ABSTRACT

The research entitled "The Contrastive Meaning of Synonymous Term in Hydrology" was conducted to describe and analyze the contrastive meaning of synonymous term in hydrology. The theory used in this research is adopted from Larson about the aspect of meaning that causes the contrastive component that occurs in synonymous words. This theory is originally used to find the meaning from two words that are semantically close. The writer takes hydrology terms as the research object because the technical terms are unfamiliar for people.

The method used in this research is analytic descriptive. The data, which are synonymous words, are classified into their semantic set, and then, are analyzed to determine their types. Furthermore, the data were taken from magazine, newspaper, and textbook contained in Corpus America.

After conducting the research, the writer makes some conclusions that: (1). There are several aspects of meaning that bring out the contrastive component. Synonyms do not derive from their reference, but their expression; hence, it has a different in descriptive meaning but do not destroy the synonymy. (2). If the relation of two words has a minor contrast, it may be classified as near-synonymy, but conversely, if both words do not have contrastive component, it may be considered as absolute synonym. Near-synonymy may be included as hyponymy because they have a relation of exclusion. Absolute synonym is considered intersubstitutability in all possible contexts, and it is useful particularly for translators to enrich their writing skill with so many lexical choices.

Keywords: contrastive meaning, synonym and aspect of meaning.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian yang berjudul "The Contrastive Meaning of Synonymous Term in Hydrology" *dilakukan untuk memaparkan dan menganalisa makna yang bertentangan pada istilah-istilah yang bersinonim yang ditemukan di bidang pengairan. Teori yang digunakan untuk menentukan berbagai jenis sinonim adalah teori* contrastive component *yang dikembangkan oleh Larson. Teori ini digunakan untuk menentukan makna yang berbeda pada dua kata yang mempunyai hubungan yang sangat dekat. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis mengambil istilah teknik sebagai objek penelitian dikarenakan istilah teknik hanya diketahui oleh sebagian orang tertentu saja yang ahli di bidangnya.*

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analisis. Semua data adalah dengan mengklasifikasikan sinonim tersebut ke dalam kelas umumnya. Setelah itu, sinonim dikategorikan berdasarkan jenisnya. Data diambil dari berbagai sumber yang ada termasuk majalah, buku, dan koran yang ada pada Corpus America.

Setelah dilakukan penelitian, penulis dapat menarik simpulan bahwa: (1). Sinonim tidak berdasarkan acuan, akan tetapi dari kedekatan makna yang ada. Ada nya perbedaan makna itu akan sangat sedikit akan tetapi tidak mengganggu hubungan sinonimnya. (2). Sebuah sinonim tidak akan bisa digolongkan menjadi absolute sinonim jika dia masih mempunyai makna yang berbeda, sebaliknya jika sinonim itu masih mempunyai makna yang tidak sama maka dia hanya bisa digolongkan menjadi near-synonym. Near-synonym *juga bisa termasuk kedalam kelompok hiponim karena adanya perbedaan dalam makna dan relasinya. Dari sini bisa disimpulkan bahwa* absolute synonym *bisa saling berganti dalam tiap konteks yang ada sehingga bisa dipergunakan oleh penerjemah untuk memperkaya khasanah tulisannya.*

Kata Kunci: makna yang bertentangan, sinonum, dan aspek makna.

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The writer also realizes that this research is far from the perfection, and hope for any suggestions and critiques.

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