AN ANALYSIS OF SENSE RELATIONS IN ALICE IN WONDERLAND 2: THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The problems of the research were "what are the kinds, dominant use, and meaning of sense relations used in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie?". The objectives of the research were to explain the kinds, dominant use, and meaning of sense relations used in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to clasify and analyze the data. The data were analyzed through some steps including identification, classification, reduction, description, and conclusion. After the data were analyzed, the reseacher found the kinds, the dominant use, and the meaning of sense relations used in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie. Sense relations in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie were analyzed in term synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy. The reseacher found synonymy 160 words (52%) as the dominant use, the second dominant use is hyponymy 70 words (23%), the third dominant use is antonymy 68 words (22%), the fourth dominant use is homonymy 6 words (2%), the fewest kind is polysemy 2 words (1%). The meaning which has found was analyzed based on speaker sense and linguistic sense. The researcher found 5 words as speaker sense and almost all of the meaning of sense relations has linguistic sense because the meaning of word is lexical meaning based on the dictionary.

Key words: *Movie Sense, Relations.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nations in all over the world. As an international language, English is very important and has many inter-relationships with various aspect of life owned by human being. According to Harmer (2007:26), language users are texting, emailing, speaking, or letter-writing. They are making choices about the language they use based on what they want to say, what medium they are operating in, how texts are typically

constructed in such situations, what grammar they can use and what words and expressions they can find to express their meanings.

In studying English, the dual relationship between linguistics and language teaching is important for language pedagogy. According to Meyer (2009:17), language has two additional functions – the interpersonal and the tex-tual that reflect the fact that language is influenced by the social and linguistic contexts in which it is used. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics. In linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels: phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Semantics deals with the meaning (what is signified), while the other three all concerned with the exponent or phonological structure.

Based on the topic discussion, semantics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the study of meaning, change in meaning, and the principles that govern the relationsip between sentences or words and their meanings. Semantics is a part of linguistics, since meaning is a part of language, semantics is the study of meaning therefore, meaning becomes part of language. Based on Hurford, Heasly, and Smith (2007:1), semantics is the study of meaning in language. Therefore, once people understand the meaning of a language, people completely understand that language meaning involves more that just the semantics interpretation of an utterance.

Semantics is the technical term used to refer the study of meaning. Based on Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003:140), the study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics. In addition, The meaning of words is determined by the words arrangement in sentence or other word (Palmer,1976:1). Semantic relations can refer to relations between concepts in the mind (called conceptual relations), or relations between words (lexical relations) or text segments. However, concepts and relations are inextricably bound with language and text, and it is difficult to analyze the meaning of concepts and relations apart from the language that expresses them.

Sense relation is one of materials on semantics. Sense relations talks about the explanation of a word meaning based on its relationship with the other words in a language. Kreidler (1998:303) defines sense relations as "the relations of meaning between words, as expressed in synonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy." Thus, sense relations can be seen from the similarity of meaning as in synonymy, the inclusion of meaning as in hyponymy, and the oppositeness of meaning as in antonymy. Sense Relations is a term refers to the phenomenon that vocabulary is an integrated system interrelated in sense and can be divided into semantically related sets or fields, words in each semantic sense defines one another. Because, sense relations is study about meaning relation among words in language, as a tool of communication whenever language is used it is clearly necessary to understand how certain words are being used. Movies are a form of visual communication and they beneficial for language learners as sources to learn about sense relations.

In this research, the researcher focuses to analyze the movie. Movie is a show of a motion picture. Based on Margono (2010: 9), "Film is cinema picture, movie, roll of thin flexible material used in photography". In addition, Movie is an authentic "empire of senses, cinema agglutinates space and time, image and word, reality and fiction, knowledge and feeling". Cinema considered to be a visual and aural narrative, translating words into succession of moving pictures to tell a story (Alqadi, 2015: 48).

The learners interest to watch adaptations of books, novels or classics stories into showing motion picture, it can make they useful and use movie as source to comprehend the meanings of language in used. For example, the Lewis Carrolls novel utterances: "that shows that there are three hundred and sixty-four days when you might get un-birthday present","certainly" said Alice, "and only one for birthday presents you know, there is glory for you", "I do not know what you mean by glory" said Alice, "humpty Dumpty smiled contemptuously "of course you don not, till I tell you I meant there is a nice knockdown argument for you", "but glory does not mean a nice knockdown argument" said Alice.

From the passage above, the writer suggests that the meaning carried by words may be affected by a speaker's will. One of famous movies which exists in the study of meaning is "Alice in Wonderland Serries; Alice in wonderland, Alice through the looking glass". The movie is a film that has genre: action, adventure, family, and fantasy. This film is directed by James Bobin, written by Linda Woolverton and produced by Walt Disney Pictures, Roth Film, and Todd Team.

This film is released on August, 12th 2016. The famous film is a modern adaptation of the classic children's story based on Lewis Carroll's Novels "Alice's adventures in wonderland and through the looking glass". There are many admire about this movie. Visually, it's stunning. From Colleen Atwood's costumes (she won an Oscar for the first movie's costumes), this film grossed $299.5 million USD at the box office and show in 80 countries in the world, this film is the top fantasy movie in international box office, and one of a great life lesson from this movie is the character Time has a great line, "You cannot change the past. But I daresay, you can learn from it." People are encouraged to learn from our mistakes and use what people've done in the past to help us live better lives (Caraka, 2016).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is conducted from January 2017 until July 2017. The reasearcher conducted this research in the library of STKIP-PGRI Lubuklinggau and the library of Lubuklinggau city for several months. The took the place in library because the researcher had to collect some references to support this research.In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research as a research design. In this research, the researcher used qualitative approach as research design. There were some procedures in conducting this research. The design in such studies must be rigid and not flexible and must focus attention on the following (Kothari, 2004: 37): 1) Formulating the objective of the research (what the research is about and why is it being made?): 2)Designing the methods of data collection (what techniques of gathering data will be adopted?); 3) Selecting the sample (how much material will be needed?); 4) Collecting the data (where can the required data be found and with what time period should the data be related?); 5) Processing and analyzing the data; 6) Reporting the findings.

Qualitative research is to describe and analyze the data clearly in a research from the researcher. This research used descriptive qualitative research because the data are described and analyzed in words. This research discussed and analyzed sense relations in

"Alice in wonderland 2: through the looking glass" movie directed by James Bobin. After the data were collected, the researcher was described the kinds of sense relations. Some of sense relations kinds are: Synonymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Hyponymy, Antonymy. After that, the researcher found the dominant use and analyze the meaning (Speaker sense and Linguistics sense) of sense relations.

The data were taken from "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass" movie dialogue. Data sources were divided into two types, they were primary and secondary source. In this research, the secondary data as supporting data were taken from several semantics books, journals relate to sense relations, articles relate to sense relations, and some information from internet relatet to this research.

In this research, the researcher conducted library research to collect the data. Library research is the research that use library source to get information. Kothari (2004:7) explains that library research has two methods, there are analysis of historically and analysis of documents. The researcher conducted the research through documentation to collect the data. Documentation method is looking for data about the items, such as transcription, book, magazine, newspaper, and so on (Arikunto, 2010:274).

In this research, the researcher watched the movie and then, the researcher transcripted the spoken language into written in "Alice in wonderland 2: through the looking glass" movie (orthographic transcription). Next, the researcher identifies the script several times to find out sense relations.

The data was analyzed by descriptive technique. There were some steps or procedures that were used by the researcher, they were as follows: 1) Identification, after collecting the data, the researcher read all the text of alice in wonderland, through the looking glass movie script content to identify them; 2) Classification, the researcher selected the words of sense relations that have been identified by the researcher, and then the words were classified based on the kinds and meaning of sense relations (Synonymy, Polysemy, Homonymy, Hyponymy, and Antonymy); 3) Reduction, in this research, the data were reduced by making a brief description, giving direction, eliminating unimportant data, and organizing data for drawing and verifying the data. The researcher gave a specific description and make it is easier in collecting the data. The data which reduced by the researcher were the data that do not needed in this research like the words that do not include in sense relations; 4) Description, the researcher described the data in form of table which consist of analyzing sense relations based on kinds, the dominant use, and the meaning of sense relations after indentifying and classifying the words of sense relations.

Theformulais:

$$Pi = \frac{F}{N} \; x \; 100\%$$

Pi= Percentage
F = The number each kinds of sense relations that found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie
N = The total number all of kinds of sense relations that found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

100 = Number of Percentage

RESULTS

There are some findings in this research including the kinds of sense relations such as synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy and antonymy. Next is the dominant use, and the meaning of sense relations (speaker sense and linguistics sense).

1. Kinds of Sense Relations

After watching the movie, the researcher found that all kinds of sense relations used in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie. The first is Synonymy, the second is polysemy, the third is homonymy, the fourth is hyponymy and the last is antonymy. The researcher presents the data in the following table:

Tabel 4.1
The Data Found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

No	Kinds of Sense Relations	Number	Percentage
1.	Synonymy	160	52%
2.	Polysemy	2	1%
3.	Homonymy	6	2%
4.	Hyponymy	70	23%
5.	Antonymy	68	22%
	Total	306	100%

Based on the table above, it shows all kinds of sense relations were found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie. The researcher gave some explanations about the data as follows:

a. Synonymy

According to Palmer (1976:59) stated that, synonymy is used to mean 'sameness meaning'. However, it can be maintained that there are no real synonyms, that no two words have exactly the same meaning. Indeed it would seem unlikely that two words with exactly the same meaning would both survive in a language.

Table 4.2
Synonymy of word in "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

No	Words are synonymous	Time	Word Classes
1.	Voyage	07:15	Noun
2.	Travelled	08:46	Verb
3.	Expedition	09:32	Noun
4.	Investigate	17:47	Verb
5.	Highness	35:51	Noun

6.	Majesty	35:53	Noun
7.	Lord	35:55	Noun

Based on the table above, the words *voyage, travelled, expedition,* and *investigate* are synonym of one another. Then the words *highness, majesty,* and *lord* called synonymy too they have sameness or close meaning. The reseacher found the words include as synonymy From the dialogues below:

Dialogue 4.1 (07:05-07:40)
In Alice chamber, Alice and her mother discuss about Alice's plan.
Helen : Are you leaving again? So soon? There are matters here which might benefit from your attention.
Alice   : After my next *voyage*! you will not worry about anything.
Helen : Am I permitted to worry about to night? I wish you had worn the yellow dress.

Dialogue 4.2 (08:38-08:50)
In party room, Hamish is introducing her wife to Alice.
Hamish: Miss Kingsleigh ... This is my wife, Alexandra. The new Lady Ascot. So...
Alexandra : Hamish tells me that you *travelled* the world the last three years.
Alice   : Yeah, I've just returned.

Dialogue 4.3 (09:25-09:47)
Alice met the board and explained about her expeditions.
Alice   : Good evening gentlemen. The world opens to us, but we must move quickly. In my belief that further *expeditions* along the Wu River and
Hamish: I'm sorry Miss Kingsleigh, there will be no further *expeditions*.
Alice   : What?
Hamish: Now, there is a position clerking in our offices. You will start files... but in time.

Dialogue 4.4 (17:42-16:00)
When alice arrived in underland, she is confused with hatter's condition.
Alice   : What happened?
Dog (Bayard): There was a great storm.We go the tulgey woods to *investigate*. Let's see, quadruped.
Hatter : Look for it! Fetch!

Dialogue 4.5 (35:50-36:12)
Red queen comes to mr. Time Castle and she want a gift from him.
Wilkins; I'm coming sir! Quick, run! Let's see here, I have a few good seconds. Stay in line Behind! Keep in line! Your *Highness*!
Red Queen: I'm Your *Majesty*!
Wilkins: Majesty... my *lord* is expecting you in the parlour. Should I announce?
Red Queen : Needless! No mind! I can announce myself. Tick-tock, where are you?Tick-tock, where are you? Tick-tock?

b. Polysemy

When the readers encounter two or more words with the same form and related meanings, they have what is technically known as polysemy.

Table 4.3
Polysemy of word in "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

No	Kinds of sentences	Time	Words are Polysemy
1.	You always have to *head* strong.	07:40	
2.	Her *head* rather voluminous	50:41	Head
3.	Your *head* looks very beautiful and big	36:29	

From the table above, the word *head* have different meaning in each sentences. So, the word *head* is called polysemy because it has different meaning based on the speaker expression in different sentences. The reseacher found the words include polysemy from the dialogues below:

Dialogue 4.6 (07:18-07:47)
Alice and Helen come to mr. Hamish house.
Helen   : Am I permitted to worry about to night? I wish you had worn the yellow dress.
Alice   : If it's good enough for the dowager empress of china. Then, it's good enough
                for the Ascots.
Hellen : *You always have to headstrong.*
Alice   : It is just more fun that way.

Dialogue 4.7 (50:24-50:57)
In a castle Hatter and her father were fight because he was broken the red queen crown.
Zanik : If you are to be a hatter worthy the Hightopp name. You have to be sane, sober
               ... disciplined. Everything that you're not now!
Hatter : I just laughed, father. I could not help it, *her head is rather voluminous*
Zanik : You cost her crown Princess! You know what it means to us?
Hatter : Why ever I do anything right for you?

Dialogue 4.8 (36:16-37:10)
Red queen comes to mr. Time castle and she ask about a gift for her.
Mr. Time   : I'm coming sweetheart.
Red Queen : My present!
Mr. Time   : Of course. My darling... *your head looks very, very beautiful and big*. I
                  present, a gift. Made entirely of love. With a bit of metal and wood, of
                  course ...I know how much you love the tiny things.
Red Queen : I will treasure forever.What fun!

c. **Homonymy**

Palmer (1976:67) states that homonymy is when there are several words with same shape.

There are three types of homonyms:

1) Perfect homonyms: They are different words identical both in sound and spelling, though different in meaning.
2) Homographs are different words identical in spelling, but different in sound and meaning.
3) Homophones: They are different words identical in sound but different in spelling and meaning. The term homophone refers to words that are pronounced the same but spelt differently.

Table 4.4
Homonymy of word in "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

No	Words are homonymy	Phonetics transcription	Time	Word Classes
1.	See	/si:/	05:40	Verb
2.	Sea	/si:/	04:44	Noun
3.	Too	/tu:/	20:20	Adv
4.	Two	/tu:/	01:04:32	Adj
5.	Present	/'preznt/	36:21	Adjecctive
6.	Present	/prI'zent/	36:38	Verb

From the table above, the antonymy words were found homographs and homophones, one type of homonyms (perfect homonyms) was not found in that movie. The reseacher found the words include homonymy from the dialogues below:

Dialogue 4.9 (05:35-05:47)
Alice and her ship arrived in harbor and she met mr. harcourt.

Alice   : There were complications, pirates and such. The ledgers are in my cabin and would you pleasse, let lord Ascot know. I should like to *see* him immediately.

Harcourt   : I'm afraid lord Ascot passed away whilst you were at *sea*. The title's has passed to his son.

Dialogue 4.10 (36:16-37:10)
Red queen comes to mr. Time castle and she ask about a gift for her.

Mr. Time   : I'm coming sweetheart.
Red Queen   : My *present!*

Mr. Time   : Of course. My darling... your head today, looks very, very beautiful and big. I *present*, a *gift*. Made entirely of love. With a bit of metal and wood, of course ...I know how much you love the tiny things.

d. Hyponymy

A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word". Palmer (1976:76) states that "hyponym involves us in the nation of inclusion in the sense". It means that when the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another.

Hyponymy is the general word having specific word. The data is known to hyponymy caused of taxonomies typically has hierarchical structure. The general word is called "superordinate or hypernym", the specific word is called sub-ordinate or part of hypernym.

Table 4.5
Hyponymy of word in "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

No	Hypernym	Hyponymy	Time	Word Classes
1.	Human body	Head	48:23	Noun
		Lips	48:36	
		Tounges	48:38	
		Ears	48:39	
		Nose	01:25:31	
		Hand	01:25:35	
		Fingers	01;25:36	
		Elbow	01:25:37	
		Hair	06:19	
		Neck	01:06:46	

Based on the table above, hyponymy word were found in the dialogue, the superordinate is *human body* and the sub-ordinate is head, lips, tounges, ears, nose, hand, fingers, elbow, hair, and neck. The sub-ordinate word included the meaning of superordinate word. The reseacher found the words include hyponymy from the dialogues below:

Dialogue 4.11 (48:23-48:44)
In castle, after her crown has broken, red queen is angry to everyone.
Woman: Put a bag on her *head*.
Red Queen : Put a bag on your head!Cover everyone's head! I will sew up your *lips*!carve your *tounge*!.Will cut off your *ears* of all! just cut off off off with their.... And they lose fits.

Dialogue 4.12 (01:25:28-01:25:46)
Red queen's guard unscrewed Alice and her friend from giant jail.
Vegetables: She ate my **nose**. And My *hand* Also, my *fingers* and my *elbow*.

Hatter : Thank you. I think captivating lights, without that nose.
Absolutely radianting!

Dialogue 4.13 (06:10-06:22)
Alice tell her experience to her mother about her investigation in china.
Alice : Mother, China's is incredible! We followed the Yangtze deep in to the interior. Most of people had never seen person with yellow *hair* before.
Helen : Were you never afraid?

e. **Antonymy**

Based on Palmer (1976:78) says, "The term antonymy is used for 'oppositeness of meaning'. They are three types of antonymy, they are: 1) Complementary pairs or Binary Pairs. Palmer (1976:80) stated that "complementary pairs are predicates which come in pairs and between them exhaust all the relevant possibilities". In complementary pairs if the one predicate is applicable, then the other can not be and vice verse. In other words, complementary pairs is a relation between words such that the positive of are implies the negative of the other; 2) Gradable pairs, Palmer (1976:80) stated that 'gradable pairs are the negative words are not synonymous with the other". It means that a relationship between opposites where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other; 3) Relational Opposite, relational opposites happen when a predicate describes a relationship between two things (or people) and some other predicate describe the same relationship with the two things (or people) are mentioned in the opposite words.

Table 4.6
Antonymy of word in "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

No	Words are Antonymy	Time	Word Classes	Kinds of antonyms
1.	Hate	49:24	Verb	Binary
2.	Love	01:34:24	Noun	Binary
3.	Big	38:01	Adjective	Gradable
4.	Small	41:21	Adjective	Gradable
5.	Take	01:12:22	Verb	Relational
6.	Give	38:32	Verb	Relational
7.	Friend	01:39:48	Noun	Binary
8.	Enemy	01:19:02	Noun	Binary
9.	Good	01:12:04	Adjective	Gradable
10.	Bad	17:01	Adjective	Gradable

Based o the table above, it shows the antonymy word and all of kinds of antonyms in the dialogue of Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie. The reseacher found the words include antonymy from the dialogues below:
Dialogue 4.14 (49:26-50:20)
Red queen is fury about king's announcement.

the King   : You are unfit to rule, Iracebeth.

Iracebeth   : I *hate* you! I *hate* you all! And you. I'll never forget, you sniggering Hightopp derisive. No, I will terrible revenge. Vile! Slow!

Mirana : Iraci?

Iracebeth   : Do not give me Iraci! You you started it! Why do not you tell them the truth? I didn't think so. Nobody loves Me!Nobody loves Me!

Dialogue 4.15 (01:33:54-01:34:38)

White queen take apologies about her faults to red queen.

Red Queen   : Does this always happening to me? Why does not anyone *love* me?

White Queen: I *love* you Racie.

Red Queen   : It is not true. This is all your fault!

Dialogue 4.16 (41:11-41:26)

Mr. Time was angry because Alice steal his magical machine.

Alice   : How do I work this?

Mr. Time   : Halt!, enough! Stop you little mouse! Stop you *small* fretting! No no no!

Dialogue 4.17 (37:53-38:34)

Red queen want to borrow the chronosphere but mr. Time did not agree about it.

Red Queen : Yes, yes, I know well! But you do not see ... With my big brain and ... Your little Chronosphere ... I could *take* revenge for my sister. And then we could rule in the past, present ... and the future.

Mr Time   : You ask the impossible, dear. I can not *give* Chronosphere.

Dialogue 4.18 (01:12:16-01:12:27)

In hospital, Alice run off with someone cab.

Man   : No. Do not let her get away.

Alice   : If three years at sea taugh me anything, it's how to tie abloody *good* knot.

Man   : It's my cab! You can not *take* that

Alice   : I am sorry. I pleas insanity.

Dialogue 4.19 (16:50-17:04)

When Alice comes to underland she met her friends.

Tweedles   : Alice, you're back!

black   : Do not you be nice to her! She late!

Alice   : I'm late! have I come at a *bad* time?

White Queen: On the contrary, we were afraid you were not coming at all.

Dialogue 4.20 (01:39:04-01:39:58)

Alice say good bye to her friends because she return to her real world.

Alice   : But a dream is not reality!

Hatter   : And who tells you, which is which?

Thackery   : Alicia did. An impossibility.

Alice   : Not as impossible as you say goodbye. My *friend*s. Goodbye Hatter.

Dialogue 4.21 (01:18:56-01:19:16)

Mr. Time failed to find Alice and he comes to red queen castle.

Mr. Time   : No, I must find her,Where is?

Red Queen   :Why do you think I know ?!

Mr Time   : Because she is your *enemy*. She muttered ... anutterance allusion about to the Hightopp. Hightopps. He said he was going to rescue them. What could it mean?

2. The Dominant Use

The researcher calculated the most dominant use by using the formula from Riduan & Sunarto (2012:75). The formula is **Pi=F/N x 100**

Pi=   Percentage

F =   The number each kinds of sense relations that found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

N =   The total number all of kinds of sense relations that found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie

100 = Number of Percentage

The kinds of Sense Relations in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie were synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy and antonymy. The most dominant type kinds of sense relations are synonymy. The researcher found synonymy 160 words (52%) as the dominant. The second dominant type is hyponymy 70 words (23%). The next found is antonymy 68 words (22%). Then, homonymy 6 words (2%). The fewest types are polysemy 2 words (1%).

3. Meaning of Sense Relations

Discussing more about the study of sense (or meaning), furthermore, it can be divided into two areas: **Speaker-sense and Linguistics-sense** (Parker, 1986:32).

   a. Meaning Based on Speaker sense

Speaker Sense is the speakers intention in producing some linguistics expression. According to Leech (1981: 9) Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what is *refers to*; over and above its purely conceptual content.

   b. Meaning Based on Linguistic sense

Linguistic Sense is the meaning of a linguistic expression as a part of language based on the thruth or (dictionary). And the dictionarry meaning of individual word, called lexical meaning (or denotation) is the meaning of are given in a dictionary term. In addition, Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication (Leech, 1981: 9).

Based on the kinds of sense relations that have been found above, the researcher gave explanations about the meaning of sense relations through the following table.

Table 4.7

The Meaning of Sense Relations of the Language in "Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie"

No	Sense Relations	Ambigous Word (SS)	Lexical Meaning (LS)	Number
1.	Synonymy	Bad	159 words	160 words
2.	Homonymy	-	6 words	6 words

3.	Polysemy	Head	1 word	2 words
4.	Hyponymy	Worm, Mouse, Cock	67 words	70 words
5.	Antonymy	-	68 words	68 words
	Total	5 words	301 words	306 words

DISCUSSION

The researcher analyzed Alice in Wonderland 2: throgh the Looking Glass Movie by James Bobin. The finding showed that this movie used sense relations in the some conversations. Sense relations are the meaning relationship between one word to other words. Based on the finding above, the data found all kinds of sense relations were in that movie. while one types of homonym (perfect homonyms) was not found in that movie.

Synonymy is the sameness or closely meaning between two or more words, homonymy is the the word that have same spelling, phonetic and same pronounciation but have differeent meaning, polysemy is the word having two or more meaning, hyponymy is one word can express the other word meaning, and antonymy is two word have opposite meaning. The researcher give more the explanation below:

- **The Kinds of sense Relations**
  a. **Synonymy**

According to Palmer (1976:59) stated that, synonymy is used to mean 'sameness meaning'. However, it can be maintained that there are no real synonyms, that no two words have exactly the same meaning. Indeed it would seem unlikely that two words with exactly the same meaning would both survive in a language. For example, the word *voyage* from the dialogue below:

Situation: In Alice chamber, Alice and her mother discuss about Alice's plan.
Helen: Are you leaving again? So soon? There are matters here which might benefit from your attention.
Alice : After my next *voyage*! you will not worry about anything.

There is a synonym of word between Alice and Helen dialogue, the word is voyage. When the speaker express the word *voyage* is synonym with *travelled, expedition,* and *investigate.* Based on the finding above, the synonymy of words, they are *voyage, travelled, expedition,* and *investigate* that have close and related meaning. The notion of synonymy can be extended to hold between words of different parts of speech, in this case between the verb and the noun (*voyage, travelled, expedition,* and *investigate).*

The data is known as synonymy from the explanation meaning of Oxford Dictionary. *Voyage* is long journey esp by sea or in space, in a ship. *Travelled* is go from one place to another, esp over a long distance. *Expedition* is organized journey for a purpose, ep exploration. People who go on an expedition. And *investigate* is examine the facts about something in order to discover the truth.

Then, the words *highness, majesty*, and *lord* called as the second synonymy too they have sameness or close meaning each other. The words *highness, majesty*, and *lord* also

known as synonym because the sense of each word have related meaning. *Highness* is title of a member of the royal family, to a high position. *Majesty* is title of respect used when speaking to or about a king or queen. *Lord* (god) is (in some religions) being that is believed to have power over nature or to present a particular quality, title used by some high ranks of men of high social class.

By the explanation of similarity or closely meanings, they called synonymy.

b. Homonymy

According to Palmer (1976:67) states that homonymy is when there are several words with same shape. In other words, homonyms are different words which are pronounced the same, but different meaning. Based on the finding above, the homonymy of words are *sea, see, two, too, present and present.*

1) Homophones

The word *see* as verb and *sea* as noun are called homophones because *See* pronounce /si:/ *and sea* pronounce /si:/ are different words identical in sound but different in spelling and meaning. The word sense of *see* is 1 became aware of sb/sth by using the eyes 2 use the power of sight, the word sense of *sea* is the expanse of salt water that covers most of earth surface and surrounds its land masses. The researcher found the homonymy of word based on the dialogue between Alice and Mr. Harcourt below:

Situation: Alice and her ship arrived in harbor and she met mr. harcourt.

Alice   : There were complications, pirates and such. The ledgers are in my cabin and would you pleasse, let lord Ascot know. I should like to *see* him immediately.

Harcourt   : I'm afraid lord Ascot passed away whilst you were at *sea*. The title's has passed to his son.

Next, the word too as adverb and the word two as adjective called homophones because different words identical in sound but different in spelling and meaning. The word sense of *too* means 1 In addition, also 2 to a higher than is desirable, permissible, and the word sense of *two* is 1Into two halves or pieces 2equivalent to the sum of one and one. *Too and two* are different words identical in sound but different in spelling and meaning.

2) Homographs

The word "present" is appear twice the first, pronounced /'preznt/ is adjective the sense is thing that you give as a gift and the second is pronounced /prI'zent/ is a verb the sense is give something to somebody formally. The word "present" and "present" are different words identical in spelling, but different sound and meaning. Based on the data were found the word present are called Homographs.

From those analysis, the data are homophones and homographs. there are not found perpect homonyms. And homophones and homographs are include the kind of homonymy that why the data are called homonymy.

c. Polysemy

When the readers encounter two or more words with the same form and related meanings, they have what is technically known as polysemy. According to Yule (2006:120), polysemy can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meaning that are all related by extension.

Based on the finding above,the example of polysemy found in the movie is *head*. The word *head* have more than one meaning when the speaker use in different sentences.

The sentence "You always have to *head* strong" is found at (07:40). The sentence "Her *head* rather voluminous" is found at (50:41). And the sentence "Your *head* looks very beautiful and big" is found at (36:29). Those are the data of polysemy in this analysis. Because the words "head" in those sentences has different meaning although those are the same word.

Now, the researcher analyses one by one about the meaning of *"head"* in each sentence. Based on the contextual when the speaker said:" You always have to *head* strong", the meaning of word *"head"* could not be stand alone, it must be the phrase "headstrong", the meaning is a determined to do things her own way, refusing to listen the advice. In the sentence "Her *head* rather voluminous", the word "*head*" is not the part of our body, but it means a problem, pain in the head. in this situation there is power that can make the crown broken when the Red Queen was agry. In the sentence "Your *head* looks very beautiful and big", the meaning of word "head" could stand alone. It means "*head*" part of human body. Based on the contextual and situational meaning is trurth because Red Queen has big Head. From the analysis above, the word "head" has several meanings and called polysemy.

d. Hyponymy

When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as hyponymy (Yule, 2006:118). When people consider hyponymous connections, people are essentially looking at the meaning of words in some type of hierarchical relationship.

Based on the finding above, the word include in the hypernymy is "the human body". And the specific of this hypernym called hyponym or subordiate are *head* at (48:23), *lips* at(48:36), *tounges* at (48:38), *ears* at (48:39), *nose* at (01:25:31), *hand* at (01:25:35), *fingers* at (01;25:36), *elbow* at(01:25:37), *neck* at (01:06:46) and *hair* at (06:19). Hyponymy is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrase) such that meaning of one predicate (or phrase) icluded in the meaning of the other. In this case, the meaning of the human body is included the meaning of *head, lips, tounge, ear, nose, hand, fingers, elbow, neck and hair.* The human body is the superodinate terms; *head, lips, tounge, ear, nose, hand, fingers, elbow, neck and hair* are hyponym of the human body (part of human body). The superordinate term, the human body is more general or inclusive in meaning than its hyponym *head, lips, tounge, ear, nose, hand, fingers, elbow, neck and hair,* which is much more specific in the part of body it describes.

e. Antonymy

Based on Palmer (1976:78) says, "The term antonymy is used for 'oppositeness of meaning'; words that are opposite are antonyms. Antonymy is often thought of as opposite of synonymy, but the status of the two are different". Antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word.

Based on the finding above, antonymy of words are hate >< love (binary), big >< small (gradable), take >< give (relational), friend >< enemy (binary), good >< bad (gradable).

1). Complementary or binary pairs

According to Palmer (1976:80) stated that "complementary pairs are predicates which come in pairs and between them exhaust all the relevant possibilities". Another way to view this is to say that a preicate is a binary antonym of another predicate if it entails te negative of the other predicate. For example, he researcher found the binary antonymy from the conversations below:

> **Situation: Alice say good bye to her friends because she return to her real world.**
> Thackery : Alicia did. An impossibility.
> Alice : Not as impossible as you say goodbye. My *friend*s. Goodbye Hatter.
> **Situation: Mr. Time failed to find Alice and he comes to red queen castle.**
> Mr Time : No, I must find her,Where is?
> Red Queen :Why do you think I know ?!
> Mr Time : Because she is your *enemy*.

The word sense "friend" is person you know well and like but who is not a relative, the word sense "enemy" is person who hates somebody or who act against something, if a friend ca not be enemy. If a enemy can not be friend. Alternatvely, if someone is a friend this entails that someone is not a enemy. If someone is a enemy this entails that someone is not a friend.

The word sense "love" is strong feeling of eep affection for somebody/something, the word sense "hate" is have a great dislike for somebody/something. The meaning of this terms are mutually exclusive and no possibilities are allowed between them. The assertion of one is the negation of the other. Hate >< love is complementary or binary antonym because if someone love something this mean he is not hate it, if someone hate something that mean he is not love it.

2). Gradable pairs

According to Palmer (1976:80) stated that 'gradable pairs are the negative words are not synonymous with the other". It means that a relationship between opposites where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other.

The researcher found the word good and bad as gradable pair because the word sense "good" is a high quality the word sense "bad" is not good: unpleasant, poor of quality. Not everything that can be good or bad. It can be concluded that gradable antonyms are pairs that describe opposite ends of a continuous scale.

The word sense "big" is large in size, the word sense "small" is not large in size, number, degree,amount etc. Big><small is gradable antonym too because between the two term pairs that describe opposite ends of a continuous scale.

3). Relational opposite

"Relational opposites happen when a predicate describes a relationship between two things (or people) and some other predicate describe the same relationship with the two things (or people) are mentioned in the opposite words" (Palmer, 1976:81).

The reseacher found the word *give and take* as relational opposite based on the coversation between Red Queen and Mr. Time.

Situation: Red queen want to borrow the chronosphere but mr. Time did not agree about it.

Red Queen : Yes, yes, I know well! But you do not see ... With my big brain and ... Your little Chronosphere ... I could *take* revenge for my sister. And then we could rule in the past, present ... and the future.

Mr Time : You ask the impossible, dear. I can not *give* Chronosphere.

The word sense "give" is hand something to somebody, ability of something to bend and stretch under pressure: this rope has too much willingness to be tolerant and make compromises in a reltionship, theword sense "take" is carry something/somebody cause to go from one place to another. *Give (x) and take* (y) are relative terms they show a reciprocal social relationship and a contrast of direction, one of the two pressuposses the other of the two, if X take something to Y and Y give something to X.

The researcher used Oxford Dictionary to analyze the opposite definition. From the opposite meaning explanation above, the data called antonymy.

- **The Dominant Use**

The most dominant is synonymy found 160 words (52%). Synonymy is words that sound different but have the same or nearly the same meaning. Palmer (1976:59) stated that synonymy is used to mean 'sameness meaning'. It can, however, be maintained that there are no real synonyms, that no two words have exactly the same meaning. Indeed it would seem unlikely that two words with exactly the same meaning would both survive in a language.

The second dominant is hyponymy found word 70 words (23%). Acccording to Palmer (1976:76) stated that "hyponym involves us in the nation of inclusion in the sense".

The third dominant is Antonymy found word 68 words (22%). Based on Palmer (1976:78) stated that "The term antonymy is used for 'oppositeness of meaning'; words that are opposite are antonyms. Antonymy is often thought of as opposite of synonymy, but the status of the two are different". Antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another word.

The fourth dominant is homonymy 6 words (2%). Based on Palmer (1976:67) stated that homonymy is when there are several words with same shape. In other words, homonyms are different words which are pronounced the same, but different meaning.

The fewest is polysemy found 2 words (1%). Not only different words have different meanings; it is also the case that the same word may have a set of different meanings. This is called polysemy (Palmer 1976:65).

- **The Meaning of Sense Relations**

The reearcher found the meaning of sense relations in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the looking Glass Movie. Then gave explanation about it based on the table 4.7 above, there were two kinds of meaning of sense relations Speaker-sense (SS) and Linguistics-sense (LS). Discussing more about the study of sense (or meaning), furthermore, it can be divided into two areas: speaker sense and linguistics sense (Parker, 1986:32).

a. Meaning Based on Speaker-sense (SS)

Speaker Sense is the speakers intention in producing some linguistics expression. speaker sense is the meaning based on the speaker's mean it can nonliterally meaning in context and situational of conversation, according to Leech (1981: 9) Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what is *refers to*; over and above its purely conceptual content. The researcher analyzed the meaning from the ambiguous word that have been used in movie.

From the data that have been found by the researcher the word *bad*, *head, worm, mouse, cock* were contained speaker sense, because the speaker   (in Alice's movie) utter an ambiguous word and the meaning based on the speaker perception in context when the speaker express them in dialogue. The speaker sense use word head means Part of body "the speaker use word *head* and ridicule someone", Part of body "the speakers express someone by using word *head* to imply her unkind character. The speaker use word *bad* means *Not good, unplesant* the speaker us the word *bad* to express someone *unhealthy in bad way*. And the speakers utter the word *worm, mouse and cock* to express their disappointed expression and give idiom to convey their anger by using an ambiguous word.

b. Meaning Based on Linguistic-sense (LS)

Linguistics Sense is the meaning of a linguistic expression as a part of language. Then, linguistic sense is the meaning that have been express based on the truth in the communication it can litterally meaning or the lexical meaning based on the oxpord dictionary (Parker:1986:32). And the dictionarry meaning of individual word, called lexical meaning (or denotation) is the meaning of are given in a dictionary term. In addition, Conceptual meaning (sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication (Leech, 1981: 9).

From the data has been analyzed the meaning of sense relations were almost all of the meanings of the language were found with linguistic sense because when speaker said the words in conversation the meaning was based on the literally.

Finally, the most dominant type of lexical relation is synonymy. In this occasion, the researcher tried to discuss this present study with previous study by explaining the differences and similarities finding the two researches. There were a research by Garoma and Adugna entitled "Description of Sense Relations in Macha Dialect of the Oromo Language" Department of English Language and Literature, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Jimma University Ethiopia 2015, and a research conducted by Aginta entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Articles in the Jakarta Post Daily Newspaper" English Department Faculty of Letter, University of North Sumatera 2009. Wheter the language is used in different setting: in daily conversation (orally) and in printed (written) synonymy is still dominant.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of finding and discussion before, the researcher concluded that the kinds of sense relations which found in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie were synonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy and antonymy. All kinds of sense relations were found in that movie but one type of homonym (perfect homonyms) was not found in that movie.

The most dominant use of sense relations found was synonymy. The researcher found synonymy (160 words/52%) as the most dominant type. The second dominant is hyponymy (70 words/23%). The next were antonymy (68 words/22%) and homonymy (6 words/2%). The fewest type is polysemy (2 words/1%).

The language meaning of sense relations which found were based on speaker sense and linguistics sense. The meaning was analyzed by lexical meaning of word in speaker expression. From the data has been analyzed, the researcher found the word *bad*, *head, worm, mouse, cock* were contained speaker sense because the speaker (in Alice's movie) utter an ambiguous word and the meaning based on the speaker perception in context when the speaker express them in dialogue, almost all of the meaning of sense relations has linguistic sense because the meaning of word is lexical meaning and the meaning based on the dictionary.

SUGGESTIONS
Based on the result of this study, the researcher gives some suggestions as follows:
- **For the Lecturers**

The result of this research is expected to provide a new and additional knowledge for teaching material which can be used by the lecturers in teaching sense relations in the class. Therefore, the lectures can use Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie as teaching resources or media to teaching linguistics especially about sense relations.

- **For the Students**

The researcher suggests the students to take some information and knowledge about linguistics study, especially in semantics. The result of the research can enrich students' knowledge about sense relations and they also can found examples of sense relations in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie or other fields.
- **For the Other Researcher**

Hopefully this study may give contribution to other researcher to conduct the similar research; they can propose other problems related to semantics and sense relations in Alice in Wonderland 2: through the Looking Glass Movie or other fields.

- **For Institution**

The institution is better provides other research related semantics to enrich the references for the user.

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