An Analysis of Lexical Relations on Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*

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Abstract

The objective of the research is to know the type of lexical relations in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and the most dominant of lexical relation found in the same work. To achieve the objectives, the researcher employs descriptive qualitative method by collecting the randomly sentences of the novel chosen. After collecting and selecting the data, the researcher starts to analyze the words in the sentences by using the theory of lexical relation related to Semantics. The results show that in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* there were 65 utterances of lexical relations. They are 17 utterances of synonyms, 13 utterances of homonym, 5 utterances of hyponyms and 30 utterances of antonyms. It is 17 words of synonyms, 13 words of homonym, 5 words of hyponyms and 34 words of antonyms. By having adequate knowledge on lexical relations, any readers can easily understood the words usage. Furthermore, the researcher finds antonym as the most dominant type, whereas hyponym is the lexical relation type with the least case.

Keyword: Lexical Relations, Alice in Wonderland, Synonym, Homonym, Hyponym, Antonym

A. Introduction

Literary works, usually represented in written form, can provide pleasure or knowledge for the readers (Arfi & Supriyanto, 2018). In literary works, authors tend to emphasize the aesthetic aspect of the language used. The subtlety of the author's feelings in using words is very necessary for all people to understand the work. Therefore, knowledge of lexical relations is absolutely necessary.

According to Keraf (2009), lexical relation is a variety of kinds of semantic relations contained in words. The relationship of words can be divided into five types; namely synonym, polysemy, homonymy, hyponym and antonym. Well quipped by vocabulary mastery will allow one to choose the precise variety of words to represent ideas and thoughts. Especially in the world of writing, words variation is very important element because it affects the reader's feeling and the message conveyed.

In this research, the researcher analyzed the lexical relations of a novel entitled *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll. Hasan (2017) stated that this novel is one of literary works with the best fantasy genre stories in the world

because its popularity is known nowadays and it is interesting to read for everyone especially for children.

This novel is written in English which is one of the most popular international languages in the world. Reddy (2016) said that English has important role in daily life as medium of communication in business and education, requirement for getting job, getting information, accessing media and entertaintment, and it is also used as offical communication and international relation.

As foreign language, English is not easy to learn, especially the writing skill. According to Rahmatunisa (2014), the difficulties which are faced by EFL learners in writing are grammatical structure, word format, word classes, word missed used, and article using.

Based on the explanation, the researcher conducted research to analyze lexical relations in novel as effective learning material to improve English skills. According to Oda & Khaz'al (2016) novel is a good medium in teaching English as a foreign language because the novel provides English material with various vocabulary items and grammatical structures especially when it is used on linguistic perspective. Therefore, the researcher conducted the research entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Relations on Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland.*

B. Research Method

1. Research Design

Research design which was used in this research was descriptive-qualitative method. Descriptive-qualitative method means to analyze the data by describing the subject. This design inquiries typically are efforts to understand poorly understood phenomena that do not lend themselves readily to the quantification. It deals with a research procedure that generates descriptive data in words and language forms. According to Sugiyono (2009, p.9) said that qualitative methods are research methods used to examine the conditions of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where research is key, data collection is done in combination, data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning rather than generalization.

2. The Research Area

According to Moleong (2013) data sources are divided into four types, namely, words and actions, written source, photos, and statistics. In this case, the research uses Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* novel as the data source.

3. The Research Respondent

Research respondent in this research was the the research uses Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* novel as the data source.

4. **Data Collection Method**

In this research, the researcher used documentation method to collect the data. According to Moleong (2013), documentation method is looking for the data about things or variables which are in form of note, transcription, book, newspaper, magazine, leafs etc. In this research, researchers collected data in the form of words in the randomly sentences that contain lexical relationships in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland.* The collected data are classified based on the types of lexical relations.

a. Synonymy

Synonymy is the word that have one or more words with the same meaning (Rahmawati, 2015).

Table 1 The List of Synonym in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*

No.	Pages	Utterances
1.	5 & 26	She was wondering whether to get up and make a daisy chain, when suddenly a white rabbit with pink eyes ran *close* by her. 'Does anymore else live *near* here?' Alice asked.
2.	9 & 12	What a *curious* feeling! Said Alice. She felt very *strange*.
3.	10 & 34	If it makes me *larger*, I can reach the key, and it is make me smaller, I can creep under the door. 'It's easy to have *more* than nothing!'**.**

1. It can be seen from the utterances on pages 5 and 26 that the words *close* and *near* are synonymous. They have similar meaning to explain situation that near. The word *close* is an adjective which meaning is *explanation of the near,* and the word *near* is an adjective which meaning is *explanation someone or something in close distance.*

2. It can be seen from the utterances on pages 9 and 12 that the words *curious* and *strange* are synonymous. These words have the same sense about feeling that is unexpected. The word c*urious* is an adjective which meaning is *feeling strange, unusual and cannot be expected,* and *strange* is an adjective which meaning is *having unusual, abnormal or unexpected.*

3. It can be seen from the utterances on pages 10 and 34 that the words *large* and *more* are synonymous. They have similar meaning about greater in amount. The word *large* is an adjective which meaning is *great in size or amount,* and the word *more* is an adjective which meaning is *greater in amount, number, or size.*

b. Homonym

Homonyms are words that have different meaning with the same spelling and pronunciation (Tyonum, 2017).

Table 2 The List of Homonym in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*

No.	Pages	Utterances
1.	5,7,10, &24	*It* was a hot day, and Alice was Sleepy. But *it* was to small unlock any of doors. On top of *it* was a gold key. Well, I'll

		eat *it*, thought Alice. She threw *it* up and down, giving it a violent shake at the end of each line.
2.	5,16, & 31	*He* took a watch out, of his waistcoat pocked, looked at it and hurry on. '**Mine** is a long and sad tale,' *he* said, sighing. *He* looked angrily at the March Hare. Then *he* dipped in his cup of tea and looked at it again.

1. From the utterances on pages 5, 7, 10, and 24, it can be found the word *it*. All those *'it'* is homonymous because has similar pronunciation but different meaning. The word *it* on page 5 "*It* was a hot day, and Alice was Sleepy" *refers to the natural conditions that occur during the day.* The word *it* on page 7 "But *it* was too small to unlock any of doors" *refers to a key*. The word *it* on page 7 "On top of *it* was a gold key" *refers to a table*. The word *it* on page 10 "Well, I'll eat *it*, thought Alice" *refers to a cake,* and the word *it* on page 24 "She threw *it* up and down, giving it a violent shake at the end of each line" *refers to baby*.

2. From the utterances on pages 5, 16, and 31, it can be found the word *he*. All those. *'he'* is homonymous because has similar pronunciation but different meaning. The word *he* on page 5 "*He* took a watch out, of his waistcoat pocked, looked at it and hurry on" *refers to rabbit*. The word *he* on page 16 "Mine is a long and sad tale,' *he* said, sighing" *refers to a mouse*. The word *he* on page 31 "*He* looked angrily at the March Hare" *refers to someone named Hatter,* and the word *he* on page 31 "Then *he* dipped in his cup of tea and looked at it again" *refers to someone named March Hare.*

c. Hyponym

Hyponym is the relationship which obtains between specific and general lexical item within a lexical field must be interpreted (Gitogai, 2018).

Table 3. The List of Hyponym in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*

No.	Pages	Utterances
1.	9	It was *delicious* and *tasted* of all Alice's favourite foods.
2.	16	A strange, bedraggled there collection of *birds* and *animals* had gathered there.

1. From the utterances on page 9 *delicious* is a hyponym of the superordinate *tasted*. *Delicious* is an adjective which meaning is *taste or aroma that shows good taste and pleasant.*

2. From the utterances on page 16 *birds* are hyponym of the superordinate *animals*. *Birds* is noun which meaning is *one of the types of animals of the class warm-blooded (aves), feathered and have wings.*

d. Antonym

Antonym is the word that has a contradictory meaning (Gao, 2014).

Table 4. The List of Antonym in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*

No.	Pages	Utterances
1.	5	Alice had never seen a rabbit with a waistcoat **before**, nor one with a watch to take out of his pocket. She jumped to her feet and run **after** him, just in time to see him poop down a large rabbit hole under the hedge.
2.	5 & 43	Alice was Tired of **sitting** by her sister on the grassy bank and having nothing to do. The Knave of Hearts was in chains, **standing** between two soldiers.
3.	6 & 12	She was falling **slowly**, so she had time to look around and she all sort of interesting things along the way but when he saw her, the white rabbit dropped his fan and gloves and scurried of as **quickly** as he could.

1. It can be seen from the utterances on page 5 that the word *before* and *after* are antonym. They have opposite meaning about adverb of time. The word *before* is an adverb which meaning is *earlier time*, and the word *after* is adverb which meaning is *later time*.
2. It can be seen from the utterances on page**s** 5 and 43 that the word *sitting* and *standing* are antonym. They have opposite meaning of position. *Standing* is a noun which meaning is *position that rests on the feet when in a stand position*, and *sitting* is a noun which meaning is *sit position and perform certain activities.*
3. It can be seen from the utterances on page**s** 6 and 12 that the word *slowly* and *quickly* are antonym. They have opposite meaning about attitude in dealing with something. *Slowly* is an adverb which meaning is *the way that is done or something that happens slowly and not quickly. Quickly* is an adverb which meaning is *the way that is done or something that happens in moving and responding to stimulus.*

5. **Data Analysis Method**

This research used Miles and Huberman Qualitative Analysis. There are procedure in analyzing data by using Miles and Huberman Qualitative Analysis; these are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

C. Conclusion

The researcher found some types of lexical relations that used in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland.* The lexical relations that found were synonym, homonym, hyponym, and antonym. It was found that there were 54 utterances of lexical relations. They are 17 utterances of synonyms, 13 utterances of homonym, 5 utterances of hyponyms and 30 utterances of antonyms. It is 17 words of synonyms, 13 words of homonym, 5 words of hyponyms and 34 words of antonyms. However, the lexical relations that often used by Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* were antonym. From the explanations above, the most dominant of lexical relations is antonym and the least is hyponym.

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