# LEXICAL RELATIONS AND MEANING PROPERTIES IN LINGUA JOURNAL

## THESIS

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**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

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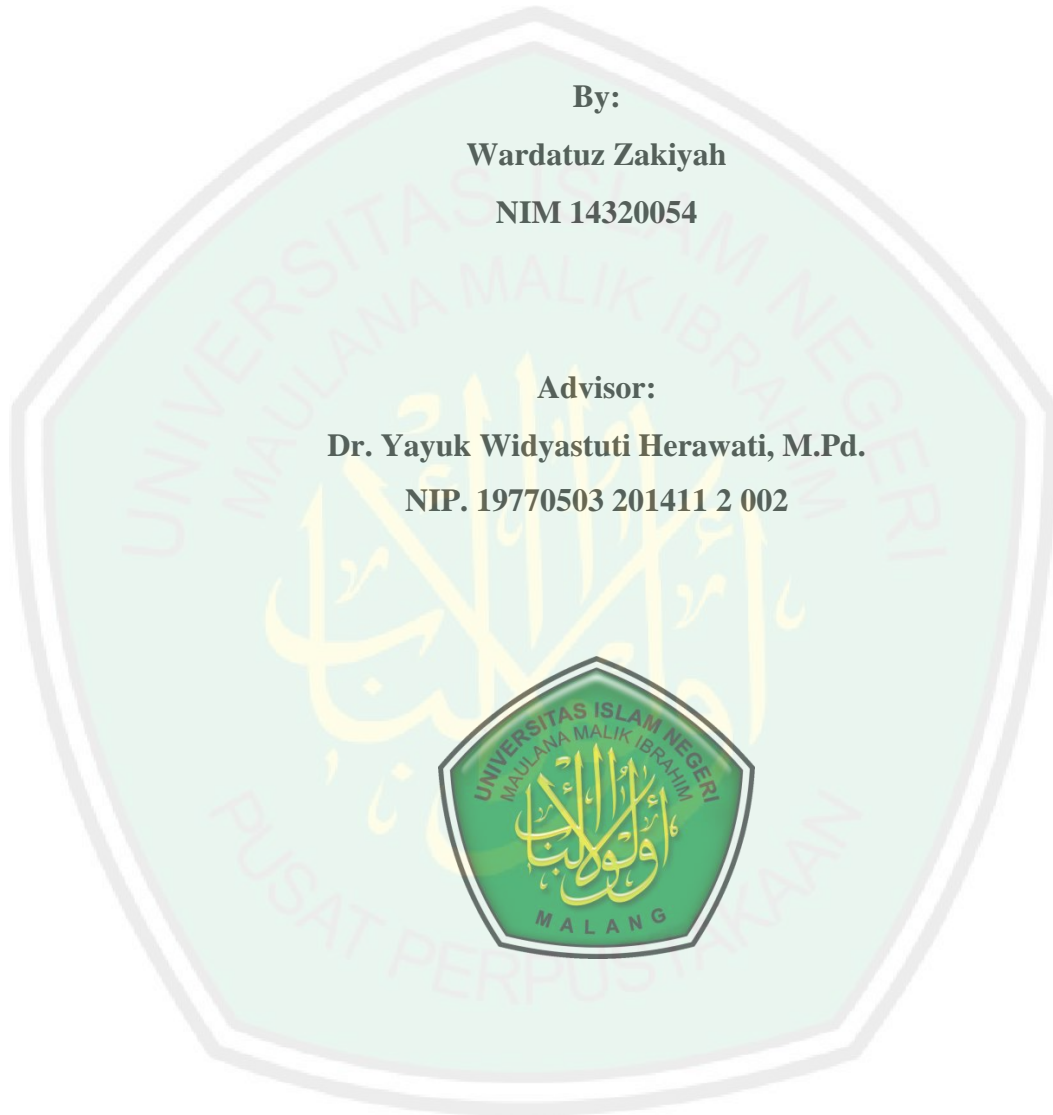# LEXICAL RELATIONS AND MEANING PROPERTIES IN LINGUA JOURNAL

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**2018**

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Certify that the thesis written to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled: "Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal" is truly my original work. I do not incorporate any materials previously written or published by other people, except those one who are indicated in the quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.
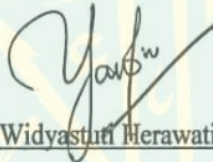
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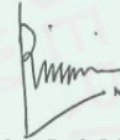
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iii

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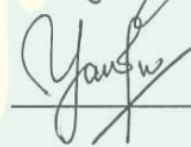NIP 197402 11 99803 2 002                      (Chairman)
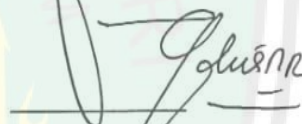
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# MOTTO

**"Success needs a process"**

v

# DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated for my parents, my sisters, my friends of BSI

Heroes 2014 and my all teachers who give me meaningful knowledge and

experience.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to thank into Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, who has been giving me His mercies and blessings as long as my life. Second, I would like to deliver *sholawat* and *salam* to Muhammad SAW who has been guided us from the darkness to the lightness which is called *islam rahmatan lil 'alamin*.

Then, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to the people who have helped me in accomplishing this thesis, especially to Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd, my thesis advisor who always help me, guide me, give me meaningful suggestion, and her busy time for writing this thesis. I would also like to extend my gratitude to:

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4. My parents who support my process, from the beginning until now. You always give me unconditional love ever so that every step I take is always blessed. Everything you do has made my life journey invaluable and worthwhile. May Allah protect you and give you His endless blessing.

5. My sisters who always motivate me to better person in this life. I am so proud of having you my beloved siblings.

6. All my friends in English Letters Department, especially students of linguistics major whose name cannot be mentioned one by one, for the experience we had shared together. Each of you have your own position in my heart.

Finally, I, as ordinary human being, do realize the imperfection and weakness found in this thesis I write. Therefore, any criticism and suggestion are mostly welcome. Hopefully, this study provides an insight for students of English Letters Department and to open a brand new academic discussion to conduct similar research.

Malang, September 5, 2018

Wardatuz Zakiyah

# ABSTRACT

Zakiyah, Wardatuz. 2018. *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.pd.

**Keywords**: Semantics, Lexical relations, Meaning properties, Journal

In this study, the researcher chooses Lexical Relation and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal to distinguish types of Lexical Relation and Meaning Properties easily. The researcher analyzes the important of lexical relations and meaning properties as part of semantic features. This research also aims to classify the types of lexical relation and meaning properties found in Lingua Journal.

This research uses descriptive qualitative as the research design because the purpose of this study is to provide a deep analysis of the data. The researcher only analyzes five Journals in Lingua Journal from some lectures of English Letters Department. For the data collection, the data are collected from five Lingua Journal, there are: *Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation* (2011), *Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia* (2014), *The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora* (2015), *Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters* (2016), and *Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology* (2017). The researcher just chooses five titles because the words in every sentence are simple and easy to understand, and also many topics in Linguistics and Literature field that it can learn.

The results of this research, lexical relations include five types based on Palmer (1976) theory but researcher only found three types, they are: (1) Hyponymy, (2) Synonymy, and (3) Antonymy. The researcher found 5 data of hyponymy, 3 data of synonymy, and 18 data of antonymy in Lingua Journal. Two of the types did not exist in Lingua Journal, they are polysemy and homonymy, because there are no one form which is the same in both written and spoken with two or more unrelated meaning (homonymy) and a set of different meanings which are related (polysemy).

Meaning properties contains five types based on Leech (1981) theory but the researcher only found two types, they are: (1) Meaningfulness, and (2) Redundancy. The researcher found 4 data of meaningfulness and 2 data of redundancy in Lingua Journal. Three of the types did not exist in Lingua Journal, they are ambiguity, anomaly, and contradictory because there are no two or more the meaning (ambiguity), strangeness condition from normal condition which is different from common condition (anomaly), and something contradict with general truth (contradictory) in each sentence. The researcher just focuses to analyze Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties from each sentences in Lingua Journal. The researcher also recommends the next researchers to use some theories to analyze Lexical Relations such as Brinton's theory, M. Lynne

ix

Murphy's theory, D.A Cruise's theory, and John Saeed's theory and Fregean' theory to analyze Meaning Properties.

# المستلخص

زكية، وردة. 2018. *ارتباط المفردات وعناصر المعنى في مجلة لينجوا*. البحث الجامعي. قسم أدب اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: الدكتورة يايوك ودياستوتي هيراواتي، الماجستير.

**الكلمات الرئيسية**: دلالة، ارتباط المفردات، عناصر المعنى، المجلة

في هذا المجال، اختارت الباحثة ارتباط المفردات وعناصر المعنى في مجلة لينجوا ليكون تفريق أنواع ارتباط المفردات وعناصر المعنى سهلا. وتحلل الباحثة أهمية ارتباط المفردات وعناصر المعنى نحو الجزء من مجال الدلالة. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تصنيف الأنواع في ارتباط المفردات وعناصر المعنى الموجودة في مجلة لينجوا.

استخدم البحث الوصف الكيفي نحو تخطيط البحث حيث كان هدف هذا البحث تقديم تحليل البيانات الدقيق. وحللت الباحثة خمس المجلات من مجلة لينجوا في الساعة الدراسية بقسم أدب اللغة الإنجليزية. وجمع البيانات، أن البيانات تجمع من خمس المجلات لينجوا وهي تحت العنوان: **في** "*Sweetness in the Belly*" لجيب و"*Desirable Daughters*" لمخيرجيس (2016)، **علاءالدين من قصة ألف ليلة وليلة إلى ديسني: تغيير الخطاب والأيدولوجيا** (2017). واختارت الباحثة خمس المجلات لأجل بساطة وسهولة الكلمات من الجمل فيها وكذالك كثرة الموضوع الذي يتعلق بمجال اللسانية والأدب تقدر الباحثة على دراستها.

ونتائج هذا البحث، من حيث ارتباط المفردات حسب نظرية فالمير (1976) أن الارتباط يتنوع من خمسة أنواع، ولكن الباحثة وجدت ثلاثة أنواع وهي: (1) الإنضواء، (2) الترادف، (3) التضاد. وجدت الباحثة 5 البيانات للإنضواء، 3 البيانات للترادف، و18 البيانات للتضاد في مجلة لينجوا. ولم يكن نوعا الكلمة في مجلة لينجوا هما البوليزيمي والهومونيمي، لأن لاشكل من الكلمات الذي يناسب بهما إما في الكتابي واللساني.

xi

وعناصر المعنى عند ليج (1982) هي تحتوي على خمسة أنواع، لكن الباحثة وجدت نوعين فقط من كل المجلات وهما: (1) معنى المعنى، و(2) الريدوندانسي. وجدت الباحثة 4 البيانات لمعنى المعنى وبيانين للريدودانسي في مجلة لينجوا. وثلاثة أنواع لاتكن في مجلة لينجوا هي: الإبهام، الاستطراد والتضاد لأن عدم المعنيين أو أكثر (الإبهام)، غرابة السياق من السياق العادي مختلف بالسياق العام (الاستطراد)، وتضاد الشيئ بالتفاق العام (التضاد) في كل الجمل. ركزت الباحثة في تحليل ارتباط المفردات وعناصر المعنى في كل الجمل الموجة بمجلة لينجوا. اقترحت الباحثة إلى الباحثين بعدها لأن يستخدمو النظريات المتنوعة في تحليل ارتباط المفردات مثل نظرية برينتون، نظرية ليني موفي، نظرية جرويسي، ونظرية جون سعيد ونظرية فريجيان لتحليل عناصر المعنى.

# ABSTRAK

Zakiyah, Wardatuz. 2018. *Hubungan-hubungan Leksikal dan Komponen-komponen Makna di Jurnal Lingua*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.pd.

**Kata kunci**: Semantik, Hubungan-hubungan leksikal, Komponen-komponen makna, Jurnal

Dalam bidang ini, peneliti memilih hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna dalam jurnal Lingua untuk membedakan tipe-tipe hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna dengan mudah. Peneliti menganalisis pentingnya hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna sebagai bagian dari segi semantik. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna yang ditemukan dalam jurnal Lingua.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian karena tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan analisis data yang mendalam. Peneliti hanya menganalisis lima Jurnal di jurnal Lingua dari beberapa kuliah di jurusan Sastra Inggris. Untuk pengumpulan data, data dikumpulkan dari lima Jurnal Lingua, diantaranya: *Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation* (2011), *Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia* (2014)*, The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora* (2015)*, Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters* (2016)*,* and *Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology* (2017). Peneliti hanya memilih lima judul karena kata-kata dalam setiap kalimat itu sederhana dan mudah dipahami, dan juga banyak topik dalam bidang Linguistik dan Sastra yang dapat dipelajari.

Hasil penelitian ini, hubungan-hubungan leksikal meliputi lima jenis berdasarkan teori Palmer (1976) tetapi peneliti hanya menemukan tiga jenis, diantara nya adalah: (1) Hiponim, (2) Sinonim, dan (3) Antonim. Peneliti menemukan 5 data hiponim, 3 data sinonim, dan 18 data antonim di jurnal Lingua. Dua jenis tidak ada dalam jurnal Lingua, diantaranya polisemi dan homonim, karena tidak ada satu bentuk yang sama baik secara tertulis maupun lisan dengan dua atau lebih makna yang tidak berhubungan (homonim) dan satu set makna yang berbeda yang terkait (hal berarti banyak).

Komponen-komponen makna meliputi lima jenis berdasarkan teori Leech (1981) tetapi peneliti hanya menemukan dua jenis, diantaranya dalah: (1) kebermaknaan, dan (2) Redundansi. Peneliti menemukan 4 data kebermaknaan dan 2 data redudansi (berlebihan) dalam jurnal Lingua. Tiga jenis tidak ada dalam jurnal Lingua, diantaranya adalah ambigu, penyimpangan, dan berlawanan karena tidak ada dua atau lebih makna (kata ambigu), kondisi keanehan dari kondisi normal yang berbeda dari kondisi umum (penyimpangan), dan sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan kebenaran umum (berlawanan) di setiap kalimat.

Peneliti hanya fokus untuk menganalisis Hubungan-hubungan Leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna di setiap kalimat dalam Jurnal Lingua. Peneliti juga merekomendasikan para peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggunakan beberapa teori untuk menganalisis hubungan–hubungan leksikal seperti teori Brinton, teori M. Lynne Murphy, teori D.A Cruise, dan teori John Saeed dan teori Fregean untuk menganalisis komponen-komponen makna.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Chapter II: Review of Related Literature**

# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Study

In this era, there are many Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties found in daily activities. Lexical Relations are the relation between words to other words, for example of Lexical Relations in daily activities such as "closed" is the opposite from "open" and that "literature" is similar to "book". These words have a significant relation to one another, whereas words like "chair" and "coffee" might have no meaningful relationship; thus lexical relation can inform us about the meaning of the word. In everyday talk, we often explain the meanings of words in terms of their relationship. If we ask the meaning of the word "conceal", for example, we might simply say. It is the same as "hide", or gives the meaning of "shallow" as the opposite of "deep", or the meaning of "pine" as a kind of "tree". In doing so, we are characterizing the meaning of each word, not in terms of its component features, but in terms of its relationship to other words. While the meaning properties are establishing the meaning of a word. For the example, the athlete standing up, that may mean: The athlete is in the position of standing up, or the athlete is in the process of assuming a standing position. That example includes ambiguity because there are two the meanings in one sentence.

The Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties of the researcher is usually presented in the form of journals. According to Merriam Webster, the journal is a periodical dealing especially with matters of current interest or we can say that a record of experiences, ideas, or reflections kept regularly for private use. There are many Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties are found in the national journal which exists until today is Lingua Journal. It uses three languages: Arabian Language, English language and Indonesian language; but the researcher just focuses in English Journal. This journal loads some researches which are conduct by some writers from humanities faculties of UIN Malang, especially English as major. Actually, not every researcher can put their research reports on Lingua Journal because there is a selection process. The researcher must fulfill some requirements. Therefore, journals or research reports in Lingua Journal is the best one from others.

This journal is selected by the researcher as the object of this study because of some reasons. First, the words in every sentence of journals are simple and easy to understand. Second, this journal investigates many topics in Linguistics and Literature field that it can learn. Third, this journal consists of many research reports so it provides many data for the researcher to investigate it, especially to investigate the word in every sentence. Besides, there are no researchers who investigated it as the object of this study and the researcher can get many new vocabularies in Journals.

From the case above, the researcher analyzes about the lexical relations and meaning properties in Lingua Journal. Actually, every word in every sentence brings its own meaning a relation with other words in the sentence. The relation between word and the other word called as lexical relation. According to Bolinger (1968), lexical relations are relationships of the meaning of a word to others words. It means that the meaning of the word with another word relates to each other. The researcher uses palmer (1976) theory to analyze lexical relations. The lexical relations include hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy. For example, in Lingua journal article there is an example of synonymy such as made-created. Made and created include synonymy because they have the same conceptual meaning. While the other aspect on the word in every sentence is meaning property. Based on Leech (1981), meaning properties is one of a component which establishes the meaning of a word. The meaning properties have the function to make lexical relations completely. Meaning properties include meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly and contradictory. For example, on Lingua journal there is the example of redundancy such as beside, the main character in Desirable is returned back to her country and relearn her Hindu doctrines and rejects to follow that tradition, it includes redundancy because there is the repetition of words with the same meaning.

Therefore, lexical relation and meaning property relate to each other. We can know the meaning of this journal based on analyzes the

words in sentences that contain lexical relations and meaning properties. Research on this topic has been conducted by some researchers. First, Mongi (2015) investigated Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel Movie Script (2011). The researcher uses Palmer (1976) theory to analyze lexical relation such as hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy and uses Leech (1981) theory to analyze meaning properties such as meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly and contradictory.

Second, Muslimatin (2015) investigated An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yasin verse 1 up to 21 a graduating paper. The researcher uses five types as synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy (Keraf, 1994). Third, Obeidat and Melhim (2017) investigated Lexical Relations between English and Arabic: The Role of The Translation. The researcher uses Cruse (1981) theory, there are four types as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and polysemy. The researcher tries to reveal how these relations are reflected both in Arabic and English when he gets obstacles while translating. This study aims at suggesting some practical steps for translators that support for their genuine efforts in translating the lexical relations of interest.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher concludes that investigating lexical relations and meaning properties is not complete yet. Therefore, to fill the gap of the research in this topic, the researcher

conducts a study in the different object and same theory of some previous studies. As a result, the researcher will analyze "Lexical relations and meaning properties in Lingua Journal" as the object of this research because in this journal article there are many lexical relations and meaning properties that people don't know about it. Furthermore, the researcher uses Palmer (1976) and Leech theory (1981), and to analyze the types of lexical relation and meaning properties.

**1.2    Research Question**

Based on the background study above, the researcher interested in formulating the problems of this topic, by making some of the research questions, below:

What types of lexical relations and meaning properties are found in Lingua Journal?

**1.3    Objective of Study**

To find out the types of Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties found in Lingua Journal and also to classify the types of lexical relations and meaning properties found in Lingua Journal. So, the researcher can distinguish types of Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties easily.

**1.4    Scope and Limitation**

The researcher focuses on the types of lexical relations and meaning properties of Lingua Journal in each sentence.

The types of lexical relations include hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, metonymy, and homonymy, based on Palmer's theory (1976). The types of meaning properties include meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly and contradictory, based on Geoffrey Leech's theory (1981). The researcher observes the meaning of some words in sentences of Lingua Journal. The researcher analyzes five titles that have English in Lingua Journal, there are Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation (2011), Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia (2014), The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora (2015), Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters (2016), and Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology (2017).

## 1.5 Significance of the Research

The significance of the research is theoretically and practically. In theoretically, the researcher hopes that the explanation about the theory of lexical relations (palmer, 1976), and meaning properties (Leech, 1981) of lingua journal can be applied and get some information related to drawing a conclusion from types of lexical relations and meaning properties. The readers can understand easily and deeply about this theory, especially for English students who take linguistics as the major. The readers also can get much knowledge from Lingua journal whereas in practically, the

researcher hopes that the readers can understand how the theory is used to analyze the object of the study.

## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. The meaning of the word is determined by the words arrangements in sentences or other words" (Palmer, 1976)

- Lexical relations are the relationship of the meaning of a word to others words" (Bolinger, 1968)

- Meaning property is one of several features or component which together can be said to make up the meaning of a word or utterance" (Lyons, 1977)

- Journal is a periodical dealing especially with matters of current interest (Merriam-Webster,1828 )

## 1.7 Research Method

### 1.7.1 Research Design

Research design explained the strategy of the research, the ways or techniques that are used by the researcher to finish the study. In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. It means that the researcher used library studies to classify the types of lexical relations, and meaning properties.

### 1.7.2   Data Sources

The data source of this study was the text of Lingua journal. The data sources based on all words in each sentence from the journal that contain the types of lexical relations and meaning properties. The data was taken from the data sources that have been selected before. The data took from five journals, there are Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation (2011), Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia (2014), The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora (2015), Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters (2016), and Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology (2017).

### 1.7.3   Research Instrument

The instrument of this research based on the researcher herself because the research instrument who active and direct to participate in collecting the data and analysis. The researcher classifies and identifies based on the types of lexical relations, and meaning properties to take data of lexical relations and meaning properties. The researcher also uses her knowledge that she knows that relate to the topic.

### 1.7.4 Data Collection

The researcher observes the data with two following steps. The first step is reading the lingua journal of Uin Malang, and then the author tries to observe the lingua Journal of Uin Malang directly. The last is finding words in sentences that have lexical relations and meaning properties in Lingua Journal of Uin Malang

### 1.7.5 Data Analysis

The researcher uses some steps to analyze the data after collecting the data from the data source such as: first, the researcher identifies and classifies the words in sentences that contain the types of lexical relations and meaning properties. Second, the researcher analyzes the types of lexical relations and meaning properties that use theory by palmer (1976) and Leech (1981). The last, the researcher makes the conclusion about lexical relation, and meaning properties from lingua journal and makes an important statement that covers all the result of this research.

| No | Word/sentence in the Journal | Types of Lexical Relations | | | | | Meaning Properties | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Hyponymy | Synonymy | Antonymy | Polysemy | Homonymy | Ambiguity | Anomaly | Contradictory | Meaningfulness | Redundancy |
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### 1.7.6 Triangulation

The researcher does triangulation in order to improve the probability that findings and interpretation could be found credible. The researcher uses the concept from the expert of Semantic. The researcher also uses data triangulation and method triangulation to make this research credibility.

The first, the data triangulation is all words in every sentences in five Journals in Lingua Journal; there are been selected before. The data took from five journals; there are Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation (2011), Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia (2014), The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora (2015), Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters (2016), and Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology (2017). The researcher palmer (1976) and Leech (1981) theory. The researcher uses this data because the words in every sentence of journals are simple and easy to understand, this journal investigates many topics in Linguistics and Literature field that it can learn, this journal consists of many research reports so it

provides many data for the researcher to investigate it and the researcher can get many new vocabulary.

Second, method triangulation is the researcher validates the data collection and checks dictionary meanings of the data to make sure that the data collection is valid or not. Moreover, the researcher also restudied Palmer, and Leech theory to validate the data analysis. The researcher uses expert validation to validate the data finding to make it valid. It is also to avoid miss classification of the data source about lexical relation, and meaning properties in Lingua Journal.

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, Literature Review consists explanation on Semantics; Lexical Relations and the types; meaning properties and the types; and Previous Studies.

## 2.1    Semantics

Semantics was found in 1948, based on the article "An account of the word semantics. In the seventeenth century, the divination which was never occurred about the term semantics in the phrase Semantics philosophy that it was introduced in a paper " The American Philological Association in 1894", entitled " Reflected Meanings: a point in Semantics. The French claimed that term sémantique had been formed from the Greek by M. Breal in the previous year. In 1990, it appeared from Breal's Book entitled Semantics: studies in the science of meaning. In the book, he treated that semantic as the Science of Meaning, and it was not concerned with the historical change of meaning. Semantics is the study of meaning in Languages. It is mean that meaning is a part of the language. In the study of language, sometimes definitions of languages are based on meaning or function. For the example, the statements that a noun is a name of a person or a thing, or a sentence is an expression of a complete thought, are definitions which are based on meaning. On the contrary, statements

12

that an adjective is a word that modifies noun definitions which are based on function.

Yule (2010) defines that Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In semantics analysis, always attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what a speaker might want the words to mean on a particular occasion. This technical approach to meaning emphasizes the objective and the general. It avoids the subjective and the local. Linguistic semantics consist with the conventional meaning by the use of words and sentences of a language.

Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. The meaning of the word is determined by the words arrangements in sentences or other words based on Palmer (1976). The meaning includes from a variety of aspect of language. Kreidler (1998) state that Semantics is relations of words to other words, and sentences to other sentences to discuss the nature of language; the structure of discourse; the distinction between lexical and grammatical meaning. Saeed (1997) defines that Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language.

## 2. 2 Lexical Relation

The definitions of the dictionary, lexical relations are the relationship between the meanings of words. Bolinger (1968) states lexical relations are the relationship of the meaning of a word to others words. Yule (2006) states that the relationship between two or more words called

lexical relations, which the meaning of the word in term of relationship two or more words to each other as the analysis of lexical relation.

2.2.1   The types of lexical relations

There are five types of lexical relations by Palmer (1976) that is analyzed by the researcher such as hyponym, synonymy, antonym, polysemy, and homonymy.

2.2.1.1 Hyponymy

Hyponymy involves the nation of inclusion. For the example: tulip and rose are included in flower; and lion and elephant in the mammal. Hyponymy is the term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in a higher term or word. The higher or upper term or word is called a super ordinate, and the lower term is called a hyponym. Lyons (1963) observed that in Classical Greek there is a superordinate term to cover a variety of professions and crafts such as carpenter, doctor, flute player, helmsman, and shoemaker. The nearest possible term is the craftsman, but that would not include doctor, flute player or helms. The same term also appears from several places in the hierarchy. It means that is possible only has several meanings in one of its meanings. It may actually be subordinate to itself in another meaning.

Some examples of hyponymy are:

```
                        Vegetable


        Carrots    cabbages   spinach   lettuce
```

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                    Bird


   swallow       crane  canary  woodpecker   quail
```
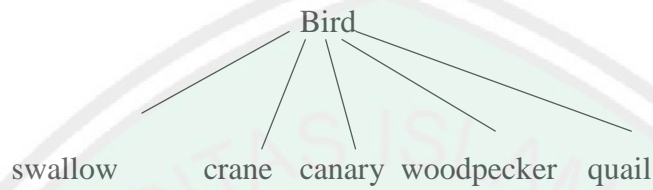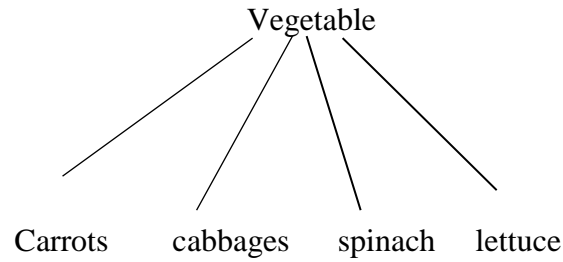
### 2.2.1.2    Synonymy

Synonymy is sameness of meaning which is not related to the conceptual meaning of words but relations of words which have the same conceptual meaning. Synonymous is words that have the same conceptual meaning, like an elevator and lift, gala and festivity, or Marvis and thrush (Palmer, 1982). Some examples of synonymy are mountain/hill, big/large, marvelous/wonderful, tiny/small, far/distant, and horrible/unpleasant.

### 2.2.1.3  Antonymy

Antonymy is oppositeness of the meaning. Antonymy also relates to word meaning, like synonymy. It is called a sense relation. Palmer (1982) divides three kinds of antonymy are gradable antonymy, complementarity, and relational opposites. In gradable antonymy, the meaning of each word is relative that it can be put in

a graded scale which is not fixed. For the example of gradable antonymy : narrow/wide, young/old, small/big, short/tall, thin/thick, thin/fat, bad/good, stupid/clever, light/heavy, dark/light, sad/glad, ugly/beautiful, interesting/boring, black/white, cowardly/brave, soft/hard, silent/noisy, dirty/clean, old/new, patient/emotional, cold/hot, rich/poor, near/far, and low/high.

In complementarity, the meaning of the word is absolute, not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed. For the example of complementarity: male/female, single/married, dead/alive, open/closed, empty/full, up/down, right/left. In relational opposites, the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words. For the example of relational opposites: buy/sell, lend/borrow, rent/let, own/belong to, give/receive, parent/child, teacher/pupil, above/below, debtor/creditor, north of/ south of, and in front of/behind.

2.2.1.4 Polysemy

Polysemy is the term that refers to a word. It has a set of different meanings which are related. For the example of polysemy:

| Word | A set of different meanings |
|---|---|
| 1. Back | Human back |
| | The back of a chair |
| | The back of a sofa |
| | The back of a knife |

| | The back of the hand |
|---|---|
| | The back of the head |
| | The back football player |
| 2. Eye | Human eye |
| | The eye of a needle |
| | The eye of a potato |
| | A hook and an eye |
| 3. Foot | Human foot |
| | The foot of a bed |
| | The foot of a hill |
| | The foot of a mountain |
| 4. Run | A man runs |
| | A ship runs (goes straight and fast) |
| | An engine runs (work) |
| | A sewing machine runs |
| | Life runs smoothly |
| | A bus runs |
| | News runs |
| | Rivers run into the sea |
| | Works run |
| | A story runs |

| 5.  Go | Fish goes bad soon |
|---|---|
| | A man goes |
| | A road goes |
| | A machine goes |
| | A bank goes (collapses) |
| | The man has gone (has died) |

### 2.2.1.5 Homonymy

Homonymy is the term that refers to one form, which is the same in both written and spoken with two or more unrelated meanings. For the example of homonymy: 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 chargers/a proposed law/a bank note), file (holder for keeping papers/line of persons or things), crane (a large wading bird), ball (any solid or hollow sphere as used in games/social gathering for dancing), sprit (soul/strong alcoholic drinks), can (metal container for liquids/be able to), fast (quick/period of going without food), and miss (failure to hit/a title of an unmarried woman or girl).

**2.3    Meaning property**

Meaning property is one of a component which establishes the meaning of a word. The meaning properties have the function to make lexical relation completely. Lyons (1977) state that meaning property is one of several features or component which together can be said to make up the meaning of a word or utterance.

2.3.1 The types of meaning properties

There are five types of meaning properties by Geoffrey Leech (1981) that is analyzed by the researcher such as meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly and contradictory.

2.3.1.1    Ambiguity

There are two interpretations of the meaning. It is called ambiguity. It is mean that there is two or more the meaning in one sentence. For examples:

1. The athlete is standing up, that may mean: The athlete is in the position of standing up, or the athlete is in the process of assuming a standing position.

2. The police beat the man with a stick, may mean: the police beat the man with a stick as an instrument to beat, or the police beat the man who had a stick probably to help to walk

3. Eric is drawing a cart, may mean: Eric is making a picture of a cart, or Eric is pulling a cart.

2.3.1.2 Anomaly

An Anomaly is a strangeness or peculiar condition from the normal condition which is different from the common condition in the surrounding. For the example of the anomaly: the orphan's mother lives in New York.

2.3.1.3  Contradictory

Contradictory is something that contradicts with general truth. For the example of contradictory: the orphan has a mother, the rich man cannot buy his food, and the spinster lived with her husband in Tokyo.

 2.3.1.4  Meaningfulness

Meaningfulness is the quality of having great value or significance in a sentence. Meaningful is any expression of language. In order to be meaningful, an expression must obey the semantics rule of the language as obeying the syntactic rule alone cannot end up with a meaningful expression and must represent their meaning". So, from this statement, we can say that meaningful expression is the word or expression which has meaning and it is not strange or contradiction. For examples: 1. Woman means 'a fully grown human female'. 2. Daughter means 'female offspring child'. Those words above are meaningful because they reflect a meaning which is not strange. So we can conclude that expression is meaningful if it

specifies or represents its meaning and follow the conventional grammar of the language.

### 2.3.1.5 Redundancy

Redundancy is the unnecessary repetition of an idea. For example:

Redundant: The party **proceeded forward** toward the west.

Correct: The party **proceeded** toward the west.

## 2.4 Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that related to this study. First, Mongi (2015) investigated Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel Movie Script (2011). The researcher uses Palmer (1976) theory to analyze lexical relation such as hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy and uses Leech (1981) theory to analyze meaning properties such as meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly and contradictory. The researcher interests to analyze this movie because there are many lexical relations and meaning properties in the script of the movie.

Second, Muslimatin (2015) investigated An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yasin verse 1 up to 21 a graduating paper. The researcher uses five types as synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy (Keraf, 1994). The researcher

analyzes this object because there are some lexical relations in the translation of surah Yasin. Third, Obeidat and Melhim (2017) investigated Lexical Relations between English and Arabic: The Role of The Translation. The researcher uses Cruse (1981) theory, there are four types as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and polysemy. The researcher tries to reveal how these relations are reflected both in Arabic and English when he gets obstacles while translating. This study aims at suggesting some practical steps for translators that support for their genuine efforts in translating the lexical relations of interest. A description of these relations is provided within which some practical steps are suggested to be followed in order to deal with the problems resulting while translating them. Some supported examples from both languages: English and Arabic have been analyz1ed to illustrate the most common problems that may emerge during the transformation of such phenomena from one language into another.

# CHAPTER III

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the Lexical Relations based on Palmer (1976) theory and meaning properties based on Leech (1981) theory. The result of the analysis is antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, meaningfulness, and redundancy.

### 3.1 Finding

#### 3.1.1 Types of Lexical Relations found in Lingua Journal

According to Palmer (1976) theory, Lexical Relations are hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy. In this section, I elaborate the three of them, they are hyponymy, synonymy, and antonymy whereas homonymy, and polysemy do not appear in Lingua Journal because there are no one form which is the same in both written and spoken with two or more unrelated meaning and a set of different meanings which are related in each sentence.

##### 3.1.1.1 Hyponymy

Hyponymy involves the nation of inclusion. For the example: tulip and rose are included in flower, and lion and elephant in mammal. Hyponymy is the term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in a higher term or word. The higher or upper term or word is called a super ordinate, and the lower term is called a hyponym.

Datum 2:

Her reputation as **a scientist, a rationalist, a skeptics** bring her into her own symbolical power. (J1P8L3) 2011

The specific term *scientist, rationalist, skeptics* are called hyponyms and the general term *Reputation* is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate can have many hyponyms. *Scientist, rationalist, skeptics* are hyponyms of *Reputation* because they are some of *Reputation* members.

*Reputation* is the opinion that people in general have about someone or something; or how much respect or admiration someone or something receives, based on past behavior or character. Scientist, rationalist, and skeptic are hyponym of reputation. *Scientist* is an expert who studies or works in one of the sciences. *Rationalist* is someone whose actions and decisions are based on reason rather than emotions or beliefs. *Skeptic* is a person who doubts the truth or value of an idea or belief (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

Datum 19:

Literacy level includes **performances, functional, informational, and epistemic** level. (J4P5L5) 2016

The specific term *performances, functional, informational,* and *epistemic* are called hyponyms and the general term *Literacy* is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate can have many hyponyms. *Performances,*

*functional, informational,* and *epistemic* are hyponyms of *Literacy* because they are some of *Literacy* members.

Literacy is the ability to read and write. *Literacy* also means knowledge of a particular subject, or a particular type of knowledge. Performances, functional, informational, and epistemic are hyponym of literacy. Performance is the act of doing something such as your job. It also means the action of entertaining other people by dancing, singing, acting, and playing music or an action of behavior that involves a lot of attention to detail or to small matters that are not important. Functional is designed to be practical and useful rather than attractive or designed for a practical purpose rather than for the way something. It also means working in the expected or necessary way. Informational is relating to or providing information.. *Epistemic* is relating to knowledge or the study of knowledge. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

Datum 20:

Performance level means the students are able to apply the language skills such as **listening**, **speaking**, **reading**, and **writing**. (J4P5L6) 2016

The specific term *listening, speaking, reading,* and *writing* are called hyponyms and the general term *Language skill* is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate can have many hyponyms. *Performances, functional, informational,* and *epistemic* are hyponyms of *Language skill* because they are some of *Language skill* members.

*Language skill* is capabilities that allow an individual to comprehend and produce spoken language for proper and effective interpersonal communication. Reading, speaking, writing, and listening are hyponym of Language skill. *Reading* is the skill or activity of getting information from books or written words. *Speaking* is the act or skill of giving a speech at a public event. *Writing* is the activity of creating pieces of written work such as stories, poems, or articles. Writing also means the skill or activity of producing words.

Datum 21:

It means that the teacher designs the learning material according to the theme such as **family, sport, environment** and so forth.(J4P6L3) 2016

The specific term *family, sport, and environment* are called hyponyms and the general term *Theme* is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate can have many hyponyms. *Family, sport, and environment* are hyponyms of *Theme* because they are some of *Theme* members.

*Theme* is the main subject of a talk, book, film, etc or the topic of discussion or writing. It also means the main idea of a work of literature or art. Family, sport, environment are hyponym of theme. *Family* is a group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children or a social group of parents, children, and sometimes grandparents, uncles, aunts, and others who are related. *Sport* is a game, competition, or activity needing physical effort and skill that is played or done according to rules, for enjoyment or as a job. It also means all types

of physical activity that people do to keep healthy or for enjoyment. *Environment* is the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live. It also means the conditions that you live or work in and the way that they influence how you feel or how effectively you can work. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

Datum 24:

Tavani says (2009) that mass media like **newspaper, magazine, radio,** and **television** provides language learning material for activity inside and outside classroom. (J4P10L2) 2016

The specific term *newspaper, magazine, radio,* and *television* are called hyponyms and the general term *Mass media* is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate can have many hyponyms. *Newspaper, magazine, radio,* and *television* are hyponyms of *Mass media* because they are some of *Mass media* members.

*Mass media* is the different methods of giving information to lots of people. Newspaper, magazine, radio, and television are hyponym of mass media. *Newspaper* is a regularly printed document consisting of large sheets of paper that are folded together, or a website, containing news report, articles, photographs, and advertisements. It also means a document consisting of news reports, articles, and photographs that is published every day or every week. *Magazine* is a type of thin book with large pages and paper cover that contains articles and photographs and is published every week or month. *Radio* is a piece of electronic equipment used for

listening to radio broadcasts or a piece of electronic equipment that can send and receive spoken messages or signals, or the messages or signals that are sent or received. It also means a device for receiving, and sometimes broadcasting, sound messages, or the receiving or sending of sound messages. *Television* is a large box with a viewing screen which receives electrical signals and changes them into moving pictures and sound. It also means a system of broadcasting images and sound using electrical signals, and the programmers that are shown.

### 3.1.1.2 Synonymy

Synonymy is sameness of meaning which is not related with the conceptual meaning of words but relations of words which have the same conceptual meaning.

Datum 10:

Exclusion discusses who is included in the picture and who is **excluded** or **omitted** in the picture. (J3P10L4) 2015

*Excluded or omitted* are synonymy because of its meaning related each other. *Exclude* (verb) means to prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity; to keep out or omit (something or someone). It also means to intentionally not include something. *Omit* means to fail to include or do something. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). It also means if you do something, you do

not include it in an activity or piece of work. (Collins English Dictionary and Thesaurus).

Datum 11:

Such practice of cutting the ears of the enemy is a tradition of **military or troops** when they were in war in old times and as the **evidence** of their victory many of them cutting the enemy's ears after killing them, and bring the ears home as the "**proof**" of victory. (J3P13L7) 2015

*Military* or *troops* and *evidence* or *proof are* synonymy because of its meaning related each other.

*Military* (noun) means the armed forces of country. *Troop* means soldiers on duty in a large group or a group of soldiers, especially ones who fight in strong military vehicles or on horses. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Evidence* (noun) means one or more reasons for believing that something is or is not true; anything that helps to prove that something is or is not true. It also means objects, documents, and official statement that are used to prove something is true or not true, especially for legal or insurance purposes. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Proof* means a fact or piece of information that shows that something exists or is true. It also means a printed copy something that is examined and corrected before the copies are printed.(Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

Datum 25:

The students are supposed to have competence to use English as a means of communication with others, improving their **knowledge**, and advancing **science**, and technology. (J4P17L3) 2016

*Knowledge* and *science* are synonymy because of its meaning related each other. *Knowledge* (noun) means understanding or information that has been obtained by experience or study, and that is either in a person's mind or possessed by people generally. *Knowledge* also means the state of knowing about familiar things. *Knowledge* is awareness, understanding, or information that has been obtained by experience or study, and that is either in person's mind or possessed by people generally. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Science* means knowledge as the careful study of the structure and behavior of the physical world especially by watching, measuring, a doing experiments, and the development of theories to describe the result of these activities. *Science* is particular areas of science such as biology, chemistry, and physics. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary)

### 3.1.1.3 Antonymy

Antonymy is a word that has opposite meaning of another. It comes from the Greek words "anti" for opposite and "onym" for name. Since language is complex, people may disagree on what words are truly opposite in meaning to other words. According to Palmer (1982) divides

three kinds of antonymy are gradable antonymy, complementarity, and relational opposites.

Datum 1:

The social cultural setting of the story is on **the rise** of Christianity and **the fall** of Paganism in Alexandria (J1P4L2) 2011

*The Rise* (noun) means to move upwards. It means something increasing from lower become more important, successful, powerful, and higher. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *The fall* means something decreasing or lower. It also means to come down onto the ground from high position to a lower position. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above the rise and the fall are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. The fall and the rise include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

Datum 3:

Controversies among those **agree** and **disagree** on the cause of her murder did not stop the director of the film. (J1P10L2) 2011

*Agree* means have same opinion or decide something together. It also means accept suggestion or ideas (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Disagree* means have different opinion an ideas. It means refusing another ideas because different opinion or perspective. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above agree and

disagree are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Agree and disagree include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

Datum 4:

Then learning standard Islamic books given by a pesantren leader in mosque followed by more audience, next **minor** pesantren, secondary pesantren, and **major** pesantren with large number of students. (J2P12L3) 2014

*Minor* (adjective) means having little importance, influence, or effect, especially when compared with other things of the same type. It also means not great in size or importance. *Minor* also means lesser in importance, seriousness or significance. *Major* means that more important, bigger, or serious than others of the same type. It also means very large, important, or powerful, especially when compared with others of the same types. *Major* also means important, serious or significant. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above minor and major are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Minor and major include gradable because the meaning of each word is relative that it can be put in a graded scale which is not fixed.

Datum 5:

Kiai as the leader of pesantren has both **internal** duties, which deal with the management and academic matters of the pesantren, and **external** duties, which deal with his responsibility to the society. (J2P13L4) 2014

*Internal* (Adjective) means existing or happening inside a person, object, organization, place, or country. It also means relating to activities, and decisions within a particular organization or company; not outside it. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *External* means existing, intended for, or happening outside a person, organization, place, and country. It also means coming from outside a company, organization or country. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

Based on the explanation above, *internal* and *external* are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Internal and external include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

Datum 8:

Totman's analysis explores that film audience can understand the US' **friend** and **enemy** through what the authorities of Foreign Affairs office say and through what is said in Hollywood films. (J3P6L3) 2015

*Friend* (noun) means a person who you know well and who you like a lot, but who is usually not a member of your family. It means also someone who is not an enemy and who you can trust. (Cambridge

Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Enemy* means a person who hates or opposes another person and tries to harm them or stop them from doing something. It also means a country or the armed forces or forces or people of a country that is at war with your own country. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, *friend and enemy* are antonym because of their opposite meaning. Friend and enemy include relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 9:

In addition, Leeuwen give more analysis on how picture depicts people, which can be analyzed from the aspects of "exclusion, roles, **specific/generic**, **individual/group**, and categorization. (J3P10L3) 2015

*Specific* (adjective) is relating to one particular thing and not others; explicit, particular, or definite. *Generic* means that relating to or shared by a whole a group of similar things; not specific to any particular thing. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Individuals* (noun) means a single person or thing especially when compared to the group where they belong. *Individual* also means a person who thinks or behaves in their own original way. In another meaning, *individual* is existing and considered separately from the other things or people in a group. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Group* means a number of people or things that are put together or considered as a unit. It also means business that contains

several different companies. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, specific/generic and individual/group are antonym because of their opposite meaning. Specific/generic includes gradable because the meaning of each word is relative that it can be put in a graded scale which is not fixed, and individual/group includes relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 10:

Exclusion discusses who is **included** in the picture and who is **excluded** or omitted in the picture. (J3P10L4) 2015

*Included* (verb) means to contain something as a part of something else, or to make something part of something else. It also means to have something smaller as a part of it, or to make something smaller part of it. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Exclude* (verb) means to prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity; to keep out or omit (something or someone). It also means to intentionally not include something. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, included and excluded is antonym because of their opposite meaning. Included and excluded include relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 12:

The **light** skin people is connoted with goodness and heroism, on the other hand, the **dark** skin people is stereotyped as villain or bad people. (J3P24L2) 2015

*Light (adjective)* means the brightness that comes from the sun, fire, electrical devices and allows thing to be seen. It means something that will produce a flame and cause burning such as a match or a cigarette lighter. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary)

*Dark* means with little light or not at all. It nearer to black than white in color. Dark also means sad and hopeless. It has another meaning, the fact of there is not a light somewhere. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above light and dark are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Light and dark include gradable because the meaning of each word is relative that it can be put in a graded scale which is not fixed.

Datum 13:

The othering of black skinned Arabs people in Disney's Aladdin constructs the existing others in Western imagination that is always **produced** and **consumed** by the Western people. (J3P29L1) 2015

*Produced* (verb) means to make something or bring something into existence or to cause a reaction or result. In another meaning *produced* also

means bring something out of somewhere and show it. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

*Consumed* means use something such as fuel, energy, money or time, especially in large quantities. *Consumed* also means eat or drink especially a lot of something. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, consume and produce are antonym because of their opposite meaning. Consume and produce include relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 14:

This **production** and **consumption** of Arab as others is also disseminated to the world through the well-established distribution line of popular product such as animated film (J3P29L2) 2015

*Production* means the process of making or growing goods to be sold. It also means the amount of something that is made or grown by a country or a company. *Consumption* means an amount of something that is used, or the process of using something. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Consumption* means the amount used or eaten. It also means the act of using, eating, or drinking something. Another meaning of consumption is the situation in which information, entertainment, intended for a particular group of people. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, production and consumption are antonym. It can be seen from their opposite meaning that show their own meaning. Production and

consumption include relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 15:

This idea of traditional woman who obey the patriarchal culture strengthens the gender relations in which the **woman** is under **man**'s authority and her destiny is on men's hand. (J3P34L6) 2015

*Woman* means an adult female human being or a wife or female sexual partner. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Man* means an adult male human being or a person who has power or authority. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above woman and man are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Woman and men include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

Datum 16:

The values in the TSAWL, that are removed from Disney, among other, are the values on family, important roles of a mother, **young** people's dedication to the **elder** people, and young people's hard work and submission to Allah. (J3P41L4) 2015

*Young* (adjective) means that having lived or existed for only a short time and not old. It also means at an early stage of development or existence; not old. *Elder* means a sister or brother or son or daughter who is

older than the other sister (s), brother (s), son (s), and daughter (s). It also means the older person of two people. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, *young and elder* are antonym. It can be seen from how that meaning different each other. Young and elder include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

Datum 22:

However, Language learning problems don't end in the matter of how to **teach** or how to **learn** but we have to be concerned with the matter of determining the learning material that facilitates the better language learning activity of students. (J4P8L1) 2016

*Learn* (verb) means to get knowledge or skill in a new subject or activity. It also means to make yourself remember a piece of writing by reading it or repeating it many times. *Learn* is used to start understand that you must change the way you behave. Or to be told facts or information that you did not know. To put it simply, learn is to get knowledge or understanding of facts or ideas of how to do things. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Teach* means to give someone knowledge or to train someone. It also means to instruct or train someone or give someone knowledge of something. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above learn and teach are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Learn and teach include

relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 23:

He underlies that language learning is related to the existence of language learner **inside** and **outside** the classroom. (J4P8L2) 2016

*Inside* (adverb) means the part, space or side of something that is inside. It also means the inner part, space, or side of something. *Inside* is an adjective, noun, adverb, or preposition. You can use inside when refer to the inner part of something such as room, building, animal, and so on. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Outside* means not within or part of something. It also means the outer part or side of something. It also means the area or side that faces out or can be seen. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above, *inside* and *outside* are antonym because of their opposite meaning. Inside and outside include relational opposite because the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

Datum 27:

This research is aimed to describe the efforts of main characters in dealing with their identity crisis, the related factors, and the **similarities** and **differences** of identity formation by using Bhabha's Hibridity theory. (J5P1L3) 2017

*Similarity* (noun) means the fact that people or things look or are the same. It also means the state of being almost the same, or a particular way in which something is almost the same. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *Difference* means the way in which into or more things which you are comparing are not the same. It also means the way in which two things being compared are not the same, or the fact of not being the same. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above similarities and differences are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Similarities and differences include gradable because the meaning of each word is relative that it can be put in a graded scale which is not fixed.

Datum 28:

Data source of this research was taken from words, phrases, sentences, statements, **dialogues**, and **monologues** which record the thought and actions of the characters in the novels of Sweetness in the Belly and Desirable Daughters. (J5P1L4) 2017

*Dialogue* (noun) means conversation that is written for a book, play, or film; or formal talks between opposing countries, political, and group. It also means conversation between the characters in a story, such as in a book or movie. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary).

*Monologue* means a long speech by one person or a short play for one actor. It also means a long speech by one person, especially in a play, movie, or television show. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on

the explanation above dialogues and monologues are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. Dialogues and monologues include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

In London, she resists as a British by convincing her identity as an African and she doubts with her present existence in which she feels live among **the past and the future**. (J5P9L4) 2017

*The past* (noun) means the period and until but not including, the present time. *The past* also means the form of a verb used to describe actions, events, or states that happened or existed before the present time.(Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). *The future* means time which is to come, or something that will happen or exist later; what will happen to someone or something in the time that is to come. *The future* also means the form of a verb that you use when talking about something that will happen or exist. (Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary). Based on the explanation above the past and the future are antonym. It can be seen from how its meaning different each other. The past and the future include complementarity because the meaning of the word is absolute not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed.

### 3.1.2 Types of Meaning Properties found in Lingua Journal

According Leech (1981) theory, Meaning Properties are ambiguity, anomaly, contradictory, meaningfulness, and redundancy. In this section, I elaborate the two of them, they are meaningfulness and redundancy whereas ambiguity, anomaly, contradictory do not appear in Lingua Journal because there are no two or more the meaning, strangeness condition from normal condition which is different from common condition, and something contradict with general truth in each sentence.

#### 3.1.2.1 Meaningfulness

Meaningfulness is the quality of having great value or significance in a sentence.

Datum 7:

Pesantren literature emerged from pesantren tradition that developed from a long history of the development of Islam in Indonesia.

(J2P28L4) 2014.

The sentence above is meaningfulness because the meaning of the sentence is easily recognized, it does not reflect another meaning, provided it is neither anomalous nor contradictory, obey the semantic rule of the language (in other words, it follows the word order rule namely subject + predicate + object (it also can include adverb and conjunction). It is a complex sentence because it has one dependent clause (developed from a long history of the development of Islam in Indonesia) headed by a

subordinating conjunction (that) joined to an independent clause (Pesantren literature emerged from pesantren tradition).

Datum 17:

Ki Hajar Dewantara says that school, family, and society are the centre of education. (J4P4L5) 2016

The sentence above is meaningfulness because the meaning of the sentence is easily recognized, it does not reflect another meaning, provided it is neither anomalous nor contradictory, obey the semantic rule of the language (in other words, it follows the word order rule namely subject + predicate + object (it also can include adverb and conjunction). It is a complex sentence because it has two dependent clauses (school, family, and society are the centre of education) headed by a subordinating conjunction (that) joined to an independent clause (Ki Hajar Dewantara says).

Datum 18:

Schramm society (1984), Rymes (2008), and Tavani (2009) say that mass media has an important role to advance the knowledge, change, one's mind, discuss social problem, and as a means of education. (J4P4L6) 2016

The sentence above is meaningfulness because the meaning of the sentence is easily recognized, it does not reflect another meaning, provided it is neither anomalous nor contradictory, obey the semantic rule of the language (in other words, it follows the word order rule namely subject + predicate + object (it also can include adverb and conjunction). It is a complex sentence because it has one dependent clauses (mass media has an

important role to advance the knowledge, change, one's mind, discuss social problem, and as a means of education) headed by a subordinating conjunction (that) joined to an independent clause (Schramm society (1984), Rymes (2008), and Tavani (2009) say)

Datum 26:

Thus, it can be inferred from the data that English learning activity using the materials from mass media is able to improve students' motivation and achievement of English learning in MTsN Selorejo, Blitar. (J4P21L11) 2016

The sentence above is meaningfulness because the meaning of the sentence is easily recognized, it does not reflect another meaning, provided it is neither anomalous nor contradictory, obey the semantic rule of the language (in other words, it follows the word order rule namely subject + predicate + object (it also can include adverb and conjunction) It is a complex sentence because it has one dependent clause (it can be inferred from the data) headed by a subordinating conjunction (that) joined to an independent clause (English learning activity using the materials from mass media is able to improve students' motivation and achievement of English learning in MTsN Selorejo, Blitar).

### 3.1.2.2 Redundancy

Redundancy is the unnecessary repetition of an idea.

Datum 6:

This gives a point that **actually** the term sastra pesantren is **actually** new in the history of Indonesian literature regardless the existence of literature in pesantrens since some centuries before. (J2P17L3) 2014

The sentence above is redundancy because there is repetition. The sentence contains repetition of adverb "actually" that the word is unnecessary. Without repetition of adverb "actually" is not influence toward the meaning of that sentence.

Datum 30:

Beside, the main character in Desirable is **returned back** to her country and relearn her Hindu doctrines and rejects to follow that tradition. (J5P23L4) 2017

The sentence above is redundancy because there is repetition of words with the same meaning. The sentence contains "returned " and "back". However, it is not needed in one sentence to have "returned" and "back" in the same time.

**3.2 Discussion**

The discussion explains about the data that the researcher has found and analyzed in the previous chapter. The discussion also answers the research question in chapter one. The discussion mentions about types of lexical relations and meaning properties and analyze the types of lexical relations and meaning properties in the Journal. After doing analysis, the

researcher finds several types of lexical relations and meaning properties in the Journal (2011, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017). There are some types of lexical relations and meaning properties in the Journal that the researcher found before such as hyponymy, synonymy, antonym, meaningfulness, and redundancy. The researcher just found five types of ten types in the Journal. Moreover, this research used Palmer (1982) theory and Leech (1981) theory to categorize the three types of lexical relations and two types of meaning properties.

After classifying them into types of Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in the Lingua Journal, the researcher discussed and described several types of Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal.

### 3.2.1 Hyponymy

The Lingua Journal are classified into hyponymy are:

3.2.1.1 Her reputation as a scientist, a rationalist, a skeptics bring her into her own symbolical power. (J1P8L3) 2011

3.2.1.2 Literacy level includes performances, functional, informational, and epistemic level.(J4P5L5) 2016

3.2.1.3 Performance level means the students are able to apply the language skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. (J4P5L6) 2016

3.2.1.4 It means that the teacher designs the learning material according to the theme such as family, sport, environment and so forth.(J4P6L3) 2016

3.2.1.5 Tavani says (2009) that mass media like newspaper, magazine, radio, and television provides language learning material for activity inside and outside classroom. (J4P10L2) 2016

### 3.2.2 Synonymy

3.2.2.1 Exclusion discusses who is included in the picture and who is excluded or omitted in the picture. (J3P10L4) 2015

3.2.2.2 Such practice of cutting the ears of the enemy is a tradition of military or troops when they were in war in old times and as the evidence of their victory many of them cutting the enemy's ears after killing them, and bring the ears home as the "proof" of victory. (J3P13L7) 2015

3.2.2.3 The students are supposed to have competence to use English as a means of communication with others, improving their knowledge, and advancing science, and technology. (J4P17L3) 2016

### 3.2.3 Antonymy

3.2.3.1 Gradable Antonymy

3.2.3.1.1 Then learning standard Islamic books given by a pesantren leader in Mosque followed by more audience, next minor pesantren, secondary pesantren, and major pesantren with large number of students. (J2P12L3) 2014

3.2.3.1.2 In addition, Leeuwen give more analysis on how picture depicts people, which can be analyzed from the aspects of "exclusion, roles, specific/generic, individual/group, and categorization. (J3P10L3) 2015

3.2.3.1.3 The light skin people is connoted with goodness and heroism, on the other hand, the dark skin people is stereotyped as villain or bad people. (J3P24L2) 2015

3.2.3.1.4 This research is aimed to describe the efforts of main characters in dealing with their identity crisis, the related factors, and the similarities and differences of identity formation by using Bhabha's Hibridity theory. (J5P1L3) 2017

3.2.3.2 Complementarity

3.2.3.2.1 The social cultural setting of the story is on the rise of Christianity and the fall of Paganism in Alexandria (J1P4L2) 2011.

3.2.3.2.2 Controversies among those agree and disagree on the cause of her murder did not stop the director of the film. (J1P10L2) 2011

3.2.3.2.3 Kiai as the leader of pesantren has both internal duties, which deal with the management and academic matters of the pesantren, and external duties, which deal with his responsibility to the society. (J2P13L4) 2014

3.2.3.2.4 This idea of traditional woman who obey the patriarchal culture strengthens the gender relations in which the woman is under man's authority and her destiny is on men's hand. (J3P34L6) 2015

3.2.3.2.5 The values in the TSAWL, that are removed from Disney, among other, are the values on family, important roles of a mother, young people's dedication to the elder people, and young people's hard work and submission to Allah. (J3P41L4) 2015

3.2.3.2.5 In London, she resists as a British by convincing her identity as an African and she doubts with her present existence in which she feels live among the past and the future. (J5P9L4) 2017

3.2.3.2.6 Data source of this research was taken from words, phrases, sentences, statements, dialogues, and monologues which record the thought and actions of the characters in the novels of Sweetness in the Belly and Desirable Daughters. (J5P1L4) 2017

## 3.2.3.3 Relational Opposites

3.2.3.3.1 Totman's analysis explores that film audience can understand the US' friend and enemy through what the authorities of

Foreign Affairs office say and through what is said in Hollywood films. (J3P6L3) 2015

3.2.3.3.2 In addition, Leeuwen give more analysis on how picture depicts people, which can be analyzed from the aspects of "exclusion, roles, specific/generic, individual/group, and categorization. (J3P10L3) 2015

3.2.3.3.3 Exclusion discusses who is included in the picture and who is excluded or omitted in the picture. (J3P10L4) 2015

3.2.3.3.4 The othering of black skinned Arabs people in Disney's Aladdin constructs the existing others in Western imagination that is always produced and consumed by the Western people. (J3P29L1) 2015

3.2.3.3.5 This production and consumption of Arab as others is also disseminated to the world through the well-established distribution line of popular product such as animated film (J3P29L2) 2015

3.2.3.3.6 However, Language learning problems don't end in the matter of how to teach or how to learn but we have to be concerned with the matter of determining the learning material that facilitates the better language learning activity of students. (J4P8L1) 2016

3.2.3.3.7 He underlies that language learning is related to the existence of language learner inside and outside the classroom. (J4P8L2) 2016

### 3.2.4   Meaningfulness

3.2.4.1 Pesantren literature emerged from pesantren tradition that developed from a long history of the development of Islam in Indonesia. (J2P28L4) 2014.

3.2.4.2 Ki Hajar Dewantara says that school, family, and society are the centre of education. (J4P4L5) 2016

3.2.4.3 Schramm society (1984), Rymes (2008), and Tavani (2009) say that mass media has an important role to advance the knowledge, change, one's mind, discuss social problem, and as a means of education. (J4P4L6) 2016

3.2.4.4 Thus, it can be inferred from the data that English learning activity using the materials from mass media is able to improve students' motivation and achievement of English learning in MTsN Selorejo, Blitar. (J4P21L11) 2016

### 3.2.5 Redundancy

3.2.5.1 This gives a point that actually the term sastra pesantren is actually new in the history of Indonesian literature regardless the existence of literature in pesantrens since some centuries before. (J2P17L3) 2014

3.2.5.2 Beside, the main character in Desirable is returned back to her country and relearn her Hindu doctrines and rejects to follow that tradition. (J5P23L4) 2017

First is hyponymy. According to Palmer (1982), hyponymy involves the nation of inclusion. Hyponymy is the term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in a higher term or word. The higher or upper term or word is called a super ordinate, and the lower term is called a hyponym. Hyponym also means a word whose meaning is included in the meaning of another word. Therefore in this research, the researcher found the hyponymy in journal has analyzed related to the theory  about that are five data from hyponymy that the writer used in their journal such as are Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation (2011), and Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters (2016).

Second is synonymy. According Palmer (1982), synonymy is sameness of meaning which is not related with the conceptual meaning of words but relations of words which have the same conceptual meaning. Synonymous is words that have the same conceptual meaning. Synonymy also means a word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase. Therefore in this research, the researcher found synonymy in Journal which has analyzed related to the theory about that are three data from synonymy that the writer used in their Journal such as The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora (2015), and Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees'

Desirable Daughters (2016). In the synonymy that they used, the writer expresses his feeling by giving the words which have the same conceptual meaning in the journal.

Third is antonymy. According Palmer (1982), antonymy is oppositeness of the meaning. Antonymy also means relate with word meaning, like synonymy. It is called a sense relation. Palmer (1982) divides three kinds of antonymy are gradable antonymy, complementarity, and relational opposites. In gradable antonymy, the meaning of each word is relative that it can be put in a graded scale which is not fixed. In complementarity, the meaning of the word is absolute, not relative that is just one possibility of meaning, which is fixed. In relational opposites, the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.
Therefore in this research, the researcher found antonymy in Journal which has analyzed related to the theory about that are eighteen data from antonymy that the writer used in their Journal such as Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation (2011), Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia (2014), The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora (2015), Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters (2016), and Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology (2017). The researcher found four of gradable antonymy, seven of complementarity, and seven of relational opposites in Journal

Fourth is meaningfulness. According Leech (1981), Meaningfulness is the quality of having great value or significance in a sentence. Therefore in this research, the researcher found meaningfulness in Journal which has analyzed

related to the theory about that are four data from meaningfulness that the writer used in their Journal such as Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia (2014), and Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters (2016).

The last is redundancy. According Palmer (1982), redundancy is the unnecessary repetition of an idea. Therefore in this research, the researcher found redundancy in Journal which has analyzed related to the theory about that are two data from redundancy that the writer used in their Journal such as Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia (2014), and Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology (2017).

There are some similarities and differences with the previous studies. The first previous study was Mongi (2015), investigated Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel Movie Script (2011). The researcher also used Palmer (1976) theory to analyze Lexical Relations and Leech (1981) theory to analyze Meaning Properties. The similarities were the researcher also found hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy of Lexical Relations and meaningfulness and did not found anomaly, contradictory of Meaning properties. The differences were the researcher found polysemy, and homonymy of Lexical Relations and ambiguity of Meaning properties. The second previous studies was Muslimatin (2015), investigated An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translation of Surah Yasin verse 1 up to 21 a graduating paper. The researcher used Keraf (1994) theory to analyze Lexical Relations. There are five types such as synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy. The similarities

are the same types of Lexical Relation, the researcher also found synonymy, and antonymy of Lexical Relations. The differences were the researcher used the different theory, and the researcher found homonymy of Lexical Relations. The third previous study was Obeidat and Melhim (2017), investigated Lexical Relations between English and Arabic: The Role of The Translation. The researcher used Cruse (1981) theory. There are four types such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and polysemy. The similarity is the researcher also found synonymy, and antonymy of Lexical Relations. The differences were the researcher used the different theory but the types almost the same (synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy), and the researcher found homonymy and polysemy of Lexical Relations.

The research also gave impact to readerds because all diction that the resercher found types of lexical relation such as hyponymy, antonymy, and synonymy; and types of meaning properties such as meaningfulness and redundancy. Hyponymy is the term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in a higher term or word, for example: Her reputation as a scientist, a rationalist, a skeptics bring her into her own symbolical power.

Synonymy is sameness of meaning which is not related with the conceptual meaning of words but relations of words which have the same conceptual meaning, for example: Exclusion discusses who is included in the picture and who is excluded or omitted in the picture. Antonymy is oppositeness of the meaning, for example: The social cultural setting of the story is on the rise of Christianity and the fall of Paganism in Alexandria.

Meaningfulness is the quality of having great value or significance in a sentence, for example: Pesantren literature emerged from pesantren tradition that developed from a long history of the development of Islam in Indonesia and redundancy is , for example: This gives a point that actually the term sastra pesantren is actually new in the history of Indonesian literature regardless the existence of literature in pesantrens since some centuries before, for example: the unnecessary repetition of an idea. All types of lexical relations and types of meaning properties that the researcher found were very clear, simple, understandable based on dictionary and count as academic vocabulary. Academic vocabulary refers to words that are traditionally used in academic dialogue and text.
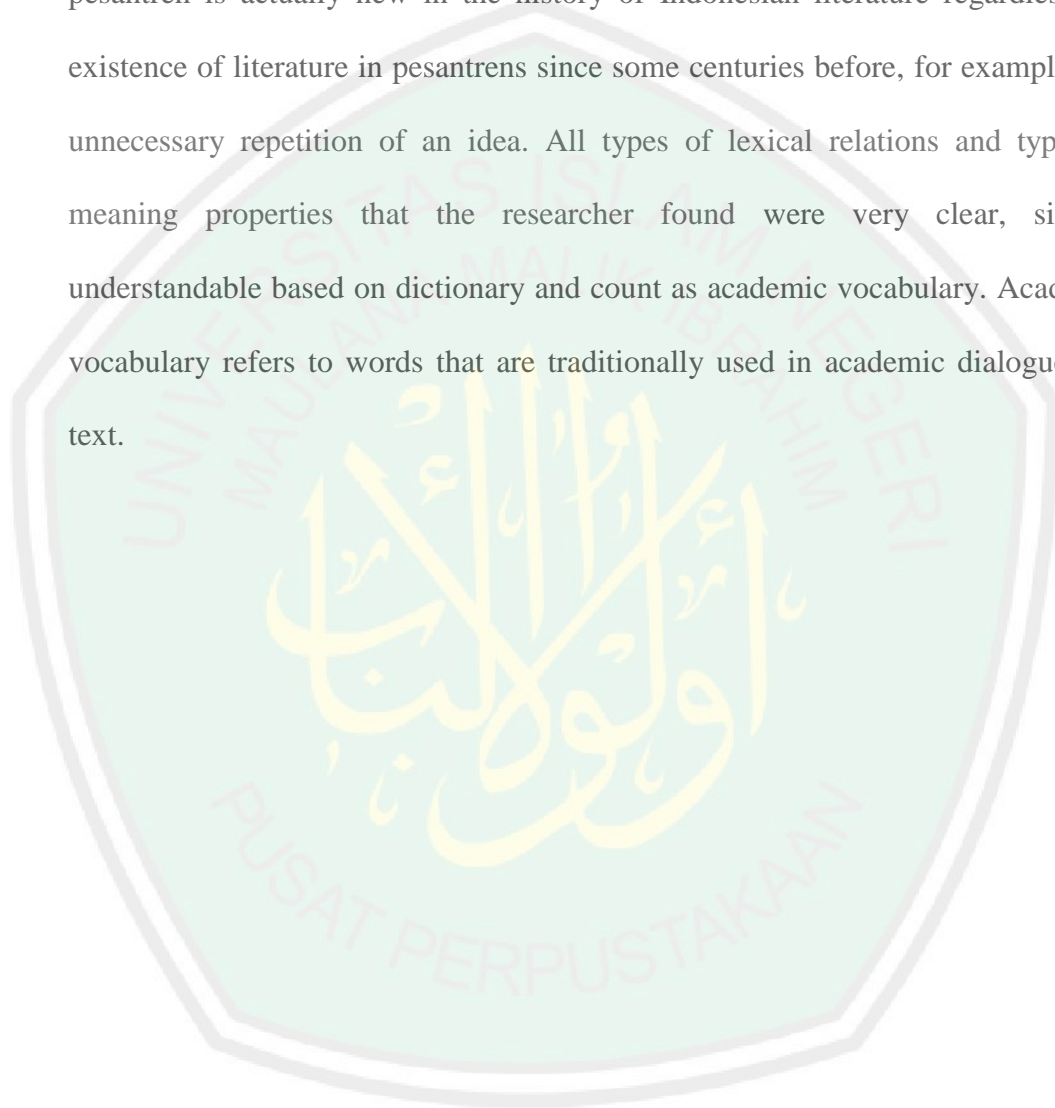
# CHAPTER IV
## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion of the result that has been discussed in chapter III and suggestions hoped to be useful for the readers. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question, while suggestions give information for the readers who are interested in this study.

### 4.1 Conclusion

The researcher examines lexical relations and meaning properties on Lingua journals. The journals title such as *Pesantren Literature in Indonesian Literature Constellation*, *Mass Media and English Learning Activity in Blitar Indonesia, The Representation of Women Scientist in Agora, Identity Formation in Gibb's Sweetness in the Belly and Mukherjees' Desirable Daughters, Aladdin From Arabian Nights to Disney: The Change of Discourse and Ideology.* This research uses Palmer (1982) theory of Lexical Relations and Leech (1981) theory of meaning properties.

Lexical relation is the meaning of the word with another words relate to each other. It also means describing relationship between word meanings. From the analysis, I found three types of Lexical Relation, they are hyponymy, synonymy, and antonymy. Palmer (1982) said there are five types. Two of the types did not exist in Lingua Journal, they are polysemy and homonymy because there are no one form which is the same in both written and spoken with two or

more unrelated meaning (homonymy) and a set of different meanings which are related (polysemy) in each sentence.

Hyponymy is to a set or a group of words that involves the nation of inclusion, for example such as Literacy level includes *performances, functional, informational ,*and *epistemic* level : Performance level means the students are able to apply the language skills such as *listening, speaking, reading,* and *writing.* It means that the teacher designs the learning material according to the theme such as *family, sport, environment* and so forth; and Tavani says (2009) that mass media like *newspaper, magazine, radio,* and *television* provides language learning material for activity inside and outside classroom. Synonymy is used to mean "sameness of the meaning" that many sets of words have the same meaning, for example such as excluded = omitted, military = troop, evidence = proof, and knowledge = science. Antonymy is oppositeness of the meaning. .Palmer (1982) divides three kinds of antonymy are gradable antonymy, complementarity, and relational opposites. The researcher found four of gradable antonymy (major x minor, specific x generic, light x dark, and similarity x difference), seven of complementarity (the rise x the fall, agree x disagree, internal x external, woman x man, young x elder, dialogue x monologue, and the past x the future), and seven of relational opposites (friend x enemy, individual x group, included x excluded, produced x consumed, production x consumption, teach x learn, and inside x outside).

Meaning property is one of component which establishes the meaning of a word. From the analysis, I found two types of Meaning Properties, they are

meaningfulness and redundancy, Leech (1981) said there are five types. Three of the types did not exist in Lingua Journal, they are ambiguity, anomaly, and contradictory because there are no two or more the meaning (ambiguity), strangeness condition from normal condition which is different from common condition (anomaly), and something contradict with general truth (contradictory) in each sentence. Meaningfulness is the quality of having great value or significance in a sentence, for example such as Pesantren literature emerged from pesantren tradition that developed from a long history of the development of Islam in Indonesia; Ki Hajar Dewantara says that school, family, and society are the centre of education; Schramm society (1984), Rymes (2008), and Tavani (2009) say that mass media has an important role to advance the knowledge, change, one's mind, discuss social problem, and as a means of education; and thus, it can be inferred from the data that English learning activity using the materials from mass media is able to improve students' motivation and achievment of English learning in MTsN Selorejo, Blitar . Redundancy is the unnecessary repetition of an idea, for example This gives a point that *actually* the term sastra pesantren is *actually* new in the history of Indonesian literature regardless the existence of literature in pesantrens since some centuries before; The next *phase* was the *phase* of declination until around the last of the first half of the twentieth century; and Beside, the main character in Desirable is *returned back* to her country and relearn her Hindu doctrines and rejects to follow that tradition. Therefore, All types of lexical relations and types of meaning properties that the researcher found

were very clear, simple, understandable based on dictionary and count as academic vocabulary.

## 4.2 Suggestions

Based on findings of this study, the researcher's suggestion for the readers or the further researcher should collect complete data as much as possible. At the same time, the student or the further researcher who wants to analyze Lexical Relation and Meaning Properties, it is better to conduct different objects like Journal International to find five types of Lexical Relations and five types of Meaning Properties complete. The researcher also recommends the next researcher to focus on the previous studies because it will useful for them.For addition, the next researcher has to find theory to analyze lexical relations such as Brinton's theory, M. Lynne Murphy's theory, D.A Cruise's theory, and John Saeed's theory. Otherwise, further researcher might uses Fregean' theory to analyze meaning properties.

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**APPENDIX**

| Datum | Sentence | Code | Types of Lexical relations | Types of Meaning Properties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The social cultural setting of the story is on the rise of Christianity and the fall of Paganism in Alexandria. | J1P4L2 (2011) | Antonymy (complementarity) | – |
| 2 | Her reputation as a scientist, a rationalist, skeptics bring her into her own symbolical power. | J1P8L3 (2011) | Hyponymy | – |
| 3 | Controversies among those agree and disagree on the cause of her murder did not stop the director of the film. | J1P10L2 (2011) | Antonymy (complementarity) | – |
| 4 | Then learning standard Islamic books given by a pesantren leader in mosque followed by more audience, next minor pesantren, secondary pesantren, and major pesantren with large number of students. | J2P12L3 (2014) | Antonymy (gradable) | – |
| 5 | Kiai as the leader of pesantren has both internal duties, which deal with the management and academic matters of the pesantren, and external duties, | J2P13L4 (2014) | Antonymy (complementarity) | – |

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| | which deal with his responsibility to the society. | | | |
| 6 | This gives a point that actually the term sastra pesantren is actually new in the history of Indonesian literature regardless the existence of literature in pesantrens since some centuries before. | J2P17L3 (2014) | _ | Redundancy |
| 7 | Pesantren literature emerged from pesantren tradition that developed from a long history of the development of Islam in Indonesia. (J2P28L4) 2014 | J2P28L4 (2014) | _ | Meaningfulness |
| 8 | Totman's analysis explores that film audience can understand the US' friend and enemy through what the authorities of Foreign Affairs office say and through what is said in Hollywood films. | J3P6L3 (2015) | Antonymy | _ |
| 9 | In addition, Leeuwen give more analysis on how picture depicts people, which can be analyzed from the aspects of "exclusion, roles,specific/generic,individual/group, and categorization. | J3P10L3 (2015) | Antonymy (gradable and relational opposite) | _ |

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| 10 | Exclusion discusses who is included in the picture and who is excluded or omitted in the picture. | J3P10L4 (2015) | Synonymy, Antonymy (relational opposite) | _ |
| 11 | Such practice of cutting the ears of the enemy is a tradition of military or troops when they were in war in old times, and as the evidence of their victory many of them cutting the enemy's ears after killing them, and bring the ears home as the "proof" of victory. | J3P13L7 (2015) | Synonymy | _ |
| 12 | The light skin people is connoted with goodness and heroism, on the other hand, the dark skin people is stereotyped as villain or bad people. | J3P24L2 (2015) | Antonymy (gradable) | _ |
| 13 | The othering of black skinned Arabs people in Disney's Aladdin constructs the existing others in Western imagination that is always produced and consumed by the Western people. | J3P29L1 (2015) | Antonymy (relational opposite) | _ |

| 14 | This production and consumption of Arab as others is also disseminated to the world through the well-established distribution line of popular product such as animated film. | J3P29L2 (2015) | Antonymy (relational opposite) | _ | |
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| 15 | This idea of traditional woman who obey the patriarchal culture strengthens the gender relations in which the woman is under man's authority and her destiny is on men's hand. | J3P34L6 (2015) | Antonymy (complementarity) | _ | |
| 16 | The values in the TSAWL, that are removed from Disney, among other, are the values on family, important roles of a mother, young people's dedication to the elder people, and young people's hard work and submission to Allah. | J3P41L4 (2015) | Antonymy (complementarity) | _ | |
| 17 | Ki Hajar Dewantara says that school, family, and society are the centre of education. | (J4P4L5) (2016) | _ | | Meaningfulness |
| 18 | Schramm society (1984), Rymes (2008), and Tavani (2009) say that mass media has an important role to advance the knowledge, change, one's mind, discuss | J4P4L6 (2016) | _ | | Meaningfulness |

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| | social problem, and as a means of education. | | | |
| 19 | Literacy level includes performances,functional,informational,and epistemic level. | J4P5L5 (2016) | Hyponymy | _ |
| 20 | Performance level means the students are able to apply the language skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. | J4P5L6 (2016) | Hyponymy | _ |
| 21 | It means that the teacher designs the learning material according to the theme such as family, sport, environment and so forth. | J4P6L3 (2016) | Hyponymy | _ |
| 22 | However, Language learning problems don't end in the matter of how to teach or how to learn but we have to be concerned with the matter of determining the learning material that facilitates the better language learning activity of students. | J4P8L1 (2016) | Antonymy (relational opposie) | _ |
| 23 | He underlies that language learning is related to the existence of language learner inside and outside the classroom. | J4P8L2 (2016) | Antonymy (relational opposite) | _ |
| 24 | Tavani says (2009) that mass media like newspaper, magazine, radio, and television provides | J4P10L 2 (2016) | Hyponymy | _ |

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| | language learning material for activity inside and outside classroom. | | | |
| 25 | The students are supposed to have competence to use English as a means of communication with others, improving their knowledge, and advancing science, and technology. | J4P17L 3 (2016) | Synonymy | _ |
| 26 | Thus, it can be inferred from the data that English learning activity using the materials from mass media is able to improve students' motivation and achievement of English learning in MTsN Selorejo, Blitar. | J4P21L 11 (2016) | _ | Meaningfuln ess |
| 27 | This research is aimed to describe the efforts of main characters in dealing with their identity crisis, the related factors, and the similarities and differences of identity formation by using Bhabha's Hibridity theory. | J5P1L3 (2017) | Antonymy (gradable) | _ |
| 28 | Data source of this research was taken from words, phrases, sentences, statements, dialogues, and monologues which record the thought and actions of the | J5P1L4 (2017) | Antonymy (complementarity) | _ |

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| | characters in the novels of Sweetness in the Belly and Desirable Daughters. | | | |
| 29 | In London, she resists as a British by convincing her identity as an African and she doubts with her present existence in which she feels live among the past and the future. | J5P9L4 (2017) | Antonymy (complementarity) | _ |
| 30 | Beside, the main character in Desirable is returned back to her country and relearn her Hindu doctrines and rejects to follow that tradition. | J5P23L 4 (2017) | _ | Redundancy |