TITLE "THE USE OF WORD RELATIONSHIPS IN BUILDING STORIES IN BINTANG UNTUK LOWI"

Yuyun Yunawati[1], Rosiana Andini[2]

Abstract: *This research is intended to investigate lexical relation in the text "Bintang untuk Lowi" as a story appeared in Bobo children magazine. Basing on Murphy's (2010) theory described in the book Lexical Meaning, the bibliography categorise the following notions of lexical relations: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and polysemy. This is in line with the notion that lexical relationships contribute to the construction of meaning and that they assist readers in the processing of the story and characters and its values packed within the narrative. This paper also provides data in the visualization form of sentence quotes in the text, side by side with the semantic analysis of the lexical relations that these data enclose.*
Keywords: *Lexical Relations, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Homonymy, Polysemy, Semantics, Text Analysis.*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan leksikal (lexical relations) dalam teks "Bintang untuk Lowi", sebuah cerita dari majalah anak-anak Bobo. Menggunakan teori Murphy (2010) dari buku Lexical Meaning, jenis hubungan leksikal yang dikaji meliputi sinonimi, antonimi, hiponimi, homonimi, dan polisemi. Analisis ini menyoroti bagaimana relasi leksikal membantu membangun makna dan mendukung pemahaman pembaca terhadap cerita, karakter, serta nilai-nilai yang disampaikan dalam narasi. Penelitian ini juga menampilkan data berupa kutipan kalimat dalam teks, disertai analisis semantik berdasarkan relasi leksikal yang dikandungnya.
Kata Kunci: Hubungan Leksikal, Sinonimi, Antonimi, Hiponimi, Homonimi, Polisemi, Semantik, Analisis Teks.

INTRODUCTION

Lexical relations In linguistic semantics, lexical relations are relations between meaning of words (lexemes), which belong to the same dictionary. Such relations facilitate to capture the meaning interconnections between words as well as how they are being used in discourse context. The teaching of lexical relations is crucial in language teaching, in the building of a learner's vocabulary, and in discourse analysis, as lexical relations can give an insightful view of meaning and of the function of language.

The story "Bintang utnuk Lowi" is one of the stories that are printed in majalah Bobo, not only entertains, but also inserts a the moral and social message. This paper investigates how lexical relations are utilized in the story to create meaning, describe characters and convey moral messages in a subtle and successful manner, using a semantic analysis methodology.

1. Sinonimi

Definition: The relationship between words with similar or identical meanings, or between members of the same class of words.

Example: The words "marah" and "geram" are synonyms - in fact, very close **synonyms:** they're both negative emotions - but "geram" is a stronger degree of it upgrading the habis to toxic levels.

In literary texts: Synonyms are frequently used in literature to avoid the

repetition of a particular word and improve the author's writing style.

For example: "Dia menangis. Meneteskan air mata. Merintih. Hancur."

2. Antonimi

Definition: "Antonimi" is the relationship between the meanings of two words that are opposite or contrary to one another.

Types of antonyms:

- Gradable antonyms: degree e.g.: panass – dinggin • Marked antonyms:a scale of intensity between the poles of a continuum Soft > rough, Wet > dry, Clean >dirt etc.
- Synonyms of antonyms: exclusive, e.g., hidup – mati • Complementary antonyms: mutually exclusive, e.g., hidup – mati
- Relational antonyms: interdependent, e.g., guru – murid

Example:

- Gelap and terang are gradable antonyms.
- Datang and pergi are relational antonyms.

In literary texts: Literary texts may use antonyms to contrast characters or scenes, evoke fear or accentuate tensions.

For example: "Di balik senyumnya, rasa sakit bersembunyi."

3. Hiponimi

Definition: "Homonimi" are words that are identical in form (in the sound or in the writing) but have totally different, unrelated meanings.

Example:

- Mawar, melati, and anggrek are hiponim of bunga.
- Elang is a hiponim of burung.

In literary texts: Homonyms are frequently used to create a play on words or as a literary device for creating a double entendre.

For example: "Dia memilih mawar berduri."

4. Homonimi

Definition: "Homonimi" are words that are identical in form (in the sound or in the writing) but have totally different, unrelated meanings.

Example:

- Bisa (can/be able to) vs bisa (snake venom) in Indonesian.
- Bank (financial institution) vs bank (river edge) in English.

In literary texts: Homonyms are frequently used to create a play on words or as a literary device for creating a double entendre.

For example: "Dia bisa bertahan hidup, meskipun racun telah menyebar."

5. Polisemi

Definition: This is when a single word has multiple meanings that are semantically related to each other.

Example:

- Kepala can mean a body part, a leader, or the top part of something.
- Cara can refer to a physical path, a life journey, or a method to solve a problem.

In literary texts: Polisemi encourages writers to embed meaning, providing opportunities for reading beyond the surface.

For example: "Kepala sekolah itu keras kepala."

METHOD

TThe research uses a descriptive qualitative study design. 4.1 From the Bobo corpus, we select data originating from (text: A Star for Lowi) presented on the official

website of Bobo magazine. The data were subsequently interpreted according to Murphy's (2010) lexical relations theory. This was accomplished by identifying sentences in the text that illustrate synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy and polysemy. The meaning of each data point in relation to the narrative was described and considered.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
1. Synonymy
Synonymy is a semantic relation for two or more words that have similar or related meanings. In the book of text "Bintang untuk Lowi", there are examples of synonym that enliven the story and dampen the emotional content.
1. Example 1: "This clamp is black and dark."Words "hitam be " and "gelap" are also synonymous with meanings of a dark (non bright) coloured. The juxtaposition of these two words highlights the oppressive nature, the dark or sad mood, that Lowi must be experiencing.
2. Example 2: My appearance feels ugly and unattractive. Jelek and tidak menarik those are the synonyms that describe the character when she is not satisfied with herself. This synonym cushions the underlying negative message.
3. Example 3: "This clip is an excellent thing for my appearance.In this situation, the term "baik" includes words with meanings similar to "bagus" or "sesuai", which draw attention to the merits of the hairclip possessed by Lowi. This is more advanced than merely replacing words to show the character's feelings more uniformly and more subtly, not using the same adjective over and over again.

2. Antonymy
An antonym is the opposite of another word. Antonymy in the narrative serves well to accentuate contradiction or contrast.
1. Example 1: "Aku lebih suka memberi daripada menerima."
The words "memberi" and "menerima" are common antonyms. In the context of the story, this describes Lowi as a character who prefers to share.
2. Example 2: "Aku merasa senang saat melihat jepit baru."
The word "senang" is the opposite of "sedih". Although "sedih" is not explicitly stated, the context contrasts this positive feeling with a previous emotion.
3. Example 3: "Leno, kamu sendirian? Ayo kita main bersama!"
The words "sendirian" and "bersama" are opposites in meaning. This antonymy shows the transition from being alone to being together.

Antonymy strengthens the moral values and character development by emphasizing changes in situation or emotion.

3. Hyponymy
Hyponymy is the relationship between more specific words (hyponyms) and more general words (hypernyms).
1. Example 1: "Jepit ini adalah aksesoris yang penting bagiku."
The word "jepit" is a hyponym of "aksesoris". This helps the reader understand that the hairclip is a type of accessory.
2. Example 2: "Kurcaci adalah makhluk yang unik dalam cerita ini."
The word "kurcaci" is a hyponym of "makhluk". This relation clarifies the classification of the character in the story.
3. Example 3: "Daun kering ini jatuh dari pohon."
The phrase "daun kering" is a hyponym of "daun", which shows a more specific condition of the object.

Hyponymy enriches the narrative by clarifying the types and categories of objects or characters.

4. Homonymy

Homonymy refers to two or more words that have the same form (in writing or speech) but different meanings.

1. Example 1: "Bintang di langit bersinar terang."
   The word "bintang" can mean a celestial body or an award symbol. The context determines the intended meaning.
2. Example 2: "Daun pohon ini sangat hijau."
   The word "daun" could refer to a part of a tree or a page of a book. In this context, it clearly refers to a part of the tree.
3. Example 3: "Kepala kelompok itu sangat bijaksana."
   The word "kepala" can mean a body part or a leader. Here, it means the leader of the group.

Homonymy creates ambiguity or wordplay that can enrich the interpretation of the story.

5. Polysemy

Polysemy refers to a single word that has multiple related meanings.

1. Example 1: "Hati Lowi penuh dengan harapan."
   The word "hati" can mean an internal organ or emotion. In the story, it clearly refers to the emotional meaning.
2. Example 2: "Kondisi hatiku terasa kering."
   The word "kering" can be understood physically (not wet) or emotionally (empty). In the story, it may indicate sadness.
3. Example 3: "Awan hitam menutupi langit."
   "Awan hitam" can refer to weather conditions or symbolize a gloomy emotional state.

Polysemy creates rich layers of meaning and allows readers to interpret the text from multiple perspectives.

CONCLUSION

It was also uncovered that meaningful lexical relations are able to make the narrative as well as the characters in the text "Bintang untuk Lowi" emerge livelier through words. Synonym makes the expression and description of emotions abundant, antonym highlights difference of values or conflicting against each other, hyponym makes concept classification lucid, while homonym and polysemy reveal different layers of the meaning construing. Therefore, the lexical relations are useful not only in language aspects but also in expression of story and moral in children's story.

At the same time, Bintang untuk Lowi not only shares a touching story; lessons from this story are about the importance of sharing the confidence and value that people who have become friends have the pleasure of knowing and knowing.

been involved, directly or indirectly in making this research a best one. We would like to thank our coordinators and teachers at the English Literature Department whose guidance, encouragement, and perceptive opinions have influenced the level and scope of the paper. You've been instrumental in helping us to get to this point.

We also appreciate the assistance of the administrative and academic staff of the instituition for giving us access to several resources and for allowing us to carry out an exploration in academic and intellectual timely manner.

And finally, we offer our sincerest appreciation to our colleagues and classmates who joined in our dialogue, provoked our thoughts, and supported us during difficult times in this process. Thanks for being here to help me make this trip a little less alone, and a lot more worthwhile.

We also want to thank our families, who have been the support through dedicating love, patience, and prayer which has been our source of inspiration. We have you and your belief in us to thank for providing us with this perspective.

Finally, we would like to thank the author, to whom Bobo factored as a cornerstone of our investigation. His skill in interlacing profound moral considerations and imaginative storytelling has contributed greatly to this exploration.

To all who have been part of that in ways great and small, through a kind word, a shared article, or just by listening, we offer our heartfelt thanks. May the benefit of this research also benefit others and may the experience of this learning be shared and further inspired.

REFERENCE

http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/28766/.

https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/eej/article/view/35892.

https://djiboul.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/07.-Daniel-Tchorkpa-YOKOSSI.pdf.

https://ejournal.unibabwi.ac.id/index.php/lunar/article/view/1459/977.

https://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/39649/4/4_chapter1.pdf.

https://ejurnal.ikippgribojonegoro.ac.id/index.php/JPE/article/view/4039?utm_sourmchatg pt.com.

https://aclanthology.org/2021.starsem-1.4.pdf.

https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=69184526781fd9d6f381 b6d4106bdc06c84223c0#page=569.