#### **CHAPTER IV**

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the types of lexical relation that found in *An Education* script movie and the conceptual meaning of them.

# 4.1 The types of lexical relation found in Nick Hornby's *An Education* movie script

In the following below, the researcher analyzes the finding of the types of lexical relation that found in *An Education* movie script based on Saeed's theory. The six types of lexical relation are homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym, and metonym.

## 4.1.1 Homonym

Homonym is relation of words with the same phonological words. They are divided into homophone which is same the sound and homograph which is same the written word. The researcher used dictionary to know the sound or pronunciation of words. The researcher found four relationship in the script. They are two - too, write - right, ring, four –for and sleeve.

## Table 4.1 Finding of Homonym

Data	Word pairs	Sentences		
	Write - right	a. A couple, write down everything the teacher says.		
1.		<b>b.</b> She turns the music down so low and put her		
		head <b>right</b> next to Dansette to hear it.		

2.	Two - too	Two 13 years old boys sitting between them wave
		too, parodically, and then blow kisses, much to
		Graham's embarrassment and Jenny's fury.
3.	Sleeve	a. Almost involuntarily, Jenny touches the sleeve of
		Helen's velvet jacket.
		b. (For a moment, the sound quality changes –
		soundtrack becomes source music, seamlessly)
		Jenny is studying the <b>sleeve</b> .
4.	For - four	a. Jenny opens the door <b>for</b> David.
		b. An ornate four poster bed occupies most of the
		space in the room.
5.	Ring	a. The doorbell rings.
		b. Suddently Miss Stubbs notices something glinting on
		her hand; an engagement <b>ring</b> .

Based on the finding above, the researcher explains them one by one at the following explanation.

## Data 1:

- a) A couple, ... write down everything the teacher says. (1A. Int. Classroom.Day. Line 5 -7)
- b) She turns the music down so low ... and put her head right next to the Dansette to hear it. (2. Int. Bedroom. Day. Line 14 -16)

*Write* is an activity or verb to mark (letter, words, or number) on a surface such as a paper or computer screen, using a pen, pencil or keyboard. This is to record thoughts, facts, or messages. Pronunciation of *write* is (*ran*). (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

*Right* is a direction on toward to the side of your body that is to the east when you are facing north. The pronunciation of it is [*rant*] and include in adjective categories. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

Based on the explanation above, the relation of *write* and *right* is homophone and part of homonym. It is because write and right have same spoken */rart/*. But, they have different category (verb and adjective) and different spelling (write and right).

#### Data 2:

**Two** 13 years old boys sitting between them wave **too**, parodically, and then blow kisses, much to Graham's embarrassment and Jenny's fury. (4. Int school. hall. Day. Line 4-7)

Words *two* and *too* is found in the 4<sup>th</sup> narration. They are in one sentence. Two is category of the cardinal number "2" and it is an equivalent to the sum one and one. Pronunciation of two is (*tu:*). Too (*tu:*) is an adverb means more or also. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

Based on the explanation above, **two** and **too** are homophones because they have same spoken /tu:/ but, it has different categories and different spellings.

#### Data 3:

- a) Almost involuntarily, Jenny touches the sleeve of Helen's velvet jacket. (16.
   Int. ST. John's Smith Square. Night. Line 9 -10)
- b) (For a moment, the sound quality changes soundtrack becomes source music, seamlessly) Jenny is studying the sleeve. (66. Int. Record shop. Day. Line 3-5)

*Sleeve* is the part of piece of clothing that covers the arm. The pronunciation of sleeve is [sli:v]. The second *sleeve* relates with stiff envelop for a record. It means how the strong feeling when you hear the music or record. It has same pronunciation with the first *sleeve*.

*Sleeve* at the first and second sentences categories as homonym which is belong to homophone and homograph all at once. The reason is because they have same syntactical categories and spelling, but they have different meaning.

## Data 4:

- a) Jenny opens the door for David. (36. Int. Hallway. Night. Line 1)
- b) An ornate four poster bed occupies most of the space in the room. (38. Int. Helen's Bedroom. Day. Line 1)

Definition of *for* in dictionary is intended to be given to with function as preposition in the sentence. The word *for* can be as preposition or conjunction. The sound is f5:(r). (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

*Four* is one of the cardinal numbers. The position of *four* is between the number "three (3)" and "five (5). It is noun. The sound of *four* is fo:(r). (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

Based on the information above, we can know that the relation of them is sameness of sound, but the syntactical category and the spelling are different. Thus, it is homophone.

## Data 5:

- a) Suddently Miss Stubbs notices something glinting on her hand; an engagement ring. (82. Int. Classroom. Day. Line 18 -20)
- b) The doorbell **rings.** (91. Int. Jenny's house. Evening. Line 10)

*Ring* (a) is a circular piece of jewelry worn especially on your finger, while *Ring* (b) is verb that is to cause the sound of a bell. (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary).

Both of the words *ring* is homonym, where the lexeme have different syntactic category and with the same spelling. The sound is same [riŋ]. The syntactic category of (a) *ring* is noun and (b) *ring* is verb.

#### 4.1.2 Polysemy

Polysemy is a words with multiple sense or lexeme in one lexical entry. The word is having more than one meaning. Actually, the researcher found many words with more than one meaning, but there are take some data in the script. The words are *hand*, *wave*, *shake*, and *eye*.

Data	Words	Sentences		
1.	Shake	<ul><li>a. Jenny shakes hand with the two of them.</li><li>b. Jenny shakes her head.</li></ul>		
2	Hand	She (refer to Jenny) <b>hands</b> it (copy of the book) to her father.		
3.	Eye	He (Graham) tries to catch Jenny's eye, but she looks away.		

Based on the finding above, the researcher explains them one by one at the following explanation.

## Data 1:

- a) Jenny shakes hand with the two of them. (15A. Line 15)
- b) Jenny shakes her head. (19. Line 9)

"Shake" (=move). It means kind of *shake* is polysemous in term of 1) To move or cause to move up and down or back and forth with short quick movement; vibrate; 2) To sway or totter or cause to sway or totter; 3) To clasp or grasp (the hand) of (a person) in greeting etc; 4) Shake hand to clasp hands in greeting, agreement, etc. 5) Shake on it (*informal*) to shake hands in agreement, reconciliation, etc. 6) to move backwards and forwards or up and down in quick, short movements, or to make something or someone do this; 7) To wave or brandish (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus).

## Data 2:

She (refer to Jenny) **hands** it (copy of the book) to her father. (55. Int. Jenny's House. Night. Line 6)

"Hand" (= take handle or control of something). It means kind of *hand* is polysemous in term of, 1) to transmit or offer by the hand or hands; 2) To help or lead with the hand; 3) *Nautical* = to furl (a sail) (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus).

## Data 3:

He (Graham) tries to catch Jenny's eye, but she looks away. (58 B. Line 6)

Eye (= an organ of something). It means kind of *eye* is polysemous in term of, 1) *Part of body* = one of the two organs in your face, which you use to see with; 2) *Part of plant* = a dark spot on a potato or similar plant part, from which a new stem and leaves will grow; 3) The hole in a needle through which you put the thread; 4) Attention or observation; 5) Opinion, judgment, point of view or authority (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus).

## 4.1.3 Synonym

Synonym is two words or more that have related meaning. The researcher found 11 word pairs in the script. They were '*nervous* = *shy*, *embarrassed*', '*street* = *road*', '*beautiful* = *pretty*', '*overcoat* = *jacket*', '*look* = *stare*', '*hall* = *auditorium*', '*girl* = *lady*', '*start* = *begin*', '*jump out* = *get out*', '*huge* = *large*', and '*small* = *little*'.

Data	Word	Synonym	Sentences	
1.	Nervous	Shy and Embarrassed.	<ul> <li>a. Graham is <i>nervous</i>, chronically unconfident and <i>shy</i>.</li> <li>b. Jenny looks <i>embarrassed</i>.</li> </ul>	
2.	Street	Road	<ul> <li>a. Jenny moves as quickly as she can towards the street.</li> <li>b. A mother and two children cross the road in front of her, and a beautiful, sleek red sports car – a Bristol – stops to let them across.</li> </ul>	
3.	Beautiful	Pretty	<ul> <li>a. Only one, Jenny, beautiful and animated.</li> <li>b. Tina is pretty, and sharp rather than clever.</li> </ul>	
4.	Overcoat	Jacket	A lady is exchanging <b>overcoats</b> for tickets. Jenny touches the sleeve of Helen's velvety <b>jacket</b> .	
5.	Look	Stare	Helen <b>looks</b> at Jenny's outfit; They <b>stare</b> at each other.	
6.	Hall	Auditorium	<ul><li>a. Jenny and David walk toward the beautiful hall.</li><li>b. David, Jenny, Danny and Helen in a row</li></ul>	

Table 4.3 Finding of Synonym

			in the middle of the <b>auditorium</b> .
7.	Girl	Lady	<ul> <li>a. The girls walk over to another reception table;</li> <li>b. A lady is exchanging overcoats for tickets.</li> </ul>
8.	Start	Begin	<ul> <li>a. Tina starts to slurp the froth from her cappuccino with a spoon.</li> <li>b. Jenny is in her Latin class, waiting for the lesson to begin.</li> </ul>
9.	Jump out	Get out	David <b>jumps ou</b> t of the car and let Marjorie and jack out. Jenny <b>gets out</b> too.
10.	Huge	Large	<ul> <li>a. Books about ponies, a much loved teady bear; a cello huge in the small room leans againts the wall.</li> <li>b. She has been something on the doorstep, – a large bunch of flower.</li> </ul>
11.	Small	Little	<ul> <li>a. Outside a dilapidated house covered in scaffolding stand a large West Indian family, mother, father, three or four small children and a dog.</li> <li>b. Jenny's POV of the black family in one window, and the little old lady disappearing from another.</li> </ul>

Based on the finding above, the researcher explains them one by one at the following explanation.

#### Data 1:

- a) Graham is *nervous*, chronically unconfident and *shy*. (5. Ext. School. Day. Line 3-4)
- b) Jenny looks *embarrassed*. (11. Int. Jenny's sitting room. Afternoon. Line 3)

*Nervous, shy* and *embarrassed* are related in meaning to each other. As Yule (2006: p. 104) said that synonym can be found in two or more words with very closely related meaning. It is an example of synonym that found at more than two words. The meaning is not same but similar.

*Nervous* (adjective) means people's feeling worried or anxious in a particular situation. *Shy* (adjective) means nervous and uncomfortable with other people. *Embarrassed* means feeling ashamed or to feel or cause to feel confusion or self-consciousness. (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus)

# Data 2:

- a) Jenny moves as quickly as she can towards the street. (5. Ext.School.Day.
   Line 5)
- b) A mother and two children cross the road in front of her, and a beautiful, sleek red sports car a Bristol stops to let them across. (6.Ext. Bus stop. Day. Line 2)

*Street* [noun] and *road* [noun] are related in meaning each other. *Street* is a road in city, town, or village which has building, shop or public facilities along one

or both sides. *Road* means a long route or way for vehicles, person, and animals to travel on.

#### Data 3:

- a) Only one, Jenny, beautiful and animated. (1A.Int. Classroom. Day. Line 8)
- b) Tina is **pretty**, and sharp rather than clever. (13.Int.Coffee bar.Day. Line 6)

*Beautiful* and *pretty* are related in meaning each other. *Beautiful* (adjective) means a characteristic of a girl who is very attractive and pleasant. It is shining on the inside and out. *Pretty* (adjective) means a characteristic of a girl who is pleasant to look at and has a good appearance.

## Data 4:

A lady is exchanging **overcoats** for tickets. Jenny touches the sleeve of Helen's velvety **jacket**. (16. Line 9 - 10)

Overcoat and jacket are related in meaning each other. Overcoat(noun) means a long thick coat worn in cold weather. Jacket (noun) means a short coat. They are coat but have different model.

## Data 5:

Helen looks at Jenny's outfit; They stare at each other. (16. Line 12 and 17)

Look [verb] and stare [verb] are related in meaning each other. They have same syntactic category that is verb. Look is an activity to direct your eyes in order to see. Stare is an activity to look for a long time with eyes wide open. Stare it can be use to express the condition when you are surprised, frightened and thinking. This synonymous are a sameness of an activity when someone are seeing something.

#### Data 6:

- a) Jenny and David walk toward the beautiful hall. (15A. Line 1)
- b) David, Jenny, Danny and Helen in a row in the middle of the auditorium.(17. Line 2)

Hall (noun) and auditorium (noun) are related in meaning each other. Hall means a building or large room used for an events involving a lot of people. Auditorium means the part of theatre, or a similar building, which the audience sits to watching and listening.

## Data 7:

a) The **girls** walk over to another reception table; b) A **lady** is exchanging overcoats for tickets. (16. Line 7 and 8)

*Girl* (noun) and *lady* (noun) related in meaning each other. *Girl* means a female child or young woman, especially one still at school. *Lady* means a woman regards as having the characteristics of a good family and high school position. It can be called as a polite or old fashioned way of referring to or talking to a woman.

#### Data 8:

- a) Tina starts to slurp the froth from her cappuccino with a spoon. (13. Line 12)
- b) Jenny is in her Latin class, waiting for the lesson to **begin.** (30. Line 2)

Start (verb) and begin (verb) are related in meaning each other. Start means to begin doing something. That is opposed to stop that have a possibility to be continuing. Begin means to start to be, do, and etc. It is opposed to end. Begin is more formal than start.

#### Data 9:

David **jumps out** of the car and let Marjorie and jack out. Jenny **gets out** too. (100. Jenny's house. Night. Line 1-4)

Jumps out and gets out are related in meaning each other. Both of them explains when a people go out or leave a building and from inside to outside something. Jump out means to leave a closed vehicle, building, etc.

## **Data 10:**

- a) Books about ponies, a much loved teady bear; a cello huge in the small room leans againts the wall. (2. Int. Bedroom. Day. Line 2)
- b) She has been something on the doorstep, ... a large bunch of flower. (12A. Int/ext. Jenny's house. Evening. Line 2)

*Huge* (adjective) and *large* (adjective) are related in meaning each other. *Huge* means an extremely large in size or amount. It is used in reference to dimensions or quantity. *Large* means big in size or amount.

## Data 11:

a) Outside a dilapidated house covered in scaffolding stand a large West Indian family, mother, father, three or four **small** children and a dog.

b) Jenny's POV of the black family in one window, and the **little** old lady disappearing from another.

*Small* and *little* are related in meaning each other. *Small* is comparatively little; limited in size, number, importance, and etc. *Little* is small quantity, extent or duration of (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus).

# 4.1.4 Antonym

There are four types of antonyms according to Saeed's theory (1997): binary or complementary pairs, gradable antonyms, reverse and converse

Data	Kind	Words Sentences	
1.	Binary	Men –	The club is a smoky west end club, full of
		Women	smartly-dressed and dubious-looking
			men, and young, glamorous, dubious -
			looking women.
2.		Young - old	Jenny suddenly looks <b>young</b> in the dress
			that looks too <b>old</b> for her – other adults
			are milling around outside, and the
	Gradable		women don't look like girls dressed up.
3.		Far - near	a. Helen is as <b>far</b> from everyone's
			idea of an aunt as one can get.
			b. She kneels and flicks through her

Table 4.4 Finding of Antonyms

	1	1	
			half-dozen or so LPs on the floor
			<b>near</b> a cheap record player
4.		Small – large	and Jenny walking towards it, a small
			figure in a <b>large</b> playground.
5.		Down - up	a. He winds <b>down</b> the other window
			and waves on the cars that have
			stopped behind him.
			b. She has been something on the
			doorstep, and he stoops to pick it
	Reverse		<b>up</b> – a large bunch of flower.
6.		Open-closes	a. Marjorie kicks the door <b>open</b> with
			her foot and comes in holding a
			birthday cake with seventeen
			candles burning on it.
			b. Jenny closes her eyes, makes her
			wish, blows out her candles.
7.		Left - right	She looks neither left nor right but other
			girls, younger girls, watch her through
			the windows as she leaves.
8.		Inside –	a. She follows the girls <b>inside.</b>
		outside	b. She stands <b>outside</b> the living room for
			a moment, listening.
9.		Come - go	a. A waitress comes over to their

			table.
			b. Danny nudges David, and they <b>go</b>
			over to talk to him just as the
			champagne arrives.
10		Go – return	a. Danny nudges David, and they <b>go</b>
			over to talk to him just as the
			champagne arrives.
			b. They <b>return</b> to their table.
11.		Mother –	A mother and two children cross the
		children	road in front of her,
12.		Behind –	a. Miss Stubbs is standing at the
	Converse	front of	front of the class.
			b. Hattie, who is sitting behind
			Jenny, notices the ring, too, for
			the first time.

Based on the finding above, the researcher explains them one by one is related with the types of antonym at the following explanation.

# **4.1.4.1 Binary or Complementary Pair**

According to Saeed (1997: 66) said that "binary pairs is a relation between words such that the positive of one implies the negative of the other". It was like a relation of plus and minus or lucky and unlucky. In other effect, speaker can creatively change the form. The words cannot be used to refer the same thing at the same time. It is impossible to use both of words.

#### Data 1:

The club is a smoky west end club, full of smartly-dressed and dubious-looking **men**, and young, glamorous, dubious –looking **women**. (74. Int. Club. Night. Line 3-4)

The words *men* and *women* are categories as binary antonym. It can be used in the same at the same time. *Men* are plural of man that is an adult male human being; masculine, while women are also plural of woman. It is an adult female human being; feminine. The people cannot be said as women and men, but it only can be said as women or men.

#### 4.1.4.2 Gradable Antonyms

Gradable antonym is words relation that usually find in adjective and something that can be measured. Saeed (1997) stated that one of the characteristics of this antonym is usage of "how" and word "very" to ask of something. In other is the terms are usually relative.

#### Data 2:

Jenny suddenly looks **young** in the dress that looks too **old** for her – other adults are milling around outside, and the women don't look like girls dressed up. (15A. Ext. ST. John's, Smith Square. Night. Line 2)

*Young* and *old* are gradable antonym. It means that *not young* people is not necessarily an *old* people. We can use "very" to test this pairs. It is being very *young* or very *old. Young* means suitable for young people. *Old* means it having lived or existed for many years. The clothes make user looks older or dated than her age should be.

## Data 3:

a) Helen is as **far** from everyone's idea of an aunt as one can get. (15A. Line 7)b) She kneels and flicks through her half-dozen or so LPs on the floor **near** a cheap record player ... (2. Line 8)

From the sentence, the relation of words *Far* and *near* are gradable antonyms. *Not far* is not necessarily near. It expresses distance. To know the distance, we can use a question word "how", to be how is far or how is near?

Far is at, to or from a great distance in space or time. Near is not far away in distance. From the definition above, it can be conclude that *far* and *near* have contrary meaning.

## Data 4:

"... and Jenny walking towards it, a **small** figure in a **large** playground". (24. Ext. School. day. Line 2)

*Small* and *large* are gradable antonym. *Not small* is not necessarily *large*. *Small* is an adjective that is used before describes as comparatively little, limited in size, importance, etc. *Large* is an*adjective*that means big in size or amount. Small and large fulfill all of criteria of gradable antonym as Saeed's theory (1997: p. 67).

#### 4.1.4.3 Reverse

This words relation finds out at the term that describes a movement and process which it can be reversed.

## Data 5:

- a) He winds down the other window and waves on the cars that have stopped behind him. (6. Line 16)
- b) She has been something on the doorstep, and he stoops to pick it  $\mathbf{up} \mathbf{a}$  large bunch of flower.(12A. Int/ext. Jenny's house. Evening. Line 2)

The words *down* and *up* are contrary in meaning which tell us in which direction to move position. That is characteristic of reverse relation. *Down* is used to indicate movement from a higher to a lower position. While, *up* is toward a higher position.

#### Data 6:

- a) Marjorie kicks the door open with her foot and comes in holding a birthday cake with seventeen candles burning on it. (58. Int. Jenny's house. Evening. Line 2)
- b) Jenny closes her eyes, makes her wish, blows out her candles. (58. Line 6)

The words *open* and *close* are categories as reverse relation that describes a movement in direction. *Open* is to move something to a position that is not closed, or to make something change to a position that is not closed. *Close* is to (cause something to) change from being open to not being open.

### Data 7:

She looks neither **left** nor **right** but other girls, younger girls, watch her through the windows as she leaves. (84. Ext. School. Day. Line 5)

The words *Left* and *right* categories as reverse relation that describes motion the following of something. Left means an adjective that means on or towards the side of your body that is to the west when you are facing north. Right means toward the side of your body that is to the east when you are facing north.

## Data 8:

- a) She follows the girls **inside** (32. Line 9)
- b) She stands **outside** the living room for a moment, listening. (34. Line 1)

The words *inside* and *outside* are reverse relations that describes movement of direction something. *Inside* describes as in or into a room, building, container, or something similar. *Outside* describe as the position when someone is not inside a building.

#### Data 9:

- a) A waitress **comes** over to their table. (74. Int. Club. Night. Line 12)
- b) Danny nudges David, and they go over to talk to him just as the champagne arrives. (74. Line 16)

The words *come* and *go* are categories as reverse relation that describes a movement in direction. *Come* is to move towards a specified person or place (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary). *Go* describes as to move or process, to or from a point or in a certain direction (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus).

#### **Data 10:**

- a. Danny nudges David, and they **go** over to talk to him just as the champagne arrives. (74. Int. Club. Night. Line 16)
- b. They return to their table. (76. Int. Club. Night. Line 6)

The words *go* and *return* are categories as reverse relation that describes a movement in direction. As previous explanation that *go* describe as an activity to move or process to or from a point or in a certain direction (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus). *Return* is to come or go back to a previous place (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary).

#### 4.1.4.4 Converse

It is a relationship between two things (or people) from alternate viewpoints (Saeed, 1997: p. 67). It means that this relationship describe the same relationship are mentioned in the opposite order.

## Data 11:

A **mother** and two **children** cross the road in front of her, ... (6. Ext. Bus stop. Day. Line 2)

The words *mother* and *children* are converse, because if Xis *the mother* of Y, Y are *the children* of X. Definition of *mother* is a female parent, while *children* is a plural of child which is defined as a boy or girl between birth and adult, or a son or daughter of any age (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary). This relationship can find in a family.

## **Data 12:**

- a) Miss Stubbs is standing at the front of the class. (82. Int. Classroom. Day. Line 1)
- b) Hattie, who is sitting **behind** Jenny, notices the ring, too, for the first time.(82. Line 22)

The words *front of* and *behind* relate in converse relationship. To approve it, the researcher uses the formula like this "if X is in front of Y we know that Y is in behind of X. In this case, if we follow the formula, it should be means Jenny is in behind the teacher (Miss Stubbs) and in front of Hattie. But, we know that all of students in the class face the teacher in front of the class (all of students). So, it can be concluded that Jenny is in front of Hattie and to face Miss Stubbs.

#### 4.1.5 Hyponym

In this script, the researcher found superordinates and hyponym. They explain in the following below.

Data.	Superordinate	Hyponym	Sentences
1.	Music	Cello and	Jenny with cello sits in the string
	Instrument	violin	section Along the row from
			Jenny, tuning his violin, is a nice
			looking boy of her age, Graham.
2.	Antique cars	Red sport	a. A mother and two children cross
		car – a	the road in front of her, and a

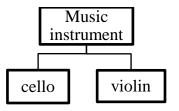
Table 4.5	Finding	of Hypony	/ms
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		Bristol and	beautiful, sleek red sports car -
		a White	a Bristol – stops to let them
		Rolls-Royce	across.
			b. David has parked next to a white
			Rolls-Royce.
3.	Number	One, three	In one of classroom, Miss Stubbs,
		and four	is talking to a small of sixteen year old girls.
4.	Color	Grey and	The food is grey and brown in
		brown	keeping with the colour schemeof the house.

Based on the finding above, the researcher explains them one by one at the following explanation.

# Data 1:

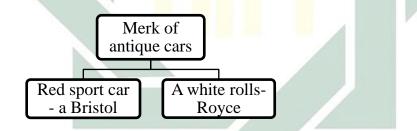
Jenny with **cello** sits in the string section. ... Along the row from Jenny, tuning his **violin**, is a nice looking boy of her age, Graham. (4. Int. School hall. Day. Line 1-3)



Music instrument is an object which is played to produce musical sound. *Cello* and *violin* are hyponym of musical instrument. *Cello* is a wooden musical instrument with four strings that is held vertically between the legs and is played by moving a bow across the strings. While *violin* is a wooden musical instrument with four strings which is held against the neck and played by moving a bowacross the strings. (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary). So, *cello* and *violin* are kinds of music instrument. Music instrument is superordinate.

## Data 2:

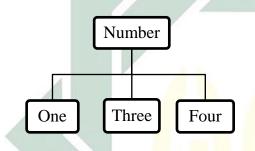
- a) A mother and two children cross the road in front of her, and a beautiful, sleek red sports car a Bristol stops to let them across.
- b) David has parked next to a white Rolls-Royce. (73. Ext. Car. Night. Line)



In above sentence, the researcher found two kinds of car. There are a sport car – a Bristol and a Rolls-Royce. Both of them are categorized as dated and ancient cars. The cars are designed in limited edition and popular from a long time ago with limit technology. The word ancient describe the period in European history from the earliest known societies to the end of the Roman. The definition relate with the background of the original story in the script. A Bristol is categorized as a sport car that popular at the time. A Rolls -Royce is a large and very type of car made in the UK.

## Data 3:

- a) In **one** of classroom, Miss Stubbs, ... is talking to a small of sixteen year old girls (1A. Line 1).
- b) He has three or four big paintings proudy displayed on his walls. (29. Danny's flat. Day. Line 6-7)

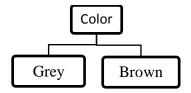


*One, three,* and *four* are hyponym of number.Number is a unit which forms part of the system of counting and calculating (Cambridge dictionary). It can be derived from a single form, the sum of a collection of units, or zero (Collin English Dictionary). So, one, three and four are kind of numbers.

## Data 4:

The food is **grey** and **brown** in keeping with the colour schemeof the house. (3.

Int. Living room. Day. Line 4)



*Grey* and *brown* are hyponyms of color. Grey is the result of the colour that is mixture of black and white. Brown is a variant of color that it can find in the color of chocolate or soil.

## 4.1.6 Meronym

Meronym is similar with hyponym at a glance. Meronym describes as a classification in part of whole, but hyponym is kind or types of something. There are two words that have similar naming but different in meaning. They are meronym and metonymy. Meronymy describes a classification scheme evidenced in the vocabulary and metonymy describes as referential strategy used by speaker. (Saeed, 1997: p. 78, 189 and 352)

Data	Whole	Part	Sentence
1.	Jacket	Sleeve	Jenny touches <b>the sleeve</b> of Helen's velvety <b>jacket</b> .
2.	Car	Glove compartment and seat	<ul> <li>a. David reaches across Jenny while driving slowly, opens theglovecompartment and takes out a packet of cigarettes.</li> <li>b. Jenny and Helen in the back seat of the car.</li> </ul>
3.	Human body	Head, eye, and hand	a. Walking with book books on their <b>head</b> ,

	b.	She's smiling, eyes shining -
		she loves Miss Stubbs, and
		these lesson. Miss Stubbs ask a
		question and Jenny puts up her
		hand - the only one in the class
		to do so.

Based on the finding above, the researcher explains them one by one at the following explanation.

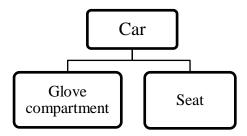
## Data 1:

"Jenny touches the **sleeve** of Helen's velvety **jacket**". (16. Int. ST. John's Smith square. Night. Line 10)

The *sleeve* is a part of a jacket. Jacket is a short coat, one that is hip-length and has a front opening and sleeve. So, a *jacket* has the *sleeve*. It is not means a *jacket* is a meronym of *sleeve*.

## Data 2:

- a) David reaches across Jenny while driving slowly, opens the glove compartment and takes out a packet of cigarettes (10. Int/ext. Car Jenny's house. Day. Line 2).
- b) Jenny and Helen in the back **seat** of the car (44. Int/ext. Car. Oxford back street. Day. Line 1).

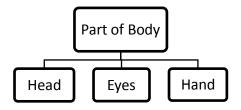


*Glove compartment* and *seat* are meronym of car. A car is a vehicle that contains with many ornaments or interior inside, such as the glove compartment, the seat and others. The *glove compartment* is a small cupboard or shelf in the front of a car, used for storing small things (Cambridge Learner's Dictionary). The *seat* is a part of a train, plane, etc. that has been designed for someone to sit on (Cambridge Learner's Dictionary).

Based on definition above, that is known that the glove compartment and the seat are part of a car, but car is not part of them.

## Data 3:

- a) Walking with book books on their **head**, ... (1. Int. School. Day. Line 3)
- b) She's smiling, eyes shining she loves Miss Stubbs, and these lesson. Miss Stubbs ask a question and Jenny puts up her hand the only one in the class to do so. (1A. Int. Classroom. Day. Line 10-12)



*Head, hair, eyes, hand* and *foot* are meronym of human body. *Part of body* is part of the whole physical structure that forms a person or animal. *Head* is the part of the body above the neck that contains the eyes, nose, mouth and ears and the brain. *Eyes* are one of the two organs in your face, which you use to see with.*Hand* is the part of body at the end of the arm which is used for holding, moving, touching and feeling things. So, *head, hair, eyes, hand,* and *foot* are part of physical structure at human body.

## 4.2 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning (sometimes called "denotative" or "cognitive") analyzes the meaning of a word based on the characteristics of the word it. The meaning is logic and real. It means that classification of meaning in the word is approved with other people because it is real meaning.

Based on the explanation before, the researcher found six types of lexical relation. There are homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym and meronym. The conceptual meaning of them will be clarified the following below.

#### Data 1: homonym

Based on the definition of Cambridge Advance Learners's Dictionary, homonym is a word that sounds the same or is spelled the same as another word but has a different meaning. From the definition, it can be clarified that the conceptual meaning or denotative meaning of homonym are:

Homonym = + kind of lexical relations

+ explain about the relation of words

+ the words have same sound or spelled

+ divided into homograph and homophone

- Unrelated meaning

The words are categorized as homonym according to the conceptual meanings above such as ring - ring, sleeve - sleeve and two - too.

#### Data 2: polysemy

Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning. The definition can be looked at Cambridge Advance Learners's Dictionary. Collins Engllish Dictionary and Thesaurus – lexicon give additional definition that polysemy consists at a single word. From the definition, it can be clarified that the conceptual meaning or denotative meaning of polysemy are:

Polysemy = + kind of lexical relation

+ consist of single word

+ have some meaning

The words are categorized as polysemy according to the conceptual meanings above such as *shake (move)*, *hand (handle something)*, *date (a point in time)* and others.

#### Data 3: synonym

Definition of synonym is a word or phrase which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary). From the definition, it can be clarified that the conceptual meaning or denotative meaning of synonym are: Synonym = + kind of lexical relation

+ consist of two or more words

+ the words have similar meaning

The words are categorized as synonym according to the conceptual meanings above such as *road* = *street*, *path*; *hall* = *auditorium*; *start* = *begin*, and others.

#### Data 4: antonym

Literally, antonym is a word which means the opposite of another word (Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary). From the definition, it can be clarified that the conceptual meaning or denotative meaning of antonym are:

Antonym = + kind of lexical relation

+ consist of two words

+ has opposite meaning

+ divided into 4 types are binary, gradable, reverse and converse

The words are categorized as antonym according to the conceptual meanings above such as men > < women, small > < large, down > < up, and others.

### Data 5: hyponym

Homonym is a word whose meaning is included in that of another word (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus – lexicon). From the definition, it can be clarified that the conceptual meaning or denotative meaning of hyponym are: Hyponym = + kind of lexical relation

- + explain about the kinds of something
- + can use hierarchical diagram
- + consist of superordinate and co-hyponym terms

The words are categorized as hyponym according to the conceptual meanings above such as *cello* and *violin* are hyponym of *music instruments*. Music instrument is as superordinate.

#### Data 6: meronym

Meronym or metonym is when something is referred to by a word which describes a quality or feature of that thing (Cambridge Advance Learners's Dictionary). From the definition, it can be clarified that the conceptual meaning or denotative meaning of meronym are:

Meronym = + kind of lexical relation + classify in part of whole + refer to a quality or feature of the thing + can use hierarchical diagram

The words are categorized as meronym according to the conceptual meanings above such as *glove compartment* and *seats* are *meronym of car* because *glove compartment* and *seats* are *part of car* or *a car* has *glove compartment and seats*.