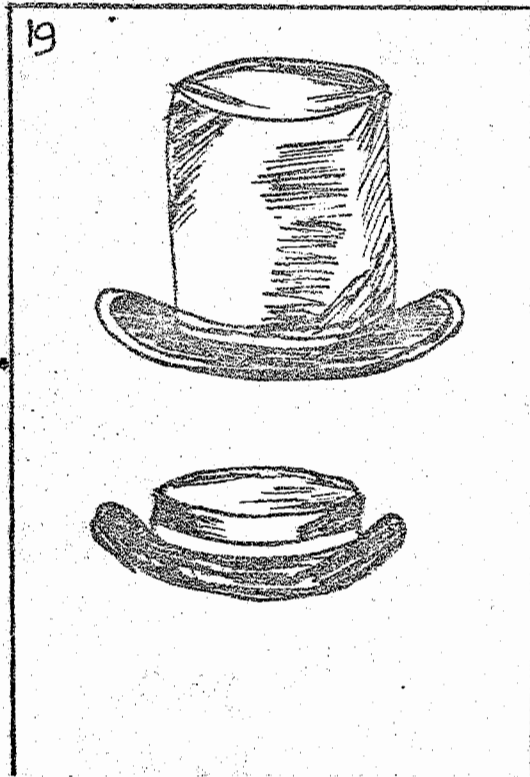
the head and the neck, often fasten to a cloak, or a robe or a jacket so it can hang down at the back when it is not used; or it can be separated.

18. A leghorn is a hat made from a plaited fabric made



from the dried and bleached straw of an Italian variety of wheat. The fabric can be imported from Leghorn (Livorno) in Italy, so the hat is called leghorn.

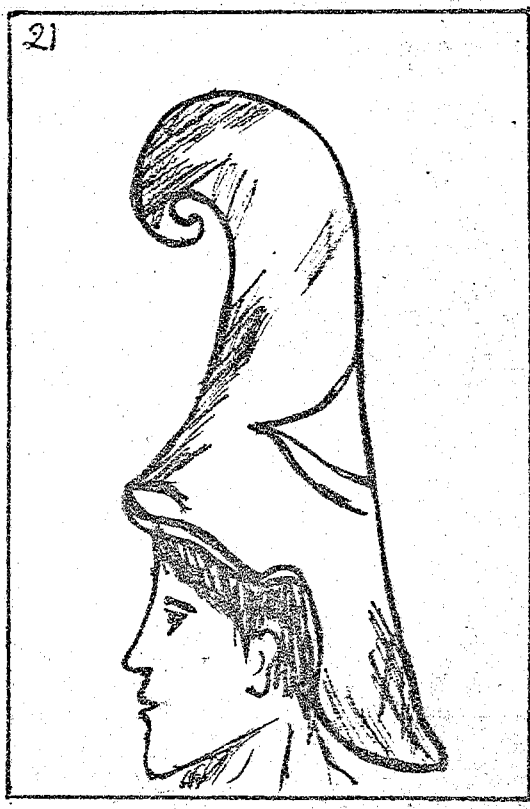
19. An opera hat is a collapsible, tall hat made of black silk; made so that it folds flat.



20. A panama hat is a natural coloured, hand plaited hat made from leaves of the jipijapa plant of South and Central America.



21. A phrygian cap is a soft cap with a forward-cuving



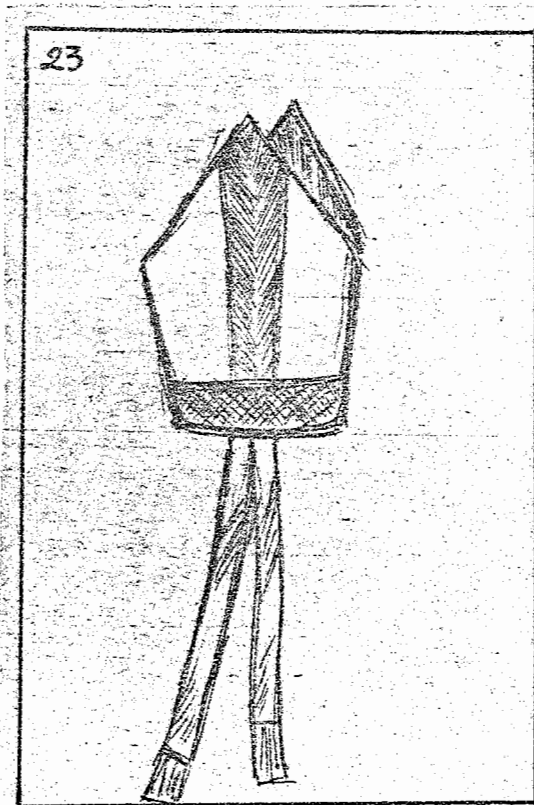
peak, represented in ancient Greek art as part of a attire; worn by Phrygian men.

22. A shako is a stiff, cyndrical military headdress,



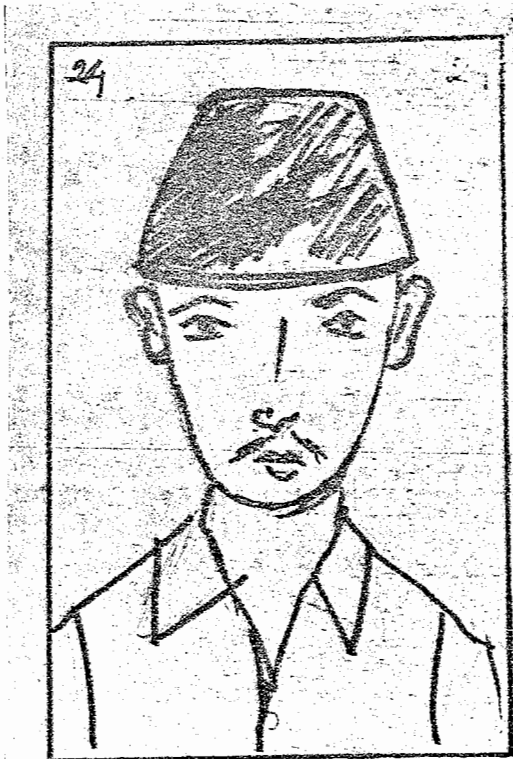
with a metal: plate in front, a short visor and a plume, it is worn by some soldiers in some regiments.

23. A miter is a tall pointed hat with peaks in front



and back, worn by bishops and some ecclesiastics; or it can be the ceremonial headdress worn by ancient Jewish high priests.

24. A fez is a cap made of felt in the shape of a crown



worn by men chiefly in the Eastern mediterranean region. Now it is worn by Moslems who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

25. A calpac is a large black cap, usually made of



sheepskin or felt, worn by men in Turkey, Armenia, and other Eastern countries.

26. A shawl is a square or oblong piece of material, usually large; worn by



women over the head, or the ~~sold~~ shoulders; or wrapped round the baby. Its function to keep the warmth or as an ornament.

27. A skull cap is a light, close-fitting cap usually



without brim worn by a bishops, cardinals, or by the pope. And it is sometimes worn indoors.

28. A sombrero is a broad brimmed hat made of felt or



straw as worn in Spanish, and South America countries especially in Mexico; and it is worn by men.

29. A tam-o'-shanter is a tight fitting cap made of felt,



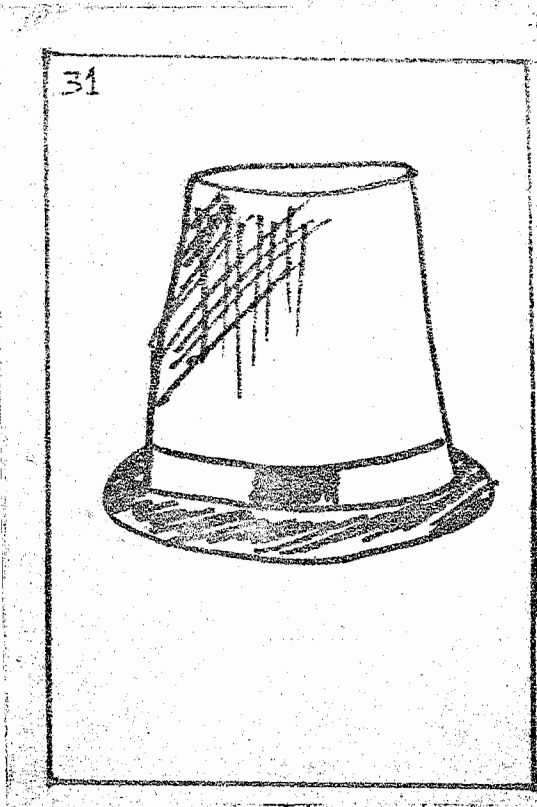
sometimes having a pom -
pon, tassel, or feather
in the center, worn by
Scottish.

30. A tiara is a triple crown worn by the Pope, or an



ornamental crownlike
headpiece, often deco-
rated with jewels, worn
by women on formal oc-
casions. It can be the
headdress worn by the
ancient Persian king.

31. A top hat is a silk hat worn by men, having a narrow brim and a tall cylindrical crown.



32. A watch cap is a small cap made of wool worn for cold-weather duty by United State Navy and by enlisted men.



33. A wimple is a cloth wound round the head, framing



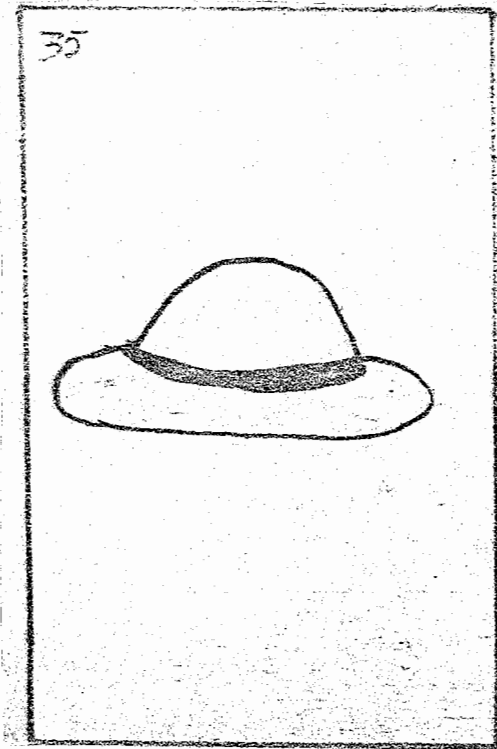
the face, and drawn in to folds beneath the chin worn by women in medieval times and now still used as part of the habit of certain orders of nuns.

34. A scarf is a rectangular or triangular piece of cloth



worn about the neck or head (over the hair); it is used for protection, warmth, or adornment.

35. A topee is a sun-helmet or that worn by men and it is usually worn in India.



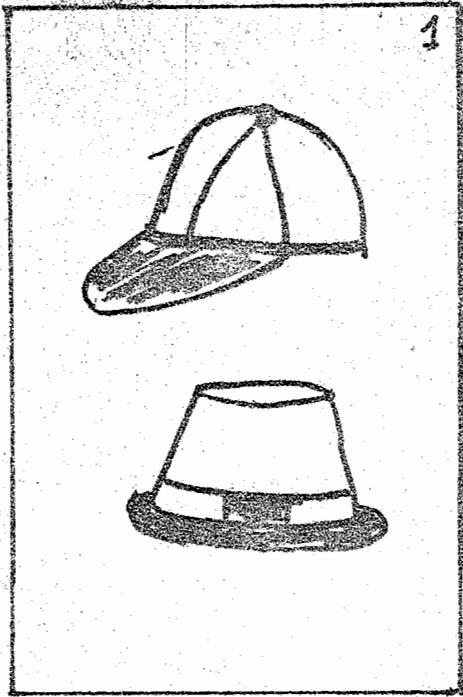
36. A turban is 1) a headdress of moslem origin, consisting of along scarf of linen, cotton or silk; wound around the head or cap. It is worn in Asian Countries.



- 2) any of various hats worn by women and children either brimless, or with a very short brim turned up close against the crown.

II. THE CORRECTION OF THE DEFINITION OF THE JAVANESE WORDS

1. A topi is an occidental-style of hat or cap,



made of cloth, felt, straw, etc worn by men, women, or children, usually worn outdoors as a sunshade or umbrella, or ornament.

2. A topi prop is a safari hat, cork helmet; made

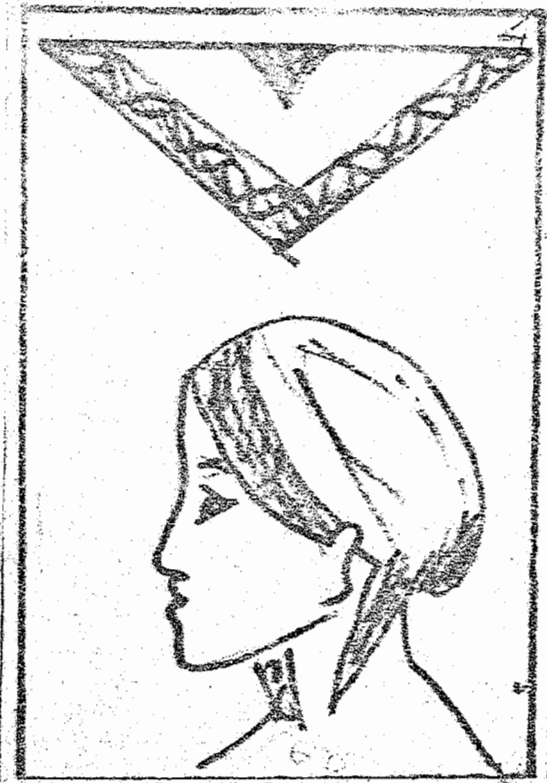


of hard mat materials, such as leather, plastic or steel. It is worn outdoors by some officials in the past; as a sunshade. It is now worn by ordinary men.

3. A topi waja is a hat made of steel as a protection of the head and is worn by soldiers in their duties.



4. An iket is triangular piece of traditional batik made into a plaited headgear which the wearer dons by winding it around the head, worn by men as a completion of the special Javanese dress (surjan and bebet).

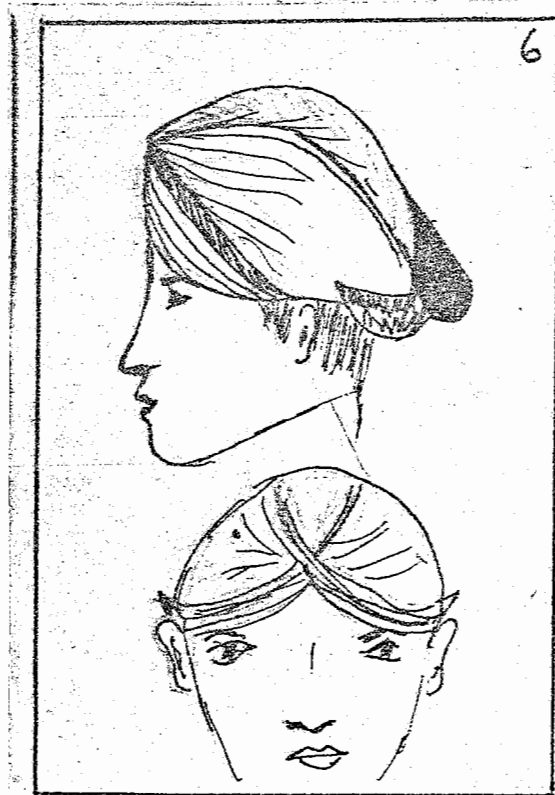


5. An iket wulung is an iket which is blueblack or purple



worn by high official or some nobles.

6. A blangkon is an iket style headdress, made of triangular



lar piece of batik; but permanently in a shape, so that the wearer dons it in an easier way.

The term blangkon is used especially in Yogyakarta district. (There are two styles of blangkon namely Yogyakarta style and Sala style. Yogya style blangkon is with an eggshaped ornament at the back).

7. A kopiah is a fez like cap in a low cylindrical shape;



usually is white, made from tight-fitting cloth; worn by Moslem men who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

8. A kethu is a headgear in general or a skull cap, made



of cloth, flannel, or woven woolen cloth; worn by babies or children, by men or women as a sunshade or an ornament.

9. A kupluk is a fez like headgear, made of black felt



worn by men or by Moslems
as a completion of pray-
ing dress.

10. A kudhung or markamah is a cloth worn wound around the



head, it is usually made of
smooth linen or cotton cloth
and embroidered at the front,
worn by Moslem women.

11. A kuluk is a stiff, ornamental headdress made of lea-



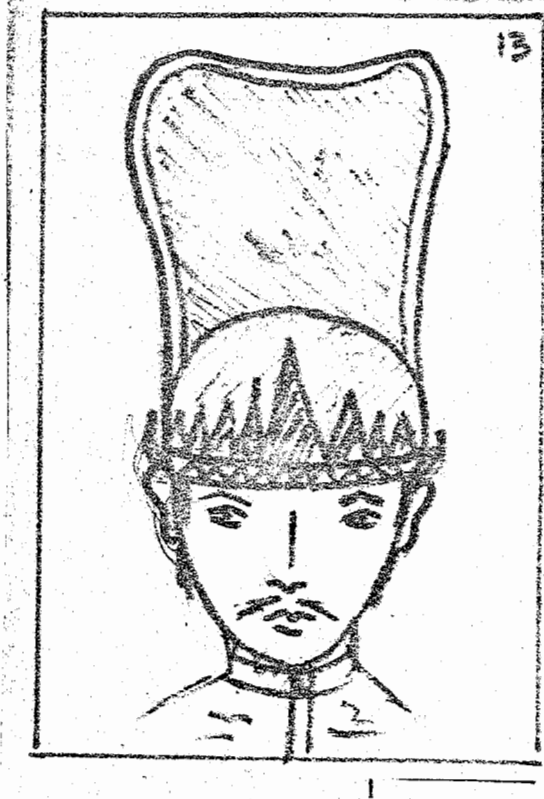
ther or felt; usually gold trimmed worn to indicate occupation or rank, by palace retainers on formal occasions. It is now worn by wayang or kethoprak actors.

12. A kuluk kanigara is a high black cap, is stiff and



gold trimmed made of felt and is worn by monarchs and it is now also worn by the bridegrooms.

13. A makutha is crown or a fezlike headdress made of



smooth black materials decorated with gold and jewels, worn by a king in formal occasions.

14. A mit is an iket style headgear made of triangular



piece of batik, it is plaited permanently in a shape without egg-shaped ornament at the back. This term is used in Sala region, and worn originally by palace retainers in Sala.

15. Apet is an officers' cap or cap with a bill at the



front; usually made of cloth or felt, it is worn to indicate the occupations.

16. A pecis is a fezshaped cap made of felt, it is usual-



ly black; worn by moslem men as a praying headdress. It is now worn by Indonesian men as a national headdress .

17. A caping is a broad woven hat made of bamboo, worn by



farmers or village people as a sunshade or umbrella.

Now it is also worn by mannequins as an adornment.

18. A capil is another name for bamboo hat, but this term



is used by mountainers or village people; while the term caping is used by people in the city.

19. A caping bebek is an immensely broad hat made of bam-



boo bracts or coconut leaves, worn as a sunshade or umbrella by those who tend the geese.

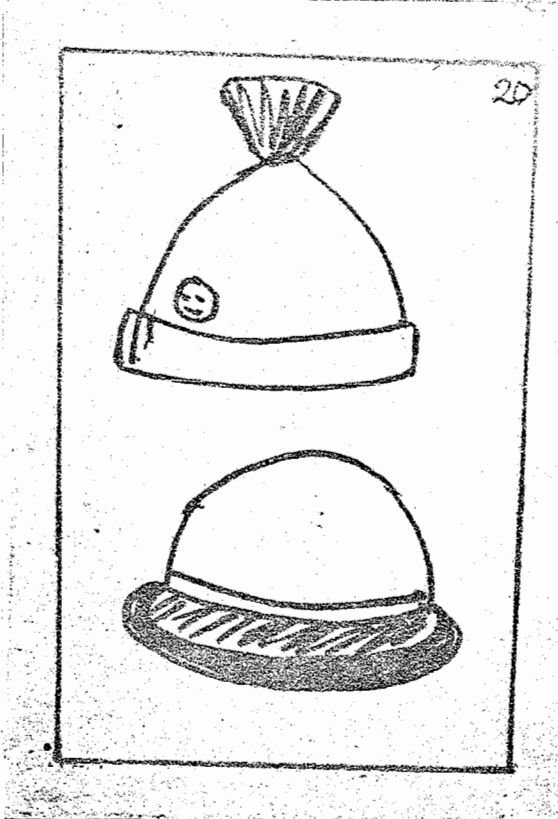
(bebek = goose).

20. A serban is a long square piece of headdress made of



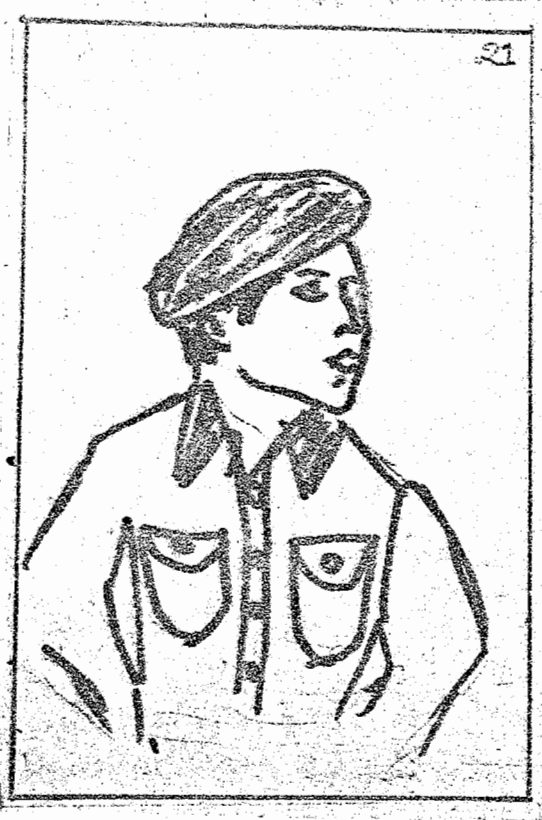
cloth or linen which the wearer dons by winding a length of cloth around the head, it is worn by moslem men who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca or some Indians.

21. A kerpus is a fizlike hat worn by men or children, u-



sually made of woolen cloth or linen or other smooth material, or sometimes in knitting material.

22. A kabaret is a round cap made of felt worn by some



soldiers, and it has various colours to indicate membership of soldier in some regiments such as red for R.P.K.A.D orange for KOPASGAT; blueblack for Mobile Brigade, etc.

23. A destar is actually the same as an iket; that is a



piece of triangular batik used as a headdress which the wearer dons by winding it around the head, but this term is used for the highest level of speech (krama inggil).

24. A helem is a covering for the head, made of hard mate-



rials such as, steel, leather, or plastic, worn to protect the head, worn by motorcyclists or some soldiers. When it is worn by soldiers is called a topi waja. (topi= head covering, waja= steel).

25. An udeng is an iket style headgear, made of triangular



piece of batik worn by winding it around the head, this term is used to call an iket in the intermediate level of speech (krama madya).

Chapter IV

SOME SUGGESTIONS HOW TO TEACH MEANINGSTO THE INDONESIAN STUDENTS

After reading the semantic description of the words listed, one may raise some questions. One of the questions is 'how to teach meanings to the Indonesian students'. The following is some suggestions of how to teach meanings to the Indonesian students. Since the answer of the above question is only a suggestion, it is not representative enough; and the teacher himself is hoped to choose the most suitable method of teaching for his class. The reason why the teacher who knows the situation and the need of the class.

As far as the writer knows, there is no best method among the others. The best method is the method used by the teacher during the learning- teaching process.

The following are the suggestions how to teach meanings to the Indonesian students. While choosing of the suitable method of teaching, the writer leaves the matter to the teacher. Here some ways how to teach meanings. The teaching of meanings can be given in many ways:

1. Demonstration.

This method can be given by

- a. using an object or realia
- b. using gesture
- c. performing an action

2. Explanation using words.

It can given by

- a. description
- b. giving a word with the same meaning
- c. putting the new meaning or new word in a defining context

d. translating into another language

It should be noted that a good technique of teaching meanings does the following things.

1. It interests the learners.
2. It makes the learners give attention to the meaning or the form of the words.
3. It gives a chance for repetition.

The explanation of the methods mentioned will be the clarification and the examples of how to use these method.

1. Demonstration.

a. By using an object or realia.

The way to teach meanings to the students is by showing the real objects. The disadvantage of this method is that the teacher must bring the things that he is going to explain. The difficulty is that it is impossible to bring the thing it is a very big one or a wild one, or the one that is hard to find. While the advantage is that the students know exactly what is meant by that thing. Another advantage is that they can see the semantic features directly. But it should also be remembered that this method is only suitable to teach the meanings of the verbs, adverbs, and adjectives.

Example: If we want to teach the students the meaning of the words helmet, and turban the teacher should bring the real helmet, turban.

Show the differences through the semantic components of the words. For example;

a helmet

MC : steel

V : policemen

C : brown

Q : stiff

a turban

MC : linen

V : sikh

C : white

Q : soft

This method can also be given by using the pictures, drawings or the photographs.

b. By using gesture.

To explain the meanings to the students, the teacher should make the explanation clearer. The advantage is that the boredom can be relieved and the meaning of the words can be remembered longer.

This method demands the teacher to be a person who has a sense of humor. The teacher must be a clever man in making gestures. The disadvantage is that the teacher should be creative.

Example: If we want to teach the word turban we should give the gestures each semantic feature of that word. For example:

a turban

MC : long square linen

MD : by winding it around the head

c. By performing an action.

This method demands the teacher to perform an action. The action here is the process of doing things, so, it is not applicable for nouns. The words that can be performed or acted in an action are mostly verbs. If the teacher has the ability in performing an action, the class will look lively. But on the other hand, if the teacher cannot perform an action

the class will be boring.

Example: If we want to teach the word a turban or an iket. The only thing that can be performed is the way to wear it or to don it.

MD : by winding it around the head and tied at the back.

2. Explanation using words.

a. By description.

This method demands the teacher to describe the things or the actions that he explains. The advantage is that the students get the clear explanation of the meaning of the words or the actions.

The disadvantage is that the teacher should be able to describe things or actions, or at least he is able to dramatize something.

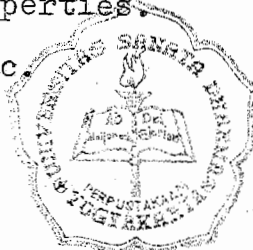
Example : Turban is a head covering, made of a piece of cloth. It is usually has the shape of long square; which the wearer dons it wound around the head.

b. By giving a word of the same meaning.

This method demands the teacher to look for the words of the same meaning which are frequently used, or that are familiar to the students. The advantage is that the students who do not have a good memory will take more time in remembering the words that have the same meaning as the new ones.

Example: If we want to explain the word a headdress we can use the word a headgear because they have the same semantic properties.

For example: MC, C, F, U, Q, etc.



- c. By putting the new word or the new meaning in a defining context.

This method demands the teacher to look for the context which is suitable for the new word. At first the teacher mentions a sentence or some sentences that describe the meaning of the word, and then ask the students to guess what the meaning of the word is. The advantage is that the students get a clear explanation in a clear situation.

While the disadvantage is that the teacher should collect the semantic properties of each word that he is going to explain. It means that the teacher has so much to do in preparing the lesson.

Example: If the teacher wants to explain the word helmet, he can explain it like this:

A helmet is a head covering.

A helmet is hard.

A helmet is made of steel.

A helmet is worn by a policeman on a motor cyclist.

- d. By translating into another language.

This method demands the teacher to teach how to translate a word into another language (in this case from the target language into the mother tongue). The advantage is that the teacher has a little to do in preparing the lesson ,because translation is the easiest and the shortest way to teach meanings. The disadvantage is that the students tend to translate word by word without paying attention to the grammar and the idiomatic expression.

Example: If we want to explain the word 'turban' to Indonesian students we just say that 'a turban' is 'serban'.

Actually those methods of teaching the meaning are only to make the teaching of meaning more interesting. It also makes the meaning of the word will be remembered longer. And finally it can also relieve the boredom.

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