## 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. She turns the music down so low ... and put her <br> head right 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. <br> b. (For a moment, the sound quality changes soundtrack becomes source music, seamlessly) Jenny is studying the sleeve. |
| 4. |  | a. Jenny opens the door for David. <br> b. An ornate four poster bed occupies most of the space in the room. |
| 5. | Ring | a. The doorbell rings. <br> b. Suddently Miss Stubbs notices something glinting on her hand; an engagement ring. |

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 (ratt). (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 [rait] 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 /rait/. 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 $4^{\text {th }}$ 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 fo:(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 [rı]. 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.

Table 4.2 Finding of Polysemy

| Data | Words | Sentences |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Shake | a. Jenny shakes hand with the two of them. <br> b. Jenny shakes her head. |
| $2 .$. | 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).

## 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 ${ }^{\prime}$.

Table 4.3 Finding of Synonym

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


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

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

Table 4.4 Finding of Antonyms

| Data | Kind | Words | Sentences |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Binary | Men | Women | \(\left.\begin{array}{l}The club is a smoky west end club, full of <br>

smartly-dressed and dubious-looking <br>
men, and young, glamorous, dubious - <br>
looking women.\end{array}\right\}\)

|  |  |  | 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. <br> 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. <br> 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. <br> b. She stands outside the living room for a moment, listening. |
| 9. |  | Come - go | a. A waitress comes over to their |



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 anadjectivethat 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 up - 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, $u p$ 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.

Table 4.5 Finding of Hyponyms

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


|  |  | Bristol and a White Rolls-Royce | beautiful, sleek red sports car a Bristol - stops to let them across. <br> b. David has parked next to a white Rolls-Royce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | Number | One, three and four | In one of classroom, Miss Stubbs, ... is talking to a small of sixteen year old girls. |
| 4. | Color | Grey and brown | The food is grey and brown in 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)

Table 4.6 Finding of Meronyms

| Data | Whole | Part | Sentence |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Jacket | Sleeve | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Jenny touches the sleeve of Helen's } \\ \text { velvety jacket. }\end{array}$ |
| 2. | Car | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Glove } \\ \text { compartment } \\ \text { and seat }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { a. David reaches across Jenny } \\ \text { while driving slowly, opens } \\ \text { theglovecompartment and } \\ \text { takes out a packet of cigarettes. }\end{array}$ |
| b. Jenny and Helen in the back |  |  |  |$\}$| seat of the car. |
| :--- |


|  |  | 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, handand 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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Homonym }= & + \text { kind of lexical relations } \\
& + \text { explain about the relation of words }
\end{aligned}
$$

> + 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { + consist of two or more words } \\
& \text { + the words have similar meaning }
\end{aligned}
$$

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:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Hyponym }= & + \text { kind of lexical relation } \\
& + \text { explain about the kinds of something } \\
& + \text { can use hierarchical diagram } \\
& + \text { consist of superordinate and co-hyponym terms }
\end{aligned}
$$

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.

