

**THE LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S
UTTERANCE IN THE SECRET GARDEN NOVEL**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By

RIKA AISYA PUTRI

NPM. 1711040132

Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

2023

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Advisor : M. Sayid Wijaya, M.Pd.

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

2023

ABSTRACT

THE LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCE IN THE SECRET GARDEN NOVEL

By:

Rika Aisya Putri

This thesis deals with the analysis of the relations of meaning contained in the novel. Semantic analysis approach is used in studying the data. Then, classify the words by type and further analyze them. The researcher uses John I Saeed's theory to classify the lexical relations. They are synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, meronymy, homonymy, portion mass, and member collection. This study aims to find out the types of lexical relations and find out the most dominant types of lexical relations in the main character's utterance of the secret garden novel.

This research used descriptive qualitative as the research design because the purpose of this study is to provide a deep analysis of the data. The researcher used primary data was taken from The Secret Garden novel and secondary data from other sources such as books, internet, and the other sources. The researcher used herself as an instrument to collect the data, which is called a human instrumen. The researcher used documentation method based on sentence of the conversation by the main character in the novel. The researcher used data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing to collecting the data. the researcher analyzed the data by John I Saeed's theory of types of lexical relation. To focus on the research, the researcher limits the data into 84 data which contains lexical relation.

The result of this research is the lexical relation include eight types based on Saeed's theory but the researcher only found seven types, they are synonymy, antonymy, meronymy, hyponymy, homonymy, portion mass, and member collection. The researcher found 10 data of synonymy, 12 data of antonymy, 23 data of hyponymy, 1 data of homonymy, 1 data of meronymy, 3 data of member collecton, and 2 data of portion mass in the secret garden novel. One type does not exist in the novel, namely polysemy. Beacuse no one forms of language (words, phrases, etc) that have more than one meaning. Finally, the researcher found the most dominant types of lexical relation of this research is 23 of hyponymy from 52 data total.

Keywords: *Semantic, Lexical Relation, The Secret Garden novel*

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled: The Lexical Analysis of Main Character's Utterance in The Secret Garden Novel by Francesc Hudson Burnett is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, 24 September 2022

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DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled: The Lexical Analysis of Main Character's Utterance in The Secret Garden Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

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MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

“Oh Allah doesn’t burden a person except according to her ability”

(Q.S Al baqarah : 286)¹

¹ Q.S Al Baqarah : 286

DEDICATION

With gratitude and love, this thesis is dedicated to everyone who loves and cares for me a lot. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

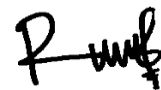
1. Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Thanks for giving me strength each day of my life.
2. The greatest love for myself, thanks so much for not giving up of each struggling.
3. My beloved parents, Mr. Al Basarudin and Mrs. Maulida. Thank you so much for your patient, always pray for my success, and advise you have put me through all of my life.
4. My beloved sister, Fany Maharani and Aisyah Afiqah Ramadhani who always support me.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Rika Aisya Putri. She is called Rika. She was born on August 06, 1999, in Bandar Lampung. She is the first daughter of Mr. Al Basarudin and Mrs. Maulida. She has two sisters, her name is Fany Maharani and Aisyah Afiqah Ramadhani.

She accomplished her formal education at kindergarten TK Aisyiyah Teluk Betung Bandar Lampung and finished in 2005. Then she entered Elementary School at SD Negeri 2 Talang in Bandar Lampung and finished in 2011. Then she continued her Junior High School at SMP Negeri 3 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2014. After that, she continued her Senior High School at SMA Negeri 11 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2017. After she completed her study at Senior High School, she continued her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung as a student and chose English Language as the major.

The Researcher



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First of all, praise be to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala the Almighty, the most Merciful, the Most Beneficent for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and completing this thesis. Then, the best wishes and salutations be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad peace be upon Him.

This thesis entitled "The Lexical Analysis of Main Character's Utterance in The Secret Garden Novel" is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The primary aim of writing this thesis is fulfill students' partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

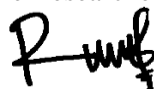
This thesis could not be done well except with others' support and guidance. Therefore, the researcher would like to give much thanks to the following people for their ideas, time, support, and guidance for this thesis:

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3. M. Sayid Wijaya, M.Pd as the first advisor and also the academic advisor of the researcher, for his guidance help and countless time given the researcher to finish this final project.
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Finally none or nothing is perfect and neither in this thesis. Any correction and suggestion for this thesis are always open heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, 24 September 2022

The Researcher



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

As a first step in understanding the title of this research, and to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher feels the needs to explain a few words of the title of this thesis. The title of the thesis in question is **The Lexical Analysis of Main Character's Utterance in The Secret Garden Novel**. The following is a list of the definitions of some of the words used in the title of this research.

Lexical is the meaning of the word when a word is observed in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning is more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary.² It means that lexical is lexicon, lexeme, or term that stands alone, out of context. The lexical refers to the true meaning, that is the meaning associated with our sense of observation, or the meaning that is given.

Analysis is an activity that includes the activity of sorting, breaking down, differentiating things to be classified and grouped according to certain criteria and then looking for their significance and their relevance. It means that analysis is a process that involves sorting, parsing, and distinguishing something so that it can be categorised based on particular qualities, which are then evaluated to determine its meaning and relation. The analytical activity in this thesis aims to find out the types of lexical relation that exist in *The Secret Garden Novel* by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Lexical Analysis is the relation between two or more words, which the meaning of the word in term of relationship two or more words to each other as the analysis of lexical analysis.³ It means that lexical analysis is the relationship between the meanings of two or more words. The term lexical relation refers to the relationship between the meanings of words, such as hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, and so on.

A character in a literary work is someone who has some sort of identity (it doesn't have to be a strong one), an identity formed by appearance, conversation, action, name, and thoughts flowing through one's head, and characterisation is the process of creating a character.⁴ It means that character is a human inner trait that influences thoughts and behavior that distinguishes one human from another. Characters can be divided into two, namely, the main character and the supporting character. The main character is very important and often appears in a story.

Utterance is the smallest unit of speech. It is a continuous piece of speech with a clear pause at the beginning and end. In written language, they can be represented and delimited in a variety of ways.⁵

The Secret Garden is the most famous novel from Frances Hodgson Burnett that was published in 1911. This novel is one of the most popular novels and is seen as a classic of English children's literature. This novel consists of 182 pages. Based on that explanation, what this title means to analyze the lexical relation in *The Secret Garden Novel* by Frances

² Dwiki Rifardi, *Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley's Song* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2017), p.10.

³ Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.14.

⁴ Abdul Hakim, *Lexical Analysis on Main Character of Short "AMY FOSTER"* (Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, 2009), p.13.

⁵ Hilyatus Sa'adah, *A Semantic Analysis of Entailment Applied by the Main Character in the Movie Life of Pi* (Yogyakarta State University, 2014), p.16.

Hudgson Burnett. In the study, the writer has examined the types of lexical relation in the Secret Garden novel, namely Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Meronymy, Member collection, and Portion mass.

B. Background of The Research

In everyday life, language is used by human to communicate their thoughts and knowledge. According to Crystal, humans employed sound, sign, or written symbol in their statements.⁶ Language is one of the most important parts of human's life. As a social creatures, human being have to cooperate with one another, which can be done in a community. As a result, humans communicate using language. Language is one of the most crucial tools for communicating with one another.

Language is an arbitrary system of speaking sounds that can be employed in interpersonal communication by a group of people, and which lists objects, presses and events in the human world relatively exhaustively.⁷ From the above definition of language, certain basic properties of human language can be deduced, namely that language is spoken, social, and systematic. Human beings use language to communicate their thoughts, opinions, and desires to others.

Although language is used in human interaction, the speaker's utterances to the addressee can sometimes be ambiguous. In English, the hearer or addresses may have difficulty understanding what the speaker is saying about who, when, and where. This condition raises the possibility of a communication problem.⁸ People must know the context information, such as culture, time, and location where the language is uttered, in order to understand the meaning of every communication that occurs with language.

Nowadays, there is a study that learn about language sense or meaning namely linguistics study. Linguistic is a study that learn about language. Linguistic is the study of language as a system of human communication.⁹ There are several branches of linguistics. They are phonetics (the study of speech sound), phonology (the study of the patterns of speech sounds), morphology (the study of word formation), syntax (the study of phrase and sentence formation), and semantic (the study of meaning in language). Besides that, there are sociolinguistics (the study of language in social factors, that is social class, educational level, age sex, etc.) and psycholinguistics (the study of mental processes that a person uses in producing and understanding language).

Semantic is the relations between words to other words, and sentences to other sentences to investigate the nature of language, the structure of discourse, the different between lexical and grammatical meaning.¹⁰ It means that semantic is the correlation study between each word, each sentence, based on grammatical meaning. One of

⁶ Crystal David, *English as a Second Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p.212.

⁷ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.1.

⁸ Nur Laily Tantiasari, *Methapor Analysis on The Main Character Utterance in David Pelzer's Novel "A Child Called It"* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2021), p.1.

⁹ Muhassin, M. (2014). Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner Dalam Makrolinguistik. *English Education: Journal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 6(1), 1-20.

¹⁰ Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.13.

semantics study types is lexical relation. According to Brungel, the relationship between the meaning of word to other words, it is called lexical relation.¹¹ Furthermore, lexical relation is often defined as the study of word meaning, although the word as we see is not the straight forward term to use.¹² It means that lexical relation is a study defined as a tool of word meaning, which the meaning is not in the real sentence.

Lexical relation can be found in many literary works. These types of things can be found in essays, poems, short stories, novels, songs, and many other places. Novel is one of the interesting works that can be studied. Many people, students, and collegians who enjoy reading a novel may find it difficult to discern between different types of lexical relations that arise in novels or other literary works, therefore analyzing lexical relations is vital and enjoyable.¹³

Novel is one of the most popular type of written language. The novel's audience is diverse in age, ranging from children to adults. This is due to the fact that there are many different types of novels. When reading a novel, the reader should not only comprehend and finish the tale, but also keep in mind the novel is merely for amusement. Readers should be aware of the message conveyed by the author's lexical relation theory.¹⁴

In this study, the researcher chose *The Secret Garden* Novel to be analyzed using lexical relation as a reference for readers to more easily understand about the relationship a word to other words in the novel. The researcher analyzes the novel using lexical relation because most of the words from this novel have many relation a word to other words every the utterance by main characters. One of the following examples indicated of synonymy relation that found from the novel. When Marry Lenox answered "I am glad of it too" and Marry Lenox said that "she stares at me so that she makes me feel queer". According to phrase *glad* it means express someone's mood. While the phrase *queer* it means express a state in the person's behavior. Both of phrases have a similar meaning, so it called synonymy relation. The researcher read several novels by Francess Hudgson Burnett, such as *Th Little Princess* and *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. But the researcher prefers uses the *The Secret Garden* Novel because it is exciting to read, in which it tells a true story of young child whose life is very miserable, her name is Marry Lennox. Every day she feels misery, so it makes the researcher's heart very touched when reading it. It is told and described in great detail so that the researcher seems to feel what thechild feels. The novel tells the story of the child's experience very deeply and uses many lexical relation every sentence. Based on the background of the research, the researcher interested to analysis lexical relation used on "The Secret Garden" novel by Francess Hudgson Burnett. So, the researcher chooses "THE LEXICAL ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S UTTERANCE IN THE SECRET GARDEN NOVEL" as her thesis.

C. Limitation of The Research

It is important to limit the object of the study in order to get clear and satisfactory

¹¹ Ibid, p.13.

¹² Nurlaila Ridwan, *An Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation Toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe* (Islamic State University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2015), p.12.

¹³ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.4.

¹⁴ Ibid, p.5.

result. Therefore, the object of the study in this research focuses on lexical relation in The Secret Garden Novel.

D. Focus and Sub Focus of The Research

Based on the background research, the focus and sub-focus of this research as the following:

1. Focus

In this research, the researcher focuses on the analysis types of lexical relation found in The Secret Garden novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett

2. Sub focus

The sub focus in this research is about the dominant of lexical relation in The Secret Garden Novel based on John I Saaed's theory

E. Formulation of the Problem

In relation with the background of the research, there are two questions that will be analyzed further in this research. The questions are:

1. What are the types of lexical relation used by the Main Character in The Secret Garden Novel?
2. What is dominant types of lexical relation in The Secret Garden Novel?

F. Objective of The Research

Based on the research questions, the objective of this research as the following:

1. To find out the types of lexical relations is used in The Secret Garden Novel of Main Character
2. To know the most dominant types of lexical relation in The Secret Garden Novel by Main Character

G. Significance of The Research

The findings of this research are expected to give theoretical contribution and practical contribution.

1. Theoretical Contribution

This research is expected as an additional knowledge to the other researcher who will analyze lexical relation in the novel. The research also used to complete the previous research theories of lexical relation.

2. Practical Contribution

The result of this research can give knowledge in educational practice. It can contribute as lexical relation on The Secret Garden novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Practical significances

- a. English learners as foreign language learners (EFL), this research is expected to enrich English learner's knowledge about lexical relations types and in conversation actually in written form by using native's novel as media.
- b. English teachers, the findings are expected to give information about lexical relation in the novel "The Secret Garden" by Frances Hodgson Burnett, so that English teachers can use it to teach their in analyzing literary works, the teacher

not only concern grammatically form in teaching English, but also concern in the context.

- c. Other researcher, this research can give general knowledge of how to analyze the lexical relation in novel. This research also can be used as a reference for the next researcher.
- d. The reader, the relation to field of literature, the writer expects this study can increase the reader's knowledge about lexical relation. The readers can learn the way how to understand about the meaning based on the context in written form actually in the novel. Therefore, the readers can understand about the story of the novel.

H. Relevance of Research

Some previous researches have been done on lexical relation in a journal, movie, or novel. The first research is by Luthfia Ardianti in her research there are found 20 data of synonymy, 12 data of antonymy, 67 data of homophones, 2 data of hyponymy, and 5 data of meronymy. The objectives of this research are to find out the types of lexical relation used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. And to find out the most dominant type of lexical relation used on "Alice's adventures in wonderland" novel by Lewis Carroll. This research used qualitative research and used technique documentaion was used to collect the data, then those analyzed through content-analysis. The conclusion of this research that there are 106 data that found from the novel and the dominant type of lexical relation that used in novel is homophones, there are 67 data.¹⁵

The second research is by Sutadi in his research there are found 217 data of antonymy, 212 data of synonymy, 86 data of homonymy, 10 data of member collection, 9 data of meronymy, 9 data of polysemy, 1 data of portion mass, and 0 data of hyponymy. The objectives of this research are to find out the types of lexical relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an and to find out the most dominant types of lexical relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an. This research used qualitative and quantitative approaches and used technique documentaion was used to collect the data. The research use descriptive analysis to get the result and conclusion.¹⁶ The conclusion of this research that there are 543 data that found from surah Ya-Sin and the most dominant types of lexical relation that used in surah Ya-Sin in synonymy, there are 217 data.

The third research is by Faiqatul Azizah in her research there are found 12 data of antonymy, 11 data of synonymy, 9 data of hyponymy, 4 data of superordinate, 5 data of homonymy, 4 data of polysemy, and 3 data of meronymy. The objectives of this research are to classify types of lexical relation are found in An Education movie script by Nick Hornby and to describe the conceptual meanings of each lexical relation are found in An Education movie script by Nick Hornby. This research used descriptive qualitative approach to collect and analyze the data. The instrument of the research was the

¹⁵ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.57.

¹⁶ Sutadi, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an* (State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2013), p.3.

researcher herself.¹⁷ The conclusion of this research that there are 48 data that found from the movie script.

The fourth research is by Nor Muhammad Husein in his research there are found 7 data of antonymy, 6 data of synonymy, 10 data of homonymy, 1 data of hyponymy, 12 data of polysemy, and 1 data of meronymy. The objectives of this research are to find out the types of lexical relation are found in the muse selected song lyrics and to find out the most dominant of lexical relation are found in the muse selected song lyrics. This research used qualitative research especially descriptive qualitative and the researcher used field note as the technique of collecting data.¹⁸ The conclusion of this research that there are 37 data that found from the muse selected song lyric and the most dominant types of lexical relation that used in the muse selected song lyric is polysemy, there are 12 data.¹⁹

The last research is Muslimatin in her research there are found 13 data of synonymy, 11 data of antonymy, and 3 data of homonymy. The objectives of this research are to find out the types of lexical relation are found in English translation of surah Yaasin verse 1 up to 21 and to find out the most dominant of lexical relation are found in English translation of surah Yaasin verse 1 up to 21. This research used qualitative research and the research used descriptive analyze to get the result and conclusion.²⁰ The conclusion of this research that there are 27 data that found from surah Yaasin verse 1 up to 21 and the most dominant types of lexical relation that used in surah Yaasin verse 1 up to 21 is synonymy, there are 13 data.

I. Research Methodology

In order to carried out the research objectively and scientifically and with optimal results, it is necessary to have formulas to act and think according to scientific rules, that is research methodology. Research methodology explains the procedures to answer the research questions. Research itself is an activity to examine one method or analyze an object that has a purpose for answer the question.

1. Research Design

Research is dynamic rather than static, causing ethnographers to reflect on how they write and present their studies to different audiences.²¹ Research is scientific method to get data with certain purpose and usefulness.²² It means that research is process or approach to obtaining data that is useful for specific reasons. The method that will be used is a descriptive qualitative approach.

Qualitative research is conducted through intense or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the everyday and exceptional lives

¹⁷ Faiqatul Azizah, *Lexical Relation Found in "An Education" Movie Script by Nick Hornby* (stateIslamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2016), p.25.

¹⁸ Nor Muhammad Husein, *A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song Lyrics* (State Institute Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga, 2019), p.7.

¹⁹ Ibid, p.58.

²⁰ Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institue For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.13.

²¹ Miller, D.L, Creswell, J. W & Olander, L.S. (1998). Writing and retelling multiple ethnographic tales of a soup kitchen for the homeless. *Qualitative Inquiry*, p.469.

²² Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung, Alfabeta), p.2.

or individuals, groups, societies, and organizations.²³ Qualitative method completely presents the interpretation of data in a descriptive form. This research uses descriptive method in order to describe lexical relation that exist in The Secret Garden Novel. In qualitative research is that is goes beyond how much there is of something to tell us about its essential qualities.

2. Data and Data Source

Data is information that may be evaluated in the form of facts or statistics. Moleong's Lofland said that words, actions and documents are the main data sources of qualitative research.²⁴ The data source is the souce of data. Data sources can be classified into two types: primary data and secondary data. The underlying data for the analysis was taken from The Secret Garden novel. Secondary data comes from other sources, such as books, internet, and the other sources from which primary data can be identified. Here, the writer used transcripts of conversation from The Secret Garden novel to verify basic.

3. Research Instrument

This research focuses on qualitative data, the difference between this study from another study is the instrument when collecting the data, the researcher uses herself as an instrument to collect the data, which is called a human instrument. According to Lincoln and Guba in the qualitative study, there is no other choice than to use herself as the main instrument, because everything in qualitative research does not have a distinct form, problem, focus of the research and also the result, so there is no better choice than the research as a tool to achieve those.²⁵

4. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is very important to determine the result of the research. According to Miles and Huberman, data collection is inherently a selective process, and you can not and want not obtain it all, even if you think you can.²⁶

The data of this study are collected uses documentation method based on sentence of the conversation by the main character in the novel entitled The Secret Garden. To obtain the data, several steps as follows:

- a. Reading the original novel of The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett
- b. Listing the main character's utterance from this novel
- c. Identifying the main character's utterances which types of lexical relation
- d. Listing the data to the next step, analysis.

5. Data Analysis

²³ Matthew B Miles, A Michael Huberman, Jhonny Saldana, Qualitative Data Analysis (third edition) Phoenix: Arizona State University, 2014), p.28.

²⁴ Lexy. J. Moleong, Op.cit, p.157.

²⁵ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D (Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta. 2017) Cetakan ke 26, p.223.

²⁶ Matthew B Miles, A Michael Huberman, Jhonny Saldana, Qualitative Data Analysis (third edition) Phoenix: Arizona State University, 2014), p.79.

Data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of interrelationship and concept in your data that hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated.²⁷ When collecting data in the read novel the researcher will analyze The Secret Garden whether is desired data. Miles and Huberman stated that activities in qualitative data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.²⁸

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of sorting, concentrating, reducing, abstracting, and converting of the raw data. In this process, the researcher focuses on topic of the research. To strengthen focus of the analysis, the researcher should determine important data. Because the data will well structured and simple. As a result, the data will be chosen and classified based on to its types. The data is then reduced by removing non essential info.

b. Data Display

Display data by arranging it in a way that makes sense. As a result, it will make it easier to come to a resolution. Data from qualitative study can be presented in a table, graphic, pie chart, pictogram, or other similar format.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

After finishing steps of data reduction and data display, the last process is making conclusion or verification. The conclusion is made to answer the research questions in this research.

6. Trustworthiness of The Data

According to Lincoln and Guba, trustworthiness of a research study is critical in determining its value.²⁹ Lincoln and Guba explain trustworthiness involves establishing: Credibility – Credibility is similar to internal validity in positivist research, confidence in the ‘truth’ of the findings, Transferability – demonstrating that the findings are applicable in different situations. Transferability is in preference to external validity/generalizability in the positivist paradigm, Depenability-Depanibility is in preference to reliability in positivist approach, showing that the findings are consistent and could be repeated, and Confirmability – Confirmability is in preference to objectivity. Confirmability is defined as a degree to which a study’s findings are shaped by the respondents rather than by researcher bias, incentive, or interest.³⁰

The trustworthiness of the result of the data analysis is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher’s biases and prejudices. In this study, the technique uses triangulation to check the trustworhtiness of the data analysis. Triangulation is

²⁷ Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung, Alfabeta), p.244.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Satyendra, “Establishing Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Inquiry: A Critical Examination,” *Estabilishing-Realiability-and-Validity-in-Qualitative-Inquiry-A-Critical-Examination*, Vol. 12 No. 1 (2014): 5746.

³⁰ Ibid

the process of strengthening the findings by cross-checking information. Based on Petter, a researcher who argues that his or her findings are derived from many different types of people across many various situations will be more persuasive than another researcher whose conclusions are based observations of one person in one context. The researcher can establish a compelling case that the interpretation is more believable by combining evidence from several sources (documents, interviews, and observations), settings, and investigators.

Miles and Huberman explain that triangulation identifies several types includes: a. Triangulation of data source, b. Investigator triangulation, c. Theory triangulation, and d. Methodological triangulation.³¹ In this research, the researcher uses investigator triangulation for the research will be done by analyzing the utterance text by the main character in *The Secret Garden Novel*. To check wheter the data valid or not the validation will be check by the lecturer of a linguistic who expert about this study, the researcher will ask Mr. Yuspiik, M.Pd to be a validator in this research.

J. Systematic Discussion

The systematic discussion that is the steps in the research process is as follows:

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is contains of title affirmation, background of the research, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the research, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevance of research, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains of several theories include in semantic, lexical relation, definition of novel, definition of main character, and summary of te novel.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT

This chapter contains of general description of the object and facts and data display.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains of the result after the researcher collect the data, and the discussion about the result.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains of the the conclusion of the chapter IV and the recommend to the reader.

³¹ Matthew B Miles, A Micahel Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (second edition) (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1994), p.267.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Semantic

As the part of linguistic study, the definition of semantic is according to Kreidler, study of meaning and linguistic semantic is study of how languages organize and express meaning.³² It means that semantic is the study of how express meaning. Furthermore, semantic is concerned along the inherent meaning of sentences as the linguistic expressions of themselves.³³ It means that semantic as a study or tool in linguistics that is used to understand as literal meaning in a collection of words or sentences. Based on those definitions, according to researcher semantic is a science that discuss the meaning of language in sentences, more than that, semantic is considered as a tool that forms word patterns and linguistic meanings.

More definition of semantic is the study of meaning of word or sentence that used in a descriptive subject.³⁴ It means that semantic is the study that concern of meaning of sentence that humans used in languages. Furthermore, Humpty Dumpty gives an argument that to be an expert and able to use the word must to extended the meaning.³⁵ Meanwhile according to American Encyclopedia, the literally meaning of semantic is from Greek namely *semanen* which means to signify or mean that is focused on the correlation between words with the symbols and between objects with the concepts to which they are refer to.³⁶ From the explanation above, it can be conclude that semantic is the study that concerned with the sentence part such as an object, symbol of sentence, and word meaning in which part of sentence they are refers to.

Semantic is one of types of linguistics study that important to learn by the learner, basically in linguistics study there are two kinds of the term that focused on meaning in language there are semantic and pragmatic. But the differences between two of them is, if the semantic focused to the literally meaning of language but pragmatic is focused on the language meaning in used by human and how the others can interpreted them. So to be more understand about semantic, here the researcher provide several examples:

“That was the last bus”³⁷

³² Dwiki Rifardi, *Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marleys Song* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2017), p.7.

³³ Paul R. Kroeger, *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics* (Berlin: Language Science Press, 2018), p.4.

³⁴ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (University of Edinburgh, 2006), p.15.

³⁵ Paul R. Kroeger, *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics* (Berlin: Language Science Press, 2018), p.4.

³⁶ Hilman Pardede, *Semantics: A View to Logic Language* (Pematang Siantar, 2016), p.11.

³⁷ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (University of Edinburgh, 2006), p.6.

The meaning: The word “that” is equated as at an earlier time while the word “was” is a past tense form, to either the final last or the most recent last bus. That meaning is available without wondering who might say or write the words, when or where. No consideration of context is involved.

The next example is when people say “chair” we are concerned with an object namely a seat with a back or arms. There are several types of semantic based on John I Saeed namely:

Table 2.1 Types of Lexical Relation by John I Saeed

No.	Types of Lexical Relation	Example
1.	Antonymy	Dead – alive (animals)
2.	Polysemy	Foot : (Of person), (of bed), (of mountain)
3.	Synonymy	Small – Little
4.	Homonymy	Lap (circuitof course) and lap (part of body when sitting down)
5.	Hyponymy	Dog and cat are hyponyms of animal
6.	Meronymy	Nail as a meronymy of finger, and finger of hand
7.	Member-collection	Ship (fleet), Tree (forest)
8.	Portion-mass	Sheet of paper

Adopted from book by John I. saeed³⁸

Based on the all explanation the researcher concluded that semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a language that is often used in communication. Its function isto find out the meaning, context, in spoken sentences with a more crucial purpose. Meanwhile, semantic also has 8 types theory proposed by Saeed, they are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, member collection, and portion mass.

B. Lexical Relation

Lexical relation is one of parts of semantic study. According to Bolinger, lexical relation is the relationship of meaning between two or more words.³⁹ It means

³⁸ John I. Saeed, Semantics (United Kingdom Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.65-71.

that lexical relation is the meaning of a word to other words. Furthermore, lexical relation is the lexical semantics that represents the meaning of each word in a language and demonstrates how the meanings of words in a language are interrelated.⁴⁰ It means that lexical relation is the meaning of the words in a language related. Based on those definitions, according to researcher lexical relation is a semantic concept that describes the relationship between the meaning of a word and the meaning of other words in a language. More definition lexical relation is described as the study of word meaning, despite the fact that, as we will see, the phrase is not easy to apply.⁴¹ It means that lexical relation is the study of words meaning in language is not easy to use. Furthermore, the study of lexical relations compares predicates made about the the same expression.⁴² It means that lexical relation is the study of a word to other words meaning with the same expression. Lexical relationships describe how one word's meaning relates to that of other words. One of a number of characteristics or elements that collectively make up a word's or utterance's meaning is its meaning property. By examining all the words or sentences, one can discriminate between all lexical relations and meaning characteristics. Lexical relation is the way truth conditional semantics is studied by contrasting predicates that can be formed about the same referring expression. Its job is to take into account the meaning relationships between various linguistic terms. Entailment, paraphrase, and contradiction are three examples of these relations. Entailment is the relationship between two propositions, for example, if p is true, then q must also be true, although p need not necessarily be true. Paraphrase is the relationship between two propositions, p and q, is one in which if either is true, the other must also be true and if either is false, the other must also be false. Contradiction refers to the relationship between two claims such that if either is true, the other must be false. Meanwhile according to Gorys Keraf, lexical relation is the relationship between the meanings contained in words. The relationships are synonym, hyponym, antonym, polysemy, and homonym. It means that lexical relation is the study of the meaning of a word to more words.

Furthermore, lexical relation is a semantic study that refers to relationship of meaning that exist with a text and that characterizes it as text.⁴³ It means that lexical relation is the semantic that related to relationship of meanings in the text that defines a text. Lexical relationships, also known as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy,

³⁹ Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.13.

⁴⁰ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (United Kingdom Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.53.

⁴¹ M. Lynne Murphy, *Lexical Meaning* (United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge, 2010), p.3.

⁴² Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institute For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.16.

⁴³ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.10.

hyponymy, meronymy, homophones, and polysemy, are relationships between the meanings of individual words. Understanding the definition of a word can help the speaker understand how it links to other terms in the language.

Based on the all explanation the researcher concluded that lexical relation is used to analyze the relationship between word and other words. It can help the readers to understand about in lexical meaning form word to sentence. It becomes easier for them clasifying lexical relation from each word. Lexical relations are classified into antonymy, synonymy, homonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, polysemy, member collection, and portion mass.

Furthermore, the next discussion explains about types of lexical relation. According to John I. Saeed, there are 8 types of lexical semantic:

a. **Synonymy**

Synonymy is one of types of lexical semantic. Synonymy is a semantic relation has been researched extensively. The fundamental test of synonymy is substitutability, an ability of two words to be substituted for one another without a changing their meaning.⁴⁴ It means that synonymy is a semantic relationship that states the similarity of meaning. The synonymy of assist is help that can be used in place of assist in the example above without changing the meaning. Patients could get assistance from the research assistant when filling out the survey. Synonymy refers to two or more words with extremely similar meanings. They can frequently, but not always, be used in place of one another in the sentences. For the example: It can say, what was his **answer**? or what was his **reply**? having a similar meaning. The first phrase answer has a meaning thing said or piece of writing in reaction to something. The second phrase reply has a meaning give something as an answer to something, however, some words have a similar meaning.⁴⁵ Based on the explanation above, synonymy refers to words that have the same, a similar, or nearly the same meaning. like in the case of what was discovered from the data, through, and walked down. While walked down refers to moving forward by placing one foot in front of the other on the ground, through means from one end of something to the other. Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have similar but not identical meanings. Furthermore, synonymy is the semantic study of two words for a specific sense of each term while substituting another words.⁴⁶ It means that synonymy is the semantic of two words for a specific sense. Synonymy refers to the similarity of meaning between two languages, or to a language form whose meaning is similar

⁴⁴ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.13.

⁴⁵ Ibid, p.14.

⁴⁶ Paul R. Kroeger, *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics* (Berlin: Language Science Press, 2018), p.8.

to another language form. The sameness is word, phrase, or sentence. Basically, each language has its own specific meaning until the differences of phoneme make different meaning. Synonymy is the sameness meaning that is not an absolute category as the degree of sameness is a relative concern.⁴⁷ When two words have the same sense, or when their full set of semantic expressions has the same values, they are said to be synonyms. Synonymy can be noun, adjective, adverbs, or verbs. For the example: the house is **large**, the house is **big** having a similar meaning.

More definition synonymy is a resemblance of meaning that is unconnected to the meaning of conceptual terms but has the same conceptual meaning as relations of words.⁴⁸ It means that synonymy is the same meaning of words that have the same conceptual meaning. According to Victoria Fromkin that synonymy is the words that sound different but have the same or nearly the same meaning. It means that synonymy is a word has nearly or the same meaning. Synonymy is the study of linguistic to express a relationship of similarity in meaning.⁴⁹ It means that synonymy is a linguistic to state the relation of similar meaning. For the example: *buy* a book and *purchase* product having a similar meaning. We can best define synonymy is to explain that it is a connection where two or more terms can be used interchangeably in all or most contexts. Furthermore, synonymy is the words that sound the same but have the same meaning.⁵⁰ It means that synonymy is words that sound the same but have the different meaning. For the example: he's sitting in the **sofa**, he's sitting in the **couch** having a similar meaning. Furthermore, synonymy is different words which have the same meanings.⁵¹ It means that synonymy is the different words that have the similar meanings.

The example of synonymy:

Couch – sofa

Boy – lad

Lawyer – attorney

Toilet – lavatory

Large – big

⁴⁷ Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institute For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.25.

⁴⁸ Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.15.

⁴⁹ Mastika Sari Harahap, *Semantic Analysis On Onang-Onang of Angkola Mandailing Wedding Ceremony* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2020), p.11.

⁵⁰ Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language* (University of California, 1994), p.181.

⁵¹ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (United Kingdom Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.66.

b. Antonymy

Antonymy is one of types of lexical semantic. Antonymy is oppositeness of the meaning. Antonymy also refers to word meaning, like synonymy.⁵² It means that antonymy is the same with the synonymy about meaning. Furthermore, antonymy is two sentences that have the same subject and have predicates.⁵³ It means that antonymy is the sentences that have subject and predicates is the same. Antonymy is the characteristics of the vocabulary structure that describe the relationship of meaning in similarity also have contradictory meanings.⁵⁴ It means that antonymy is characteristics of a vocabulary structure to express the relation of the meaning. For example: good – bad, clever – fool. That relation is usually called positive polarization and negative polarization. The polarities of the statements differ, making them seem to contradict one another. One must be false if the other is true. Two sentences with the same subject and an antonymous predicate are also mutually incoherent. Antonymy is a word with a completely different meaning, and when it occurs as the predicate of the same subject, it is contradictory. There are many pairs of antonyms for adjectives, more so than for nouns or verbs. Since word form can affect how words are contrasted, the concept of antonymy based solely on semantics is invalid.

According to Kreidler, antonymy is two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory.⁵⁵ It means that, if the one is true, the other must be false. two sentence that have the same subject and have predicates. there is a two-way interaction between the meanings of antonymous nouns. Antonymy is the use of words with opposite meanings. For the example: bad - good, near – far, give – receive. Furthermore, antonymy, already introduced without definition, for purposes of comparison.⁵⁶ It means that antonymy have been introduced to purpose of the comparison. Antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning. However, there are different ways in which one word is opposed to another word, it is possible to identify different types of relationship under the general label of opposition.⁵⁷ It means that antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. But, different ways in which one word to other words. Simple antonym, The positive of one term implies the negative of the other in this relationship. These pairs are

⁵² Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.15.

⁵³ Charles W Keidler, *Introducing English Semantics* (georgetown University, 1989), p.100.

⁵⁴ Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institue For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.29.

⁵⁵ Mastika Sari Harahap, *Semantic Analysis On Onang-Onang of Angkola Mandailing Wedding Ceremony* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2020), p.13.

⁵⁶ D. A. Cruse, *Lexical Semantics* (University of Manchester, 1986), p.204.

⁵⁷ Indah Yuspita, *Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short by Oscar Wilde* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2020), p.13.

frequently referred to as complimentary or binary pairs. For the example: our **alive** and **dead** is in the hands of god, there are three students who **pass** from state universities, while those who **fail** will try again next year. Gradable antonym is a kind of opposites in which the positive connotation of one phrase does not necessarily imply the negative connotation of the other. For the example: I'm **rich**, I'm not **poor**, rabbit run **fast** while the turtles are so **slow**.

Based on John I. Saeed, antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning to identify several different types of relationship under a more general label of opposition.⁵⁸ It means that antonyms are words which have opposite meanings to identify some different types of relation. There are several relationships that appear to involve words that are connected in meaning while also being incompatible with or opposed to one another. For the example: My pet python is dead but luckily it's still alive. Meanwhile, antonymy is a word which are opposite in meaning. There is type of antonyms is simple antonymy. That is relation between words such that the negative of one implies the positive of the other.⁵⁹ It means that in simple antonymy one word has an opposite complementary of binary pair's word such dead and alive. Gradable antonymy is a relationship between words in which the positive connotation of one term does not always imply that of the other. It can also be said that one of a pair of terms denotes one end of a scale while the other term denotes the other end, such as young and old, beautiful and ugly, hot and cold.

Antonymy is a term that can be used to describe a variety of various types of relationships that fall under a more general label of "opposition." It refers to terms with polar opposite meanings. However, while antonym is commonly thought of as the polar opposite of synonym, the two terms have completely distinct meanings. There is no true synonym, which means that the words are similar but not identical. However, antonym is a common and natural element of language.⁶⁰ It means that antonymy is the words that have opposite meanings and often considered the opposite of synonymy. Thought to be the reverse of synonymy, antonym actually has a totally different position. There is not a true synonym, the words are merely somewhat similar. But, antonym is a regularly and very natural part of language. Furthermore, antonymy is special case of

⁵⁸ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.66.

⁵⁹ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.12.

⁶⁰ Faiqatul Azizah, *Lexical Relation Found in "An Education" Movie Script by Nick Hornby* (stateIslmaic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2016), p.17.

contrast in which two words are opposites.⁶¹ It means that synonymy is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word.

The example of Antonymy:

Dead – alive (animals)

Pass – fail (a test)

Hit – miss (a target)

c. Polysemy

Polysemy is one of types of lexical semantic. Polysemy is the term that refers to a word that has a different set of related meanings.⁶² It means that polysemy is a term that refers to a word with different meanings that are related. For the example : Foot (human foot, the foot of a bed, the foot of a hill, the foot of a mountain). Furthermore, polysemy is similar to homonymy, but in polysemy has a close relationship between word and syllable form is the same.⁶³ It means that polysemy is a word and syllable form is the same in a close relationship. Polysemy is used if the senses are considered to be related.⁶⁴ It means that polysemy is the sense are considered to be related. Polysemy is used in semantics and lexical analysis to describe the word with multiple meanings. It means that polysemy is used to word with multiple meanings. In semantics and lexical analysis, a word with numerous meanings is referred to as polysemy. How to determine if we are working with a single polysemyous word or with two or more homonyms is a well-known semantic problem.

According to Wagiman, polysemy is the multiple senses of the same phonological word and the term to refer to a word which has a set of different meanings which are related by extension.⁶⁵ It means that polysemy is the same double meaning to refer to words that have different meanings. Polysemy is the phenomenon of multiple related meanings for a single lexeme. Polysemy allows us to associate a lexeme with a set of related senses. It's not always simple to tell homonymy from polysemy. Furthermore, polysemy is the conference two or more words with the same form and related meanings, it has what is technically

⁶¹ Nurlaila Ridwan, *An Analysis to Inction and Lexical Relation Toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe* (State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2015), p.19.

⁶² Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.16.

⁶³ Nurlaila Ridwan, *An Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation Toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe* (Islamic State University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2015), p.28.

⁶⁴ Indah Yuspita, *Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short by Oscar Wilde* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2020), p.10.

⁶⁵ Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institue For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.19.

known. Polysemy can be defined as one form having multiple meanings that all related by extension.⁶⁶ It means that polysemy is two or more words with the same form have many related meanings. The term polysemy refers to the occurrence of two or more words with the same form and connected meanings. polysemy can be defined as one form having numerous meanings that are all already understood by extension. For the example: **Head**, used to refer to the object on top of your body, on top of a glass of beer, person at the top a company or department, and many other things.

According to Greek Poly, polysemy means to signal that the words have many related meanings.⁶⁷ It means that polysemy is the words have many related meanings. Any dictionary will show that the same morphological word can have a variety of different meanings. Polysemy is a phenomena that is not limited to English full words. Language has a highly general characteristic known as plurality of meaning, which can be found in both prefixes and entire words. For the example: date (a thing we can eat, a point in time, day and month on a letter, even a person we like). Furthermore, polysemy is a word has multiple meanings that are related conceptually or historically.⁶⁸ It means that polysemy is the words have multiple meaning that are related. Based on Abdul Chaer, polysemy is defined as a unit of language, particularly the word, a phrase that could also have more than one meaning.⁶⁹ It means that polysemy is a language unite, especially a word that has more than one meaning. The word "chief," the head, refers to "body parts from the neck up, as there were in humans and animals," but it can also refer to an important part that is on top or in front, such as the head of a train or the head of a table, or it can refer to a leader like a principal, head of an office, or the head of a station. So, a word unit termed polysemy is when a single word has many meanings.

The example of Polysemy:

Head : (The leader of group), (the uppermost part of animal's body)

Foot : (Of person), (of bed), (of mountain)

Date : (A point in time), (day and month on a letter), (even a person we like)

Run : (Person does), (water does)

⁶⁶ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.12.

⁶⁷ Mastika Sari Harahap, *Semantic Analysis On Onang-Onang of Angkola Mandailing Wedding Ceremony* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2020), p.12.

⁶⁸ Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language* (University of California, 1994), p.180.

⁶⁹ Vida Septiana, *An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri's Song Lyrics* (State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2017), p.21.

d. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is one of types of lexical semantic. Hyponymy is the term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in a higher term or word.⁷⁰ It means that hyponymy is a group of words that belong to a higher term. The lower term is known as a hyponym, and the higher or upper term or word is known as a super ordinate. For the example: tulip and rose are included in flower, and lion and elephant include in mammal. Furthermore, hyponymy is a relation of inclusion that operates among groups of words.⁷¹ It means that hyponymy is inclusion relationships of words groups. Hyponymy incorporates the meaning of a broader term. In linguistics and lexicography, the term hyponymy is used to identify a specific member of a larger class. For example daisy and rose are hyponyms of the flower, which is also known as a subtype or a subordinate term and whose adjective is hyponymic.

According to Abdul Chaer, hyponymy is a semantic relation between figure of speech whose meaning is included in the meaning of the other utterances form.⁷² It means that hyponymy is a semantic whose meaning is included in the meaning of other forms. For example there are word said of between birds and pigeons. meaning of the word pigeon is included in the meaning of the word bird. we could say that the dove it is a bird, but bird instead of just dove, the bird could be a bird of the name of the other birds. When a word's meaning is shared by all of its constituent words but not in any other way, this is known as hyponymy. Meanwhile, hyponymy is a relation of inclusion includes the meaning of a more general word.⁷³ It means that hyponymy includes the meaning of a more general words. Meronymy involves a part-whole relationship, whereas hyponyms involve a specific general relationship. the words mother, father, and parent, for instance. The definition of parent includes both mother (the female parent) and father (male parent). Mother and father are both hyponyms of the superordinate term parent, which is the phrase in question.

According to Megawati, hyponymy is hyponymy is a subordinate, specific term whose referent is included in the referent of subordinate term.⁷⁴ It means that hyponymy is a special subordinate term whose reference is included in the reference. Furthermore, based on Nick Riemer, hyponymy is a lexical relation

⁷⁰ Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.14.

⁷¹ Indah Yuspita, *Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short by Oscar Wilde* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2020), p.15.

⁷² Vida Septiana, *An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri's Song Lyrics* (State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2017), p.20.

⁷³ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (United Kingdom Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.68.

⁷⁴ Mastika Sari Harahap, *Semantic Analysis On Onang-Onang of Angkola Mandailing Wedding Ceremony* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2020), p.12.

described in English by the phrase kind of.⁷⁵ It means that hyponymy is a relation described by the phrase type of.

Based on Verhar, hyponymy is the phrase (the word also can typically phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be a part of the meaning of another expression.⁷⁶ It means that hyponymy is a valid one way relationship, and sometimes also used as a noun. For example there are word said of between birds and pigeons. meaning of the word pigeon is included in the meaning of the word bird. we could say that the dove it is a bird, but bird instead of just dove, the bird could be a bird of the name of the other birds. Furthermore, according to Palmer that contains a logical relationship with the hyponymy hierarchy.⁷⁷ It means that, if we said hyponymy, then we could a imagine a group name, so we called it hyponymy. Hyponymy is a word the meaning of which may be said to be included in that of another word.⁷⁸ It means that hyponymy is the meaning of more general word to refer to a gorup of words. Hyponymy is the relation which obtains between specific and general lexical items. A hyponymy uses a word with a broader definition to refer to a collection of words that are part of a longer term of language. The lower term is known as hyponymy, and the higher or upper term is known as super ordinate. The hyponyms for the word "vegetable" include carrot, cabbage, spinach, and lettuce.

Hyponymy is the relation which obtains between specific and general lexical items. It means that hyponymy is the relationship obtained between general and specific lexical items. Meanwhile, hyponymy is relationship between meaning of one the word includes the meaning of other.⁷⁹ It means that hyponymy is a relation between the meaning of one word including the meaning of another. For the example, the meaning of vegetable is included in he meaning of carrot, vegetable is the superoridinate term, carrot is hyponym of vegetable. According to Hurford and Heasley, hyponymy is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the meaning of the other.⁸⁰ It means that hyponymy is a relationship between predicates in such a way that the meaning of one predicate is included in the meaning of another.

⁷⁵ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.17.

⁷⁶ Vida Septiana, *An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri's Song Lyrics* (State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2017), p.21.

⁷⁷ Ibid, p.21.

⁷⁸ Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institue For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.19.

⁷⁹ Nor Muhammad Husein, *A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song Lyrics* (State Institute Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga, 2019), p.14.

⁸⁰ Ibid, p.14.

The example of Hyponymy:

- Dog and cat are hyponyms of animal
- Sister and mother are hyponyms of woman

e. Homonymy

Homonymy is one of types of lexical semantic. Homonymy is two words sound are written the same but are different in meaning.⁸¹ It means that homonymy is two words that have different meanings but sound the same. Furthermore, homonymy is a relation between different lexemes that are coincidentally similar in form.⁸² It means that homonymy is the relationship between different words that are accuracy similar in form. Meanwhile, homonymy is unrelated senses of the same phonological word. Some author distinguish between homographs is senses of the same written word, and homophones is senses of the same spoken word. Here, will generally just use the term homonymy. It can distinguish different types depending of syntactic term homonymy.⁸³

Homonymy is when the same phonological unit has two or more unrelated senses.⁸⁴ It means that homonymy is the same phonological unit has more unrelated senses. Meronymy refers to a part, not just a component of a bigger whole. Many words in human languages name bits of things, but there are few words that name whole objects. Furthermore, homonymy some words which have the same utterance, but the have the different meaning and sense.⁸⁵ It means that homonymy is the words have the same pronunciation, but have the different meaning and sense. Meanwhile, homonymy is words that have the same orthographic and phonological form and unrelated meanings. It means that homonymy is the words that have the same form and unrelated meanings.

According to Charles, homonymy is the pronunciation and spelling are identical but meanings are unrelated.⁸⁶ It means that homonymy is the utterance are similar but the meanings are unrelated. Based on Murphy, homonymy is impossible to define without stating that two items must have the same form. It as

⁸¹ Nurlaila Ridwan, *An Analysis to Inction and Lexical Relation Toward Editorial in Jakarta Globe* (State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2015), p.15.

⁸² Ibid, p.18.

⁸³ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.72.

⁸⁴ Indah Yuspita, *Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short by Oscar Wilde* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2020), p.15.

⁸⁵ Muslimatin, *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yaasin Verse 1 Up To 21 A Graduating Paper* (State Institue For Islamic Studies (Stain) Salatiga, 2015), p.32.

⁸⁶ Ibid, p.32

requiring only difference in meaning and contextual similarity.⁸⁷ It means that homonymy defines that two items must have the same form. Homonymy refers to words with disparate meanings but the same orthographic and phonological form. homonymy with the same form, same syntactic features, but different meanings from the same grammatical category. For the example: a bank could hold the investments in a custodial account in the client's name instead, but as the east bank's agricultural booms, the river will continue to dry up. Furthermore, homonymy is a relation between minimum two words is identical of the pronunciation and spelling but unrelated meaning.⁸⁸ It means that homonymy is the relationship between some words is the similar of the pronunciation but the meanings are unrelated.

Homonymy is the term refers to one form, which is the same in both written and spoken with two or more unrelated meanings.⁸⁹ It means that homonymy is the term refers to one form which the same in written and spoken with more unrelated meanings. For the example: bank (of a river, of a financial institution), pupil (student, in the eye), mole (an animal, a small dark mark on the skin, a stone wall built in the sea), sole (of the shoes, fish), leaf (of a tree, of a book), bill (a bird's mouth, a statement of charges, a proposed law, a bank note). Meanwhile, homonymy is the different words that happen to sound the same.⁹⁰ It means that homonymy is the words have sound the same but unrelated meaning.

The example of Homonymy

- Lexemes of the same syntactic category and with the same spelling.

Lap (circuit of course) and lap (part of body when sitting down)

- Of the same category, but with different spelling

The verbs *ring* and *wring*

- Of different categories, but with the same spelling

The verb *keep* and the noun *keep*

- Of different categories, and with different spelling

Not and *knot*

⁸⁷ Ibid, p.19.

⁸⁸ Faiqatul Azizah, *Lexical Relation Found in "An Education" Movie Script by Nick Hornby* (State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2016), p.13.

⁸⁹ Wardatuz Zakiyah, *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2018), p.18.

⁹⁰ Paul R. Kroeger, *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics* (Berlin: Language Science Press, 2018), p.89.

f. Meronymy

Meronymy is one of types of lexical semantic. Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items.⁹¹ It means that meronymy is a term that describes the overall relationship between lexical items. Furthermore, meronymy is a name for a part, and not merely a piece, of a larger whole. Human languages have many words that name parts of thing, but few words that name pieces.⁹² Meronymy is a term used to describe a part whole relationship between lexical items.⁹³

According to Greek, meronymy is the relation of part to whole. Meanwhile, based on Brown, meronymy is nevertheless often at the origin of various polysemy patterns.⁹⁴ Meanwhile, meronymy is subject to a greater number of complicating factors than taxonomic relations are instead of there being a single clearly distinguished relation, there is in reality a numerous family of more or less similar relations.⁹⁵

The example of Meronymy

- Nail as a meronymy of finger, and finger of hand
- A pane is a meronymy of window
- Seed is meronymy of fruit
- Blade is meronymy of knife

g. Member-collection

Member-collection is one of types of lexical semantic. This is a relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of the units.⁹⁶

The example of member-collection

- Ship (fleet)
- Tree (forest)
- Fish (shoal)
- Book (library)
- Bird (flock)
- Sheep (flock)
- Worshipper (congregation)

⁹¹ Nor Muhammad Husein, *A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song Lyrics* (State Institute Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga, 2019), p.22.

⁹² Indah Yuspita, *Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short by Oscar Wilde* (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2020), p.16.

⁹³ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.70.

⁹⁴ Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics* (Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.140.

⁹⁵ D. A. Cruse, *Lexical Semantics* (University of Manchester, 1986), p.160.

⁹⁶ John I. Saeed, *Semantics* (Blackwell Publishing, 2003), p.70.

h. Portion-mass

This is the relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division. A count noun is added to the mass noun, making the resulting noun phrase into a count nominal.⁹⁷

The example of portion-mass

- Drop of liquid
- Grain of salt/sand/wheat
- Sheet of paper
- Lump of coal
- Strand of hair

C. Definition of Novel

According to Etymologi, the word novel is delivered from a latin word, novel the means new. It is termed new because novel is the newest of literary kinds. It is work fiction written in prose and of fairly considerable length. The length of novel should be more 50.000 words in length.⁹⁸

In some opinion, novel is considered similar with prose. In other hand, novel and prose are considered different. Prose refers to the literary or written form of the language of ordinary speech. The novel falls under prose. It is latest arrival of the literary genres, in fact novel means new.⁹⁹

Among the forms of imaginative literature, the novel has long been the favorite of both writers and readers. The novel has far outdistanced the popularity of the other literary forms. Jeffery defined, the novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while people read and experience actual life.¹⁰⁰

Novel is one of literary work that represent the idea or the thoughts of the author. The author expresses, the feeling, the passion and the emotion that relates to the experiences of life. That's why the author needs a media to express the ideas, the thought and it's called literature as media of communication. Through literature, human beings can communicate with others because literature is a media of communication.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ Ibid, p.70.

⁹⁸ Luthfia Ardianti, *Lexical Relation Analysis on "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland" Novel by Lewis Carroll* (State Institute of Islamic Studies of Ponorogo, 2018), p.22.

⁹⁹ Ibid, p.22.

¹⁰⁰ Jeffery J Williams, *Theory and The Novel* (Cambridge University Press New York, 2004), p.29.

¹⁰¹ Ilma Wahyuni, *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Markus Zusak's Novel The Thief* (University of Sumatea Utara, 2017), p.21.

According to Rees, novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and action representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. Furthermore, based on Peek and Coyle, novel is prose story telling with a great amount of detail in every page, usually reveal human values.¹⁰²

D. Definition of Character

According to Prwadarminta, Character is a human inner trait that influences thoughts and behavior that distinguishes one human from another. According to Abrams, characters are presented in a narrative work or drama, which readers interpret as having certain moral qualities and tendencies expressed in words and actions. According to Baldick, a character is an actor in fiction or drama. Therefore, it can be concluded that the characters in a narrative have certain moral qualities and tendencies expressed in their words and actions in a narrative. Characters can be divided into two, namely the main character and the supporting character. The main character is very important and often appears in a story. In contrast, the supporting characters do not have an important role in a story, so they are only complementary or auxiliary characters.¹⁰³

From the explanation above, the researcher will analyze eight types of lexical relation of utterance the main character in the Secret Garden Novel.

E. Summary of The Novel

The Secret Garden is the most popular novel from Frances Hodgson Burnett that was published in United States on 1911. This novel is one of the best selling novels among other novels from Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The Secret Garden is the novel tells story about Marry Lenox who plays as the main character in the novel, she is a stubborn, spoiled, cruel and selfish little girl. She was born in India and grew up without affection from her parents, she only had waitress who always serverd her without teaching good manner. When cholera epidemic broke down and killed her family members, she was brought back to England so she could live with her uncle in Yorkshire. Her uncle had a large old house with a hundred room that were locked and surrounded by the trees and a large garden. Marry's life began to change after living with her uncle, as she found her way to secret garden, she learned how to be a good person from the people she met.

¹⁰² Ibid, p.22.

¹⁰³ Nur Laily Tantiasari, *Metaphor Analysis on The Main Character Utterance in David Pelzer's Novel "A Child Called It"* (State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2021), p.1.

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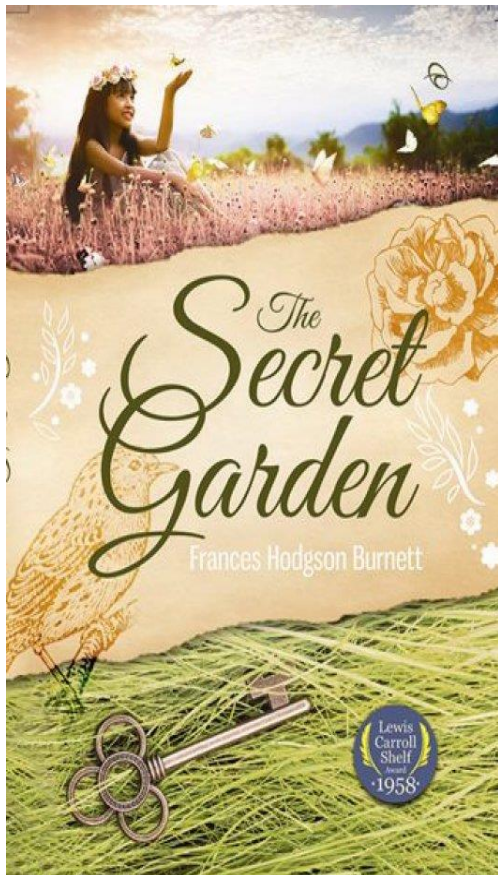
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Appendix 1

The front and back cover of The Secret Garden Novel



Appendix 2



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721-780887 fax.0721-780422

SURAT PENGANTAR VALIDASI

Hal : Permohonan Validasi Hasil Penelitian
Lampiran : -

Kepada Yth.
Mr. Yuspik, M.Pd
Dosen Program Studi Sastra Inggris
UIN Raden Intan Lampung
Di-

Tempat

Sehubungan dengan rencana pelaksanaan tugas akhir skripsi, dengan ini saya:

Nama : Rika Aisya Putri
NPM : 1711040132
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Lexical Analysis of Main Character's
Utterance in The Secret Garden Novel

Dengan hormat memohon Mr. Yuspik, M.Pd berkenan memberikan pendapat, saran, serta masukan terhadap hasil penelitian yang telah saya analisis, yang mana hal ini ditujukan sebagai bentuk proses validasi hasil penelitian.

Demikian permohonan ini saya sampaikan, atas bantuan dan perhatian saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Bandar Lampung, 12 Desember 2022

Mahasiswa,

Rika Aisya Putri
NPM. 1711040132



KEMENTRIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721-780887 fax.0721-780422

SURAT KETERANGAN VALIDASI

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Yuspik, M.Pd
Instansi : UIN Raden Intan Lampung
Jabatan : Dosen

Telah membaca hasil penelitian yang telah dianalisis dalam skripsi yang berjudul "*The Lexical Analysis of Main Character's Utterance in The Secret Garden Novel*" oleh peneliti:

Nama : Rika Aisyah Putri
NPM : 1711040132
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Setelah memperhatikan hasil penelitian yang telah dianalisis, maka masukan untuk penelitian tersebut adalah:

Hasil penelitian telah sesuai terhadap kajian yang diteliti dan telah valid.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat agar dapat digunakan dalam penelitian.

Bandar Lampung, 12 Desember 2022
Validator

Yuspik, M.Pd
NIP.

Appendix 3

The types of lexical relation found in The Secret Garden Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett are listed below

Code	MC' Utterances	Types of Lexical Relation
Ch 1/Pg 4/001	"I feel asleep when everyone had the cholera and I have only just wakened up . Why does nobody come?"	Antonymy
Ch 4 Pg 9/003	"I believe that the tree was in the secret garden...I feel sure it was."	Synonymy
Ch 4 Pg 9/004	"I have been into the other gardens , I went into the orchard ."	Hyponymy
Ch 4 Pg 9/005	"There are trees there. I saw the tops of them."	Member Collection
Ch 4 Pg 9/006	"A bird with a red breast was sitting on one of them and he sang"	Member Collection
Ch 5 Pg 5/008	"It isn't the house down one of those long corridors. What do you do in your cottage when it rains like this?"	Hyponymy
Ch 6 Pg 1/009	"If I had a raven or a fox cub I could play with it, but I have nothing"	Hyponymy
Ch 6 Pg 2/010	"I haven't any books "	Member Collection
Ch 7 Pg 3/014	"And I think thing grow up in a night"	Homonymy
Ch 8 Pg 2/015	" India is quite different from Yorkshire "	Hyponymy
Ch 8 Pg 5/017	"You showed me where the key was yesterday , you ought to show me the door today , but I don't believe you know."	Antonymy
Ch 9 Pg 2/019	"It isn't quite dead garden, even if the roses are dead , there are other things alive "	Antonymy
Ch 9 Pg 3/020	"I'll do all I can see. If I haven't time today I can come tomorrow ."	Antonymy
Ch 9 Pg 3/021	" Two piece of meat and two helps of rice pudding! "	Portion Mass
Ch 9 Pg 4/024	"And my father told me stories."	Hyponymy

	There is no one to talk to here except you and Ben Weatherstaff. ”	
Ch 9 Pg 6/026	“Yes, I do. I never saw a boy foxes and crows loved. I want to see him much.”	Hyponymy
Ch 9 Pg 7/028	“It wasn’t listening , I was just waiting for you and I heard it.”	Synonymy
Ch 10 Pg 4/029	“When they have no leaves and look gray and brown and dry, how can you tell whether they are dead or alive?”	Hyponymy
Ch 10 Pg 6/030	“Will you show the seeds to me?”	Meronymy
Ch 12 Pg 2/034	“I’ve never seen him, I’m only seen undergardeners nad Ben Weatherstaff. ”	Hyponymy
Ch 12 Pg 3/035	“I am getting fatter ... I am too big for a nurse”	Synonymy
Ch 12 Pg 5/036	“Might I have a bit of earth ?”	Portion Mass
Ch 12 Pg 6/038	“Your mother is coming to see me and I may go to your cottage!”	Antonymy
Ch 13 Pg 4/040	“It looks quite like a dream and it’s the middle of the night, and everybody in the house is asleep but us wide awake. ”	Antonymy
Ch 13 Pg 6/041	“They won’t talk about it, I think they have been say not to answer questions.”	Synonymy
Ch 13 Pg 7/042	“They are daffodils and lilies and snowdrops. ”	Hyponymy
Ch 14 Pg 1/044	“He wasn’t vexed. I asked him if I should go away and he made me stay ”	Antonymy
Ch 14 Pg 4/047	“She says Mrs. Medlock will think she tell me about you and then she wil be sent away.”	Synonymy
Ch 14 Pg 4/048	“Once in India I saw a boy who was a Rajah. He had rubies and emeralds and diamonds stuck all over him.”	Hyponymy
Ch 14 Pg 5/049	“He can charm foxes and squirrels and birds just as the natives in India charm snakes. ”	Hyponymy
Ch 14 Pg 5/050	“He says he feels sometimes as if he was a bird or a rabbit himself,	Hyponymy

	he likes them so.”	
Ch 14 Pg 5/051	“And he knows where foxes and badgers and otters live.”	Hyponymy
Ch 14 Pg 6/054	“As if you were standing in heather with the sun shining and the gorse smelling like honey and all full of bees and butterfiles .”	Hyponymy
Ch 14 Pg 7/057	“He has such round blue eyes and they are so wide open with looking about. And he laughs such a big laugh with his wide mouth and his cheeks are as red, as red as cherries.”	Hyponymy
Ch 14 Pg 7/058	“ See here and then we will look at your pictures.”	Synonymy
Ch 15 Pg 2/060	“Why does it make you angry when you are looked at? she thought you had gone mad like a dog”	Synonymy
Ch 15 Pg 3/062	“It will make the green points push up and up and up, and it will make the bullbs and roots work and struggle with all their might under the earth.”	Hyponymy
Ch 15 Pg 3/064	“The little clouds are all pink and I’ve never seen the sky look like this.”	Hyponymy
Ch 15 Pg 7/065	“The gray wall is changing. It is as if a green mist were creeping over it. Its almost like a green gauze veil.”	Hyponymy
Ch 15 Pg 8/066	“He says he has been too ill to notice things and he hates going out of doors and hates gardens and gardeners. But he likes to hear about this garden because it is a secret.”	Antonymy
Ch 16 Pg 3/067	“I won’t even look at you. I’ll stare at the floor!”	Synonymy
Ch 16 Pg 3/068	“He’s nicer than any other boy that ever lived! He’s better than a common Rajah!”	Synonymy
Ch 18 Pg 1/070	“No, I’ll go and see colling first and tell him. I won’t be long, I’m going to Dickon but I’ll come back ”	Antonymy

Ch 18 Pg 4/071	“I should have dested you if I had seen you before I saw the robin and Dickon”	Synonymy
Ch 18 Pg 4/072	“Because his nose does turn up and he has a big mouth and his clothes have patches all over them.”	Hyponymy
Ch 19 Pg 5/074	“Dickon has brought the fox and the crow and the squirrels and new born lamb ”	Hyponymy
Ch 20 Pg 4/075	“That’s really just what it feels like. And if all the flowers and leaves and green things and birds and wild creatures danced past at once, what a crowd it would be!”	Hyponymy
Ch 23 Pg 1/077	“But I was thinking just then that it must have been very horrid to have had to be polite for ten years to a boy who was always rude . I would never have done it.”	Antonymy
Ch 23 Pg 2/078	“It’s magic! But not black . It’s as white as snow.”	Hyponymy
Ch 24 Pg 5/081	“It’s enough for a person who is going to die , but it’s not enough for a person who is going to live .”	Antonymy
Ch 24 Pg 8/082	“It was something between a sneeze and a cough .”	Hyponymy
Ch 24 Pg 8/083	“It was something between a sneeze and a cough, and it got into my throat . I couldn’t stop myself. It just burst out because all at once I couldn’t help remembering that last big potato you ate and they way your mouth stretched.”	Hyponymy
Ch 26 Pg 5/084	“Let him go on playing and working in the garden and eating hearty and drinking plenty of good sweet milk and there will not be a finer pair.”	Antonymy

Appendix 4

The most dominant of lexical relation found in The Secret Garden Novel

Code	MC' Utterances	Types of Lexical Relation							
		Syn	Ant	Pol	Hyp	Hom	Mer	Pm	Mc
Ch 1/Pg 4/001	"I feel asleep when everyone had the cholera and I have only just wakened up . Why does nobody come?"		✓						
Ch 4 Pg 9/003	"I believe that the tree was in the secret garden...I feel sure it was."	✓							
Ch 4 Pg 9/004	"I have been into the other gardens , I went into the orchard ."				✓				
Ch 4 Pg 9/005	"There are trees there. I saw the tops of them."								✓
Ch 4 Pg 9/006	"A bird with a red breast was sitting on one of them and he sang"								✓
Ch 5 Pg 5/008	"It isn't the house down one of those long corridors. What do you do in your cottage when it rains like this?"				✓				
Ch 6 Pg 1/009	"If I had a raven or a fox cub I could play with it, but I have nothing"				✓				
Ch 6 Pg 2/010	"I haven't any books "								✓
Ch 7 Pg 3/014	"And I think thing grow up in a night"					✓			
Ch 8 Pg 2/015	" India is quite different from Yorkshire "				✓				
Ch 8 Pg 5/017	"You showed me where the key was yesterday , you ought to show me the door today , but I don't believe you know."		✓						
Ch 9 Pg 2/019	"It isn't quite dead garden, even if the		✓						

	roses are dead , there are other things alive ”								
Ch 9 Pg 3/020	“I’ll do all I can see. If I haven’t time today I can come tomorrow .”		✓						
Ch 9 Pg 3/021	“ Two piece of meat and two helps of rice pudding! ”							✓	
Ch 9 Pg 4/024	“And my father told me stories. There is no one to talk to here except you and Ben Weatherstaff .”				✓				
Ch 9 Pg 6/026	“Yes, I do. I never saw a boy foxes and crows loved. I want to see him much.”				✓				
Ch 9 Pg 7/028	“It wasn’t listening , I was just waiting for you and I heard it.”	✓							
Ch 10 Pg 4/029	“When they have no leaves and look gray and brown and dry, how can you tell whether they are dead or alive?”				✓				
Ch 10 Pg 6/030	“Will you show the seeds to me?”						✓		
Ch 12 Pg 2/034	“I’ve never seen him, I’m only seen undergardeners nad Ben Weatherstaff .”				✓				
Ch 12 Pg 3/035	“I am getting fatter ... I am too big for a nurse”	✓							
Ch 12 Pg 5/036	“Might I have a bit of earth ?”							✓	
Ch 12 Pg 6/038	“Your mother is coming to see me and I may go to your cottage!”		✓						
Ch 13 Pg 4/040	“It looks quite like a dream and it’s the middle of the night, and everybody in the house is asleep but us wide awake .”		✓						

Ch 13 Pg 6/041	“They won’t talk about it, I think they have been say not to answer questions.”	✓							
Ch 13 Pg 7/042	“They are daffodils and lilies and snowdrops .”				✓				
Ch 14 Pg 1/044	“He wasn’t vexed. I asked him if I should go away and he made me stay ”		✓						
Ch 14 Pg 4/047	“She says Mrs. Medlock will think she tell me about you and then she will be sent away.”	✓							
Ch 14 Pg 4/048	“Once in India I saw a boy who was a Rajah. He had rubies and emeralds and diamonds stuck all over him.”				✓				
Ch 14 Pg 5/049	“He can charm foxes and squirrels and birds just as the natives in India charm snakes .”				✓				
Ch 14 Pg 5/050	“He says he feels sometimes as if he was a bird or a rabbit himself, he likes them so.”				✓				
Ch 14 Pg 5/051	“And he knows where foxes and badgers and otters live.”				✓				
Ch 14 Pg 6/054	“As if you were standing in heather with the sun shining and the gorse smelling like honey and all full of bees and butterfiles .”				✓				
Ch 14 Pg 7/057	“He has such round blue eyes and they are so wide open with looking about. And he laughs such a big laugh with his wide mouth and his cheeks are as red, as red as cherries.”				✓				

Ch 14 Pg 7/058	“ See here and then we will look at your pictures.”	✓							
Ch 15 Pg 2/060	“Why does it make you angry when you are looked at? she thought you had gone mad like a dog”	✓							
Ch 15 Pg 3/062	“It will make the green points push up and up and up, and it will make the bulbs and roots work and struggle with all their might under the earth.”				✓				
Ch 15 Pg 7/065	“The gray wall is changing. It is as if a green mist were creeping over it. Its almost like a green gauze veil.”				✓				
Ch 15 Pg 8/066	“He says he has been too ill to notice things and he hates going out of doors and hates gardens and gardeners. But he likes to hear about this garden because it is a secret.”		✓						
Ch 16 Pg 3/067	“I won’t even look at you. I’ll stare at the floor!”	✓							
Ch 16 Pg 3/068	“He’s nicer than any other boy that ever lived! He’s better than a common Rajah!”	✓							
Ch 18 Pg 1/070	“No, I’ll go and see colling first and tell him. I won’t be long, I’m going to Dickon but I’ll come back ”		✓						
Ch 18 Pg 4/071	“I should have dested you if I had seen you before I saw the robin and Dickon”	✓							
Ch 18 Pg 4/072	“Because his nose does turn up and he has a big				✓				

	mouth and his clothes have patches all over them.”								
Ch 19 Pg 5/074	“Dickon has brought the fox and the crow and the squirrels and new born lamb ”				✓				
Ch 20 Pg 4/075	“That’s really just what it feels like. And if all the flowers and leaves and green things and birds and wild creatures danced past at once, what a crowd it would be!”				✓				
Ch 23 Pg 1/077	“But I was thinking just then that it must have been very horrid to have had to be polite for ten years to a boy who was always rude . I would never have done it.”		✓						
Ch 23 Pg 2/078	“It’s magic! But not black . It’s as white as snow.”				✓				
Ch 24 Pg 5/081	“It’s enough for a person who is going to die , but it’s not enough for a person who is going to live .”		✓						
Ch 24 Pg 8/082	“It was something between a sneeze and a cough .”				✓				
Ch 24 Pg 8/083	“It was something between a sneeze and a cough, and it got into my throat . I couldn’t stop myself. It just burst out because all at once I couldn’t help remembering that last big potato you ate and they way your mouth stretched.”				✓				
Ch 26 Pg 5/084	“Let him go on playing and working in the garden and eating		✓						

	hearty and drinking plenty of good sweet milk and there will not be a finer pair.”								
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Bandar Lampung, 23 Januari 2023

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Yuspik, M.Pd
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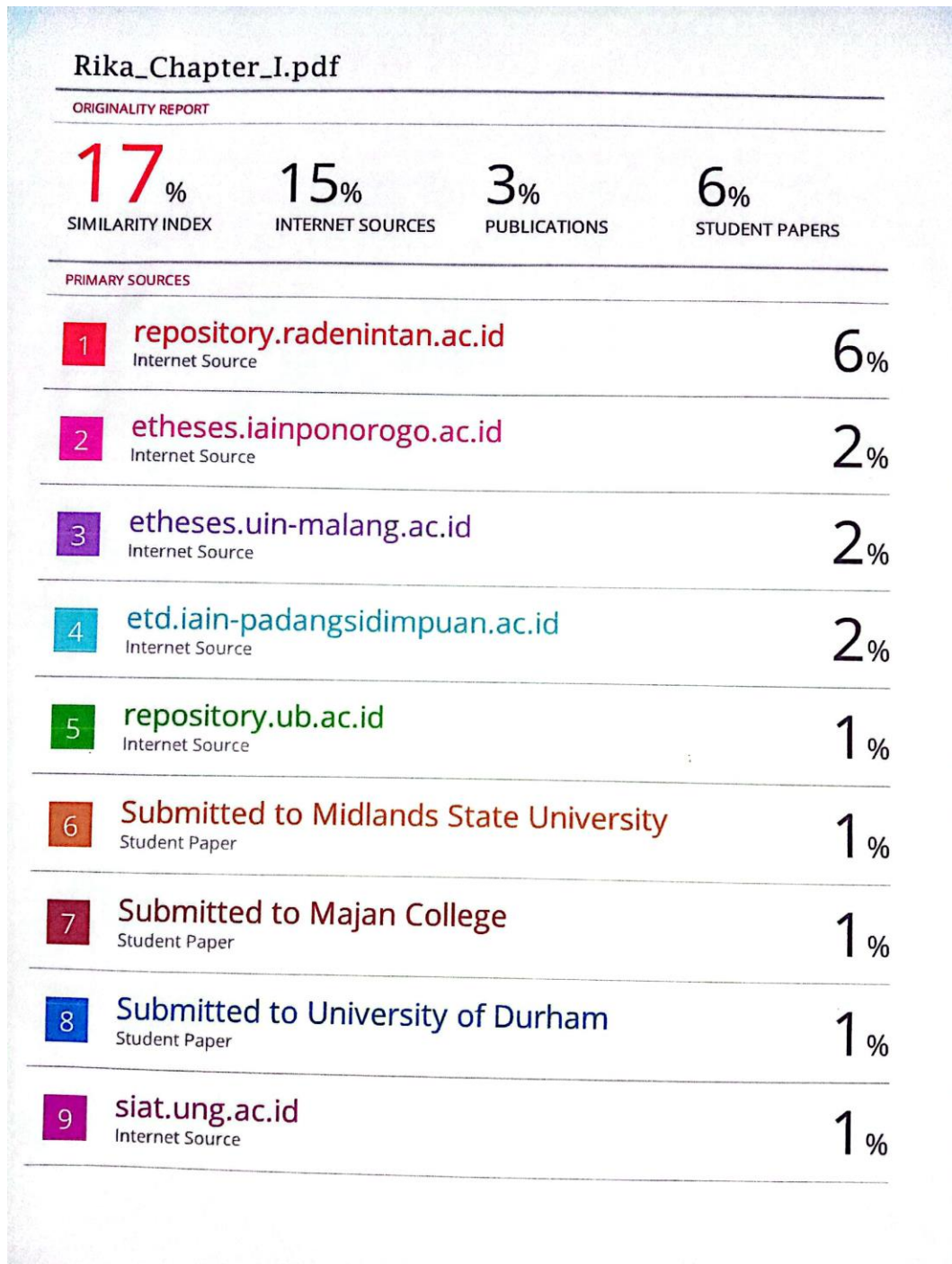
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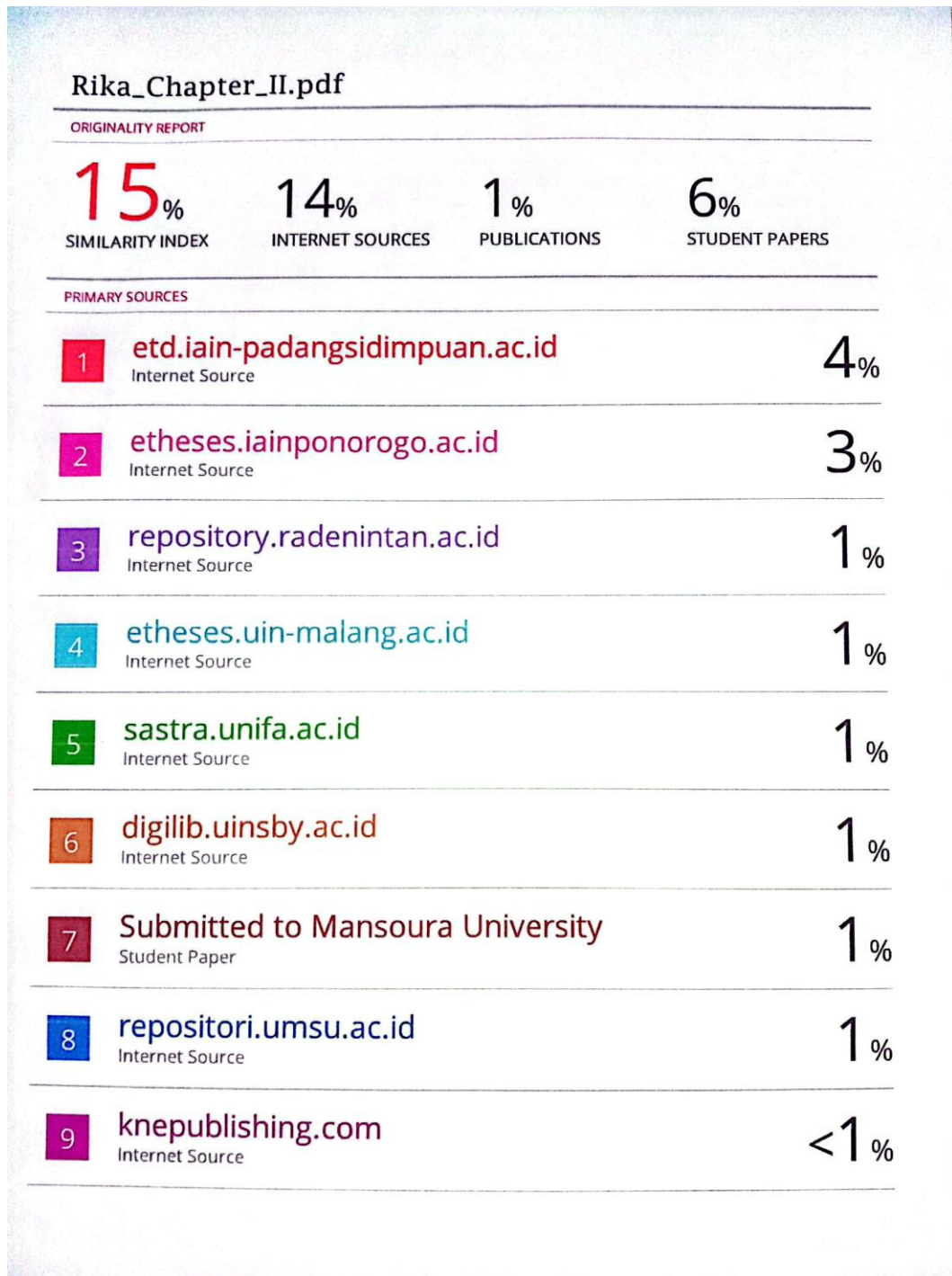


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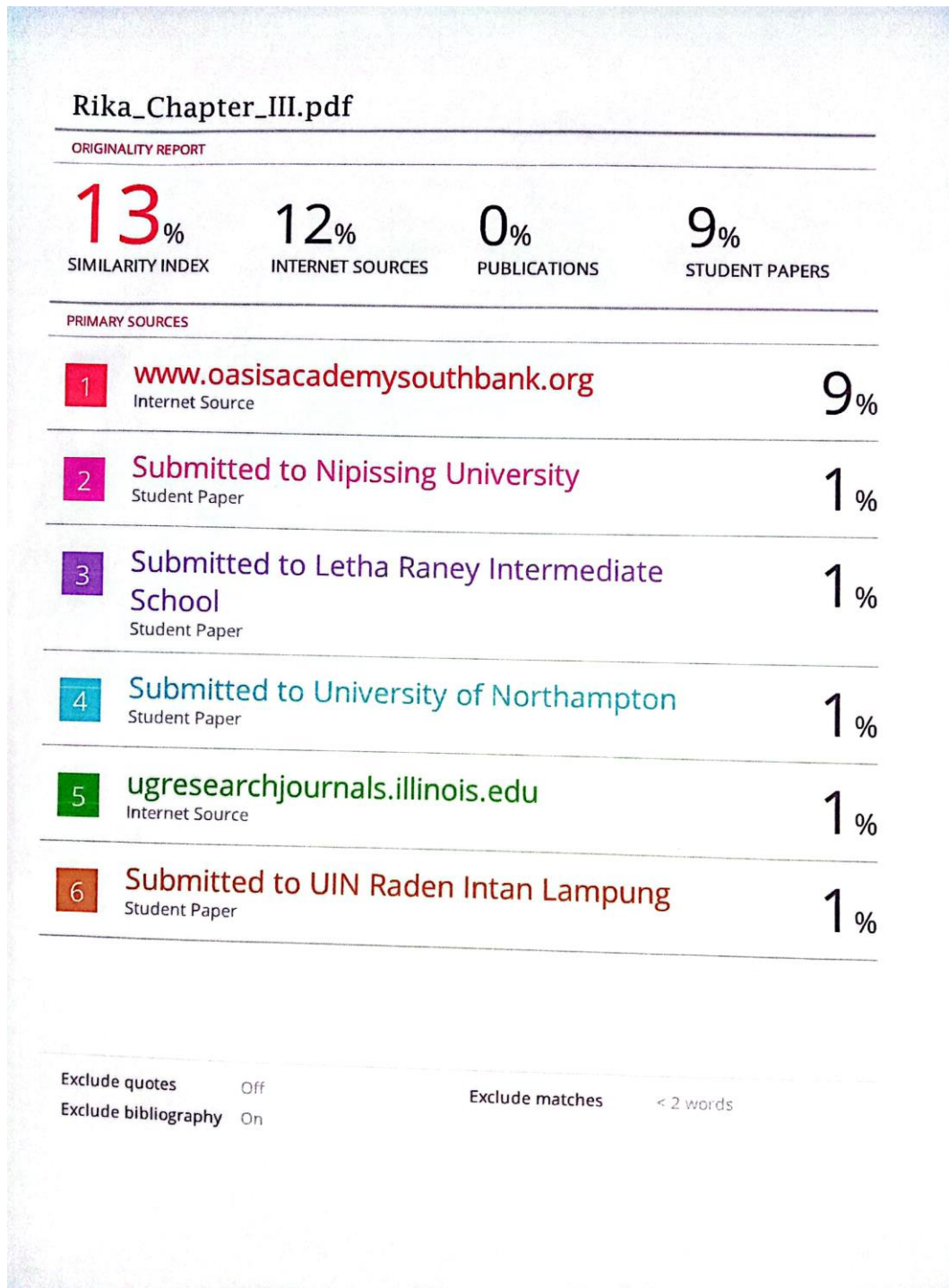


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