

## AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATION IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF AL-QUR'AN SURAH AL-KAHF

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**Abstract** This Research discussed about lexical relation in English translation of Al-Qur'an. The researcher analyzed surah Al-Kahf in verses 9 up to 26. The purpose of research was to find out types of lexical relation and the dominant types of lexical relation in English translation of surah Al-Kahf. This research used library research. The data analysis used the following steps: collecting the data, reduction the data, displaying the data and conclusion. Related to the result from English translation of surah Al-Kahf verses 9 up to 26, the researcher found six types of lexical relation (homonym, synonym, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and member collection). In fact, there was not polysemy and portion mass.  
Keywords: *Lexical Relation; Surah Al-Kahf*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication, and a sound symbol that needed by human to communicate, cooperate and identify one's identify it also can restate that language itself consider as something that cannot be separated from the human life. So, language becomes important to human beings because it is used in daily life. Linguistic is the study of language. Linguistic has several branch, they are the study of speech (phonetics), the study of phrase and sentence (syntax), the study of word formation (morphology), and the study of meaning (semantics).

Therefore the study of meaning is called semantics. Semantic is the study of linguistic meaning that is the meaning of word, phrase, and sentence. It shows the semantic is a symbol and sign, which shows meaning, the relationship between meaning and the words (Islam and Abidin 2020) . It same opinion with Paul defined the term semantics is often defined as the study of meaning. It might be more accurate to define it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning. It can be concluded semantics is the study of language meaning (Kroeger 2018). In language, there are words, phrases, and sentences. More ever, semantics discusses the usual meaning or implied meaning. There are two characteristics of learning semantics, one is the conceptual meaning, and the other is the associative meaning of words. Some parts of the semantics include lexical relations.

Semantics has many parts one of them is lexical relation. Lexical relation is the relationship of meaning. Lexical relation include phonetic relationship (such as rhyme or alliteration), the relationship morphology (such as inflectional variations), and morphology-syntactic relationships (such as co-membership in a grammatical category) (Murphy 2003). In the lexical relation, it describes the relationship between words, and studies how vocabulary is managed and how the meanings of lexical items are related to each other. In short, the lexical relation is the meaning relationship in learning words and sentences, and it has types of lexical relation.

Types of lexical relation according to Palmer said in journal Prima Gusti and Fairul “groups of lexical relation into (1) hyponymy, (2) synonymy, (3) antonym, (4) relation opposition, (5) polysemy, and (6) homonymy (Gusti Yanti and Zabadi 2017). In addition there are several types of lexical relation according to (Saeed 2016): homonymy, synonymy, antonym, polysemy, hyponym, metonym, member collection, and portion mass, types of lexical relation that will be used by researcher. Studying and understanding lexical relation can be found in all written or oral languages forms such as in book, song, film, and Al-Qur’an.

Al-Qur’an is as *Kitab* of muslim. Muslim is international religion. Al-Qur’an is as one of the languages in the world presented in Arabic language and many translators translate the translation into various languages could one of them is English language. English is international language. So, it can be understood by Muslims around the world, one of them is Al-Qur’an in English translation by Muhammad Taqi ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. They are the most famous translator of the Qur’an into English language. One of surah Al-Qur’an that translated is surah Al-Kahf.

Surah Al-Kahf is the 18<sup>th</sup> surah, 110 verses of the Al-Qur’an including the *Makkiyah* surah. Surah Al-Kahf is the in habitants of the cave. Al-Kahf’s name is taken from the story of a group of young men who left their country to save their faith and then they fell asleep in a cave for 309 years. It is called *Ashabul Kahf*, the story of *Ashabul Kahfi* is found in verses 9 to 26. Apart from this story, there are also several stories in this surah, all of which contain *I’tibar* and lessons that are very useful for human life. Another hand, the story in surah Al-Kahf: story of companion of cave, story of two men, the believer and non - believer and also the journey of Musa with slave of God it also explains the story of Dzulqarnain (Farooq and Kanwal 2019).

The researcher was interested to analyze English translation of Al-Qur’an Surah Al-Kahf because, it will be easier to understand the message of Al-Qur’an. And the researcher chose surah Al-Kahf verses 9 up to 26 as object this research, because name of surah Al-Kahf is taken from the story Ashabul Kahf. It contains

the miraculous and amazing story that talked about faith. Ashabul Kahf in verse 9-26 is definite and real proof of the very great power of Allah.

## METHOD

This research used library research to extend theory and reference to sustain an analysis. Library research is a study used in collecting information and data with the help of various materials in library such as books, historical stories, documents, and Al-Qur'an etc. It means that the researcher described and interpreted the findings of the research based on the data. The researcher tried to elaborate and analyze the gap of the data true content analysis checklist.

Research instrument is a tool used to collect data useful to answer the problems of research. The instrument to collect the data was content checklist.

**Table 1**  
**Lexical Relation Device Instrument**

No	Data	Types of Lexical Relations							
		HOM	POL	SYN	ANT	HYP	MER	MC	PM
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

...									
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**Note: (types of lexical relation)**

HOM = Homonym

POL= Polysemy

SYN= Synonym

ANT= Antonym

HYP= Hyponym

MER= Metonym

MC= Member collection

PM= Portion Mass

Types of Lexical Relation

**1. Homonym**

The lexeme is a conjunction of meaning and form, its mean that, homonym has two lexemes and the same form but, different meaning. Homonymy is the term that refers to one from, which is the same in both written and spoken with two or more unrelated meanings (Zakiyah 2018).

Example: Please *close* the door.

We sat *close* to each other

The sentences called as homonym, because the word *close* has the same phonological and written but different meaning.

**2. Polysemy**

Polysemy is used in semantics and lexical analysis to describe the word with multiple meanings. According to Yule (Setianto 2012), “polysemy can be defined as one from (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension.

Example: His head was cut by broke glass.

The head of the office is not my brother

Based on examples above, the word head has meaning like the part of body, chairman or leader, information instruction are usually always above, and something the form is circle.

### 3. Synonym

Synonyms are words having the nearly or same meaning as other words. The words that have different phonological but have same similar meaning, it is called synonym. Synonym is a word, expression or construction with identical or very similar meaning with the meaning of another word, expression or construction (Danglli 2014).

Example:

<b>Words</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>
Small	Little
Road	Street
Late	Tardy
Home	House

### 4. Antonym

Opposite or it always called antonym is the word that has the opposite meaning to other words. The word antonym derives from Greek root anti (opposite) and denotes opposition in meaning, it is useful, however, to identify several different types of relationship under a more general label of opposition (Rafida 2018).

Example:

Perfect **x** imperfect

Warm **x** cold

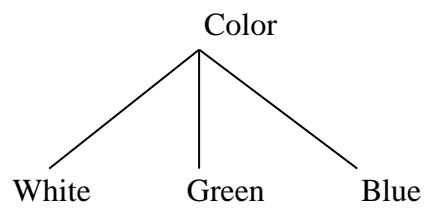
Young **x** old

### 5. Hyponym

Hyponymy is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the

meaning of the other (James R. Hurford 2007) . Hyponyms are the words whose meanings are included in the meaning of another word. In addition, hyponym is a semantic category which refers to the lexical relations that occur between words. It is a word or phrase whose meaning is entailed within that of another word, and its hyponym is known as superordinate. A hyponym share most of their semantic content.

Example:



White, green and blue are hyponym of color.

## 6. Meronym

A meronym is a name for a part, and not merely a piece, of a larger whole (Stringer 2019). Meronym is the relationship of semantic that exist between an expression and a word in which one of the words is metaphorically used in place of the other expression or word in particular contexts to convey the same meaning.

Example: as wheel is a part of car and car has wheels, as cover is part of book and book has cover. Nail as a metonym of finger or finger of hand, nail is a metonym of hand, a hand as nails.

## 7. Member Collection

Member collection is the relation between a collection and one of the units that makes it up (Bond 2015) . Unit can be grouped together and have their own name. It concludes that member collection is a place for the unit or thing is collected.

Example:

	Word	Collective Word
Ship		Fleet
Tree		Forest

Fish

Shoal

Book

Library

## 8. Portion Mass

Portion mass relation indicates the some relation of words which do not have certain definite shapes or precise limits. The lexemes can denote materials (water, butter, etc.), or immaterial (admiration, justice, safety, etc.) (Adugna 2015). Portion-mass is the relation between the usual units of division or measurement and a mass noun. Portion mass learns about unit, a count noun is making the resulting noun phrase into a count nominal, added to the mass noun.

Example: Drop of water

Grain of salt/ wheat/ sand

Sheet of paper

### Analysis

The analysis data used in this research was collecting data, reduction data, displaying data and conclusion. The following data are found by the researcher in English translation of Al-Qur'an surah Al-Kahf verses 9 up to 26 that translated by Muhammad Taqi ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan:

**Table. 2**

No	Verse	Translation	Types of Lexical Relations							
			H O M	P O L	S Y N	A N T	H Y P	M E R	M C	P M
1.	9.	Do you think the people of the Cave and the Inscription (the News or the names of the people of the cave) were a wonder among our signs?	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
2.	10.	(Remember) when the young men fled for refuge (from their disbelieving folk) to the Cave. They said "Our Lord! Bestow on us mercy from Yourself, and facilitate for us	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-



No	Verse	Translation	Types of Lexical Relations							
			HOM	POL	SYN	ANT	HYPER	MER	MC	PM
		our affair in the right way!”								
3.	11.	Therefore We covered up their (sense of) hearing (causing them to go in deep sleep) in the Cave for a number of years.	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
4.	12.	Then We raised them up (from their sleep), that We might test which of the two parties was best at calculating the time period that they had tarried.	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
5.	13.	We narrate unto you (O Muhammad SAW) their story with truth: Truly they were young men who believed in their Lord (Allah), and We increased them in guidance.	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
6.	14.	And We made their hearts firm and strong (with the light of Faith in Allah and bestowed upon them patience to bear the separation of their kith and kin and dwellings) when they stood up and said: “Our Lord is the Lord of the heavens and the earth, never shall we call upon any ilah (god) other than Him; if we did, we should indeed have uttered an enormity in disbelief.	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
7.	15.	“These our people have taken for worship aliha (gods) other than Him: why do they not bring for them a clear authority? And who does wrong than he who invents a lie against Allah.	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-

No	Verse	Translation	Types of Lexical Relations							
			HOM	POL	SYN	ANT	HYP	MER	MC	PM
8.	16.	(The young men said to one another): “And when you withdraw from them, and they which they worship, except Allah, then seek refuge in the Cave: your Lord will open away for you from His Mercy and will make easy for you your affair (i.e. will give you what you will need of provision, dwelling).”	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
9.	17.	And you might have seen the sun, when it rose, declining to the right from their Cave, and when it set, turning away from to the left, while they lay in the midst of the Cave. That is (one) of the Ayat (proofs, evidence, signs) of Allah. He whom Allah guides, he is the rightly guided; but he whom He sends astray, for him you will find no Wali (guiding friend) to lead him (to the right path).	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
10.	18.	And you would have though them awake, whereas they were asleep. And We turned them on the right and on their left sides, and their dog stretching forth his two forelegs at the entrance [of the Cave or in the space near to the entrance of the Cave (as a guard at the gate)]. Had you looked at them, you would certainly have turned back from them in flight, and would certainly have been filled with awe of them.	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-

No	Verse	Translation	Types of Lexical Relations							
			HOM	POL	SYN	ANT	HYP	MER	MIC	PM
11.	19.	Likewise, We awakened them (from their long deep sleep) that they might questions one another. A speaker from among them said: “How long have you stayed (here)?” they said: “We have stayed (perhaps) a day or part of a day. “They said: “Your Lord (Alone) knows best how long you have stayed (here). So send one of you with this silver coin of yours to the town, and let him find out which is the good lawful food, and bring some of that to you. And let him be careful and let no man know of you	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
12.	20.	“For if they come to know of you, they will stone you (to death or abuse and harm you) or turn you back to their religion, and in that case you will never be successful.”	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
13.	21.	And thus We made their case known (to the people), that they might know that the promise of Allah is true, and that there can be no doubt about the Hour. (Remember) when they (the people of the city) disputed among themselves about their case, they said: “Construct a building over them; their Lord knows best about them; (then) those who won their point said (most probably the disbelievers): “We verily shall build a place of worship	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-

No	Verse	Translation	Types of Lexical Relations							
			H O M	P O L	S Y N	A N T	H Y P	M E R	M C	P M
		over them.”								
14.	22.	(some) say they were three, the dog being the fourth among them; and (others) say they were five, the dog being the sixth,- guessing at the unseen; (yet others) say they were seven, the dog being the eighth. Say (O Muhammad SAW): “My Lord knows best their number; none knows them but a few. “so debate not (about their number) except with the clear proof (which We have revealed to you). And consult not any of them (people of the Scripture- Jews and Christians) about (the affair of) the people of the Cave.	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-
15.	23.	And never say of anything, “I shall do such and such thing tomorrow.”	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
16.	24.	Except (with the saying), “If Allah will!” And remember your Lord when you forget and say: “it may be that my Lord guides me unto a nearer way of truth than this.”	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
17.	25.	And they stayed in their Cave three hundred (solar) years, adding nine (for lunar years). (Tafsir Al-Qurtubi)	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-
18.	26.	Say: “Allah knows best how long they stayed. With Him is (the knowledge of) the Unseen of the heavens and the earth. How clearly He sees, and hears (everything)! They have no Wali (Helper,	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-

No	Verse	Translation	Types of Lexical Relations								
			H O M	P O L	S Y N	A N T	H Y P	M E R	M C	P M	
		Disposer of <b>affairs</b> , Protector) other than Him, and he <b>makes</b> none <b>to</b> share in His Decision and his rule.									

Note:

- Homonym** : **Bright Green**
- Polysemy** : **Red**
- Synonym** : **Yellow**
- Antonym** : **Pink**
- Hyponym** : **Gray**
- Meronym** : **Blue**
- Member Collection** : **Turquoise**
- Portion Mass** : **Teal**

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There were six types of lexical relations which are found in this research, each of them will be explained below. From the result that the most dominant cases that occurred of lexical relation found in English Translation by Muhammad Taqi ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan of Surah Al-Kahf verse 9 up to 26. However, the most dominant type was synonym.

### 1. Homonym

Homonym is one types of lexical relation found in English translation of Surah Al-Kahf. The data was obtained as many as 12 namely more details can be seen on table and the explanation below:

**Table 3**

#### Analysis of Homonym

No	Data
1	Do (9 and 15) – Do (23)
2	Have (15, 17, 18, 19) – Have (26)
3	Our (9, 10, 14, and 15) – Hour (21)
4	Their (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 26) – There (21)
5	To (10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 26) – Two (12 and 18)
6	Than (14, 15, and 26) – Then (12, 16, and 21)
7	Fourth (22) – Forth (18)
8	No (17, 19, and 21) - know (verse 19, 20, and 21)
9	One (16, 17, and 19) – Won (21)
10	Hear (26) – Here (19)
11	Right (10, and 17) – Right (17 and 18)
12	Will (16, 17, and 20 – Will (24)

## 2. Polysemy

There is not polysemy in English translation of Al-Quran Surah Al-kahf in verses 9 -26.

## 3. Synonym

Synonym is the one types of lexical relation found in English translation of surah Al-Kahf. The data was obtained as many as 27 namely more details can be seen on table and the explanation below:

**Table 4**  
**Analysis of Synonym**

No	Data
1	“Think” (9) = “guessing” (22)
2	“people” (9, 15, 21 and 22) = folk”(10) = “kin” (14)

No	Data
3	“increase” (13) = “adding” (25)
4	“Allah” (13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, and 26) = “Lord” (10, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, and 24)
5	“tarried”(12) = “stayed” (19, 25 and 26)
6	“affair” (10, 16, 22, and 26) = “point” (21) = “case” (20)
7	“construct’ (21) = “build” (21)
8	“seen” (17) = “looked” (18)
9	“proofs” (17) = “evidences” (17) = “signs” (9 and 17)
10	“sleep” (11, 12, and 19) = “asleep” (18)
11	“dwelling” (14, and 16) = “place” (21)
12	“faith” (14) = “religion” (20)
13	“then” (12, 16 and 21) = “so”(19) = “therefore” (11)
14	“go” (11) = “withdraw” (16)
15	“truly” (13) = “for” (20) = “indeed” (14)
16	“make” (26) = “take” (15)
17	“guided” (17, and 24) = “lead” (17)
18	“some” (22) = “few” (22)
19	“will”(16, 17, 20, 21, and 24) = “shall (23)
20	“city” (19) = “town” (21)
21	“verily” (21) = “certainly” (18)
22	“they might know” (21) = “we might test” (12)
23	“raised up” (12) = “awake” (18) = “awaken” (19)
24	“bestow” (10, and 14) = “give” (16)
25	“true” (21) = “right” (10, and 17)
26	“said (10, 14, 16, 19 and 21) / “say” (22, 23, 24, and 26) = “uttered” (14)
27	“disputed” (21) = “debate” (22)

#### 4. Antonym

Antonym is one of types of lexical relation found in English translation of surah Al-Kahf. The data was obtained as many as 9 namely more details can be seen on table and the explanation below:

**Table 5**  
**Analysis of Antonym**

No	Data
1	“remember” (10, 21, 24) x “forget” (24)
2	“seen” (17) x “unseen” (22)
3	“heavens” x “earth” (14 and 26)
4	(“raised up” (12) = “awake” (18) = “awaken” (19)) x (“sleep (11, 12, 19) x “asleep” (18))
5	“rose” x “set” (17)
6	“believed” (13) x “disbelief” (14)
7	“truth” (13) x “lie” (15)
8	“declining” x “rose” (17)
9	(“go (11) = withdraw” (16)) x “come” (20)

### 5. Hyponym

Hyponym is one of types of lexical relation found in English translation of surah Al-Kahf. The data was obtained as many as 4 namely more details can be seen explanation below:

**(Place)**

**Heavens**      **earth** the words “heavens and earth” are hyponyms from “place”.

**(Number)**

**One**    **Two**    **Three**    **Five**    **Seven**    **Three Hundred**    **Nine**

The words above are hyponyms from “number”..

**(Side)**

**Right**      **Left** the words “right and left” are hyponyms from “side”

**(Sense)**

**Sees**    **Hears** the words “sees and hears” are hyponyms from “sense”.

### 6. Meronym



Meronym is one of types of lexical relation found in English translation of surah Al-Kahf. The data was obtained as many as 4 namely in verse (9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25 and 26). More details can be seen the explanation below: The words “day, year, and hour” are meronym part of time.

The word “heaven” is whole term and the word “sun” is part of heaven. It seems that the heaven has sun. Therefore, based on explanation above, the data (heaven and sun) is concluded in meronym.

The word “cave” is whole term and the word “cave” is made of stone. Therefore, based on explanation above, the data (cave and stone) is concluded in meronym.

The word “stone” found in verse 21. The word “cave” is whole term and the word “entrance” is part of cave .Therefore, based on explanation above, the data (cave and entrance) is concluded in meronym.

### **7. Member Collection**

Member collection is one of types of lexical relation found in English of surah Al-Kahf. The data was obtained as many as 1 namely in verse (9, 13, 15, 21, and 22). More details can be seen the explanation below:

The word “men”, when it is standalone means an adult male human being. But when the “men” make in a collection, it is named as people.

### **8. Portion Mass**

After reading the data, it is not found the data as classified as portion mass in English translation of surah Al-Kahf.

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lexical relation into 8 types. The researcher also used Jhon I Saeed theory and eight types of lexical relation to analyze.

The researcher looked the reason why the previous research also had a similar dominant type finding with 44 cases (66,66%) because the object of the research is same that is Al-Qur'an. In order to avoid repetition words in the Al-Quran, the author used other similar word or it called synonym.

After discuss the previous study, the research wants to discuss this research by explaining why it could be similar dominant type in terms of lexical relation. According to researcher, in surah Al-Kahf translated by Muhammad Taqi ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan had the dominant type of synonym, because the translators want the readers to clearly understand its meaning. Because it is words of Allah, we might not be misunderstanding by learning Al-Qur'an. In languages includes Arabic, if a written or alphabet, it would be wrong or being the other meaning. Therefore, mostly they used synonym.

## CONCLUSION

Types of lexical relation based on Jhon I Saeed Theory found in Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Kahf were homonym, synonym, antonym, hyponym, meronym and member collection. In fact, there was not data for polysemy and portion mass. It can be concluded that the most the dominant type of lexical relation was synonym.

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