

A PRELIMINARY SEMANTIC STUDY
ON LEXICAL WORDS MEANING 'TO SEW' AND 'NJAIT' AND
SOME SUGGESTIONS HOW TO TEACH MEANINGS TO THE
INDONESIAN STUDENTS ESPECIALLY IN CENTRAL JAVA

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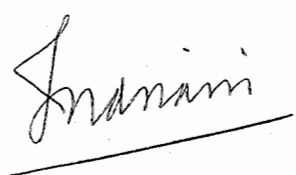
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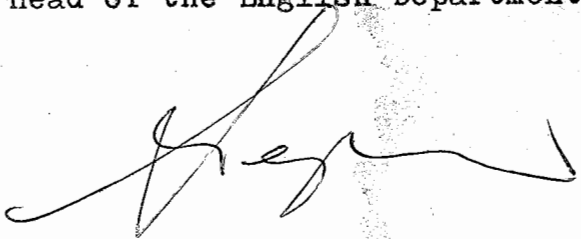
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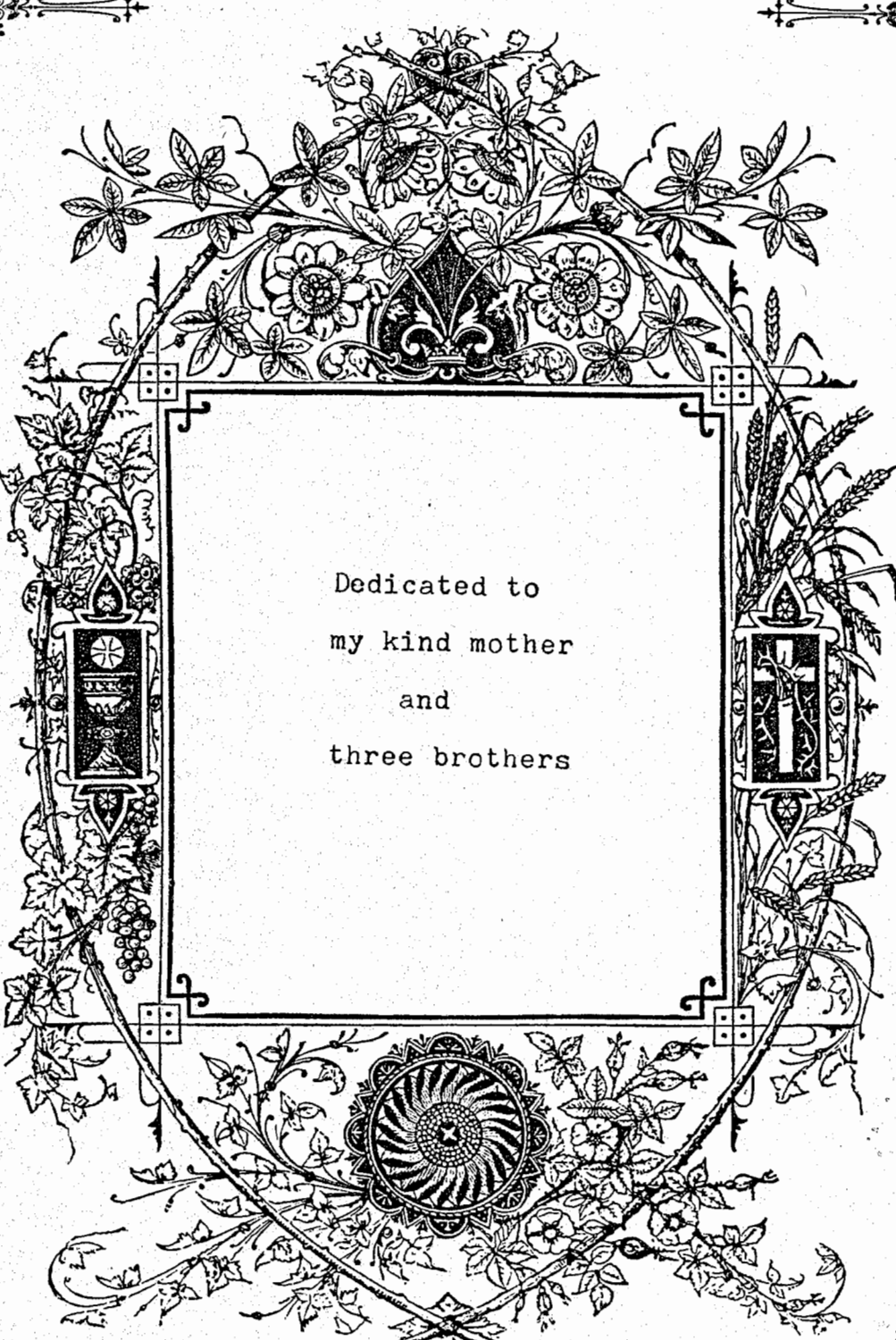


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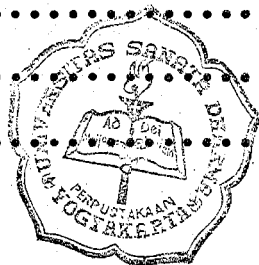
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Dedicated to
my kind mother
and
three brothers

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

In the introduction of his book Semantics Geoffrey Leech (1974) states that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind - thought processes, cognition, conceptualization - all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through a language.

Studies on word semantics, however, is rare. Knowledge of how words are is therefore very important. We cannot easily say that a certain word is the same as another in meaning, or that this word is synonymous to that word. In studying words, semantics, we need a principle. No words are exactly alike. They must have distinctive features. In the introduction of his book English Synonyms G.F. Gra- ham (1961) states that there are no two things in nature that are exactly alike. However close their apparent resemblance to each other may be, there are still some differences even though the differences are only trivial. They possess some shade, some almost imperceptible tinge of difference, by which it may be distinguished from the other.

A dictionary is the source of words. In a dictionary we can find the meaning of a certain word. There we find the meaning of a word in a definition, synonyms or translation. But we often find that the explanation given by the dictionary is not complete. It does not give us character that specially pertains or that belongs exclusively to that word and that makes it different from the other words, especially from those which are almost the same as it in the meaning. We demand more than that We want to know

the peculiar character of a word that makes it specific, non-identical with the other words.

In this paper the researcher tries to give some significant correction to certain words in the dictionary. The researcher tries to make a preliminary study on word semantics. This is a kind of introduction in studying the meaning of words. Here the researcher tries not to be guided by the definition given by the dictionaries but tries to make a new approach in studying the meaning of words carefully and deeply.

1.2 The Problem of Study

The problem of study is lack of technique to understand words in general.

1.3 The Aim of Study

The aim of study is to know the nature of words , especially their semantic components. Here we deal with words which share the same semantic features. We try to find the distinctive features of the words, features or characteristics which differ one word from the other.

1.4 The Scope of Study

The study on word semantics in this paper is limited to verb study. The English verb 'to sew' is chosen here. The specific terms of the verb (the verbs that cover the meaning of 'to sew') are compiled and studied. The equivalent of the Javanese verb meaning 'to sew' are also collected, defined, and investigated.

1.5 The Methodology

1.5.1 Technique of Collecting Data

The synonyms of the verb 'to sew' are collected by consulting two dictionaries of English synonyms:

1. Soule's Dictionary of English Synonyms and Synonymous Expressions

by Richard Soule (1966) Bantam Book, U.S.A.

2. The New American Roget's College Thesaurus by Albert H. Morehead (1962), The New American Library, New York.

As the dictionary of Javanese language available is not complete (the Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' are not defined thoroughly; only the synonyms are given), the researcher tries to give the definition of each verb by asking the Javanese native speakers or people in Central Java who are qualified in sewing, especially some tailors.

1.5.2 The Technique of Analysis

The technique used here is contrastive analysis. The data are analysed by contrasting every two verbs we have. The verbs which are contrasted share some similar semantic features. By so doing we can clearly see the distinctive features of the verbs which distinguish one verb from the other.

CHAPTER TWO

THE DATA

A. THE ENGLISH VERBS MEANING 'TO SEW'

a. Generic Term : to sew

b. The Complete List :

1. to sew
2. to stitch
3. to baste
4. to hem
5. to seam
6. to line
7. to trim
8. to applique'
9. to embroider
10. to quilt
11. to smock
12. to mend
13. to darn
14. to patch

c. The definition of Each Term :

The definition of each term here is taken from:

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English by HW Fowler
and FG Fowler.

1. to sew : to use needle and thread or sewing machine.
2. to stitch : to sew with stitches.
3. to baste : to stitch together.
4. to hem : to turn down and sew in edge of (cloth, etc.)
5. to seam : to make a seam.
6. to line : to apply layer of (usually different) material
to inside of garment.
7. to trim : to make ornament (dress) with ribbon, lace, etc.

8. to applique : to make ornamental work cut out from one material and applied to the surface of another (especially in dress making).
9. to embroider : to ornament with needle work, embellish with fictitious additions.
10. to quilt : to cover with padded material (to make a quilt)
11. to smock : to adorn with smocking.
12. to mend : to restore to sound condition.
13. to darn : to mend by interweaving yarn with needle across a hole.
14. to patch : to put patches on.

B. THE JAVANESE VERBS MEANING 'TO SEW'

a. Generic Term : njait

b. The Complete List :

1. njait
2. ndondomi
3. njarumi
4. mesin
5. ndlujuri
6. ngetengi
7. mplipit
8. ngelin
9. nindes
10. ngegrèk
11. nglapis
12. ngesum
13. ngerolsum
14. ngebis
15. ngerolbis

16. ngobras
17. ngaplikasi
18. mbordir
19. nyulam
20. nyetik-walik
21. nembèl
22. njrumat
23. nisik
24. njithet
25. nyemok
26. ngitik-itik

c. The Definition of Each Term

1. njait : to sew
2. ndondomi : to work with a needle and thread (not with a sewing machine - handsewn)
3. njarumi : to sew
4. mesin : to sew with a sewing machine.
5. ndlujuri : to baste (to sew loosely with large, running temporary stitches).
6. ngetèngi : to baste (the synonym of ndlujuri).
7. mlipit : to make a small border on a garment or piece of cloth.
8. ngelin : to make a big border on a garment or piece of cloth.
9. nindes : to put a hem on a cloth (dress, etc.) and sew it down with a sewing machine.
10. ngegrèk : to sew with a sewing machine.
11. nglapis : to line (to apply layer of usually different material to the inside of garment).

12. ngesum : to hem
13. ngerolbis : to roll the edges of a cloth (dress, handkerchief, etc.) with a special sewing machine.
14. ngebis : to attach/fasten a piece of folded cloth to the edges of a dress, shirt, blouse, etc. in order to beautify it.
15. ngerolsum : to roll the edges of a cloth (dress, etc) with a special sewing machine.
16. ngobras : to sew the edges of cloth (dress, etc.) with a special machine using white silk thread.
17. ngaplikasi: to applique
18. mbordir : to decorate with needle work (to embroider).
19. nyulam : to decorate with needle work (hand embroidery).
20. nyetik-walik: to seam (to sew together two edges which are turned back in a line).
21. nembel : to repair a hole by putting a piece of material over it (the damaged worn place).
22. njrumat : to work with a needle and thread to mend a torn place on the batik cloth or jarit.
23. nisik : to repair a torn place on a dress/cloth with a needle and thread.
24. njithet : to mend a little torn place in the cloth (dress).
25. nyemok : to smock.
26. ngitik-itik: to sew the edges of a button hole with little stitches.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ANALYSIS

I. THE ENGLISH VERBS

In the following analysis only some verbs are taken and analysed. They are the ones which have features which can be contrasted. The verbs are :

1. to stitch - to baste
2. to quilt - to line
3. to embroider - to applique'
4. to patch - to darn

THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF EACH VERB

1. to stitch - to baste

Both means the passing of a needle and thread in and out of cloth but to stitch is the technique used in basting. To baste means the passing of a needle and thread in and out of cloth to produce a long temporary stitches. The profession of the agent/doer of to stitch can be a tailor, a shoemaker, or a surgeon (for human beings and animals) whereas the profession of the doer of to baste is only either a tailor or a shoemaker. Shoemakers are mostly male. The cause of action in to stitch can be a cut or a torn place on a material or an incision on the skin (human/animal) done by the surgeon during an operation. The aim of to stitch is to sew with stitches or to close the incision with stitches but the aim of to baste is to sew with long temporary stitches so that adjustments are possible afterwards. The position of the doer of to stitch can be sitting or standing. A tailor or a shoemaker usually does the action at the sewing machine but a surgeon near the patient, beside the operation table when performing a surgery.

Examples of each verb in sentences

To stitch

- The Surgeon stitches the incision with suture thread.

To Baste

- The tailor is basting the dress.

The Distinctive Features

Agent/doer

Sex of the doer

Profession of the doer

Position

Location

Material (object)

Cause of action

Result

Aim/intention/Purpose

2. to quilt - to line

To sew or fit a layer of material (strong/stiff cloth) inside of clothing is called to line but to put soft material (cotton) inside two pieces of cloth and then sewn together in lines or patterns is called to quilt. Thus, the difference lies in the material that is put inside of the cloth. The aim of to line is to stiffen collars, belts etc. but the aim of to quilt is to beautify the clothing (coat, warm winter clothes etc) or to make it be able to keep in heat, to give a feeling of heat (warm winter clothing, blanket etc).

Examples of each verb in sentences

To Quilt

- She quilted the house coat beautifully

To Line

- She lined the collar of the shirt with stiff cloth.

The Distinctive Features

Material (object)

Aim/Intention/Purpose

Result

3. to embroider - to appliqué

Both have the meaning of to embellish or to beautify with ornamentation but here the result is different. To embroider means to decorate with needle work but to appliqué means to apply cut pieces of material to a dress by sewing.

Examples of each verb in sentences

To Embroider

- She embroidered her initials on a handkerchief.

To Appliqué

- Mary appliqued her dress beautifully with material of one colour.

The Distinctive Features

Material (Object)

Result

Technique

4. to patch - to darn

Both means to mend a torn place on the cloth. Here the difference lies on the size of the torn place. To darn means to sew a network of stitches across the gap (the torn place on the cloth). The material used to cover the hole is just thread but in to patch the hole is covered with a scrap of material (cloth of the same colour) and then sewn. The size of the torn place in to patch is bigger than the size of the torn place in to darn.

Examples of each verb in sentences

To patch

- Please patch the elbows of my coat !

To darn

- My socks has been darned again and again.

The Distinctive Features

Material (Object)

Technique

Size of the torn place

II. THE JAVANESE VERBS

The Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' that can be translated into one word in English are :

njait	= to sew
ndlujuri, ngetèngi	= to baste
nglapis	= to line
ngesum	= to hem
ngaplikasi	= to applique'
mbordir	= to embroider
nyemok	= to smock
nèmbèl	= to patch
nisik	= to darn

The Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' that cannot be translated directly into English (one-word-translation) are :

ndondomi	njithet
njarumi	nyulam
mesin	ngitik-itik
nindes	
ngegrèk	
mlipit	
ngelin	
ngebis	
ngerolbis	
ngerolsum	
ngobras	
njrumat	

In order to get the distinctive features of the Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' two equivalent words from the Javanese verbs are contrasted. These verbs are :

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. ndondomi | - | njarumi |
| 2. ngegrek | - | nindes |
| 3. mlipit | - | ngelin |
| 4. ngerolbis | - | ngerolsum |
| 5. njithet | - | njrumat |
| 6. ndondomi | - | mesin |
| 7. nisik | - | njrumat |
| 8. nembèl | - | njithet |
| 9. mbordir | - | nyulam |

THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF EACH VERB

1. ndondomi - njarumi

Ndondomi means to sew with a needle and thread and not with a sewing machine. The result is called 'handsewn'. Njarumi has the same meaning as ndondomi, but they come from different speech levels. According to Mr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo Javanese consists of three main speech levels, namely :

- Krama (the highest level)
- Madyo (the intermediate level)
- Ngoko (the lowest level)

Njarumi belongs to the highest level, and it conveys a certain sense of respect and formality.

Examples of each verb in sentences

ndondomi

- Kowé biso ndondomi klambimu déwé?
(Can you sew your own garment?)

njarumi

- Panjenengan saged njarumi agemanipun piyambak?

The Distinctive Features

Level of speech

Emotional overtones (polite/impolite)

2. ngegrèk - nindes

Both cover the meaning of sewing with a sewing-machine, but in ngegrèk there is a certain feeling of time or duration.

Ngegrèk is done quickly to save time; it conveys a sense of haste.

The aim of ngegrèk is to sew quickly with a sewing-machine whereas in nindes the aim is to fasten with a sewing-machine or to beautify with sewing-machine stitches.

Examples of each verb in sentences

ngegrèk

- Ngegrèk luwih cepet tinimbang ndondomi.

(Sewing with a sewing-machine is quicker than hand-sewing.)

nindes

- Tukang-jait kuwi lagi nindes krah.

(The tailor is sewing the edges of the collar with a sewing-machine).

The Distinctive Features

Aim

Duration of time

Result

3. mlipit - ngelin

Both cover the meaning of making a hem on a garment or a piece of cloth (table cloth), but the size of the result is different. The hem in mlipit is smaller than the hem in ngelin. If the material is not enough, mlipit is then chosen.

Examples of each verb in sentences

mlipit (diplipit is the passive form of mlipit)

- Rokmu diplipit wae, nek kakean mengko kecendaken.

(Just put a small hem on your dress otherwise it will be too short.)

ngelin

- Kowe biso ngelin taplak mejo iki?

(Can you put a wide hem on this table cloth?)

The Distinctive Features

Aim

Result

Size of result

4. ngerolbis - ngerolsum

Both mean to roll the edges of a cloth (dress) with a special sewing-machine to form a finished edge and to prevent raveling. But the results are different. In ngerolsum the edges of the cloth will become wavy and beautiful. The material of the dress is usually thin and transparant (Sari cloth). In ngerolbis the material can be thick. The instruments or the machines used in ngerolsum and ngerolbis are different. In ngerolsum if the material is thick, the result cannot be as that mentioned above.

Ngerolbis

- Pinggirané rokmu apiké dirolbis wae'.

(You'd better roll the edges of your dress with a 'rolbis' machine)

Note :

'dirolbis' is the passive form of 'ngerolbis'

Ngerolsum

- Nèk pinggirané rokmu dirolsum, iso dadi ngombak lan apik.

(If the edges of your dress is rolled with a 'rolsum' machine, it will become wavy and beautiful)

Note :

'dirolsum' is the passive form of 'ngerolsum'

The distinctive features

Instruments

Energy (Electricity)

Material (Object)

Location

Technique

Result

Time/era/years (Modern times)

5. njithet - njrumat

The cause of action in njithet is 'kecanthèl' or to be caught accidentally by a nail or a sharp pointed thing. If some one walks and his shirt is caught accidentally by a sharp pointed thing, there will be a torn place on his shirt. To mend a torn place on the cloth (dress, shirt etc) caused by such action is called njithet. In njrumat the cause of action is worn out because the material becomes old. In English we translate the word njrumat into to darn. But in the olden times njrumat means to mend a torn place on the Batik cloth or jarit. (Jarit = a piece of cloth worn round the middle of the body, tucked round the waist, the traditional garment of the Javanese women).

Examples of each verb in sentences

njithet

- Ibu lagi njithet klambine' Tono sing suwèk.

(Mother is darning Tono's shirt which is torn.)

njrumat

- Sapa sing njrumat jarit kuwi?

(Who mended that batik cloth?)

The Distinctive Features

Material (object)

Cause of action

Technique

Time/era/years : Olden times

6. ndondomi - mesin

Ndondomi means to sew with a needle and thread and not with a sewing-machine. The result is called 'hand-sewn'.

Mesin means to sew with a sewing-machine.

Examples of each verb in sentences

ndondomi

- Ibu ndondomi klambine' Siti.

(Mother is sewing Siti's dress.)

mesin

- Kowé iso mesin rok iki?

(Can you sew this dress with a sewing-machine?)

The Distinctive Features

Instruments

Energy

Location

Result

Technique

7. nisik - njrumat

Nisik can be translated into 'to darn'. Nowadays nisik is synonymous to njrumat but in the olden times njrumat means to mend a torn place on the Batik cloth.

Examples of each verb in sentences

Nisik

- Tik, tulung tisikno (jrumatano) kaos kakiku !

(Tik, please darn my socks !) (tisikno is the imperative form of nisik).

Njrumat

- Jaritmu suwèk, jrumatano.

(There is a torn place on your Batik cloth, please mend it!)

The Distinctive Features

Time/era/years

8. nèmbèl - njithet

Nèmbèl means to repair a big torn place (a hole) by putting a piece of material (the same material of the dress Or cloth) over the hole (damaged worn place) on the cloth. Njithet means to mend a little torn place on the cloth/dress. So the difference lies on the size of the torn place and the technique used in mending the torn place is also different.

Examples of each verb in sentences

Nèmbèl

- Tulung tèmbèlno kemulku. (Tèmbèlno is the imperative form of nembel)
(Please patch my blanket !)

Njithet

- Siti lagi njithet klambiku sing suwèk kuwi.

(Siti is mending my torn shirt.)

The Distinctive Features

Technique

Material

The size of torn place

Cause of action

9. mbordir - nyulam

Nyulam means to decorate with needle work but not using a sewing machine. The result is called 'hand embroidery'.

Mbordir means to decorate with needle work. It is done manually or with a sewing machine. The result is called 'hand embroidery' or 'machine embroidery'.

Examples of each verb in sentences

Mbordir

- Siti mbordir kembang neng rokke' sing anyar.

(Siti embroidered a flower on her new dress)

Nyulam

- Nyulam kuwi ora gampang, ngerti ?

(Doing hand embroidery is not easy, you know)

The Distinctive Features

Technique

Instruments

Energy

Result

III. THE SUMMING UP OF ALL DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

1. AGENT

Doers of the action

2. SEX

Sex of the doer (shoe-makers are mostly male, taylor's can be male or female)

3. PROFESSION

Profession of the doers (Tailor , shoe-maker , Surgeon)

4. INSTRUMENTS

Aids used to do the action (needle, thread, sewing machine)

5. ENERGY

The energy of the Instruments used to do the action
(Electricity)

6. MATERIAL (OBJECT)

The material of the object (cloth, leather etc)

7. LOCATION

Location of the doer, the place where the action is performed.

(at the sewing machine, beside the operation table etc)

8. POSITION

Position of the doer (sitting, standing)

9. CAUSE OF ACTION

The thing that causes the action to happen.

10. AIM/INTENTION/PURPOSE

The thing that will be achieved by doing the action.

11. RESULT

The result of the action

12. TECHNIQUE USED IN DOING THE ACTION

13. EMOTIONAL OVERTONES

The emotional meanings of the related words which are felt by the speaker (polite/impolite, formal/informal).

14. DURATION OF TIME FOR THE ACTION TO LAST

15. TIME/ERA/YEARS

In the modern times or in the olden times.

16. LEVEL OF SPEECH

A Feature that specifically colours the Javanese Semantic description is 'Level of speech'. A Javanese man has to make a choice of speech level before speaking to other people.

In the Javanese verbs meaning to sew there is only one verb (njarumi) that belongs to the highest speech level (krama).

The other verbs can be used in every speech level. When the word 'dipun' is added in a verb, the verb then belongs to the highest speech level or krama, for example :

ndlujuri : Rok iki wis didlujuri?

dipun dlujuri : Punapa rok punika sampun dipun dlujuri?

(Has this dress been basted?)

17. SIZE OF THE TORN PLACE

18. SIZE OF RESULT

IV. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES ACQUIRED FROM THE ANALYSIS PLUS THE INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM OTHER RESEARCHERS

A. The distinctive Features acquired from the analysis :

1. Agent
2. Sex
3. Profession
4. Instruments
5. Energy
6. Material (object)
7. Location
8. Position
9. Cause of action
10. Aim
11. Result
12. Technique
13. Emotional Overtones
14. Duration of time
15. Time/era/years
16. Level of speech
17. Size of torn place
18. Size of result

B. The distinctive features collected from other researchers :

Verbs

1. Number of doer
2. situation
3. Frequency
4. Value in term of politeness
5. Quantity
6. Quality

7. Shape
8. Characteristic
9. Degree of firmness
10. Degree of motion
11. Degree of action
12. Witness
13. Origin

CHAPTER FOUR

THE USE OF THE TERMS IN VARIOUS MEANINGS

A special explanation on the meanings of the English verbs will be given here. The explanation is limited to the meanings of Idiomatic expressions and compound words.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

To line

- He has lined his purse well.

(he made a lot of money)

To embellish

- She always embellishes her story.

(She always adds amusing but perhaps untrue details to her story)

To Trim

- A Politician who is always trimming.

(A Politician who is always holding a middle course in Politics; change one's views, policy, etc in an effort to win popular approval)

To embroider

- He likes to embroider his story.

(He likes to add fanciful details to his story)

To mend

1. free from faults or errors

example : - That won't mend (improve matters)

- It's never too late to mend (Proverb)

2. To regain health, heal

example : - The patient is mending nicely.

3. to quicken it or to walk faster

example : - To mend one's pace.

- To mend the fire (Regional use ; to put more coal on it)

To Darn

- Well, I'll be darned (damn)

COMPOUND WORDS

To sew up

- All the details of the project are sewn up. (All the details are arranged)
- The deal is sewn up. (The deal is completed)

To sew on

- To sew on a button hole (to fasten with stitches)

To sew something up

- The corpse was sewn up in a sack and thrown into the river.
(to join the edges with stitches)

To hem about/around/in

- enclose, confine, surround

example : - hemmed in by the enemy

To patch up

1. to repair, to make roughly ready for use
2. to patch up a quarrel (settle it for a time)

CHAPTER FIVE

CORRECTION OF THE DEFINITION

To add information found in the analysis, some of the verbs need to be given added information so that the readers will know more distinctly of their use. Definition of each verb from eight different dictionaries will be given here to get a better definition for each of them. The presentation in this chapter will be composed like this, first the improvement for the English verbs and then for the Javanese verbs. Their forms will look like a dictionary since they are meant to improve the dictionary. Some photographs will be given here to illustrate the verbs.

The eight dictionaries mentioned above are :

1. Chambers Essential English Dictionary by A.M. Mac Donald, B.A (Oxon), Pan Books LTD, London, 1968.
2. The New American Webster Dictionary, Signet Book, The New American Library, 1951.
3. Webster's New School And Office Dictionary by Joseph Devlin, M.A The world publishing Company, Cleveland and New York, 1943.
4. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English by Paul Procter, The English Language Book Society and Longman, 1978.
5. The American Heritage Dictionary of The English Language by Peter Davies, Dell Publishing Co, Inc, New York, 1970.
6. The Concise Oxford Dictionary Of Current English, by H.W. Fowler and F.G. Fowler, Oxford at The Clarendon Press, 1958.
7. Webster's New World Dictionary of The American Language , College Edition, The World Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York, 1957.
8. Oxford Advanced Learner's Of Current English by A.S. Hornby, The English Language Book Society and Oxford University, 1974.

The numbers will indicate from what dictionary the definition is taken from. For example; number 1 indicates that the definition is coming from or taken from 'Chambers Essential English Dictionary' and number 2 indicates that the definition is coming from 'The New American Webster Dictionary' and so on.

The Correction Of The Definition of The English Verbs Meaning 'to sew'

TO SEW

1. to fasten together with a needle and thread ; to make or mend in this way.
2. to join or attach by means of a thread, wire, etc.
3. to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.
4. 1)to join or fasten together (cloth,leather,paper,etc) by stitches made with thread, make or mend (especially pieces of clothing) with needle and thread.
2)to enclose in this way.
5. 1)to make,repair,or fasten with a needle and thread or a sewing machine.
2)to furnish with stitches for the purpose of closing,fastening.
6. 1)to fasten (material,pieces) by passing thread again and again through holes made with threaded needle or with awl (cloth, calico,leather,pieces together,sheets of book etc).
2)make by sewing (seam,pleat,shirt,book,boot,button hole etc).
3)fasten on or in,attach,by sewing on a button,a patch,band, gusset,rib,etc.
4)to use needle and thread or sewing machine.
5)to close up (hole,rent,wound,bag) by sewing; enclose,fasten up by sewing receptable (up money in a bag,money into one's belt).
7. 1)to join,to mend,or fasten with stitches made with needle and thread, put stitches into.



2) to make, mend, fasten, close etc by sewing ;

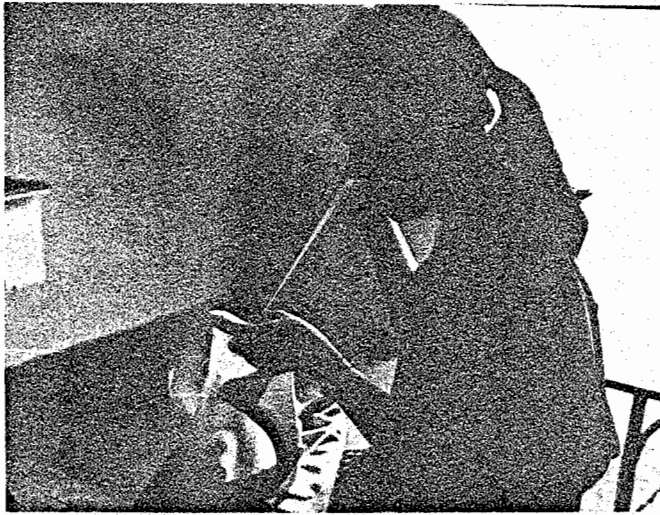
vi : to work with a needle and thread at a sewing machine.

3. to work with a needle and thread, fasten with stitches, make a garment by stitching.

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO SEW :

1. to join, fasten together or to attach (material, pieces) by passing thread again and again through holes made with a threaded needle.



2. to make, repair, or fasten with a sewing machine.



3. to furnish with stitches for the purpose of closing up a wound or an incision during an operation. This is done by a surgeon.

TO STITCH :

1. 1) to make stitches.
(a stitch = a loop made by drawing a thread through cloth by means of a needle)
- 2) to sew with a regular line of stitches.
2. to make stitches.
(a stitch = one whole movement of the needle)
3. to make stitches.
(a stitch = a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing)
4. 1) to make stitches.
(a stitch = a movement of a needle and thread into cloth at one point and out at another in sewing).
- 2) to put stitches on to fasten together or for ornamental effect.
5. to fasten, join or ornament with stitches.
(a stitch = a single complete movement of a threaded needle in sewing or surgical suturing)
6. to make stitches.
(a stitch = single pass of needle in sewing; single complete movement in embroidery, crochet etc)
7. to make stitches.
(a stitch = a single complete in and out movement of a threaded needle in sewing etc; a similar complete movement in crocheting, knitting; also a loop, knot made by stitching, a particular kind of stitch or style of stitching).

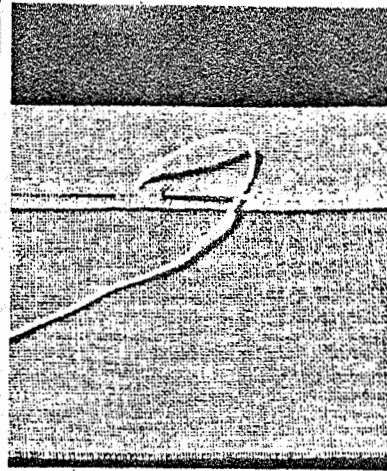
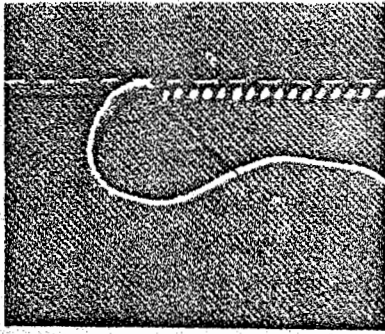
8. to make stitches.

(a stitch = on sewing, the passing of a needle and thread in and out of cloth etc. The thread seen between two consecutive holes made by a needle, result of a single movement with a threaded needle).

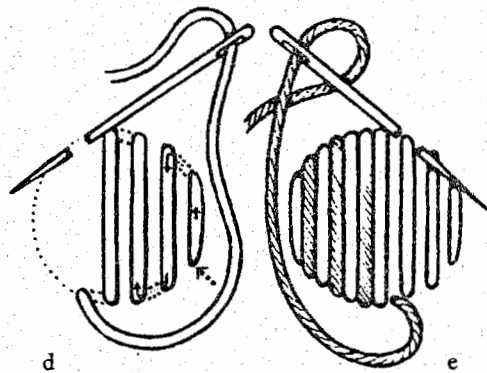
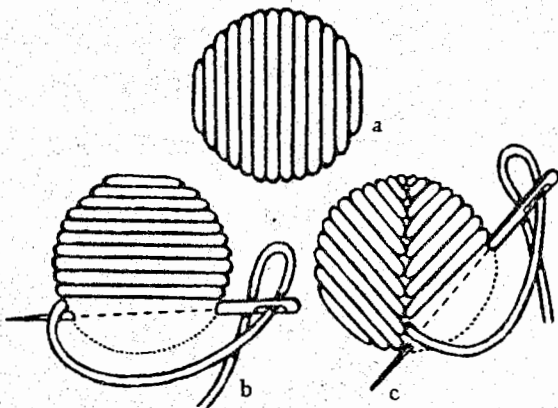
A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO STITCH :

1. to pass a needle and thread (suture) in and out of cloth or anything with a regular line.



2. to put stitches on to fasten together or for ornamental effect
(a stitch = a single complete in and out movement of a threaded needle in sewing, embroidery or surgical suturing)



TO BASTE :

1. to sew slightly or with long stitches, to tack.
2. to sew with temporary stitches.
3. to sew slightly or fasten with long stitches, as in dress making.
4. to join (pieces of cloth) together in long loose stitches, in preparation for fine or machine sewing; to tack.
5. to sew loosely with large, running, temporary stitches.
6. to stitch together, to tack (as preliminary to regular sewing)
7. to sew with long loose stitches to keep the parts together until properly sewed.
8. to sew pieces together with long temporary stitches so that adjustments are possible afterwards.

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO BASTE :

to sew or join pieces together with long temporary stitches in order to hold something in place or to keep the parts together. The sewing is done loosely with large, running stitches so that - adjustments are possible afterwards. This is also done in preparation for fine or machine sewing.



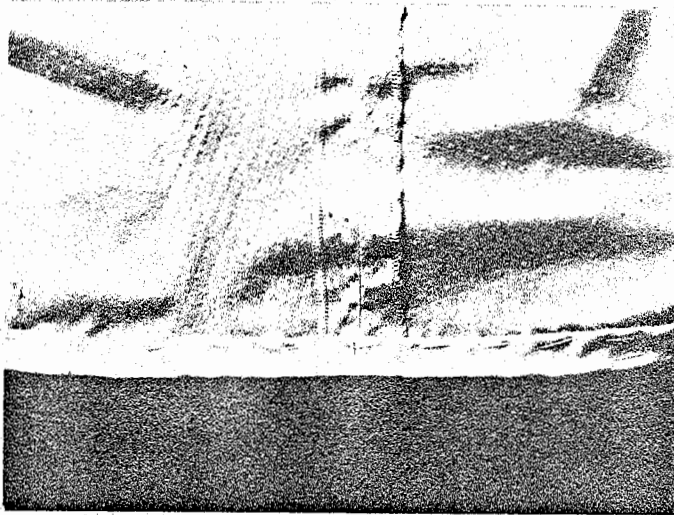
TO HEM :

1. 1)to form a hem on
2)to sew with the stitch usually used in making a hem
(a hem = the border of a garment doubled up and sewed)
2. to form a hem on
(a hem = a fold on the edge of a cloth, sewed down to prevent
the cloth from raveling)
3. to form a hem
(a hem = the edge of a garment doubled and sewn to form a hem)
4. to put a hem on
(a hem = the edge of a piece of cloth when turned under and
sewn down especially the lower edge of a skirt or
dress)
5. to fold back and stitch down the edge of
(a hem = an edge or border of a piece of cloth especially
a finished edge made by folding under and stitching,
down the selvage or raw edge)
6. 1)to turn down and sew in edge of (cloth etc)
2)to make border by turning in edge and sewing it down.
7. 1)to fold back the edge of and sew down
2)to put a hem or hem on.
8. to make a hem on
(a hem = border or edge of cloth especially one on an article
of clothing etc especially when turned and sewn down)

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO HEM :

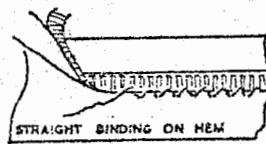
- 1)to fold back and stitch (sew) down the raw edge of a piece of
cloth (garment, dress etc) in order to form a finished edge and
to prevent the cloth from raveling (fraying).



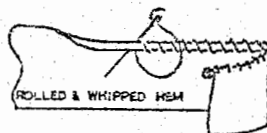
2) to sew with the stitch usually used in making a hem



The double machined hem.



The straight binding on hem.



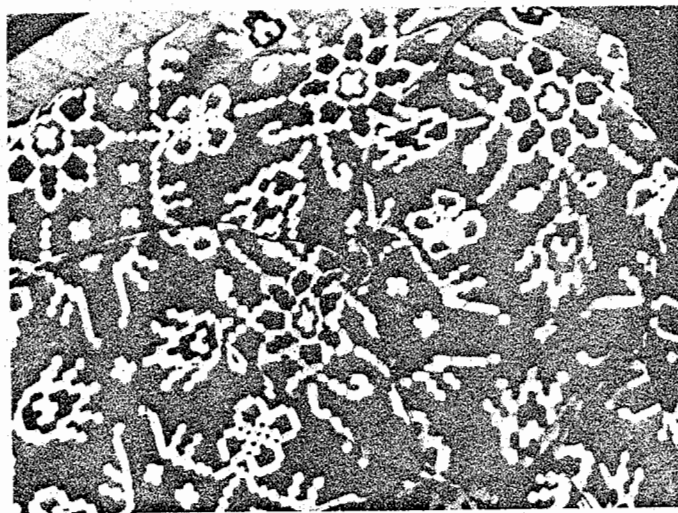
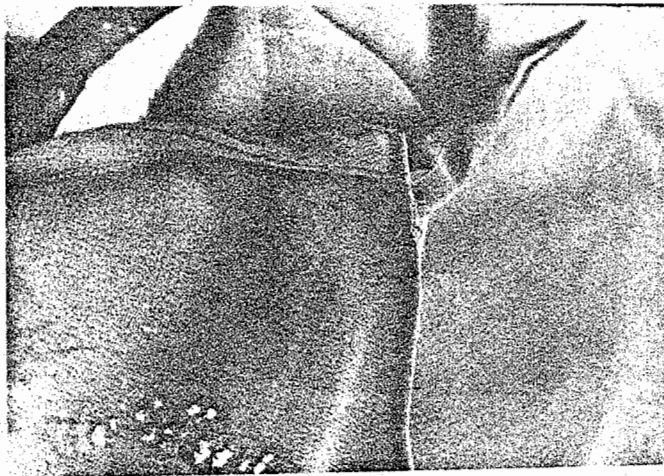
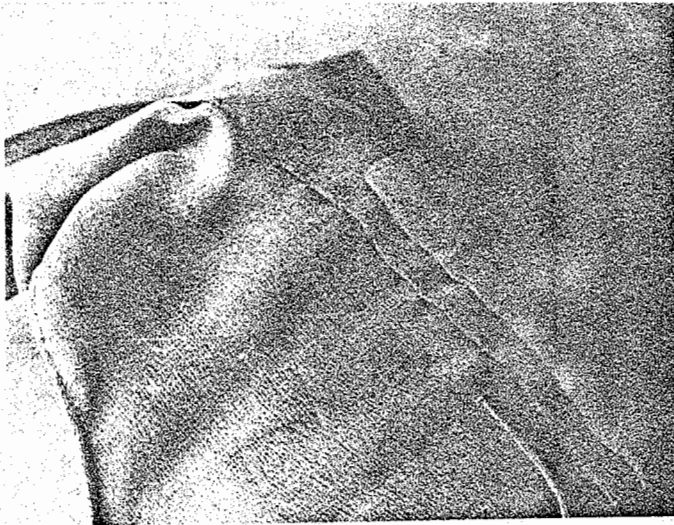
The rolled and whipped hem.

TO SEAM :

1. to make a seam.
(a seam = the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces of cloth, etc)
2. to sew a seam.
(a seam = the line formed by joining two edges especially in sewing)
3. 1)to form a seam upon or of
2)to join with a seam with a particular stitch.
(a seam = the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together)
4. to sew two pieces of cloth together
(a seam = a line of stitches joining two pieces of cloth, leather,etc at or near the edges)
5. to join with or as with a seam
(a seam = a line formed by sewing together two pieces of material)
6. to make a seam.
(a seam = line of junction between two edges especially those of two pieces of cloth etc turned back and sewn together)
7. to join together so as to form a seam.
1)(a seam = a line formed by sewing together two pieces of material)
2)(a seam = any line formed by joining together of separate pieces, line marking adjoining edges as ridge, scar,wrinkle etc)

A BETTER DEFINITION

- TO SEAM :
1. To form a line of junction between two edges especially those of two pieces of cloth etc turned back and sewn together.
 2. To join with a seam with a particular stitch.



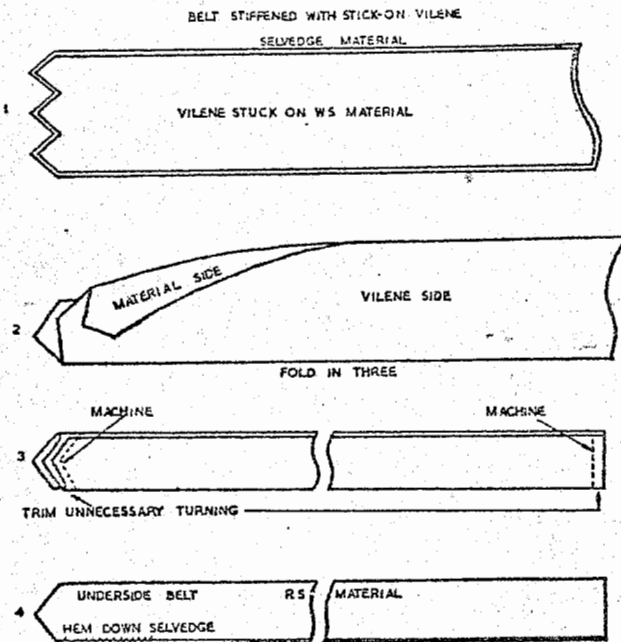
TO LINE :

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. to cover the inside of clothing with material (as a coat with light cloth)
5. to sew or fit a covering to the inside surface of
6. to apply layer of (usually different) material to the inside of garment.
7. 1)to put a layer or lining on the inside of clothing.
2)to be used as a lining in : as strong cloth lined the trunk
8. 1)to provide with an inside covering
2)to add a layer of (usually different) material to the inside of clothing.

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO LINE :

to sew or fit a layer of (usually different) material or lining to the inside of clothing to stiffen it.



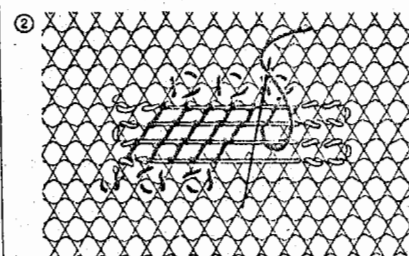
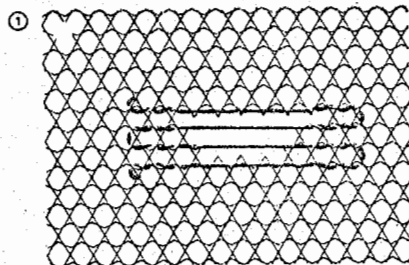
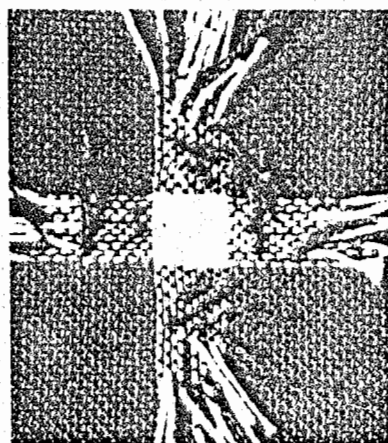
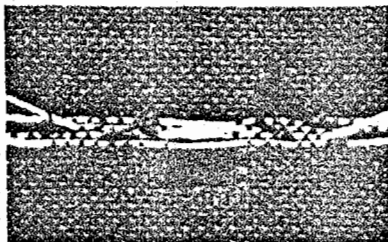
A belt stiffened with stick-on vilene.

TO MEND :

1. to repair, put in good shape again : to correct, to improve.
2. to repair; to make whole.
3. to repair (that which is broken or worn); to make good or better.
4. 1) to repair (a hole, break, fault, etc) in (something)
2) to repair by sewing.
5. to make right or correct, repair.
6. to restore to sound condition (clothes)
7. 1) to repair something broken or worn, to restore to good condition; to make whole
2) to make better, to set right.
8. to set right, to repair (something broken, worn out, torn)
; to restore to good condition .

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO MEND : to restore (a hole, something worn) to sound condition by sewing.



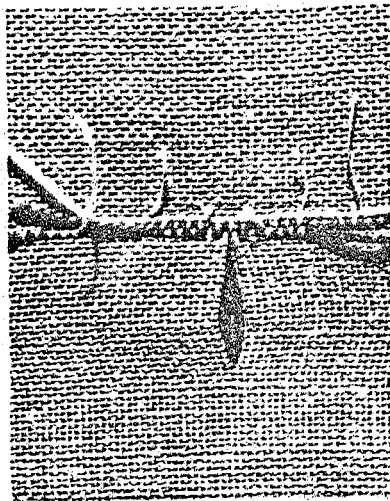
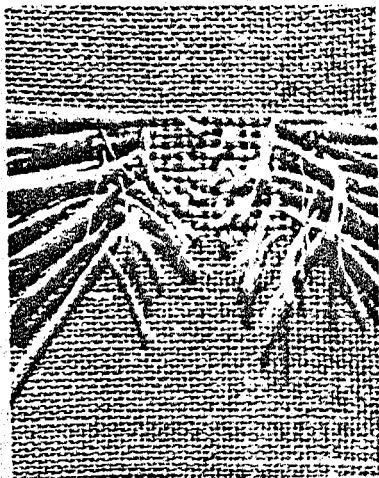
TO DARN :

1. to mend (clothes etc) with crossing rows of stitches.
2. to mend by interweaving stitches of yarn or thread.
3. to mend (a rent) by filling in the whole with yarn or thread by means of a needle.
4. to repair (a hole in cloth or garment with a hole in it) by passing threads through and across (by needle weaving).
5. to mend by weaving thread across a hole.
6. to mend by interweaving yarn with needle across a hole or for stretching work during operation.
7. to mend cloth or repair a hole or tear in cloth by sewing a network of stitches across the gap.
8. to mend (especially something knitted eq ; a sock) by passing thread in and out and in two directions.

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO DARN :

To mend (repair) a rent/tear in a clothing, sock etc by sewing a network of stitches across the gap.



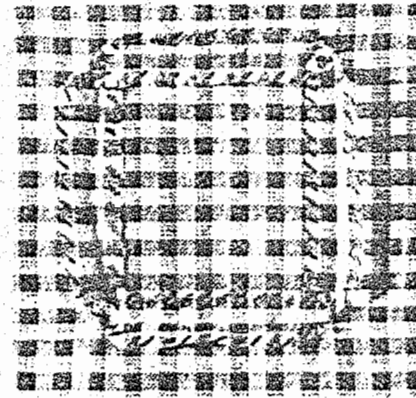
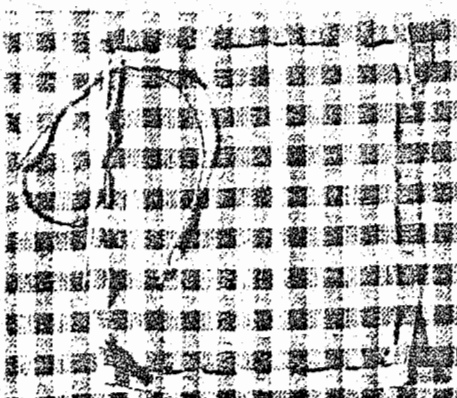
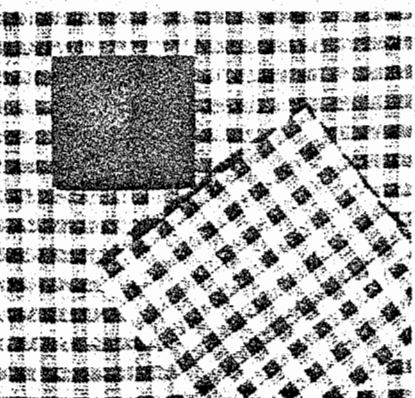
TO PATCH :

- . to mend with a patch.
(a patch = a piece put on to mend or cover a hole)
- . to mend (repair) with a patch.
- . to put a patch on.
(a patch = a piece applied to cover a hole or rent)
- . 1)to cover a hole with a patch.
2)to put a patch on a hole, worn place in especially some part of a garment.
- . to put a patch or patches on.
(a patch = a small piece of material affixed to another to conceal or reinforce a weakened or worn area)
- . 1)to put a piece of cloth to mend hole or rent.
2)to repair with patches.
- . 1)to put a patch or patches on.
2)to serve as a patch for
3)to form or to make by the use of patches as a quilt.
- . to put a patch on.
(a patch = small piece of material put on over a hole or a damaged or worn place).

BETTER DEFINITION :

TO PATCH :

to put a small piece of material or a scrap of material over a hole or damaged/ worn place.



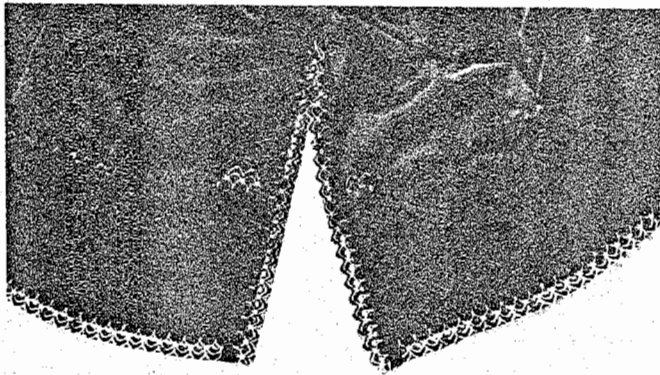
TO TRIM :

1. to decorate
2. to deck with ornaments (ornamental borders or furnishings)
3. to decorate or to make neat
4. to ornament a dress (coat etc)
5. to ornament, to decorate
6. to make ornament (dress) with ribbon, lace etc.
7. to decorate, to put in proper order, make neat or tidy.
8. to decorate, to ornament (a hat, dress etc).

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO TRIM :

to decorate or to deck a dress (coat, skirt etc) with
ornaments (ornamental borders or furnishings; ribbon, lace etc).



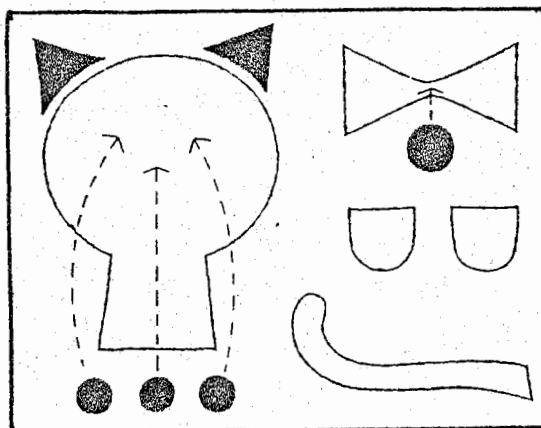
TO APPLIQUE :

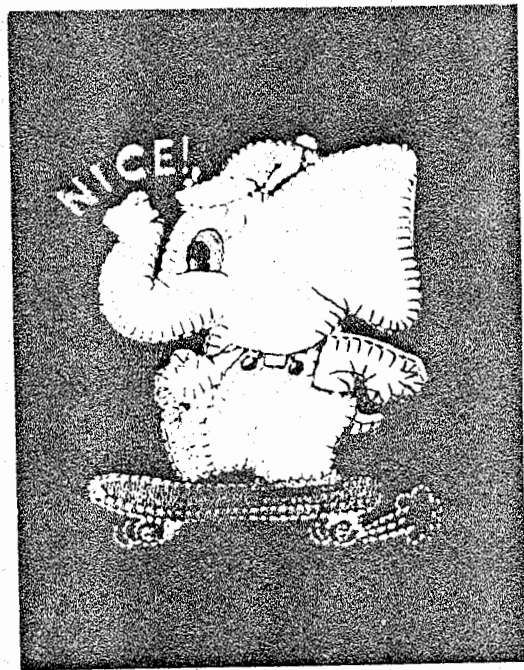
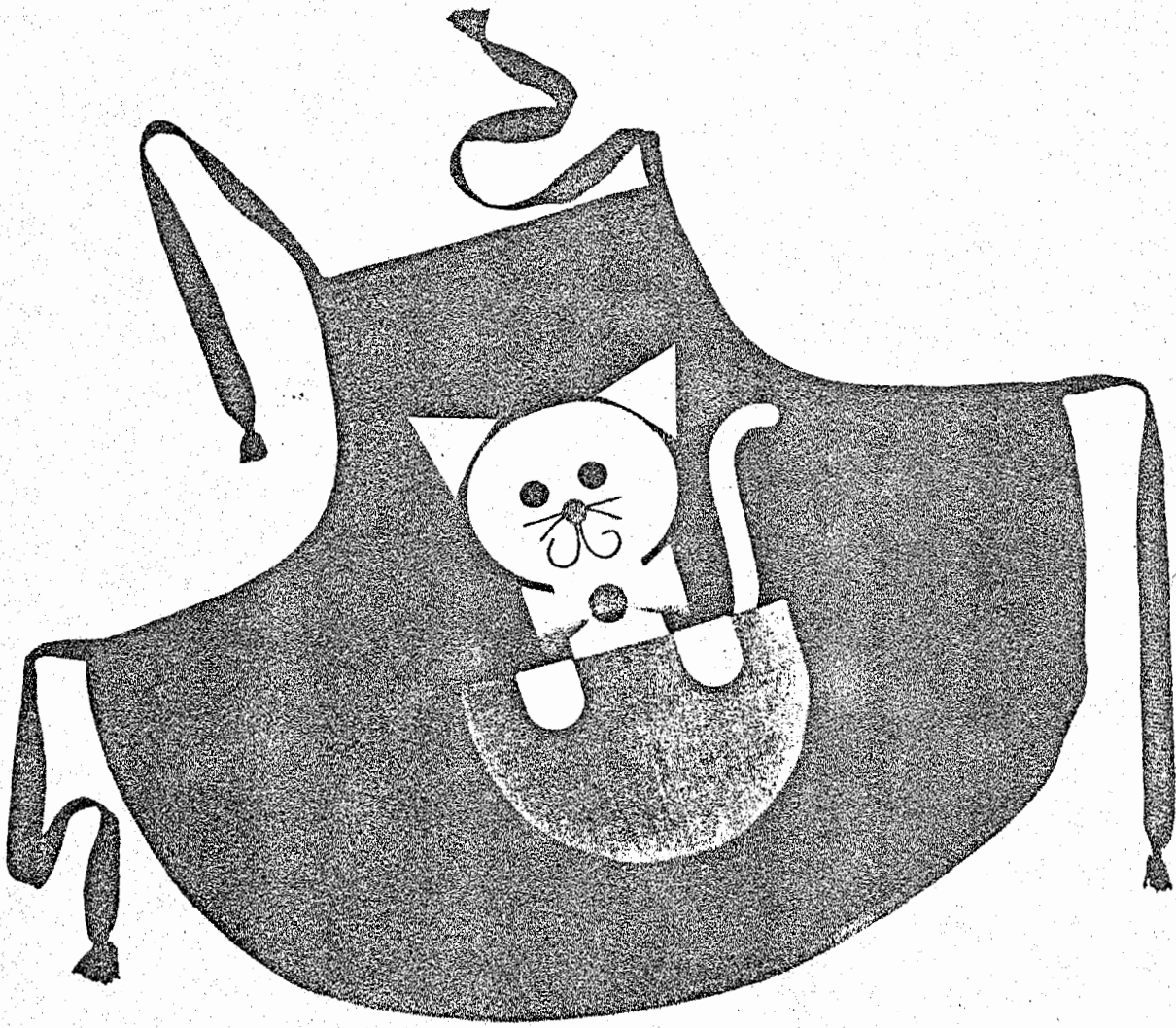
1. to apply
2. -
3. to apply or put on; to apply as ornamentation.
4. 1) to apply ornamental work of one material sewn or stuck on to a larger surface of another material
2) to put ornamental work on a larger surface.
5. to decorate by sewing or applying cut pieces of material to the surface of another.
6. to make ornamental work cut out from one material and applied to the surface of another (especially in dress making).
7. 1) to decorate with appliqué (any decoration of trimming of this kind)
2) to put on as appliqué
(an appliqué = one material applied or fastened on by sewing)
8. to ornament with appliqué
(an appliqué = ornamental work made of one kind of material or material of one colour applied to the surface of another)

A BETTER DEFINITION :

TO APPLIQUE :

to ornament a dress (garment, bag etc) by applying cut pieces of material (usually different colour) to that dress (garment ; bag etc)





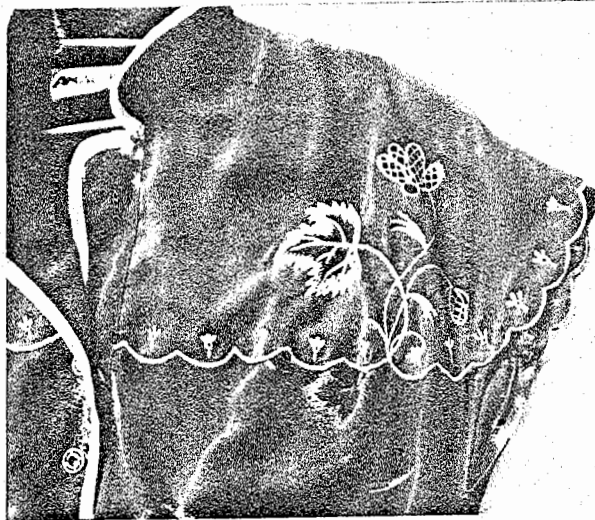
TO EMBROIDER :

1. to ornament with designs in needlework.
2. 1) to decorate with ornamental needlework.
2) embellish
3. 1) to decorate with needlework.
2) to embellish with additions.
4. to do ornamental needlework on (cloth).
5. to ornament (fabric) with needlework; to make embroidery.
6. to ornament (cloth, etc.) with needlework.
7. 1) to ornament (fabric) with a design in needlework.
2) to make (a design, etc.) on fabric with needlework.
3) to embellish, add fanciful details to, exaggerate.
4) to do embroidery.
8. to ornament (cloth) with needlework.

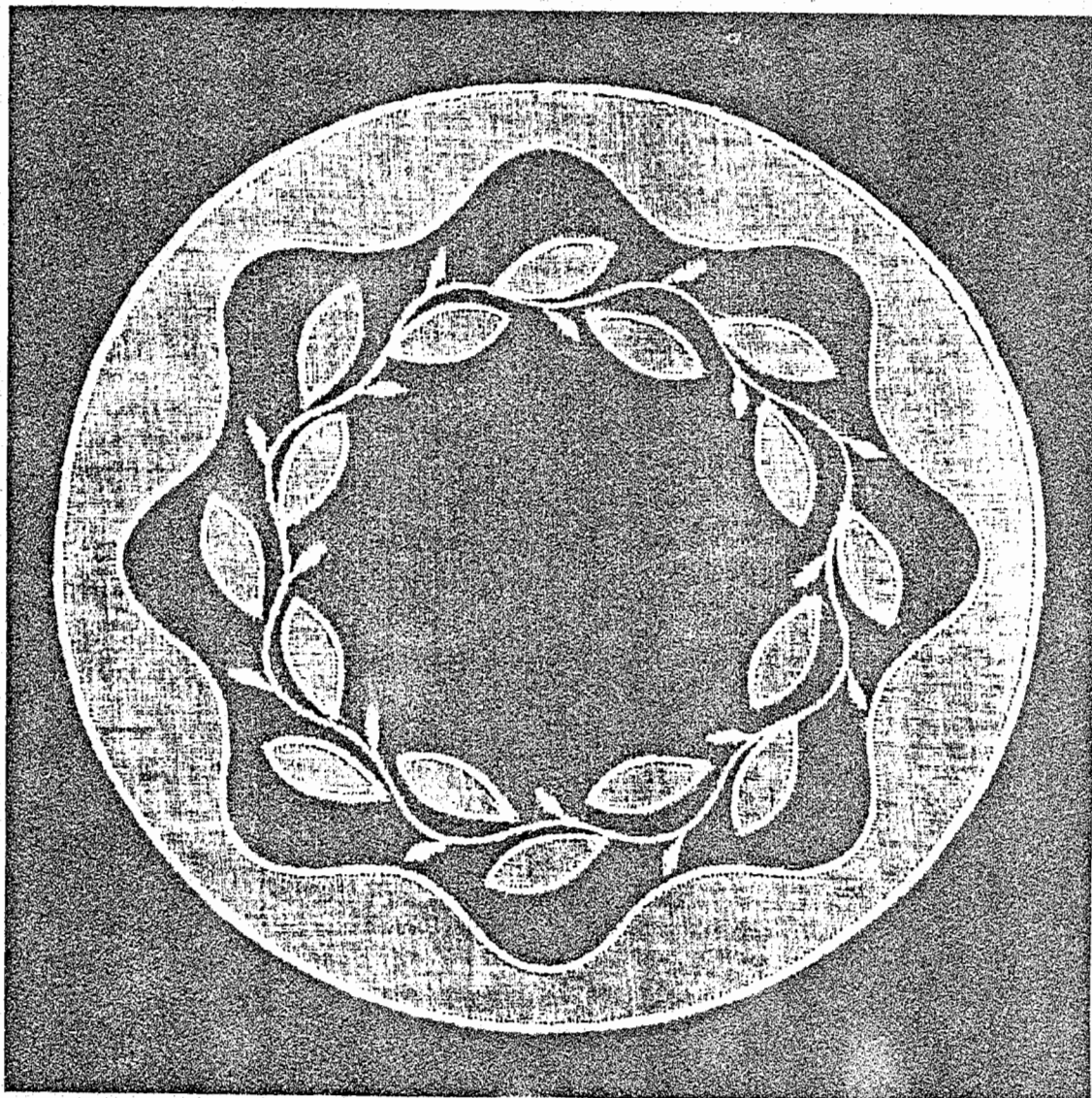
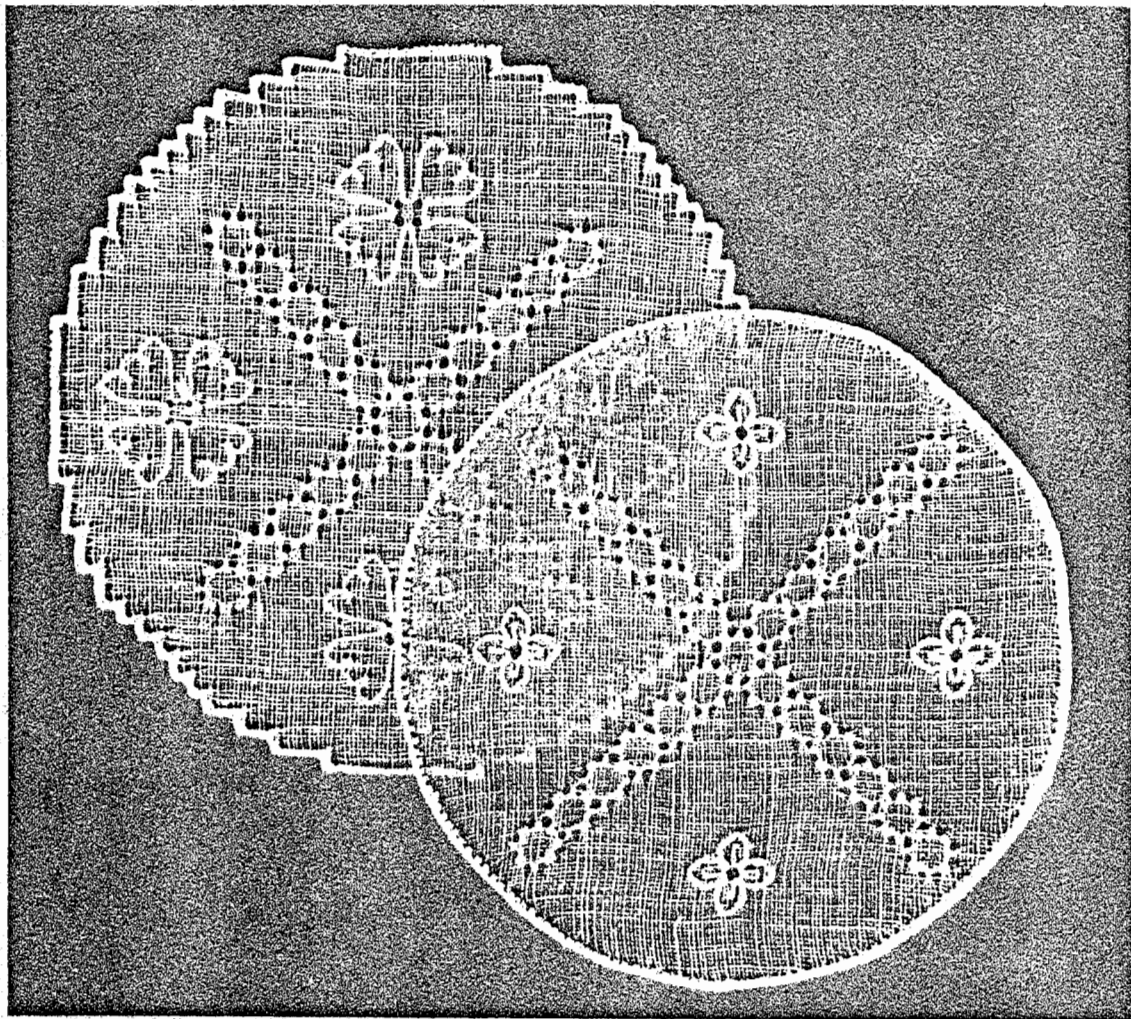
A BETTER DEFINITION

TO EMBROIDER

- 1) to ornament or to decorate (cloth, dress, garment, etc.)
with a design in needlework.
- 2) to do embroidery (hand embroidery or machine embroidery)



Machine embroidery



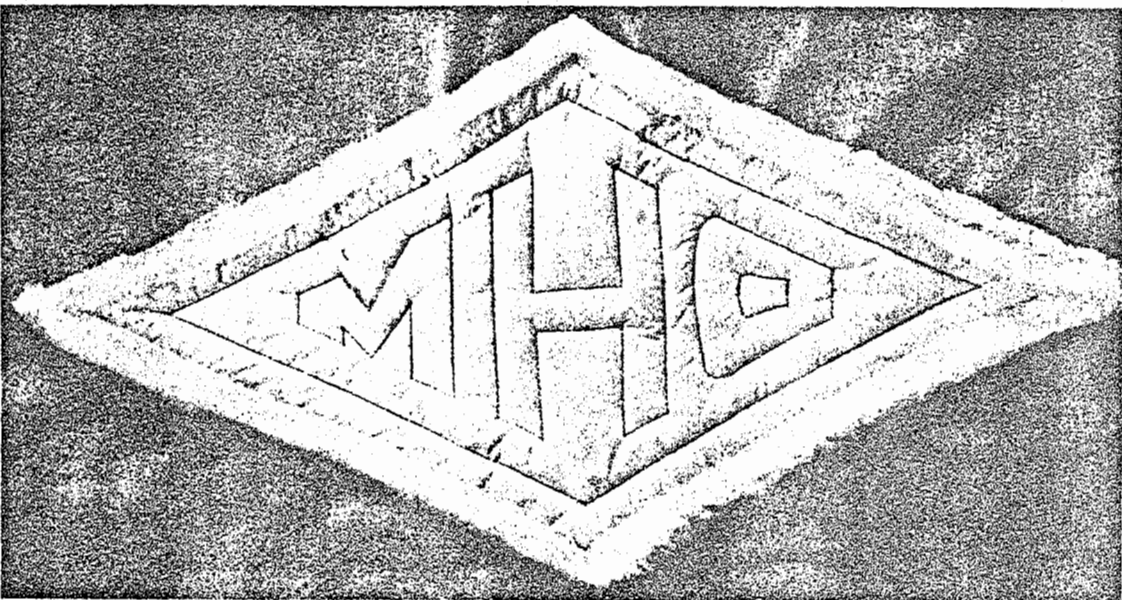
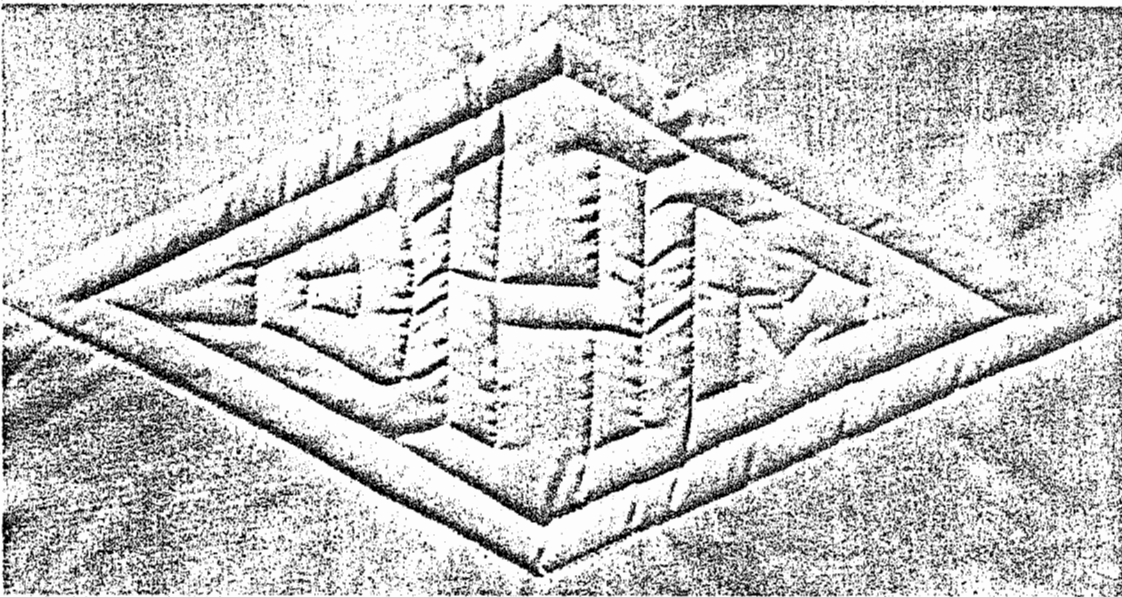
TO QUILT :

1. -
(a quilt = a bed cover filled with down, etc., stitched to keep the filling in place.)
2. to make a quilt.
(a quilt = a warm, padded bed cover)
3. to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, etc., with a soft material between.
(a quilt = a kind of heavy coverlet or counterpane.)
4. -
(a quilt = a cover for a bed made of two pieces of cloth with soft, warm material between.)
5. -
(a quilt = a padded coverlet for a bed.)
6. to cover with padded material.
(a quilt = bed-coverlet made by padding enclosed between two layers of linen etc and kept in place by cross lines of stitching)
7. 1) to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between.
2) to stitch in lines or patterns like those used in material.
3) to sew up or fasten between two pieces of material.
4) to line or pad like a quilt; to make a quilt or quilts.
8. to make in the form of a quilt, i.e. with soft material between layers of cloth.
(a quilt = thick bed-covering of two layers of cloth padded with material kept in place by cross lines of stitches)

A BETTER DEFINITION

TO QUILT

- 1) to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth,
with a soft material (cotton, sponge etc) between
- 2) to stitch in lines or patterns like those used
in material.
- 3) to sew up or fasten between two pieces of
material.
- 4) to line or to pad like a quilt (a quilt=
a thick covering of two layers of cloth padded
with material kept in place by cross lines of
stitches.)



TO SMOCK :

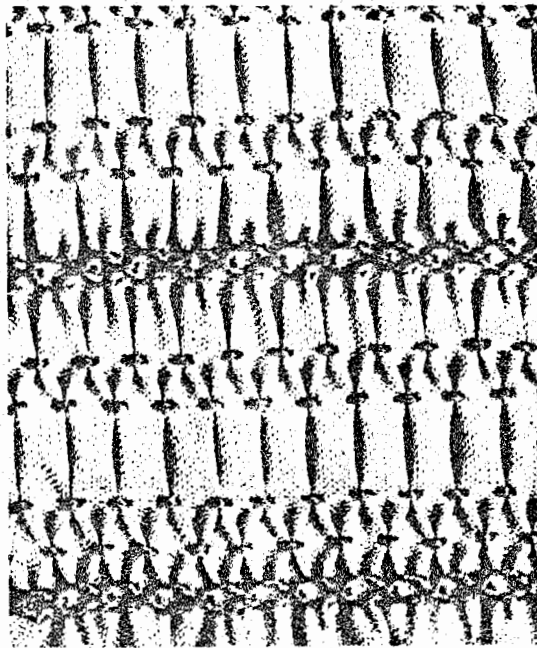
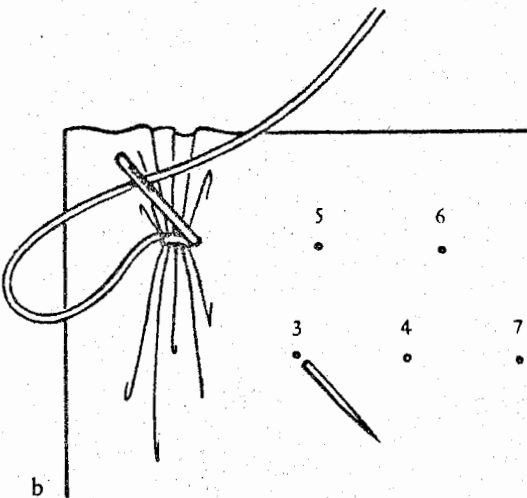
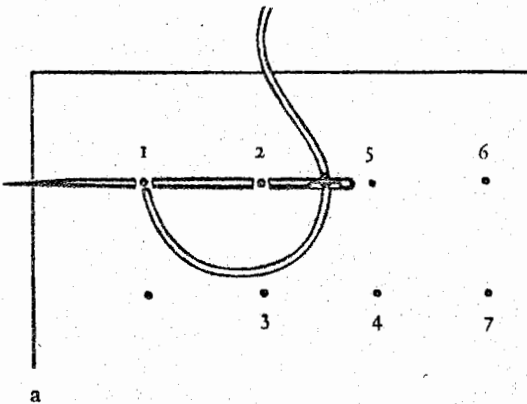
1. -
(a smock = a shirt-like garment-worn over the clothes to protect them)
2. -
(a smock = a thin, loose outer robe)
3. -
(a smock = a chemise; smock-frog)
4. -
 - 1)(a smock = a light loose coatlike garment for putting over one's clothing while working)
 - 2)(a smock = a woman's loose shirtlike garment, often worn by future mothers to hide their shape)
5. -
(a smock = a loose outer garment worn to protect the clothes while working)
6. to adorn with smocking.
(smocking = honeycomb ornamentation on garment of which the basis is close gathers as on smock-frog)
7. to decorate with smocking.
(smocking = shirred work, decorative stitching used in gathering cloth to make it hang in even folds)
8. -
(a smock = loose garment with smocking on like an overall)
(smocking = kind of ornamentation on a garment made by gathering the cloth tightly with stitches)

A BETTER DEFINITION

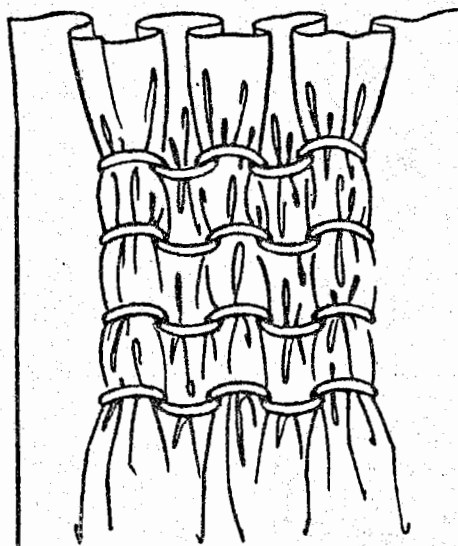
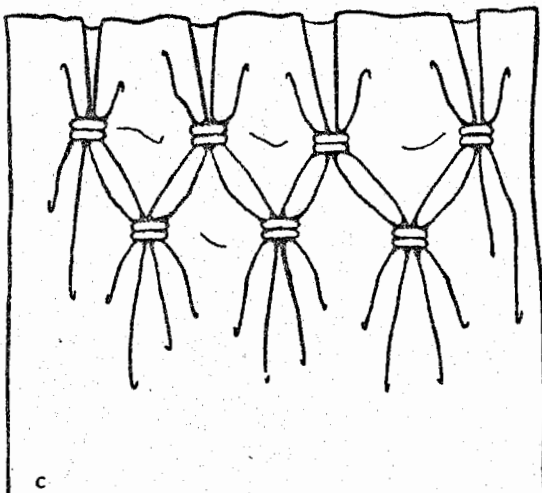
TO SMOCK

to decorate with honeycomb ornamentation on garment of which the basis is close gathers.
(The ornamentation is made by gathering the cloth tightly with stitches)

the way of smocking



result



The Correction Of The Definition Of The Javanese Verbs Meaning
"To Sew"

The better definition of each verb is made after finding all the distinctive features of the Javanese verbs meaning "to sew". Not all the Javanese verbs meaning "to sew" will be given better definition here. Only some Javanese Verbs that can not be translated into one word in English are defined here. They are :

- ndondomi
- njarumi
- mesin
- ngitik-itik
- ngobras
- mlipit
- ngelin
- ngerolsum
- ngerolbis
- ngebis
- nyulam
- nindes
- njitet
- ngegrèk

Pictures are given to help the readers to get better understanding of the definition.

NDONDOMI

to work with a needle and thread, fasten with stitches, make a garment by stitching. This is done with hand and not with a sewing-machine.



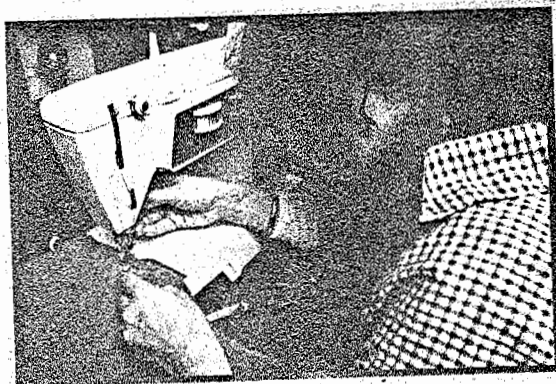
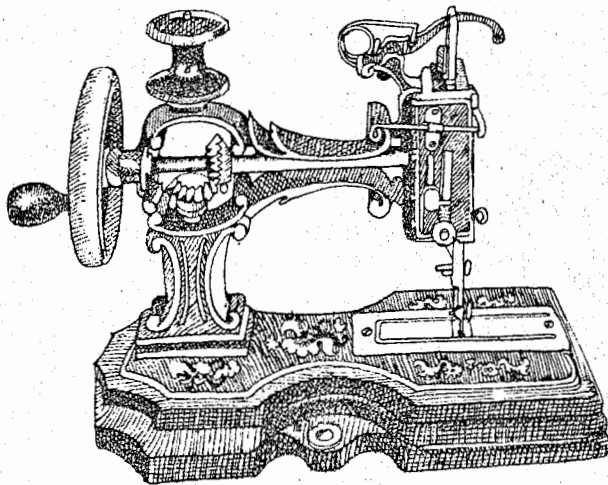
NJARUMI

This is synonymous to 'ndondomi', but this verb belongs to the highest speech level of the Javanese Language.

MESIN

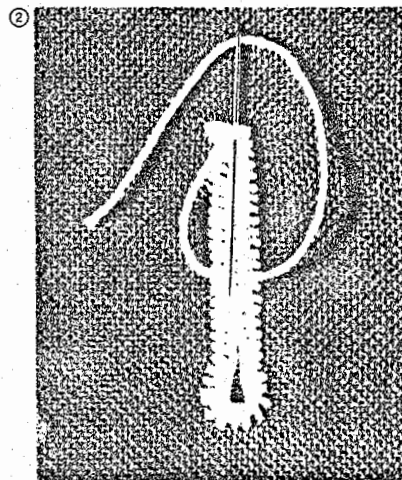
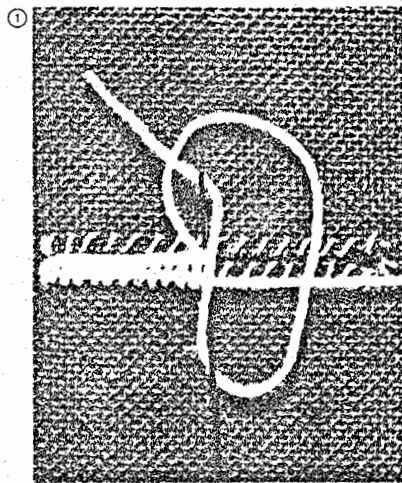
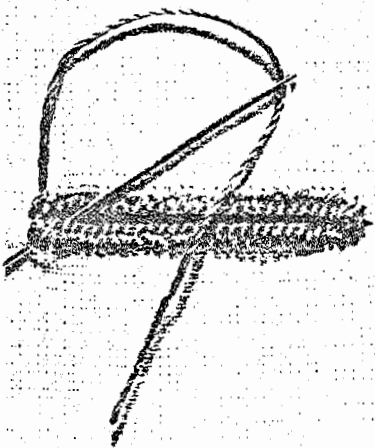
to sew with a sewing machine.

(A sewing-machine is an apparatus in which
needle is worked mechanically by crank
or treadle)



NGITIK-ITIK

to sew the edges of a button hole with little stitches (to oversew or to make a button hole stitch).

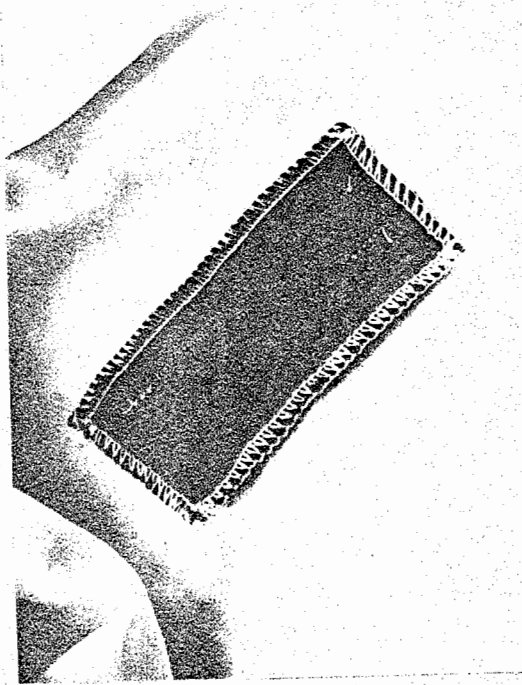


NGOBRAS

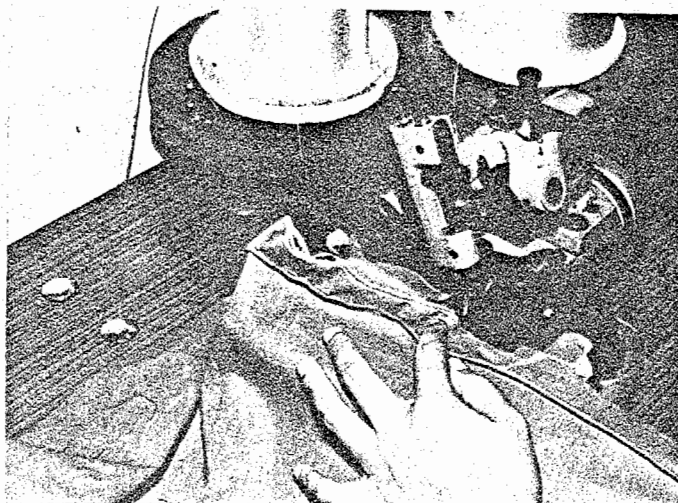
to sew the edges of cloth (garment, dress, handkerchief etc) with a special machine using white silk thread. This is done to prevent the cloth from fraying.



special machine used for ngobras



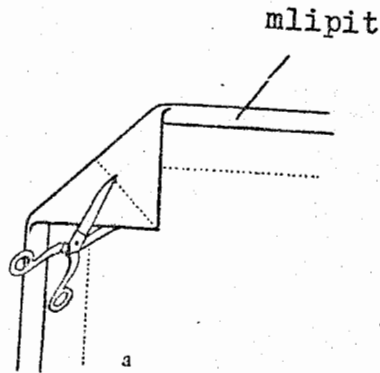
result



the way of using the machine

MLIPIT

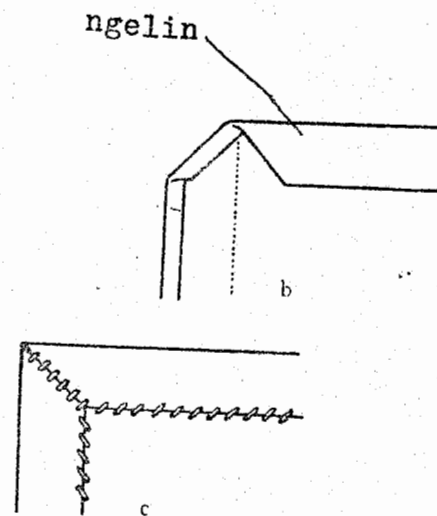
to make a small border on a garment or piece of cloth by folding the edge and sewing it down (usually it is done with a sewing machine).



NGELIN

to make a border on a garment or piece of cloth by folding the edge and sewing it down (usually it is done with a sewing-machine).

The border is bigger or wider than mlipit.



NGEROLSUM

to roll the edges of a cloth (dress) with a special sewing-machine to form a finished edge and to prevent it from raveling. The edges of the cloth will become wavy and beautiful. The material of the dress is usually thin and transparent (Sari cloth). The thread used usually has the same colour as the cloth, only the colour is darker.



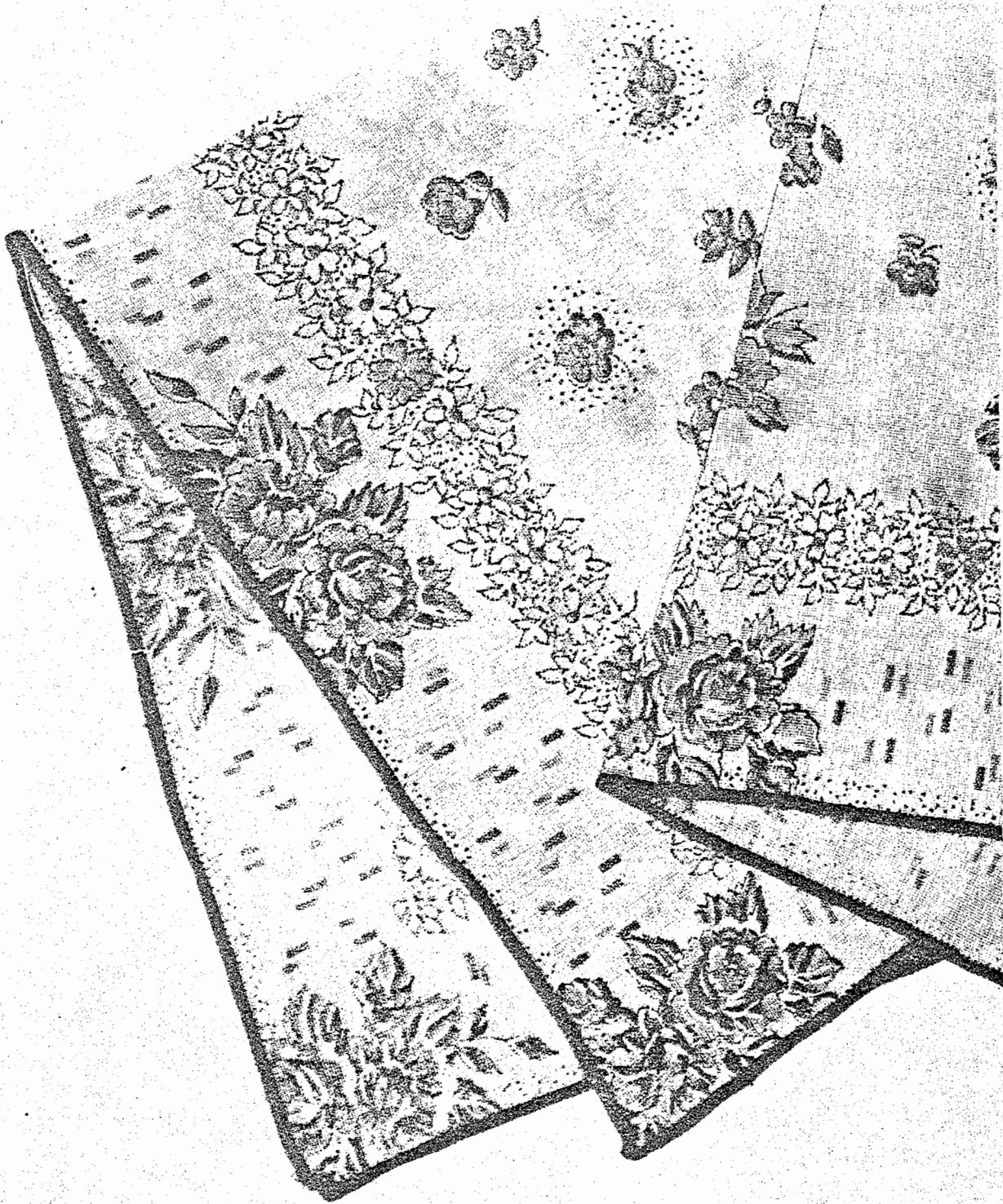
the machine used for ngerolsum



result

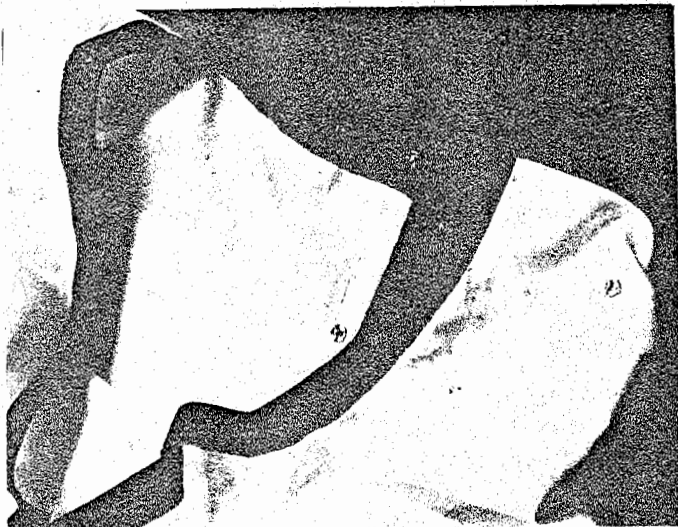
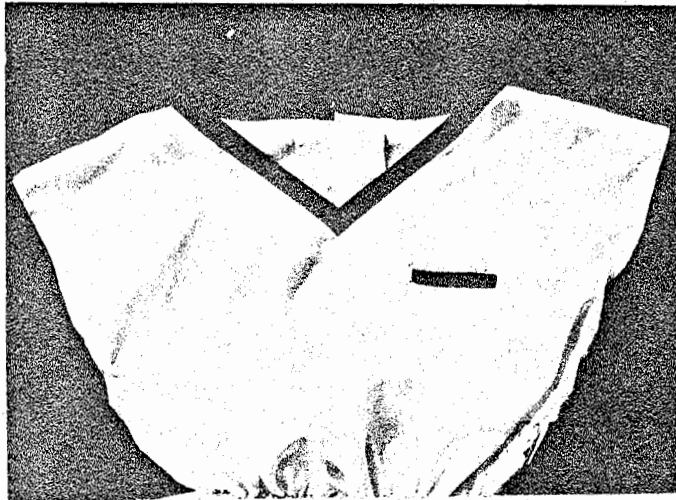
NGEROLBIS

to roll the edges of a cloth (dress, handkerchief, etc.) with a special sewing-machine. This is done to prevent it from raveling. (It is also regarded as a small hem). The material can be either thin or thick. The thread used has the same colour as the cloth, only the colour is darker. The machine is different from that in ngerolsun.



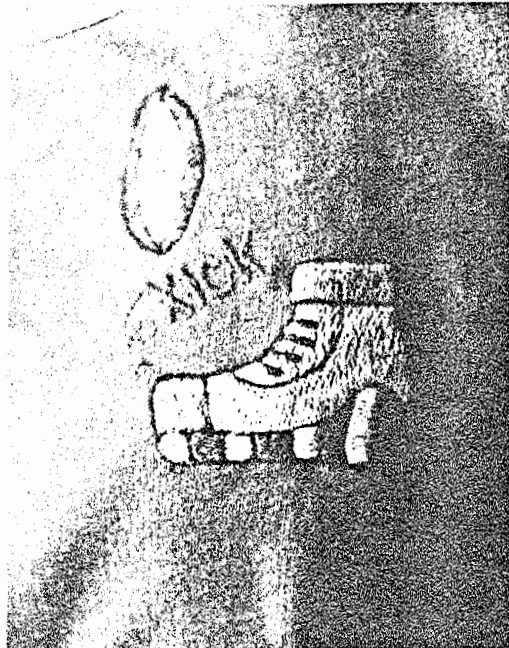
NGEBIS

to attach/fasten a piece of folded cloth
(usually of different colour or darker colour)
to the edges of a dress, shirt, blouse etc in order
to beautify it.



NYULAM

to make hand embroidery(to ornament or
to decorate cloth/dress/garment with a
design in needlework).



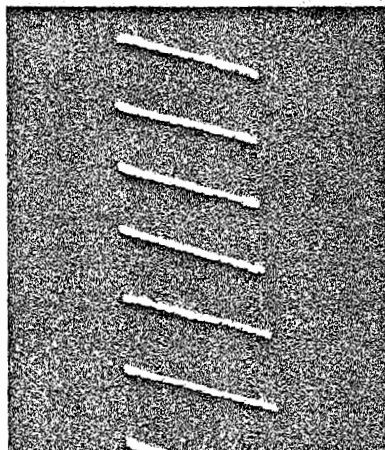
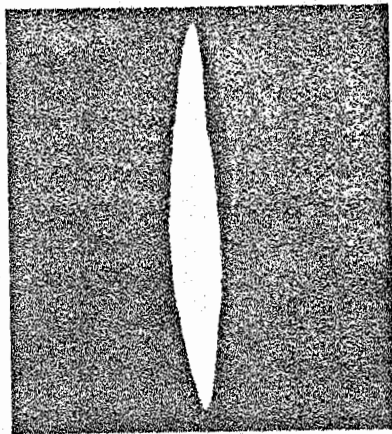
NINDES

- 1) to fasten with sewing machine
- 2) to beautify or to ornament with sewing machine stitches.



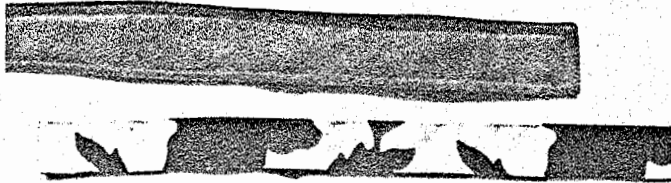
NJITHET

- 1) to work with a needle and thread or a sewing machine.
- 2) to mend a little torn place in the cloth or dress by means of stitching or machine-sewing.



NGEGREK

to sew quickly with a sewing machine



CHAPTER SIX

THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED DURING THE RESEARCH

Most of the English verbs meaning 'to sew' derive from the nouns. For example:

<u>NOUNS</u>	<u>VERBS</u>
stitch	to stitch
hem	to hem
seam	to seam
patch	to patch
applique'	to applique'
quilt	to quilt
smock	to smock

In order to get a better definition of each of those verbs the meaning of the noun should also be checked.

Most of the Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' originated from Dutch. For example :

<u>DUTCH</u>	<u>JAVANESE</u>
biezen	ngebis
zomen	ngesum
rolzomen	ngerolsum
rolbiezen	ngerolbis
applikeren	ngaplikasi
borduren	mbordir
smocken	nyemok

The difficulty is that there is no dictionary available to check the meaning of these verbs. In Baee Sastra Djawa by Poerwardarminta there are only a few verbs meaning 'to sew' that are defined, namely: njait, ndlujuri, njrumat, nambal. However, the definitions are not complete and sometimes only the synonyms of the verbs are given (ndlujuri = ngetengi; njrumat = nisik; njait = ndondomi).

The meanings of the Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' that come from Dutch can only be checked in Naaldkunst Van A Tot Z written by Sheila Brull (original title: Dictionary of Stitches). The difficulty is that this book is written in Dutch.

It will be more difficult if there are two verbs which are almost the same in meaning, like ndlujuri and ngetèngi. It is really difficult to find the distinctive features of these two verbs.

To define the English verbs we consult dictionaries, but sometimes they do not give clear and complete definitions. The researcher, who is not a native speaker of English, has difficulties in contrasting two verbs in English. Some definitions do not show all the distinctive features of the verbs.

In order to get a better definition of each verb, information from tailors and informants are extremely needed. The difficulty is that there are only a few native speakers of English to whom we can ask about verbs meaning 'to sew'. Qualified people (tailors) whose native language is English are needed but rarely found here.

CHAPTER SEVEN

APPLICATION TO THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH TO THE INDONESIAN STUDENTS ESPECIALLY IN CENTRAL JAVA

Having seen the analysis and correction of the definitions of the verbs meaning 'to sew' the researcher tries to apply this knowledge to the teaching of the verbs. And infact this thesis is presented to the English teachers in Indonesia, especially in Central Java, in order to help them to teach them to the students whose mother tongue is Javanese. Because the verbs meaning 'to sew' are mostly used by girls or women, the application to the teaching of English is usually done in special courses or schools whose students are girls or women.

EIGHT TECHNIQUES TO BE USED IN TEACHING THE VERBS MEANING 'TO SEW'

1. Translation
2. Clarification/Description
3. Definition
4. Pattern Practice/Oral Drills
5. Showing pictures (flash cards)
6. Pointing to real objects
7. Exercises
8. Supplying the context

TRANSLATION

Because most of the English verbs meaning 'to sew' have the same meanings as the Javanese verbs, the best and easiest way to teach them is by translation. First, the teacher gives a list of the verbs that can be translated directly into Javanese, like:

to sew	-	ndondomi, njait, njarumi
to baste	-	ndlujuri, ngetengi
to darn	-	nisik, njrumat

Each word is then used in sentences. The easiest way is by using Present Continuous Tense, for example :

1) Ibu lagi ndondomi klambi kanggo Tono

(Mother is sewing a shirt for Tono.)

2).Saiki Siti lagi nisik kaos kakiku.

Now Siti is darning my sock.

'lagi' means 'sedang' in Indonesian. It is used to express an action that is still going on. That is why that word indicates Present Continuous Tense. But in the highest speech level of the Javanese Language, the word 'saweg' is used instead of 'lagi'

For example :

Wedal punika ibu saweg njarumi agemanipun piyambak.

At this moment, mother is sewing her own garment.

Simple questions and simple commands can also be translated directly, for example :

Simple Questions

- 1).Kowe' iso/biso njait klambimu déwé ?

Can you sew your own garment ?

2).Panjenengan saged njarumi agemanipun piyambak ? (Krama)

Can you sew your own garment ?

Simple commands

1).Tisikno kaos kaki iki !

Darn this sock !

2).Dlujurano pinggire' klambi abang iki dadi biso dijajal !

Baste the edges of this red shirt so that it can be tried on!

3).Tik, tulung tèmbèlno sarungku iki !

Tik (Tuti), please patch this sarong of mine !

4).Tulung sumno rokku iki !

Please hem this dress of mine !

CLARIFICATION/DESCRIPTION

If necessary the teacher may explain/clarify the meaning of every English verb that can not be translated directly into Javanese by showing the manner of doing or how it is done.

In Javanese we have the verb nyetik-walik (Origin: Engelse naat / Dutch) which can be regarded as a technique of making a seam. Infact there are many methods or techniques in making seams. Seams are used to join the loose edges of a garment. The seams used depend on the kind of material (whether thick or thin) and the style (a shaped yoke would be likely to have an edge stitch seam).

DEFINITION

After the verbs become clear to the students, and they understand how to use them, the teacher gives a simple definition of each verb meaning 'to sew' to the students. The teacher may use the better definitions in chapter four, or may simplify them for the sake of clarity.

PATTERN PRACTICE / ORAL DRILLS

Pattern practice, which is done orally, is used to establish patterns of sentences in the students' mind, for example:

1. Mother is sewing

a blouse
a skirt
a dress
a frock
an apron

 for Tini.
2. The tailor is sewing

a shirt
a pair of trousers
a coat

 for father.
3. She appliquéd her

dress
tunic
house coat
apron
bag
table cloth

 beautifully.

4. My

sock
blanket
shirt

 is torn. Would you please

darn
patch
mend

 it?

5. Please

darn my sock!
mend this dress.
patch the elbows of my coat.

6. She patched

the hole
the torn place
the damaged place
the rent
the worn place

 on

the blanket
her dress
her apron
her skirt
her garment

 with a piece of cloth.

7. Mary trimmed her

dress
blouse
hat
skirt

 with

ornamental borders
lace
lace and ribbons
furnishings

8. I embellished my

dress
garment
blouse
skirt

 with

ornaments
hand embroidery
machine embroidery
lace and ribbons

9.

She
My wife
Her sister
You

 is sewing

a night-gown
coat
skirt
dressing gown
dress

10. The woman

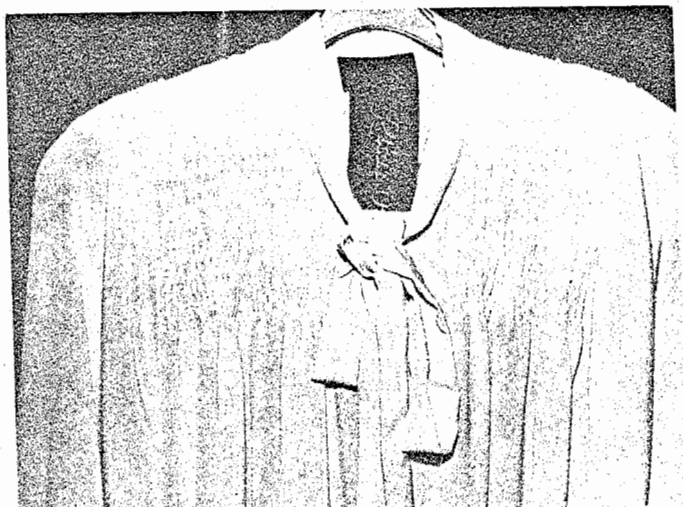
appliquéd
embroidered

 her

dress beautifully.
blouse lovely.
skirt gracefully.
tunic nicely.
garment prettily.

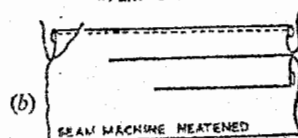
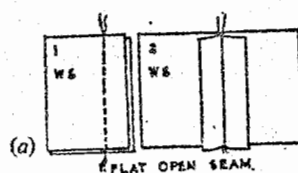
SHOWING PICTURES OR FLASH CARDS

By showing pictures to the students the teacher helps them to have better understanding of the verbs being clarified or taught; for instance, when he wants to teach the verb 'to smock', the picture below illustrating the result of 'to smock' may be used.

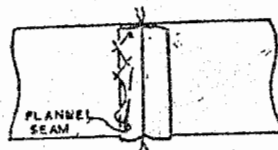


To teach the verb 'to seam' the teacher may bring pictures of many kinds of seams :

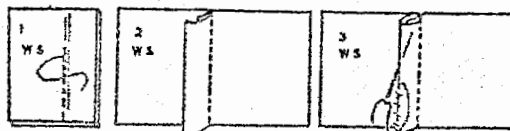
1. Flat open seam or single seam
2. The flannel seam
3. The run and fell seam
4. The machine fell seam
5. The welt seam



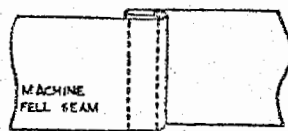
(a & b) The flat open seam.



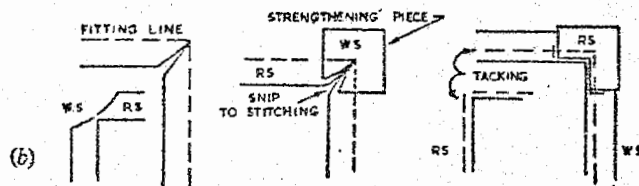
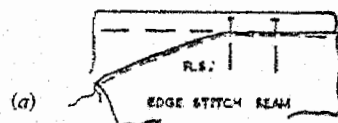
The flannel seam.



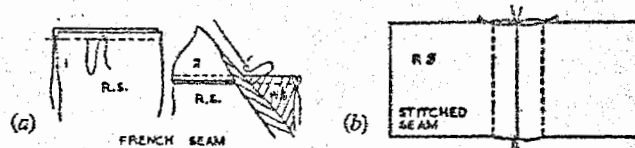
.. The run and fell seam.



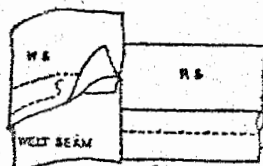
The machine fell seam.



(a) Edge stitched seam.
(b) Edged stitched seam with strengthening piece of material.

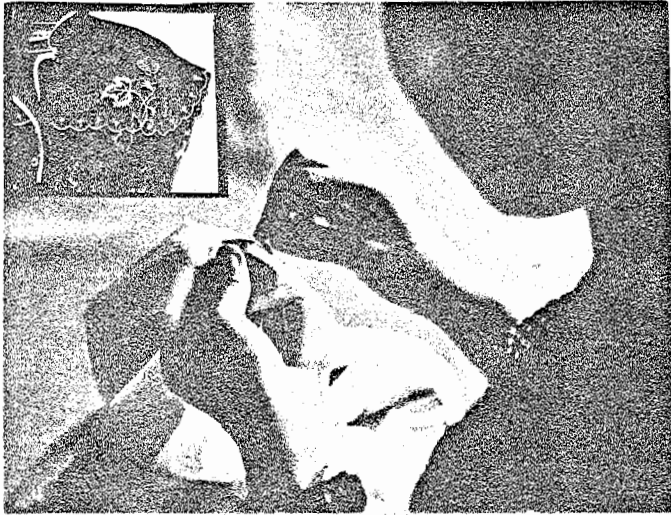


(a) The french seam.
(b) The stitched seam.



The welt seam.

The teacher can also ask the students to tell about a picture by using simple sentences, for example:



teacher : 'What is she doing?'

(The teacher points to the inset in the picture.)

student : 'She is embroidering her new dress finely.'



teacher : 'What is the woman doing?'

student : 'She is appliquéing the blouse beautifully.'

POINTING TO REAL OBJECTS

The teacher brings real objects into the class, like a blanket with a torn place on it, a pair of old socks, etc. Or he may also point to the things owned by the students, like a smocking blouse worn by a girl in the class, an embroidered handkerchief, etc. He then makes simple conversations using simple sentences to tell about the objects.

1. Teacher (showing the blanket with a torn place) : 'This blanket is torn. What must I do?'

Student : 'You must patch the torn place with a piece of cloth.'

2. Teacher : 'I have a pair of old socks. There are many holes on it. What must I do?'

Student : 'You must darn it again and again.'

3. Teacher : 'Who smocked your blouse?'

Student : 'My mother smocked this blouse.'

4. Teacher : 'Did you embroider your handkerchief?'

Student : 'No, I didn't. My sister, Alimah, embroidered this handkerchief.'

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blank with the correct form

'THE SURGEON'

1. A surgeon performed a surgical operation on him last night.
The surgeon (sew) the incision with suture thread.
2. The veterinary surgeon ... (stitch) the cut on the dog's leg right now.

II. Choose the correct form in brackets

'THE TAILOR'

1. The tailor is (sewing, stitching) a pair of trousers now.
2. She is (basting, sewing) the edges of a button hole with little stitches.

3. Mrs. Smith is (stitching, sewing) with a sewing machine.
4. She (trimmed, decorated) the cloth with hand embroidery.
5. The old woman is (mending, darning) a big torn place on the white table cloth.
6. After marking the garment, it must be (hemmed, basted) together so that it can be tried on for fitting before it is (sewn, lined).

SUPPLYING THE CONTEXT

1. My blanket is torn. I have no time to mend it. Would you pleasethe torn place with a piece of cloth ? (darn, patch, sew)
 2. The elbows on your coat have worn thin. Ask your mother to them. (sew, patch, stitch)
 3. New year is approaching. Mary is a new dress. (sewing , stitching, trimming)
-

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION

After analysing all the verbs meaning 'to sew' both in English and Javanese the researcher comes to some conclusions, namely that:

1. Most of the English verbs meaning 'to sew' have the same meanings as the Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew'. They are:

to sew	: njait
to baste	: ndlujuri
to line	: nglapis
to hem	: ngesum
to embroider	: mbordir
to applique	: ngaplikasi
to patch	: nambal
to darn	: nisik
to smock	: nyemok

2. Concerning verbs meaning 'to sew' the Javanese language is proved to be richer than the English language because some verbs in Javanese do not occur in English. They are:

nindes	ngerolsum	nyulam
ngegrèk	ngerolbis	ngitik-itik
mlipit	ngobras	mesin
ngelin	njrumat	ndondomi
ngebis	njithet	

3. From the view-point of manner the English and Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' can be classified into:

a) those that indicate the use of machine, like:

<u>English</u>	<u>Javanese</u>		
to sew	njait	ngelin	ngerolsum
to hem	njarumi	nindes	ngerolbis
to seam	mesin	ngegrèk	ngobras
to line	mlipit	nglapis	nyetik-walik

b) those that indicate hand-sewing

<u>English</u>	<u>Javanese</u>
to stitch	ndondomi
to baste	ndlujuri
	ngetèngi
	ngesum
	ngitik-itik

4. From the view-point of aim the English and Javanese verbs meaning 'to sew' can be classified into:

a) those that mean 'to embellish'

<u>English</u>	<u>Javanese</u>
to trim	ngaplikasi
to applique'	mbordir
to embroider	nyulam
to quilt	nyemok
to smock	

b) those that mean 'to repair'

<u>English</u>	<u>Javanese</u>
to mend	nembel
to darn	njrumat
to patch	nisik
	njithet

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