LEXICAL RELATION ANALYSIS ON "ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND" NOVEL BY LEWIS CARROLL

THESIS

BY

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ABSTRACT

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Lexical relation describes relationship among word meaning. It is the study about relationship of meaning in sentences. There are several types of lexical relation such as homophone, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and polysemy.

The research aims to describe the types of lexical relation that used on the novel Alice's adventures in wonderland and the dominant type of lexical relation used in the novel.

This research was library research, so this research applied qualitative research. In this research, the researcher used transcript "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol, as the data. Documentation was used to collect the data. Then those analyzed through content-analysis.

From this research, the researcher found five types of lexical relation that used by the author. They were synonymy, antonymy, homophones, hyponymy and meronymy. There were 106 data that found in this research, they were 20 data of synonymy, 12 data of antonymy, 67 data of homophones, 2 data of hyponymy, and 5 data of meronymy. Furthermore, the dominant type of lexical relation that used in the novel was homophone relation.

It can be stated that there are five types of lexical relation. Meanwhile, the dominant type of lexical relation that used in novel is homophone. The other researchers are recommended to analyze another types of lexical relation in the current issues.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact.[1] It means that language is a tool of communication that enables humans to cooperate. It is used by people to express ideas and emotions, share thoughts and feelings, and deliver information. Trough language, people can express what they want to say or describe, either orally or in written. The example of written language are journal, newspaper, magazine, novel, and so on. In reading those, readers should know the message that author expressed. In understanding meaning of each sentences, readers can be used lexical relation theory.

Lexical relations describe relationship among word meanings. It is the study how lexicon is managed and how the lexical meaning of lexical items are related each other. There are several types of lexical relations, such as homophone, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, polysemy and meronymy.[2]

The word is called homophones when two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as homophones

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[1] Victoria Fromkin, et all, *An Introduction To Language Seventh Edition*, (USA: Thomson wadsworth, 2003), 8.

[2] John I Saed, *Semantics Second Edition*, (USA: Blackwell Publishing, 2003), 63.

relation. Common examples are bare/bear, meat/meet, flour/flower, pail/pale, right/write, sew/so, and too/two/to.[3]

The other example that found from the novel such whoever lives *there*, I should frighten them out of *their* wits. According the word *there*, is adverb and used to show that something to exist or happens. While the word *their,* is pronoun and used as the object of a verb or preposition. The word *there* and *their* have different meaning and word class, but in lexical relation both of word have the same pronunciation but different written form, so it called homophone relation.[4]

Polysemy is a term refers to a word which has a set of different meanings which are related by extension and invoked if the senses are judge to be related.[5] Other examples of polysemy are *foot* (of person, of bed, of mountain) or *run* (person does, water does, colors do). *Hook* (noun), a piece of material, usually metal curved or bent and used to suspend, catch, hold, or pull something.[6]

Antonyms are words which have opposite in meaning. Such *short* and *tall*, *far* and *near*. One of antonymy relations that found from the novel. Whether *the pleasure* of making a daisy-chain would be *worth the trouble* of getting up. According the phrase of "*the pleasure*" means that the situations will be enjoy. While the phrase "*worth the trouble*" means that the situations

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[3] Ibid, 63
[4] Lewis Carrol, *Alice's adventures in wonderland*, (Chicago: volume one), 51
[5] John I Saed, *Semantics second edition*, 64
[6] Ibid, 64

will be trouble. It can be underlined that there is antonym recurred in that novel.[7]

Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion which includes the meaning of more general word. For example *dog* and *cat* are hyponym of *animal,* *hibiscus* and *rose* are hyponyms of *flower*, while *flower* is hypernim of *hibiscus* and *rose*. The general term is called superordinate or hypernym and the specific term is called hyponym.[8] Hyponymy refers to something that can be said as class membership which has relationship to general word.[9] *Cat, dog, mouse* are hyponym of *animal*. That is one of the example of hyponym that found from the novel.

According to Nick Riemer, synonym is another word which having the same meaning as the first word.[10] In line, with Victoria Fromkin argued that synonym are words that sound different but have the same or nearly and closed meaning.[11] Based on the explanation above it can be conclude that synonym are words that have the same, nearly, closed or similar meaning. For example, *sofa* and *couch*, *man* and *boy*. One of the following examples indicates of synonym relation that found from the novel. Alice guessed in a moment that it was *looking for* the fan and the pair of white kid gloves, and she very good-naturedly began *hunting* about for them. According the phrase *looking for* it means try to locate / discover/ try to establish the existence.

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[7] Lewis Carrol, *Alice's adventures in wonderland*, (Chicago: volume one), 2

[8] Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantic*, (New York: Cambridge University Pers), 2010, 151

[9] John I Saed, *Semantics Second Edition*, 68

[10] Nick Riemer, *Introducing semantic*, 150

[11] Victoria Fromkin, et all, *An Introduction To Language Seventh Edition,* 150

While the phrase ***hunting*** it means the activity of looking lightly in order to find something/ someone. Both of phrases have a similar meaning, so it called synonymy relation.[12]

Meronymy is term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. The words ***wheel, engine, door, window*** are meronyms of **car**.[13] With a round *face*, and large *eyes* like a frog, and both footmen, Alice noticed, had powered *hair* that curled all over their *heads*. Because of *face, eyes, hair* and ***heads*** are part of body, so they are called meronymy of human body.[14]

Homonymy are words that have same written and spoken, but different meaning. For example the words "***bank***" (side of river) and "***bank***" (financial institution), "***pupil***" (student) and "***pupil***" (in the eye), "***mole***" (an animal), "***mole***" (a small dark mark on the skin).[15]

Lexical relations can be found in many literary works. People can find those kinds of them in articles, poetry, short story, novel, song and many others. One of the interesting works that can be analyzed is novel. It is important and interesting to analyze the lexical relations, as many people, students and collegians who love reading a novel might find it difficult to distinguish kinds of lexical relations that appear in novel or another literary works. The researcher is interested in analyzing them in novel, because the researcher wants to know writer's purpose to repeatedly use different words which have relationship of lexical relation in the novel.

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[12] Lewis Carrol, *Alice's adventures in wonderland,* 29
[13] John I Saed, *Semantics Second Edition*, 70
[14] Lewis Carrol, *Alice's adventures in wonderland,* 51
[15] John I Saed, *Semantics Second Edition*, 63

Novel is one of the written language that is favorite to be read. The reader of the novel comes from various age, start from young age until adult. It is happened because there are many kinds of novel. In reading novel, reader should not only understand and finish the story also consider that reading novel is only an entertainment. Readers should know the message that author expressed by theory of lexical relation.

Based on the explanation about lexical relation above, the researcher is interesting to use that theory to analysis a novel. The researcher chooses "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol, because it is a classic, unique and popular England novel. "Alice's adventures in wonderland" is one of the most famous children books have ever been written. This novel reached its success from the moment it was published, in 1865. Since then, it has been translated into 80 languages, adapted for theater, television, and today it is one of the most quoted works in English literature.[16] In Indonesia that novel came out in two languages, English version and Indonesia version. "Alice's adventures in wonderland" is a story of a little girl named Alice who wanders alone in an unknown land called wonderland has been spread and has become famous all over the world.

Novel Alice adventure in wonderland is the best English novel, proven with many readers who love it. This book is not just entertaining, but also contains morals and satires. With a fantastic story where all very confused and difficulties in the fire, and survived with a hundred game words which seems

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[16] http://benoitlambert. Huppages. Com/hub/Alice-in-wonderland-book-review, accessed on January 13th 2013

amusingly ridiculous. In fact, the content is rich in logical and profound connotations, and can be called the best fantasy story in terms of wisdom. This book is one of the greatest book readers in UK. Countries never get ten a rain income total 1.02 billions of American dollars from the sales of novel and Alice's adventures in wonderland such film.[17]

However, the researcher concerns on lexical relation used in "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. This story plays with logic, give the story lasting popularity with adults as well as children. This novel is not only written for young readers but also enjoy equally by adults, the wonderfully fantastic tale is credited with revolutionizing children literature.

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher interested to analysis lexical relation used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. So, the researcher chooses **"LEXICAL RELATION ANALYSIS ON "ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND" NOVEL BY LEWIS CARROLL"** as her thesis

B. Research Focus

This study focused on the analysis of lexical relation used in "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. In this case, the researcher concerns on synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, meronymy and homophone. This novel consist of twelve chapter from 195 pages.

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[17] https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/review-of alice's-adventures-in-wonderland, accessed on January 13th 2013

C. Statements of the Problem

According to background of the study, the researcher formulates problems as the following

1. What are lexical relations used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol?

2. What is dominant type of lexical relation used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol?

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of study in this research can be stated of related with the statements of the problem. Therefore, the objectives of the study are as follow

1. To find out the types of lexical relation used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol.

2. To find out the most dominant type of lexical relation used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol.

E. Significances of the Study

After completing all research activities, this study is expected to give significances presented as follow

1. Theoretical Significances

The result of this research, hoped it could give contribution for knowledge development. It could give insight especially in analyzing

process and understanding the novel and its lexical meaning. Moreover, it could be used as compass of the next research.

2. Practical significances

The result of this research can give knowledge in educational practice. It can contribute as lexical relation used on "Alice adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Caroll. Practical significances

a. For researcher

This research is to complete the thesis for graduates of the faculty of tarbiyah and teachers' trainings, English education department IAIN Ponorogo.

b. For readers

This research can help readers to know more about lexical relation, to help them understanding the relationship of the words and meaning in sentence.

c. For other researcher

This research can give inspiration and can be one of reference for next research about lexical relation

F. Organization of the Thesis

The report organizations of this research are:

Chapter one is introduction. This chapter explains background of the study, research focus, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, and significances of the study and organizations of the thesis.

Chapter two is review of related literature. This chapter explains about theoretical background such lexical relation that consist of synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, homophone and theory about novel and previous research finding.

Chapter three is research methodology. This chapter explains about research approach, data sources, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter four is research finding and discussion. In this chapter explains about research findings and discuss about final data and analysis of statements of the problem. This chapter describes the types of lexical relation used on the novel Alice's adventures in wonderland.

Chapter five is closing. This chapter explains about conclusion of this study and suggestions for the next researcher.
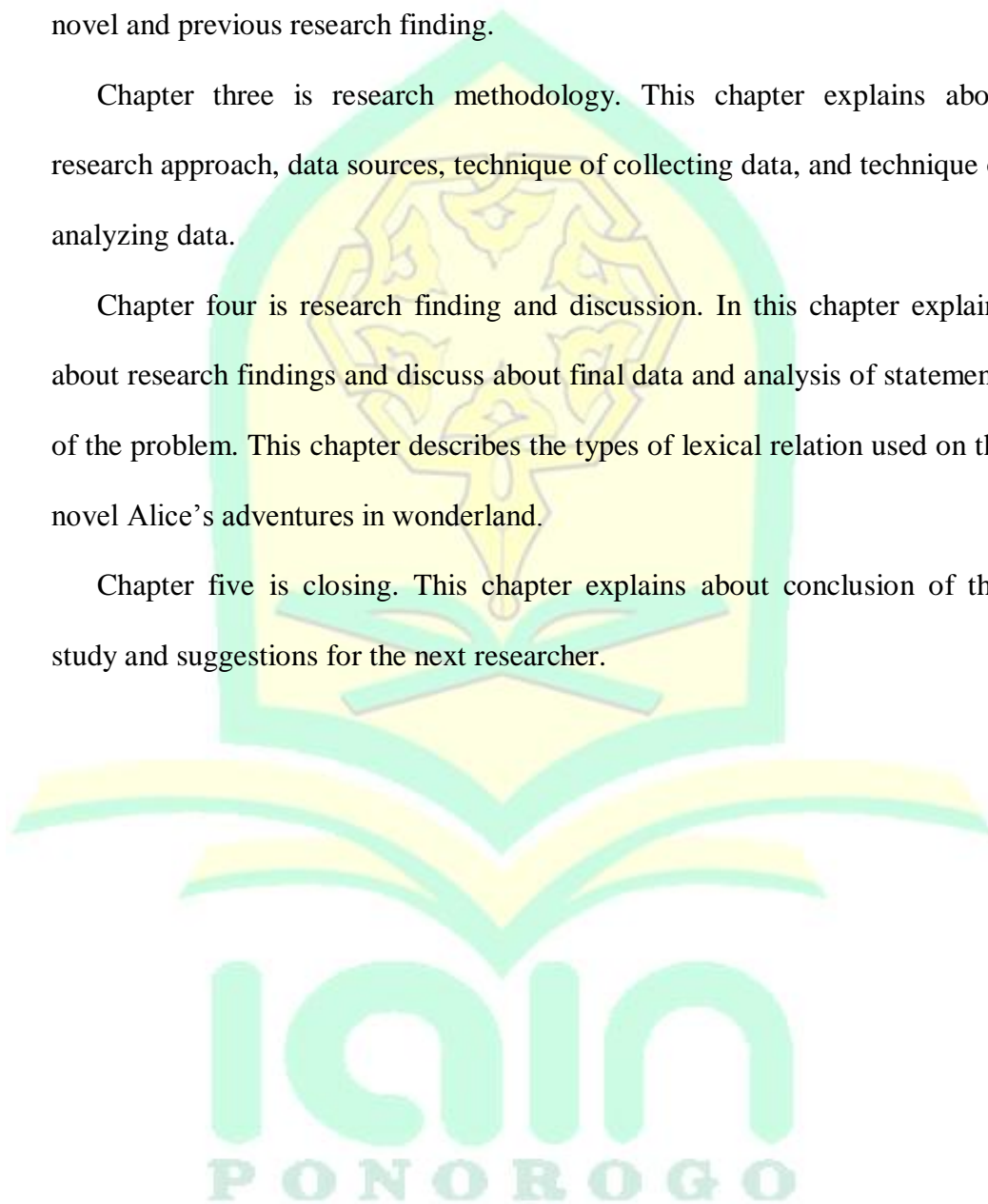
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1. **Lexical Relation**

   a. **Definition of Lexical Relation**

   Lexical relation are relationship of the meanings of word to other word.[18] Lexical relation is relationship of the meaning in every word, that called synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, homophones and polysemy. Knowing a word's definitional meaning, it can helps the speaker knows how it relates to others words of the language.[19] Lexical relation it is also called lexical cohesion. The term "cohesion" has generally been defined by linguists as the connection which h results when the interpretation of a textual element is dependent on other elements in the text.[20] Halliday and Hasan explain that the concept of cohesion is a semantic unit one that refers to relation of meaning that exists within a text and that defines it as text. This cohesion occurs when the interpretation of some elements in the discourse is dependent on that of another.[21]

   One part of knowing the meanings of lexemes in any language is the recognition that two or more lexemes may have some semantics

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[18] Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 135.

[19] Ibid, 136.

[20] Ibid, 136.

[21] Halliday M. A. K And Hasan R, *Cohesion In English*, (Harlow: Longman, 1979), 76.

relationship.[22] To some extent a lexeme can be defined by telling what 'set' it belong to and how it differs from other members of the same set. Some obvious sets of this sort are sport (tennis, badminton, golf, soccer, basketball…), creative writings (*poem, novel, short story, biography, essay…*), manual occupations *(electrician, plumber, welder, carpenter, painter…),* colors *(red, blue, black, green yellow…).*[23]

It is not difficult to say what the members of each set have in common. It may be more trouble some to say just how much is included in the set and to find the truly essential characteristics that differentiate each lexeme in a set from all the others in the same set, to establish the most economical system of features that explains how the members of the set are related to one another.[24]

Knowing an expression's meaning does not simply involve knowing its definition or inherent semantic content. As well as knowing a word's definitional meaning, a competent speaker knows how it relates to other words of the language, which words are synonyms? Which are antonyms? Which are meronyms, linked by the relation of a part to a whole? And which are hyponyms, linked by the relation kind of.[25] To describing and accounting these relationship it has taken one of principal task of lexical semantic.

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[22] Charles W. Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantic*, (New York: Routledge, 1998), 86.

[23] Ibid, 86.

[24] Ibid, 86.

[25] Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics*, 137.

Relationship like synonymy, antonymy, meronymy and so on can be determined with the paradigmatic relations, which determine the choice of one lexical item over another. In the construction of any utterance, usually the speaker is typically confronted with choice between various lexical items. So, the speaker must be selective to classify the word based on the lexical items.[26]

According to the explanation about lexical relation above, the researcher underlined that lexical relation is used to analyze the relationship between word and another word. It can help readers to understand about in lexical meaning from word to sentence. It becomes easier for them clasifiying lexical relation from each word. Lexical relations are classified into antonymy, synonymy, homonymy, homophones, hyponymy, meronymy, and polysemy.

Furthermore, the next discussion explains about types of lexical relation, based John I Saed theory such as follow.

b. **Types of Lexical Relation**

1. **Antonymy**

Antonymy is a words which are opposite in meaning. There are types of antonymy (1) simple antonymy is relation between words such that the negative of one in implies the positive of the other.[27] It means that in simple antonymy one word has an opposite complementary or binary pair's word, such **dead** and **alive**. (2)

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[26] Ibid, 138.

[27] John I Saed, *Semantics: second edition*, hal 66.

gradable antonymy is relation between words where the positive of ne term does not necessarily imply of the other,[28]it can also said one of a pair of terms that denotes on end scale while the other term denotes the other end, such **young** and **old**, **beautiful** and **ugly**, **ho**t and **cold**. (3) reverses are relation between term describing a direction,[29] reverses are antonymy that describing movement in opposite direction, such **up** and **down**, **in** and **out**, **right** and **left**. (4) converses are term which describe a relation between two real things as shown in the pairs,[30]it means that converses depend on the predicate, if predicate describe a relationship between two things (people), so some other predicate mentioned in the same opposite other (people) such **parent** and **child**, **own** and **belong**.[31]

2. **Synonymy**

Synonmy are different phonological words which have the same or similar meanings.[32] Synonymy is a semantic relation that has been extensively studied. The true test of synonymy is substitutability, the ability of two words to be substituted for one another without a change in meaning. For instance, the example below contains the verb assist. The research assistant was available to assist patient completing the survey. The synonymy of assist is help, and that it should be substituted for assist in the above example without a change in

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[28] Ibid, 66.
[29] Ibid, 66.
[30] Ibid, 66.
[31] Ibid, 67-68.
[32] Ibid, 65.

meaning. The research assistant was available to help patients completing the survey.[33]

Two or more words with very closely related meanings are called synonymy. They can often, though not always, be substituted for each other in sentences. In the appropriate circumstances, it can say, what was his **answer**? or what was his **reply**? with much the same meaning. The first phrase answer has a meaning thing said or written in response to something. While the second phrase reply has a meaning give something as an answer to something. Both of phrases have a similar meaning, so it called synonymy relation. Other common examples of synonyms are the pairs that found from the data such a moment and plenty of time, found and come upon, talk and said.[34]

That opinion is nearly with Victoria Fromkin that said that synonymy are words that sound different but have the same or nearly meaning.[35] Based on the explanation above, synonymy are words that have the same, similar or nearly of meaning. For example that found from the data such, through and walked down. Through has a meaning from one end side of something to the other, while walked down has a meaning go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground. Both of words have not same meaning but have similar meaning, so it called synonymy relation.

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[33] Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics*, (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 171.

[34] Ibid, 172.

[35] Victoria Fromkin, et all, *An Introduction to Language seventh edition*, (USA: Thomson Wadsworth, 2003), 181.

In synonymy, there are not words that have same meaning. But the meaning is nearly, closed or similar in other words.

3. **Meronymy**

Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. The words wheel, engine, door window are meronymy of car. Meronymy is the relation of part to whole, hand is meronymy of arm, seed is meronymy of fruit, blade is meronymy of knife.[36] Meronymy is known as "an important relation who structure semantic space.[37] It means that meronymy is a semantic frame of part-whole relation. The example of lexical meronymic hierarchy for iPhone.

iPhone

monitor   battery   frame
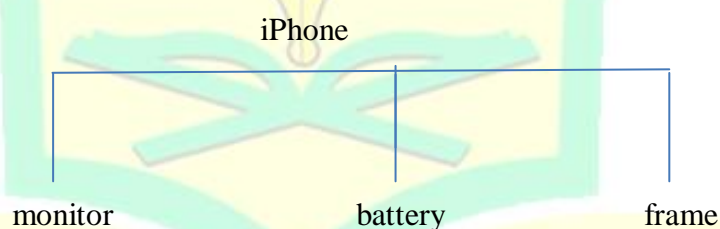
chart 2.1 about meronymy hierarchy[38]

from the chart above it shown that monitor, battery and frame are meronymy from iPhone. There are test suggested by Cruse are used to realize meronymy, for example,

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[36] Ibid, 180

[20]D. A. Cruse, *Lexical Semantics*, (New York : Cambridge University Press), 1986, 157.

[21] Ibid, 157

A is a part of B	B has an A

A zip is a part of jacket   A clock has a dial

A cover is a part of paperback. An earphone has a transducer.[39]

The parts of B include the A, the C and so on.

The parts of an elephant include tusks, proboscises, ...

The parts of a computer include monitor, keyboard, …[40]

Meronymy is a much more inherently loose branching relation due to more varying factor of transitivity failure. Meronymyc relations are subject to transitivity in some cases. It is unproblematic to say that a pedal is a part of a wheel and wheel is a part of a bicycle, then a pedal is a part of bicycle.[41] Nonetheless, meronymy is different from hyponymy, meronymy is described about part of something, if hyponymy describe about kind f something. For instance,

A skin is a part of flesh   A glass is a part of a window

A flesh is a part of an apple   A window is a part of room

A skin is a part of an apple?   A glass is a part of a room?[42]

But, is a skinless apple still an apple. Similary, is a room without a glass a room? or is a pair of glasses without lenses still a pair of glasses? these are cannonoically true, but meronymy's property of transitivity is more often restricted by several criteria. First, from the point of view of funcionalyty, functional domain generalizes or

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[39] Ibid, 136.
[40] Ibid, 136.
[41] Ibid, 145.
[42] Ibid, 146.

restricts items to only include those more inclusive elements which the parts functions. That is why skin cannot jump accros to a higher generic level while considering its lack of direct function to apple as a whole.[43]

Meronymy is a theory in lexical relation which used to describe about part of something and meronymy just describe and classify about noun, not adjective, verb or adverb.

4. **Hyponymy**

According to Nick Riemer, hyponym (greek hypo-"under") is lexical relation described in English by the phrase kind/ type/ sort of. A chain of hyponyms defines a hierarchy of elements, sport car is a hyponym of car and car is hyponym of vehicle.[44] Other examples of hyponym hierarchies include,

- Blues – jazz – music
- Ski-parka – parka – jacket
- Commando – soldier – member of armed forces
- Martini – cocktail – drink
- Paperback - book[45]

Cruse reveals that hyponym is a lexical reflex of the kind/ sort of/ type of relation. This is the example of lexical hyponym hierarchy for electronics.[46]
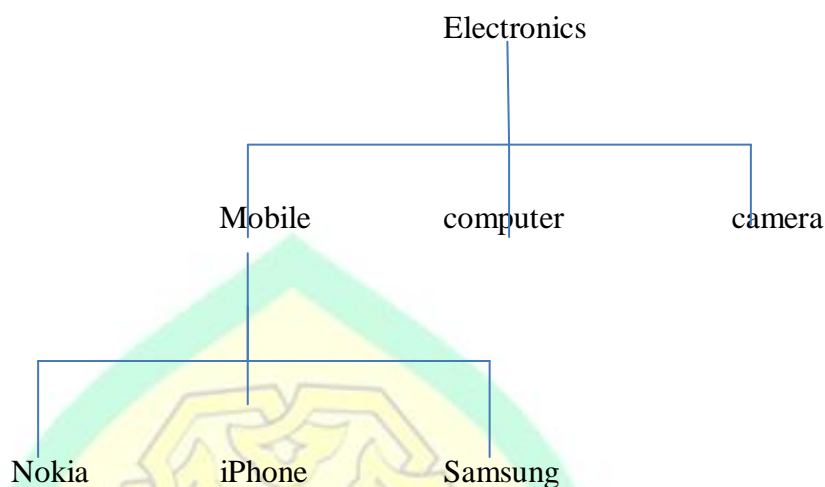
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[43] Ibid, 157-180.
[44] Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics*, 136.
[45] Ibid, 137.
[46] Ibid, 150.

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                            Electronics
                   ┌────────────┼────────────┐
                Mobile       computer       camera
           ┌───────┼───────┐
         Nokia   iPhone   Samsung
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Chart 2.2 about hyponymy hierarchy[47]

From the chart above it shown that electronics is hypernym (or superordinate), while the mobile, computer, and camera are hyponym of electronics. So nokia, iPhone, and Samsung are hyponym of mobile. For hyponym, A is an B or An A is a kind/ type/ sort of B is used to coordinate a hyponym and hypernym within a statement, as shown in,

An iPad air is a portable computer.

An iPad air is a kind of portable computer.[48]

The relation of hyponym captures the concept of "is a kind of", as when gives the meaning of word by saying, "an asp is a kind of snake". Sometimes the only thing about the meaning of a word is that it is a hyponym of another term. That is, nothing more about the meaning of the word asp other than that it is a kind of snake or that bayam is kind of tree.[49]

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[47] Ibid, 150.
[48] D. A. Cruse, *Lexical Semantics,* 136-156.
[49] John I Saed, Semantics: Second Edition, 72.

Hyponym is a theory in lexical relation to used describe and classify about kinds of something. Like in meronymy in hyponym also describe and classify about noun.

5. **Homonymy**

Homonyms are unrelated senses of the same phonological word. Some author distinguish between homoghraps is senses of the same written word, and homophones is senses of the same spoken word. Here, will generally just use the term homonymy. It can distinguish different types depending of syntactic and spelling.[50]

a. Lexemes of the same syntactic category or word class, and with the same spelling. The example, noun **lap** (circuit of a course) and **lap** (part of body when sitting down). Both of bold words have the same category and word class, they are noun and they also have same spelling.

b. Of different word class, but with the same spelling. The example, the verb keep and the noun keep. The first word, the word class is verb while the second word the word class is noun but both of word have the same spelling.

The word is called homonyms when one form (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings, as in these example,

- Bank (of a river) – bank (financial institution)

- Bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sports)

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[50] Ibid, 72.

- Mole (on skin) – mole (small animal)

- Pupil (at school) – pupil (in the eye)

- Race (contest of speed) – race (ethnic group)

- Can (metal container for liquids) – can (be able to)

The temptation is to think that the two types of bank must be related in meaning, they are not. Homonym are words that have separate histories and meanings, but have accidentally come to have exactly the same form.[51]

Homonym is a theory to classify the differences of word and other word which have the same written and spelling.

6. **Homophones**

The word is called homophones when two or more different written form have the same pronunciation, they are described as homophone. Common example are bear/ bare, meet/meat, flour/ flower, pail/pale, right/write, sew/so and to/too/two.[52]

According to John I Saed theory there are two types of homophones, depend on the word class and the spelling, such

a. Of the same word class, and with same spelling. The example, the verb **ring** and **wring**. Both of bold words have the same word class in verb and have the same spelling but different meaning. The first word **ring** (ring of the telephone), the second word **wring** (twist and squeeze something wet to get the water out in).

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[51] Ibid, 63.
[52] Ibid, 67.

b. Of different word class, but with the same spelling. The example, the adverb **not** and the noun **knot**.[53] Both of bold words have different word class, the first word **not** is adverb while the second word **knot** is noun. Not is adverb (used to form the negative of the verb), knot is noun (fastening made by tying together pieces of string, rope).

7. **Polysemy**

When the encounter two or more words with the same form and related meanings, it have what is technically known as polysemy. Polysemy can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that all related by extension. Examples are the word **head**, used to refer to the object on top of your body, on top of a glass of beer, person at the top a company or department, and many other things. **Foot** (of person, of bed, of mountain), **run** (person does, water does, color do). **Hook** (a piece of material, usually metal, curved or bent and used to suspend, catch, hold, or pull something).[54]

But in this research, the researcher applied John I Saed theory related to lexical relation. Then elaborate those with, Charles F Mayer, Victoria Fromkin and Cruse. The researcher elaborate with, Charles F Mayer, Victoria Fromkin and Cruse because in John I Saed theory the definition or material to describe each point just a little to

[53] Ibid, 64.
[54] Ibid, 64.

explore point by point. So, the researche elaborates with other theory to explore each point.

2. **Novel**

   a. **Definition of Novel**

   According to etymology, the word novel is delivered from a latin word, novel that means new. It is termed new because novel is the newest ne of iterary kinds. It is work f fiction written in prose and of fairly considerable length. The length of novel should be more 50.000 words in length.[55]

   In some opinion, novel is considered similar with prose. In other hand, novel and prose are considered different. Prose refers to the literary or written form of the language of ordinary speech. The novel falls under prose. It is latest arrival of the literary genres, in fact novel means new.[56]

   Among the forms of imaginative literature, the novel has long been the favorite of both writers and readers. The novel has far outdistanced the popularity of other literary forms. Jeffery defined, the novel is abook length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while people read and experience actual life.[57]

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[55] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/novel, accessed on January 13th 2013.

[56] Lailatul Maulida, *An Analysis Of Figurative Language In A Novel By Stephanie Meyer: Twilight*, (Thesis, Ponorgo: STAIN, 2012), 12.

[57] Jeffery J Williams, *Theory and The Novel*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004, 29.

Based on the explanation above it can be conclude that novel and prse are similar. Both of them are fiction work or imaginative story. So, the novel is a fiction work that describes the life someone and people arund her/him and consist of many representative events at the time. The story of the novel also depends on the writer's age, background, nationality, and maybe the place where the writer's lives. And the novel can contain many chapters that can take readers long time to read and finish it.

b. Kinds of Novel

According to Graham Little's theory that used in Herga Herdiansyah's thesis, there are many kinds of novels, they are as follow[58]

1. The Picaresque Novel

The adjective "picaresque" is from a Spanish word referring to a wanderer, often something of rogue. A picaresque novel is one in which episodes are loosely linked through the presence of a wandering central character. Example are Henry Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, Samuel Butler's *The Way Of All Flesh* and Joyce *Cary's The Horse's Mouth.*

2. The Novel of Self-Fulfillment

The theme of such novels is the way in which people strive to find themselves and to be themselves, to find out what their destiny is

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[58] Thesis of Herga Herdiansyah, *A Finding Out Peter Newmark's Translation Procedures in Translating Interrogative Sentences on Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Novel by Lewis Carroll And Its Translation*, (Ponorogo: STAIN, 2013), 35-38.

and strive to achieve it. For instance, Dickens's *David Copperfield* and Maugham's *The Moon*, and *Sixpence* and *The Razor's Edge.*

3. The Novel Of Social Criticism

   The novel can be used as a vehicle for the expression of social, even political, beliefs. For example, *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

4. Satire

   Some novel has been devoted exclusively to satire, criticism of social evils through wit. Swift's satires are classics which have been followed by modern works in emulation. For example, Brave New World by Aldous Huxley.

5. The Historical Novel

   It presents special problems to the author. Then there is the problems is of dialogue. The dialogue full or archaisms (out of date, discarded expressions) will soon lose the reader's interest. On the other hand, if characters speak specifically modern language, the effect will be.

   Incongruous, the effect knows as anachronism being the use of something out of its proper historical setting, such a striking clocks in ancient Rome. For example, *Claudius* and *Claudius God*, is one of the best modern historical novelists.

6. The Romance

   There is a wide market for novels which combine adventure, a love story and some exotic background in the past or in faraway

places. Such, is the romantic novel, a vehicle or pure entertainment and light reading. The novel Baroness Orczy and Geoffrey Farnol are well-known example.

7. The Novel of Adventures

A work whose main point is suspense, action and adventure is perhaps a tale rather than a novel. Classical English example are the action tales of writers such as Marryat and Lewis Carroll. Stevenson's tales, such as *Treasure Island* and *Alice's Adventures In Wonderland*, are excellent example.

8. The Thriller Detective and Mystery Novels

The emphasis in this works is on the problem to be solved, the mystery to be unraveled. The classic tale of this kind is wilkie Collins "the moonstone", the pioneer novel of detection. These novels are often written is series given character interest by the popular approach of particular detectives such as those just named.

9. The Regional Novel

A number f novelist have gained by portraying life and character in particular regions, in which landscape and local customs create a small self-contained world in which human dramas can be acted out.

Intense effect, Thomas hardy, with his tragic novels of black wissey and Anthony Trollope, with his realistic studies of life in the cathedral town of bar chester are well-known example. A paradogical

feature of this kind of novel is that care with the particular features of life in particular region seems most readily to touch off refections about life in society in general.[59]

3. Previous Research Findings

These are previous researches that taken to support this thesis by the researcher. The first study taken from Sutadi's thesis entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of The Holy Qur'an.* In his research, he focused on lexical relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the holy Qur'an.

The aim of this research was to find the dominant type of lexical relation that used in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of Surah Ya-Sin, and the conclusion of that research was the dominant type that used in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the holy Qur'an are antonymy and synonymy, while the lowest type is hyponymy.[60]

Then the second study is taken from Nurlaila Ridwan's thesis, entitled "*An Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe*".

The aim of this research were to find kinds of lexical relation and the diction that used in editorial in Jakarta globe. So, the conclusion of this research were synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and retronymy

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[59] Ibid, 38.

[60] Sutadi, *An Analysis Of Lexical Relation In Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation Of Surah Ya-Sin Of The Holy Qur'an,* (Thesis, Yogyakarta: University Sunan Kalijaga, 2013). Http://Digilib.Uinsuka.Ac.Id/9540/1/Chapter%201%2c%20iv%2c%20works%20cit.Pdf, Accessed On October 15th 2017, 49-50.

apllied in Jakarta globe. Furthermore, synonymy was dominant lexical relation. Meanwhile, the diction that found in Jakarta globe were abstract word, popular word, concrete word, common word and jargon. In addition, of diction that often used by the editor was popular word.[61]

The differences both of research findings with this research were not significant, only in object. They were same focus on analyzing the types and dominant types of lexical relation. But in second research findings the researcher were analyzed the types of dictions.

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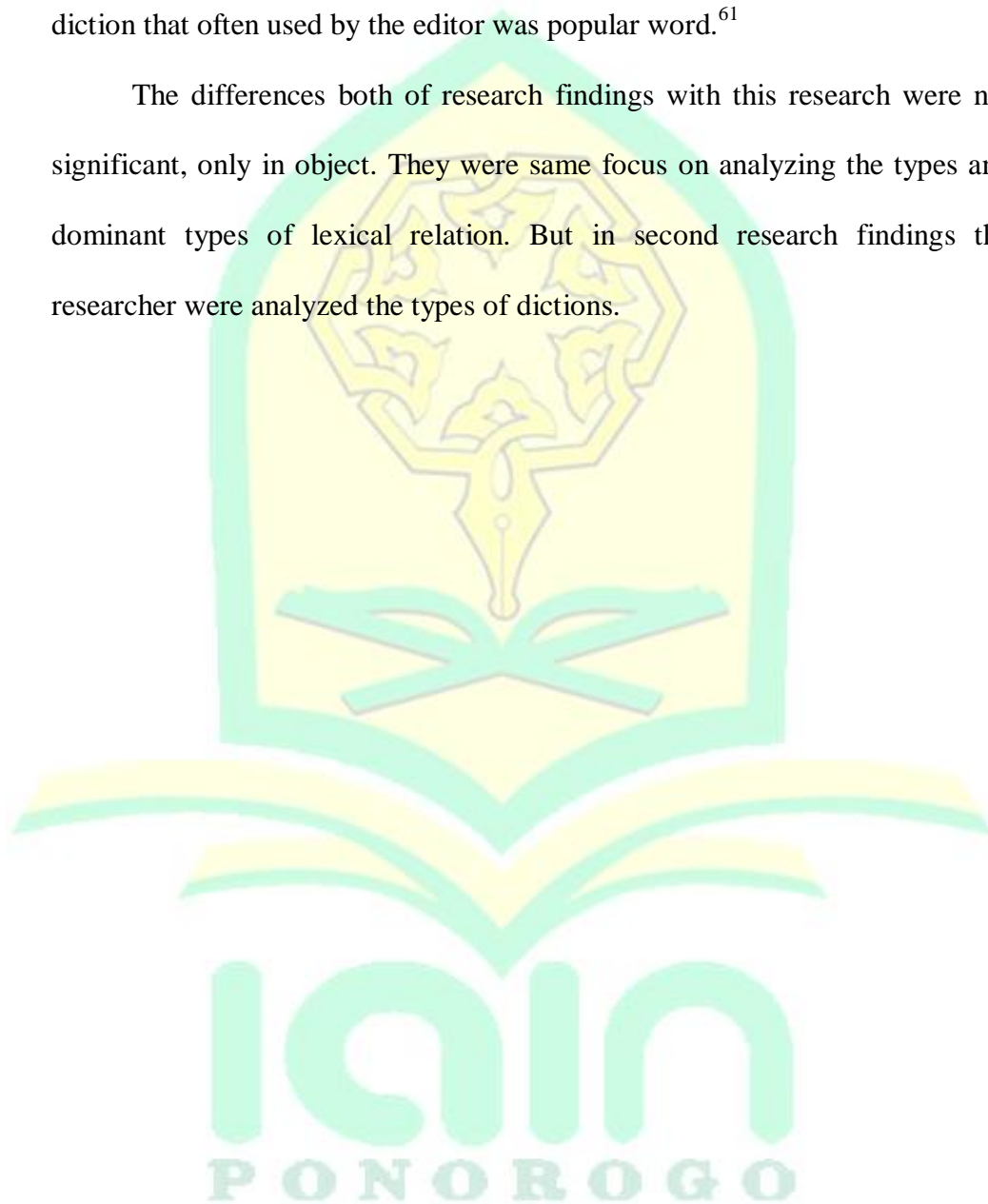
[61] Nuraila Ridwan, *An Analysis To Diction And Lexical Relation Toward Editorial In Jakarta Globe,* (Thesis, Jakarta: University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2015). Http://Repository.Uinjkt.Ac.Id/Dspace/Bitstream/123456789/29317/3/NURAILA%20RIDWAN-FAH.Pdf, Acceseed On October 15th 2017, 57-58.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Approach

This research analyzed the lexical relation used in "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. So, this research applied qualitative research. Qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables.[62] In other reference, qualitative research is a process of inquiry aimed at understanding human behavior by building complex, holistic pictures of the social and cultural setting in which such behavior occurs.[63] It does so by analyzing words rather than numbers, and by reporting the detailed view of the people who have been studied. Such inquiry was conducted in setting where people naturally interact, as opposed to specially designated laboratories or clinical/experimental settings.[64]

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[62] Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education,* (Australia, Wadsworth-thomson Leaming., 2010), 29.

[63] Matthew B. Miles, et all, *Qualitative Data Analysis Second Edition*, (USA, SAGE Publication, 1994), 5.

[64] Ibid, 6.

Qualitative research seeks to understand the what, how, when, and where of an event or an action in order to establish it is meaning, concepts, and definitions,. characteristics, metaphors, symbol and descriptions.[65]

This means qualitative research is composed of a variety of genres, elements, and styles and this is not one but many possible approaches to naturalistic inquiry concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinion and behavior.

Qualitative research was situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consist of a set of interpretive, material practice that make the world visible.[66] These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representation, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photoghraphs, recordings, and memos to the self. At level, qualitative research involves an interpretative, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natura settings, attempting, to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.[67]

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is a research using investigation method where the data and the questions gotten from orall interaction beetwen the researchers, the research's object and so forth. In qualitative e research theory used a guide.

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[65] David Nunan, *Research Methods in Language Learning,* (New York: Cambridge university pers, 1992), 1-5

[66] Uwe Flick, *Designing Qualitative Research*, (Los Angles: Sage Publications, 2007), 2.

[67] Ibid, 3.

Qualitative research uses several methods including ethnographic, case study, phenomenological, constructivist, participant observational, interpretive, naturalist enquiry, and exploratory descriptive.[68] In this case, describing lexical relation was conducted in this research, as the result exploratory descriptive method was applicable.. exploratory descriptive method was the set of steps that qualitative researchers follows in exploring new area of social or psychological life that they do by colletingopen-ended data from which to generate new concepts and generalization about that area.[69]

2. Data Sources

Data sources are a subject where the data come from. The task of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined and research design/plan chalked out.[70] The data sources were needed in conducting research and those were categorized into

a. Primary Data Sources

Primary data is a data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.[71] Moreover, primary

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[68] Latief, *Research Method On Language Learning*, 85.

[69] Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia Of Qualitative Research Methods*, 325.

[70] C. R. Kothari, *Research methodology Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: Newage International, 2004), 95.

[71] Ibid, 95.

data sources are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, or artifacts.[72]

In this research the researcher used transcript "Alice's adventure in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. So the main data were taken from that novel. There are 106 data that found in twelve chapter from 195 pages.

b. **Secondary Data Source**

Secondary data is a data that are already available, refer to the data which have already been collected and analyze by someone else. When the researcher utilizes secondary data, then Iook into various sources from where can obtain them. In this is certainly not confronted with the problems that are usually associated with the collection of original data.[73] Secondary data may either be published data or unpublished data. The mind of a non-observer comes between the event and the user of the record.[74]

The secondary data were taken from many sources, the researcher was taken other sources such as books, articles, journals, and essay.

1. Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education,* (USA: Wadsworth-thomson Leaming, 2010), 29.

2. D. Alan Cruse, *Lexical Semantics.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

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[72] Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education,* 467.
[73] C. R. Kothari, *Research methodology Methods and Techniques*, 95.
[74] Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education,* 467

3. David Nunan, *Research Methods In Language Learning*, USA: Cambridge University Press, 1992.

4. Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia Of Qualitative Research Methods,* USA: SAGE Publications, 2008.

5. C. R. Kothari, *Research methodology Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: Newage International, 2004)

6. John I Saed, *Semantics, second edition*, (USA: Blackwell Pulishing, 2010).

7. Victoria Fromkin, et all, *An Introducing To Language Seventh Edition*, (USA: Thomson wadsworth, 2003).

3. Technique of Collecting Data

Technique of collecting data was a data that combine to be the collected information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, audio, and concept.[75] From that statement, the researcher concluded that on qualitative research, there was one step of get the collecting data, that was a document. Documentation is a written materials and other documents from organizational, clinical, or programs records, memoranda and conformances, official publications and report, personal diaries, letter, artistic works, photoghraphs, and memorabilia, and written responses to open-ended surveys. Data consist of excerpts from documents captured in a way that records and preserves context.[76]

In this case, the researcher took documentation to collected the document from "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carrol.

4. Technique of Analyzing Data

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[75] Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods, 190.*
[76] Ibid, 190.

Technique of analyzing data was an integral part of qualitative research and constitutes an essential stepping-stone toward both gathering data and linking one's findings with higher order concepts. There were many variants of qualitative research involving many forms of data analysis, including interview transcripts, field notes, content-analysis, conversational analysis, and visual data, whether photographs, film, or observations of internet occurrences (for the purpose of brevity, this entry calls all of these forms of data text).[77]

Data analysis was may seem like the most enigmatic and daunting aspect of qualitative research. On the one hand, there were so many pages of field notes, interview transcripts, and images that the task seems overwhelming. On the other hand, no matter how much data one has, there was always the fear that there might not be anything of importance. The following features of data analysis affirm the dictum of "trusting the process",[78] time consuming and difficulty prcces because typically the researcher faces massive amount of field notes, interview transcripts reflections, and information from documents to examine and interpret. Analyzing involves reducing and organizing the data, sintering, searching foor significant patterns, and discovering what is important.[79] Data analysis was conducted after the data has been collected to get the conclusion of the research. To answer the question in problem statements, the researcher chooses content-analysis. Content analysis consist of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such a books, magazines, newspaper, novel and the contents of all other

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[77] Lisa M. Given, *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, 186.
[78] Ibid, 186.
[79] Ibid, 186

verbal materials which can be either spoken and printed.[80] So, all of the data were analyzed to get the result and the conclusion. In analyzing the data, the researcher needs to identify, classify and interpret the data to find the result and the conclusion. Therefore, the researcher takes the following steps,

1. Selecting the text that will be researched.

2. Arranging the specific items about content and language that will be researched as tool of data collector.

3. Doing the research.

4. Explaining the data analysis in narrative form.

5. Priorities the conclusion as result of qualitative analysis.[81]

   Besides, the researcher used coding in analyzing the data. The researcher encoded all of the data in order to make the data easy to be analyzed, for example

c.1: it means that the word is located in chapter 1.

p.1: it means that the word is located in paragraph 1.

l.1 : it means that the word is located in line 1.

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[80] C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology Methods and Techniques*, 110.
[81] Thesis of Herga Herdiansyah, *A Finding Out Peter Newmark's Translation Procedures in Translating Interrogative Sentences on Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Novel by Lewis Carroll And Its Translation*, (Ponorogo: STAIN, 2013), 35-38.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher discussed and analyses the data that have been found out from the novel.

A. Research Findings

From this research, the researcher found five types of lexical relation that used by the novel's writer. They were synonymy, antonymy, homophones, hyponymy, and meronymy. There were 106 data that found in 12 chapters from 195 pages in this novel. They were 20 data of synonymy, 12 data of antonymy, 67 data of homophones, 2 data of hyponymy and 5 data of meronymy. And the dominant type of lexical relation that used in the novel was homophone relation.

1. Types of lexical relation

In this research, the researcher used John I Saed and Cruse theories to analyze the novel. But, in this case, the researcher only found 5 types of lexical relation. In this chapter the researcher only taken some examples of data from each type of lexical relation to discuss, and the complete data were in appendix.

a. **Synonymy**

Synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or similar meanings.[82] In this case the researcher found the data that consist of synonymy. They are 20 words and phrases that really closed meaning.

Table 4.1 Table of Synonymy Relation

1.	Alice had not a **moment** to thin (c.1, p.5, l.3) Alice tidak memiliki **peluang** untuk berfikir.	she had **plenty of time** (c.1, p.5, l.2) dia memiliki **kesempatan.**
2.	she **came upon** a low certain (c.1, p.13, l.7) dia **menjumpai** sebuah kelambu kecil.	Alice open the door and **found** that it led into small passage. (c.1, p.14, l.1) alice membuka pintu dan **menemukan** sebuah lorong kecil.
3.	something **splashing** about in the pool. (c.2, p.13, l.1) sesuatu **mencebur** ke dalam kolam.	and the **swam** nearer. (c.2, p.13, l.2) dan dia **meluncur** mendekat.
4.	Alice was beginning very **angrily**. (c.7, p.69, l.2)	the dormouse **sulkily remarked**. (c.7, p.69, l.3)

[82] John I Saed, Semantics: Second Edition, (USA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2010), 65

	alice mulai **sangat marah**.	dormouse menjadi **sangat dongkol**.
5.	**through** the wood. (c.7, p.88, l.2) **melintasi** hutan.	she **walked down** the little passage. (c.7, p.89, l.7) dia **menyusuri** lorong kecil.
6.	the queen **tossing her head** impatiently. (c.8, p.15, l.1) sang ratu **melengos** dengan segera.	the queen **turned angrily away** from him. (c.8, p.22, l.1) sang ratu **memalingkan muka** darinya.
7.	the executioner **went off** like an arrow. (c.8, p.70, l.2) algojo **melesat pergi** seperti anak panah.	in the moment, the cat **was gone**. (c.8, p.71, l.2) saat itu kucing itu sudah **lenyap**.
8.	that makes you forget to **talk**. (c.9, p.4, l.4) itu membuatmu lupa untuk **berbicara.**	alice ventured to **remark**. (c.9, p.5, l.1) alice mengambil resiko untuk **mengucapkannya**..
9.	do not **talk** about trouble. (c.9, p.25, l.2) jangan **bicara** yang sulit-	I make you a present of everything I've **said** as yet. (c.9, p.25, l.2)

	sulit.	aku telah menghadiahimu dengan semua yang aku **katakan** padamu.
10.	she hardly knew want she was **saying**. (c.10, p.56, l.15) dia sulit memahami apa yang dia **ucapkan**.	I heard him **declare.** (c.10, p.57, l.1) saya dengar apa yang dia **serukan**.

Based on the table of synonymy above, it can be explained that the bold word in the left table has a closed meaning with the bold word in the right table.

b. Antonymy

Antonymy were words which are opposite in meaning.[83] There are three types of antonymy that found from this research they are gradable antonymy, reverses, and converses.

After read and analyzed the novel, the researcher concluded that there were 12 data of antonymy in the novel Alice's adventures in wonderland. the classification were 5 data of gradable antonym, 1 data of reverses, and 4 data of converses. They were as follow

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[83]Ibid, 66

Table 4.2 Table of Antonymy Relation

1.	with cupboards and book-shelves, **here**. (c.1, p.6, l.7) **disini** nampak sebuah lemari dan rak buku.	and **there** she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. (c.1, p.6, l.7) dan **disana** nampak lukisan dan peta tergantung di pasak kayu.	REVERSES ANTONYMY
2.	found that it led into **small** passage.(c.1, p.14, l.1) menemukan sebuah lorong **kecil** ke bawah.	a passage is **larger** than a rat-hole. (c.1, p.14, l.2) sebuah lorong yang **lebih besar** dari lubang tikus.	GRADABLE ANTONYMY
3.	how she longed to get out of that **dark** hall. (c.1, p.14, l.4) betapa ia ingin keluar dari ruangan yang **gelap** itu.	wander about among those beds of **bright** garden and cool fountains. (c.1, p.14, l.5) ingin berjalan- jalan di taman yang **cerah** dan indah serta mata air yang sejuk.	

4.	She found a **little** bottle. (c.1, p.15, l.5) dia menemukan sebuah botol **kecil.**	the words "drink me" beautifully printed on in **large** letter. (c.1, p.15, l.8) kata minumlah aku tertulis rapi di atas sebuah kertas **besar.**	
5.	if I **grow up**, I can reach the key. (c.1, p.22, l.5) jika tubuh saya **membesar**, saya bisa meraih kunci.	if I **grow smaller**, I can creep under the door. (c.1, p.22, l.6) jika tubuh saya **mengecil**, saya bisa menerobos di bawah pintu.	GRADABLE ANTONYMY
6.	and growing sometimes **taller**. (c.5, p.73, l.8) dan kadang-kadang meninggi.	and growing sometimes **shorter**. (c.5, p.73, l.9) dan kadang-kadang memendek.	

7.	dodo solemenly **presented** the thimble. (c.3, p.28, l.2) dodo dengan sungguh-sungguh **memberikan** hadiah tudung.	we beg your **acceptance** of this elegant thimble. (c.3, p.28, l.3) kami mohon kamu berkenan **menerima** hadiah yang elegan ini.	
8.	I will **come up** from here. (c.2, p.9, l.10) aku ingin **pergi dari sini**.	if not I will **stay down** here. (c.2, p.9, l.10) jika tidak aku akan **tetap disini**.	CONVERSES ANTONYMY
9.	the rabbit **dropped** the white kid gloves and the fan. (c.2, p.6, l.11) kelinci itu **menjatuhkan** sapu tangan dan kipasnya.	alice **took up** the fun and gloves. (c.2, p.7, l.1) alice **mengambil** sapu tangan dan kipas itu.	
10.	she did not like to	so managed to **put** it into	

drop the jar. (c.1, p.6, l.11) dia tidak jadi menjatuhkannya ke dalam sumur.	one of the copboard. (c.1, p.6, l.12) lalu dia meletakkannya di salah satu almari.	

Based on the table of antonymy above, it can be explained that the bold word in the left table has the opposite meaning with the bold word in the right table.

c. **Homophones**

The word is called homophones when two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation.[84]

There are 67 total data of homophones that found from the novel. The following examples of homophones taken from the novel.

Table 4.3 Table of Homophone Relation

1.	TO / **tu:** / (C.1, P.3, L.4)	TOO/ **tʊu:** / (C.1, P.3, L.5)
2.	KNOW / **nəʊ**/ (C.1, P.14, L.10)	NO / **nəʊ**/ (C.1, P.15, L.1)
3.	THERE /**σeə (r)**/ (C.1, P.13, L.1)	THEIR /**σeə (r)**/ (C.1, P.16, L.7)
4.	I / **aI**/ (C.1, P.21, L.2)	EYE / **aI**/ (C.1, P. 21, L.5)

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[84] Ibid, 67.

5.	ONE / **wʌn** / (C.3, P.19, L.4)	WON / **wʌn** / (C.3, P.19, L.10)
6.	HOUR / **ˈaʊə (r)** / (C.3, P.19, L.7)	OUR / **ˈaʊə (r)** / (C.3, P.34, L.5)
7.	SEA / **si:** / (C.10, P.12, L.1)	SEE / **si:** / (C.10, P.16, L.1)
8.	WRITE / **raɪt** / (C.11, P.5, L.1; P.18, L.1)	RIGHT / **raɪt** / (C.11, P.29, L.1)
9.	HEAR /**hɪə (r)** / (C.6, P.35, L.3)	HERE /**hɪə (r)** / (C.6, P.36, L.1)
10.	WOULD / **wʊd** / (C.3, P.35, L.1)	WOOD / **wʊd** / (C.3, P.38, L.1)

Based on the table of homophone above, it can be explained that the word in the left table has the same pronunciation and phonetic transcription with the word in the right table.
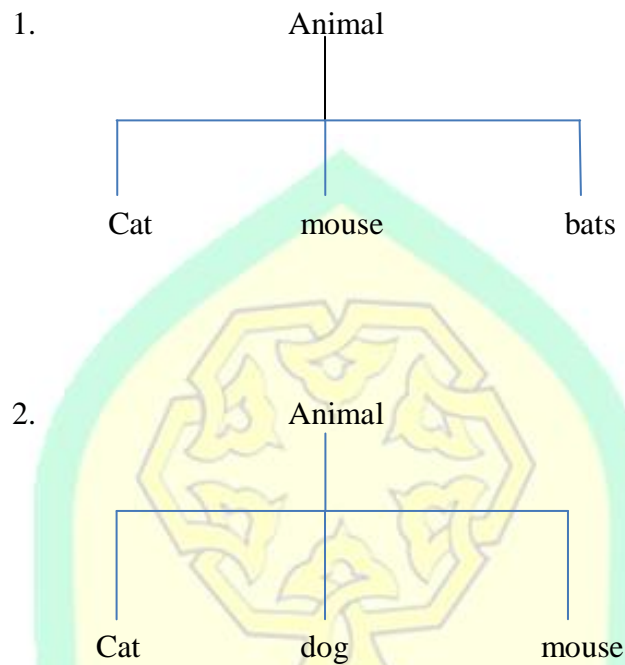
d. Hyponymy

Hyponymy (Greek *hypo-* 'under') is the lexical relation described in English by the phrase *kind/type/sort of*.[85] There are 2 data of hyponymy.

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[85] Ibid, 68

Chart 4.1 of Hyponymy relation

1.   Animal

Cat   mouse   bats

2.   Animal
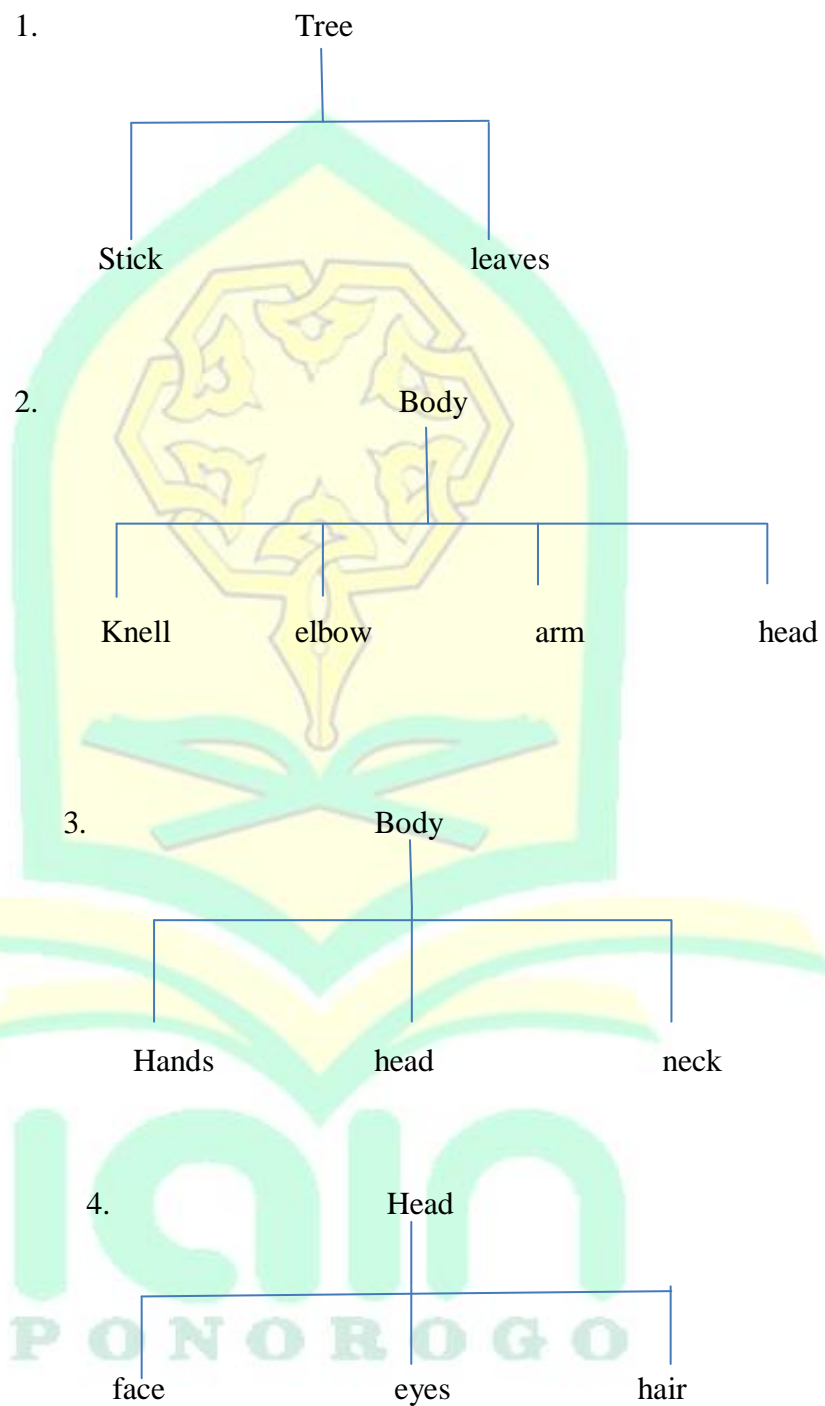
Cat   dog   mouse
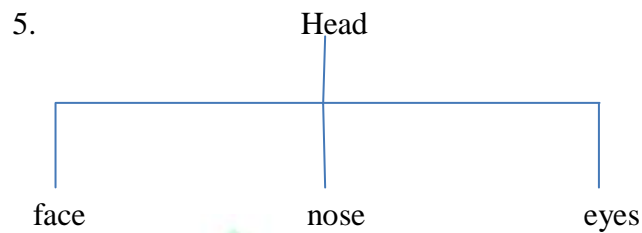
e. Meronymy

Meronymy is the relation of part to whole: hand is a meronymy of arm, seed is meronymy of fruit, blade is meronymy of knife.[86]

After read and analyzed the novel, the researcher concluded that there were 5 data of meronymy in the novel Alice's adventures in wonderland. they were

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[86] Victoria Fromkin, et all, *An Introduction to Language seventh edition*, (USA, Thomson Wadsworth, 2003), 180.

Chart 4.2 Chart of Meronymy relation

1.   Tree

             Stick   leaves

2.   Body

        Knell   elbow   arm   head

3.   Body

        Hands   head   neck

4.   Head

        face   eyes   hair

5.   Head

face   nose   eyes

2. The dominant types of Lexical Relation

Based on data that shown in the previous discussion, it can be conclude that homophone was very dominant type of lexical relation that used in the novel. From 106 data, homophones were 67 data, meronymy were 5 data, hyponymy were 2 data, antonymy were 12 data, synonymy were 20 data. So the dominant type of lexical relation that used in the novel was homophone relation.

B. DISCUSSIONS

a. Synonymy

Based on table 4.1 about synonymy relation can be explained such follow

1. Alice had not a moment to thin.

   A moment means very short period of time, that phrase has similar meaning with datum C.1, P.5, L.2, She had plenty of time. In this case, plenty of time means as much as of time. In short, it can be said that a moment has closed relationship with plenty of time.

2. She came upon a low certain.

   Came upon means meet or find somebody or something, that phrase has similar meaning with datum C.1, P.14, L.1, Alice open

the door and found that it into small passage. In this case, found means build or establish something. In short, it can be said that came upon has closed relationship with found.

3. Something splashing about in the pool.

Splashing means make something wet by throwing liquid, that phrase has similar meaning with datum C.2, P.13, L.2 , and she swam nearer. In this case, swam means mv e through water using the arm and legs. In short, it can be said that splashing has closed relationship with swam.

4. Alice was beginning very angrily.

Angrily means filled with anger that phrase has similar meaning with datum c.7, p.69, l.3, the dormouse sulkily remarked. In this case, sulkily remarked means refuse to speak because you are annoyed with somebody. In short, it can be said that angrily has closed relationship with sulkily remarked.

5. Through the wood

Through means go from one end or side of something to other. That phrase has similar meaning with datum c.5, p.89, l.7, she walked down the little passage. In this case, walked down means go somewhere with somebody on foot. In short, it can be said that through has closed relationship with walked down.

6. The queen tossing her head

   Tossing her head means move your head suddenly upwards. That phrase has similar meaning with datum c.8, p.22, l.1, the queen turned angrily away from him. In this case, turned angrily away means move (a part of) your body so as to face in different direction. In short, it can be said that tossing her heads has loosed relationship with turned angrily away.

7. The executioner went off like an arrow

   Went off means move from one place to another. That phrase has similar meaning with datum c.8, p.71, l.2, in the moment, the cat was gone. In this case, was gone means leave a place. In short, it be said that went off has closed relationship with was gone.

8. That makes you forget to talk.

   Talk means say something. That word has similar meaning with datum c.9, p.5, l.1, Alice ventured to remark. In this case, remark means say comment about something. In short, it can be said that talk has closed relationship with remark.

9. Do not talk about trouble.

   Talk means say something. That word has similar meaning with datum c.9, p.25, l.2, I make you present of I've said as yet. In this case, said means speak or tell something. In short, it can be said talk has closed relationship with said.

10. She hardly knew what she was saying.

Saying means speak or tell something, that word has similar meaning with datum c.10, p.57, l.11, I heard him declare. in this case, declare means say something and clearly. In short, it can be said saying has closed relationship with declare.

b. Antonymy

Based on table 4.2 about antonymy relation can be explained in the following discussion

1. With cupboard and book shelves here.

Here means in, to show the position of something in this place. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.1, p.6, l.17, and there she saw maps. In this case, there means that to show the position of something on that place. In short, it can be said here has opposite relationship with there. It can be called reverses antonymy because both of words here and there describing about direction.

2. Found that it led into small passage.

Small means not large in size. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.1, p.14, l.12, a passage is larger than a rate-hole. In this case, larger means more than average in size. In short, small has opposite meaning with larger. It can be called gradable antonymy because both of words small and larger describing about one of pair of terms that denotes one end of scale while the other term denotes the other end.

3. How she longed to get out of the dark hall.

   Dark means with no or very little light. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.1, p.14, l.5, wander about among those beds of bright garden. In this case, bright means shinning or reflecting a lot of light. In short, dark has opposite meaning with bright. It can be called gradable antonymy because both of words dark and bright describing about one of pair of terms that denotes one end of scale while the other term denotes the other end.

4. She found a little bottle.

   Little means not much or a small amount. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.1, p.15, l.8, beautiful printed on in large letter. In this case, large means more than average in size. In short, little has opposite meaning with large. It can be called gradable antonymy because both of words little and larger describing about one of pair of terms that denotes one end of scale while the other term denotes the other end.

5. If I grow larger, I can reach the key.

   Larger means more than average in size. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.1, p.22, l.6, if I grow smaller I can creep under the door. In this case, smaller means not larger in size. In short, larger has opposite meaning with smaller. It can be called gradable antonymy because both of words larger and smaller

describing about one of pair of terms that denotes one end of scale while the other term denotes the other end.

6. And growing sometimes taller.

Taller means more than average height. That words has opposite meaning with datum c.5, p.73, l.9, and growing sometimes shorter. In this case, shorter means covering a small length or distance. In short, taller has opposite meaning with shorter. It can be called gradable antonymy because both of words taller and shorter describing about one of pair of terms that denotes one end of scale while the other term denotes the other end.

7. Dodo solemnly presented the thimble.

Presented means give something to somebody. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.3, p.28, l.3, we beg your acceptance of this elegant thimble. In this case, acceptance means agree to take something offered. In short, presented has opposite meaning with acceptance. It can called converses antonymy because both of words describing a relation between two real things as shown in the pairs.

8. I will come up from here.

Come up means go to somewhere. That phrases has opposite meaning with datum c.2, p.9, l.10, if not I will stay down here. In this case, stay down means be or remain in the same place. In short, come up has opposite meaning with stay down. It can called converses

antonymy because both of words describing a relation between two real things as shown in the pairs

9. The rabbit drooped the white kid gloves and the fan.

Dropped means fall or allow something to fall. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.2, p.7, l.1, Alice took up the fan and gloves. In this case, took up means carry something. In short, drooped has opposite meaning with took up. It can called converses antonymy because both of words describing a relation between two real things as shown in the pairs.

10. She did not like to drop the jar.

Drop means fall or allow something to fall. That word has opposite meaning with datum c.1, p.6, l.12, so manage to take it from one cupboard. In this case, take means carry something. In short, drop has opposite meaning with take. It can called converses antonymy because both of words describing a relation between two real things as shown in the pairs.

c. Homophone

Based on table 4.3 about homophone relation can be explain in the following discussion

1. To /tu:/

Based on phonetic transcription to /tu:/ it has long sound. To has the same phonetic transcription with datum too /tu:/ c.1, p.3, l.5, so it can be said homophone relation.

2. Know /nəʊ/

Based on phonetic transcription know / nəʊ/ it has two sounds /ə/ and /ʊ/ they are very short sound. Know has the same phonetic transcription with datum no / nəʊ / c.1, p.15, l.1, so it can be said homophone relation.

3. There / ðeə (r)/

Based on phonetic transcription there it has two sounds /e/ and /ə/ so it makes longer sound. There has same phonetic transcription with datum their / ðeə (r)/ c.1, p.16, l.7. So it can be said homophone relation.

4. I /aɪ /

Based on phonetic transcription I /aɪ / it has two sounds /a/ and /I/. first practice the sound /a/ this is a short sound. Then /I/ this is a short sound. I has the same phonetic transcription with datum eye /aɪ / c.1, p.21, l.5. So it can be said homophone relation.

5. Write / raɪt /

Based on phonetic transcription write /raɪt/ it has two sounds /a/ and /I/. first practice the sound /a/ this is a short sound. Then /I/ this is a short sound. Write has the same phonetic transcription with datum right / raɪt / c.11, p.29, l.1. So it can be said homophone relation.

6. Hear / hɪə (r) /

Based on phonetic transcription hear / hɪə (r) / it has two sounds /ɪ/ and /ə/. Both of sounds are short sound. Hear has the same phonetic transcription with datum here / hɪə (r) / c.6, p.36, l.1. So it can be said homophone relation.

7. One / wʌn /

Based on phonetic transcription one / wʌn / it has very short sound. One has the same phonetic transcription with datum won / wʌn / c.3, p.19, l.10. So it can be said homophone relation.

8. Hour / 'aʊə (r) /

Based on phonetic transcription hour / 'aʊə (r) / it has two sounds /aʊ/ and /ə/. First practice the sound is short sound and then second practice the sound /ə/ is short sound, so it is very short sound. Hour has the same phonetic transcription with datum our / 'aʊə (r) / c.3, p.34, l.5. So it can be said homophone relation.

9. Would / wʊd /

Based on phonetic transcription would / wʊd / has short sound. Would has the same phonetic transcription with datum wood / wʊd / c.6, p.42, l.2. So it can be said homophone relation.

10. See / si: /

Based on phonetic transcription see/ si:/ has long sound. See has the same phonetic transcription with datum sea / si: / c.5, p.53, l.6. So it can be said homophone relation.

d. Hyponymy

There are 2 data is hyponymy relation that found from the novel. Based on the chart 4.1 about hyponym relation can be explain in following discussion

1. There were cat, mouse and bats. Based on the theory about hyponym, cat, mouse, and bats are hyponym of animal. Because cat, mouse, and bats are kinds of animal. And animal was hypernym of cat, mouse and bats.

2. There were cat, dog and mouse. Based on the theory about hyponym, cat, dog, and mouse are hyponym of animal. Because cat, dog and mouse are kinds of animal. And animal was hypernym of cat, dog and mouse.

e. Meronymy

Based on the chart 4.2 about meronymy relation can be explain in following discussion

1. There were stick and leaves. Based on theory about meronymy, stick and leaves were meronymy of tree because they were parts of tree.

2. There were kneel, elbow, arm, hands and head. Based on theory about meronymy kneel, elbow, arm, hands and head were meronymy of body. Because they were parts of body.

3. There were hands, head, and neck. Based on theory about meronymy, hands, head and neck were meronymy of body. Because they were parts of body.

4. There were face, eyes, and hair. Based on theory about meronymy, face, eyes, and hair were meronymy of body. Because they were parts of head.

5. There were face, nose, and eyes. Based on theory about meronymy, face, nose and eyes were meronymy of body. Because they were parts of head.
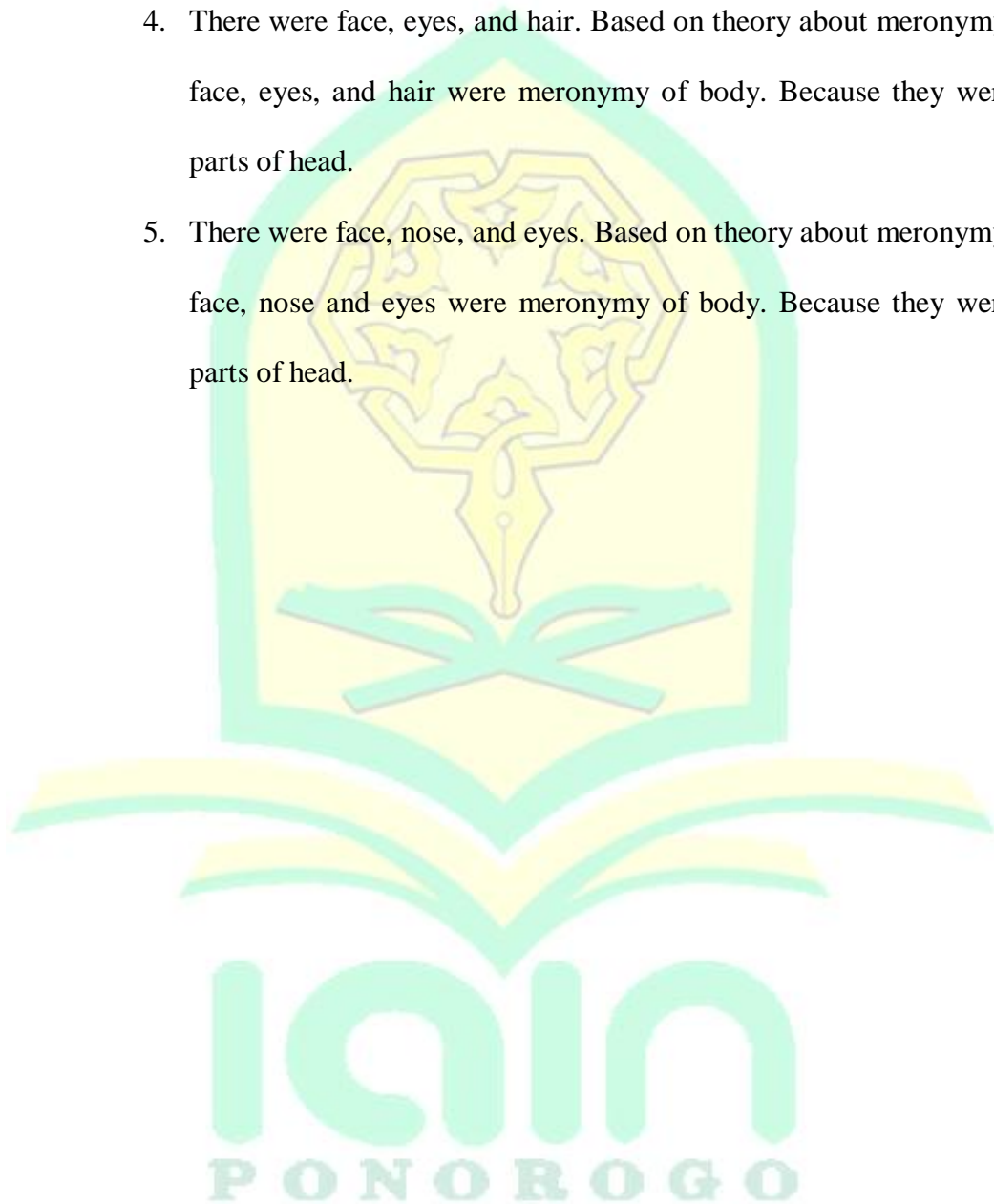
CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the data that the researcher analyzed in the previous chapter, it can be underline that

1. There are five types of lexical relation that found in the novel. They are synonymy, antonymy, homophones, hyponymy and meronymy. There are 106 data that found from the novel, 20 data are synonymy, 12 data are antonymy, 67 data are homophones, 2 data are hyponymy and 5 data are meronymy.

2. The dominant type of lexical relation that used in the novel is homophone, there are 67 data.

B. SUGGESTION

1. For lecturer

   The lecturer should give more theory about lexical relation in learning language and literature it makes students understand and mastery about semantic. Beside that the lecturer could apply a variety method in the teaching process in order to make students interested.

2. For students

   The students should know what the interesting things in the novel. The students should know about kinds of lexical relation in the novel, because

lexical relation is one aspect to know the relationship the meaning of word to other word. The students should read more literature related with text paragraph to get more understanding. Therefore, they could distinguish the differences among text paraghraph.

3. For readers

In reading novel the readers should not only understanding and finising the story but also consider that reading novel is only an entertainment. The eaders should know the message that author expressed by kinds of lexical relation.
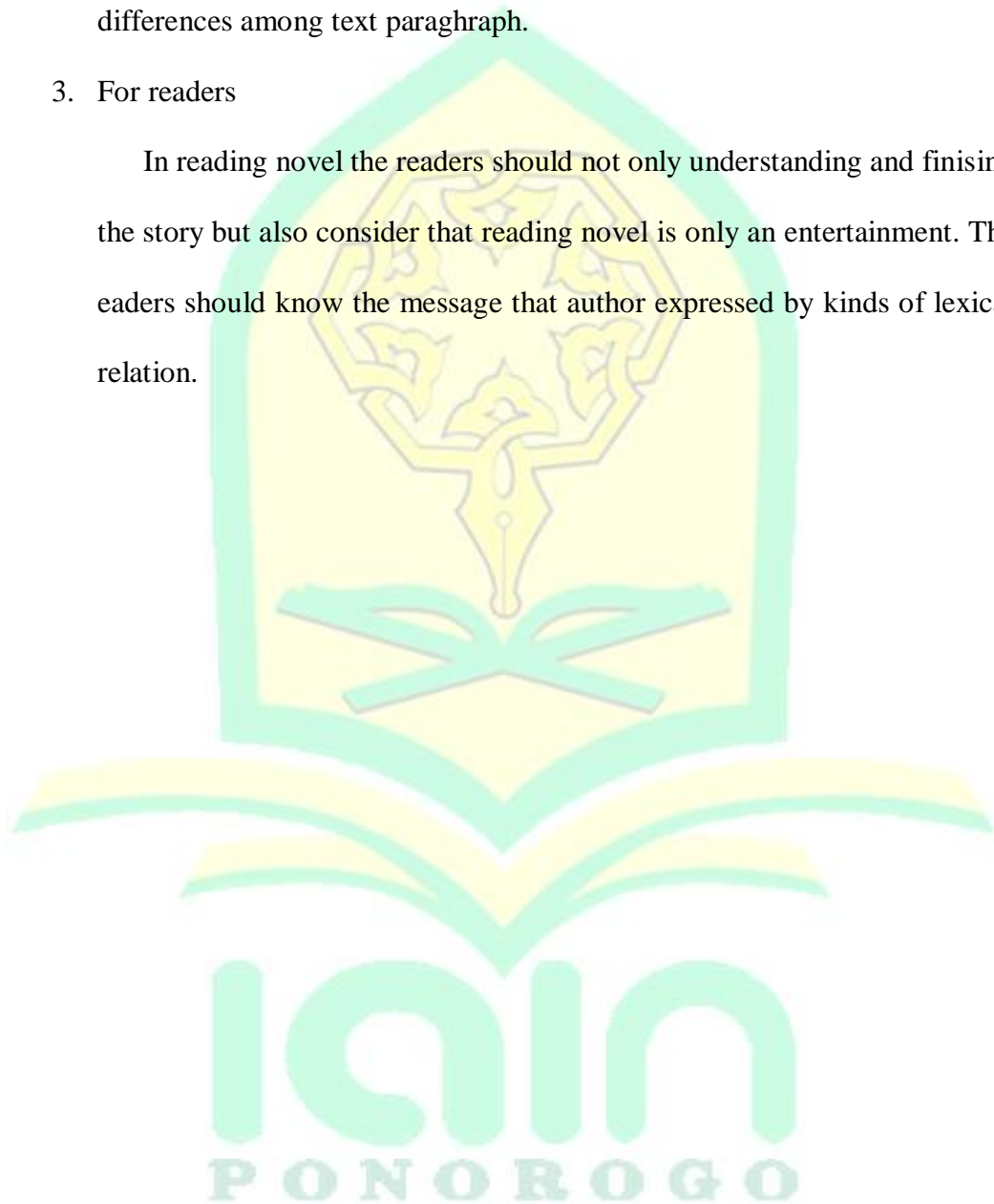
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