CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

In this chapter the writer describes the method used in conducting the research. Moreover, this chapter consists of reseach object, reseach method, technique of data collection and tecnique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Object

This research deals with lexical semantic; hence, the object of this research is a pair of words or synonyms that are semanticaly related. Those words or phrases are synonym that were obtained from magazine and academic journal of hidrologic contexts.

Because the writer uses synonym as the research object, the object is divided into two groups. Those groups are the synonyms that were taken in the form of one sentence and two sentences.

3.2 Research Method

In this research the writer uses analytic descritive method. The data which were obtained by the writer was analyzed based on the teories related to the research. According to Ratna (2006: 53)

> *Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta-fakta yang kemudian disusul dengan analisis. Secara etimologis deskripsi dan analisis berarti menguraikan.*

Meanwhile, Surakhmad (1998: 147) states:

> *Metode deskriptif adalah metode yang memusatkan pada pemecahan-pemecahan masalah, dengan cara mengumpulkan data, menyusun atau mengklasifikasiakan, menganalisa, dan kemudian menginterpretasikanya.*

In this research, the writer only describes data, collects, classifies, and then makes the conclusion of the data.

3.2.1 Data Collection

The data were taken from many sources such as academic journal, magazine and text book that contain in Corpus America. Corpus America is reliable source and it may be used for a researcher in finding data, and the data which is text must be written by the native and it is already published to public. Aside from the corpus the writer uses the library as the source of collecting data. Generally, there are several methods in collecting data, and in this case, the writer chooses field and library research.

In this research, the writer collects the synonym. The synonym is noun, specifically it is concrete noun. It is done to make a simple mind mapping of this research. The data that are collected are a pair of word, and divided into their generic class. Below is the step of collecting data that the writer uses:

1. Searching for synonym in hydrologic terms.

In hydrologic field, there are various synonymies that may be analyzed. First, the writer searches for hydrologic terms that have a noun class, and after that, finds its synonym that are still in hydrologic field. Both words, at least, are closely related each other in order to find the relationship between them.

2. Finding data

The writer took the data from a hydrologic books and magazines in order to make a valid data and it can be categorized as hydrologic terms.

3. Filtering the synonym

The data are synonymous words, and it is classified as concrete noun, then, from these data, the writer will classify in their generic class.

4. Classifying the data based on the generic class

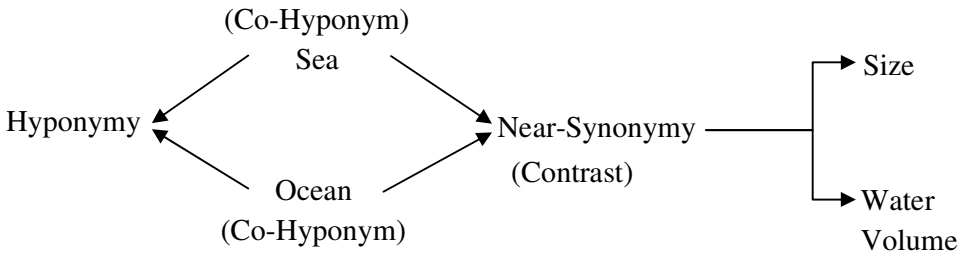
Finally, all the collected data were classified, and it depends on their generic class.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

Data 1

> Because lime is alkaline, adding it to the **sea** would also reduce **ocean** acidification. (PFTP, p.20)

In this case, *sea:ocean* may not be qualified as an absolute synonym. They have contrasts in their certain aspect. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Next, both are not belong to the same referent, and not identical; hence, they may not be classified as cognitive synonymy. Finally, they may be only considered as near-synonymy. They have a contrast in their aspect so they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words



From the relation above, both is not subordinate or superordinate, considering *sea* is not a hyperonym of *ocean*, and *ocean* is not hyponym of *sea* because they belong to the same generic class. In conclusion, they are having co-hyponymy relation. In addition, they do not have meronymy or part-whole relation, *sea:ocean* are not a holonym or meronym; *ocean* is not part of *sea*, and vice verse.

Because they are included in near-synonymy relation, they have certain contrasts, which deal with size and water volume. These contrasts differentiate them in contrast and emerge the contrastive component. In *size*, *sea* has [small], and for *ocean*, it obtains [large] as the contrastive component. Next, in *water*

volume, *sea* deals with [small], and *ocean* owns [large] for the contrastive component.