A LEXICAL COHESION ANALYSIS ON OSCAR WILDE’S SHORT STORY THE SELFISH GIANT

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Abstract

This article aims to discuss what lexical cohesive devices are applied to a short story The Selfish Giant written by Oscar Wilde. Since the data of this article have been collected by reading some books in the library, it is called the library research. Since the data in this article are lexical cohesive devices found in the short story The Selfish Giant, they are called qualitative data. This article uses descriptive method to analyze the data. Through the analysis and the discussion, it is found that there are many lexical items in the short story The Selfish Giant that can be categorized as lexical cohesive devices. The lexical cohesive devices establish the cohesion and coherence in the short story. Repetition plays an important role in making the text coherent and unified. That is why the lexical cohesive device of repetition is frequently used in The Selfish Giant. This repetition creates the relation of meaning in the clauses, so it can build continuity in the text. The continuity that is demonstrated by the repetition shows that there is cohesion in the text. The synonym is the second type of reiteration that is found in The Selfish Giant. The use of the synonym shows two lexical items or more that are similar in meaning. The use of synonym in the text is very helpful to build cohesion because synonym holds the sentences together and gives cohesive effect to the text. The application of lexical cohesive devices makes the text coherent and unified because it links the sentences and helps the readers understand the text. Moreover, the analysis shows that the lexical cohesive device that is most often used to relate sentences in The Selfish Giant is repetition. Therefore, the repetition is claimed as the simplest way of connecting sentences, and of course the repetition plays an important role in making the text coherent and unified.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Short Story, Lexical Cohesion.

INTRODUCTION

Language is very useful in our daily life. It is the principle means used by human to interact with one another. Humans need to interact with one another since they are social creatures. Certainly, as the social creatures, humans can not live individually without making an interaction with others. An interaction between human beings needs a tool or a means to establish it. One of tools in making an interaction is communication. In other words, it can be simplified that human beings as social creatures need an interaction by communication. While in communicating
something, they need a medium to exchange their thoughts through the use of language. Language is perceived to be meaningful since it communicates and is recognized by its receivers. The way in examining language which is used in communication is discourse analysis. In line with this, Brown and Yule (1983:ix) state that discourse analysis examines how human use language to communicate, and particular addressers construct linguistic messages in order to interpret them and forms of language are used in communication.

Cook defines discourse as the stretches of language perceived to be meaningful, unified, and purposive (1989:156). Discourse is meaningful since it is constructed in a correct way. It means that the discourse must have coherence. Coherence is a sequence of sentences or utterances in a text that seem to ‘hang together’ (Nunan, 1993:21). The way in holding clauses or sentences in the text together is by using cohesive devices.

Analyzing the cohesive devices in a text is important. Through the analysis, cohesion in a text will be achieved. Cohesion is an important contribution in making a text coherent. In line with this, Halliday and Hasan (1985:48) argue that an important contribution to coherence comes from cohesion. Cohesion is expressed partly through grammar and partly through vocabulary (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:5). Moreover, Halliday and Hasan (1976:5) add that cohesion includes grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Thus, grammatical cohesion is used in terms of grammar while lexical cohesion analyzes a text through its vocabulary.

The discussion in this study is an attempt to apply lexical cohesion analysis which focuses on the literary form that is a short story. Short story is one of some literary forms, it is simple and easy to understand by its readers. Reading a short story will not waste a lot of time and it can be found easily in our daily life.

This thesis will analyze an Oscar Wilde’s short story The Selfish Giant. The short story generally contains a moral message, therefore it is interesting to analyze, especially the application of lexical cohesive devices and the role of lexical cohesion in the text. That is why this thesis is entitled A Lexical Cohesion Analysis On Oscar Wilde’s Short Story The Selfish Giant.

The background of the study above has given a short description about language, discourse, cohesion and short story. Based on the descriptions this thesis will explain lexical cohesion and its lexical cohesive devices applied in a short story The Selfish Giant. The cohesive devices that will be discussed are lexical cohesive devices, such as reiteration (includes repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, cohyponym, meronym and meronym) and it also concerns collocation. Therefore, this thesis produces some problems to discuss, and they are arranged as follows:

(1) What lexical cohesive devices are applied to a short story?

Theoretical Review

Context

Context is an important thing in the discussion of discourse analysis. This definition is supported by Lyons (1995:258), utterance meaning crucially depends on context. It means that context is an important part which influences the content or the meaning of a discourse. Context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse, and within which the discourse is embedded (Nunan, 1993:7).

The word context had meant ‘con-text’. According to Halliday and Hasan, there is text and there is other text that accompanies it: text that is “with”: namely con-text (1985:5). Context refers to the words and the sentences that go before and come after particular words and sentences that one is looking at (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:6). Regarding to the explanation in the previous part,
it is reasonable to say that text and context cannot be separated one to another. In fact, we cannot interpret a sentence in isolation. It means a collection of sentences as the context is needed in interpreting a sentence.

There are two kinds of context in discourse analysis. The first is called the linguistic context in which the language surrounds and accompanies the piece of a discourse. The linguistic context covers the grammatical analysis of a piece of the discourse. The second type of context is the non linguistic context in which the discourse takes place. The non linguistic context includes the type of communicative event (e.g. a joke, lecture, story, greeting, conversation, etc.), the topic, the setting (including the location, time and seasons of the year), the physical aspect of the situation (for instance: the size of the room), and the last is the background of knowledge.

Text

The term text means, any passage of language spoken or written, functions as a unit in context of situation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:293). Moreover, Halliday and Hasan add that text is realized by a set of related sentences (1976:293). The passage that is defined as a text is the passage of language that forms unity and has continuity between one sentence with other sentences. While the passage that is just a collection of unrelated sentences cannot be defined as a text.

Further, a text is unit of language in use; it is not grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence; it is not defined by its size (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:1). A text is best regarded as a semantic unit: a unit not of form but a unit of meaning (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:2). Any passage that contains a meaningful message and plays a functional role is called as a text. The term functional means utterance that is doing some jobs in some context. A text does not depend on its structure of grammar or size. An utterance can be called as a text although it consists of one word. For example: Stop! Go!, they are considered as a text since they convey a message and form of a meaningful whole when it is put in appropriate context. Thus, any instance of living language or utterance that is playing some parts in a context of situation, it is called a text.

Discourse

Some linguists have different concepts of discourse. Firstly, discourse is a stretch of language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherence unit such as sermon, agreement, joke, narrative (Crystal, 1992:25). Further, Cook claims discourse as the stretches of language perceived to be meaningful, unified, and purposive (1989:156). Finally, discourse refers to the interpretation of the communicative event in context (Nunan, 1993:6). Alternatively, the quotations above can be deduced into a meaning—that is, communicative act, communicative event and communicative function are interchangeable and refer to a spoken or written text or discourse.

Based on those statements, it is concluded that discourse can be spoken or written language in communication, and constituting a coherent unit between its elements. Spoken discourse is expressed through the set of sounds or voices while written discourse is expressed through the set of writings.

Coherence

Coherence means hanging together and it displays the context of situation. It means that when clauses or sentences in the text hang together, they react to coherence. Moreover, Nunan states that coherence is a sequence of sentences or utterances in text that seem to hang together (1993:21). According to Oshima and Hogue (1993:39), the word coherence means “hold together”. To achieve coherence, there are four ways, such as repeating nouns, using pronouns, employing
transition signals and applying logical orders (order of time, order of division and order of importance). In short, coherence means holding clauses or sentences in the text together by using cohesive devices. In fact, coherence can be used to distinguish whether a passage is a text or non-text.

Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan, cohesion refers to relations of meaning within a text. Cohesion occurs where some elements in the discourse is dependent on another (1976:4). It means if the related elements of a discourse are able to establish a meaning, the discourse is then called a text. The discourse is called a text since its elements are related to another; the relation of its elements is called as cohesion. In other words, a discourse should have cohesion to be called as a text.

In addition, cohesion is expressed through the stratal organization of language that is meanings, forms and expressions. Meanings are realized as forms and forms are realized as expression. In everyday terminology, it is simplified: meaning is put into wording and wording into sound or writing (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:5).

Meanwhile, cohesion is the connectedness of items or elements in the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1985:8, Halliday and Hasan, 1976:8). Moreover, cohesion is defined as the set of possibilities that exist for making text hang together (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:18). Finally, cohesion expresses the continuity between one part and another in the text (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:298).

The cohesion of any text can be divided into two schools; they are grammatical and lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan note that some forms of cohesion are realized through the grammar and the other through vocabulary (1976:6). It means, grammatical cohesion establishes relation in the text by using the structure of grammar while lexical cohesion builds relation by using the structure of vocabularies.

Cohesive Devices

The linguistic cohesive devices are recognized as cohesive devices. The application of cohesive devices in the text is important, since it functions to connect sentences and parts of text. The connection between sentences and parts of text establishes the coherence and unity in the text. Consequently, cohesive devices are divided into two parts: lexical cohesive devices and grammatical cohesive devices.

Lexical cohesive devices include reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is the repetition of a lexical item, or the occurrence of synonym of some kind, in the context of reference, that is, where two occurrences have the same referent (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:31). While collocation refers to a word that is in some way associated with another word in the preceding text because it is a direct repetition of it or it is in some synonymous with it, or tends to occur in the same lexical environment (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:319).

Grammatical cohesive devices include reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In this case of reference, the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning, the identity of the particular thing or class of things that is being referred to, and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, where the same thing enters into discourse a second time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:31). Substitution signals that the actual item required, the particular word, group or clause is recoverable from the environment; the substitute preserve the class of the presupposed item, which
may therefore be replaced in the “slot” created by it (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:45). Ellipsis occurs when something that is structurally necessary is unsaid; there is an incompleteness associated with it. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:44). Finally, conjunction is not primarily a device for reaching out into preceding (or following) text, but it expresses certain meaning which presupposes the presence of other components in the discourse (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:226).

This table shows the relation between text and cohesion adapted from Eggins (1994: 122, 133, 311), Halliday (1993: 63, 128, 143,144), and Halliday and Hasan (1976: 6,303,304,318,322).
Note: #  Logical Meaning + Experiential Meaning = Ideational Meaning
    * Including Reference, Substitution, Ellipsis and Cohesive Conjunction
    ** Including Reiteration and Collocation
    *** Including Polarity and Modality

Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion occurs when two words in a text are semantically related in some way—in other words, they are related in terms of their meaning (Nunan, 1993:28). While, Halliday and Hasan point that lexical cohesion is cohesion that is established through the structure or the lexis or vocabulary (1976:318). Lexical cohesion is formed through the selection of items that is related in some way to those that have gone before. Thus, the continuity in a text may be established by the choice of words. Lexical cohesion embraces two distinct though related aspects which are referred to as reiteration and collocation (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:318). Reiteration includes repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, cohyponym, meronym and comeronym (Halliday, 1994:310-312).

METHOD

Type of Research

Since the data of this thesis have been collected by reading some books in the library, it is called the library research. Library research is a research done in the library to find out concept, principle, reference or theory that is relevant to the topic of research (McMillan, 1992:7). In this thesis, (for example, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Pragmatics, etc.) it is used as the theoretical framework of research. In addition, the theory is taken from books, because books as the theory resources are very helpful to the elaboration of theoretical reviews and problems (Djajasudarma, 1993:7). Actually, the theory of this thesis is taken from some books such as Cohesion in English (Halliday and Hasan:1976), Language, Context and Text (Halliday and Hasan:1985), Introducing Discourse Analysis (Nunan, D.:1993), and An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics (Eggins, Suzanne:1994).

Type of Data

Since the data in this thesis are lexical cohesive devices found in the short story The Selfish Giant, they are called qualitative data. McMillan (1992:9) points that qualitative data are based on research that focuses on understanding and meaning through verbal descriptions and observations rather than through numbers. Djajasudarma (1993:15) explains that qualitative data are those which are described by words, sentences and paragraphs. Unlike the quantitative data that use number, measurement and calculation in describing the data, the qualitative data have different kind of description. In addition, qualitative data are stated in the form of words, sentences, texts and written materials (Nawawi, 1998:85). In other words, the data include books, magazines, newspapers, journals, printed documents, verbal descriptions and narratives observations (Nawawi, 1998:97). The data of this thesis are written texts such as Oscar Wilde’s short story The Selfish Giant.

Data Collection

The technique of data collection that is applied to this thesis is documentary (bibliographical) study. Documentary (bibliographical) study proceeds by abstracting, from each document, those elements which we consider to be important or relevant, by grouping together
those findings or setting them alongside others which we believe to be related (Blaxter et al, 1997:187). Furthermore, documentary (bibliographical) study is a way of study through categorization, classification, verification and discussion or analysis on books, magazines, newspapers, journals, printed documents, verbal description and narrative observations (Nawawi, 1998:97). In other words, the data are categorized, classified, verified and discussed (analyzed). Firstly, linguistics is categorized into some disciplines such as Phonology, Morphology, Grammar (Syntax), Semantics, Pragmatics, Stylistics, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Systemic-Functional Linguistics, Traditional-Formal Linguistics, Discourse Analysis and Translation. After categorization, Discourse Analysis is chosen as the domain of this thesis. Then, text is divided into two forms: spoken and written. After classification, written text is taken as the scope of this thesis. Later, written text is verified into recipe, letter, short story, novel, poem, newspaper, magazine, etc. After verification, short story is selected as the topic of this thesis. Finally, short story is discussed (analyzed) with regard to lexical cohesive devices.

**Data Analysis**

This thesis uses descriptive method to analyze the data. Descriptive method can be considered as the procedure to solve problems of the research by using current facts and phenomena, and this method describes the facts and explains the phenomena (McMillan, 1992:12). Descriptive method is a method to make description, illustration or depiction accurately and systematically (Djajasudarma, 1993:8). Firstly, this thesis describes lexical cohesive devices (includes repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, cohyponym, meronym, comeronym and collocation). Secondly, this thesis explains that lexical cohesive devices make the short story unified, coherent, meaningful and purposive.

**DISCUSSION**

The Analysis and Discussion of Lexical Cohesive Devices

**The Selfish Giant**

1. Every afternoon, as they were coming from school, the children used
   - every afternoon
   - coming from school
   - children

2. to go and play in the Giant's garden.
   - go going, went, gone
   - play playing, played
   - Giant's garden

The short story begins with the word *every*, in which the word *every* here indicates repetition. In other words, the word *every* is repeated in other lines in the short story, it can be found in lines 39, 47, 64 and 106. Another lexical item of repetition is also found in line 1, the word *afternoon*. It is repeated 3 times, it is found in lines 106 and 138. Afterward, the word *coming* in line 1 indicates the same meaning as *coming* in lines 43 and 87, so it can be regarded as repetition.
Coming is also called as synonym of the words *come* and *came* in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 59, 78, 89, 92, 93, 98, 103, 106, 125, 126, and 136. The noun *school* in line 1 refers to the same *school* in line 106. The noun *children* is repeated in many times in the text of *The Selfish Giant*. The noun *children* indicates repetition in lines 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114 and 138.

While in line 2, it is also found repetition. The lexical items that indicate the repetition are *go, play, Giant’s* and *garden*. The verb *go* is repeated in line 42. The verb *play* is repeated in lines 18, 21, 112, 135. The word *Giant’s* also indicates repetition, it is repeated in lines 47, 77, 91. The last is the noun *garden* that refers back to the same *garden* in lines 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. It is also found another lexical item beside repetition, it is synonym. There are two verbs that can be regarded as synonym, they are *play* and *go*. The verb *go* is the synonym of the verb *going, went* and *gone* in lines 32, 84, 95, 102, 111. While, *play* is the synonym of the verb *playing* and *played* in lines 14, 96, 98, 107.

3. It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there

4. over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were

In line 3, there are many lexical items of repetition, but sometimes it is also found synonym and antonym. Firstly, the adverb *lovely* is the repetition of *lovely* in lines 52, 69, 121 and the synonym of *beautiful* in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 96, 114. Then, the noun *garden* is repeated in lines 2, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. The adjective *soft* is the synonym of *softly* and *gently* in lines 67, 83, 88. The word *green* is repeated in line 69. *Here* is repeated in lines 8, 15, 34, 78, 103 and the antonym of *there* in lines 3, 25, 48. The last is the word *there* is the repetition of *there* in lines 25, 48 and the antonym of *here* in lines 3, 8, 15, 34, 78, 103.
In line 4, *grass* is the repetition of *grass* in lines 3, 30, 34, 69, 125. The verb *stood* is the repetition of *stood* in line 123 and it can be called as the synonym of *standing* in line 71. The adjective *beautiful* is repeated in lines 24, 29, 56, 96, 114 and it also can be regarded as the synonym of *lovely* in lines 3, 52, 69, 121. The noun *flowers* is the repetition of *flowers* in lines 68, 114, 115, 118 and synonym of *flower* in line 29. The word *like* (1) is repeated in line 42. Finally, *stars* is the cohyponym of *world* in line 56.

5. twelve peach - trees that in the spring-time broke out into delicate
   L:R L:H L:R/L:S L:S/L:H L:R L:S
twelve fruit trees/tree spring/weath broke into delicious

6. blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit. The
   L:R/L:S L:Ch L:Ch L:R L:R/L:H
blossoms/ pearl pink autumn fruit/
blossom

In line 5, repetition still dominated than any other types of lexical cohesive devices. The word *twelve* is repeated in line 95. The noun *peach* is the hyponym of *fruit* in lines 6, 47, 122. The noun *trees* is also repeated in lines 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65 and synonym of *tree* in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139. The noun *spring-time* is the synonym of *spring* in lines 26, 33, 43, 46, 58, 78, 93, 118 and it is the hyponym of *weather* in line 45. *Broke into* is repeated in line 89. *Delicate* is the synonym of *delicious* in line 57. In line 6, *blossoms* is repeated in lines 27, 66, 121, 139 and the synonym of *blossom* in lines 29, 89. *Pink* is the cohyponym of *pearl* in line 6. Vice versa, *pearl* is also the cohyponym of *pink* in line 6. The noun *autumn* is repeated in line 46. The noun *fruit* is repeated in lines 47, 122 and it is the hyponym of *peach* in line 5.

7. birds sat on the trees and sang so sweetly that the children used to
   L:R/L:S L:R/L:S/L:C L:S/L:H/L:C L:S/L:H L:R L:S L:R
birds/ sat/ trees/ sang/sing, so sweet children
bird sitting/ trees/ singing,

8. stop their games in order to listen to them. 'How happy we are here!' 
   L:S L:R/L:S L:R L:S/L:H L:R/L:A
stopped games/ How happy/ here/ playground glad/sad there
The noun *birds* is the first lexical item which is found in line 7, in which it refers to the same birds in lines 27, 28, 67, 89 and it is the synonym of *bird* in line 55. The verb *sat* is repeated in line 44 and synonym of *sitting* in line 63 and it is also the collocation of *trees*. *Trees* is repeated in lines 5, 29, 35, 64, 65 and the synonym of *tree* in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139 and it is also regarded as the collocation of *sat*. The verb *sang* is repeated in line 89 and it is the synonym of *sing, singing and twittering* in lines 28, 54, 55, 68, 89. The word *so* is the repetition of *so* in lines 31, 43, 52, 54, 71, 85, 86. In line 7, *sweetly* is defined as the synonym of *sweet* in line 52. Again, it is found the noun *children* which is also repeated in lines 1, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138.

In line 8, *stop* is regarded as the synonym of *stopped* in line 56. The noun *games* is also found in line 113 and it is the synonym of *playground* in line 81. The word *how* is repeated in lines 25, 77, 109. The adjective *happy* is repeated in line 25 and it is the synonym of *glad* in line 65 and it is also defined as the antonym of *sad* in line 105. The word *here* is repeated in lines 8, 15, 34, 78, 103 and it is the antonym of *there* in lines 3, 25, 48.

9. they cried to each other.

10. One day the Giant came back. He had been to visit his friend the

In line 9, *cried* is repeated in lines 15, 33, 130 and the synonym of *crying* in line 72. The word *each other* is also repeated in line 25. The word *one* in line 10 is also can be called as the repetition in lines 51, 69, 116. The word *day* is the repetition of *day* in lines 37, 39, 98. The noun *giant* is repeated in lines 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The verb *came* is repeated in lines 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of *come and coming* in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. The word *visit* is repeated in line 39. The noun *friend* is the repetition of *friend* in line 109 and the synonym of *companion* in line 100.
11. Cornish ogre, and had stayed with him for seven years. After the giant stayed with him for seven years, seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his conversation was limited, and he determined to return to his own castle. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden.

The word return in line 13 is the synonym of slipped back in line 31. The word own is repeated in line 17. The noun castle is repeated in line 40. The verb saw is repeated in lines 30, 62, 84, 92 and it is the synonym of see and seen in lines 61, 64, 87, 105, 108, 110. The noun children is repeated in lines 1, 7, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. Playing is repeated in line 96 and the synonym of play and played in lines 18, 21, 98, 107, 112, 135. The noun garden is repeated in lines 2, 3, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136.

12. seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his own. After the seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his own. Seven can be called as repetition of seven in line 12. The word years is repeated in lines 12, 111 and synonym of year in line 34. After is the antonym of before in line 105. Seven has the same meaning as seven in line 11. Years is also the repetition of years in lines 11, 111 and the synonym of year in line 34. The word over is repeated in lines 24, 106. The verb said is repeated in lines 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it is the synonym of say in lines 12, 110. In line 12, all is also repeated in lines 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. The last word is say is repeated in line 110 and the synonym of said in lines 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135.

13. conversation was limited, and he determined to return to his own castle. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden.

14. castle. When he arrived he saw the children playing in the garden.

15. 'What are you doing here?' he cried in a very gruff voice, and the done here/ cried very hard
16. children ran away.

The word *doing* in line 15 is regarded as the synonym of *done* in line 82. *Here* is repeated in lines 3, 8, 34, 78, 103 and it is the antonym of *there* in lines 3, 25, 48. *Cried* is repeated in lines 9, 33, 130 and the synonym of *crying* in line 72. The word *very* repeated in lines 20, 22, 81, 105, 108. The word *gruff* has the same meaning as the word *hard* in line 22. The noun *children* is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. *Ran away* is the repetition of *ran away* in line 85.

17. 'My own garden is my own garden,' said the Giant; 'any one can

The word *own* harks back to *own* in line 13. The noun *garden* is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. The verb *said* is repeated in lines 12, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it is the synonym of *say* in lines 12, 110. The pronoun *Giant* is repeated in lines 10, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The verb *understand* is the repetition of *understand* in line 43 and the synonym of the verbs *know* and *knew* in lines 78, 102, 104, 117. In line 18, *play* is repeated in lines 2, 21, 112, 135 and it is the synonym of *playing* and *played* in lines 14, 96, 98, 107.

18. understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself.' So

19. he built a high wall all round it, and put up a notice-board.
20. He was a very selfish Giant.

The adjective *high* is repeated in line 23. The noun *wall* is repeated in lines 23, 62, 80, 94. The word *all* is repeated in lines 12, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. *Round* is repeated in lines 23, 34, 41, 72, 90. The verb *put* is also repeated in lines 29, 79, 88, 100. The word *notice-board* is repeated in line 30. The word *very* is repeated in lines 15, 22, 81, 105, 108. *Selfish* is repeated in lines 27, 44, 48, 77. The pronoun *Giant* is repeated in lines 10, 17, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138.

21. The poor children had now nowhere to play. They tried to play on the road, but the road was very dusty and full of hard stones, and

In line 21, *poor* is repeated in lines 73, 79. The pronoun *children* is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The word *now* is repeated in lines 78, 93, 117. The verb *play* is repeated in lines 2, 18, 21, 112, 135 and the synonym of *playing* and *played* in lines 14, 96, 98, 107. Again, the word *play* is also repeated in lines 2, 18, 21, 112, 135 and it is the synonym of *playing* and *played* in lines 14, 96, 98, 107. The noun *road* is repeated in line 22. The word *road* is also repeated in line 22. *Very* is repeated in lines 15, 20, 81, 105, 108. Afterward, the word *full* is the repetition of *full* in line 86. The last is *hard* is the synonym of *gruff* in line 15.

23. they did not like it. They used to wander round the high wall when

(2)
24. their lessons were over, and talk about the beautiful garden inside.

In line 23, the verb *like* (2) is the repetition of *like* (2) in line 110. *Wander* is the synonym of *wandering* in line 72. The word *round* is repeated in lines 19, 34, 41, 72, 90. The adjective *high* is repeated in line 19. The noun *wall* is repeated in lines 19, 62, 80, 94. *Over* is the repetition of *over* in lines 12, 106. *Talk about* can be called as the synonym of *spoke of* in line 109. The adjective *beautiful* is repeated in lines 4, 29, 56, 96, 114 and it is the synonym of *lovely* in lines 3, 52, 69, 121. The noun *garden* is repetition of *garden* in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. The word *inside* has the opposite meaning with *outside* in line 54.

25. 'How happy we were there,' they said to each other.

In line 25, *how* is the repetition of *how* in lines 8, 77, 109. Then, the adjective *happy* is repeated in line 8 and the synonym of *glad* in line 65 and it is also the antonym of *sad* in line 105. The word *there* is repeated in lines 3, 48 and it is the antonym of *here* in lines 3, 8, 15, 34, 78, 103. The verb *said* is repeated in lines 12, 17, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it has the same meaning with *say* in lines 12, 110. The word *each other* refers back to the same *each other* in line 9. *Spring* is repeated in lines 33, 43, 46, 58, 78, 93, 118 and it is the synonym of *spring-time* in line 5. The verb *came* is repeated in lines 10, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of *come* and *coming* in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. The word *all* is the repetition of *all* in lines 12, 19, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. *Little* is repeated in lines 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134.
27. blossoms and little birds. Only in the garden of the Selfish Giant it was
   blossoms/ little birds/ only/ garden Selfish Giant
   blossom bird merely

28. still Winter. The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no
   still Winter birds/ hate sing/singing,
   bird sang twittering

*Blossoms* is the first lexical item which is found in line 27, it can be called as the repetition of *blossoms* in lines 6, 66, 121, 139 and it is the synonym of *blossom* in lines 29, 89. The word *little* is repeated in lines 26, 53, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The word *birds* is repeated in lines 27, 28, 67, 89 and it also can be regarded as the synonym of *bird* in line 55. The word *only* is repeated in lines 32, 53, 69, 86 and it is the synonym of *merely* in line 118. The noun *garden* is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *Selfish* is repeated in lines 20, 44, 48, 77. The pronoun *Giant* is repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The word *still* is the repetition of *still* in lines 70, 73. *Winter* is repeated in lines 48, 70, 85, 116, 117. The noun *birds* is repeated in lines 27, 28, 67, 89 and it is the synonym of *bird* in line 55. *Care* is the antonym of *hate* in line 117. The verb *sing* is repeated in line 55 and it is the synonym of *singing*, *sang* and *twittering* in lines 7, 54, 68, 89. The word *no* is the synonym of *nay* in line 132.

29. children, and the trees forgot to blossom. Once a beautiful flower put
   children trees/ forgotten blossom/ once beautiful/ flower/ put
   head/ outside grass saw/ notice-board

30. its head out from the grass, but when it saw the notice-board it was
   head/ out/ grass saw/ notice-board

Again, it is found the pronoun *children* that is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The noun *trees* is also repeated in lines 5, 7, 35, 50, 64, 65 and the synonym of *tree* in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139. The verb *forgot* is the synonym of *forgotten* in line 33. *Blossom* is repeated in line 89 and the synonym of *blossoms* in lines 6, 27, 66, 121, 139. *Once* is also repeated in lines 89, 136. The adjective *beautiful* is repeated
in lines 24, 29, 56, 96, 114 and the synonym of lovely in lines 3, 52, 69, 121. The noun flower is the synonym of flowers in lines 4, 68, 114, 115, 118. The verb put is repeated in lines 19, 79, 88, 100.

In line 30, head is the repetition of head in line 57 and it is the synonym of heads in line 67. Grass is repeated in lines 3, 4, 34, 69, 125. The verb saw is repeated in lines 14, 62, 84, 92 and the synonym of see and seen in lines 61, 64, 87, 105, 108, 110. The word notice-board is the repetition of notice-board in line 19.

31. so sorry for the children that it slipped back into the ground again,

32. and went off to sleep. The only people who were pleased were the

The word so is the repetition of so in lines 7, 43, 52, 54, 71, 85, 86. The adjective sorry is repeated in line 81. The pronoun children is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb slipped back is the synonym of return in line 13. Into is repeated in lines 84, 88, 100, 124. The word again is repeated in lines 65, 86, 108. In line 32, the verb went is repeated in lines 84, 111 and it is the synonym of go, going and gone in lines 2, 42, 95, 102. The word only is repeated in lines 27, 53, 69, 86 and the synonym of merely in line 118. People is the repetition of people in line 95. The word pleased is the synonym of delightful in lines 38, 68.

33. Snow and the Frost. 'Spring has forgotten this garden,' they cried, 'so

34. we will live here all the year round.' The Snow covered up the grass

The word so is the repetition of so in lines 7, 43, 52, 54, 71, 85, 86. The adjective sorry is repeated in line 81. The pronoun children is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb slipped back is the synonym of return in line 13. Into is repeated in lines 84, 88, 100, 124. The word again is repeated in lines 65, 86, 108. In line 32, the verb went is repeated in lines 84, 111 and it is the synonym of go, going and gone in lines 2, 42, 95, 102. The word only is repeated in lines 27, 53, 69, 86 and the synonym of merely in line 118. People is the repetition of people in line 95. The word pleased is the synonym of delightful in lines 38, 68.
The word snow in line 33 is the repetition of snow in lines 34, 49, 73. The word frost is repeated in lines 35, 49, 73. Spring is repeated in lines 26, 43, 46, 58, 78, 93, 118 and it is the synonym of spring-time in line 5. The word forgotten is the synonym of forgot in line 29. The noun garden is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. The verb cried is repeated in lines 9, 15, 130 and the synonym of crying in line 72. The word live is the synonym of lived in line 104. Here is repeated in lines 3, 8, 15, 78, 103 and it is the antonym of there in lines 3, 25, 48. The word all is repeated in lines 12, 19, 26, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. The word year is the synonym of years in lines 11, 12, 111. Round is the repetition of round in lines 19, 23, 41, 72, 90. Snow is also found in lines 33, 49, 73. Covered is the repetition of covered in lines 66, 73, 121, 139. The noun grass is repeated in lines 3, 4, 30, 69, 125.

35. with her great white cloak, and the Frost painted all the trees silver.

36. Then they invited the North Wind to stay with them, and he came. He

The word great is repeated in lines 94, 124. White is the repetition of white in lines 45, 121, 139. Frost is repeated in lines 33, 49, 73. The word all is repeated in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. The noun trees also can be found in lines 5, 7, 29, 50, 64, 65 and it is the synonym of tree in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 13. The word silver is repeated in line 122. North wind is also found in lines 49, 57, 74. The verb stay is the synonym of stayed in line 11. The verb came is repeated in lines 10, 26, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of come and coming in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136.

37. was wrapped in furs, and he roared all day about the garden, and

38. blew the chimney-pots down. 'This is a delightful spot,' he said, 'we
In line 37, \textit{wrapped in} is the synonym of \textit{dressed in} in line 42. \textit{Roared} is the repeated in line 74 and the synonym of \textit{roaring} in line 57. \textit{All} is repeated in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. The word \textit{day} is repeated in lines 10, 39, 98. The noun \textit{garden} is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. In line 38, \textit{blew} is the synonym of \textit{blowing} and \textit{rattled} in lines 74, 40. The word \textit{delightful} is the synonym of \textit{delight} and \textit{pleased} in lines 68, 32. The verb \textit{said} is repeated in lines 12, 17, 25, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it is the synonym of \textit{say} in lines 12, 110.

39. must ask the Hail on a visit.’ So the Hail came. Every day for three hours he rattled on the roof of the castle till he broke most of the

The verb \textit{ask} is the antonym of \textit{tell} and \textit{answered} in lines 102, 103, 132. The word \textit{hail} is repeated in lines 49, 56. The word \textit{visit} is also found in line 10. The word \textit{hail} is the repetition of \textit{hail} in lines 49, 56. The verb \textit{came} is the repetition of \textit{came} in lines 10, 26, 36, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is also the synonym of \textit{come} and \textit{coming} in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. \textit{Every} is repeated in lines 1, 47, 64, 106. The word \textit{day} is repeated in lines 10, 37, 98. The verb \textit{rattled} has the same meaning with \textit{blew} and \textit{blowing} in lines 38, 74. \textit{Roof} is the hyponym of \textit{slates} in line 41. \textit{Castle} is repeated in line 14. The word \textit{most} is the repetition of \textit{most} in line 62.

41. slates, and then he ran round and round the garden as fast as he

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{run}, \textit{running}
  \item \textit{ran/}, \textit{run/}
  \item \textit{round}
  \item \textit{garden}
\end{itemize}

42. could go. He was dressed in grey, and his breath was like ice.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{ran/}
  \item \textit{dressing,}
  \item \textit{red}
  \item \textit{like}
  \item \textit{cold}
\end{itemize}

\textit{Slates} can be called as the hyponym of \textit{roof} in line 40. The verb \textit{ran} is repeated in lines 124, 138 and it is also the synonym of \textit{run} and \textit{running} in lines 86, 92. The word \textit{round} is the repetition of
round in lines 19, 23, 34, 72, 90. Round is also found in lines 19, 23, 34, 72, 90. The noun garden is repeated for many times in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. The verb go is repeated in line 2 and it is the synonym of going, went and gone in lines 32, 84, 95, 102, 111. The word dressed in can be regarded as the synonym of dressing and wrapped in in lines 117, 37. Grey is the cohyponym of red in line 126. The verb like (1) is repeated in line 4. The word ice is the synonym of cold in line 44.

43. 'I cannot understand why the Spring is so late in coming,' said the

understand/ Spring/ so coming/ said/say
know,knew spring-time come,came

44. Selfish Giant, as he sat at the window and looked out at his cold

selfish Giant sat/sitting/ window/sat looked out ice

The verb understand is the repetition of understand in line 18 and it can be called as the synonym of know and knew in lines 78, 102, 104, 117. Spring is repeated in lines 26, 33, 46, 58, 78, 93, 118 and the synonymy of spring-time in line 5. so is the repetition of so in lines 7, 31, 52, 54, 71, 85, 86. The verb coming is repeated in line 1 and the synonymy of come and came in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 59, 78, 89, 92, 93, 98, 103, 106, 125, 126, 136. The verb said is repeated in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and the synonym of say in lines 12, 110. In line 44, Selfish is repeated in lines 20, 27, 48, 77. The pronoun Giant is repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The verb sat is repeated in lines 7,112 and the synonym of sitting in line 63 and it is also the collocation of window in line 44. The noun window is repeated in lines 54, 116 and the collocation of sat in line 44. Looked out is repeated in lines 59, 77, 116. The word cold has the same meaning of ice in line 42.

45. white garden; 'I hope there will be a change in the weather.'

white garden spring-time

46. But the Spring never came, nor the Summer. The Autumn gave

Spring/ never/ came/ Winter Autumn gave

spring-time ever come,coming
The word *white* is repeated in lines 35, 121, 139. The noun *garden* is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *Weather* can be called as the hyponym of *spring-time* in line 5. *Spring* is repeated in lines 26, 33, 43, 58, 78, 93, 118 and the synonym of *spring-time* in line 5. *Never* is repeated in lines 105, 108 and it has the opposite meaning with *ever* in lines 81, 97. The verb *came* is repeated in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of *come* and *coming* in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. The word *summer* is repeated in lines 48, 70, 85, 116, 117. *Autumn* is also repeated in line 6. The verb *gave* is also found in line 47.

47. golden fruit to every garden, but to the Giant’s garden she gave

48. none. ‘He is too selfish,’ she said. So it was always Winter there, and

The word *golden* is repeated in line 122. *Fruit* is the repetition of *fruit* in lines 6, 122 and it is the hyponym of *peach* in line 5. *Every* is repeated in lines 1, 39, 64, 106. Both nouns *garden* are repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *Giant’s* is repeated in lines 47, 77, 91. The verb *gave* is repeated in line 46. In line 48, *too* is the repetition of *too* in line 76. *Selfish* is repeated in lines 20, 27, 44, 77. The verb *said* is repeated in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and the synonym of *say* in lines 12, 110. *Always* is the synonym of *often* in line 108. *Winter* is repeated in lines 28, 70, 85, 116, 117 and the cohyponym of *summer* in line 46. *There* is repeated in lines 3, 25 and the antonym of *here* in lines 3, 8, 15, 34, 78, 103.

49. the North Wind, and the Hail, and the Frost, and the Snow danced

50. about through the trees.
In line 49, *north wind* is repeated in lines 36, 57, 74. *Hail* is also found in lines 39, 56. *Frost* is the repetition of *frost* in lines 33, 35, 73. *Snow* is also regarded as repetition in lines 33, 34, 73. The verb *danced* is the synonym of *dancing* in line 56. The word *through* is repeated in lines 58, 62, 68. The noun *trees* is repeated in lines 5, 7, 29, 35, 64, 65 and it is the synonym of *tree* in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139.

51. One morning the Giant was lying awake in bed when he heard

52. some lovely music. It sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it

The word *one* is the repetition of *one* in lines 10, 69, 116. *Morning* is repeated in line 116 and the antonym of *evening* in line 98. The pronoun *Giant* also can be found in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The noun *bed* is repeated in line 59. The verb *heard* is repeated in line 55 and it is also the collocation of *music* in line 52. *Some* is the antonym of *many* in line 113. *Lovely* is the repetition of *lovely* in lines 3, 69, 121 and the synonym of *beautiful* in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 96, 114. The word *music* is repeated in line 56 and the synonym of *musicians* in line 53 and it is also the collocation of *heard* in line 51. The word *so* is repeated in lines 7, 31, 43, 54, 71, 85, 86. *Sweet* is the synonym of *sweetly* in line 7. The noun *ears* is the meronym of *heads* in line 67.

53. must be the King's musicians passing by. It was really only a little

54. linnet singing outside his window, but it was so long since he had

The word *one* is the repetition of *one* in lines 10, 69, 116. *Morning* is repeated in line 116 and the antonym of *evening* in line 98. The pronoun *Giant* also can be found in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The noun *bed* is repeated in line 59. The verb *heard* is repeated in line 55 and it is also the collocation of *music* in line 52. *Some* is the antonym of *many* in line 113. *Lovely* is the repetition of *lovely* in lines 3, 69, 121 and the synonym of *beautiful* in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 96, 114. The word *music* is repeated in line 56 and the synonym of *musicians* in line 53 and it is also the collocation of *heard* in line 51. The word *so* is repeated in lines 7, 31, 43, 54, 71, 85, 86. *Sweet* is the synonym of *sweetly* in line 7. The noun *ears* is the meronym of *heads* in line 67.
In line 53, *musicians* is the synonym of *music* in lines 52, 56. *Really* is the repetition of *really* in line 81. The word *only* is repeated in lines 27, 32, 69, 86 and it is the synonym of *merely* in line 118. *Little* is repeated in lines 26, 27, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. *Linnet* is the hyponym of *bird* in line 55. *Singing* is the synonym of *sing, sang* and *twittering* in lines 7, 28, 55, 68, 89. The word *outside* is the antonym of *inside* in line 24. The noun *window* is repeated in lines 44, 116. The word *so* is repeated in lines 7, 31, 43, 52, 71, 85, 86. *Long* is the repetition of *long* in line 98.

55. heard a **bird** sing in his garden that it seemed to him to be the most
   L:R heard  L:S/L:H birds/  L:R/L:S sing/  L:R garden  L:R the most

56. **beautiful** music in the world. Then the Hail stopped dancing over his
   L:R/L:S beautiful/  L:R/L:S music/  L:Ch stars  L:R Hail  L:S stop/  L:S danced
   L:S/L:H lovely musicians  L:S/L:H ceased

The verb *heard* is repeated in line 51. The noun *bird* can be called as the hyponym of *linnet* in line 54. The verb *sing* is repeated in line 28 and the synonym of *singing, sang* and *twittering* in lines 7, 54, 68, 89. The noun *garden* is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *The most* is the repetition of *of the most* in lines 96, 114. The adjective *beautiful* is repeated in lines 4, 24, 29, 96, 114 and the synonym of *lovely* in lines 3, 52, 69, 121. *Music* is repeated in lines 4, 24, 29, 96, 114 and the synonym of *musicians* in line 53. *World* is the cohyponym of *stars* in line 4. *Hail* is repeated in lines 39, 49. *Stopped* is the synonym of *stop* and *ceased* in lines 8, 57. *Dancing* is the synonym of *danced* in line 49.

57. head, and the North Wind ceased roaring, and a delicious perfume
   L:R/L:S head/  L:R North Wind  L:S stop,  L:R/L:S roaring/  L:S delicate
   L:S/L:H heads stopped  L:S/L:H roared

58. came to him through the open casement. 'I believe the Spring has
   L:R/L:S came/  L:R through  L:S hole  L:R/L:S Spring/
   L:S/L:H come, coming  L:S/L:H spring-time
Firstly, the word *head* is the repetition of *head* in line 30 and it is the synonym of *heads* in line 67. Then, *North wind* is repeated in lines 36, 49, 74. *Ceased* is the synonym of *stop* and *stopped* in lines 8, 56. *Roaring* is repeated in line 74 and the synonym of *roared* in line 37. *Delicious* is the synonym of *delicate* in line 5. The verb *came* is repeated in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126. *Through* is repeated in lines 50, 62, 68 and the synonym of *come* and *coming* in lines 43, 78, 103, 138. *Open casement* is the synonym of *hole* in line 62. *Spring* is repeated in lines 26, 33, 43, 46, 78, 93, 118 and it is the synonym of *spring-time* in line 5.

59. come at last,' said the Giant; and he jumped out of bed and looked

60. out.

61. What did he see?

In line 59, *come* is repeated in lines 78, 103, 136 and the synonym of *coming* and *came* in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 87, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126. The verb *said* is repeated in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and the synonym of *say* 12, 110. The pronoun *Giant* is repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The noun *bed* is repeated in line 51. *Looked out* is repeated in lines 44, 77, 116. The verb *see* is repeated in lines 64, 87, 110 and the synonym of *saw* and *seen* in lines 14, 30, 62, 84, 92, 105, 108.

62. He saw a most wonderful sight. Through a little hole in the wall the

63. children had crept in, and they were sitting in the branches of the

The verb *saw* in line 62 is repeated in lines 14, 30, 84, 92 and the synonym of *see* and *seen* in lines 61, 64, 87, 105, 108, 110. *Most* is repeated in line 40. *Wonderful* is the synonym of *marvelous* in
line 120. *Sight* is repeated in line 120 and the synonym of *scene* in line 69. *Through* is repeated in lines 50, 58, 68. The word *little* is repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. *Hole* is the synonym of *open casement* in line 58. *Wall* is repeated in lines 19, 23, 80, 94. The pronoun *children* is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb *crept* is repeated in line 82. *Sitting* is the synonym of *sat* in lines 7, 44, 112 and it is the collocation of *branches* in line 63. The noun *branches* is repeated in lines 72, 75, 121, 112 and it is the collocation of *sitting* in line 63.

64. trees. In every tree that he could see there was a little child. And the

65. trees were so glad to have the children back again that they had

66. covered themselves with blossoms, and were waving their arms

67. gently above the children's heads. The birds were flying about and
Covered is repeated in lines 34, 73, 121, 139. Blossoms is the repetition of blossoms in lines 6, 27, 121, 139 and it is the synonym of blossom in lines 29, 89. waving has strong collocational bond with arms in line 66. Arms is repeated in line 90 and in vice versa, the word arms is the collocation of waving in line 66. Gently is the synonym of gently and softly in lines 88, 83. The word above is repeated in line 74. Children’s is repeated in line 80. Heads is the synonym of head in lines 30, 57 and it is the meronym of ears in line 52. The noun birds is repeated in lines 7, 27, 28, 89 and the synonym of bird in line 55 and it is also the collocation of flying in line 67. Flying is the collocation of birds in line 67.

68. twittering with delight, and the flowers were looking up through the

69. green grass and laughing. It was a lovely scene, only in one corner it

Twittering is the synonym of sing, singing and sang in lines 7, 28, 54, 55, 89. Delight is also can be regarded as the synonym of delightful and joy in lines 32, 38. Flowers is repeated in lines 4, 114, 115, 118 and the synonym of flower in line 29. through is repeated in lines 50, 58, 62. The word green is repeated in line 3. The noun grass is repeated in lines 3, 4, 30, 34, 125. Laughing is the synonym of happy and glad in lines 8, 25, 65 and it is the antonym of sad in line 105. Lovely is repeated in lines 3, 52, 121 and it is the synonym of beautiful in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 96, 114. The noun scene is the synonym of sight in lines 62, 120. The word only is repeated in lines 27, 32, 53, 86 and the synonym of merely in line 118. One is repeated in lines 10, 51, 116. Corner is the repetition of corner in lines 69, 70, 120.

70. was still Winter. It was the farthest corner of the garden, and in it

71. was standing a little boy. He was so small that he could not reach up
In line 70, *still* is the repetition of *still* in lines 28, 73. *Winter* is repeated in lines 28, 48, 85, 116, 117. *Farthest* is repeated in line 120. *Corner* is also found in lines 69, 120. The noun *garden* also can be found in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *Standing* is defined as the synonym of stood in lines 4, 123. *Little* is the repetition of *little* in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The word *boy* is repeated in lines 75, 76, 79, 86, 90, 100, 107, 123. The word *so* is repeated in lines 7, 31, 43, 52, 54, 85, 86. *Small* is the synonym of *tiny* in line 76.

72. to the branches of the tree, and he was wandering all round it, crying

73. bitterly. The poor tree was still quite covered with frost and snow,

The noun *branches* is repeated in lines 63, 75, 121. The noun *tree* is the repetition of *tree* in lines 64, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139 and it is the synonym *trees* in line 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65. *Wandering* is the synonym of *wander* in line 23. *All* is the repetition of *all* in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. *Round* is the repetition of *round* in lines 19, 23, 34, 41, 90. *Crying* is the synonym of *cried* in lines 15, 33, 130. The adverb *bitterly* can be regarded as the synonym of *sad* in line 105. *Poor* is repeated in lines 21, 79. The noun *tree* is the repetition of *tree* in lines 64, 72, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139 and the synonymy of *trees* in line 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65. The word *still* is the repetition of *still* in lines 28, 70. *Quite* is repeated in lines 83, 121, 126. The verb *covered* is repeated in lines 34, 66, 121, 139. *Frost* is the repetition of *frost* in lines 33, 35, 49. *Snow* is repeated in lines 33, 34, 49.

74. and the North Wind was blowing and roaring above it. 'Climb up! Little

75. boy,' said the Tree, and it bent its branches down as low as it could;

26
In line 74, *north wind* is repeated in lines 36, 49, 57. *Blowing* harks back to *blew* and *rattled* in lines 38, 40, so it can be regarded as synonym. *Roaring* is repeated in line 57 and the synonym of *roared* in line 37. The word *above* is repeated in line 67. *Little* is repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. *Boy* is repeated in lines 71, 76, 79, 86, 90, 100, 107, 123. The verb *said* is the repetition of *said* in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it is the synonym of *say* in lines 12, 110. The noun *tree* is repeated in lines 64, 72, 73, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139 and the synonym of *trees* in lines 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65.

In line 75, *branches* is repeated in lines 63, 72, 121.

76. but the little boy was too tiny.

77. And the Giant’s heart melted as he looked out. ‘How selfish I have

In line 76, the word *little* is repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. *Boy* is repeated in lines 71, 75, 79, 86, 90, 100, 107, 123. *Too* refers back to same *too* in line 48. The adjective *tiny* has the same meaning as *small* in line 71. *Giant’s* is also defined as the repetition of *Giant’s* in lines 47, 77, 91. *Heart* is the synonym of *felt* in line 105. *Looked out* is the repetition of *looked out* in lines 44, 59, 116. The word *how* also can be found in lines 8, 25, 109. *Selfish* is the repetition of *selfish* in lines 20, 27, 44, 48.

78. been!’ he said; ‘now I know why the Spring would not come here. I

79. will put that poor little boy on the top of the tree, and then I will

Repetition and synonym are often found in line 78. The verb *said* is repeated in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and the synonym of *say* in lines 12, 110. *Now* is also repeated in lines 21, 93, 117. The verb *know* is repeated in lines 102, 104 and it is the synonym of *knew* in line 117. *Spring* is also called the repetition of *spring* in lines 26, 33, 43, 46,
58, 93, 118 and it is the synonym of *spring-time* in line 5. The verb *come* is also defined as the repetition of *come* in lines 59, 103, 136 and it refers to the same meaning as *coming* and *came* in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 87, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126. The word *here* is the repetition of *here* in lines 3, 8, 15, 34, 103 and the antonym of *there* in lines 3, 25, 48.

Repetition also rises in many times in line 79. The verb *put* is repeated in lines 19, 29, 88, 100. The word *poor* is also repeated in lines 21, 73. The adjective *little* is also found in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The pronoun *boy* is also called as the repetition of *boy* in lines 71, 75, 76, 86, 90, 100, 107, 123. The noun *tree* is repeated in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 88, 101, 121, 139 and it has the same meaning with *trees* in lines 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65.

80. knock down the wall, and my garden shall be the children's

81. playground for ever and ever.' He was really very sorry for what he had done.

82. The lexical items that are found generally indicate repetition and some use synonym. The verb *knock down* has the same meaning as *knocked down* in line 94. The noun *wall* harks back to *wall* in lines 19, 23, 62, 94. The noun *garden* is also found in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *Children's* is the repetition of *children's* in line 67. *Playground* has the same meaning with *games* in lines 8, 113. Both the words *ever* in lines 81 are also found in lines 81, 97 and they indicate the opposite meaning with *never* in lines 46, 105, 108. *Really* is also repeated in line 53. *Very* also can be found in lines 15, 20, 22, 105, 108. *Sorry* is repeated in line 31. *Done* is the synonym of *doing* in line 15.

83. So he crept downstairs and opened the front door quite softly, and
84. went out into the garden. But when the children saw him they were

The verb crept is repeated in line 63. Downstairs refers back to the same word in line 124. The words opened and door build collocation relationship, both are in line 81. While the word door itself is the cohyponym of armchair in line 112. The word quite is also repeated in lines 73, 121, 126. Moreover, softly is also found in line 83 and the synonym of soft and gently in lines 3, 67, 88. The verb went is the repetition of went in lines 32, 111 and it is the synonym of go, going and gone in lines 2, 42, 95, 102. Then, into is also defined as repetition of into in lines 31, 88, 100, 124. The noun garden is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. While the pronoun children is also repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb saw is also found in lines 14, 30, 62, 92 and it is the synonym of see and seen in lines 61, 64, 87, 105, 108, 110.

85. so frightened that they all ran away, and the garden became Winter

The word so is regarded as repetition in lines 7, 31, 43, 52, 54, 71, 86. All is also the repetition of all in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. The verb ran away is repeated in line 16. The noun garden is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. Winter is the repetition of winter in lines 28, 48, 70, 116, 117. The word again is also found in lines 31, 65, 108. Only is also called as repetition in lines 27, 32, 53, 69 and it is the synonym of merely in line 118. The word little is repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The pronoun boy is repeated in lines 71, 75, 76, 79, 90, 100, 107, 123. Run is the repetition of run in line 92 and it is the synonym of running and ran in lines 41, 124, 138. Eyes is the repetition of eyes in line 119 and it is also called as the meronym of tears in line 86. So is repeated in lines 7, 31, 43, 52, 54, 71, 85. Full is the repetition of full in line 22. Finally, tears is the meronym of eyes in line 86.
87. that he did not see the Giant coming. And the Giant stole up behind

Line 87 begins with the verb see which indicates the repetition in lines 59, 64, 110 and it has the synonym of saw and seen in lines 14, 30, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. Then, the verb coming is repeated in lines 1, 43 and it is also called as the synonym of come and came in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 59, 78, 89, 92, 93, 98, 103, 106, 125, 126, 136. Moreover, repetition is used by the verb took which is also repeated in line 94 and it is the synonym of take in line 131. The adverb gently is the repetition of gently in line 67 and it conveys the same meaning with soft and softly in line 83. Hand is the synonym of hands in line 127. Put is also repeated in lines 19, 29, 79, 100. Into is also used in lines 31, 84, 100, 124. The noun tree is the repetition of tree in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 101, 121, 139 and it also establish the same meaning as trees 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65

88. him and took him gently in his hand, and put him up into the tree. And

89. the tree broke at once into blossom, and the birds came and sang on

90. it, and the little boy stretched out his two arms and flung them round

Tree is the repetition of tree in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121, 139 and it is the synonym of trees 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65. Then, broke into is repeated in line 5. Once is the repetition of once in lines 29, 136. Blossom is also repeated in line 29 and the synonym of blossoms in lines 6, 27, 66, 121, 139. The noun birds also can be found in lines 7, 27, 28, 67 and it is the synonym of bird in lines 54, 55. The verb came is repeated in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is also defined as the synonym of come and coming in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. The verb
sang refers back to these words *sing*, *singing* and *twittering* in lines 7, 28, 54, 55, 68, 89 as synonym. *Little* is also repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The pronoun *boy* is the repetition of *boy* in lines 71, 75, 76, 79, 86, 100, 107, 123. *Two* will be used in line 128, either *arms*. It will be repeated in line 66. *Round* is the repetition of *round* in lines 19, 23, 34, 41, 72.

91. the Giant's neck, and kissed him. And the other children, when they

92. saw that the Giant was not wicked any longer, came running back,

In line 91, *giant 's* is the repetition of *giant 's* in lines 2, 47, 77. *Neck* is the comeronym of *face* in line 126. *Kissed* is also the repetition of *kissed* in line 101. *Children* is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb *saw* is also repeated in lines 14, 30, 62, 84 and it is the synonym of *see* and *seen* in lines 61, 64, 87, 105, 108, 110. The Pronoun *Giant* is also used in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The word *wicked* has the opposite meaning with *kind* in line 108. *Came* is also defined as the repetition of *came* in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is also the synonym of *come* and *coming* 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. *Running* is repeated in line 86 and it is the synonym of *run* and *ran* in lines 41,124,138.

93. and with them came the Spring. 'It is your garden now, little children,'

94. said the Giant, and he took a great axe and knocked down the wall.

The verb *came* can be found in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 98, 106, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of *come* and *coming* 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. *Spring* is also found in lines 26, 33, 43, 46, 58, 78, 118 and it is the synonym of *spring-time* in line 5. The noun *garden* is also used in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. *Now* is also the
repetition of *now* in lines 21, 78, 117. *Little* is also regarded as the repetition of *little* in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The pronoun *children* is repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb *said* is the repetition of *said* in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and the synonym of *say* in line 12, 110. *Giant* is also repeated in lines 10, 17, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The verb *took* is also used repetition in line 88 and it is the synonym of *take* in line 131. *Great* is also the repetition of *great* in lines 35, 124. Then, *knocked down* is the synonym of *knock down* in line 80. *Wall* is also found in lines 19, 23, 62, 80.

95. And when the people were going to market at twelve o'clock they

96. found the Giant playing with the children in the most beautiful garden

The word *people* in line 95 uses repetition, *people* is also used in line 32. *Going* conveys the same meaning as *go, going and gone* in lines 2, 32, 42, 84, 102, 111. The word *twelve* also uses the repetition of *twelve* in line 5. *Found* is also the repetition of *found* in line 138. The pronoun *Giant* is repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The word *playing* is also repeated in line 14 and it is the synonym of *play* and *played* in lines 18, 21, 98, 107, 112, 135. *Children* is also regarded as the repetition of *children* in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. *The most* is the repetition of *the most* in lines 55, 114. The adjective *beautiful* is repeated in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 114 and it is the synonym of *lovely* in lines 3, 52, 69, 121. The noun *garden* is the repetition of *garden* in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 113, 120, 124, 136.

97. they had ever seen.

98. All day long they played, and in the evening they came to the Giant

The word *ever/never* seen/see,saw

98. All day long they played, and in the evening they came to the Giant

play,playing 32 morning came/come, Giant
99. to bid him good-bye.

In line 97, *ever* refers back to the same word in line 81 and it is the antonym of *never* in lines 46, 105, 108. *Seen* is the repetition of *seen* in lines 105, 108 and the synonym of *see* and *saw* in lines 14, 30, 61, 62, 64, 84, 87, 92, 110. *All* is also the repetition of *all* in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 108, 115, 122, 139. The noun *day* is also the repetition of *day* in lines 10, 37, 39. *Long* is repeated in line 54. *Played* is also repeated in line 107 and it is the synonym of *play* and *playing* in lines 2, 14, 18, 21, 96, 112, 135. *Evening* has the contrast meaning with *morning* in line 51. The verb *came* is also used in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 106, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of *come* and *coming* in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. The pronoun *Giant* is also used in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. In line 99, *bid* and *good-bye* have the collocational relationship.

100. 'But where is your little companion?' he said: 'the boy I put into the
tree.'

The word *little* is the repetition of *little* in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 107, 109, 123, 129, 134. The noun *companion* has the same meaning as *friend* in lines 10, 109. The verb *said* is also found in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it is also the synonym of *say* in lines 12, 110. The pronoun *boy* can also be found in lines 71, 75, 76, 79, 86, 90, 107, 123. The verb *put* is repeated in lines 19, 29, 79, 88, 100. The repetition of the word *into* is also found in lines 31, 84, 88, 124. The noun *tree* is a lexical item which indicates repetition, it also found in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 121, 139 and it is called as the synonym of *trees* in lines 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65. The pronoun *Giant* is also mentioned in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. *Loved* is also the
repetition of loved in lines 107, 123 and the synonym of love in line 132. Finally, the verb kissed is repeated in line 91.

102. 'We don't know,' answered the children; 'he has gone away.'

103. 'You must tell him to be sure and come here to-morrow,' said the Giant. But the children said that they did not know where he lived, and had never seen him before; and the Giant felt very sad.
In line 104, it is found Giant, in which it is realized as the repetition of the same Giant in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The pronoun children is also called as the repetition of children in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138. Repetition is also used by the word said that can also be found in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 114, 126, 133, 135 and it is also regarded as the synonym of say in lines 12, 110. The verb know is also repeated in lines 78, 102 and it is the synonym knew in line 117. Lived refers back to live in line 34. The word never is also repeated in lines 46, 108 and it is the antonym of ever in lines 81, 97. Seen is the repetition of seen in lines 97, 108 and it is the synonym of see and saw in lines 14, 30, 61, 62, 64, 84, 87, 92, 110. Before is the opposite of after in line 11. The pronoun Giant is also can be seen in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. Felt is the synonym of heart in line 77. The word very is the repetition of very in lines 15, 20, 22, 81, 108. The adjective sad is the synonym of bitterly in line 73 and the antonym of happy in line 8.

106. Every afternoon, when school was over, the children came and

107. played with the Giant. But the little boy whom the Giant loved was

The word every is the repetition of every in lines 1, 39, 47, 64. The word afternoon is also the repetition of afternoon in lines 1, 138. The noun school is also repeated in line 1. Over is also defined as the repetition of over in lines 12, 24. The pronoun children is also called as repetition in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 108, 113, 114, 138. The verb came is also the repetition of came in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 125, 126 and it is the synonym of come and coming in lines 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. In line 107, played has ever used before in line 98 and it is regarded as the synonym of play and playing in lines 2, 14, 18, 21, 96, 98, 112, 135. Both pronouns Giant in line 107 are the repetition of Giant in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. Little is also the repetition of little in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 109, 123, 129, 134. The pronoun
boy can also be found in lines 71, 75, 76, 79, 86, 90, 100, 123. Loved is also applied in lines 101, 123 and it is the synonym of love in line 132.

108. never seen again. The Giant was very kind to all the children, yet he

109. longed for his first little friend, and often spoke of him. How I would

It can be traced back to the previous lines (46, 105) that the word never has ever used, so it is called repetition. It also conveys the opposite meaning with ever in lines 81, 97. The verb seen is also called as the repetition in lines 97, 105 and it is the synonym of see and saw in lines 14, 30, 61, 62, 64, 84, 87, 92, 110. Again is also repeated in lines 31, 65, 86. The pronoun Giant is repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 111, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. Very can also be found in lines 15, 20, 22, 81, 105. While kind is the antonym of wicked in line 92. All is also defined as repetition in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 115, 122, 139. The pronoun children is used many times in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 113, 114, 138. The word little is repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 123, 129, 134. Friend is also repeated in line 10 and it is the synonym of companion in line 100. The word often is regarded as the synonym of always in line 48. Spoke of can also be called the synonym of talk about in line 24. How harks back to how in lines 8, 25, 77.

110. like to see him!' he used to say.

111. Years went over, and the Giant grew very old and feeble. He could
The verb like (2) is the repetition of like (2) in line 23. Afterward, the verb see is also the repetition of see in lines 61, 64, 87 and it is also called as the synonym of saw and seen in lines 14, 30, 62, 84, 92, 105, 108. The verb say is repeated in line 12 and it is also the synonym of said in lines 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135. Years can be found in lines 11, 12 and it is the synonym of said in line 34. The verb went is also used in lines 32, 84 and it has the similar meaning with go, going and gone in lines 2, 42, 95, 102. The pronoun Giant is the repetition of Giant in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138. The verb grew is also repeated in line 126.

112. not play about any more, so he sat in a huge armchair, and watched

113. the children at their games, and admired his garden. 'I have many

The verb play is repeated in lines 2, 18, 21, 135 and it is the synonym of playing and played in lines 14, 96, 98, 107. Sat is can be found in lines 7, 44, 112 and it is a collocational bond between sat and armchair. Huge conveys similar meaning with big in line 131. While armchair is the cohyponym of door in line 83, beside its relationship with sat. The pronoun children is also repeated in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 114, 138. The noun games is also applied in line 8 and it is also the synonym playground in line 81. Admired establish the same idea with wonder in line 119. Garden is also used in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 120, 124, 136. Many is the antonym of some in line 52.

114. beautiful flowers,' he said; 'but the children are the most beautiful

115. flowers of all.'
Both adjectives beautiful have ever applied before in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 96 and they are also the synonym of lovely in lines 3, 52, 69, 121. The nouns flowers in line 114 and 115 are also applied in lines 4, 68, 115, 118 and they are the synonym of flower in line 29. The verb said is also found in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 126, 133, 135 and it is similar with say in lines 12, 110. The pronoun children is the repetition of children in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 102, 104, 106, 108, 113, 138. The most is also the repetition of the most in lines 55, 96. All is repeated in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 122, 139.

116. One winter morning he looked out of his window as he was dressing. He did not hate the Winter now, for he knew that it was merely the Spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting.

117. dressing. He did not hate the Winter now, for he knew that it was merely the Spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting.

The word one is ever seen before in lines 10, 51, 69. Winter in line 116 and 117 are also ever repeated before in lines 28, 48, 70, 85. Morning is also repeated in line 51 and it is the antonym of evening in line 98. The verb looked out is also the repetition of looked out in lines 44, 59, 77. The noun window refers to window in lines 44, 54. The word dressing shares the same idea with dressed in line 42. Hate is the antonym of care in line 28. The word now refers back to the same now in lines 21, 78, 93. The verb knew has the similar meaning with know in lines 78, 102, 104.
The word *merely* shares the same idea with *only* in lines 27, 32, 53, 69, 86. While *spring* is the repetition of *spring* in lines 26, 33, 43, 46, 58, 78, 93 and the synonym of *spring-time* in line 5. *Asleep* is also the synonym of *resting* in line 118. The noun *flowers* is also found in lines 4, 68, 114, 115 and it is also the synonym of *flower* in line 29. *Resting* is the synonym of *asleep* in line 118. There is a collocational bond between *rubbed* and *eyes* in line 119. *Wonder* is regarded as the synonym of *admired* in line 23. The words *looked* are called repetition since both are called twice.

120. certainly was a marvelous sight. In the farthest corner of the garden
   L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R  L:R  L:R
   wonderful eyes/scene  farthest corner  garden

121. was a tree quite covered with lovely white blossoms. Its branches
   L:R/L:S  L:R  L:R/L:S  L:R  L:R/L:S  L:R
   tree/ quite covered lovely/ white blossoms/ branches

The word *marvelous* in line 120 conveys the same meaning with *wonderful* in line 62. *Sight* is the repetition of *sight* in line 62 and it is the synonym of *scene* in line 69. The word *farthest* is also the repetition of *farthest* in line 70. *Corner* has ever used in lines 69, 70. The noun *garden* also rises in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 124, 136. *Tree* is repeated lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 139 and it is the synonym of *trees* in lines 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65. *Quite* is also ever used in lines 73, 83, 126. The verb *covered* is also repeated in lines 34, 66, 73, 139. *Lovely* is the repetition of *lovely* in lines 3, 52, 69 and it is the synonym of *beautiful* in lines 4, 24, 29, 56, 96, 114. *White* is the repetition of *white* in lines 35, 45, 139. *Blossoms* is repeated in lines 6, 27, 66, 139 and it is the synonym of *blossom* in lines 29, 89. At last, *branches* also refers back to the same word in lines 63, 72, 75.

122. were all golden, and silver fruit hung down from them, and
   L:R  L:R  L:R  L:R/L:H
   all golden silver fruit/peach

123. underneath it stood the little boy he had loved.
   L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R  L:R  L:R/L:S
   under stood/standing little boy loved/love
Lexical items of repetition are found in many times in line 122 and 123. Repetition is also used by all in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 139. Golden also uses repetition in line 47. Then, silver is the repetition of silver in line 35. The noun fruit is also repeated in lines 6, 47 and it is the hyponym of peach in line 5. Underneath is the synonym of under in line 139. Stood is also found in line 4 and it is the synonym of standing in line 71. Little is also defined as the repetition of little in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 129, 134. The pronoun boy is called as the repetition of boy in lines 71, 75, 76, 79, 86, 90, 100, 107. Loved is repeated in lines 101, 107 and it is the synonym of love in line 132.

124. Downstairs ran the Giant in great joy, and out into the garden. He

Firstly, downstairs is the repetition of downstairs in line 82. Then, ran is repeated in lines 41, 138 and it is the synonym of run and running in line 86, 92. Giant is also repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 130, 133, 135, 138. The adjective great also uses repetition in lines 35, 94. Joy is the synonym of delight in line 68. The word into is also found in lines 31, 84, 88, 100. The noun garden can also be in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 136. The noun grass is the repetition of grass in lines 3, 4, 30, 34, 69. The verb came is also used in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 126 and it is the synonym of come and coming 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. Near has the same meaning with close in line 126. Child is the repetition of child in lines 64, 132, 134, 135

126. came quite close his face grew red with anger, and he said, 'Who

127. hath dared to wound thee?' For on the palms of the child's hands
The verb *came* is repeated in lines 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 58, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125 and it is the synonym of *come* and *coming* 43, 78, 87, 103, 136. The word *quite* is also repeated in lines 73, 83, 121. *Close* is the synonym of *near* in line 125. The noun *face* is regarded as the correonym of *neck* in line 91. The verb *grew* is also repeated in line 111. *Red* is the cohyponym of *grey* in line 42. The verb *said* is the repetition of *said* in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 133, 135 and it is the synonym of *say* in lines 12, 110. *Dared* can be found in line 130. While, *wound* is the repetition of *wound* in line 130 and it is the synonym of *love* in line 132. Then, *palms* is the hyponym of *hands* in line 126. In the end, *hands* is the synonym of *hand* in line 88 and the hyponym of *palms* in line 127.

128. were the prints of two nails, and the prints of two nails were on the.

129. little feet.

130. *'Who hath dared to wound thee?' cried the Giant; 'tell me, that I may take my big sword and slay him.'*

*Dared* in line 130 is the repetition of *dared* in line 127. *Wound* is also defined as the repetition of *wound* in line 127 and the synonym of *wounds* in line 132. The verb *cried* is repeated in lines 9,
15, 33 and it is the synonym of crying in line 72. The pronoun Giant is the repetition of Giant in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 133, 135, 138. Tell is repeated in line 103 and it is the synonym of answered in lines 102, 132 and it is also regarded as the antonym of ask in line 39. The verb take is the synonym of take in lines 88, 94. The adjective big is the synonym of huge in line 112. The noun sword has the collocational bond with slay in line 131.

132. 'Nay!' answered the child; 'but these are the wounds of Love.'

133. 'Who art thou?' said the Giant, and a strange awe fell on him, and

134. he knelt before the little child.

The word nay has the same meaning with no in line 28 since the word nay comes from the old English. The verb answered also can be found in line 102 and the synonym of tell in lines 103, 130 and it also can be called as the antonym of ask in line 39. The pronoun child is repeated in lines 64, 75, 134, 135. Wounds is the synonym of wound in lines 130, 127. Afterward, love is the synonym of loved in lines 101, 107, 123. The verb said is also repeated in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 135 and it is the synonym of say in lines 12, 110. The pronoun Giant is also found in lines 10, 17, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 135, 138. Little is repeated in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 129. Child is the repetition of child in lines 64, 125, 132, 135.

135. And the child smiled on the Giant, and said to him, 'You let me play

136. once in your garden, to-day you shall come with me to my garden,
137. which is Paradise.'

Child is refers to the same child in lines 64, 125, 132, 134. The pronoun Giant is repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 87, 92, 94, 96, 98, 101, 104, 105, 107, 108, 111, 124, 130, 133, 138. The verb said is also defined as the repetition of said in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 103, 104, 114, 126, 133 and the synonym of say in lines 12, 110. Play is found in lines 2, 18, 21, 112 and is regarded as the synonym of playing and played in lines 14, 96, 98, 107. Once is the repetition of once in lines 29, 89. The noun garden is repeated in lines 2, 3, 14, 17, 24, 27, 33, 37, 41, 45, 47, 55, 70, 80, 84, 85, 93, 96, 113, 120, 124, 136. The word to-day is the antonym of to-morrow in line 103. The verb come is repeated in lines 59, 78, 103 and it is the synonym of coming and came 10, 26, 36, 39, 46, 87, 89, 92, 93, 98, 106, 125, 126. The noun garden in line 136 here is not regarded as the repetition of the noun garden like the others, but it has a special meaning. The noun garden here means paradise in line 137, thus it can be defined as synonym. While paradise is vice versa.

138. And when the children ran in that afternoon, they found the Giant

Child is refers back to children of the previous lines. The verb ran also harks back to ran in lines 41, 124 and the synonym of run and running in lines 86, 92. The word afternoon is also repeated in lines 1, 106. The verb found is repeated in line 96. The pronoun Giant is the repetition of Giant in the previous lines. In line 139, under is the synonym of underneath in line 123. The noun tree is the repetition of tree in lines 64, 72, 73, 75, 79, 88, 101, 121 and it is the synonym of trees in lines 5, 7, 29, 35, 50, 64, 65. All is the repetition of all in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 37, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122. Covered is repeated in lines 34, 66, 73, 121.

CONCLUSION
Through the analysis and the discussion, it is found that there are many lexical items in the short story *The Selfish Giant* that can be categorized as lexical cohesive devices. The lexical cohesive devices establish the cohesion and coherence in the short story. Repetition plays an important role in making the text coherent and unified. That is why the lexical cohesive device of repetition is frequently used in *The Selfish Giant*. This repetition creates the relation of meaning in the clauses, so it can build continuity in the text. The continuity that is demonstrated by the repetition shows that there is cohesion in the text. The synonym is the second type of reiteration that is found in *The Selfish Giant*. The use of the synonym shows two lexical items or more that are similar in meaning. The use of synonym in the text is very helpful to build cohesion because synonym holds the sentences together and gives cohesive effect to the text.

The occurrence of antonym forms continuity in *The Selfish Giant* because the antonym refers to lexical items that have the opposite meaning. Thus, the use of antonym can be used to form lexical cohesion in the text and it builds coherence in the text. The analysis of hyponym also supports the understanding of the relation of the meaning in the text. This lexical cohesive device builds the relation that holds words between a general class and its subclasses. The relation built by the hyponym holds the parts into a unity and it makes the text coherent. The fourth type of lexical cohesive devices that has been analyzed in *The Selfish Giant* is cohyponym. It indicates the relation of subclasses. The contribution of cohyponym is also essential in forming the lexical cohesion in the text. Meronym as the fifth type of lexical cohesive devices is also found in the short story. It indicates part - whole relation that exactly builds the coherence and unity in the text. Afterward, comeronym is also used in the short story that helps to connect the parts relation of the lexical cohesion in the text. Collocation is the last kind of lexical cohesive devices found in the literary text of *The Selfish Giant*. The analysis of collocation is also helpful in making the text coherent.

The application of lexical cohesive devices makes the text coherent and unified because it links the sentences and helps the readers understand the text. Moreover, the analysis shows that the lexical cohesive device that is most often used to relate sentences in *The Selfish Giant* is repetition. Therefore, the repetition is claimed as the simplest way of connecting sentences, and of course the repetition plays an important role in making the text coherent and unified.

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