

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS ON LEXICAL ITEMS
MEANING "TO ARRANGE" AND "MENGATUR"

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A THESIS PRESENTED TO THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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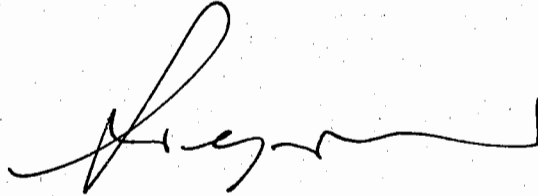
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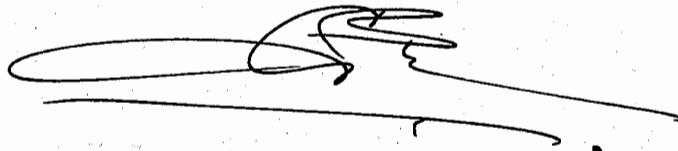
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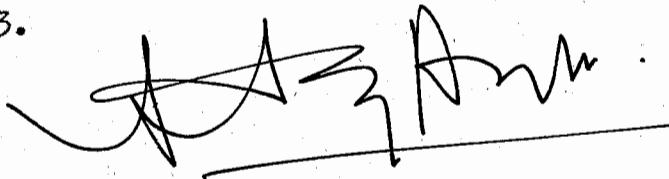
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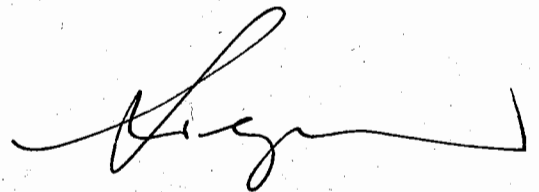
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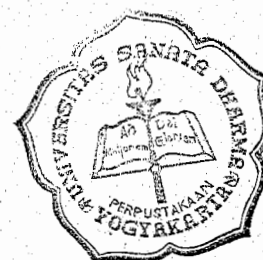
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The back-ground of the study

Language, as the means of communication, is highly structured and made up in a complexity of systems: phonological, morphological, syntactical, lexical, and grammatical structures.

When we talk or converse, we use those elements we are faced with them in verbal communication simultaneously. Thus, we are required to use the systems to gain mutual understanding from our conversation. Concerning conversation, the lexical element is the most important element since in conversation we have to understand the meaning of the words spoken by others. If not, we can never converse with others.

Indeed, language teachers should know something about the nature of such an element, how to teach it and the various techniques teaching which may be used.

This thesis is concerned with English as a second language in Indonesia, so to teach that language we have to know the contrast of the two languages, which in this case is the contrast of the semantic system. It is regreted that in the past there have been only a few persons make research in this study. But now, together with the development of language learning, many experts are interested in this case. It will of course establish the advantages of our learning and teaching a foreign language.

It is hoped therefore, that this thesis will contribute some guides for the teachers in performing their tasks even though this study is still preliminary.

The aim of the study

In this reserch, the major purpose is knowing the nature of words especially from the point of view of the semantic - component. The elements that establish a word are of importance to know, they will also establish the distinctive features of the words. It is also aimed to find out the semantic - system of a word and how words are composed semantically in order to get a better understanding of the usage of a word.

The scope of the study

One generic term of English verb ' to arrange ' here is taken to be the contrastive word to the specific words or terms. Since there are too many specific terms that are covering one meaning of the generic term, maybe it will be better to take only several of them to be analized. Then we will look at the equivalent of the Indonesian words which have the same meaning as 'to arrange' like 'menata', 'menyusun', etc. It is - hoped to help the Indonesian students to see more clearly - on the differences of those words.

The theory of the study

First of all , collecting the datas from various sources with attention to the necessary addition then subject - them to an analysis.

Methodology

1. Collecting the synonyms of the words both English words - and Indonesian words. For the English words, they can be taken from a Thesaurus and the dictionary of synonyms. While the Indonesian words are taken from various books and an Indonesian dictionary.
2. Consulting the definition of each word to various dictionaries and then listing them to get the distinctive features that differentiate them one from another. We also try to see the various uses of each word in various contexts.

The technique of analysis

The analysis is done using the technique of contrast. Every specific term is contrasted to the generic term or to the other specific terms. By doing this technique, every time we will be able to find out the features that distinguishing the two contrasted words.

CHAPTER 2

THE DATA

Before we go further to the analysis, we have to see the data which may establish the analysis in this study. The data listed below is collected by consulting various dictionaries and informants. The dictionaries used are:

1. Roget's Internatinal Thesaurus
2. The Standard Handbook of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Preposition by James C. Fernald, L.H.D
3. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English by AS Hornby
4. The New Grolier Webster Internatinal Dictionary of the English Language

The following is the list of the English words. This list have been compiled with the help of those dictionaries and many informans, our class-mates.

The list of the English words

The generic term is ' to arrange '

The specific terms:

1. to accomodate
2. to adapt
3. to adjust
4. to administer
5. to alphabetize

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 6. to array | 36. to pack |
| 7. to assort | 37. to pile |
| 8. to catalog | 38. to plan |
| 9. to categorize | 39. to prepare |
| 10. to classify | 40. to range |
| 11. to close | 41. to rank |
| 12. to collate | 42. to rate |
| 13. to colligate | 43. to register |
| 14. to compile | 44. to regulate |
| 15. to compose | 45. to set |
| 16. to concert | 46. to settle |
| 17. to conclude | 47. to sort |
| 18. to construct | 48. to stack |
| 19. to coordinate | 49. to string |
| 20. to digest | 50. to systematize |
| 21. to dispose | 51. to tabulate |
| 22. to distribute | 52. to treat |
| 23. to divide | |
| 24. to dress | |
| 25. to file | |
| 26. to fix | |
| 27. to form | |
| 28. to grade | |
| 29. to graduate | |
| 30. to group | |
| 31. to harmonize | |
| 32. to heap | |
| 33. to marshal | |
| 34. to orchestrate | |
| 35. to organize | |

THE DEFINITION OF EACH WORD

The generic term ' to arrange'

- to put in order

1. to accomodate:

- to change or put something so that it fits with or is
in harmony with something else

2. to adapt:

- to make suitable
- to make to correspond

3. to adjust:

- to make correspondent
- to put in order
- to settle or bring to a satisfactory state

4. to administer:

- to manage or direct the execution, application or conduct of, as to administer public affairs
- to dispense or serve out, as relief or justice

5. to alphabetize:

- to arrange alphabetically

6. to array:

- to place (especially armed forces, troops) in order
for battle
- to place or dispose in order, as troops for battle

7. to assort:

- to separate and distribute into sorts, classes, or kinds

8. to catalog:

- to arrange a list in alphabetical or other methodical order
- to arrange systematically enumerated items and giving descriptive details

9. to categorize:

- to arrange and place in a category

10. to classify:

- to arrange in class or classes
- to arrange in sets or ranks according to some methods founded on common characteristics in the objects so - arranged

11. to close:

- to bring or come together by making less space or fewer spaces between

12. to collate:

- to gather and arrange in order
- to check and correct the order of (as the sheets of a book for binding)
- to order two or more comparably sets into one or more similarly ordered new sets (as cards)

13. to colligate:

- to bind or fasten together
- to connect by observing a certain relationship or similarity

14. to compile:

- to collect (information) and arrange (in a book, list, report, etc.)

15. to compose:

- to place in proper form
- to arrange the leading features of, as fine arts
- to set in proper order for printing, as type in a composing stick

16. to concert:

- to arrange with others

17. to conclude:

- to arrange, bring about

18. to construct:

- to put together
- to form by putting together parts, build, frame

19. to coordinate:

- to bring or put into proper relation
- to place or class in the same order, rank or division
- to place or arrange in due order or proper relative position

20. to digest:

- to arrange methodically in the mind
- to order for being conveniently consulted or studied

21. to dispose:

- to set in order
- to set(the mind) in a particular frame

22. to distribute:

- to separate, as type, and place the individual units in their proper storage compartment

23. to divide:

- to arrange in groups

24. to dress:

- to arrange (hair)

25. to file:

- to place in a file
- to arrange, as papers or records, methodically for preservation or reference
- to put into the stated condition by rubbing or cutting with a file

26. to fix:

- to arrange, organize, provide for

27. to form:

- to place in order, as to form a cabinet

28. to grade:

- to arrange in order in grades or classes

29. to graduate:

- to arrange according to grade
- to arrange in grades or gradations

30. to group:

- to assemble any persons or things
- to range persons or things which considered together as being related in a scientific, natural or other way
- to range persons as in a community, united by common ties or interests, as of race, class or occupation

31. to harmonize:

- to bring into harmony, accord or agreement
- to set (musical) accompanying parts to, as to melody

32. to heap:

- to gather, put or cast in a heap
- to collect or gain in large amounts (especially wealth, riches)

33. to marshal:

- to arrange or place in due or proper order
- to combine to form a complete heraldic composition (hourse and scalh, servant, soldiers)
- to lead (a person) to the correct place, especially on a ceremonial or important occasion

34. to orchestrate:

- to compose, arrange, score, for orchestral performances

35. to organize:

- to arrange in a systematical whole, or systematize, as to organize knowledge or facts
- to prepare by arranging for various factors or details involved, as to organize an expedition

36. to pack:

- to collect into pack as certain animals
- to put together compactly
- to put (things, especially one's belonging) into (cases, boxes, etc.) for travelling or storing
- to prepare and put (food) into tins or other containers for preserving or selling in shops

37. to pile:

- to gather or rise in a pile, as snow
- to mount up, as money, interest, debts or evidence

38. to plan:

- to consider and arrange in advance

39. to prepare:

- to put in due condition, as to prepare a manuscript for printing, to prepare an agenda

40. to range:

- to set in a row or rows
- to arrange systematically
- to place, as livestock, on grazing land
- to have a certain position or rank in a line or sequence

41. to rank:

- to place abreast in a rank or line
- to place in a particular class, order or division
- to arrange in a regular order
- to put in a certain class

42. to rate:

- to place in a certain class in a ship's books or records

43. to register:

- to make a written and formal record of in a list

44. to regulate:

- to keep or put in good order
- to adjust by rule or established mode
- to fix or control
- to bring order or method to

45. to set:

- to put in a particular or proper position
- to put in a specific condition
- to put in proper position or order for use, as a table or a trap
- to mount in a frame, as a gem
- to arrange, as a stage
- to put in a position suitable for restoration to the normal condition, as a broken or discolated bone or limb
- to arrange in the order required for printing, as type
- to bring something into a specified state or relation
- to put into a position, especially into order for use

46. to settle:

- to place in order or a proper state
- to place in a fixed permanent position

47. to sort:

- to arrange in groups
- to separate things of one sort from things of other sorts
- to put in a good order
- to arrange according to sorts, kinds or classes

48. to stack:

- a. to arrange unfairly
i.e. He said his opponent had cheated, had stacked the cards
- b. - to pile or arrange in the form of a stack, as to stack hay or plates
- to arrange, as aircraft, at various altitudes while awaiting landing instruction
- to make into or form a neat pile
- to put piles of things on or in (a place)

49. to string:

- to arrange in a string or series, as to string phrases
- to thread on or as on a line, as to string beads

50. to systematize:

- to arrange in or according to to a system
- to make systematic

51. to tabulate:

- to put or form into a table, scheme, list or synopsis
- to arrange (facts, figures, information, etc.) in the form of a table

52. to treat:

- to discuss or arrange (something with)

Then, below is the list of the Indonesian words which has also been compiled with the help of our friends and various dictionaries, namely:

1. Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia by W.J.S. Poerwodarminto
2. Kamus Inggris- Indonesia by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily

The list of the Indonesian words:

The generic term is: ' mengatur '

The specific terms are:

1. menata
2. mengabjad
3. membereskan
4. menyatukan
5. menyelaraskan
6. menyerasikan
7. menyetel
8. menyusun
9. mengubah
10. menghimpun
11. mengepak
12. mengkoordinasikan
13. mengelompokkan
14. mengorganisasikan
15. mengumpulkan
16.

16. menguntai
17. menggolong-golongkan
18. menumpuk
19. merangkai
20. merapikan

THE DEFINITION OF EACH WORD

The generic term ' mengatur '

- to put in a neat order
- to place in a good position

1. menata:

- to arrange, to order
- it comes from the word 'tata' which means:
1. rule and arrangement
 2. system of arrangement

2. mengabjad:

- to arrange alphabetically

3. membereskan:

- to arrange in a neat order

4. menyatukan:

- to collect and arrange into one unity
- to make into one

5. menyelaraskan:

- to adapt
- to adjust

6. menyerasikan:

- to adapt
- to adjust

7. menyetel:

- to set (wheel, mechanism, etc.)

8. menyusun:

- a. to pile things so that the position becomes a heap
to put in a pile
- b. to arrange in good position

9. menggubah:

- to arrange
- to compose (songs, novels)

10. menghimpun:

- to pile (up)
- to heap (up)

11. mengepak:

- to pack

12. mengkoordinasikan:

- to coordinate and arrange in a good order

13. mengelompokkan:
- to arrange according to groups, types, etc.
 - to separate into several groups
14. mengorganisasikan:
- to organize
 - to arrange and order in many kinds of parts so that becomes one neatly ordered unity
15. mengumpulkan:
- to pile up
16. menguntai:
- to string
 - to collect things in a string
17. menggolong-golongkan:
- to divide and arrange into several piles
18. menumpuk:
- - to heap
 - to pile
 - to collect as much as possible
19. merangkai:
- to arrange (flowers)
20. merapikan:
- to arrange, and order in a neat position

CHAPTER 3

THE ANALYSIS

In order to get a better and a detailed description of this analysis, we will only take several words from the data to be analyzed. Both the English and the Indonesian words - meaning ' to arrange ' have too many specific terms, but we believe that not all of them exactly have the same meaning - as the generic term. So, in this analysis we just take the - words which are closely related to the generic term. For the English words, we take twelve words out of fifty two words. While the Indonesian words, we will take ten out of twenty.

The list of the English words:

1. to arrange
2. to array
3. to assort
4. to classify
5. to colligate
6. to compose
7. to harmonize
8. to marshal
9. to form
10. to range
11. to sort
12. to dispose

The list of the Indonesian words:

1. menyusun
2. mengatur
3. menyasikan
4. menata
5. menumpuk
6. menghimpun
7. merapikan
8. mengumpulkan
9. menguntai
10. merangkai

From the words listed above, it is hoped that this analysis will give us clear differences between those words, then we can easily learn and teach the words. Again, this analysis is still preliminary, so it is of course far from satisfactory.

to arrange

is the activity of placing something in definite order, in accordance with some plan or design; the basis of arrangement may greatly vary. We may arrange objects:

- according to size or character, as book upon selves
- according to convenience or readiness for use, as a mechanic tool
- according to taste or artistic effect, as picture or furniture, flowers in a vase, etc.
- according to rhetorical effect or logical connection, as words in sentence, sentences in paragraph, or arguments in a discourse
- according to the purpose in view, i.e. articles of apparel are arranged in a wardrobe.
- according to space, convenience, or readiness for use, as: They are arranged upon a person.
- according to their effect, as parts of a costume

to array

is the activity of drawing up or arranging in order for battle, as an army. 'array' expresses more of readiness for action in a large scale than 'arrange'; and more of spectacular and cohesive formation than 'range'. Scouts or skirmishers may be ranged along the front; the main army is arrayed in a line of battle.

Here the distinctive feature is: the degree of readiness

'array' = more ready for an action

'arrange' = generally has no reference to an action

While the distinctive feature between 'array' and 'range' is the formation. 'Array' has more of spectacular formation.

to assort

is the activity of arranging according to sorts or classes.

'Assort' generally has reference to material qualities, as of size, color, weight, or the like. It is more specific - than 'arrange'.

The main distinctive feature is the reference to the material to be arranged.

'assort' has the reference to the qualities of the material, while 'arrange' refers to the material as a unity.

to classify

is the activity of arranging to some mental basis of connection or sequence; goods are assorted ; books are classified in a public library ; plants and animals are classified according to genera, species, etc.

To assort the specimens in a museum according to size, color or appearance would spoil the classification ; furniture is assorted in a warehouse, or arranged in a room.

to colligate

is the activity of grouping together, as facts, while 'collolate' is the activity of arranging side by side or in order. The distinctive then is: the formation of the order.

In 'colligate' the order is random, they are just grouped together while in 'collolate', the formation of the order is side by side.

to compose

is the activity of putting things together, or thoughts, parts, elements so as to form an orderly whole. 'To compose' may include arranging, but commonly involves much more ; in 'compose' the thought of unity prevails ; in 'dispose' the thought of distribution. In printing, 'to compose' is to arrange (type) in proper order, as in composing stick - in this sense is rarely used, set or set up being the technical terms; yet a typesetter is regularly called a compositor, and the process is called 'composition'.

The distinctive feature between 'compose' and 'dispose' is in the thought. In 'compose' the thought of unity prevails, while in 'dispose' is the thought of distribution.

to harmonize

is the activity of arranging in such order or relation as to produce a harmonious effect, musical or other. So, it is not just arranging in general, but it refers to a harmonious effect rather than arrange.

The distinctive feature between 'harmonize' and 'arrange' is in the effect. In 'arrange' the effect of the activity is good in any sense, while in 'harmonize' the object is brought to be in harmony with the other.

to marshal

it is similar with 'to array', that is the activity of arranging in order for battle but it is more preparatory and may have reference to the enrolment and assemblage of a force. In 'array', the aim is just ready for battle, but the sense of more preparatory is expressed in 'marshal' and it generally has the reference merely to the enrolment and assemblage of a force.

to form

In this connection, to form is the activity of arranging parts or units so that they assume a certain form or shape; as to form a procession ; to form troops in a line or column.

to dispose:

is the activity of placing parts or units in relative position for mutual cooperation or support on an extended scale ;

a modern army is disposed over so large an area that the different parts cannot see one another, and no 'form' of the entire force is visible from any point ; hence we naturally speak of the disposition rather than of the formation of the force.

to range

is the activity of placing in a row or rows. It is used primarily of large subjects or those covering considerable space, as in the use of the noun. We speak of a 'range' columns or of mountains ; as used of troops, 'range' refers to extended distribution as well as order and alignment, while 'arrange' has no specific objects. Any object can be arranged without looking at its size, shape, etc.

to sort

it is viewed as a ruder and more general process, less definite than 'to assort', and quite lacking the orderly basis of arrange.

The distinctive feature between 'to sort' and 'to assort' - then is the process. The process of 'to assort' is more exact and definite, while 'to sort' is less definite and exact.



The analysis of the Indonesian words

mengatur

is the activity of making (piling, setting, organizing, placing) something in order to be neat, i.e.:

- to regulate traffic
- to arrange or to settle affairs
- to string pearls
- to put in order like kitchen

The only different feature from 'menata' is that in 'mengatur' the objects are real things, while in 'menata' the object is usually abstract.

menyusun

is the activity of piling up things so that the position becomes a heap. The things or objects that are arranged become one upon another, the result is a good order. Then, if we contrast it with 'menumpuk' we will find out that in 'menumpuk' the result of the order is random, not very neat.

menyerasikan

is the activity of adapting. It refers to a new situation or condition. The subject is usually person or animal.

menata

it comes from the word 'tata' which means rule and arrangement or system of arrangement. So it is the activity of - arranging according to a rule or rules. It always has a rule or rules for the basis of that arrangement. The object is - usually abstract, while in 'mengatur' the object is usually real things.

menumpuk

is the activity of piling up things like 'menyusun', but it refers to collecting something as much as possible. The position of the objects may vary in various arrangement, while - in 'menyusun' the arrangement becomes a good, neat order.

menghimpun

is the activity of gathering or collecting something as much as possible. It is similar to 'mengumpulkan'. Usually, 'menghimpun' has the same kind of objects while in 'mengumpulkan' the objects are more complex, they may consist of many different kinds of objects.

merapikan

is the activity of arranging something for the sake of a neat order. The aim of this activity is just the neatness of the order, but 'mengatur' usually has the sense of artistic effect. In 'mengatur' the objects are disordered before they are arranged, while in 'merapikan' the objects are ordered already but they are made to be more neat.

merangkai

is the activity of arranging something in an artistic way so that the arrangement becomes very beautiful. If the objects are flowers, we call it 'merangkai' while if the objects are seeds or beads, we call it 'menguntai'.

The important distinctive feature here is the object.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF EACH WORD

In doing the analysis a few words in the data, we find out many features that differentiate one word from another. Every time we contrast one word with another, another distinctive feature appears. Below is the list of the eight features that we can find in each word.

Note:

1. S = Subject
2. O = Object
3. M = Manner of doing
4. A = Aim
5. R = Result
6. I = Instrument
7. L = Location/place
8. P = Position
9. DR= Degree of readiness

1. to accomodate

S = human

O = any

M = changing something so that it fits with or is in harm
harmony with something else

A = to be in harmony

2. to adapt

S = human, animal

M = making correspondent

R = suitable to a new situation

L = in different situation

3. to adjust

S = human

O = any

M = making correspondent

A = be in satisfactory state

4. to administer

S = human

O = usually public affairs

M = managing or directing the execution, application, or
conduct of

5. to alphabetize

S = human

O = names of things

M = arranging according to the alphabet

A = to be alphabetically ordered

I = paper, list

L = in a list

6. to array

S = human

O = persons (armed forces, troops)

M = arranging in order for battle

A = ready for an action

7. to assort

S = human

O = any

M = separating and distributing into sorts, classes, kinds

R = arranged according to the class

8. to catalog

S = human

O = list of names, places, goods, etc.

M = putting alphabetically

A = to be a special order

R = well-ordered according to alphabet

9. to categorize

S = human

O = any

M = placing in a category

R = be in a category

10. to classify

S = human

O = any

M =,arranging according to the common characteristic of
the objects

A = to be arranged according to the class of the objects

11. to close

S = human

O = any

M = bringing or coming together by making less spaces or
fewer spaces between

12. to collate

S = human, talented person

O = books, datas, copies of text, manuscript

M = examining critically, noting the points of agreement
and disagreement

A = to learn the differences of the objects

13. to colligate

S = human

O = any

M = connecting by observing a certain relationship or
similarity

R = fastened together

14. to compile

S = human, talented person

O = dictionaries, guide books, index, etc.

M = putting in literary forms

15. to compose

S = human, talented person

O = books, pieces of music, fine-arts, etc.

M = collecting and arranging the material

R = becomes a fine art

16. to concert

S = human

O = any

M = arranging with others

17. to conclude

S = human

O = any

M = arranging and bringing about

18. to construct

S = human

O = sentences, theories, novels, etc.

M = putting or fitting together

19. to coordinate

S = human

O = clauses, ideas, movements

M = bringing into a well-ordered relation

A = to be in a proper relation

20. to digest

S = human

O = thoughts

M = arranging methodically

L = in the mind

21. to dispose

S = human

O = persons, troops, army

M = placing in suitable position for action, in relative position

A = ready for action, for mutual cooperation

22. to distribute

S = Human

O = any

M = separating and placing the individual units in their storage compartment

R = separated into classes

23. to divide

S = human

O = any

M = putting into groups

24. to dress

S = human

O = usually hair

M = arranging in an artistic way

A = beautiful arrangement

25. to file

S = human

O = papers, records

M = arranging methodically, keeping together

A = to be preservation or references

I = wires, metal rods or other devices like hardened steels, etc.

L = in a file

26. to fix

S = human

O = any

M = arranging, organizing and providing for

27. to form

S = human

O = any

M = arranging parts or units of the objects

A = to be assumed a certain form or shape

28. to grade

S = human

O = any

M = arranging according to the grade or class

29. to graduate

S = human

O = any

M = arranging according grades

30. to group

S = human

O = any things, persons which considered as being related
in a scientific, natural or other way

M = assembling together

R = a group of persons/things which is united by common
ties or interests, class or occupation

31. to harmonize

S = human

O = any

M = bringing one thing into harmony with another

A = to be in harmony

32. to heap

S = human

O = any

M = putting in a heap

P = one upon another

33. to marshal

S = human

O = persons, soldiers

M = combining on a complete heraldic composition

A = ready for battle

DR= higher than 'array'

34. to orchestrate

S = human

O = musical elements

M = composing and arranging for orchestra performances

A = ready for an orchestral performance

35. to organize

S = human

O = army, government, political party, one's work, oneself

M = arranging in a system

A = to be in working order

36. to pack

S = human

O = any

M = putting into containers compactly

A = getting ready for (i.e. Journey)

I = boxes, bags, bundle, etc.

R = become compact

37. to pile

S = human

O = any

M = gathering and rising them in a pile

A = to be a pile

P = forming a pile, lying one upon another

38. to plan

S = human

O = any

M = considering and arranging in advance

39. to prepare

S = human

O = any

M = making them ready

R = ready for use

40. to range

S = human

O = persons, any things

M = arranging in a specified situation, order, class or group

A = to be in due situation

R = forming a row/rows

P = as row or rows

41. to rank

S = human

O = person, any things

M = placing abreast in a rank or line

P = can be as a line

42. to rate

S = human

O = any

M = placing a certain class in records

43. to register

S = human

O = record

M = arranging in a list

A = to make a written and formal record

I = paper

L = in a list

44. to regulate

S = human

O = things (apparatus, mechanism, etc.)

M = adjusting by rule or established mode

A = controlling

45. to set

S = human

O = any

M = putting in a certain condition/state

R = ready for use

46. to settle

S = human

O = persons, things

M = placing in a fixed or permanent position

47. to sort

S = human

O = any

M = arranging according to sorts

48. to stack

S = human

O = things (hay, plates)

M = arranging in the form of a stack

R = forming a pile

49. to string

S = human

O = beads, seeds

M = arranging in a string or series

R = forming a chain
I = string or thread
L = in a string
P = one behind another

50. to sistimatize

S = human
O = any
M = arranging according to a sistem
A = to be sistimatic

51. to tabulate

S = human
O = facts, figures
M = arranging in tables, lists, or columns
A = making a table/list/column
I = paper
R = forming tables

52. to treat

S = human
O = any
M = discussing or arranging something with

CHAPTER 4

THE EXAMPLES OF EACH WORD IN VARIOUS CONTEXT

Seeing the verb meaning 'to arrange' is too many in English, we possibly get confused of their usages. This chapter will show us how they differ in the usages. We wish that the examples below give us clear discription of their usages, then we are able to use the word exactly.

In this chapter we provide examples of each word in different context so that every sentence establishes a single meaning.

1. to accomodate

- I will accomodate my plans to yours.
- He quickly accomodated himself to his new environment.
- Can you accomodate us for tonight ? (= give a place to spend the night)
- He will accomodate me with a loan (= help)
- This theater can accomodate 900 persons (= give place)
- to accomodate the disagreement between the two parties (= to pasify)

2. to adapt

- When you go to a new country, you must adapt yourself to new manners and customs.
- Difficult books are sometimes adapted for use in shools.

- This book is adapted to the needs of beginners.
- He adapted his old car as a tractor. (= change)
- to adapt a novel for a play

3. to adjust

- The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature.
- You cannot see well through a telescope unless it is adjusted correctly to your sight.
- She will have to adjust herself to new conditions.
- Can you adjust the carburetor ?
- to adjust a screw (= improve)
- to adjust a bill (= discharge)
- to adjust a quarrel (= settle)

4. to administer

- to administer an estate/ country
- to administer justice (= do)
- to administer a beating (= do)
- to administer first aid to (= give)
- to administer an oath (= take)

5. to alphabetize

- to alphabetize the cards
- Alphabetize the names in a list.

6. to array

- The Duke and his men arrayed themselves against the King.

- The troops were arrayed for battle.

7. to assort

- Will you assort those cards alphabetically ?
- These cups do not assort with the samples. (= fix)

8. to catalog

- The library catalogs several hundred books a day.
(= make a list)
- She cataloged this novel under French literature.
(= enroll)

9. to categorize

- to categorize them as foreigners
- to categorize as nonsense (= consider)

10. to classify

- In library books are usually classified by subjects.
- to classify students into average and above-average group

11. to close

- to close the ranks
- to close a door (= shut)
- The road is closed.

- to close the books
- Cold closes the pores.
- to close the books on a federal case
- to close a case (= finish)
- The chairman declared the discussion closed. (= finish)

12. to collate

- to collate newspaper before microfilming
- to collate manuscript (= correct)

13. to compile

- to compile a dictionary

14. to compose

- to compose a poem/ a song/ an opera/ a speech
- He teaches music and also composes, writes music.
- Please try to compose yourself. (= calm)
- to compose our differences (= clear up)

15. to concert

- to take concerted action
- to make a concerted attack

16. to conclude

- to conclude a treaty with...
- to conclude a program with a prayer (= finish)

- to conclude an agreement (= sign)
- What did you conclude from his remarks ? (= make conclusion)

17. to construct

- to construct a sentence/ a theory
- a well-constructed novel
- to construct a building (= build)

18. to coordinate

- to coordinate ideas
- to coordinate one's movements when swimming
- to coordinate the movements of the arms and legs

19. to digest

- to digest food (= dissolve)
- to digest a book (= read carefully)
- Cheese does not digest easily. (= change into a form that the body can use)
- Mary cannot digest fat.
- His rudeness is hard to digest. (= figurative meaning)

20. to dispose

- Man proposes but God disposes. (= decide)
- to dispose the troops
- The ships were disposed in a circle.

21. to distribute

- to distribute the books to the students (= to divide among several)
- to distribute prizes among the winners
- to distribute candy in the family (= give)
- to distribute commercial products
- Aluminium distributes the heat evenly. (= spread)
- This new machine distributes seeds evenly and quickly. (= spread out)
- to distribute written material about the election to every voter (= deliver)

22. to divide

- The teacher divided the clever pupils from the stupid pupils.
- to divide an estate
- 200 miles divide us. (= separate)

23. to dress

- Please wait a minute, I have to dress my hair first.
- to dress a doll (= to give a dress)
- to dress windows at a store (= to decorate)
- to dress a wound (= to bandage)

24. to file

- to file alphabetically
- to file application, protest, petition

- to file nails, saw, teeth
- to file a report

25. to fix

- Just a moment, I have to fix my hair.
- She fixed it, so I could not go.
- to fix lunch (= prepare)
- The gangster fixed the jury. (= bribe)
- to fix a date for (= decide)
- to have the car fixxd (= repair)

26. to form

- to form a regiment into columns
- to form into line
- The company was formed into three ranks.
- to form a club (= make)
- to form a good opinion of someone (= get)
- A dozen ministers form the cabinet.
- Physical training forms part of army routine.

27. to grade

- graded by size
- to grade meat
- to grade papers
- to grade apples (= select)
- to grade a road (= making smooth)

28. to graduate

- The college must graduate more science students.
(= to declare that someone has completed such a course and passed the examinations)

29. to group

- to group the students according to their I.Q.'s
- to group the roses together

30. to harmonize

- The singers began to harmonize the new song.
- The two plans must be harmonized, though they seem so different. (= bring into agreement with another)
- The colours do not seem to harmonize at all. (= to be in agreement)

31. to heap

- to heap stones
- to heap up riches
- to heap coals of fire on one's head (= figurative meaning)

32. to marshal

- to marshal military forces
- to marshal facts

33. to orchestrate

- He orchestrate a great music abroad.

34. to organize

- to be good at organizing
- to organize an army/ a government/ a political party/
an expedition to the South Pole/ one's work/ oneself
- to organize a picnic/ meeting (= arrange)

35. to pack

- The boxes pack well.
- to pack clothes in a trunk
- You must begin packing at once.
- These books pack easily.
- Pack those things in this box. (= put)
- * to pack pipes (= wrap)
- to pack rifle, pistol (= bring)

36. to pile

- to pile wood
- to pile wealth
- to pile up dishes on a table
- to pile a table with dishes
- to pile more coals (on the fire)...
- to pile plate with something (= fill)

37. to plan

- to plan a military campaign
- We plan to visit them. (= intend)

38. to prepare

- to prepare to attack
- to prepare a meal/ one's lessons/ a sermon
- to prepare dinner (= make ready)
- to prepare medicine (= make)

39. to range

- Range the magazines alphabetically.
- The general ranged his men along the river bank.
- They were ranged against us/ among the rebels.
- The spectators ranged themselves along the route of the procession.
- Her research ranged over a wide field. (= scoop)

40. to rank

Where/ How do you rank Addison as an essayist ?

- Would you rank him among the world's great statesmen ?
- He is ranked among.... (= put)
- to rank cards, slips according to size

41. to rate

- He was rated as a midshipman.

- He rates her high as a dancer. (= appreciate)
- He is rated one of the richest men in the world.
- to rate a speedboat at £6.500.

42. to register

- to register one' car/ the birth of a child/ a new trade-mark
- to register a complaint (= to state)
- to register surprise (= show)
- What does the thermometer register ? (= show)

43. to regulate

- to regulate the amount of something
- to regulate a clock (= to set)
- to regulate the speed of a machine

44. to set

- to set the stage for the performance
- to set the table
- Set it on the table. (= put)
- to set an alarm o'clock
- to set a price/ record/ the value of something (= decide)
- to set a fire (= to cause)
- The scene was set in the mountains. (= take)



45. to settle

- to settle the furniture in a house or apartment
- to settle one's nerve (= calm)
- to settle an agreement (= finish)
- We have not settled all the questions yet. (= answer)

46. to sort

- The boy was sorting the foreign stamps he had collected.
- We must sort out the good apples from the bad.
- Sort old papers to see what can be thrown away.

47. to stack

- to stack wood/ books/ hay
- to stack a committee in favor of the conservatives
- to stack up the dishes on the draining board
- (US): to stack the cards (= arrange or playing cards unfairly)

48. to string

- to string pearls/ beads
- to string sentences together
- to string up lanterns among the trees/ lamps across the street
- to string beans (= peel)
- to string a racket (= to put a string on)
- to string a wire between 2 poles (= extend)

49. to treat

- to treat with the enemy for peace
- Do not treat her like that. (= handle)
- to treat a cut (= to nurse)
- to treat dandruff (= to make disappear)
- Which doctor is treating you ? (= cure)
- This book treats pollution. (= talks about)
- I will treat you a movie.

CHAPTER 5

THE CORRECTION OF THE DEFINITION

After we have the analysis of the data, we can find a few distinctive features that make the word more specific. Based on the findings, we can give a new definition, an improvement of the definition given by the dictionaries. Since the words analyzed are only twelve, we just give a new definition to those words only. We hope that the improvement of the definition is useful for the students to learn these words.

The improvement of the English words

1. to arrange:

- is to put something in a definite order so that the order is in accordance with some plan or design. The aim of this activity may greatly vary, as:
 - + readiness for use
 - + artistic effect
 - + purpose in view
 - + etc.

2. to array:

- is to arrange (as army) for battle with full readiness for action and usually have the spectacular and cohesive formation.

3. to assort:

- is to arrange according to sorts or classes, it generally has reference to material qualities as of size, color, weight, etc.

4. to classify:

- is to arrange to some mental basis of connection or sequence

5. to colligate:

- is to arrange by observing a certain relationship or similarity

6. to compose:

- is to put in proper order which includes arranging, but commonly involves much more

7. to harmonize:

- is to arrange in such order in order to produce a harmonius effect

8. to marshal:

- is to arrnge in order for battle which have reference merely to the enrolment and assemblage of a force

9. to form:

- is to arrange parts of things or units of things so that they assume a certain form or shape

10. to dispose:

- is to arrange parts of things or units in relative position for mutual cooperation

11. to range:

- is to arrange (usually large subjects) in a row or rows

12. to sort:

- is to arrange according to sorts, kinds or classes but quite lacking the orderly basis of arrange

The Indonesian words

1. menyusun:

- is to pile up things so that the position becomes a heap. The objects become one upon another in a very good arrangement.

2. mengatur:

- is to arrange something to be neat. Usually the objects are real things. The result of this activity is a well-ordered arrangement.

3. menyerasikan:

- is to bring something so that in accordance with the others

4. menata:

- is to arrange according to rules. It has rules for the basic of that arrangement and the object is usually abstract.

5. menumpuk:

- is to pile up something which refers to collecting something as much as possible. The object maybe not well-ordered, so the position of the object may vary in various arrangement.

6. menghimpun:

- is to gather or collect something as much as possible, it usually has the same kind of objects.

7. mengumpulkan:

- is to gather or collect something as much as possible, the objects may consist of many kinds of things.

8. merapikan:

- is to arrange for the sake of a neat order. In fact, the objects are well-ordered already, but they are made to be more neat.

9. merangkai:

- is to arrange beautifully, the objects are usually flowers

10. menguntai:

- is to arrange in an artistic way so that the arrangement is beautiful. The objects are usually seeds or beads.

CHAPTER 6

THE APPLICATION TO OUR LEARNING AND TEACHING PROGRAM

After we analyze these words, we can draw the facts that we know the various sort of distinctive features. Those distinctive features can help us in the cognitive domain of learning and teaching, i.e. in giving a better explanation to the students. We can use the knowledge of the distinctive feature to explain things more clearly. As teachers, we have to do several things to the students, they are:

1. Giving exposure of good language
2. Explaining rules and problems
3. Giving instruction to the students to do a lot of practise
4. Evaluating or testing

Then, in explaining a thing or item which constitutes a problem to the students, the teacher can do the following activities:

- a. Giving definition
- b. Giving clarification or description
- c. Giving dramatization
- d. Pointing the realia or presentation of it, i.e. picture
- e. Giving translation
- f. Giving synonyms
- g. Giving antonyms
- h. Supplying contexts

The knowledge of the distinctive features or the semantic properties can be used to help supplying:

- giving explanation or definition, and
- giving clarification or description

In teaching the vocabulary, the technique 'grasping the meaning' suggested by Lado is very good. It includes definition, explanation by any means, giving clarification or description. If we want to use the technique of definition in our teaching, we must understand that this technique can be effectively used only if the words to be taught are expressed in terms that are better known or more easily guessed than the words that are defined. In this case, our distinctive features can be an affective help for us to explain the similar words. For example, we can use the distinctive feature 'manner of doing'. Since every verb has its own manner of doing, we can use this distinctive feature effectively.

Giving clarification or description is another way to teach vocabulary. The clarification here may use picture, dramatization, realia and parts of words. Since the vocabulary taught is about verb, the use of picture is less effective because picture may establish ambiguities. The clarification using picture may not give exact meaning because the students can merely guess the meaning of the verb from the picture. While dramatization is more effective - because many actions can be acted out or demonstrated, but the disadvantage is that many unexpected misinterpretations may occur. Using realia, real models using real objects are effective in showing meaning. Here, the real objects to be arranged can be learned with plastic toy models of the hundred of things now available. Parts of words are effective

in clarifying the meaning, but in such words we will often encounter difficulties to separate the words into their - component parts, so this technique is less effective.

In short, our findings of distinctive features can be effectively used in our teaching vocabulary because they are able to differentiate many similar words. The more we can - find the distinctive features of each word, the easier we teach it to our students. So, we as teachers must be creative in finding new techniques for our teaching for the sake of our learning and teaching program.

CHAPTER 7

THE PROBLEMS

There are quite a lot of difficulties we encounter in doing the analysis. When we start compiling this thesis, there is no problem yet because the data is easily founded from a lot of sources. But when we begin to select which data belongs to the group and which does not belong we become doubtful, - because there are too many verbs we find in the dictionaries cannot be included in the group similar to the generic term 'to arrange'. We can see from these examples: the verbs 'to-allot', 'to distribuse', 'to deal' and 'to methodize' cannot be included in the group because they have different meaning. Then, we become doubtful why those verbs are included in the synonyms of 'to arrange'.

Another difficulty is that we have not experienced yet in using the verbs in the data in our daily conversation so that it is difficult for us ^{to find out} the distinctive features of those verbs. We cannot work on our findings, but we merely depend on the definitions given by the dictionaries.

Then, we also have the difficulty in differentiating the objects and the aim of the verbs because there are many verbs which have the same objects and the same aims, for examples:

1. the verbs 'to set', 'to settle' and 'to prepare'

the objects are any things and the aims are be in due condition

2. the verbs 'to stack', 'to heap' and 'to pile'

their manners are the same, gathering something in a pile, so that the position becomes one upon another.

It really causes ambiguities for us to have a perfect analysis.

CONCLUSION

Finally, after we finish this thesis, we may take the conclusion of it. In fact, the study of contrasted languages is very important for our learning and teaching program because it gives us a great help to see how the two languages contrast especially the contrast between the mother tongue and the target language. In this case that we will teach the semantic element that is the vocabulary, we certainly will get a great help from the analysis of the two contrasted languages. Although the semantic system of the two languages are different, we can contrast the vocabulary itself rather than the system. As we see the data, English words meaning or similar to 'to arrange' are too many compared with the Indonesian words. The English words which covering the meaning 'to arrange' are much more detailed. We have to see these differences in order to be able to find out the best way to teach those words to our students.

In the analysis, we contrast a word with another so that we can find the distinctive features which differentiate them from the other. By using those distinctive features we can teach our students easier because we can explain what element differentiate them from the other. If we can present more distinctive features, the acquisition of the students towards the similar words can be easily achieved too. And of course it will make the students are able to use the words exactly.

Finally, it should be kept in mind that the success in teaching will be achieved by paying attention to the following hints:

- What the students urgently need at present is the ability to use the words exactly. It means that the emphasis should be put on the explanation how to use those words, and it can be helped by the findings of the distinctive features.
- There should be more practise to use those words in the daily conversation of the students. It means that there should be more conversation class at school.
- In the explanation, the teacher should be creative in supplying contexts so that the students are able to grasp the meaning of the words and how to use them in the correct way.

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