

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

Table 4.2 Finding of Polysemy

Data	Words	Sentences
1.	Shake	<p>a. Jenny shakes hand with the two of them.</p> <p>b. Jenny shakes her head.</p>
2..	Hand	She (refer to Jenny) hands 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).

Table 4.3 Finding of Synonym

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

			in the middle of the auditorium .
7.	Girl	Lady	<p>a. The girls walk over to another reception table;</p> <p>b. A lady is exchanging overcoats for tickets.</p>
8.	Start	Begin	<p>a. Tina starts to slurp the froth from her cappuccino with a spoon.</p> <p>b. Jenny is in her Latin class, waiting for the lesson to begin.</p>
9.	Jump out	Get out	David jumps out of the car and let Marjorie and Jack out. Jenny gets out too.
10.	Huge	Large	<p>a. Books about ponies, a much loved teddy bear; a cello huge in the small room leans against the wall.</p> <p>b. She has been something on the doorstep, ... – a large bunch of flower.</p>
11.	Small	Little	<p>a. Outside a dilapidated house covered in scaffolding stand a large West Indian family, mother, father, three or four small children and a dog.</p> <p>b. Jenny's POV of the black family in one window, and the little old lady disappearing from another.</p>

- 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*

Table 4.4 Finding of Antonyms

Data	Kind	Words	Sentences
1.	Binary	Men – Women	The club is a smoky west end club, full of smartly-dressed and dubious-looking men , and young, glamorous, dubious – looking women .
2.	Gradable	Young - old	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.
3.		Far - near	a. Helen is as far from everyone's idea of an aunt as one can get. b. She kneels and flicks through her

			half-dozen or so LPs on the floor near a cheap record player ...
4.		Small – large	... and Jenny walking towards it, a small figure in a large playground.
5.	Reverse	Down - up	a. He winds down 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 up – a large bunch of flower.
6.		Open-closes	a. Marjorie kicks the door open 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 – outside	a. She follows the girls inside . b. She stands outside the living room for a moment, listening.
9.		Come - go	a. A waitress comes over to their

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

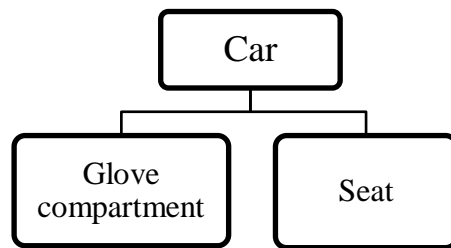
Gradable antonym is words relation that usually find in adjective and something that can be measured. Saeed (1997) stated that one of the characteristics of this antonym is usage of “how” and word “very” to ask of something. In other is the terms are usually relative.

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)

Meronymy is similar with hyponymy at a glance. Meronymy describes a classification in part of whole, but hyponymy is kind or types of something. There are two words that have similar naming but different in meaning. They are meronymy 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 the sleeve of Helen's velvety jacket .
2.	Car	Glove compartment and seat	<p>a. David reaches across Jenny while driving slowly, opens the glove compartment and takes out a packet of cigarettes.</p> <p>b. Jenny and Helen in the back seat of the car.</p>
3.	Human body	Head, eye, and hand	a. Walking with book books on their head , ...



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)

- + 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 English 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:

Meronymy = + 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*.