

A THESIS
AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN SH
SHELDON'S "MEMORIES OF MIDNIGHT"



*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the degree of sarjana sastra*

By:

NELVIRA RIANTIKA

05185073



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

2009



ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas relasi makna leksikal bahasa Inggris yang dikaitkan dengan bidang semantik. Melalui skripsi ini penulis ingin menganalisis suatu kata yang bersinonim, berlawanan arti, dan melihat hubungan antara relasi leksikal tersebut. Sumber data diambil dari novel "Memories of Midnight" karya Sidney Sheldon sebagai bahan analisis.

Metode yang dipakai oleh penulis dalam menganalisis data adalah metode agih atau metode distribusional dengan menggunakan teknik pencatatan dalam pengumpulan data dan menyajikannya dalam bentuk pengelompokan sesuai dengan fungsi dan relasi makna yang terdapat dalam data tersebut. Dalam analisis ini penulis menggunakan teori George Yule tentang relasi makna dan pengelompokannya, salah satu diantaranya adalah kata yang bersinonim. Selain itu, penulis mengelompokkan kata-kata yang menunjukkan relasi makna leksikal sesuai dengan pengelompokannya.

Penulis menemukan bahwa setiap kata memiliki maknanya sendiri. Terdapat beberapa hubungan antara jenis relasi leksikal tersebut yang saling mempengaruhi diantaranya kata bersinonim, antonim, hiponim, homofon, homonim dan polisemi, sehingga setiap orang harus mampu menggunakan kata-kata sesuai dengan makna untuk menghindari munculnya kesalahan dalam penggunaan kata. Dari tipe-tipe leksikal yang ada, ditemukan bahwa sinonim paling banyak digunakan dalam novel "Memories of Midnight". Di samping itu penulis berkesimpulan hal ini bertujuan untuk menghindari pengulangan pemakaian kata yang sama pada kalimat-kalimat berikutnya, sehingga pembaca tidak jenuh.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Lexical relations are one of the principal subjects of semantics which are focused on the meaning relationship of one word to another. According to De Saussure (in Ruth Kempson, 1977: 83), there are systematic relations between words within a language and one of the border of linguistics account of lexical meaning is to provide a characterization of these relations.

According to Abdul Chaer (1994: 297):

Relasi makna adalah hubungan semantik yang terdapat antara satuan bahasa yang satu dengan satuan bahasa lainnya. Satuan bahasa di sini dapat berupa kata, frase, maupun kalimat; dan relasi semantik itu dapat menyatakan kesamaan makna, pertentangan makna, ketercakupan makna, kegandaan makna, atau juga kelebihan makna.

According to Abdul Chaer (1994: 297) lexical relation is a semantic relation that is found in one language to others. In this case there are words, phrases, or sentences and the semantic relations are synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, homophone and polysemy. Lexical items do not just stand in one relationship to another lexical item, but each stands in relationship to other items. For example: *wife* simultaneously stands in a converse relation of incompatibility with *husband*, is mutually exclusive with *spinster* is a hyponym of *woman* and also hyponym of *adult*. Studying 'lexical' is very important when we want to acquire a language, especially in the field of translation

Lexical semantics covers theories of the classification and decomposition of word meaning, the differences and similarities in lexical semantic structure

between different languages, and the relationship of word meaning to sentence meaning.

Actually, when analyzing a lexical relation, it also focused on semantics. Semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning. It concerns with what sentences and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts or with their pronunciations. The basic question of semantics is "what is meaning?" which leads to controversies about what kind of meanings. To arrange the sentences, lexical relations are the important one.

The writer is interested in analyzing lexical relation because when reading a text it is found that every words has its meaning and one word is related to another. Moreover, studying lexical is very important when the readers want to acquire a language especially in the field of translation.

In this case, the writer chooses one component of elements to analyze a text, a novel, namely lexical relation. In which, the writer insure that by finding the lexical relation in the novel and function the text will be easier to understand.

The writer wants to analyze language from semantic point of view because she takes specialization on the analysis of lexical relation in Sidney Sheldon's "Memories of midnight".

"Memories of Midnight" tells about a beautiful woman who lost the memories of her life. Her name is Catherine Douglas. When she wants to find the past about her life, Constantin Demiris, a billionaire with more power than most heads of state comes to help her but when Catherine worked in his office, Demiris sets his deadly sights on Catherine. He killed everyone who wants to disturb his life. Catherine never realizes that something wrong behind her life until someone

tried to solve her problem about shadowed of the past tragedy and burdened by amnesia.

Furthermore, Demiris was the murderer Catherine husband and his mistress and set the deadly of her too. This is an exciting story which can hypnotizes the readers as he brings distinctive characters alive.

The writer takes the data from Sidney Sheldon's "Memories of Midnight". She is interest in analyzing this because her works to make a detective story are famous and it is very interesting story. The writer thinks that when the readers are interested in the story, it will be easier for them to analyze it.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

This preliminary analysis is to analyze the existence of lexical relation occur in Sidney Sheldon's "Memories of Midnight". Specially, there are three research questions to answer in this study, they are:

1. What types of lexical relations are found in Sidney Sheldon's "Memories of Midnight"?
2. What are the functions of lexical relations?
3. How is the one lexical meaning related to other?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study is aimed at finding and analyzing more clearly the notions of lexical relations in the forms of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homophony, homonymy, and polysemy and to describe how one lexical meaning relates to another. It can help the readers to understand about lexical meaning when they

found it in the novel, text book, or poem. Knowing the functions of each words and classifying them to each forms make easier to found the lexical relations of them and some of them have a relations with others.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study is focused on discussing the lexical relations that is found in the novel. This study is limited in the sentences using lexical relation and concentrated on meaning in language as a product of the meaning words.

Based on George Yule's theory (2006: 102):

The meaning of a word in terms of its relationship to other words is treated as the analysis of lexical relations. The types of lexical relations are defined and exemplified in the following section: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, homonymy, and polysemy.

When analyzing the data, the writer is going to focus only in lexical relations and its types, that is, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, homophony, hyponymy and polysemy. The writer gives some examples for each type based on the novel. On the other hand, this research is concerned with the functions and the meaning that is found in each word of its sentence and connects it to the lexical relations. As a result, the writer can find out the lexical relations sentences that are present.

1.5 Method of the Research

The methods of the research employ three steps; they are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of the analysis.

In collecting the data, the writer uses non participant observational method. The writer is going to find out all the lexical relations and take note the

aspect of lexical relations that found in this novel. Here, the writer tries to find the synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homophony, homonymy and polysemy.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses qualitative and distributional identity method which is related to the theory of lexical relations. The theory is proposed by Yule. Other, theories related to the context to interpret the lexical relations of sentences in Sidney Sheldon's "Memories of Midnight" are also used. The writer analyzes the data by applying the theory of lexical relations proposed by George Yule in observe the sentence. It means as the reader when analyze the sentence to interpret the lexical relations found in the novel and classifying the lexical relation types as found from the data.

In this step, the writer uses descriptive form and some charts to explain the detail information about the sentences especially the meaning that related to lexical relation found from the novel in presenting the data. The writer tries to simplify the analysis in order to get the clear understanding and conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

Having analyzed the data, the writer comes to several conclusions. Firstly, studying meaning means studying how language user in a certain language society can understand to each other. In arranging the sentences, language user should obey the grammar and the rules of word selection based on the context of that sentences which based on the lexical system both of the rules are linked.

Secondly, knowing the meaning relationship of one word to another is called lexical relation. There are some types of lexical relations, they are; synonymy, different word appear to have essentially the same meaning; antonymy, certain words appear to be opposite. The meaning of the same words is included in the meaning of others that is known as hyponymy, two or more different words in forms and meaning but have the same pronunciation. Homonymy is one form (written and spoken) that has two or more unrelated meaning and two separate entries. Polysemy is one form (written and spoken) has multiple meaning but has single entry.

Every word has its meaning in which are they related to another. Sometimes, people just focus on using the general words in their daily conversations without knowing the function and the relations of them. From analyzing the data in "Memories of Midnight" synonymy is the general uses in this novel. The aim and the function of using synonymy are to avoid the repetition of using the same words in the sentences. The writer tries to give a new word but

still has the similar meaning in the sentence to give a new sense and also to make this novel more interesting to the reader.

With regard to the finding, although analyzing the word is not the only way to help readers understanding the text, it was not only giving the higher contribution for the readers but also gave more knowledge about language consequently, this studying is very useful. By finding the lexical relation in a novel, text or other it will make as the reader we can easier to understand that literary works.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Chaer, A. 1994. *Linguistic Umum*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Cruse, D. A. 1986. *Lexical Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. 1990. *An Introduction to Language*. New York: harcourt Brace Jovanovich collage Publisher.
- Halliday, M. A. K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. 1985. *Language, Context, and Text: Aspect of Language in a Social-semiotic Perspective*. Victoria: Deakin university press.
- Halliday, M. A. K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman group Ltd.
- Johannes. 2003. *A Preliminary Study of Lexical Items in The Articles on Football world Cup 2002 as Found in The Internet*. Padang: Andalas University.
- Kempson, Ruth M. 1977. *Semantic Theory*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Krifka, Manfred. 1995. *Lexical Semantics and Lexical Relation*. Online. Google 2 January 2009.
- Larson, Midred L. 1984. *Meaning Based translation, A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*. USA: University Press of America Inc.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1981. *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*. London: Penguin Book.
- Lyons, John. 1995. *Linguistic Semantic an Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Palmer, F.R. 1981. *Semantics, 2nd Edition*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Sudaryanto. 1988. *Metode Linguistik. Bagian Kedua. Metode dan Aneka Teknik Pengumpulan Data*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.