AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN BROTHER GRIMM'S *HANSEL AND GRETEL*

THESIS

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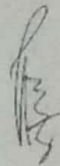## AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN BROTHER GRIMM'S *HANSEL AND GRETEL*

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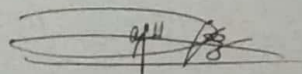Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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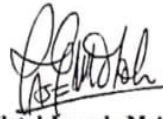NIP. 196005152000031002

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ABSTRACT

Sholiha, N. (2022). *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Brother Grimm's Hansel and Gretel*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: Lexical relation, Short story "Hansel and Gretel", Brother Grimm

This study aims to analyze lexical relations in the short story of Hansel and Gretel. There are two problems that must be answered in this research: (1) What are the types of lexical relation found in Hansel and Gretel short story. (2) Which parts of speech are most frequently found of the words coupled with their lexical relations in Hansel and Gretel short story. The researcher identified the types of lexical relations and categorized those words into part of speech.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative methods and theories from Saeed (1997) to conduct this research. This study used a qualitative method because of the data structure in the form of words contained in the short story entitled "Hansel and Gretel" by Brother Grimm. The techniques of collecting data in this research are choose words, gave code, and color each word that contain the types of lexical relation in Hansel and Gretel's short stories. Then, identified the words and explained the meaning of each type of lexical relation. After collecting data, the researcher categorized each word and explained the meaning of each type of lexical relation. The last explained the conclusions.

The researcher found all types of lexical relation in Hansel and Gretel's short story: homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass. This study also found that the most common types of lexical parts of speech found in Hansel and Gretel's short story was noun. The researcher suggest to further researchers to choose object from magazines, novels, songs that are more popular and use detailed theories.

ABSTRAK

Sholiha, N. (2022).*An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Brother Grimm's Hansel and Gretel*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: Lexical relation, Short story "Hansel and Gretel", Brother Grimm

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis relasi leksikal dalam cerpen Hansel dan Gretel. Ada dua masalah yang harus dijawab dalam penelitian ini: (1) Apa jenis relasi leksikal yang ditemukan dalam cerpen Hansel dan Gretel. (2) mana yang paling sering ditemukan dari kata-kata yang digabungkan dengan hubungan leksikalnya dalam cerpen Hansel dan Gretel. Peneliti mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis hubungan leksikal dan mengkategorikan kata-kata tersebut ke dalam part of speech.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan teori dari Saeed (1997) untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif karena struktur data berupa kata-kata yang terdapat dalam cerpen berjudul "Hansel and Gretel" karya Brother Grimm. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah memilih kata, memberi kode, dan mewarnai setiap kata yang mengandung jenis-jenis relasi leksikal dalam cerpen Hansel dan Gretel. Kemudian, mengidentifikasi kata-kata dan menjelaskan arti dari setiap jenis hubungan leksikal. Setelah mengumpulkan data, peneliti mengkategorikan setiap kata dan menjelaskan arti dari setiap jenis hubungan leksikal. Terakhir menjelaskan kesimpulan.

Peneliti menemukan semua jenis relasi leksikal dalam cerpen Hansel dan Gretel: homonimi, polisemi, sinonim, antonim, hiponimi, meronimi, koleksi anggota (member-collection), dan porsi-massa (portion-mass). Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa jenis leksikal part of speech yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam cerpen Hansel dan Gretel adalah noun. Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk memilih objek dari majalah, novel, lagu yang lebih populer dan menggunakan teori yang detail.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Palmer (1981, p.1), semantics is a technical term used to refer to the science that studies meaning and the arena of meaning is a part of language. Semantics is a branch of linguistics. It can be said that semantics is a science that studies the meaning of words from a language which includes the types of word meanings, the origin of words, the relation of the meaning of a word with the meaning of other words, and the context in which the meaning of the word is used.

Meaning includes the relationships between utterances and parts of speech, such as words and the external environment. Sentences have meaning and significance. A child learns to use words through everyday learning when they hear adults speak and they try to practice these utterances with the corrections of adults around them. This process takes place throughout human life. Everyday normal children learn to add new words and continuously add to their terms and their language experience is born through hearing, seeing, and practicing it. Based on Halliday (1975) said that learning a language is learning to interpret language.

Yule (2006, p. 104) says that words have various uses based on their position from other words. It means that words are not only associated as a 'container' of meaning in events, but also have a 'relationship' with other words or commonly called lexical relation. Every day people often use lexical relation in

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communicating to explain the meaning of words in relation to these relationships. As in the example, Tiara questions the meaning of the words "Chicken" and "Rooster". Dina might say that Rooster is a kind of animal because "Rooster" is a kind of "Chicken" and "Chicken" is a kind of animal. In this study, the researcher chose to examine lexical relation because the researcher wants to increase her knowledge of words.

In everyday life, humans can hardly be separated from communicating events. Humans communicate and interact with others through an intermediary, namely language. According to Lyons (1981) language has the primary function that is as a tool or means of social communication or interaction for humans. Everyone has different languages, different words and meanings. When talking or communicating with others, people must be careful in choosing and using words. Everyone has different views on the meaning of words, so it is necessary to consider choosing a word. Meaning has an essential role in communication between humans and others. So in a language, the meaning of words is interconnected. This relationship is called a lexical relation. Meaning is always interesting to learn. Sometimes people always be curious or want to know about the meaning of new words. They must learn about semantics, according to the researcher, understanding semantics can encourage good communication with others. It will be easier for someone to choose and use words with the correct meaning in conveying information to others with semantic knowledge.

Lexical relation is one of the principal subjects of semantics which are focused on the meaning relation of one word to another word. It is study of the

way lexicon is managed and how the lexical meanings are related to each other of lexical items. According to Kempson (1997, p. 83), there are systematic relations between a word within a language and one of the borders of linguistics account of lexical meaning is to provide a characterization of this relation. And all of the lexical relation and meaning properties can be differentiated by looking at all the words or sentences (Lyons, 1977, p. 57). Lexical relation has an important role in exploring the meaning of words in English of semantic relation. Especially it is used to analyze the meaning of words in terms of their relation to each other in sentences. Lexical relations are composed of homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass (Saeed, 1997).

There are some related studies made previously. Cindy (2015) did research that focused on the Case of Adjective of Fashion Used in Elle Magazine, where she analyzed the adjective cases of fashion and cosmetics. She took the data from article and advertisement in Elle Magazine. In her research, she used Kreidler's theory to conduct the data of lexical relation and classify the adjective in three types of lexical relation: synonym, antonym, and hyponym. Furthermore, she used a qualitative approach to analyze the data. In the final result, she found 30 data from hyponyms, 24 data synonyms, and 5 antonym adjectives.

The second study, in 2018, Winda did research focused on knowing The Analysis of Lexical Relations in Amnesia Song Taken from 5 Seconds of Summer Album. In her research, she focused on finding out the six types of lexical relation by Palmer's theory (homonym, synonym, antonym, hyponym, and polysemy) and

the dominant lexical relation between the five lexical devices. Moreover, she used a descriptive qualitative to analyze the data, then she was found 234 cases of lexical relations which is 99 cases of synonym, 75 cases of antonym, 61 cases of polysemy, 7 cases of homonym, and 1 case of hyponym and the dominant of the lexical relations was synonymy.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers analyzed the types of lexical relation according to magazines and songs. In this study, the researcher uses a short story as the object. This study aims to indicate the types of lexical relation and its part of speech in the short story of Hansel and Gretel by using the theory of Saeed (1997).

This research can facilitate the reader in understanding lexical relation and will be inspirations or alternative references for the readers interested in analyzing lexical relation because the researcher will comprehensively describe what is the lexical relation which is analyze in the short story Hansel and Gretel. The researcher use Saeed theory (1997) about eight types of lexical relations. Those are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass.

The researcher is fascinated in criticizing lexical relation because it challenges the researcher to analyze the meaning of the words to indicate the relationship of a word to other words. The researcher analyzing this research because there have never been any researcher that examined lexical relation in Hansel and Gretel's short stories. The gap of research between the previous researchers and this research lies on the theory and the object. Based on previous

studies, the researchers only analyzed the types of lexical relations and one of them analyzed 1 type of part of speech, namely adjective. The difference in this study is the researcher analyzes the types of lexical relations and also coupled each type of part of speech that focuses on the 4 parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb and adverb).

The researcher chose the short story of Hansel and Gretel as the object of this research because this story very interesting and already famous it has the elements needed in analyzing lexical relation. The researcher find a lot of vocabulary related to lexical relation. The plot of the story is also good and many words or sentences have multiple meanings that make researchers interested in exploring the meaning of the words or lexical.

Moreover, the researcher has several reasons to analyze this study. The first, the story of two siblings (Hansel and Gretel) that their stepmother dumped in the forest, and they were almost killed by a witch in the woods. But the togetherness of Hansel and Gretel amazed the researcher, the siblinghood so tremendous and inspiring everyone. Second, the story can give a moral message to readers, from the story we can imitate their siblinghood and also know the best thing we have to do for the good of our lives. This story teaches how children should pay attention and we should not take anything without prior permission.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the researcher requires to answer the problem formulated in the following question:

1. What are the types of lexical relation found in *Hansel and Gretel* short story?

2. Which parts of speech are most frequently found of the words coupled with their lexical relations in *Hansel and Gretel* short story?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher expected this research can give some significance:

1. For the researcher, this research is hoped to add and understand the theory of lexical relations and also can to additional knowledge to another researcher who will analyze about lexical relation.

2. For the student of university, mainly for English students who takes linguistics as the main subject of the study, this research is expected to be a useful reference in the field of semantics. The researcher also hopes the student university or the readers can use this research to be the source of the material related to this research.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on discussing the types of lexical relations that are found in *Hansel and Gretel* short story. The types of lexical relations include homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonym), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass based on Saeed's theory (1997).

This study is limited in the sentences using lexical relation and concentrated on meaning in language as a product of the meaning. When analyzing the data, the researcher is going to focus only on four parts of speech only adjective, verb, adverb, and noun that can be found in *Hansel and*

Gretel's short story which the lexical that will be analyzed is a word that exists in the short story.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To escape misunderstandings and mistakes, the researcher will explain the key terms related to this research.

Lexical relation

Lexical relations are one of the principal subjects of semantics which are focused on the meaning relation of one word to another word.

Hansel and Gretel

Hansel and Gretel is a very famous short story in Germany. Hansel and Gretel is a very famous short story in Germany. The story tells of a small family consisting of father who is a woodcutter, stepmother, son named Hansel and a daughter named Gretel where the two children are left in the middle of the forest by their father and step mother (Brother Grimm, 1812).

Brother Grimm

Brothers Grimm (Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm), are two brothers who are cultural researchers in Germany, academics, and a philologist. Brothers Grimm is one of the authors of the most famous collection of folktales at the time.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter introduces some of the explanations that are relevant to the research subject. Those are the definition of semantic, lexical relation, homonym, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonym), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass and part of speech.

2.1 Lexical Relation

Lexical is something related to vocabulary items, phrases, words, or morphemes in language, or related to words or language vocabulary, which are distinguished from the grammatical and syntactic aspect. It is related to lexicography or lexicons.

Relation is the way to connect, ways in which two or more things are connected. This is used to distinguish the types of definition criteria that define the set (Murphuy, 2003, p. 8)

Lexical relation is a relationship between the meanings of a word to other words. Meaning property is one of several features or components that together can make up the meaning of a word or utterance. All of lexical relation and meaning properties can be differentiated by looking at all the words or sentences (Lyons, 1997, p. 57)

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Lexical relation is related to word Yule (2006, p. 140) states that words cannot only be treated as a repository of meaning, or as fulfilling a role in the show, but the word also can have a relationship with each other. The relationship between two or more words is called lexical relationships based on forms, meaning, sounds, and others. The meaning of word in terms of its relationship to other words is treated as the analysis of lexical relation Yule (2006, p. 102). Another definition of Saeed (1997, p. 63) states that the lexical relation is the meaning of a word that is included in certain activities or areas of knowledge. There are eight types of lexical relation according to him that analyzed by the researcher. They are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonym), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass.

2.2 Types of Lexical Relation

2.2.1 Homonymy

Homonymy is a sense that does not have a relationship with the same phonological word. Some linguistics distinguishes between the two terms of homonyms, such as homograph (significance of the written word are equal) and homophones (significance of the words spoken are equal). According to Saeed (1997, P. 63) various types depend on the syntactic aspects of both behavior and spelling.

Homonymy occurs when different meanings by the same linguistics form. For instance the word "Left" (relating to the side of human body or thing) and "left" (go away from), "air" (oxygen) and "air" (a lilting tune), "arm" (part of the

body) and "arm" a (division of the company), "can" (be able to) and "can" (metal container for liquids).

2.2.2 Polysemy

Polysemy is a term to refer to a set of words that have different meanings associated with the extension. There are differences in lexicology between homonymy and polysemy. Both are related to many meanings of the same phonological word, but polysemic arise when the senses are judged to be related. The polysemous senses are below the same lexical entry, while the homonym senses have separate or different entries based on Saeed (1997, p. 64). For example, the word *back* has a set of different meanings, such as the *back of table, the back of sofa,* and *the back of door.* The word *eye* also has different meanings by its extension, *human eye, the eye of a needle, the eye of a potato, and a hook* and *an eye.*

2.2.3 Synonymy

Synonyms are very similar meaning or different phonological words which have the same meaning (Saeed, 1997, p. 65). It can be adjective, noun, verb or adverbs. But synonym happened based on different situation. It is maybe because of different dialects, different registers, styles of language, colloquial, and the other that have a different condition. For instance:

Table 2.1	
Example of word and meanings for synonym	
Adjective	Large – big
Noun	Garden – park
Verb	Evaluate – assess
Adverb	Nicely – pleasantly

The word 'Garden' and 'Park' has similar meaning or it is called synonym. 'Garden' is a plot of ground, usually near a house, commonly with ornamental plants, trees, etc. (https://www.dictionary.com/browse/garden) 'Park' is an area of land, usually in a largely natural state, for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and recreation, and managed by a city, state, or nation (https://www.dictionary.com/browse/park). It can be concluded that, the similarity is not entirely same.

2.2.4 Opposites (antonymy)

Antonyms are words which are facing in meaning, Saeed (1997, p. 66) states five kinds of antonyms which incriminate worlds at the same time hooked in meaning either in contrasting or compatible. There are simple antonyms, gradable antonyms, converses, reverses, and taxonomic sisters.

a. **Simple antonymy** is relations between words such as that are negative of one state the positive of others. For instance, dead and live (of an animal), dead indirectly stated not alive.

b. **Gradable antonymy** is a relation between incompatibles where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other, example like, slow and fast, young and old.

c. **Reverse** occurs between describing movements where one term describes movement in one direction, and the other the same movement in the incompatible direction. The examples like,

- Go (out/in)

- Turn (left/right).

d. **Converses** are terms which explain a relation between two real things as shown in the pairs, for the example likes:

- My class is **above** the office

- The office is **below** my class

e. **Taxonomic sisters** are used for classification systems of the words that have same level in taxonomy, it can be seen by the example:

- Color adjectives: red / Green (Her bag is red, not green)

- Days: Monday / Sunday (Tomorrow is Monday, not Sunday)

2.2.5 Hyponymy

Hyponyms are general words that have specific words. Saeed (1997, p. 68) illustrates "hyponym includes the meaning of a more general words". He also defines hyponym is an inclusion relation or commonly called an adequate relation. Hyponym has relationship to the general word which point to something that can be said as class membership. There are two parts to the hyponym. More general

terms are called superordinate or hypernyms. As in the following example:

vegetables are superordinate to cabbage. The meaning of words in several types of

hierarchical relationships can be seen when discussing hyponymy relationships.

Taxonomic diagrams can be used in word sets such as animals, plant, human

artifacts and others.

Here there are some taxonomies represent natural word, like the example

bellow only broaden a signal line of a network.
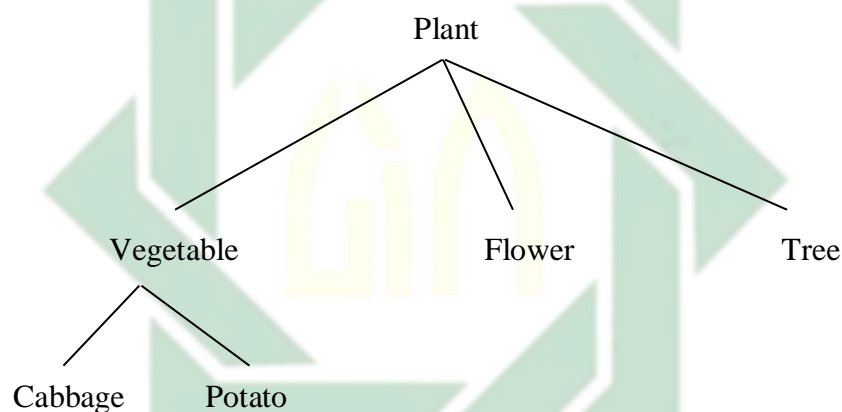
Cabbage and Potato are hyponyms of Vegetables, and vegetables are

hyponyms of plants. We assume that cabbage is a hyponym of vegetables

(cabbage is a kind of vegetable). Meanwhile, vegetables are superordinate or

hypernymous terms. Superordinate can be referred to as a higher level term.

Another part of hyponyms is co-hyponyms in which two or more words have the

same superordinate term. So, the co-hyponyms of the taxonomies above are

cabbage and potato.

```
                        Animal
            /             |            \
        Bird           Chicken         Fish
        /   \
     Crow    Hawk
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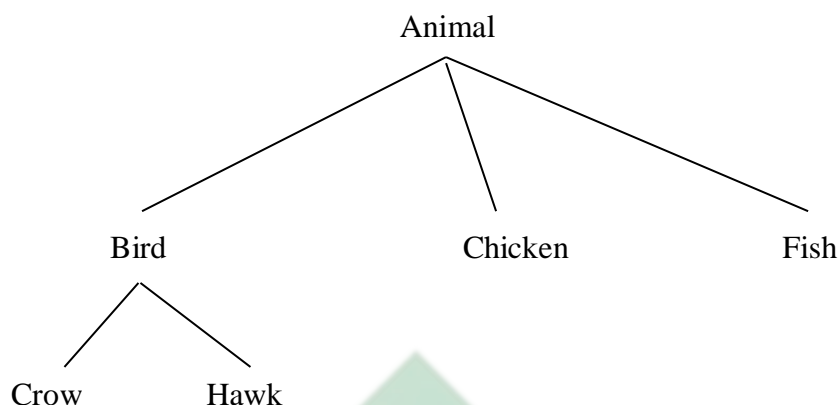
Crow and Hawk are hyponyms of Bird, and birds are hyponyms of animal. We assume that crow is a hyponym of bird (crow is a kind of bird). Meanwhile, birds are superordinate or hypernymous terms. Superordinate can be referred to as a higher level term. Another part of hyponyms is co-hyponyms in which two or more words have the same superordinate term. So, the co-hyponyms of the taxonomies above are crow and hawk.

2.2.6 Meronymy

It can be reffered to as meronymy when he words describe another words or something else. Saeed (1997, p.70) states that meronymy is "a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items." The words engine, wheel, window, door are meronyms of car. Another way to of w to identify its relationship is by using frames like X is a part of Y, or Y has X, as wheel is a part of car and car has wheels.

Meronymy is different from hyponymy in terms of transitivity. Hyponymy is always transitive, but meronymy is not always transitive. For example, *nail* as meronymy of finger, and *finger* of *hand*. *Nail* is a meronymy of hand, a *hand* has *nails*. A non-transitive example is: *pane* is a meronymy of *window* (*A window* has

a *pane*), and *window* of *room* (*A room* has a *window*); but *pane* is not a meronymy

of *room*, for one cannot say A *room* has a *pane*.

2.2.7 Member-Collection

Member-collection is a place that the thing or unit located. A relationship

between the word for collection of unit and the word for an unit is called as

member collection (Saeed, 1997). For example like:

- Tee – Forest

- Book - Library

- Dress – Cupboard

2.2.8 Portion-Mass

Portion-mass is a relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of

measurement or division. Portion Mass expains about the unit, a count noun, is

added to the mass noun, searching the result of noun phrase into a count nominal.

For the example like:

Table 2.2 Example of Portion-Mass		
Sheet	Of	Paper
Stand	Of	Hair
Lump	Of	Coal

2.3 Definition Part of Speech

Parts of Speech mean word types or word classes. Called parts of speech

because the parts of speech or parts of sentences. These words are a system that is

needed to form a sentence, regardless of what their respective duties or functions are. So, these words are the basic ingredients in a sentence. According to McGregor (2009) all languages consist of thousands of word with different types or classes from one another.

Part of speech shows how words function in meaning and grammar in sentences. Each word parts of speech has different job in a sentence, in arranging the sentence, we need parts of speech to make the sentence in perfect meaning and the words in a sentence have its own job. The words in parts of speech can be described as a part of the house. Like we want to build a house, we need some materials to be a foundation, floor, window, wall, roof and etc. Then there will be material with the function of joining them all together. Each part of the house has its own job also.

According to Croft (2000) divides the speech into eight parts namely, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Those words are very important to know. We have to know that to be able to make and understand good sentences in English. Actually there are eight parts of speech, but in this study the researcher only focuses on 4 parts of speech. The reason why the researcher only uses 4 parts of speech is to shorten the study because there is too much data to analyze.

a. **Noun** is a word that specifies objects or other, including humans, animals, objects, places, and others.

b. **Adjective** is a type of word that is developed or the nature of an item or object, whether it is a living object or an inanimate object based on several things such as age, size, color, speed, and shape.

c. **Adverb** is a word used to given an "adjectives" to a verb.

d. **Verb** is a word to show our actions or work or to express something.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the methodology of the research that will be used by researcher in this research. This chapter consists of research design, research instrument, data collection, data and the data source, the last data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

There are two methods that usually the researcher uses in linguistics research, namely qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative method pertains to structures and patterns, but quantitative method is concerned with numbers. It means that qualitative method analyzes data with the description of something and quantitative is analyzes data using statistics, which is a particular mathematics tool with numerical data (Litosseliti, 2010, p. 51). Surakhmad (1994, p. 139) said that qualitative research uses the method by collecting data, observing data, and conclusions. Qualitative research accentuates the depth of data obtained by researchers. If researchers can get significant data, the quality of research is considered good.

But in this research, the researcher only used qualitative method. Then, the researcher explained the data used descriptive explanation. The researcher used qualitative method because the data are in the form of sentences or utterances. It is found in the short story *Hansel and Gretel* by Brother Grimm which contains eight types of lexical relations.

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3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1   Data and Data Source

In collecting data, the researcher has taken the data from the words of Brother Grimm's short story *Hansel and Gretel*. The words include homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, and meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass. The data source of this study was the short story of *Hansel and Gretel* by Brother Grimm.

3.2.2   Research Instrument

The instrument of this research was the researcher herself because the researcher obtained the data by collecting and investigating used herself and used some references related to the lexical relation concepts. An instrument is important to obtain the needed data and analyze the data. Based on Yin (2011, p. 122) stated that the researcher would be serving as the main research instrument.

3.2.3   Data Collection Technique

Data became the most important part of this research, which the researcher analyzed in order to answer the research questions. There are various steps in collecting the data;

1.   The researcher identified the words that are indicated as homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion-mass.

2. The researcher gave code and mark to make it easier to classify each word based on the types of lexical relations. The researcher marked the words by using different color pens in each type of lexical relation.

3. The researcher explained the meaning of each type of lexical relation.

Table 3.1 Codes of Types of Lexical Relation

No.	Types of Lexical Relation	Code	
1.	Homonymy	HO	🟥
2.	Polysemy	PS	🟪
3.	Synonymy	SN	🟧
4.	Antonymy	AN	🟦
5.	Hyponymy	HY	🟫
6.	Meronymy	MR	🟩
7.	Member-collection	MC	🟩
8.	Portion-mass	PM	🟨

Figure 3.1 Examples of Coded the Data
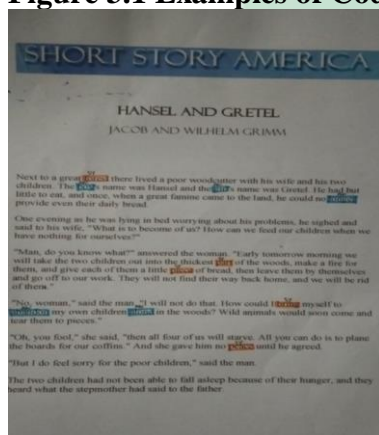
3.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis is arranging the data and organizing data into a pattern, category, and basic analysis unit. The procedure of analyzing the data is divided through the following steps:

1. The researcher categorized each word according to the category in the lexical relation.

2. After categorizing each type of lexical relation, the researcher categorized those words into part of speech.

3. The researcher described the reason and the meaning of the relation behind the word of each types of lexical relation in the data.

4. The researcher discussed the result of the data and made the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher illustrates data finding and discussions in this chapter. After reading the whole of the story, it had been analyzed each types of lexical relation that used in the *Hansel and Gretel* short story.

4.1 Research Finding

According to Saeed's theory (1997), there are eight types of lexical relation. In the following research below the researcher found every types of lexical relation, there are; homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, member of collection and portion-mass.

4.1.1 Types of Lexical Relation in Hansel and Gretel Short Story

The chart shows that the lexical relation data is divided into 8 types, and the researcher managed to get all the types of lexical relations. This shows the percentage of occurrences of each type of lexical relation from the total data.

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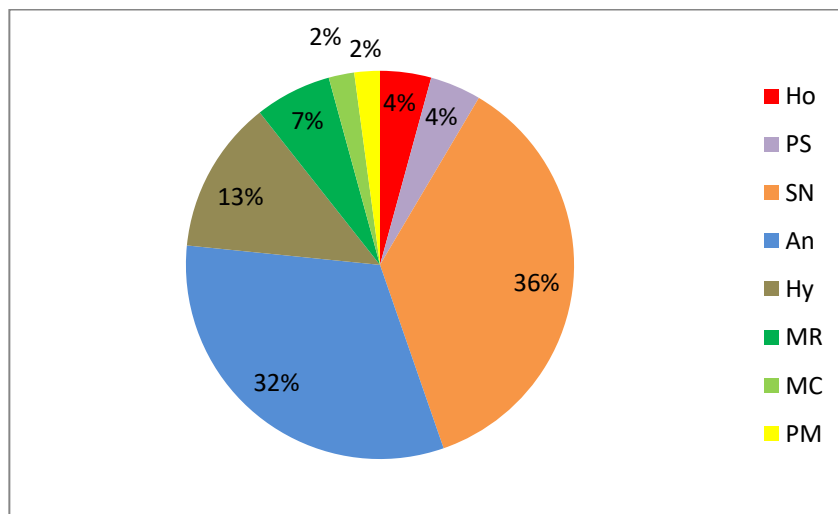
Figure 4.1: Types of Lexical Relation in Hansel and Gretel Short Story

The figure above shows that Synonymy is the highest frequency of the lexical relation type in the Hansel and Gretel short story, 36% or 17 data out of 47 data. The second is antonymy which contains 15 data or 32%. For the third highest position is hyponymy, there are 6 data or 13%. For the fourth position is meronymy there are 3 data or 7%. The fifth position is homonymy and polysemy, the two types of lexical relations consist of 2 data or 2% and the last position is the type of lexical relation member-collection and the portion-mass of the 2 types contains only one data or 2%.

4.1.1.1 Homonymy

Homonymy is relation of words with the same phonological words but has different meanings. The researcher found 2 homonymy in the short story. There are, tears-tear, and like-like.

Data 1

- "and how the **tears** streamed down her cheeks"
- "wild animals would soon come and **tear** them to pieces"

The word **tear** and **tears** have the same spelling /ter/ but both of them have different meanings. The first **tears** means the gland that is produced by the lacrimation process to clean and lubricate the eyes sore or were crying. The second **tear** is spreading one part into two or more parts.

Data 2

- "Hansel, who very much **like** the taste of the roof, tore down another large piece, and Gretel pocked out and entire round windowpane"
- "They followed the pebbles hat glistened there **like** newly minted coins, showing them the way"

The first and second words **like** have same spelling and also have the same pronunciation /lĭk/ but different meanings. The first **like** is described as the feeling of pleasure about something such as likes someone, food, or place. The second **like** is a parable of two different things but has some similarities.

4.1.1.2 Polysemy

Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning. The researcher found 2 polysemy in the short story. There are little-little and wood-wood.

Data 3

- "The duckling came up to them, and Hansel climbed onto it, then asked his **little** sister to sit down next to him"
- "He had but **little** to eat, and once, when a great famine came to the land"

The first and second words **little** have the same pronunciation but have different meaning. The first **little** means is small in size, amount, or degree. The first little is small in size because the sister is younger than the brother, and the second **little** is small in amount because it shows the portion of food.

Data 4

- "You children gather some **wood**, and I will make a fire so you won't freeze"
- "Then all together they set forth into the **woods**"

Both of the words **wood** have the same pronunciation but have different meaning. The meaning of the first **wood** is part of the tree, usually made as to the primary material for creating tables, chairs, cupboards, and others. While the second **wood** means a place, there are a lot of wild animals and large trees.

4.1.1.3 Synonymy

Synonymy is two words or more that have related meaning. The researcher found 17 word pairs in the short story. There were; forest-wood, piece-part, bring-carry, forsake-leave, get-fetch, good-niece, shining-glistening, small-little, done-already, peace-rest, get out-jump out, fool-stupid, big-large, some-a few, girl-woman, boy-man, listen-heard.

Data 5

- "Next to great **forest** there lived a poor woodcutter with his wife and his two children"
- "For the many thousands of birds that fly about in the **woods** and in the fields had pecked them up"

Forest and **wood** are related to the meaning of each other. Forest and wood mean the vast nature of many large trees, wild animals, and it is not good for children. The word Forests are land areas dominated by trees. **Forests** are land covered with trees or wood vegetation, both similar and mixed capable of creating a micro-climate in the surrounding environment. **Wood** is wood is a hard material, which it is part of the trunk or twigs of trees. Wood is used for various purposes, from cooking, making furniture, building materials, etc. Wood can also be used as household decoration and so on.

Data 6

The quotation:

- "Early tomorrow morning we will take the two children out into the thickest **part** of the woods"
- "Make a fire for them, and give each of them a little **piece** of bread"

Part and **piece** are related in meaning to each other. Part and piece mean something limited or half of a big thing. Part and piece have a similar meaning in two different words. Part is a piece or segment of something like an object, activity, or period of time and others, which combined with other pieces to make the whole. And piece is amount of objects that have been cut or separated from the rest.

Data 7

- "How could I **bring** myself to abandon my own children alone in the wood"
- "Oh, how the poor little sister sobbed as she was forced to **carry** the water"

Bring and **carry** have equality of meaning. It's moving an item from one place to another place. Bring means moving something from one place to another place. However, carry to hold something with hands or the back of the body and transport it from one place to another.

Data 8

- "When we are finished, we will come back and **get** you"
- "We are going into the woods to **fetch** wood"

Get and **fetch** are related in meaning to each other. Get and fetch means people accidentally get something. It is also something that is wanted by others. The word get is a passive general verb. Get can be interpreted as the act of receiving, possessing, using, and obtaining. Whereas, fetch is usually defined as the act of going somewhere to pick up something and bring it back.

Data 9

- "Then she served them a **good** meal: milk and pancakes with sugar, apples and nuts"
- "Afterwards she made two **nice** beds for them, decked in white"

Nice and **good** are related in meaning to each other. Nice and good means people show good things fine. It can also be a compliment to someone after doing things that are liked by many people or good things.

Data 10

- "The moon was **shining** brightly"
- "And the white pebbles in front of the house were **glistening** like silver coins"

Shining and glistening are related in meaning to each other.

Shining means giving out or reflecting bright light and **glistening** mean shining

with reflected light. So shining and glistening means something that emits light and very bright and sometimes glares.

Data 11

- "They were terribly hungry, for they had eaten only a few **small** berries that were growing on the ground"
- "At midday they saw a **little** snow-white bird sitting on a branch"

Little and **small** are related in meaning to each other. Little and small used to say that someone or something is not large or describe about size or amount. There are some important differences in how these words are used; small can be used in front of a noun or after a verb, while little is normally used only in front of a noun.

Data 12

- "I have **already** made a fire in the oven and kneaded the dough"
- "Hansel got up again and wanted to gather pebbles as he had **done** before, but the woman had locked the door, and Hansel could not get out"

The words **already** and **done** are used to indicate a job or activity that has been completed. **Already** is an adverb that refers to something that is happening in the present or to something that just happened. While **done** is the third form of the word "do" or "does", and the word "did" is the past tense.

Data 13

- "And she gave him no **peace** until he agreed"
- "The twigs were set afire, and when the flames were burning well, the woman said, 'Lie down by the fire and **rest**'"

The words **Peace** and **Rest** have the same meaning. It is a feeling of calm or not being disturbed by anyone. Although it is temporary, all humans need time to enjoy peaceful leisure.

Data 14

- "Then he went back into the house and said, 'Don't worry Gretel sleep well. God will not **forsake** us'"
- "But the father was overjoyed when he saw his children once more, for he had not wanted to **leave** them alone"

The words **forsake** and **leave** have the same meaning which is not to stay or let people be left behind. Both words can also mean to stop living or live with someone.

Data 15

- "but the woman had locked the door, and Hansel could not **get out**"
- "then the Hansel **jumped out**, like a bird from its cage when someone opens its door"

Get out and **jumped out** are related in meaning to each other. Both words explain that people leave from the place or building, from inside to outside of something.

Data 16

- "you **fool**, that isn't your cat. That's the morning sun shining on the chimney"
- "'**stupid** goose', said the old woman. The opening is big enough"

The words **fool** and **stupid** are related in the meaning. Both of the words are adjectives that mean lack of knowledge and understanding of a person's self so that they do not understand quickly and can't do something.

Data 17

- "'stupid goose', said the old woman the opening is **big** enough"
- "and whoever catches it can make for himself from it a large, **large** fur cap"

The words **big** and **large** are related in the meaning each other. The word

big usually used to indicate a large size, number, large influence and so on. Large

in size, degree, amount. And it's more often found in daily conversation. The

word large means not only to describe in size but also in quantity.

Data 18

- "hurry up and fetch **some** water. Whether Hansel is fat or thin, tomorrow I am going to slaughter him and boil him"
- "they were terribly hungry, for they had eaten only **a few** small berries that were growing on the ground"

The word **some** and **a few** are related in meaning to each other. Both

words are used to imply an amount or number of things or people in a condition or

situation.

Data 19

- "the boy's name was Hansel and the **girl**'s name was Gretel"
- "and when the **woman** opened it and saw that is was Hansel and Gretel"

Girl and **woman** are related in meaning to each other. It's designation for

female gender. Girl means a female child while woman mean an adult female

human being.

Data 20

- "the **boy**'s name was Hansel and the girl's name was Gretel"

- "the **man** was very disheartened, and he thought, it would be better to share the last bit with the children"

Boy and **man** are related in meaning to each other that is designation for male gender. Boy means a child who has a male sex and is still under the age of 18. While man means an adult male human being.

Data 21

- "but the woman would not **listen** to him, scolded him, and criticized him"
- "and one evening the children **heard** the mother say to the father"

The word **listen** and **heard** are related in meaning to each other. Both of the words are explaining the activity of capturing sounds by ear that comes from someone or something.

4.1.1.4 Antonymy (opposite)

Antonymy is two words or more that have different meaning. The researcher found 15 word pairs in the short story. There are; take-abandon, dark-shiny, leave-stay, together-alone, come-go, boy-girl, night-morning, good-bad, fat-thin, freeze-hot, adult-children, sleep-get up, man-woman, mother-father, and water-fire.

Data 22

- "No, answered Gretel. 'That would be too heavy for the duckling. It should **take** us across one at a time'"
- "How could I bring myself to **abandon** my own children alone in the woods"

Take and **abandon** have opposite meanings. The word **abandon** means choosing to let go by leaving something or letting something stay. In contrast, the

word **take** means holding something or being carried. It means the opposite of the

word "abandon", not allowing something to be left behind.

Data 23

- "When they finally awoke, it was **dark** at night. Gretel began to cry and said, 'How will we get out of woods'"
- "However, Hansel had not been looking at his cat but instead had been dropping the **shiny** pebbles from his pocket onto the path"

Dark and **shiny** have opposite meanings. **Dark** means there is no light, or

it cannot be bright like night or black color. In contrast, the word **Shiny** means

bright light. Like the light from a lamp or diamond and white color.

Data 24

- "'But now we must **leave**,' said Hansel, 'and get out of these witch-woods'"
- "Oh, you dear children, who brought you here? Just come in and **stay** with me. No harm will come to you"

Leave and **stay** have opposite meanings. The word **leave** means choosing

not to stay or leave a place. While **stay** is the opposite of leave, which is means

always being in that one place or choosing to continue being there.

Data 25

- "Then all **together** they set forth into the woods"
- "How could I bring myself to abandon my own children **alone** in the woods"

Together and **alone** have opposite meanings. The meaning of the word

together is spending time with another person or group. Together can also means

going through various things or feeling the moment with other people.

While alone is the opposite, **alone** means no one accompanying or alone in dealing with something or a moment.

Data 26

- "Oh, you dear children, who brought you here? Just come in and stay with me. No harm will **come** to you"
- "They started walking again, but managed only to **go** deeper and deeper into the woods"

Come and **go** have an opposite meaning. The meaning of the word **come** is to arrive by movement from the other place or to arrive at the destination. **Go** means action to leave a place or move toward a certain place.

Data 27

- "The **boy**'s name was Hansel and the **girl**'s name was Gretel"

Boy and **girl** have an opposite meaning to each other that is designation for gender. **Boy** means a child who has male sex and is still under the age of 18. In contrast, **girl** means a child who has female sex and is still under the age of 18.

Data 28

- "They walked throughout the entire **night**, and as **morning** was breaking, they arrived at the father's house"

Morning and **night** have an opposite meaning. **Morning** means the beginning of a day. In contrast, **Night** means the last period of a day. Morning is the time that is still bright, and the night is the time that it is dark.

Data 29

- "'they will be a **good** mouthful,' she mumbled to herself"
- "Who had **bad** eyes and could not see the bone"

Bad and **good** have an opposite meaning. **Bad** means not good in any manner or degree, bad also the character that does not prefer others. **Good** means satisfactory in quality, quantity, or degree. And good is the character that prefers others.

Data 30

- "And she wondered why he didn't get **fat**"
- "When four weeks had passed and Hansel was still **thin**, impatience overcame her, and she would wait no longer"

Fat and **thin** have opposite meanings. **Fat** is a body that is fuller or has a lot of fat in the body. People who have a fat body will look bigger. In contrast, **thin** is a slim body, or there are not many lumps of fat, so thin people will look smaller.

Data 31

- "And I will make fire so you won't **freeze**"
- "'Climb inn,' said the witch, 'and see if it is **hot** enough to put the bread in yet"

Freeze and **hot** have opposite meanings. **Freeze** is something so cold that it becomes a lump. Something that freezes is like food or drink put in the refrigerator at a low temperature. In contrast, **Hot** is a burning sensation caused by a relatively high temperature. Something hot is like sunshine and boiled water.

Data 32

- "and as soon as the **adults** had fallen asleep"
- "the **children** were still awake and had overheard the conversation"

Adult and children have opposite meanings. Adult symbolizes humans who have matured in mindset and character or are no longer children. The age of a person who is considered an adult is usually above 17 years or after having an identity card. On the other hand, children symbolize humans who are still small or are not considered to have an adult mindset. In addition, what has regarded as a child is someone who is not yet 17 years old.

Data 33

- "don't worry, Gretel. Sleep well. God will not forsake us"
- "get up. You lazybones. We are going into the woods to fetch wood"

Sleep and get up have opposite meanings. Sleep is rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body not active. But the brain activity still plays a role in regulating its functions, such as regulating the function of heart activity, blood vessels, and others. While get up means that have full awareness or rise from unconsciousness and start carrying out daily activities.

Data 34

- "the man was very disheartened, and he taught"
- "but the woman had locked the door"

Man and woman have opposite meaning to each other that is designation for gender. Man means an adult male human being, while woman is an adult female human being.

Data 35

- "And one evening the children heard the mother say to the father"

Mother and **father** have opposite meanings**. Mother** is a woman who married and gave birth to children. Mothers are the first to form emotional and emotional bonds with children. Mothers also have maternal characteristics; there are nurturing and caring for children. In contrast, **father** is the male parent of a child. Fathers have a role in earning a living and leading the family.

Data 36

- "the next morning Gretel had to get up early, hang up the kettle with **water**"
- "I have already made a **fire** in the oven and kneaded the dough"

Water and **fire** have opposite meanings**. Water** is the only substance that occurs naturally on the earth's surface. Water has a runny texture and can be put in place. Water is colorless, tasteless, and odorless. In contrast, the definition of **fire** is a rapid chemical reaction formed from 3 elements, namely heat, oxygen, and combustible materials. Fire can produce heat and light but has no texture.

4.1.1.5 Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a word that means hierarchies (member of more general words), or commonly referred to as words represented by more general words in this short story. The researcher found 6 hyponymy in the short story. There are duck and bird (poultry), red and white (color), eyes and cheeks (face), hand, neck, legs (human body), bread and cake (food), moon and sun (the solar system).

Data 37

- "but there is a white **duck** swimming. If I ask it, it will help us across"

- "the **bird** sat on the roof, and when they came closer, they saw that the little house was built entirely"

Poultry

```
        Poultry
        /     \
       ↙       ↘
    Duck       Bird
```
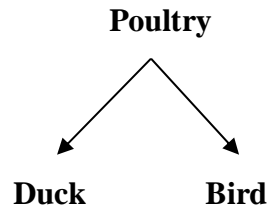
Poultry is types of group of livestock from a kind of bird that is used for meat, eggs, and feathers. **Ducks** are aquatic birds that have smaller body sizes than swans. **Birds** are members of vertebrate animal groups (vertebrates) that have feathers and swings. So, ducks and birds are a part of poultry. Poultry is superordinate.

Data 38

- "I am looking at my **white** cat that is sitting on the roof"
- "looked at the two of them lying there so peacefully, with their full **red** cheeks"

Color

```
        Color
        /     \
       ↙       ↘
    White       Red
```
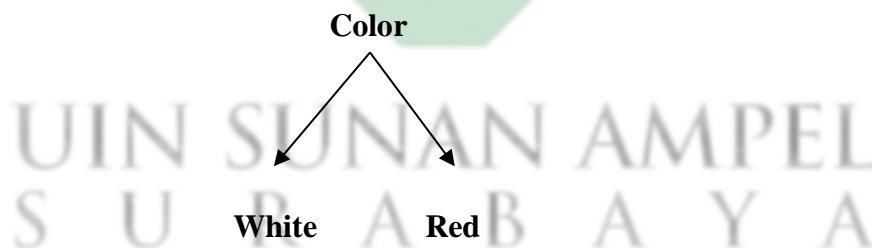
Color is the most visible element of art in art, and can show a bright of dark, mood of feelings, far or close, perspective, and the nature of things. **Red** is the color in the lowest light frequency that is visible or can be captured in the human eye. **White** is the representation of the presence of all primary colors in maximums state with equal proportion. So, red and white are part of color. Color is superordinate.

Data 39

- "Witches have red **eyes** and cannot see very far"
- "and how the tears streamed down her **cheeks**!"

Face

Eyes   Cheeks
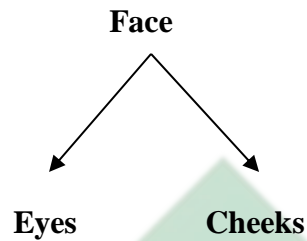
Face is an arena that is located in front of the head, the human face covers the area from the forehead to the chin, and the face can also be used as a person's identity to distinguish between one person and another. **Eyes** are the organ that reacts to light and is used for viewing something. It is located in the face and below the eyebrows. **Cheeks** are areas that have flesh on the face. Cheeks are located under the eyes and between the nose. So, eyes and cheeks are a part of face. The face is superordinate.

Data 40

- "and threw their arms around the father's **neck**"
- "pay attention now, and don't forget your **legs**"
- "Hansel and Gretel were so frightened that they dropped what they were holding in their **hands**"

Human body

Neck   Legs   Hand
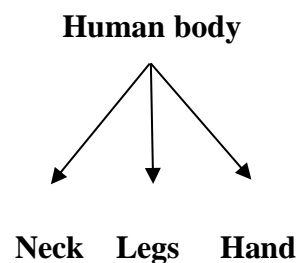
The human body is physical structure of a human organism overall.
There are neck, head, torso, 2 arms, 2 hands and 2 legs in the human
body. **Neck** is part that connects the head with the body. **Legs** are members of the
human body used for walking. There are two legs in human body. **Hands** are the
part of human body from the elbows to the tips of the fingers. Hands are part of
the body that is used to hold something, write, eat, and others. So, neck, legs, and
hands are a part of the human body. Human body is superordinate.

Data 41

- "then she gave each one a little piece of **bread**"
- "the little house was built entirely from bread with a roof made of **cake**"

Food

Bread   **Cake**
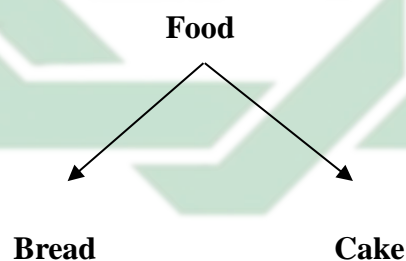
Food is a substance, which usually comes from animals or plants and is
eaten by humans and animals or living beings to get energy and
nutrients. **Bread** is the main food that contains carbohydrates. Bread is usually
made from wheat flour and is a source of energy in the morning. **The cake** is a
snack that is not the main food, usually has a sweet taste or some are tasty and
salty. Cake usually is a food that is eaten on birthdays. So, bread and cake are a
part of the food. Food is superordinate.

Data 42

- "that's the morning **sun** shining on the chimney"
- "wait, when the **moon** comes up I will be able to see the crumbs of bread that I scatted"

The solar system

Moon   **Sun**
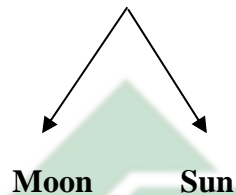
The Solar System is a collection of objects found in the sky. The solar system consists of stars, the sun, the moon, or objects bound by gravity. **Moon** is moon is a round object that moves round the earth and shines at night. **Sun** is a giant ball formed from hydrogen and helium gas, including a white star that acts as the center of the solar system. The moon appears in the evening or night while the sun appears in the morning and during the day, but they are equally around the earth. So, the moon and sun are a part of the solar system. The solar system is superordinate.

4.1.1.6 Meronymy

Meronymy is a description of the term for a partial-whole relationship that occurs between lexical items. The researcher found 3 pairs of meronymy in the short story, there are sweet-sugar, dark-night, and finger-hand.

Data 43

- "I'll eat a piece of the roof, and Gretel, you eat from the window. That will be **sweet**"
- "They saw that the little house was built entirely from bread with a roof made of cake, and the windows were made of clear **sugar**"

Sweet is one of the five kinds of taste. **Sugar** is a simple carbohydrate that is a source of energy. Sugar is used to change the taste to sweet in a food or drink. **Sweet** is having the pleasant taste characteristic of **sugar**. So that sweet is a meronymy of sugar.

Data 44

- "It was **dark** at night when they awoke"
- "They walked through the entire **night** the next day from morning until evening"

Dark means lack of light or absence of visible light in a place or a night full. While **night** means the time after sunset until sunrise. Night can also be defined as a period (time) when a place is in a position that is not facing the sun. So that **dark** is a meronymy of **night.**

Data 45

- "Hansel, stick out your **finger**, so I can feel if you are fat yet"
- "Then she grabbed Hansel with her withered **hand** and carried him to a little stall"

Finger is part of the limbs, such as hands and feet, which are found in humans and vertebrate animals. **Hand**s are part of the human body from the elbows to the tips of the **fingers**. So, the finger is a meronymy of hand.

4.1.1.7 Member-Collection

Member-collection is a place where the thing or unit is located, a relationship between the words for unit and the usual word for a collection of the units. The researcher found 1 pair of member-collection in the short story, which is tree and forest.

Data 46

- "It was a branch that he had tied to a dead **tree** and that the wind was beating back and forth"
- "Next to a great **forest** there lived a poor woodcutter with his wife and his two children"

The words **tree** and **forest** above have a member collection relationship. The word tree when it is standalone means plants. But when the tree makes in collections, it is named a forest.

4.1.1.8 Portion-Mass

Portion-mass is a relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division. The researcher found 1 portion-mass in the short story, which is piece of bread.

Data 47

- "they received their little **piece of bread**, even less than the last time"

The word **piece of bread** above indicates a portion mass relationship. The word piece as a count noun is added to mass noun (bread). So the two phrases above belong to the category of lexical relation and belong to the type of portionsmass.

4.1.2 The Frequency of Part of Speech in Lexical Relation of Hansel and Gretel Short Story

The following figure shows the frequency parts of speech that found in word of the lexical types in *Hansel and Gretel* short story.
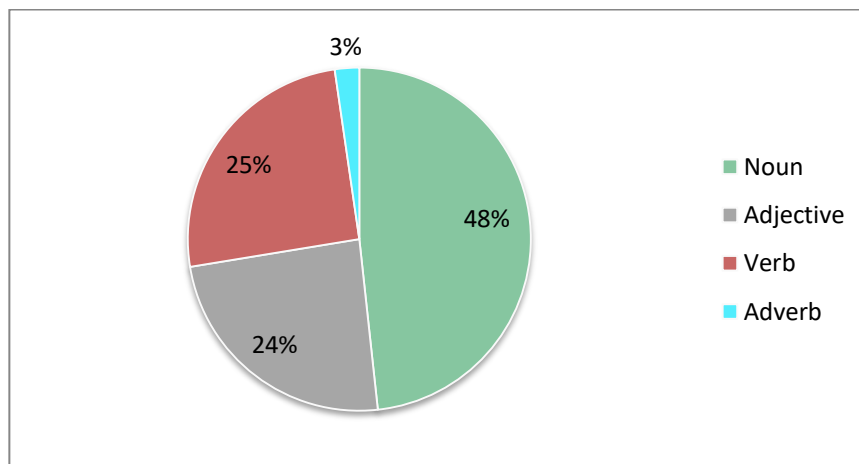
Figure 4.2: The Frequency Parts of Speech in Lexical Relation of Hansel and Gretel Short Story

The figure above illustrates the parts of speech that appear in Hansel and Gretel's short story. Parts of speech have an essential role in forming a sentence. Sentences need to have verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and more. Parts of speech have eight types that have their each role in a sentence. Part of speech is a classification of words that are categorized according to their role and function in the sentence structure of a language.

In this research, the researcher only focuses on 4 types parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb and adverb). The most frequently part of speech of the words coupled in the lexical relation of Hansel and Gretel is a noun and the lowest is an adverb. There are 42 or 48% noun, 21 or 24% adjective, 22 or 25% verb and the last 2 or 3% adverb. The total data in the part of speech in the lexical types are 87 words. The frequency of each type is present in the table below.

Table 4.1 the Frequency of Part of Speech in Lexical Relation of Hansel and Gretel Short Story

No	Types of Lexical Relation	Part of Speech	Words	Amount
1.	Homonymy	Noun	Tear (first)	1
		Adjective	Like (first)	1
		Verb	Tears (second), like (second)	2
		Adverb	_	_
2.	Polysemy	Noun	Wood, Wood	2
		Adjective	Little, Little	2
		Verb	_	_
		Adverb	_	_
3.	Synonymy	Noun	Forest, Wood, Part, Piece, Girl, Woman, Boy, Man	8
		Adjective	Shining, Glistening, Little, Small, Fool, Stupid, Some, A few,	8
		Verb	Bring, Carry, Get, Fetch, Already, Done, Forsake, Leave, Get out, Jump out, Listen, Heard	12
		Adverb	_	_
4.	Antonymy	Noun	Boy, Girl, Morning, Night, Adult, Children, Man, Woman, Father, Mother, Water, Fire	12
		Adjective	Dark, Shiny, Bad, Good, Fat, Thin, Freeze, Hot	8
		Verb	Abandon, Take, Leave, Stay, Come, Go, Sleep, Get up	8
		Adverb	Together, Alone	2
5.	Hyponymy	Noun	Duck, Bird, Eyes, Cheeks, Neck, Legs, Hands, Bread, Cake, Moon, Sun	11
		Adjective	Red, White	2
		Verb	_	_
		Adverb	_	_
6.	Meronymy	Noun	Dark, Night, Fingers, Hands	4

		Adjective	_	_
		Verb	_	_
		Adverb	_	_
7.	Member-collection	Noun	Tree, Forest	2
		Adjective	_	_
		Verb	_	_
		Adverb	_	_
8.	Portion-mass	Noun	Piece, Bread	2
		Adjective	_	_
		Verb	_	_
		Adverb	_	_
		Total		**87**

In the table above, it is explained that the total number of noun appearing in the Hansel and Gretel short story is 42 or 48% words. There are 1 homonymy, 2 polysemy, 8 synonymy, 12 antonymy, 11 hyponymy, 4 meronymy, 2 member-collection, and 2 portion-mas.

The second part of speech that often occurs is verb and adjective. The total number of verb that appears in Hansel and Gretel's short stories is 22 or 25% words. There are 2 homonymy, 12 synonymy, 8 antonymy. The total number of adjective that appears in Hansel and Gretel's short stories is also 21 or 25% words. There are 1 homonymy, and 2 polysemy, 8 synonymy, 8 antonymy, 2 hyponymy. The last part of speech that occurs is adverb. The total number of adverb that appears in Hansel and Gretel's short story is 2 or 3% antonymy.

From the data above, we can know that noun is part of speech that often appears in Hansel and Gretel's short story. Noun can be used for several things, like noun as subject, noun as object, and noun as complementary. Most of the words we use belong to noun, so every time when we talk or tell each other there must be a noun, it's same with the short story of Hansel and Gretel. Noun is one of the important structures of a sentence in the language. Therefore, noun appears more often than other parts of speech.

4.2 Discussion

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the existence of lexical relation in the short story Hansel and Gretel based on four parts of speech In Hansel and Gretel's short story. For the example like the words "man" and "woman" those word are include the types of lexical relation antonymy and both of the words are classified as part of speech noun.

The researcher tries to discuss this research with previous research by explaining differences according to the previous study. The previous studies were conducted by Cindy (2015). In her research, she used Kreidler's theory and only focuses on the part of speech adjective and she found 3 types lexical relation those are hyponyms, synonyms, and antonym. Then she gets 30 data from hyponyms, 24 data synonyms, and 5 antonym adjectives. The second previous research, Winda (2018) did research by Palmer's theory then she was found 234 cases of lexical relations that are 99 cases of synonym, 75 cases of antonym, 61 cases of polysemy, 7 cases of homonym, and 1 case of hyponymy.

The results of previous studies are different from this study. This study used the theory of Saeed (1997). According to Saeed's theory there are eight types of lexical relation: homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, member of collection and portion-mass. The researcher found every types of the lexical relation and she gets 2 data of homonymy, 2 polysemy, 17 synonymy, 15 antonymy, 6 hyponymy, 3 meronymy, 1 member of collection, and 1 portion mass. Then, the researcher classified them according to the part of speech, namely: noun, adjective, verb, and adverb. The researcher found 87 data part of speech there are 42 noun, 21 adjective, 22 verb and the last 2 adverb. So the most common part of speech found in word pairs of each type of lexical relation in this study is noun and the lowest is adverb.

Based on the two previous studies above, the researcher ensures that this research has new findings. The proof of this statement can be proved by looking at the results of this research succeeded in revealing the lexical relation and part of speech in the short story of Hansel and Gretel.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last part of this research which in this chapter presents conclusion and suggestion. Based on the research conducted, the researcher concludes as a whole. In addition, researchers also provide suggestions aim at future researchers who are interested in examining lexical relationships in different research subjects.

5.1 CONCLUSION

The researcher drew several conclusions based on the research and data analysis in the previous chapter. This study aims to indicate the types of lexical relation and its part of speech in the short story of Hansel and Gretel by using the theory of Saeed (1997). The result of the previous chapters, the researcher found all types of lexical relation there are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, hyponymy, antonym, meronymy, member-collection, and portion mess. The researcher found 47 data where the most dominant type is synonymy. It can be the dominant type because the object of this research is a short story. Read a short story or novel for most people just want to enjoy the story that is presented. They will only get a general impression and vague about the plot and parts of the story. The relation of meaning also relates with style language primarily concerned with repetition. If the repetition is in the style of language used to give its own beauty and art in language, it can also avoid boredom to readers.

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There are four types of parts of speech coupled with lexical relations in Hansel and Gretel's short story, namely noun, adjective, verb and adverb. The part of speech that found by the researcher there are 42 or 48% noun, 21 or 24% adjective, 22 or 25% verb and the last 2 or 3% adverb. The total data part of speech in the lexical relation of Hansel and Gretel are 87 words where noun is most frequently coupled with the type lexical relation of antonymy and the total data is 12 words. Noun appears more often than other parts of speech because it can be used for several things, like noun as subject, noun as object, and noun as complementary.

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5.2 SUGGESTION

This study presents lexical relation research centered on Saeed's theory and data obtained through short stories. Based on the research above, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for the reader and other researcher so that it can be used as a reference and improvement of semantic study in the future.

The researcher suggest further researchers to look for data in lexical relation through other sources such as songs, novels, magazines, blogs, and others to get more varied data and knowledge. In addition, the next researcher can also use a different theory or combine the theory of Saeed (1997) with other theories to gain more knowledge about lexical relation.

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