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 cemeronym) 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, 1976:318). 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).

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<th>Situation</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Tenor</th>
<th>Mode</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Subject Matter</td>
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<td>Structural</td>
<td>** Lexical</td>
<td>Conversational</td>
<td>* Grammatical</td>
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<td># Logical</td>
<td>Experiential</td>
<td>Interpersonal</td>
<td>Textual</td>
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<td>Clause</td>
<td>Lexicogrammar</td>
<td>Complexing</td>
<td>Transitivity</td>
<td>*** Mood</td>
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The Cohesive Devices in English
Adapted from Nunan (1993: 33)

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)
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
   
   L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S
   every afternoon coming from school the children used

2. to go and play in the Giant's garden.
   
   L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S
   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, 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, 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/weathe 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
birds/ sat/ trees/ sang/sing, so sweet children
bird sitting/ tree/sat 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, 50, 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 stay, seven years/ before

12. seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his seven years/ said/ all say/

In line 11, the word ogre has the same meaning as the word giant in lines 10. The verb stayed is the synonym of stay in line 36. 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, 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

14. 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.

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

The word play is repeated in lines 2, 21, 112, 135 and it is the synonym of playing and played in lines 14, 96, 98, 107.

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

blossom/ little birds/ only/ garden Selfish Giant

blossoms/ little birds/ only/ garden Selfish Giant

28. still Winter. The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no

still Winter birds/ hate sing/singing

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

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

16
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
dressed in roared/roaring all day garden

38. blew the chimney-pots down. 'This is a delightful spot,' he said, 'we

blowing, rattled delight, pleased said/say
In line 37, *wrapped in* is the synonym of *dressed in* in line 42. *Roared* is the repeated in line 74 and the synonym of *roaring* in line 57. *All* is repeated in lines 12, 19, 26, 34, 35, 72, 85, 98, 108, 115, 122, 139. The word *day* is repeated in lines 10, 39, 98. The noun *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, *blew* is the synonym of *blowing* and *rattled* in lines 74, 40. The word *delightful* is the synonym of *delight* and *pleased* in lines 68, 32. The verb *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 *say* in lines 12, 110.

39. must ask the Hail on a visit.’ So the Hail came. Every day for three
   L:A   L:R L:R
   tell, Hail visit
   answered

40. hours he rattled on the roof of the castle till he broke most of the
   L:S   L:R L:R
   blew,blowing roof castle
   came,coming most

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

41. slates, and then he ran round and round the garden as fast as he
   L:H L:R/L:S L:R L:R L:R
   roof ran/ round round garden run,running run,running

42. could go. He was dressed in grey, and his breath was (1) like ice.
   L:R/L:S L:S L:Ch L:R L:S
   ran/ dressing, red like cold run,running wrapped in (1)

*Slates* can be called as the hyponym of *roof* in line 40. The verb *ran* is repeated in lines 124, 138 and it is also the synonym of *run* and *running* in lines 86, 92. The word *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/  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S
   Spring/  L:R  L:R/coming/  L:R/l:R
   know, knew  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S
   so  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:S
   said/say  L:R/L:S

44. Selfish Giant, as he sat at the window and looked out at his cold
   selfish/  L:R  L:R/L:s  L:R/L:C  L:R/L:
   Giant/  L:R  L:R  L:R  L:R
   sat/sitting/  L:R/L:s  L:R/L:
   window/sat  L:R/L:s  L:R/L:
   looked out  L:R/L:s  L:R/L:
   ice/  L:R/L:s  L:R/L:

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/  L:R/L:
   garden/  L:R/L:
   spring-time/  L:R/L:

46. But the Spring never came, nor the Summer. The Autumn gave
   Spring/  L:R/L:S  L:R/L:A  L:R/L:S
   never/  L:R/L:
   came/  L:R/L:
   Winter/  L:R/L:
   Autumn/  L:R/L:
   gave/  L:R/L:
   spring-time/  L:R/L:
   never/  L:R/L:
   come, coming/  L:R/L:

19
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.

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.

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
   
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
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:S/L:H 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/L:S stop/ danced

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 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

58. came to him through the open casement. 'I believe the Spring has
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

stood little boy so tiny
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, 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;
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.

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.
that he did not see the Giant coming. And the Giant stole up behind him and took him gently in his hand, and put him up into the tree. And 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, 59, 61, 92, 105, 108. Both pronouns Giant in line 87 is also repeated in lines 10, 17, 20, 27, 44, 51, 59, 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 softly 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

89. the tree broke at once into blossom, and the birds came and sang on trees broke once into blossom/ birds/ came/ sang/sing, twittering

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
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

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

The application of the verb know in the beginning of sentence indicates repetition, in which applied in lines 78, 104 and it is also regarded as the synonym knew in line 117. Then, answered is the repetition of answered in line 132 and it is regarded the same meaning as tell in line 103, but has the opposite meaning with ask in line 39. The pronoun children is used in lines 1, 7, 14, 16, 21, 29, 31, 63, 65, 84, 91, 93, 96, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 138, so it can be regarded as repetition. The verb gone establish the same idea with go, going and went in lines 2, 32, 42, 84, 95, 111. The verb tell is the repetition of tell in line 130 and it is also the synonym answered in line 102, 132, but it is the antonym of ask in line 39. Come is repeated in lines 59, 78, 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. Here harks back to the same here in lines 3, 8, 15, 34, 78 and it is also the antonym of there in lines 3, 25, 48. The word to-morrow conveys the contrast idea of to-day in line 136. The verb said is applied in lines 12, 17, 25, 38, 43, 48, 59, 75, 78, 94, 100, 104, 114, 126, 133, 135, therefore it is called as repetition and it shares the same opinion of say in lines 12, 110.

104. Giant. But the children said that they did not know where he lived,

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

107. 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

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, 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.'

37
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

117. dressing. He did not hate the Winter now, for he knew that it was

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.

118. merely the Spring asleep, and that the flowers were resting.

119. Suddenly he rubbed his eyes in wonder, and looked and looked. It
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

```plaintext
wonderful eyes/scene farthest corner garden
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121. was a tree quite covered with lovely white blossoms. Its branches

```plaintext
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, 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

```plaintext
all golden silver fruit/peach
```

123. underneath it stood the little boy he had loved.

```plaintext
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
125. hastened across the grass, and came near to the child. And when 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

came, coming
dared wound/
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 ccomeronym of *neck* in line 91. The verb *grew* is also repeated in line 111. *Red* is the ccohyponym 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>128.</th>
<th>were the prints of two nails, and the prints of two nails were on the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L:R</td>
<td>L:R/Ln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prints</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129. little feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>129.</th>
<th>little feet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L:R</td>
<td>L:Cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repetition is still the major lexical items found in lines 129 and 129. Firstly, two words *prints* in line 128, both indicate the repetition. Then, two words *two* also use the repetition show in lines 90, 128. Repetition is also found in the words *nails*. The word *little* rises again and still indicate the repetition of the same word in lines 26, 27, 53, 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 79, 86, 90, 93, 100, 107, 109, 123, 134. At last, the word *feet* is the ccomeronym of *hand* in line 88.

130. 'Who hath dared to wound thee?' cried the Giant; 'tell me, that I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>130.</th>
<th>'Who hath dared to wound thee?' cried the Giant; 'tell me, that I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L:R</td>
<td>L:R/Lw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dared</td>
<td>wound/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

131. may take my big wounds sword and slay him.'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>131.</th>
<th>may take my big wounds sword and slay him.'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L:S</td>
<td>L:S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>took</td>
<td>huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L:C</td>
<td>L:C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slay</td>
<td>sword</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

139. lying dead under the tree, all covered with white blossoms.

The pronoun children 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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