CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the analysis of lexical relation of the concept of fear in Stepanie S. Tolan's *Who's There?*.The writer analyzes the lexical relation between words in the novel and how they show cohesion in the text. In order to analyze them, the writer used lexical relation types especially synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. The result of the study can be concluded as follows.

The data that is found are 61 data. First, there are thirty seven (37) for hyponymy, seventeen (17) for adjective *awful, hysterical, traumatized, frozen, chilly, dead, empty, terrific, eerie, dangerous, cold, freezing, stiff, raggedy, strange, speeding up, guilty, panic, vanished*, twelve (12) for noun *pounding, terror, nightmare, numbness, chill, quivering, goosebumps, ghost, cold, shaking, a short gasps, gliding, apparition, burning sensation*, and eight (8) for verb *tensed, shivered, fluttered, chattered, murder, mysterious deaths , tremble, shivering, shuddered, headlong run*. Second, there are four (4) for synonymy, three (3) for adjective *afraid, frightened, paranoid* and one (1) for verb *scare*. And third, there are twenty (20) for antonymy, eleven (11) for adjective *relaxing, comfortable, beautiful, safe, light, fortunate, devoted, cheery, glad, grateful, kind, generous*, four (4) for noun *calm, comfort, surprise, love*, and four (4) for verb *smile,*

chuckled, warm, help. Those lexical relations are related to the expression of fear which is the topic of the novel.

The cohesion is showed by how they are related in meaning with the topic of the novel. They are all refers to the same topic "fear". By the hyponymy relation the data shows how the noun, adjective, verbs that is relate in the kind of, the cause of, or the condition of fear. Synonymy shows the words with similar meaning with fear. And antonymy shows the words that has opposite or contrast in meaning and the word that is not exactly as opposite but the word that is far from the expression of fear such as glad and calm that shows the contrast expression to describe the other side of the story beside telling fear, the story also tells how antonym express improvement from bad thing to the good thing that is happened in the story to make the text cohesive.

Based on the result of this study, the writer hope the future researcher will do more study in the same topic or broader than this study to improve knowledge in the study of lexical relation and cohesion. The result of this study may used as reference for future researcher. Also, they have to give more understanding and improvement in the study of lexical relation and cohesion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chomsky, Noam.2006. *Language and Mind*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Halliday, MAK, Ruqaiya Hasan. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. London : Longman.

Kreidler, Charles W. 1988. *Intoducing English Semantics*. London :Routledge.

Pradipta, Andy. 2016. *A Semantic Field Analysis of Adjectives and Nouns of Luxury Used in Automotive Product Advertisement*. S1 Thesis Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya.

Palmer, M. Adam. *Fear: A Psychophysiological Study of Horror Film Viewing*. Texas State University-San Marcos.

Portner, Paul H. 2005. *What is Meaning? Fundamental of Formal Semantics*. Oxford : Blackwell Publishing.

Ravinda, Vinessa. 2014. *A Semantic Field Analysis of the "Adjective of Health" Used in Cosmetics Product Advertisement*. S1 Thesis Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya.

Riemer, Nick. 2010. *Introducing Semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Saeed, John I. 2003. *Semantics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

Salkie, Raphael. 1995. *Text and Discourse analysis.* London :Routledge.

Tolan, Stephanie S. 1994 .*Who's There?*. Morrow Junior Books.