CHAPTER V

CONSLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter the writer disccuses about the conlusion that is related with the facts that is found in the thesis. Besides, the writer gives the suggestion for further analysis as follows:

5.1 Conclusions

As already explained in the chapter IV, the thesis concerns about the relations in pair of words particularly relation of exclusion. The writer obtains the synonymous words from two sources. Firstly, the writer takes the synonymous words from a single sentence. Here, the writer divides the synonymous words into their generic classes, and gains various aspect of meaning that bring out the contrastive component. The generic classes are precipitation, body of water, wetland, headworks, watercourse, excavation, water and atmospheric disturbance. These generic classes result the contrastive components that depend on their aspect of meaning. As the result, there are various aspects of meaning in synonymous word that emerge in the single sentence i.e. shape, occurring, living, plant, location, main function, contained material, size and water color. Secondly, the writer obtains the synonymous words from two sentences. To find the aspect of meaning, the data are classified into their generic class, similar to single sentence method. There are nine generic classes, which are liquid, precipitation, headword, excavation, wetland, watercourse, atmospheric disturbance, matter, and

rock. These generic class results many contrastive component that derive from their aspect of meaning. There are various aspects of meaning in synonymous words that emerge in two sentences i.e. shape, occurring, living plant, location, main function, contained material, size and water color.

Additionally, there are several relations that emerge in this research such as near-synonym, absolute synonym, cognitive synonym, hyponym, and meronymy. In the single sentence, there are found near-synonymy, meronymy, and hyponymy relation. Next, in the two sentences, there are found near-synonymy, hyponymy, cognitive synonymy, and absolute synonymy.

5.2 Suggestions

In this research the writer particularly focuses on analyzing the contrastive meaning in the synonymous word through the contrastive components. Near-synonymy can be examined through three conditions, minor, backgrounded, or both, and it is useful for students who want to analyze near-synonym more deeply. Synonym may be analyzed through the sharing meaning in their semantic specifications. Besides synonymy, there is also antonym that may be analyzed from the relation of inclusion and exclusion whether it has contrastive or sharing meaning.