CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer describes the discussion in analyzing the contrastive compenents between a pair of word and their relations based on the data that the writer found. Therefore, the synonyms are clearly divided into two groups. First, it is directly obtained from one sentence, and second it is taken from two sentences. Moreover, each synonym is classified into the generic class. In addition, the meanings of each word can be found in glosarry.

4.1 Synonym in One Sentence

4.1.1 Precipitation as the Generic Class

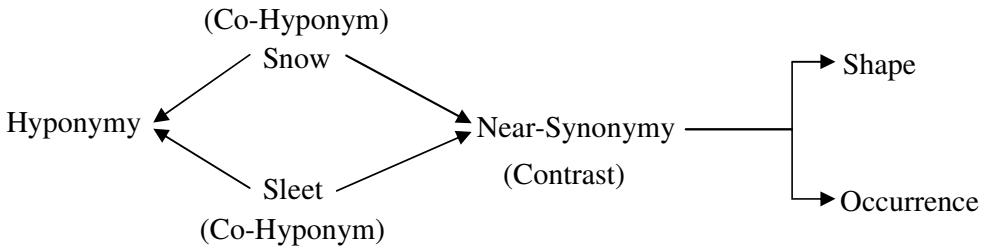
Data 1

> You should be able to tell if there is rain, **snow**, or **sleet** in the forecast, but sometimes the clouds roll in from nowhere. (HT, p.74)

In this case, *sleet, rain* and *snow* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the semantic relations. Below are the relations among those words:

Words	Hyponymy	Synonymy
sleet - snow	Co-hyponym	Synonym
rain - snow	Co-hyponym	-
rain - sleet	Co-hyponym	-

As the table shown above, among those words there are only *sleet* and *snow* that are considered as synonym. They may not be categorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast that will cause an anomaly in their uses. Thus, *sleet* and *snow* do not refer to samilar thing; hence, it is not included in cognitive synonym. *Sleet* and *snow* have a distinction on scale of degree that differentiates them. This minor difference may bring *sleet* and *snow* as near-synonym. As the result, *sleet* and *snow* cannot become more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *sleet* is not hyponym or subordinate of *snow*, and conversely *snow* is not superordinate of *sleet*. *Sleet* is not types of *snow*; hence, it does not become hyponym as subclass. Thus, *sleet* and *snow* have co-hyponymy relation because they belong to same generic class. In addition, *sleet* and *snow* have no meronymy relation. *Sleet* is not a part of *snow*, and vice verse. *Sleet* and *snow* is not a holonym and meronym.

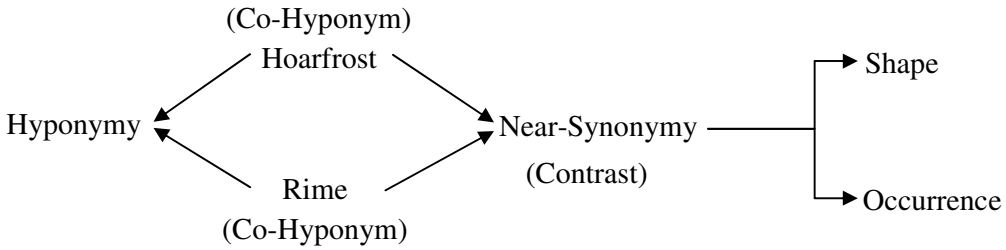
As they considered as near-synonym, *sleet* and *snow* have the contrast in certain aspect. First, the contrastive components which distinguish sleet and snow deal with *shape*. For *sleet*, the components are [melted snow]. Comparatively, *snow* has [freezing ice] as the contrastive components. These contrastive

components create the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 2

> **...hoarfrost** accumulates, and the thick **rime** crushes like sugar cubes as... (TCOF, p.16)

In this case, *hoarfrost* and *rime* may not be categorized as absolute synonym. It is clear enough that *hoarfrost* and *rime* have the distinction that distinguish them both in shape and occurrence. In conclusion, if they attach in a context, both will cause an anomaly. Next, *hoarfrost* and *rime* may not be classified into cognitive synonym; they do not belong to the same reference, meaning they are not samilar both in form and others. Semantically, because their contrast in certain aspect, they may only become near-synonym. They cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



In hyponymy relation, *hoarfrost* and *rime* do have the relation, but not as hyperonym and hyponym relation. *hoarfrost* and *rime* have co-hyponym relation. *Hoarfrost* is not type of rime, and *rime* is not kind of hoarfrost. They are a pair that belongs to the same generic class, meaning *hoarfrost* is not superordinate or subordinate of *rime* or vice verse. Furthermore, *hoarfrost* and *rime* do not have

meronymy relation, considering *hoarfrost* is not part of *rime*. As the result, *hoarfrost* and *rime* is not a holonym or meronym.

Because *hoarfrost* and *rime* is included in near-synonym, they may have some contrasts that distinguish them. *hoarfrost* and *rime* deal with the same generic component. Dealing with shape, *hoarfrost* has [needle-like ice] as the contrastive component, and [milky and opaque granular ice] for *rime*. Meanwhile, in occurrence, they have [on the ground] for *hoarfrost* and [on the leaf] for *rime*. These aspects will influence their superordinate and subordinate. These contrastive components become the relation of exclusion, resulting co-hyponym relation.

4.1.2 Body of Water as the Generic Class

Data 3

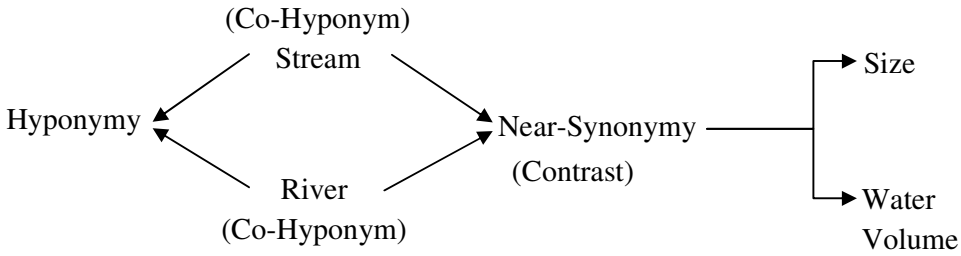
> Photographing water in the form of a **river**, **stream** or waterfall within a landscape image has a number of challenges. (PWIL, p.31)

In this case, *river, stream* and *waterfall* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the semantic relations. Below are the relations among those words:

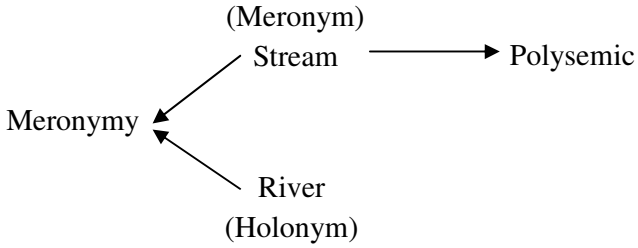
Words	**Hyponymy**	**Synonymy**
river - stream	Co-hyponym	Synonym
waterfall - river	Co-hyponym	-
waterfall - stream	Co-hyponym	-

As the table shown above, among those words there are only *river* and *stream* that are considered as synonym. They may be classified as near-synonym or plesionymy; they have a contrast on scale of degree though semantically they are related. Next, because they are near-synonym, it indicates as absolute synonym. Furthermore, *stream* and *river* are not cognitive synonym; they do not refer to same reference. Thus, *stream* and *river* have a contrast that distinguish them. Here is the relation between both words:

Stream as co-hyponym:



Stream as meronym:



Stream has the polysemy, considering they have more than one meaning; hence, s*tream* has two meaning that is related to hydrologic term. In the first meaning, s*tream* means a flow of water in a channel. It is part of *river*, and *river* is the whole of *stream*. In conclusion, *stream* and *river* have meronymy relation. *Stream* becomes the meronym and *river* the holonym because *stream* in the other

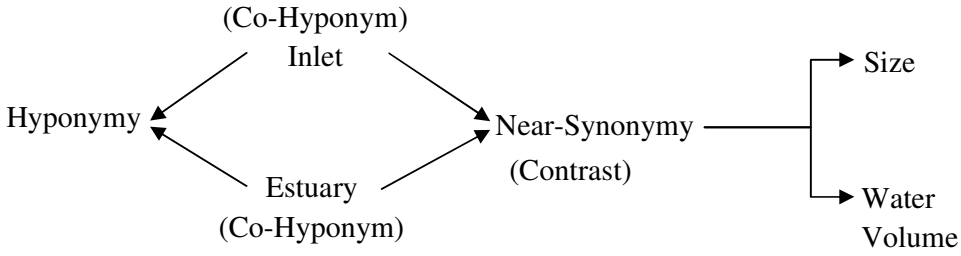
meaning is part of *river*. In the hyponymy relation, *stream* and *river* have semantic relation and co-hyponym relation. *Stream* is not type or kind of *river*; thus, *stream* is neither subordinate nor superordinate of river. *stream* and *river* have similarities, and is type of flowing water. Moreover, *stream* and *river* are hypernym for word or phrase for their types in taxonomic hierarchy.

Because they have contrast in their relationship, they have contrastive components that deal with size and water volume. In size, *stream* and *river* have [small] in size and [small] in *water volume* as the contrastive component; meanwhile, *river* has [large] in size and [big] in *water volume.* This pair belongs to the same generic class because they have homonymy relation. These contrastive components result incompatibility, and make them as co-hyponym..

Data 4

Cook **Inlet** is a semienclosed tidal **estuary**,... (BHAICI, p.60)

In this case, both *inlet* and *estuary* cannot be considered as absolute synonym; they have distinction on certain scale. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Next, they may not be in cognitive synonym, considering they do not belong to the same reference and they are not identical. They may only be considered as near-synonym. They have certain aspects that distinguish them, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *inlet* is not a hyperonym or hyponym of *estuary* because *inlet* is not type *estuary* or vice verse. As the result, both are not subordinate or superordinate. In conclusion, they have co-hyponymy relation. Futhermore, in meronymy relation, *inlet* is not part *estuary* and vice verse; hence, *inlet* and *estuary* is not holonym or meronym.

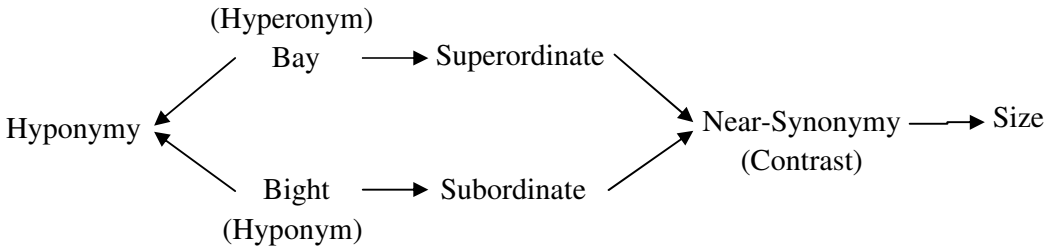
Next, what make them may be considered as near-synonym are certain aspects that distinguish them. They have only a little semantic relation. This is what makes them different. These contrastive components in *inlet* and *estuary* deal with the *size* and *water volume*. In *size*, *inlet* and *estuary* has [narrow] and [wide] as the contrastive component, and then, for *water volume*, they has [small] and [big]. In conclusion, *inlet* and *estuary* belong to same generic class, and because they have the inclusion, they are categorized as co-hyponym.

Data 5

> The river empties into Robson **Bight**, a **bay** renowned for the world's largest concentration of orcas.. (TBC, p.42)

In this case, *bight* and *bay* do not belong to absolute synonym because they have contrasts that distinguish them on certain scale. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an

anomaly. Futhermore, they may not be classified as cognitive synonym. They are not identical and not belong to same reference. Moreover, they may only considered as near-synonym; thus, they have certain aspect that distinguish them, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



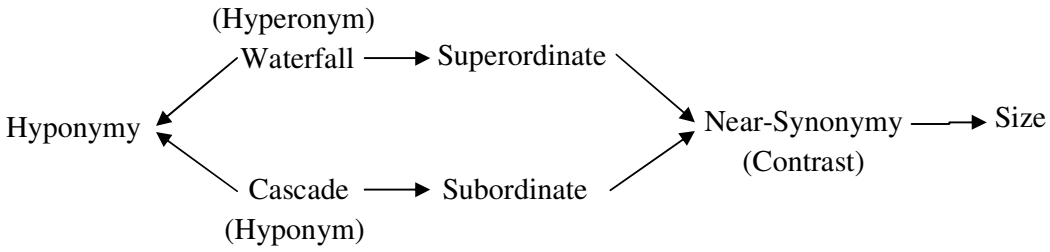
As shown above, *bight* is subordinate of bay. It is type of *bay*. *Bight* has some additional characteristics that make *bight* type of *bay*. Then, *bay* becomes superordinate of *bight*. *Bay* is hyperonym of *bight*, and *bight* becomes the hyponym. *Bay* is the generic class of *bay*. In conclusion, they do not have co-hyponymy relation. In addition, they have not meronymy relation, *bight* is not part of *bay* and vice verse.

They are considered as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar, yet they have minor differences. All the semantic components of *bay* are shared in componential specification of *bight* such as [inanimate], [body of water], [area], [surrounded by land] and [blocking some waves], but there is a semantic component that is not shared with *bay*, which is [small]. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

Data 6

Our eyes follow the foaming flow of a **waterfall** and **cascade**,... (TS, p.82)

In this case, *waterfall* and *cascade* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the synonymy and hyponymy. *Waterfall* and *cascade* are categorized as near-synonym; hence, they may not be categorized as an absolute synonym and cognitive synonym. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. They have certain contrast that will cause an anomaly in a context. Moreover, they are not identical and do not refer to the same reference; hence, it is not cognitive synonym. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *waterfall* and *cascade* have hyponymy relation. *Cascade* is type of *waterfall*; hence, it becomes the subordinate of *waterfall*, and *waterfall* becomes the superordinate of cascade. In conclusion, *waterfall* becomes the hyperonym, and *cascade* becomes the hyponym. They do not have co-hyponym relation. In addition, they do not have part-whole or meronymy relation.

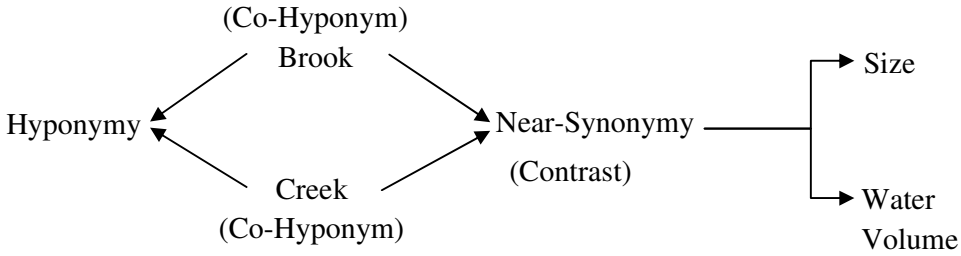
They are considered as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar, yet they have minor differences. All the semantic components of *waterfall*

are shared in componential specification of *cascade* such as [inanimate], [body of water], [falling water], and [vertical step in river], but there is a semantic component that is not shared with *cascade*, which is [small]. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

Data 7

> ...wetlands preserve at West Meadow **Creek** in Stony **Brook**... (News Notes, p.5)

In this case, *creek* and *brook* may not be considered as an absolute synonym. They have certain contrast that differentiate them. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Moreover, both words can not be categorized as cognitive synonym. They do not belong to the same reference, and do not have same identical referent. Finally, they may only categorized as near-synonym. They have a contrast that differentiate them even though semantically related. Here is the relation between both words:



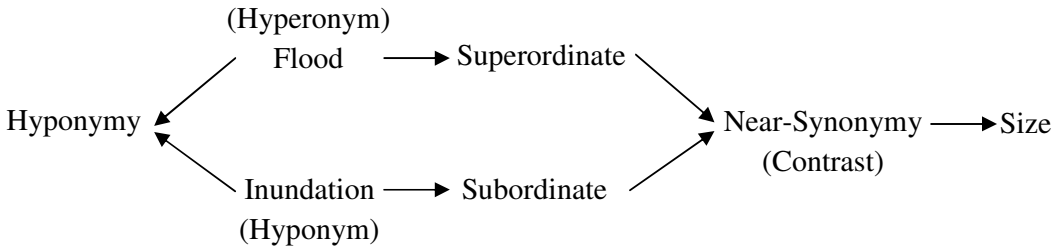
As shown above, *brook* is not hyperonym or hyponym of *creek*; as the result, they are not superordinate or subordinate. *brook* is not type of *creek*, and *creek* is not kind of *brook*. In conclusion, they have co- hyponymy relation. Moreover, they do not have meronymy relation. *brook* is a whole, but *creek* is not part of it; certainly, they are not a holonym and meronym.

Because they have a distinction that make qualified as near-synonym relation, it may be obtained the contrastive components. Moreover, they differentiate on scale of degree of *size* and *water volume*. In *size*, brook has the component [large], and then, creek has [small] as the contrastive component. Aside from size, *brook* and *creek* deal with *water volume* in obtaining the contrastive component. *Brook* has [big] as the component, and *creek* obtains [small] as the contrastive component. These contrastive components result incompatibility, and make them as co-hyponym.

Data 8

> Controlled **inundation** of the floodplain could reduce **flood** costs... (EITOS, p.321)

In this case, *inundation* and *flood* may not be categorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast in their relation, meaning it will cause an anomaly in a context. Next, they may not be considered as cognitive synonym; they are different in referent, and they are not identical. In conclusion, they may only be qualified as near-synonym. They have a contrast that differentiate them in certain aspect, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *inundation* and *flood* have hyponymy relation. *Inundation* is type of *flood*; hence, it becomes the subordinate of *flood*, and *flood* becomes the superordinate of *inundation*. In conclusion, *flood* becomes the hyperonym, and *Inundation* becomes the hyponym. They do not have co-hyponym relation. In addition, they do not have part-whole or meronymy relation. Both are not holonym or meronym.

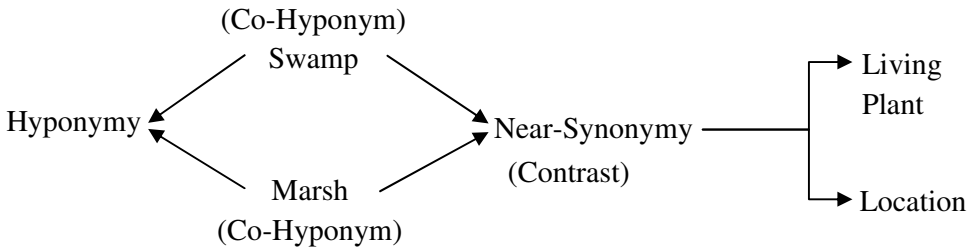
They are considered as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar, yet they have minor differences. All the semantic components in *flood* are included in componential specification of *inundation* such as [area of water], [overflowing water], and [disaster], but there is a semantic component that is not shared with *inundation*, which is [large]. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

4.1.3 Wetland as the Generic Class

Data 9

> Later came a freshwater reed **swamp** and a salt **marsh** beside the river:... (MUW, p.30)

In this case, *swamp* and *marsh* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the synonymy. *Swamp* and *marsh* are not classified as an absolute synonym because they have certain aspect that differentiates them. Marsh may not be replaced by swamp without having an anomaly in certain contexts. Moreover, they also may not be categorized as cognitive synonym; they do not belong to the same reference. Their referent is not identical or it is not the same. Then, they may only be categorized as near-synonym because they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *marsh* is not type of *swamp*; hence, it is not a hyperonym or hyponym. In conclusion, *marsh* is not superordinate or subordinate, and same for *swamp*. They belong to same generic class; they have co-hyponym relation. Moreover, marsh is not part of *swamp*, and vice verse. In addtion, they have no part-whole or meronymy relation. *Marsh* is not part of *swamp*, and vice verse.

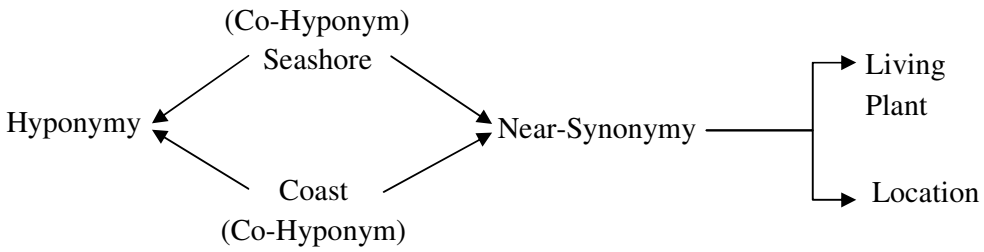
Because *swamp* and *marsh* are clasified as near-synonym, they have certain aspect that differentiate them in their relation. The contrastive components deal with *living plant* and *location*. Comparatevely, in dealing with *living plant*, *swamp* has [dominated by tree], and [dominated by gresses] for *marsh* as the

contrastive component. Next, in *location*, it has [near forest] for *swamp*, and [near irrigation] for *marsh*. These contrastive components result incompatibility, and make them as co-hyponym.

Data 10

> …and ice chest for a visit to the Gulf Islands National **Seashore** along the Gulf **Coast**. (SBS, p.58)

In this case, *seashore* and *coast* do not belong to the absolute synonym. It is clear that they have a distinction that differentiate them, causing the emerging of anomaly if *seashore* replace by *coast* in a context. Next, they may not classifed as cognitive synonym. They do not belong to the same reference, and their referent is not much identical.in conclusion, they may only be classfied as near-synonym because they have a contrast, and they cannot be more synonymous though semantically related. Here is the relation between both words:



Firstly, *seashore* and *coast* have a co-hyponymy relation; thus, *seashore* is not type of *coast*, and *coast* is not kind of *seashore*. Both belong to the same generic class. Hence, *seashore* is not a hyperonym of *coast*, and *coast* is not hyponym of *seashore*. In conclusion, *seashore:coast* is not a subordinate and superordinate. In addition, they have no part-whole or meronymy relation.

seashore is not part of coast, and vice verse; hence they are not a holonym and meronym.

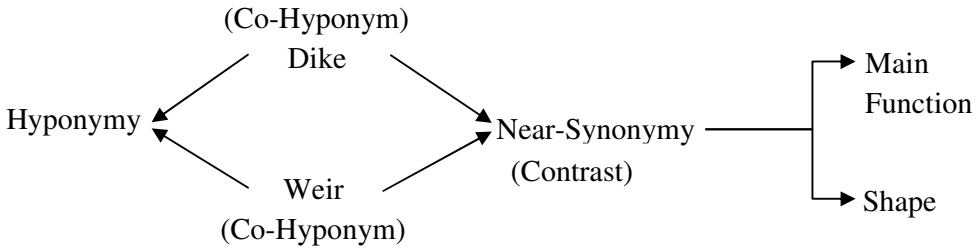
Because they have different in certain aspect, both are considered as near-synonym, as a result, they have the contrastive component that deals with [living plant], and *location*. Firstly, when it deals with *living plant*, *seashore* have [dominated by coconut trees and grasses] for coast as the contrastive component. Then, in *location*, *seashore* deals with [at high tide and low tide], and *coast* obtains [at landward of the shore] for the contrastive component. These contrastive components result incompatibility, and make them as co-hyponym.

4.1.4 Headworks as the Generic Class

Data 11

> ...the extensive North Vietnamese **dike** and **weir** systems because of the heavy loss of life such strikes would have entailed. (WD, p.103)

In this case, *dike* and *weir* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the synonymy. They do not belong to an absolute synonym; they have a contrast in certain aspect. It does not make the irreplaceable in a context. Next, they may not be categorized as cognitive synonym; they are not identical, and do not belong to the same reference. Finally, they may only be categorized as near-synonym. They have a contrast in their aspect so they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *dike* and *weir* have a co-hyponymy relation because *dike* is not type of *weir*, and *weir* is not kind of dike. Both belong to the same generic class. Hence, *dike* is not a hyperonym of *weir*, and *weir* is not hyponym of *dike*. In conclusion, *dike* and *weir* is not a subordinate and superordinate. In addition, they have no part-whole relation. *Weir* is not part of *dike*, and vice verse; hence they are not a holonym and meronym.

Because they have a distinction that make them qualified as near-synonym relation, they own the contrastive components which deal with *main function* and *shape*. These contrasts make them different even though they are synonym and cause the contrastive component. In *main function*, *dike* has [for preventing floods], and for *weir*, it has [for controlling the flow] as the contrastive component. Next, in shape, *dike* deals with [a low wall], and *weir* obtains [a long wall] for the contrastive component. This contrastive component causes the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 12

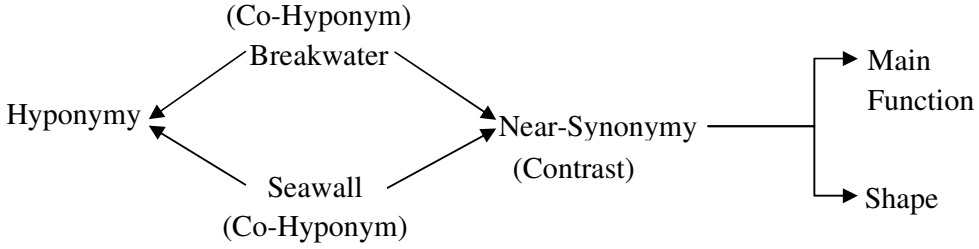
> Coastal engineering structure means but is not limited to, any **breakwater**, bulkhead, groin, jetty, revetment, **seawall**, weir, rip-rap or any other structure that is designed to alter wave,.. (HOTS, p.125)

In this case, *breakwater, bulkhead, groin, jetty, revetment, seawall, weir,* and *rip-rap* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the semantic relations. Below are the relations among those words:

Words	**Hyponymy**	**Synonymy**
breakwater - bulkhead	Co-hyponym	-
breakwater – groin	Co-hyponym	-
breakwater – jetty	Co-hyponym	Synonym
breakwater – revetment	Co-hyponym	-
breakwater – seawall	Co-hyponym	Synonym
breakwater – weir	Co-hyponym	-
breakwater – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	-
bulkhead - groin	Co-hyponym	-
bulkhead – jetty	Co-hyponym	-
bulkhead – revetment	Co-hyponym	-
bulkhead - seawall	Co-hyponym	-
bulkhead - weir	Co-hyponym	-
bulkhead – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	-
groin - jetty	Co-hyponym	Synonym
groin - revetment	Co-hyponym	-
groin - seawall	Co-hyponym	Synonym
groin - weir	Co-hyponym	-
groin – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	-

jetty - revetment	Hyperonym/hyponym	-
jetty - seawall	Co-hyponym	Synonym
jetty - weir	Co-hyponym	-
jetty – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	-
revetment - seawall	Co-hyponym	-
revetment - weir	Co-hyponym	-
revetment – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	-
seawall - weir	Co-hyponym	-
seawall – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	-
weir – rip-rap	Co-hyponym	Synonym

As the table shown above, among those words there are only six synonyms, but only *seawall* and *breakwater* that deal with main function and shape in aspect of meaning. They may not be classified as absolute synonym. They have a different in certain aspect. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Furthermore, they are not qualified as cognitive synonym; they do not belong to same reference, and are not identical. Thus, they may only be considered as near-synonym; they have a contrast, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



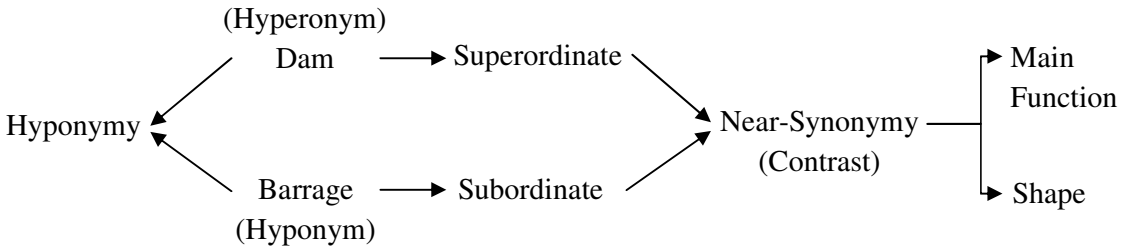
As shown above, *breakwater* and *seawall* have co-hyponymy relation. *Seawall* is not type of *breakwater*, and *breakwater* is not kind of *seawall*. Therefore, *breakwater* and *seawall* is not a hyperonym or hyponym; thus, they are not a subordinate or superordinate. In addition, they do not have part-whole or meronymy. *Breakwater* is not part of *seawall*, and vice verse.

Because classified as near-synonym, they are have some distinctions that deal with *function* and *shape*. First, in *shape*, *breakwater* has [a massive wall], and *seawall* has [a long embankment] as the contrastive component. Moreover, when dealing with *main function*, they have [for protecting a harbor] for *breakwater*, and [for preventing erosion] for *seawall.* This contrastive component causes the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 13

> ...a treaty on India's construction of the Farakkha **Barrage**, a **dam** that diverts the flow of the Ganges River into the Hooghly River during the dry season to flush silt from the port of Calcutta (WPISA, p. 167)

In this case, *barrage* and *dam* may not be qualified as an absolute synonym. They have some contrasts that differentiate them, and it causes an anomaly. Next, they are not categorized as cognitive synonym; they do not belong to the same reference, and are not identical. Finally, *barrage* and *dam* may only be categorized as near-synonym. They cannot be more synonymous in their relation. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *barrage* is type of *dam*; hence, *barrage* is subordinate because it is a hyponym, and then, *dam* is superordinate because it a hyperonym. *Dam* is a generic class of *barrage*. In addition, because they have hyponymy relation, they do not have meronymy relation. *Barrage* is not part of *dam*; as the result, it is neither meronym nor holonym.

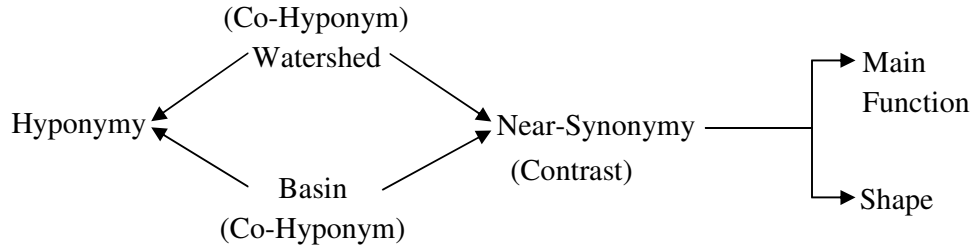
They have are categorized as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar because *barrage* do not have all the semantic components in the componential specification of *dam*. Moreover, *dam* has the semantic component that is not shared with *barrage* such as [inanimate], [headworks], [barrier], [constructed across a waterway], and [controlling flow]. It makes *barrage* has the semantic components that are not shared with *dam*, which is [used for impounding water] that deal with the *main function*, and it is taken from the aspect of main function. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

Data 14

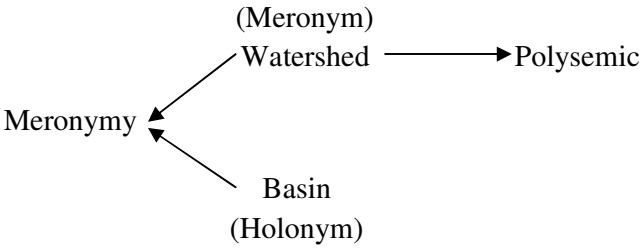
> ...in the promotion of a religious obligation to protect the Columbia River **watershed** as an international **basin**. (HTER, p.51)

In this case, *basin* and *watershed* may not be categorized as absolute synonym, considering they have certain contrast that differentiate them. These contrasts will cause an anomaly. Next, they are also not qualified as cognitive synonym. They do not belong to the same reference, and they are not identical. In conclusion, they may only be categorized as near-synonym; they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:

Watershed as co-hyponym:



Watershed as meronym:



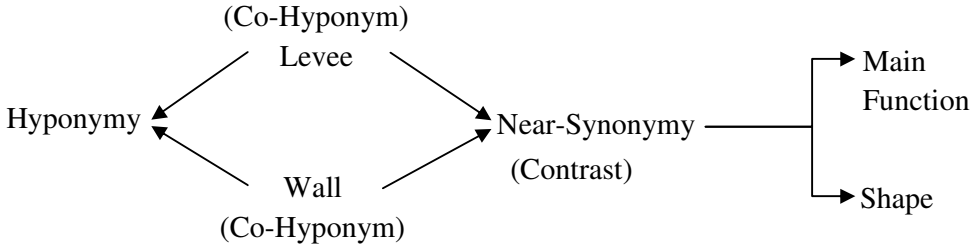
Firstly, basin is a polysemy. *Watershed* has two meanings that are related to hydrologic. Firstly, *basin* acts as co-hyponym of *watershed*. Here, *basin* is not type of *watershed*, and *watershed* is not kind of *basin*. In the other hand, they are not hyponym or hyperonym. In conclusion, *basin* and *watershed* is not a superordinate or subordinate. Secondly, *watershed* is meronym, and *basin* acts as holonym. *Watershed* has a meaning as a part of *basin*. Here, basin means partly enclosed body of water.

Because classified as near-synonym, they are have some distinctions that deal with *main function* and *shape*. First, in *shape*, *basin* has [dividing two areas], and *watershed* has [holding liquids] as the contrastive component. Moreover, when dealing with *main function*, they have [ridge of high land] for *breakwater*, and [enclosed area of a river] for *seawall*. This contrastive component causes the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 15

Storms are rising, and the **walls** and **levees** are simply points... (E, p.36)

In this case, *levee* and *wall* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the synonymy. They may not be categorized as an absolute synonym; thus, they have a contrast that makes them irreplaceable in a context. Moreover, they also may not be considered as cognitive synonym; they have a contrast, and as the result, they belong to different referent. Next, they may only be considered as near-synonym. They cannot be more synonymous that this. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *leeve* is kind of *wall*; hence, it may be concluded that *levee* is the subordinate of *wall*, and *wall* is superordinate of *levee*. Next, *wall* is a hyperonym, and *levee* is hyponym. *Wall* is the generic class of *leeve*. Furthermore, *levee* is not part of *wall*, and vice verse, considering they are not a meronym or holonym.

Because they have a contrast in their relation, they will ermerge the contrastive components. The contrastive components for *levee* and *wall* deals with *main function* and *shape*. In *main function*, *levee* has [for regulating water levels], meanwhile, for *wall*; it has [for separating space] as the contrastive component. And then for *shape*, *wall* has [a thin layer], and *levee* has [a thick embankment] as the contrastive component. This contrastive component causes the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

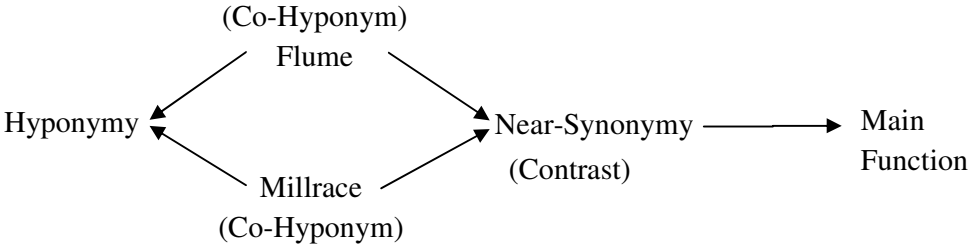
4.1.5 Watercourse as the Generic Class

Data 16

> The water is diverted through a **flume** or **millrace** toward the steel and cast-iron waterwheel,,... (TG, p.80)

In this case, *flume* and *millrace* may not be categorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast in their relation; thus, this contrast will create an anomaly if each word is replaced by another word. Next, they may not be considered as cognitive. Both word have different referent, and the referent is not identical. After all they only qualified as near-synonym. They have a contrast

semnatically, and their relation cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



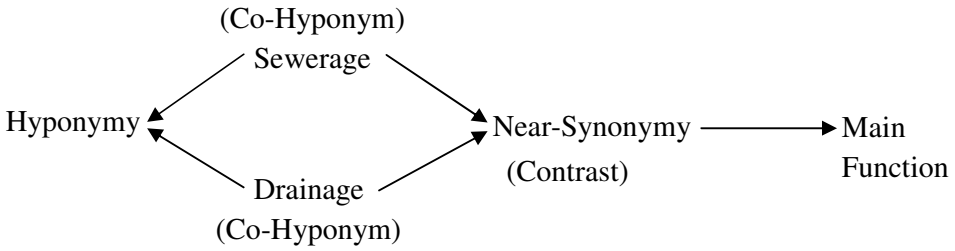
As shown above, *flume* is not kind of *millrace*, and *millrace* is not kind of *flume*. Thus, they have no relation in hyperonym or hyponym. In conclusion, *flume* and *millrace* are not a superordinate and subordinate. Because they belong to same generic class, they can only be considered as co-hyponym. Moreover, flume is not part *millrace*; as the result, *flume* and *millrace* are not a meronym or holonym bcause they do not have part-whole relation.

Because they have a contrast in their relation, they will ermerge the contrastive component in which the component deals with *main function*. Next, when it deals with *main function*, as the contrastive component, *flume* has [for conveying logs], and [for driving a mill wheel] for *millrace*. This contrastive component causes the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 17

> Inadequate **drainage** and **sewerage** systems not only tainted the water supply but also subjected houses... (HARSITPS, p.30)

In this case, *drainage* and *sewerage* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the synonymy. They may not be classified as an absolute synonym. They have a contrast that differentiate them, and cause an anomaly if they are put alternately in a context. Next, they also may not be categorized as a cognitive synonym. They do not belong to the same reference, and are not identical physically. In conclusion, they are only qualified as near-synonym. They have a contrast in their relation, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *sewerage* is not part of *drainage*, and *drainage* is kind of *sewerage*. Both belong to same generic class; as the result, it is not a hyperonym or hyponym so they are not superordinate or subordinate. In addition, they do have meronomy relation, considering *drainage* is not part of *sewerage*, and vice verse.

Because they have a contrast in their relation, they will ermerge the contrastive components. The contrastive components for *drainage* and sewerage deals with *main function*. *Drainage* has the contrastive component, which is [for draining water], and *sewerage* obtains [for encompassing water] as the contrastive

component. This minor semantic component creates the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

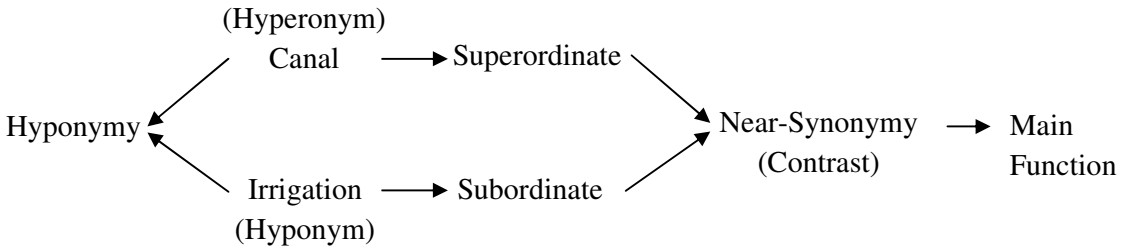
Data 18

> ...the extensive destruction of its road, **canal**, **irrigation** and logistical systems;... (AST, p.10)

In this case, *sleet, rain* and *snow* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the semantic relations. Below are the relations among those words:

Words	**Hyponymy**	**Synonymy**
irrigation – canal	Co-hyponym	Near-synonym
road – canal	Co-hyponym	-
road – irrigation	Co-hyponym	-

As the table shown above, among those words there are only *irrigation* and *canal* that are considered as synonym. They may not be catogorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast that will cause an anomaly in their uses. Thus, *canal* and *irrigation* do not refer to same thing; hence, it is not included in cognitive synonym.. This minor difference may bring *canal* and *irrigation* as near-synonym. As the result, *canal* and *irrigation* cannot become more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *irrigation* is type of *canal*; as the result, *irrigation* is subordinate because it is a hyponym, and then, *canal* is superordinate because it is a hyperonym. *Canal* is a generic class of irrigation. In addition, because they have hyponymy relation, they do not have meronymy relation. *Irrigation* is not part of *canal*; as the result, it is neither meronym nor holonym.

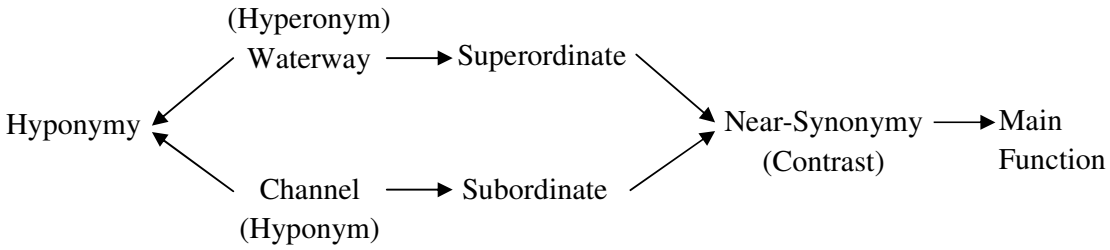
They have are categorized as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar because *irrigation* do not have all the semantic components in the componential specification of *canal* such as [inanimate], [watercourse], [waterway], [artificial] and [used for irrigation]. Moreover, *canal* has the semantic component that is not shared with *irrigation*. It makes *canal* has the semantic components that are not shared with *irrigation*, which is [used for shipping], and it is taken from the aspect of main function. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

Data 19

> Butrint owes its importance throughout history to its excellent location on a bluff overlooking the Vivari **Channel**, an important **waterway** connecting the Straits of Corfu... (AOA, p.18)

In this case, *channel* and *waterway* may not be categorized as an absolute synonym, because they have a contrast in their relation; thus, this contrast will

create an anomaly if each word is replaced by another word. Next, they may not be considered as cognitive synonym; thus, they do not belong to the same reference, and identically the referent is not the same. Next, they are only qualified as near-synonym, because they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



Next is the hyponymy relation between both words. Firstly, *channel* is type of *waterway*; hence, *channel* is subordinate because it is a hyponym, and then, *waterway* is superordinate because it a hyperonym. *Waterway* is a generic class of *channel*. In addition, because they have hyponymy relation, they do not have meronymy relation. *Channel* is not part of *waterway*; as the result, it is neither meronym nor holonym.

They are considered as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar or identical because *waterway* does not have all the semantic components in the componential specification of *channel* such as [inanimate], [watercourse], [canal], and [used as a means of travel or transport]. Moreover, *channel* has the semantic component that is not shared with *waterway*. It makes *channel* has the semantic component that are not shared with *waterway*, which is [for connecting

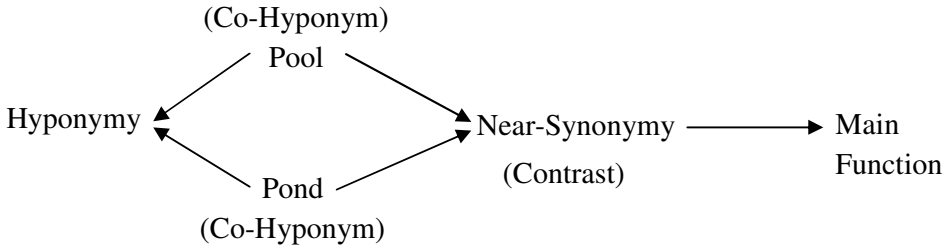
two bodies of water], and it is taken from the aspect of main function. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

4.1.6 Excavation as the Generic Class

Data 20

> ...much as waves on the surface of a swimming **pool** or **pond** distort the apparent position of something in the water. (HTIYI, p.60)

In this case, *pond* and *pool* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the synonymy. They may not be catogorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast that will cause an anomaly in their uses. Thus, *pond* and *pool* do not refer to same thing; hence, it is not included in cognitive synonym. *Pond* and *pool* have a distinction on a scale of degree that distinguishes them. This minor difference may bring *pond* and *pool* as near-synonym. As the result, *pond* and *pool* cannot become more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *pond* is not hyponym or subordinate of *pool*, and conversely *pond* is not superordinate of *pool*. *Pond* is not types of *pool*; hence, it does not become hyponym as subclass. Thus, *pond* and *pool* have co-hyponymy relation because they belong to same generic class. In addition *pond* and *pool* do

not have meronymy relation. *Pond* is not a part of *pool*, and vice verse. *Pond* and *pool* is not a holonym and meronym.

Because they have a contrast that make qualified as near-synonym relation, they have the contrastive components which deal only with *main function*. These contrasts make them different even though they are synonym and cause the contrastive component. In *main function*, pond obtains [for fishing], and for *pool*, it gets [for water conservation] as the contrastive component. This minor semantic component creates the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

4.1.7 Liquid as the Generic Class

Data 21

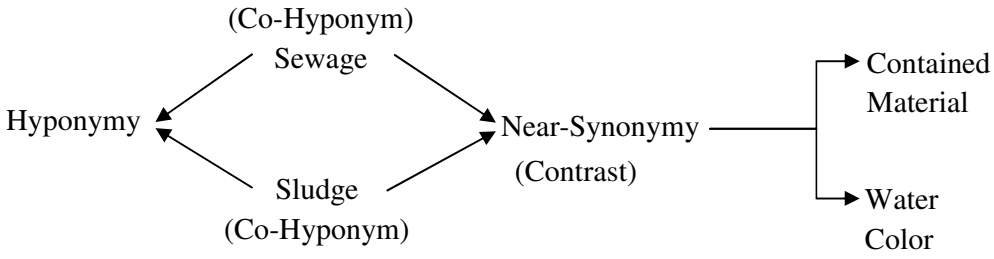
> ... multiphase fluids such as raw **sewage**, **sludge**, slurries, tar sands, oil-water-gas mixtures and highly aerated fluids. (TF, p.44)

In this case, *sewage, sludge, slurry, tar sands, oil-water-gas mixtures* and *fluid* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the semantic relations. Below are the relations among those words:

Words	**Hyponymy**	**Synonymy**
sewage - sludge	Co-hyponym	Synonym
sewage - slurry	Co-hyponym	-
sewage - tar sand	Co-hyponym	-
sewage - oil-water-gas mixture	Co-hyponym	-
sewage - fluid	Co-hyponym	-

sludge – slurry	Co-hyponym	-
sludge – tar sand	Co-hyponym	-
sludge - oil-water-gas mixture	Co-hyponym	-
sludge - fluid	Co-hyponym	-
slurry – tar sand	Co-hyponym	-
slurry - oil-water-gas mixture	Co-hyponym	-
slurry - fluid	Co-hyponym	-
tar sand - oil-water-gas mixture	Co-hyponym	-
tar sand - fluid	Co-hyponym	-
oil-water-gas mixture - fluid	Co-hyponym	-

As the table shown above, among those words there are only *sewage* and *sludge* that are considered as synonym. They may not be considered as absolute synonym. They have a distinction that differentiate them in certain aspect. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Next, *sewage* and *sludge* are not classified as cognitive synonym; they do not belong to same reference, and they are not identical. In conclusion, they may only be considered as near-synonym. They have certain contrast in their relationship that differentiate them, and make them categorized as near-synonym. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *sewage* is not hyperonym of *sludge*, and *sludge* is not hyponym of sewage. They belong to the same generic class; hence, *sewage* is not a subordinate of *sludge*, or *sludge* is not superordinate of *sewage*. That concept is not accepted. *Sludge* is not type of *sewage*, and vice verse. In conclusion, they have co-hyponymy relation. Moreover, they have no meronomy relation because *sludge* is not part of sewage, and vice verse.

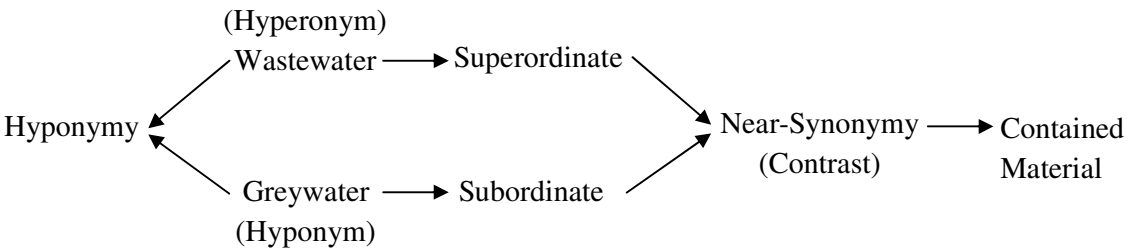
The last one is the distinction between both words. Both are considered as near-synonym, as a result, they have the contrastive component that deals with *contained water*, and *water color*. Firstly, when it deals with *contained water*, sludge has [deposit or sediment material] as the contrastive component, and [industrial material] for sewage. Last, in *water color*, word *sludge* has the contrastive component [black], and [green/grey] for *sewage*. These contrastive components create the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 22

> Future plans include building a biological **wastewater** treatment facility and **greywater** recycling system;… (ITAE, p.56)

In this case, *wastewater* and *greywater* are joined by the coordinating conjunction indicating the hyponymy, but both are synonymous. they do not have condition to be classified as absolute synonym. *wastewater* and *greywater* contain a contrast, and there are a scale of semantic distance. Simplicity, both words

cannot be equinormal in all contexts. In cognitive synonym, they may not be classified into it either. Both words do not belong to the same reference. Consequently, they may only be classified into near-synonym. They semantically cannot be more synonymous, and there is long scale of distance in their relationship. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *wastewater* and *greywater* have the hyponym relation. Greywater is a type of *wastewater*; as the result, *greywater* is hyponym and *wastewater* becomes the hyperonym. *Wastewater* becomes the generic class of *greywater*. Moreover, they do not have meronymy relation. *Wastewater* is not part of greywater; hence, it is not a meronym or holonym.

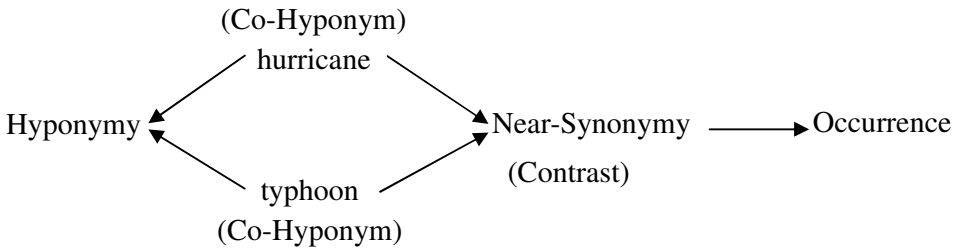
They have are considered as near-synonym because they are semantically not similar because *wastewater* do not have all the semantic components in the componential specification of *greywater* such as [inanimate], [water], [liquid], [waste] and [sewage] . Moreover, *greywater* has the semantic component that is not shared with *wastewater*. It makes *greywater* has the semantic component that are not shared with *wastewater*, which is [chemical waste]. It makes them categorized as hyperonym and hyponym.

4.1.8 Atmospheric Disturbance as the Generic Class

Data 23

> **Hurricanes** (called **typhoons** in the western Pacific and tropical cyclones in the Indian Ocean) can propel themselves to an altitude of 50,000 feet or more,... (SSNEIS, p.66)

In this case, *hurricane* and *typhoon* may not be classified 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 reference, and not identical; hence, they may not be classified as cognitive synonym. Finally, they may only be considered as near-synonym. They have a contrast in their aspect so they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words



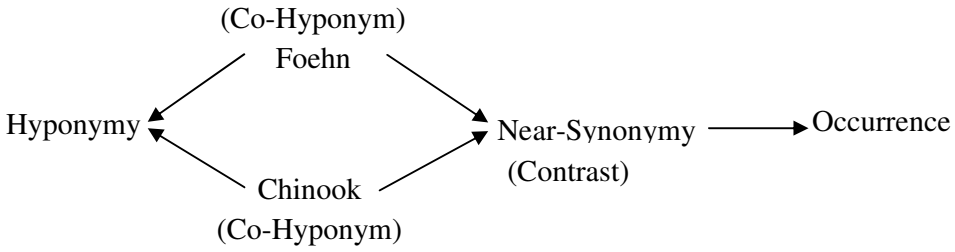
As shown above, *hurricane* is not a hyperonym of *typhoon*, and *typhoon* is not hyponym of *hurricane*, meaning both is not subordinate or superordinate. Moreover, they belong to the same generic class. In conclusion, they have co-hyponymy relation. *Hurricane* is not type of *typhoon*, and *typhoon* is kind of *hurricane*. In addition, they do not have meronymy relation, hurricane:typhoon are not a holonym or meronym; *hurricane* is not part of *typhoon*, and vice verse.

Because they are included in near-synonym relation, they have certain contrasts, which deal with *occurrence*. These contrasts differentiate them in contrast and cause the contrastive component. In *occurrence*, *hurricane* has [in the China Seas], and for typhoon, it has [in the Atlantic Ocean] as the contrastive component. These contrastive components create the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

Data 24

> But, like the transalpine **foehn** of central Europe, the **chinook**'s warmth is enhanced... (RIATMAB, p. 469)

In this case, *foenh* and *chinook* 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 reference, and not identical; hence, they may not be classified as cognitive synonym. Finally, they may only be considered as near-synonym. They have a contrast in their aspect so they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words



As shown above, both is not subordinate or superordinate, considering *foehn* is not a hyperonym of *chinook*, and *chinook* is not hyponym of *foehn*

because they belong to the same generic class. In conclusion, they have co-hyponymy relation. In addition, they do not have meronymy or part-whole relation, *foenh:chinook* are not a holonym or meronym; *foehn* is not part of *chinook*, and vice verse.

Because they have contrast in their relationship, they have contrastive components that deal with *occurrence*. These contrast cause the contrastive components. In dealing with *occurrence*, *foenh* and *chinook* have [in the northern slopes of the Alps] and [in the Pacific Northwest] as the contrastive component. This minor semantic component creates the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.