4.2 Synonyms in Two Sentences

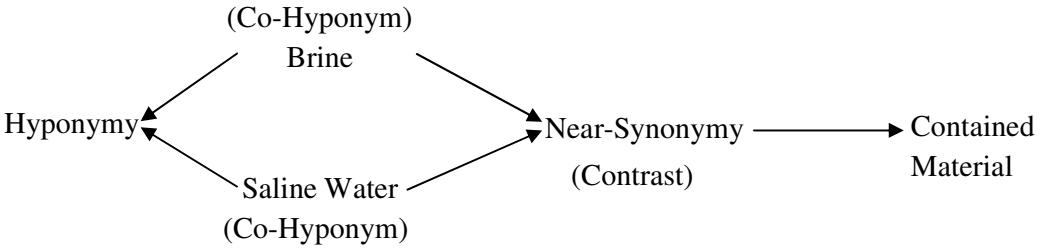
4.2.1 Liquid as the Generic Class

4.2.1.1 Contrast

Data 1

> The **brine** will contain roughly twice the salt as normal bay water. (WN, p.7)
> The other is **saline water** from springs flowing into the Sea of Galilee mixed with partially treated sewage from Tiberias,… (TDOTDS, p.58)

In this case, *brine* and *saline water* may not be considered as an absolute synonym. Thus, they have a contrast in their relation, meaning that it will cause an anomaly in a context. Next, they are not qualified as cognitive synonym because their referent is different and not identical in the real word. In conclusion, they may only be considered as near-synonym. They cannot be more synonymous; hence, they have a contrast in their relation. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, it may be concluded that *brine* is not type of *saline water*, and *saline water* is not kind of *brine*. They belong to the same generic class. *brine* and *saline water* are not a hyperonym or hyponym; hence, they cannot be called superordinate or subordinate. In addition, they do not have meronymy

relation. Both words are not part or whole. *Brine* is not part of *saline water*, and vice verse so they are not holonym or meronym.

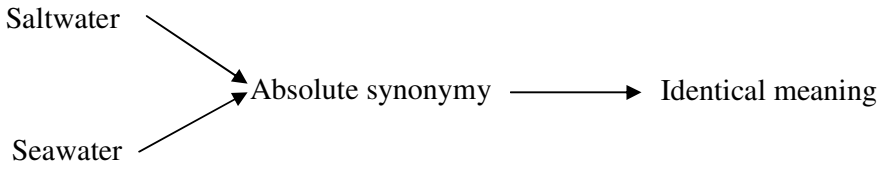
Because *brine* and *saline water* are clasified as near-synonym, they have certain aspect that distinguish them in their relation. The contrastive comeponents deal with *contained material*. Comparatevely, in dealing *contained material*, *brine* obtains [more salt] as the contrastive component, and *saline water* has [more mineral] as the contrastive componentt. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they have co-hyponym relation.

4.2.1.2 Non Contrast

Data 2

> …For several years, Johnson has been edging the venerable Humminbird line upward into **saltwater** territory with larger, more powerful plotters and sounders. (NIN, p.14)
> The salt in **seawater** allows it to freeze well below 0 degrees Celsius,... (ROTBSM p.99)

In this case, *saltwater* and *seawater* may be considered as an absolute synonym because the semantic specification of *saltwater* is included in *seawater*. Thus, *saltwater* and *seawater* refer to the same reference but do not have a different in their use. Furthermore, they may not be considered as near-synonym because their semantic properties are identical or similar. Here the relation between both words:



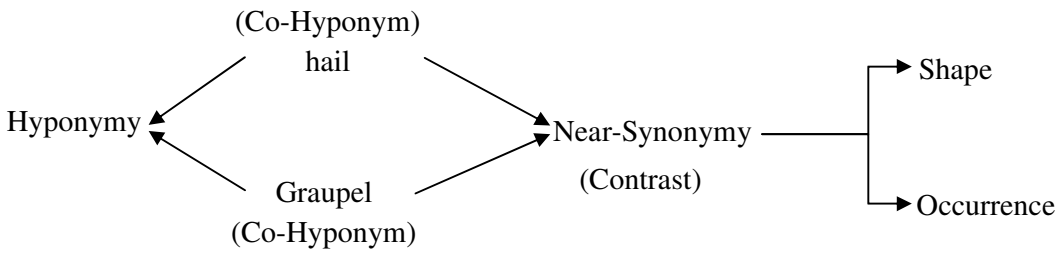
As shown above, both *saltwater* and *seawater* have the same semantic properties. *Saltwater* has all the semantic specification of *seawater*. They share the same semantic properties, which are [inanimate], [water], [liquid], [containing salt], and [in the ocean]. They do not have a contrast that causes incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they may not be considered as hyponymy. In addition, they may only be considered as absolute synonym because they are semantically equivalent.

4.2.2 Participation as the Generic Class

Data 3

> The **hail** of stones rained on the landscape. (SUAIS, p.32)
> …slow-flowing, earth-sculpting glaciers; balls of hail as big as your fist; tiny white pellets called **graupel**. (WWW, p.24)

In this case, *hail* and *graupel* may not be categorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast that does not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Furthermore, they may not be considered as cognitive synonym, considering they not belong to the same reference. In conclusion, they may only be considered as near-synonym because they have a contrast in their relation, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



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

Hail and *graupel* are qualified as near-synonym because they have certain aspect that distinguish them in their relation. The contrastive components deal with shape and occurrence. *Hail* obtains [lumps of ice], and *graupel* gains [small snow ball] in dealing with shape. Finally, *hail* gets [during a thunderstorm] as the contrastive components, and conversely *graupel* has [during some atmospheric conditions] as the contrastive component.

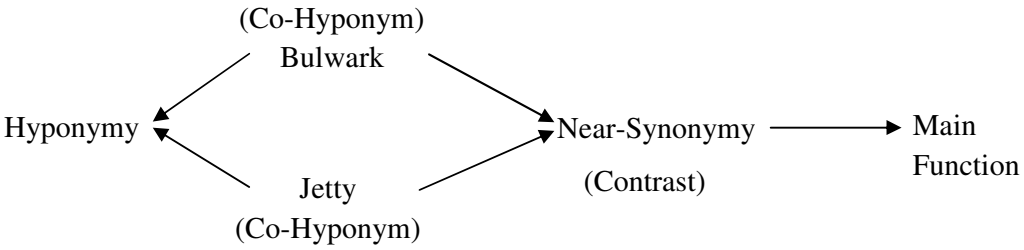
4.2.3 Headworks as the Generic Class

4.2.3.1 Contrast

Data 4

> ...and thus leave it intact as their **bulwark** against drought. (D, p.8)
> By 1897 the principal achievements were snag removal, **jetty** construction, and maintenance of a seven-foot channel from Sacramento to Suisun Bay. (LAWPITSSJD, p.411)

In this case, *bulwark* and *jetty* may not be classified as an absolute synonym. They have a contrast that do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Next, they may not be categorized as cognitive synonym because they do not belong to the same reference, they are not identical. They may only be put as near-synonym. They cannot be more synonymous but related semantically. Here is the relation between both words:



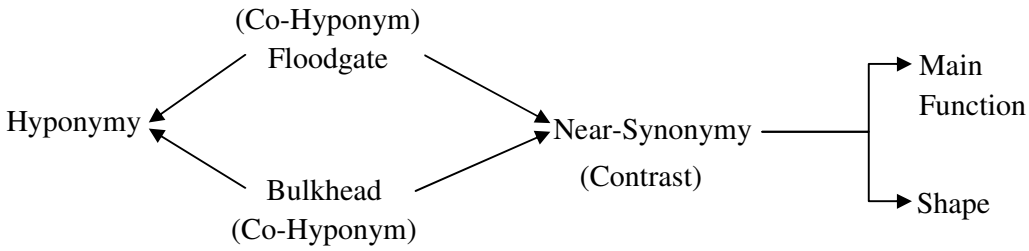
As shown above, *bulwark* is not kind of *jetty*, and *jetty* is not kind of *bulwark*; both belong to same generic class. Furthermore, bulwark and jetty are not superordinate or subordinate. They are not hyperonym or hyponym. The relation they have is co-hyponym because they belong to the same generic class. In addition, they may not have meronymy relations because *bulwark* is not part of *jetty*, and vice verse, meaning they are not holonym or meronym.

They are categorized as near-synonym, considering they have a contrast in some aspect. These contrasts cause the contrastive components. *Bulwark* and *jetty* have the contrastive components which deal with *main function* and *shape*. First, in dealing with main function, *bulwark* obtains [providing defence and protection]; meanwhile, jetty obtains [protecting a harbor or shoreline].

Data 5

> ...beef up the levees along the southern lakeshore, and erect massive **floodgates** to keep high water out of the canals.... (NO, p.32)
> ... and can also be mounted to the **bulkhead** of a boat using quickrelease hardware. (AHOD, p.64)

In this case, *floodgate* and *bulkhead* may not be categorized as an absolute synonym because they have a contrast that does not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Next, they may not be considered as cognitive synonym. They do not belong to same reference, and are not really identical. Moreover, they may only be put as near-synonym. They have a contrast in their relations. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *floodgate* is not kind of *bulkhead*, and *bulkhead* is not kind of *floodgate*; both belong to same generic class. Furthermore, *floodgate* and *bulkhead* are not superordinate or subordinate. They are not hyperonym or hyponym. The relation they have is co-hyponym because they belong to the same generic class. In addition, they may not have meronymy relations because *floodgate* is not part of *bulkhead*, and vice verse, meaning they are not holonym or meronym.

Because they are considered as near-synonym, they have a contrast that will cause the contrastive components. These contrastive components deal with *main function* and *shape*. First, in dealing with *main function*, *floodgate* obtains

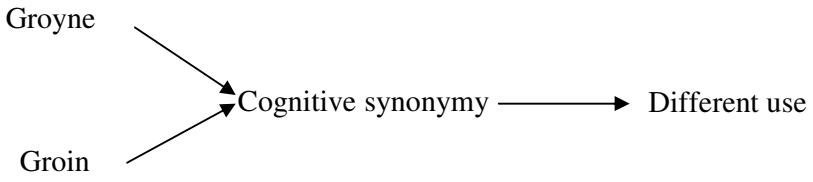
[controlling the flow]; meanwhile, *bulkhead* gains [acting as the protective barrier]. In dealing with shape, *bulkhead* has [fencelike structure], and *floodgate* obtains [thick gates] as the contrastive component.

4.2.3.2 Non Contrast

Data 6

> It happens everywhere along the coast; wherever there is a structure – a seawall, a **groin**, a jetty – there is always a downdrift effect,… (HOTS, p.466)
> Sandbank them to the north of the city, by the **groyne**. (MOBG, p218)

In this case, *groyne* and *groin* may be considered as an cognitive synonym because the semantic specification of *groin* is included in *groyne*. Thus, *groyne* and *groin* refer to the same reference, and have a different in their use. Furthermore, they may not be considered as near-synonym because their semantic properties are identical or similar but with different use. Here the relation between both words:



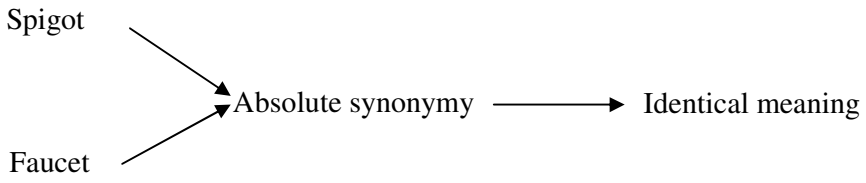
As shown above, both *groyne* and *groin* has the same semantic properties. *Groyne* has all the semantic specification of *groin*. They share the same semantic properties, which are [inanimate], [jetty], [wall], [built out from river bank] and [for controlling erosion]. They do not have a contrast that causes incompatibility

in their relation; as the result, they may not be considered as hyponymy. In addition, *groyne* is generally used widely, but *groin* is particularly applied in United States.

Data 7

> …it will not come close to shutting off the **faucet**. (The Geoengineering Option, p.64)
> It recirculates water from the **spigot** to the pail. (Flea Market fountains, p.60)

In this case, *faucet* and *spigot* may be considered as an cognitive synonym because the semantic specification of *faucet* is included in *spigot*. Thus, *faucet* and *spigot* refer to the same reference, and have a different in their use. Furthermore, they may not be considered as near-synonym because their semantic properties are identical or similar but with different use. Here the relation between both words:



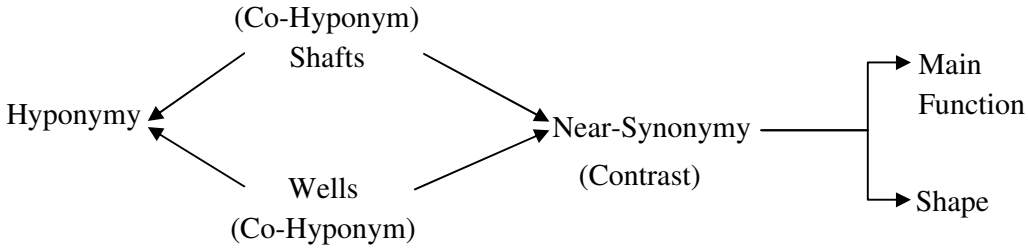
As shown above, both *faucet* and *spigot* has the same semantic properties. *faucet* has all the semantic specification of *spigot*. They share the same semantic properties, which are [Inanimate], [device], and [for regulating the flow of a liquid]. They do have a contrast that causes incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they may not be considered as hyponymy.

4.2.3 Excavation as the Generic Class

Data 8

> ...I glimpsed the honeycomb plumbing of underground tunnels, sinkholes, **shafts**, caves, and disappearing rivers that are common along the Gulf,... (MBW, p.76)
> ... the structural integrity of many **wells** and municipal water pumps. (HNR, p.30)

In this case, *shaft* and *well* may not put as absolute synonym. They have a contrast in their relation that will cause an anomaly in a context. Next, they may not be put as cognitive synonym. They belong to the same reference, or they are not identical. They may only be categorized as near-synonym. They have a contrast in their relations, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *shaft* is not part of *well*, and *well* is kind of *shaft*. They belong to the same generic class; hence, it may not be concluded that *shaft* and *well* are not hyperonym and hyponym. Additionally, they are not superordinate or superordinate. Moreover, they do not have meronymy; hence, they are not meronym or holonym because *shaft* is not part of *well*, and vice verse.

Because they are considered as near-synonym, they have a contrast that will cause the contrastive components. These contrastive components deal with

main function and *shape*. *Shaft* obtains [for mining ore and coal] as the contrastive component and *well* gains [for raising water] as the contrastive component. Then, in dealing with *shape*, well has [water in the bottom], and for *shaft*, it gets [vertical space in the bottom]. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation, considering them as co-hyponym.

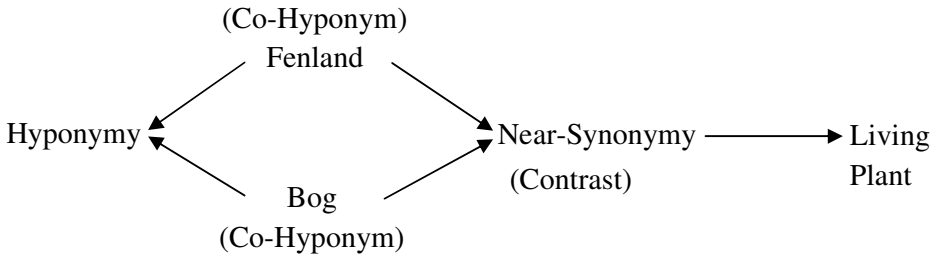
4.2.4 Wetland as the Generic Class

4.2.4.1 Contrast

Data 9

> Ely's massive 12th-century cathedral had long towered over the vast flat **fenland** marshes**...** (LTAS, p.84)
> ... hemlock (right tree in foreground) growing on an organic peat soil at Bear Meadows Natural Area, a **bog** in central Pennsylvania. (TFTB, p.347)

In this case, f*enland* and *bog* may not be classified as absolute synonym. They have a have a contrast. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Furthermore, they are not considered 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, f*enland* and *bog* have co-hyponymy relation. *Fenland* is not type of *bog*, and *bog* is not kind of f*enland*. Therefore, f*enland* and *bog* are not a hyperonym or hyponym; thus, they are not a subordinate or superordinate. In addition, they do not have part-whole or meronymy. *Fenland* is not part of *bog*, and vice verse.

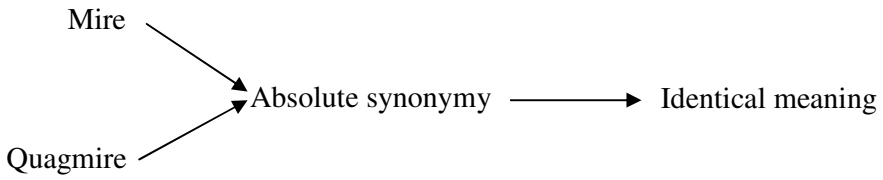
They have the contrast that make different in their relation. Because of the difference, they may be categorized as near-synonym. Then, the difference causes the contrastive component that deals with *living plant* in their appearance. *Fenland* has [dominated by grassy vegetation] as the contrastive component, and [dominated by shrubs and herbs] for *bog*. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation, considering them as co-hyponym.

4.2.4.2 Non Contrast

Data 10

> ... including reversing the flow of the Chicago River and raising the city out of the mud and **mire** it was built on,... (TWC, p.70)
> ...and offering only a muddy **quagmire** for footing, the habitat definitely challenges the mobility of a pair of biologists. (TGIM, p.42)

In this case, *mire* and *quagmire* may be considered as an absolute synonym because the semantic specification of *mire* is included in *quagmire*. Thus, *mire* and *quagmire* refer to the same reference but do not have a different in their use. Furthermore, they may not be considered as near-synonym because their semantic properties are identical or similar. Here the relation between both words:



As shown above, both *quagmire* and *mire* has the same semantic properties. *Quagmire* has all the semantic specification of *mire*. They share the same semantic properties, which are [inanimate], [area], [wetland], [land] and [muddy surface]. They do not have a contrast that causes incompatibility in their relation; as the result, they may not be considered as hyponymy. In addition, they may only be considered as absolute synonym because they are semantically equivalent.

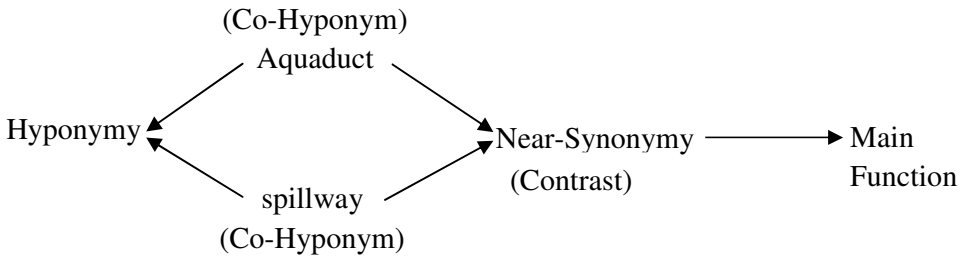
4.2.5 Watercourse as the Generic Class

Data 11

> Water rushes down the manmade **aqueduct**, then drains into a pipe... (HH , p.148)
> Also apply a thin bead of the sealant under the lip of the waterfall weir to adhere it to the **spillway**. (TT, p.111)

In this case, *aquaduct* and *spillway* may not be considered as absolute synonym because they have a contrast. These contrasts do not make them exchangeable if they put on a context because it will cause an anomaly. Furthermore, they are not categorized as cognitive synonym; they do not belong to same reference, and are not identical. Thus, they may only be put on near-

synonym; they are having a contrast, and they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



As shown above, *aquaduct* and *spillway* have co-hyponymy relation. *aquaduct* is not type of *spillway*, and *spillway* is not kind of *aquaduct*. Therefore, *aquaduct* and *spillway* are not a hyperonym or hyponym; comparatevely, they are not a subordinate or superordinate. In addition, they do not have part-whole or meronymy. *aquaduct* is not part of *spillway*, and vice verse so they are not holonym or meronym.

From here, it may take the contrastive component. Both are synonym that has contrast in their relation. The contrastive components deal with main function. *Spillway* has [for carrying away surplus water] as the contrastive component, and *aqueduct* contains [for transporting water from a remote source] as the component. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation, considering them as co-hyponym.

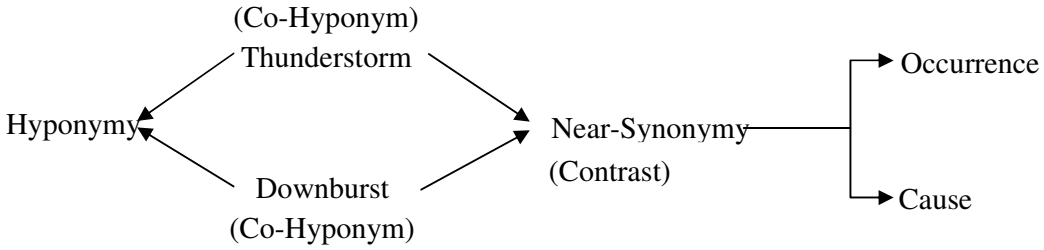
4.2.6 Atmospheric Disturbance as the Generic Class

Data 12

> Severe **thunderstorms** release vast quantities of nitrogen into the atmosphere;.. (LCANN, p.371)

> ... and evening of the 1st. Cotulla was especially hard hit; a **downburst** damaged about 100 homes. (TSIA, p.8)

In this case, *thunderstorm* and *downburst* 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 put on 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, *thunderstorm* is not a hyperonym of *downburst* and *downburst* is not hyponym of *thunderstorm*, considering that both are not subordinate or superordinate. Moreover, they belong to the same generic class. In conclusion, they are having co-hyponymy relation. Next, they do not have meronymy relation, *thunderstorm* and *downburst* are not a holonym or meronym; thunderstorm is not part of downburst, and vice verse.

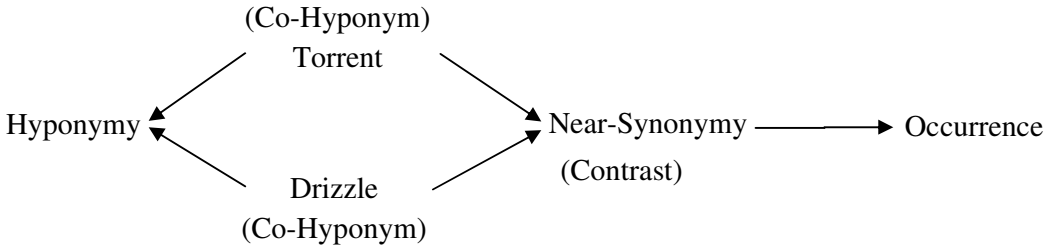
Here, they have different aspects that deal with *occurrence* and *cause*. These contrasts differ them in contrast and cause the contrastive component. In occurrence, *thunderstorm* gets [in stormy weather], and for *downburst*, it obtains [in heavy torrent] as the contrastive component. Next, in *cause*, *thunderstorm* is

[caused by strong rising air currents], and *downburst* is [caused by a cumulonimbus cloud] for the contrastive component. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation, considering them as co-hyponym.

Data 13

> ... and with frequent thunderstorms come **torrents** of rain that easily wash spores out of the canopy. (LOAL, p.70)
> ... but after that we had nothing but four days of overcast, sometimes high and thin, sometimes low and thick, with on-and-off rain and **drizzle**. (SVWID, p.21)

In this case, *torrent* and *drizzle* 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. Furthermore, they do belong to the same reference so 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, *torrent* is not a hyperonym of *drizzle*, and *drizzle* is not hyponym of *torrent*; thus, both are not subordinate or superordinate. Moreover, they belong to the same generic class. In conclusion, they have co-hyponymy

relation. In addition, they do not have meronymy relation, *torrent* and *drizzle* are not a holonym or meronym; *torrent* is not part of *drizzle*, and vice verse.

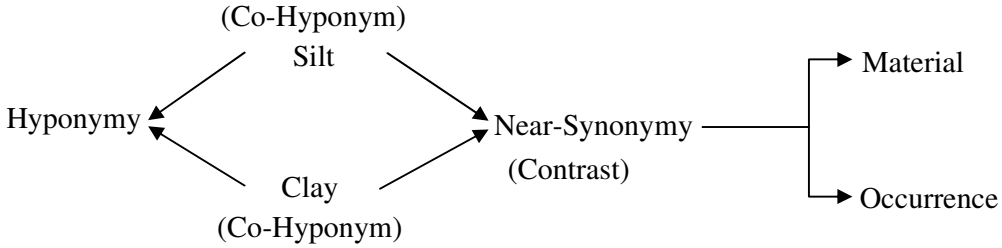
Here, they have different aspects that deal with *occurrence*. These contrasts differ them in contrast and cause the contrastive component. In occurrence, *drizzle* has [in a normal weather], and for *torrent*, it obtains[in stormy weather] as the contrastive component. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation, considering them as co-hyponym.

4.2.7 Matter as the Generic Class

Data 14

> Using little more than water, **clay** and a new,… (BDKDHD, p.5)
> …the river used to have a lot of **silt**, or bits of soil, sand,… (TW, p.18)

In this case, *silt* and *clay* are not classified as an absolute synonym because they have certain aspect that distinguishes them. *Silt* may not be replaced by *clay* without having an anomaly in a context. 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 put as near-synonym because they cannot be more synonymous. Here is the relation between both words:



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

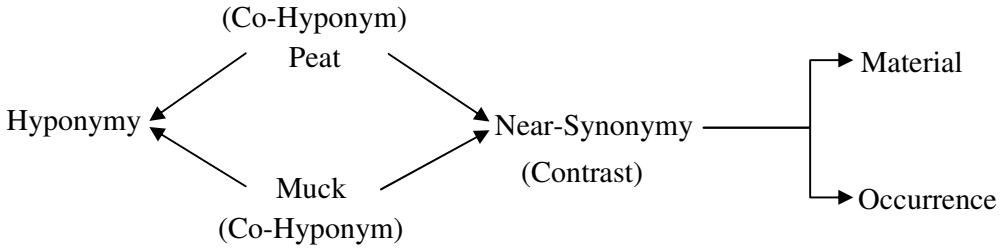
Because *silt* and *clay* are clasified as near-synonym, they have certain aspect that distinguish them in their relation. The contrastive components deal with *material* and *occurrence*. Comparatevely, in dealing with *material*, silt has [firm earthy material], and [sedimentary material] for marsh as the contrastive component. Next, in *occurrence*, it obtain [in wet land] for *clay*, and [in a river or lake] for *silt*. This relation of exclusion results the incompatibility, and makes *silt* and *clay* as co-hyponym.

Data 15

> ... and cover with a very light layer of topsoil or **peat** moss. (WN, p.76)
> They also discovered polished stones carefully laid out along the cardinal directions, and, deep under the **muck**,... (BTFF, p.20)

In this case, *peat* and *muck* may not be categorized as absolute synonym. It is clear enough that *peat* and *muck* 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, *peat* and *muck* too may not be classified into cognitive synonym; they do not belong to the same reference, meaning they are no same 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:



As shown above, *peat* and *muck* have the relation, but not as hyperonym and hyponym relation. *Peat* and *muck* have co-hyponym relation. *Peat* is not type of *muck*, and *muck* is not kind of *peat*. They are a pair that belongs to the same generic class, meaning hoarfrost is not superordinate or subordinate of *rime* or vice verse. Furthermore, *peat* and *muck* do not have meronymy relation, considering *peat* is not part of *muck*. As the result, *peat* and *muck* are not a holonym or meronym.

Because *peat* and *muck* is included in near-synonym, they may have some contrasts that distinguish them. *Peat* and *muck* deal with the same generic component. Dealing with *material*, peat has [decayed vegetation matter] as the contrastive component, and [organic matter] for *muck*. Meanwhile, in occurrence, they have [on wetland area] and on [poorly drained area] for *peat* and *muck*. These aspects will influence their superordinate and subordinate. These contrastive components cause the incompatibility in their relation, considering them as co-hyponym.