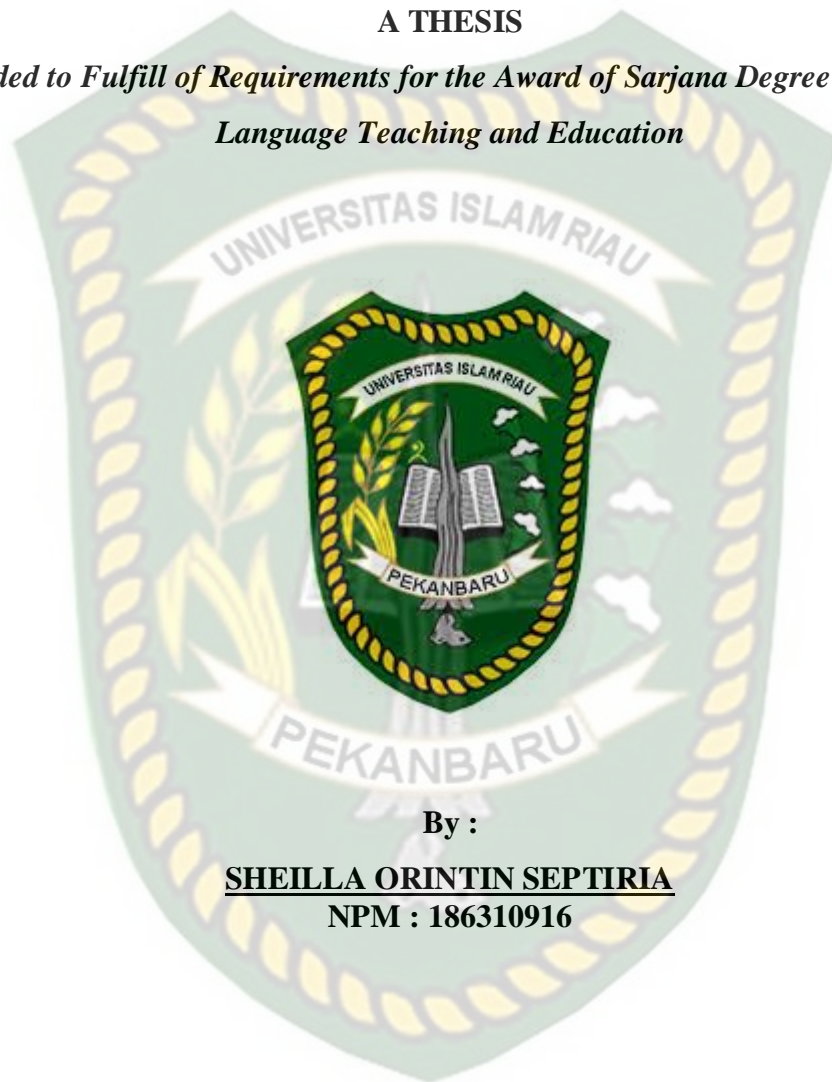


**A SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS
IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOK GRADE X BY KEMENDIKBUD RI**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill of Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree in English
Language Teaching and Education*



By :

SHEILLA ORINTIN SEPTIRIA

NPM : 186310916

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU
PEKANBARU
2022**

THESIS APPROVAL

Title

**A SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK GRADE X BY KEMENDIKBUD RI**

Name : Sheilla Orintin Septiria
Place/Date of Birth : Tembilahan/ September, 11th 2000
Student Number : 186310916
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education Faculty
Study Program : English Education

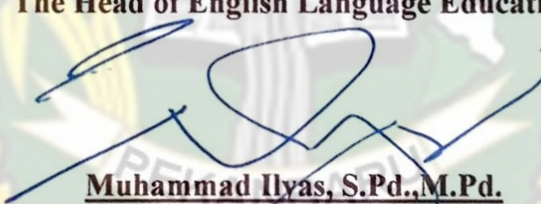
Advisor



Dr. RUGAIYAH, M.Pd.

NIDN. 1002066804

The Head of English Language Education



Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NPK. 160702565


NIDN. 1021068802

Penata/Lektor/IIIC

This thesis has been accepted to be one of requirements for the Award Bachelor of Degree in English Study Program of Education and Teacher Training Faculty Islamic University of Riau.

Pekanbaru, August 25th 2022

The Dean of Academic



Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed

NIK. 091102367

NIDN. 10050682

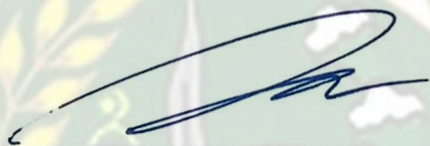
THESIS

**A SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK GRADE X BY KEMENDIKBUD RI**

Name : Sheilla Orintin Septiria
Student Number : 186310916
Study Program : Language Education

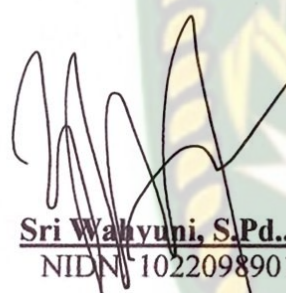
THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE

Advisor




Dr. RUGAIYAH, M.Pd.
NIDN. 1002066804

Examiners




Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN. 1022098901



Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN. 1018076901

The thesis has been approved to be one of requirements for the Award of Bachelor Degree at English Study Program of Education and Teacher Training Faculty Islamic University of Riau.

Pekanbaru, August 25th 2022
The Dean of Academic



Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed
NIK. 091102367
NIDN. 10050682

LETTER OF NOTICE

The advisor here by notice that :

Name : Sheilla Orintin Septiria
Place/Date of Birth : Tembilahan/ September, 11th 2000
Student Number : 186310916
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education Faculty
Study Program : English Education

Has completely written a thesis which entitled :

**A SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ENGLISH
TEXTBOOK GRADE X BY KEMENDIKBUD RI**

It is ready to be examined. This letter is made to be used, as it is needed.

Pekanbaru, August 25th 2022
Advisor


Dr. RUGAIYAH, M.Pd
NIDN. 1002066804



YAYASAN LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN ISLAM (YLPI) RIAU
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

F.A.3.10


Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution No. 113 P. Marpoyan Pekanbaru Riau Indonesia – Kode Pos: 28284
Telp. +62 761 674674 Fax. +62 761 674834 Website: www.uir.ac.id Email: info@uir.ac.id

KARTU BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR
SEMESTER GENAP TA 2021/2022

NPM : 186310916
Nama Mahasiswa : SHEILLA ORINTIN SEPTIRIA
Dosen Pembimbing : I. Dr. Rugaiyah, M.PD
Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
Judul Tugas Akhir : Analisis Semantik Hubungan Leksikal pada Buku teks Bahasa Inggris kelas X oleh Kemendikbud RI
Judul Tugas Akhir (Bahasa Inggris) : A Semantics Analysis of Lexical relations in English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI
Lembar Ke :

NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil / Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
1	23-12-2021	Revised title	Revised title and made a proposal	
2	4-01-2022	Revised chapter I	Revised background and research methodology	
3	28-01-2022	Revised chapter II	Revised review of related literature	
4	04-02-2022	Revised chapter II	Revised conceptual framework	
5	21-03-2022	Approved to join Proposal Seminar	The advisor signed proposal	
6	11-04-2022	Joined Seminar	Join seminar proposal	
7	25-07-2022	Revised chapter III and IV	Revised data analysis and suggestion	
8	28-07-2022	Approved to join Thesis Examination	The advisor signed to join Thesis Examination	

Pekanbaru, 25th August 2022
Ketua Departemen


(Dr. Miranti Eka Putri, M.Ed)
NIDN. 1005068201



MTG2MZEWOTE2

DECLARATION

Name : Sheilla Orintin Septiria
Student Number : 186310916
Place/Data of Birth : Tembilahan/ September, 11th 2000
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education Faculty
Study Program : English Language Education

I hereby declare this thesis is definitely from my own ideas, except the quotations (direct or indirectly). Which were taken from various sources and scientifically referenced. The researcher responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, August 25th 2022

The Researcher



Sheilla Orintin Septiria
NPM: 186310916

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.....

Alhamdulillah, I would like to thank Allah SWT for his blessings and guidance in the process of completing this thesis. I am very grateful for the valuable learning that I got through the struggle of the thesis process. In completing this thesis, the researcher has received valuable contributions, advice, support, motivation, and guidance from many people. Therefore, in this occasion the researcher would like to express the deepest sincere thanks and gratitude to the following great people.

1. Dr. Miranti Eka Putri. S.Pd., M.Ed as the dean and all staff members of Teacher Training and Education Faculty, who have given their assistance for the completion of this thesis.
2. Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd as the Head of English Language Education and Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd as the Secretary of English language Education who gave support and permission to write the thesis.
3. Dr.Rugaiyah, M.Pd as my advisor, I would like to say a big thank for your support, criticism, advice, and convenience in the guidance period in my thesis. Thank you for your quick response to my questions.
4. Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd and Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd, as my examiners who gave suggestions and corrections for the completeness of this thesis.
5. All lecturers in English Language Education Teacher Training and Education Faculty Universitas Islam Riau who gave contributed their knowledge and guidance to me during the course.

6. My deepest thanks to my mother, Salfiana Zaida, who have always prayer, love, and support. My sisters, Diva Janitra and Ayska Anindya, My Grandfather, My Grandmother, My uncles and My aunts. Thanks a lot for greatly support me either materially and spiritually.
7. My lovely sister Gita Alya Rachman who always understand the researcher's feelings, support me, prayer for me, and always be there for me to be a good sister, and best friend.
8. Thanks to my beloved friends Ridha, Tasya, Etika, Novila, Rinanda, and Amelia who always listen, supports, encourages, and motivated so the researcher could finish the thesis. And the other supports come from Hayuni, Lizha, Vivi, and Shelly.
9. Thanks to Stray kids especially Lino who always be mood booster and healer with his beautiful smile, laugh, and voice.

Finally, the researcher wishes to express gratitude to everyone who contributed to successful completion of this undergraduate thesis. This undergraduate thesis is far from faultless, but it is anticipated that both the researcher and the readers will find it helpful. Therefore, severe recommendations and constructive criticism are encouraged.

Sincerely yours,
The researcher



Sheilla Orintin Septiria
NPM: 186310916

Abstract

SHELLA ORINTIN SEPTIRIA, 2022, A Semantics Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI. Thesis.

Key words: *Analysis, Lexical Relations, English Textbook*

This research was intended to describe the type of lexical relations found in reading comprehension parts of English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI. The study of lexical relations is a branch of semantics that focuses on the meaning of words. Lexical relations are words that has meaning in relation to other words. There are six types of lexical relations, such as hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, and meronymy.

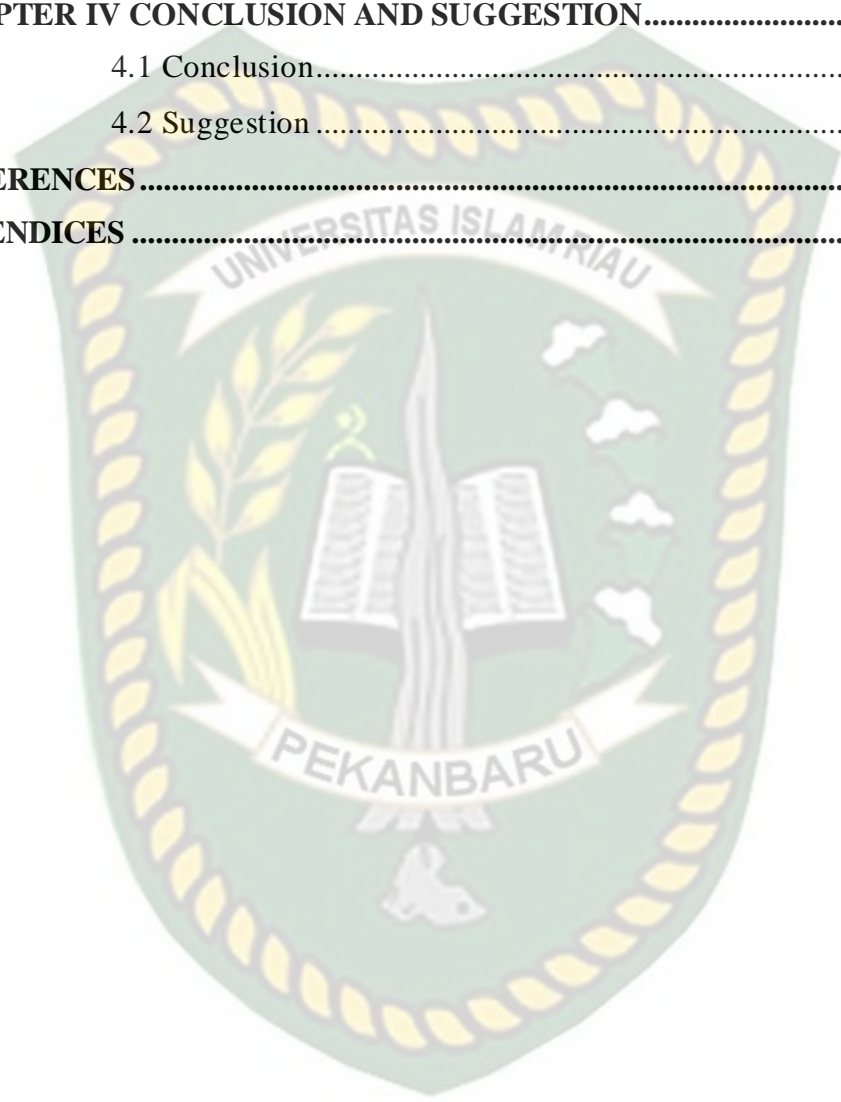
The design of this research was descriptive qualitative. The researcher got source of data from English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI, the researcher analysed Lexical Relations from thirteen texts in the English Textbook. Otherwise, the researcher categorized the types of lexical relations.

The result of this research show that in English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI consist of 34 samples of lexical relations. The samples are 16 of hyponymy, 11 samples of synonymy, 5 samples of antonymy, 1 sample of polysemy, and 1 sample of meronymy in the text of reading comprehension parts in English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI. The readers with sufficient knowledge of lexical relations can easily understand the use of words.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS APPROVAL	i
THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE	ii
LETTER OF NOTICE	iii
THESIS GUIDANCE AGENDA	iv
DECLARATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
ABSTRACT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Research	1
1.2 Identification of the Research	3
1.3 Focus of the Research.....	3
1.4 Formulation of the Problem	3
1.5 Objective of the Research	4
1.6 Assumption of the Research	4
1.7 Significance of the Research.....	4
1.8 Definition of Key Term	5
1.9 Grand Theories.....	5
1.10 Research Methodology.....	5
1.10.1 Research Design	5
1.10.2 Source of Data	6
1.10.3 Instrument of the Research	6
1.10.4 Data Collection Technique	6
1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE	8
2.1 Relevance Theory	8
2.1.1 Semantic.....	8
2.1.2 Lexical Relation.....	9
2.1.3 Types of Lexical Relations	10
2.2 Relevance Studies	15
2.3 Conceptual framework	18

CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	19
3.1 Data Description	19
3.2 Data Analysis	24
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	34
4.1 Conclusion.....	34
4.2 Suggestion	35
REFERENCES	36
APPENDICES	38



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is the primary means of communications, and it cannot be separated from humans. It is not only verbal, but also written. People use language to communicate and exchange ideas in society, and language can also be used to express feelings. People can improve their knowledge by using language. For example, people can start write, communicate, or analyze something, as simple as a sentence, lyric, song, or film.

Moreover, language can be studied. The study of language is called linguistics. The study of language as a system of human communication is known as linguistics. There are many various branches of linguistic, one of the branches of linguistics, namely semantics. Semantic is the study of meaning in language. Febriasari (2018) stated that 'Linguistic semantic deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases, and sentences in a language'. It is not until recently that this definition has been clearly described and discussed in the study of language.

Besides that, semantics is the most important thing in learning a language. Referred to the definiton of semantics which is the study of meaning in language, the researcher thinks that by deeply understand about semantic can encourage us to communicate well with other people who use same language or even with the origin of the language and can also understand well the meaning of readings such as textbooks, stories, novels, news, and others. In this case English. Word are

sometimes called lexical items or lexeme. The meaning of a word can be defined not only by its component features, but also by its relationship to other words. This approach is known as lexical relations.

Semantics related to the meaning of words are called lexical semantics or lexical relations. Lexical relations describe the relationships between the meanings of words. It is study of how lexicons are managed and how the lexical meanings of lexical items interact with one another. There are several types of lexical relations, such as: homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponymy, and meronymy. Homonym is a phonological word with a different meaning. Polisemy is a term that refers to a word that has a different set of meanings attributed to an extension and is used when the senses are judged to be connected. Synonyms are phonologically different words with the same or very similar meanings. Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Hyponymy is a relationship of accretion. Meronymy is a term used to define relationship between lexical items that are part-whole.

Furthermore, talking about lexical relation, it is interesting to be learned because it has relation with textbook. A lexical relation is a word that has meaning in relation to other words. The meaning of each word and sentence can be understood by looking into the connections between each word and sentence. A textbook is a teaching source that is used during the learning process. While in textbook, each material also has relation with other material. So, lexical relations can be used to help students to understand the material and the context of reading.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher tries to analyze the lexical relations used in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI. The researcher conduct a research that relates with Lexical Relations entitled **“A Semantics Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Textbook Grade X Published by Kemendikbud Ri”**

1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the background of the research, the problem is generally about the types of lexical relation that found in textbook so the students can be easily to understand the material and the context of reading. This research will analyse about types lexical relations in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.3 Focus of the Research

Based on the identification of the research, this research focuses on analyzing the types of lexical relations in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In accordance with focus of the research, the problems of the research could be formulated as these following questions:

1. What are the types of lexical relations that found in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI?
2. What is the meaning of lexical relations that found in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Regarding the formulation of the problem, the objective of the research as stated as follows:

1. To find out the types of lexical relations that found in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.
2. To find out the meaning of lexical relations that found in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.6 Assumption of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research above, researcher assumes that there are English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI contain lexical relations.

1.7 Significance of the Research

By great expectation, this research predicted to give valuable information for the students, the teacher, and other researcher:

- a. Students

This research can help student to understand the material by lexical relations.

- b. Teacher

Hopefully this research can help teachers in understanding the different types of lexical relations in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

- c. Other researchers

This research can help to increase the knowledge, insight about lexical relations, and will be easily to understand about the context of reading.

1.8 Definition of Key Term

In this research used several terms to minimize misunderstanding and help readers understand as a whole.

- a. Semantics: is a branch of linguistic that discuss about the meaning in language.
- b. Lexical Relations: are frequently recognized to clarify the link between certain words, that is homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy.
- c. English textbook: a handbook of teaching for studying English.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses some expert theory to review the related literature.

Rafida (2018) the lexical meaning of a word is projected onto the meaning of a sentence and the word in that sentence has lexical relation. Homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, and meronymy are some of lexical relation

Obeidat & Abu-Melhim (2007) divided lexical relations in to several forms those are synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and polysemy.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative is a research design that explains and details the data is acquisition from samples, informants, and objects of study with clauses and sentences a language.

According to Aspers & Corte (2019), qualitative research is a repetitive process for improving scientific community understanding by making new significant differences using the closer phenomena that we studied.

1.10.2 Source of Data

Source of data is a subject from which data is obtained in specific ways. The data source of this research is lexical relations in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.3 Instrument of the Research

To collect the data from samples and objects being studies, the researcher usually employs a tool known as a instrument of the research. Documentation is used to collect data as the research instrument especially English texts in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI. According to Rugaiyah (2016) Documentation is the process of gathering data or information by reading and meticulously reviewing materials that are written in the form of documents, like letters, announcements, meeting minutes, written assertions of particular policies, and other written materials.

1.10.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting data, there are some steps done by the researcher, those are as follows:

1. The researcher will find out English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.
2. The researcher looking for the English texts in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

3. The researcher will choose and read the text in each chapter.
4. The researcher will find the Lexical relations in English texts at English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.
5. The researcher will identify the types of lexical relations used in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, the researcher took the data technique in this research as follows:

1. The researcher will list the lexical relations found in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.
2. Next, the researcher will analyze the types of lexical relations that are found in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.
3. Then, the researcher will categorize the data into types of lexical relations, such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, meronymy, and homonymy.
4. After that, the researcher will describe the meaning lexical relations used in English textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Relevance Theory

2.1.1 Semantic

Semantic is the branch of linguistics that includes topics such as phonetics and grammar. According to Irawan et al., (2020) states the study of the meaning/meaning contained in a language, code, or other sort of representation is known as semantics. Furthermore Stringer (2019) the study of how language is used to represent meaning is known as semantics. More specifically, the purpose of semantic is to explain how speakers and listeners encode and decode literal meanings through language.

Similarly, Hussain & Sajid (2015) define semantics is the study of meaning. It is concerned with the relationship between signifiers, such as words, phrases, signs, and symbols, denotation, or what they represent. In short, semantic can be known as the study that discuss about how to know meaning in language.

Besides, Zakiyah & Zakrimal (2020) said the study of true meaning is known as semantics that is unaffected by context. Even in diverse contexts or conditions, the meaning will stand consistent. Semantics known as the literal meaning in a language. The goal of semantic studies is to understand meaning objectively rather than subjectively. In conclusion, semantics is the study to understand meaning consistently in which the context of the reading will have meaning.

Moreover, Malik (2017) state the precise meanings of words are related to semantics. Lexical semantics is a subfield of semantics that is only concerned with the study of word meanings in terms of their relationship with other words. In another word, semantics is the scientific study of meaning. Word meanings can be deduced from definitions as well as their relationship with one another.

In addition, (Siregar, 2021) semantics is concerned with the usual or implied meaning. The conceptual meaning of words and the associative meaning of words are two characteristics of learning semantics. Lexical relations are a component of semantics.

Based on the previous theory, semantics can be defined as branch of linguistic that discuss about meaning. One of the semantics studies is knowing the meaning of words relationship to other words which are known as lexical semantics.

2.1.2 Lexical Relation

According to Yule, (2010) the meaning of word can be defined not only by its component features, but also by its relationship to other words. The relationship between words is an approach used in the semantic description of language, namely lexical relations. Similarly, Syarifuddin & Hasyim (2020) state lexical relations is a branch of semantics that focuses on the discuss about words meaning. In conclusion lexical relations is the relationship between meaning of words.

In addition Rafida (2018) define lexical relation is the meaning of various relationship contained in a word or lexeme is referred to as lexical relations. The

lexical semantics pattern of connections or relations is formed by the meaning of words. Homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonym), hyponymy, meronymy. By examining all of the words or sentences, all lexical relations can be distinguished.

Based on that statements mentions, it is possible to concluded that lexical relations are the study of meaning among words and their relations with other word. The meaning of the word. The meaning of the word. Even if the word is unfamiliar, its meaning can be gleaned from its relations with other words.

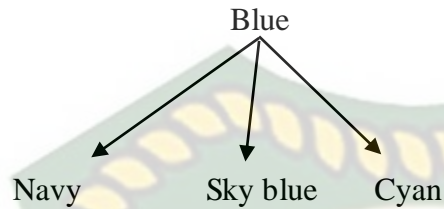
2.1.3 Types of Lexical Relations

2.1.3.1 Hyponym

According to Nyambura et al., (2018) define hyponym is the relationship which obtains between specific and general item within a lexical field must be interpreted. Al-SHemmerly & Alshemmerly (2017) hyponym has a meaning that is related to one another and forms a sequence based on the arranged meaning. Simply put, a hyponym means when the meaning of one form is includes meaning of another.

For example, the meaning of *musical instrument* is included in the meaning of *Gong*. *Musical instrument* is the superordinate term; *Gong* is hyponym of *musical instrument* (*Gong* is a kind of *musical instrument*).

1. - The rabbits eat “carrot”
- The “vegetable” that rabbits eat is carrot.



2. - She is charming in her navy dress.
- The sea is blue.

2.1.3.2 Synonym

Elhaj & Gawi (2015) stated synonyms are the multiple words that have the same meaning but are used in different contexts. In addition, Gimaletdinova et al., (2021) define synonyms are lexical terms with the same or similar meanings depending on the context. Similarly, Rahmati, (2015) synonym is the word that have one or more words with the same meaning. Simply, synonyms are two or more words with very nearly same.

Some examples might be these pairs, *chair/seat*, *sailor/seaman*, *anything/everything*, and *huge/big*. Based on various situations involving synonyms that occur. It could be due to different dialects, registers, linguistic styles, colloquial and literary conditions. Another consideration is formality. The truth value of the synonym used in predictions with the same referring expression is the same. Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs can all be synonyms.

For example:

1. Adjective : The house is *large* = The house is *big*.
2. Noun : Hassan is a *seaman* = Hassan is a *sailor*.

3. Verb : My sister *sleeps* in the floor = My sister *rest* in the floor.
4. Adverb : I investigate the answer *minutely* = I investigate the answer *carefully*.

2.1.3.3 Antonym

According to Zheng & Gao (2014), antonym is the words that has contradictory meaning. It means that an antonym is a semantic relationship between two unit of speech whose meaning are the diametrically opposed, or contrash. Danglli (2014), state when it comes to semantic relations between words with no common origin, in term of formation and meaning. Antonymy and synonymy are typically grouped together. In short, antonymy are two word with opposite meanings.

The example:

1. Bad/Good
 - Bad news for you.
 - He is a good boy.
2. Short/Long,
 - She has “short” hair.
 - It’s a “long” story.

2.1.3.4 Polysemy

According to Nargiza Masharipova (2020) the meanings of polysemy words are connected or comparable, and even while the underlying meaning represents a different though, the things or events they express have a connection because polysemy words are generated by broadening the dominating meaning of

a single word. In addition Chasanah (2016) states both homonymy and polysemy share some meaning and phonological words, but polysemy is used when the meaning are related or the same. It is important to differences between homonymy and polysemy because there are polysemous senses have the same lexical access as homonymous senses whereas homonymous senses have separate entries. In conclusion, polysemy is a word has multiple meanings.

A polysemy occurs when a word has several very strongly connected meaning. For the example of polysemy: “mouth” refers to both a person’s mouth, a river’s mouth, a cave’s mouth, and both refer to “an opening from the interior of some solid mass to the outside.

1. He looked at the *mouth of the cave* on the other side.
2. The *mouth of the river* can be seen from a distance.
3. Blood pours out of the *boy’s mouth*.

Polysemy is demonstrated in the three sentences above. The meaning of the mouth of the cave can be interpreted as the door of the cave. While the mouth of the river is the estuary of the river. And the last sentence explains the true meaning of the mouth, which is that it is a part of the body.

2.1.3.5 Homonymy

According to Tyonum (2017) stated homonyms are words that have different meaning with the same spelling and pronunciation. There are two types of homonyms: homophony and homograph. Homophony refers to words that have same sound but differ written and meaning. Homographs are words that have the same appearance but differ in sound and meaning. In addition Retnomurti (2021)

states a homonymy is a word that is spelled and pronounced similarly but has a different meaning. Simply, hyponyms are words that have different meanings but are pronounced the same way.

Moreover Humay Gızı (2019) define homonyms are words with different lexical meanings but grammatical meanings that are sometimes identical and sometimes different. They have the same phonetic structures and their pronunciation and spelling are identical.

For example:

1. Meat and Meet.
 - Gita likes to eat meat.
 - We will meet at the school.
2. No and Know.
 - He had no job.
 - They didn't know everything.

Based on the examples above, homonymy occurs when two words with the same phonological meaning have the same word-formation. Like the words “meat and meet” or “no and know”. They belong to different categories and different spellings.

2.1.3.6 Meronymy

According to Zakiyah & Zakrimal (2020) meronymy connects meanings that have hyponymic similarities. Because of the hierarchical meaning relationship, which is more than just one side of the link between the component's meaning and the total meaning. Moreover, Husein (2019) stated meronymy refers

to a part-whole relationship between lexical items. In conclusion, meronymy is a type of word relationship that is based on a close connection in every situation. As a result, *cover* and *page* are meronyms for *book*. This relationship can be identified by using sentence frames such as *X is a part of Y*, *of Y has X*, as in *A page is part of a book*, or *A book has pages*. Meronymy, like taxonomies, reflects hierarchical classifications in the lexicon.

The example:

1. - The “book” has a nice “cover”.
 - The “cover” in that “book” is beautiful.
2. - The “roof” of the “house” is brown.
 - The “house” has a brown “roof”.

2.2 Relevance Studies

There are some studies that relate to analyze of lexical relations who conducted by other researchers. Because this is a continuation of previous research, the results of which were also used as primary references in conducting this research.

The first previous study was taken from a journal written by Febriasari (2018). The research is qualitative. The objectives are to classify the lexical relations used in the lyrics of Amnesia song and to determine the dominant lexical relations. The data of the study was the lyrics of Amnesia song taken from 5 Seconds of Summer album. The data was analysed using the content analysis technique. The outcomes demonstrates some lexical relations used in the lyrics of

Amnesia song from 5 Seconds of Summer album. Synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, and hyponymy were discovered as lexical relations.

The second previous research is written by Nor M Husein (2019). The nature of the study is qualitative. The goals are to identify the types of lexical relations and the most prevalent lexical relation used in in Muse Selected Song Lyrics. The data of the research was collected from e book Muse selected Song Lyric. Descriptive analysis technique was used to analyze the data. The lexical relations discovered were the types of lexical relations that found in Muse selected song lyrics. The writer found six (6) the types of lexical relations, there are synonym, antonym, polysemy, homonym, hyponym, and meronym. This research differs from the previous study. The differences are as follows: 1) Febriasari's research aimed to describe lexical relations used in the lyrics of Amnesia song and to determine the dominant between the five lexical devices, whereas this research focuses on determining the type of lexical relations used in Muse song lyrics; 2) Febriasari analyzed based on Palmer's theories, and this research comes from several combinations of expert theories; 3) the study done by Febriasari were found synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, and hyponymy, while this research discovered synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy.

The third previous study is written by Chasanah (2016). The study is qualitative in nature. The aim is for analysing the lexical relations of words in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The data of the study was the words in Surah An – Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The descriptive

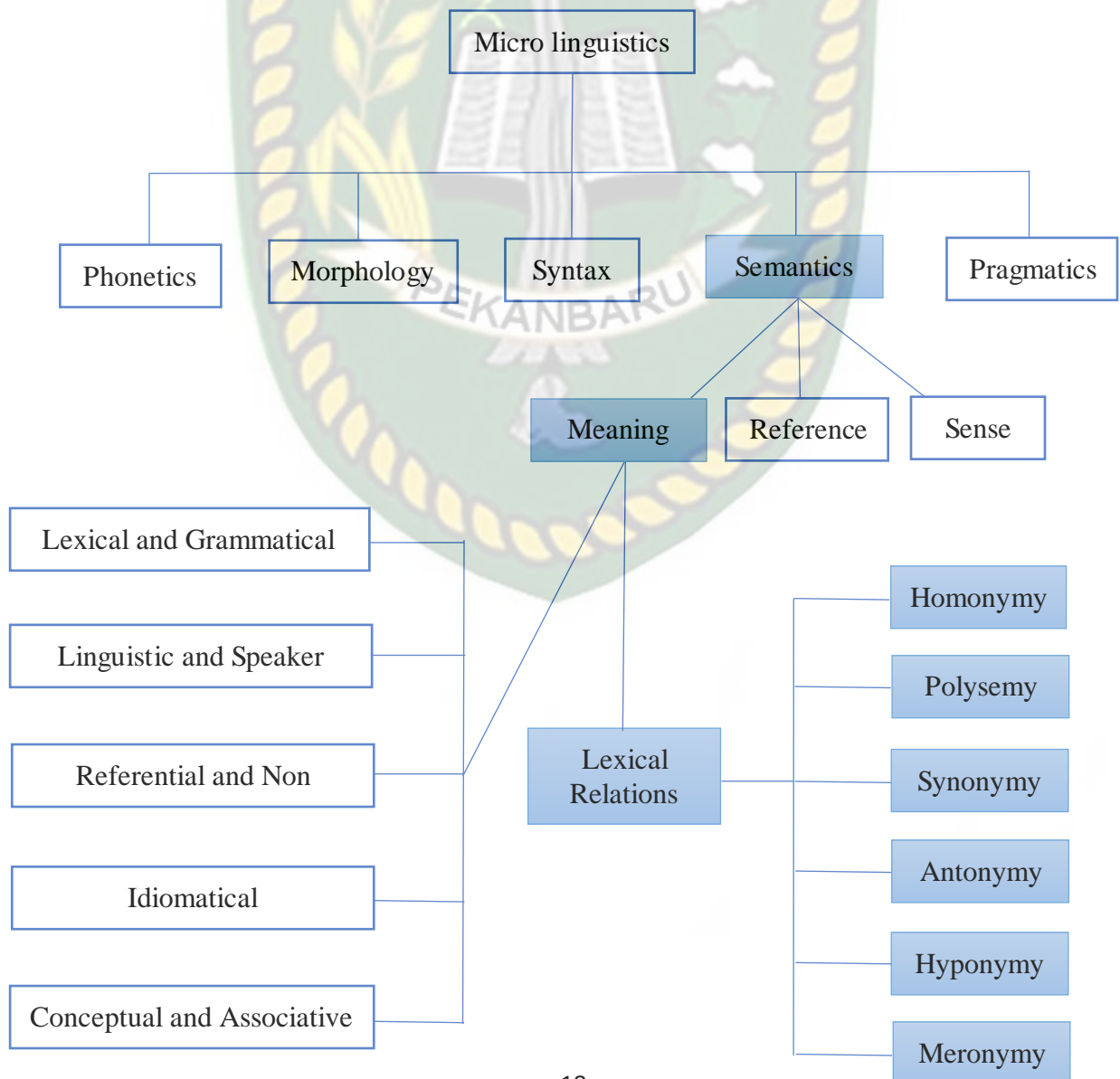
analysis technique was used to analyze the data. The results show some lexical relations found in Surah An-Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The lexical relations that found were synonymy, antonymy, meronymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and polysemy. This research differs from the second previous study. The differences are as show in: 1) Chasanah's research goals to classify the lexical relations of words, 2) Surah An-Nisa' translated by Abdullah Yusuf Ali data was used in this study, while the previous study above used a song as the data.

Based on the relevant studies above, the researcher interested to analysis the same topic of linguistics, semantics as the previous use but in different subject that is textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI. The researcher wants to analysis about the types and the meanings of lexical relations that found in textbook grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

2.3 Conceptual framework

As regards the conceptual framework below, the researcher only focuses on branches of micro linguistics, in the part of semantics, that deals with meaning, in which there are six kinds of meaning, namely lexical and grammatical, linguistic and speaker, referential and non, idiomatical, conceptual and associative, and lexical relations. The researcher only focuses on analyzing of lexical relations.

Note: **Research** The position of the research.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presented the research finding which consists of data description and data analysis of Lexical Relations that are found in English Textbook Grade X published by Kemendikbud RI.

3.1 Data Description

The data in this research is texts from each chapter of English textbook based on 2013 curriculum for grade X published by Kemendikbud RI. They are fifteen chapters in the English textbook. It includes several texts and some dialogues in each chapter (parts of reading, speaking, listening, grammar, and writing). In this research only took the texts and dialogues of reading comprehension from each chapter, however only first chapter, second chapter, third chapter, fourth chapter, fifth chapter, sixth chapter, seventh chapter, ninth chapter, tenth chapter, eleventh chapter, twelfth chapter, and thirteenth chapter that have the part of reading, and approximately total of texts are thirteen, the researcher found the words and analyzed what kind of lexical relations.

The researcher found out five types of lexical relations in English textbook based on 2013 curriculum for grade X published by Kemendikbud RI, that consist of found 16 samples of hyponymy, 11 samples of synonymy, 5 samples of antonymy, 1 sample of polysemy, and 1 sample of meronymy. The most type of lexical relations in English textbook grade X by Kemendikbud RI is hyponymy.

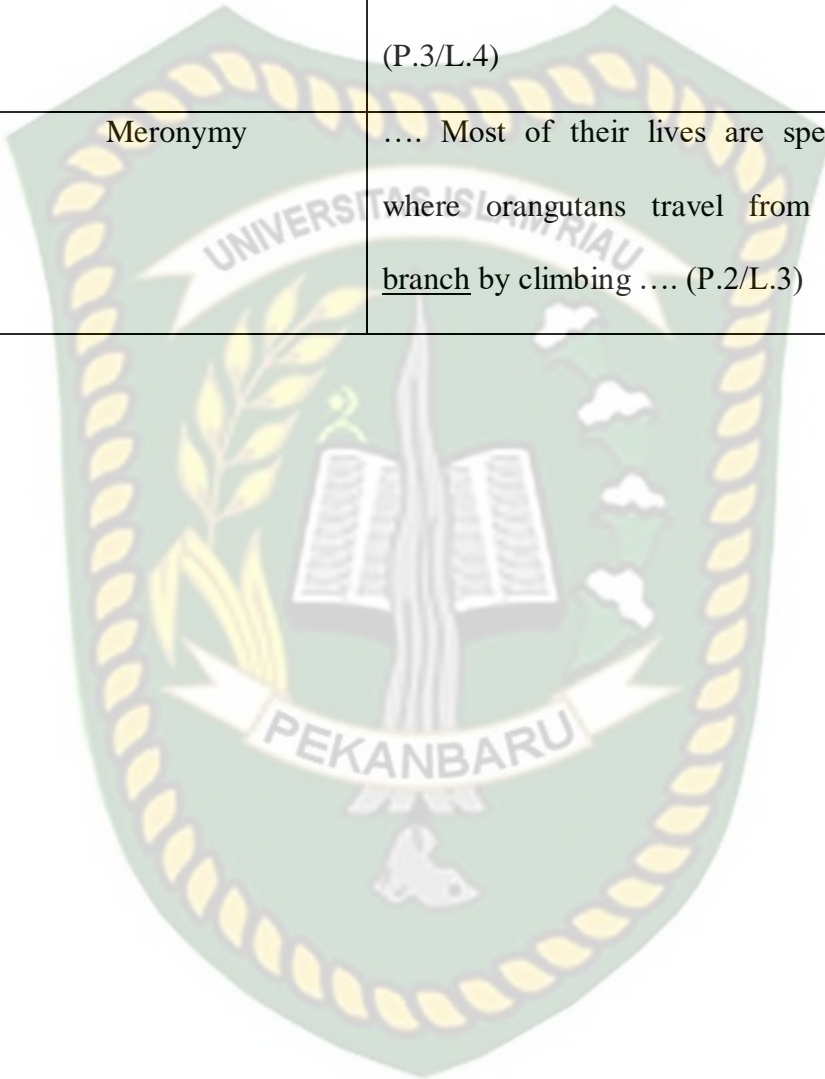
Table 3.1 Data Description

No	Types of Lexical Relations	Data
1	Hyponymy	.... I have <u>two brothers</u> and <u>two half sisters</u> and I'm <u>the middle child</u> . (P.2/L.3)
2	Hyponymy	.... I like music – mostly <u>classical music</u> and <u>folk music</u> - (P.3/L.2)
3	Hyponymy	.... I like sports, especially <u>tennis</u> and <u>basketball</u> . (P.3/L.3)
4	Hyponymy	.... I'm into <u>animals</u> very much. My sister and I have three <u>dogs</u> . (P.3/L.5-6)
5	Hyponymy	.... My favorite subjects at school are <u>art</u> and <u>geography</u> . (P.3/L.8)
6	Hyponymy	.... I love <u>drawing</u> and <u>painting</u> . (P.4/L.1)
7	Hyponymy	.... I also like watching <u>movies</u> , especially <u>comedies</u> . (P.4/L.4)
8	Hyponymy	.... I like reading <u>novels</u> and <u>short stories</u> . (P.5/L.2)
9	Hyponymy	.... I like some writers in English, like <u>JK Rowling</u> , and Indonesian writers too, like <u>Andrea Hirata</u> and <u>Ahmad Fuadi</u> . (P.5/L.3)
10	Hyponymy	.... <u>Good luck</u> . (P.2/L.3) <u>Well done</u> . (P.2/L.5) You must be very proud of your <u>achievement</u> . (P.2/L.8)

11	Hyponymy	.... You sleep, cook, and eat in that klotok. (P.4/L.4)
12	Hyponymy	.... the international border between the <u>Canadian</u> province of Ontario and the <u>USA</u> 's state of New York. (P.1/L.1)
13	Hyponymy	.... the three waterfalls are <u>Horseshoe Falls</u> , the <u>American Falls</u> and the <u>Bridal Veil Falls</u> . (P.1/L.3)
14	Hyponymy	.... A trip at night when the Falls are illuminated in a <u>rainbow</u> of <u>color</u> is really amazing. (P.2/L.5)
15	Hyponymy	.... The boat operates mid- <u>May</u> until late <u>October</u> . (P.3/L.4)
16	Hyponymy	.... she taught him <u>reading</u> , <u>writing</u> , and various studies. (P.10/L.1)
17	Synonymy	.... <u>come to</u> Indonesia someday, do you want to <u>visit</u> my country? (P.6/L.1-2)
18	Synonymy	After a long <u>struggle</u> and <u>hard work</u> , (P.1/L.1)
19	Synonymy	It is with utmost <u>regret</u> that...(P.2/L.1) We understand the <u>disappointment</u> as well.... (P.3/L.1)
20	Synonymy	.... <u>Hello</u> and <u>welcome</u> to our talkshow tonight, (L.1)

21	Synonymy	.... Yes. <u>Recently</u> , I took a <u>newly</u> (L.22)
22	Synonymy	On that <u>bright</u> and <u>sunny</u> Saturday morning, (P.2/L.1)
23	Synonymy	They <u>looked</u> and <u>saw</u> a crying baby.... (P.3/L.1)
24	Synonymy	.... a crying <u>baby</u> who looked just like a little finger. "This <u>child</u> must be a gift from God...." (P.3/L.1-2)
25	Synonymy	.... that will <u>grant</u> you a wish. I <u>give</u> it to you, (P.13/L2-3)
26	Synonymy	.... his ship crews <u>denied</u> that she was his mother. (P.4/L.3) But he kept <u>refusing</u> to do it. (P.4/L.5)
27	Synonymy	.... then full of sadness and <u>anger</u> . Finally, feeling <u>enraged</u> , (P.4/L.6-7)
28	Antonymy	.... <u>night</u> and <u>day</u> during your journey into the jungle. (P.4/L.4)
29	Antonymy	.... From <u>largest</u> to <u>smallest</u> , (P. 1/L.3)
30	Antonymy	.... his <u>beautiful</u> wife... (P.4/L.3) a mother like you, a dirty and <u>ugly</u> woman. (P.4/L.6)
31	Antonymy	.... a <u>big</u> wish in a <u>small</u> body. (P.7/L.1)
32	Antonymy	.... wrecking his <u>huge</u> ship. He was thrown

		out to <u>small</u> island. (P.3/L. 9-10)
33	Polysemy	.... People <u>may</u> access (P.3/L.3) The boat operates mid- <u>May</u> until late October. (P.3/L.4)
34	Meronymy	.... Most of their lives are spent in <u>tress</u> where orangutans travel from <u>branch</u> to <u>branch</u> by climbing (P.2/L.3)



3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Hyponymy

Hyponymy refers to the lexical cohesive relationship between an item and a more general item. The general term of word is called a superordinate and the specific term is called a hyponymy. The researcher found 16 samples of hyponymy.

(1.) I have two brothers and two half sisters and I'm the middle child.

(P.2/L.3)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a hyponymy.

Hyponym is something that can be defined as class membership and has a connection to the general term. In this case, two brothers and two half sisters and the middle child are a hyponym of superordinate family members. There are many hyponyms for family member. They are: Father, mother, brother, sister, etc.

(2.).... I like music – mostly classical music and folk music - (P.3/L.2)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, in term of hyponymy. In this case, classical music and folk music are a hyponym of superordinate music. Classical music and folk music are the types of music. There are many hyponyms of music, such as classical music, folk music, jazz, etc.

(3.) I like sports, especially tennis and basketball. (P.3/L.3)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a hyponymy.

In this case, tennis and basketball are hyponymy. Each word has a

relationship to the other word as a class membership of sports. There are many hyponyms of sports. There are tennis, basketball, volley, etc.

- (4.) I'm into animals very much. My sister and I have three dogs. (P.3/L.5-6)

Hyponym is found as one type of lexical relation in the sentences above. The meaning of animals is included in the meaning of dogs. Animals is the superordinate term, dogs are hyponymy of animals. Dogs are a kind of animals. There are many hyponyms of animals. There are dog, cat, rabbit, etc.

- (5.).... My favorite subjects at school are art and geography. (P.3/L.8)

Hyponym is found as type of lexical relation in the sentence above. In this case, hyponymy is found between art and geography. Both words have relations to each other word as a class membership of subject. There are many hyponym of subject. Such as; art, geography, social sciences, etc.

- (6.) I love drawing and painting. (P.4/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, it is hyponymy. The word drawing and painting are a hyponymy of superordinate visual arts. Drawing and painting are kind of visual arts. There are many hyponyms of visual art. There are drawing, painting, design, etc.

- (7.) I also like watching movies, especially comedies. (P.4/L.4)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, it is hyponymy. In this case, the word comedies are a hyponymy of superordinate movies.

There are many hyponyms of movies. Such as; comedies, dramas, actions, etc.

- (8.) I like reading novels and short stories. (P.5/L2)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, in term of hyponymy. In this case, hyponymy is found between novels and short stories. Both words have relations to each other word as a class membership of books.

- (9.) I like some writers in English, like JK Rowling, and Indonesian writers too, like Andrea Hirata and Ahmad Fuadi. (P.5/L.3)

Hyponymy is found as type of lexical relation in the sentence above. In this case, hyponymy is found between JK Rowling, Andrea Hirata, and Ahmad Fuadi. JK Rowling, Andrea Hirata, and Ahmad Fuadi are a hyponymy of superordinate of writers.

- (10.) Good luck. (P.2/L.3) Well done. (P.2/L.5) You must be very proud of your achievement. (P.2/L.8)

The type of lexical relation found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, hyponymy is found between words good luck, well done, achievement. Each word has relationship to the other as a class membership of congratulations.

- (11.) You sleep, cook, and eat in that klotok. (P.4/L.4)

The type of lexical relation found in the sentence above is hyponymy. The words sleep, cook, eat are a hyponymy of superordinate activity. Both of word have relations to each other word as a class membership of activity.

- (12.) the international border between the Canadian province of Ontario and the USA's state of New York. (P.1/L.1)

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. Hyponymy is found between word the Canadian and USA. Each word have relations between to the other as a class membership of country.

- (13.) the three waterfalls are Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls. (P.1/L.3)

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. The words Horseshoes Falls, the American Falls, and the Bridal Veil Falls are a hyponymy of superordinate waterfalls. Both of word have relations to each other word as a class membership of waterfalls.

- (14.) A trip at night when the Falls are illuminated in a rainbow of color is really amazing. (P.2/L.5)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is hyponymy. In this case, the word rainbow is a hyponymy of superordinate color. There are many hyponyms of color. Such as; rainbow, blue, green, etc.

- (15.) The boat operates mid-May until late October. (P.3/L.4)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is hyponymy. In this case, hyponymy is found between May and October. Both of words have relation to each other word as a class membership of months.

- (16.) she taught him reading, writing, and various studies. (P.10/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is hyponymy. In this case, hyponymy is found between reading, writing. Both of words

have relations to each other word as a class membership of literacy.
Reading and writing is the hyponymy of literacy.

3.2.2 Synonymy

Synonymy is a relationship between lexical items with almost identical meanings. The researcher found 11 samples of synonymy.

- (1) come to Indonesia someday, do you want to visit my country?
(P.6/L.1-2)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. Synonymy is the word that one or more have same meaning. In this case, the synonymy is found between words come and visit. The word come is move or travel toward or into a place. And the word visit means going to see a place or someone. With the explanation of similar meanings, they called synonymy.

- (2) After a long struggle and hard work, (P.1/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, the synonymy is found between words struggle and hard work. The word struggle is an effort or process that has been completed. The word hard work is an effort to achieve something. With the explanation of similar meanings, they called synonymy.

- (3) It is with utmost regret that...(P.2/L.1) We understand the disappointment as well.... (P.3/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words regret

and disappointment. These words have the same sense of feeling that is sad. Both words have similar meanings, even though the words are different.

- (4) Hello and welcome to our talkshow tonight, (L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words hello and welcome. These words have the same sense as a greeting. Both words have similar meanings, even though the words are different.

- (5) Yes. Recently, I took a newly.... (L.22)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words recently and newly. These words have the same meaning that at the present or declared time. Both words have similar meanings, even though the words are different.

- (6) On that bright and sunny Saturday morning, (P.2/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words bright and sunny. These words have the same meaning as show weather or shine. Both words have similar meanings, even though the words are different.

- (7) They looked and saw a crying baby.... (P.3/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words looked

and saw. These words have the same meaning as direct one's gaze toward someone. Both words have same meaning with different words.

- (8) a crying baby who looked just like a little finger. "This child must be a gift from God...." (P.3/L.1-2)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words baby and child. The word baby is a very young child. The word child is a young child or human. These words have the same meaning as a young human being who has not yet reached. With different words, the words have same meaning.

- (9) that will grant you a wish. I give it to you, (P.13/L2-3)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words grant and give. These words have the same meaning to giving something. with different words, the words have same meaning.

- (10) his ship crews denied that she was his mother. (P.4/L.3) But he kept refusing to do it. (P.4/L.5)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. In this case, synonymy is found between the words denied and refusing. The word deny is the action of declaring something to be untrue. The word refusing means rejecting something. These words have the same meaning as denying something

- (11) then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged,
(P.4/L.6-7)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is a synonymy. Synonymy is found between the words anger and enraged. These words have the same meaning about feeling displeasure. The word anger is a strong feeling of annoyance. The word enraged shows very angry. Both words have similar meaning with different words.

3.2.3 Antonymy

Antonymy is a relationship between two things with opposite meanings. The researcher found 5 samples of antonymy.

- (1) night and day during your journey into the jungle. (P.4/L.4)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is an antonymy because of the opposite definition. In this case, antonym is found between night and day. The word night refers to the period of darkness that occurs every twenty-four hours; from sunset to sunrise. And as a unit of time, day is a period of twenty-four hours.

- (2) From largest to smallest, (P. 1/L.3)

The type of lexical relation in the sentence above is antonym. The word largest means more than average or usual in size; it is big. The word smallest is not large in size.

- (3) his beautiful wife... (P.4/L.3) a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman. (P.4/L.6)

The type of lexical relation in the sentence above is antonymy. These words have the opposite meaning. The word beautiful means pleasing the senses. The word ugly has unpleasant sense.

- (4) a big wish in a small body. (P.7/L.1)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, in term antonymy. An Antonym is when two words meaning have the opposite meaning. In this case, the antonym is found between words big and small. The word big means considerable size. The word small refers to a size that is less than normal.

- (5) wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to small island. (P.3/L.9-10)

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relation, it is an antonymy. In this case, An antonymy exists between huge and small. These words have the different meaning. The word huge means a large. The word small is a less size than usual.

3.2.4 Polysemy

- (1) People may access (P.3/L.3) The boat operates mid-May until late October. (P.3/L.4)

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is polysemy. In this case, the word in “.... People may access....” And “the boat operates mid-May until late October”. The word May in these sentences has different meaning although these are the same word. In the sentence “.... People may access....”, the meaning of word may is

mean can. In the sentence “The boat operates mid-May until late October”, it means as a unit of time that is months.

3.2.5 Meronymy

Meronymy is a lexical relationship between two objects that are parts of the same object. For examples X part of Y or X having Y, etc. The researcher found 1 sample of meronymy.

(1) Most of their lives are spent in tress where orangutans travel from branch to branch by climbing (P.2/L.3)

The lexical relation type of the sentence above is meronymy. The word branch is a part of tress.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

In general, there are many reading texts in English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI, there are about thirteen texts. After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that the English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI contained five types of lexical relations. There are five of them: hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and meronymy.

The total of lexical relations found in English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI are 34 samples. The classifications are 16 samples of hyponymy, 11 samples of synonymy, 5 samples of antonymy, 1 sample of polysemy, and 1 sample of meronymy. Then, lexical relations show the different words and the same words in the text that must be understood by students and they can get new knowledge. Therefore, the researcher concluded that hyponymy is the most prevalent of lexical relations used in “English Textbook Grade X by Kemendikbud RI”. It is comprehensible that the contents of the English textbook want to provide students with a new information about membership of groups, types or kinds. So, it can be more interesting for the students.

4.2 Suggestion

From the conclusions above, the researcher's purpose is to explain what types of lexical relations. As a result, for the readers and other researchers who want to analyze the lexical relations of others source, the researcher suggests carrying out further research from a different perspective within the same or different articles. The researcher expects that this research will be useful for future semantics studies.

The researcher hopes this research can make the students easily understand the text from the English textbook, gain knowledge about lexical relations, and also can improve the students' vocabulary and reading skills.

REFERENCES

- Al-Shemmary, M. mingher, & Alshemmary, I. M. O. (2017). *The Acquisition of Hyponymy by Iraqi EFL University Students*. 403–414.
- Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). *What is Qualitative in Qualitative Research*. *Qualitative Sociology*, 42(2), 139–160. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11133-019-9413-7>
- Chasanah, I. (2016). *An Analysis Of Lexical Relations Of Words In Surah An – Nisa ' Translated By Abdullah Yusuf Ali An Analysis Of Lexical Relations Of Words In Surah An – Nisa ' Translated*.
- Danglli, D. L. (2014). *Units of Synonymy and Lexical Relations*. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(13). <https://doi.org/10.5901>
- Elhaj, M. K. M., & Gawi, E. M. K. (2015). *Developing Saudi Students' Lexical Items Through Using Synonymy And Hyponymy- A Case Study Of Taif University Students*. 3(1).
- Febriasari, W. P. (2018). *an Analysis of Lexical Relations in Amnesia Song*.
- Gimaletdinova, G., Khalitova, L., Solovyev, V., & Bochkarev, V. (2021). *Lexicographic study of synonymy: Clarifying semantic similarity between words*. *Computacion y Sistemas*, 25(3), 667–675. <https://doi.org/10.13053/CyS-25-3-4028>
- Humay Gızı, B. A. (2019). *On The Investigation Of Homonyms From The Structural-Semantic Point Of View In English*. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 6(5), 364–372. <https://doi.org/10.14738/assrj.65.6604>
- Husein, N. M. (2019). *A semantic analysis of lexical relations in muse selected song lyrics*.
- Hussain, S., & Sajid, S. (2015). *Semantics in EFL Classroom: A Brief Review*. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science Ver. III*, 20(9), 39–43. <https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-20933943>
- Irawan, D., Fkip, D., & Inggris, B. (2020). *Semantic Analysis of the Meaning Sontoloyo Politician in the Mr . Joko Widodo Speech*. 7(1), 33–36.
- Malik., M. (2017). *The Significance of the Use of Lexical Relations in English Language*. *International Journal of Advanced Research*, 5(4), 944–947. <https://doi.org/10.21474/ijar01/3900>
- Nargiza Masharipova. (2020). *the Functional Features of Polysemy in English and Uzbek Languages*. *International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Social Science*, 2(2(23)), 49–52. https://doi.org/10.31435/rsglobal_ijitss/28022020/6949
- Nyambura, G. C., Gathigia, M. G., & Nyarigoti, N. (2018). *Hyponymy in Gikuyu Church Sermons in Nyeri County , Kenya*. 44–58.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1218108>

- Obeidat, E. S., & Abu-Melhim, A.-R. H. (2007). *Lexical Relations Between English and Arabic: the Role of the Translator. Interlending & Document Supply*, 35(1), 4.
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/217754609?accountid=28391>
- Rafida, T. (2018). *Semantic Analysis on Lexical Relations in Pujakesuma Language. JL3T (Journal of Linguistics Literature and Language Teaching)*, 4(2), 17–35. <https://doi.org/10.32505/jl3t.v4i2.754>
- Rahmati, F. (2015). *Semantic shift, homonyms, synonyms and auto-antonyms*. 31, 81–85.
- Retnomurti, A. B. (2021). *English Homonym and Polysemy Words Through Semantic Approach: Novels Woy & The Dancer. Deiksis*, 13(1), 21.
<https://doi.org/10.30998/deiksis.v13i1.6608>
- Rugaiyah. (2016). *Pengantar Penelitian Kualitatif dan Analisa Bahasa. Pekanbaru: Forum Kerakyatan*.
- Siregar, W. R. (2021). *An analysis of lexical relation in English translation of al-quran surah al-kahf*. 66–85.
- Stringer, D. (2019). *Lexical semantics: Relativity and transfer. Applied Linguistics for Teachers of Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Learners, September*, 180–203. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-8467-4.ch007>
- Syarifuddin, S., & Hasyim, I. (2020). *Semantic Analysis In English High School Handbook*. 9(1), 1–12.
- Tyonum, V. M. (2017). *The Linguistic Effects of Homonyms and homophones in Tiv Language System. Lebanon School, French Section, Miller Road, Bompai; Kano- Nigeria.*, 2(1), 1–9.
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study Of Language Fourth Edition*. In Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Zakiah, L., & Zakrimal, Z. (2020). *Semantics Analysis of Hyponym in The "Fate and Furious 8."* *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, 4(1), 45–55. <https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v4i1.1361>
- Zheng, Q., & Gao, C. (2014). *A linguistic study of antonymy in english texts. Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 5(1), 234–238.
<https://doi.org/10.4304/jltr.5.1.234-238>