THE EFFECT OF LEXICAL RELATIONS COMPREHENSION TOWARDS TRANSLATION ABILITY AT UNRIKA BATAM

Ade Agus Setianto. adehihihi@gmail.com
Student of Faculty of Language and Literature Putera Batam University
Frangky Silitonga. frangkyka@gmail.com
Lecturer of Faculty of Language and Literature Putera Batam University

ABSTRAK

Tujuaan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) apakah pemahaman hubungan leksikal mempengaruhi kemampuan menerjemahkan para mahasiswa semester tujuh di jurusan bahasa Inggris FKIP UNRIKA Batam, (2) untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pengaruh dari pemahaman hubungan leksikal terhadap kemampuan menerjemahkan para mahasiswa semester tujuh di jurusan bahasa Inggris FKIP UNRIKA Batam. Populasi diambil dari para mahasiswa semester tujuh di Jurusan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UNRIKA Batam yang berjumlah 260 mahasiswa. Sampel dalam penelitian ini diambil dari taraf kesalahan 5% dari 260 siswa, sehingga sampel berjumlah 155 mahasiswa. Dalam menganalisa data peneliti menggunakan model regresi sederhana. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa pemahaman hubungan leksikal mempengaruhi kemampuan menerjemahkan dan pengaruh yang ditimbulkan dari pemahaman hubungan kata terhadap kemampuan menerjemahkan sejauh 4.4%.

Kata kunci: leksikal, terjemahan, bahasa

Background of the Research

Batam is an industrial city and there are many foreign people found. Here, the Indonesian people use English as a foreign language to communicate with the foreign people. However, it is not easy to understand and comprehend the English language properly and correctly. Therefore, the government includes English learning into formal education curriculum, from elementary school, junior high school, senior high school and college, which in turn is followed by a non-formal education as courses.

According to Delahunty & Garvey (2010: 7), language is a mean of education that is the primary medium of communication between students and teachers and between students and textbooks. That is, language is a communication tool between students and teachers and between students and books. It is aimed to prepare the students to face real life in the era of globalization in the present and future. As an example in the communication between native and the foreigs and native people with letters either in working or daily life.

As known, English learning is not easy, especially in education at the university level (where students will face linguistics learning). Linguistics is the science of language (www.bangor.ac.uk, School of Linguistics & English Language, accessed on Monday, 01 October 2012 at 04:46 am). It means linguistics is the study of a language, where the language is the object of linguistics. A branch of linguistics that is devoted to learn the

meaning is semantics, while the application will indirectly relate to the other scope of applied linguistics, that is translation.

Problem of the Research

In this part, the writer identifies the research problem, this is to find out the matters happen on the object of the research. This is activity\ done by the writer to observe and interview. From the identification, there are some problems found, they are: (1) the lack of synonyms comprehension; (2) the lack of antonyms comprehension; (3) the lack of hyponyms comprehension; the lack of polysemy comprehension; (4) the translation mistakes in word for word translation and literal translation.

Limitation of the Research

Thus, by seeing the problems that occur, it is necessary to limit the problems to be investigated. It is done due to the limited time, money, materials, and of course it is still associated with the title of the research.. What interesting in linguistics field is the type of this research is specific. The writer limits the research only in terms of lexical relations comprehension and translation ability, they are: (1) synonyms comprehension of the seventh semester students FKIP English Department in UNRIKA Batam; (2) antonyms comprehension of the seventh semester students FKIP English Department in UNRIKA Batam; (3) word for word translation ability of the seventh semester students FKIP English Department in UNRIKA Batam; (4) literal translation ability of the seventh

semester students FKIP English Department in UNRIKA Batam.

Formulation of the Problem

Therefore, in this research, the researcher makes two formulation of the problems, there are: (1) does the lexical relations comprehension affect the translation ability of the seventh semester students FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam?, (2) to what extent does lexical relations comprehension affect the translation ability of the seventh semester students FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam?.

Objective of the Research

The objective of the research are: (1) to find out that lexical relations comprehension affects the translation ability of the seventh semester at FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam, (2) to find out to what extent the lexical relations comprehension affects the translation ability of the seventh semester at FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam.

Significance of the Research

This research is useful for identifying weaknesses and improving the weaknesses themselves especially in the field of linguistics, particulary the effect of the lexical relations comprehension towards translation ability at university level, especially for students FKIP UNRIKA Batam, students Putera Batam university and the public, which will be used in daily life later.

The Theoretical Framework

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework
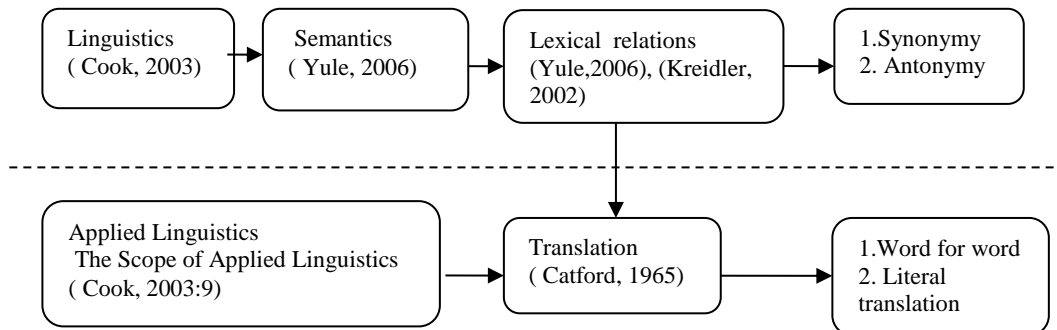
Hypothesis

In this part, the writer makes the hyphotesis, they are: H0 = Lexical relations comprehension does not affects translation ability of seventh semester students at FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam; Ha = Lexical relation comprehension affects translation ability of seventh semester students at FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam.

II. REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

Linguistics

Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the study of language in general (Cook, 2003: 9). This means, linguistics is the study about language. In fact, it is realized or not, when people want to speak to the foreign people, he or she must use the second language or the foreign language to avoid misunderstanding in their communication. Of course, linguistics helps people to understand foreign language or second language. The part of linguistics are phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. This division is based on its structural hierarchy.

Semantics

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentence (Yule, 2006: 100). This means, semantics learns about how word, phrase, clause, and sentence to have meanings and can be understood by those who hear or see them. In Yule's book (2006) he gives two characteristic in learning meaning in semantics. There are conceptual meaning and associative meaning of the words, and there are some parts of semantics such as semantics feature, semantics role and lexical relations.

Lexical Relations

There are many parts of semantics. One of them is lexical relation. According to Yule (2006: 244), lexical relation is the relationship of meaning, such as synonymy that is between word. In semantics, the words

have relation to each other as big and large, buy and purchase, freedom and liberty et cetera. As Yule talks above is just one example of the lexical relation in semantics, and to make it clear about lexical relations, approach is quoted from Kreidler (2002: 86): We consider two approaches to description of lexical relations, semantics field theory and truth conditional semantics. Field theory is an attempt to classify lexemes according to share and differentiating feature. Truth conditional semantics studies lexical relations by comparing predications that can be made about the same referring expression. In truth conditional semantics there are three kinds of relations: entailment, paraphrase, and contradiction.

Semantics field theory explains how lexemes are classified based on the division and characteristics. For example bus, train, ship, and airplane. All those items indicate a transportation, bus and train used in land, ship used in sea, and airplane in the air. The truth, conditional semantics compares and predicates which refers to the same expression. For instance, acer is a laptop, acer is computer. Its acer is computer. It is just an example refers to Kreidler theory of entailment, which is if first sentence is true so the second sentence must be true also, but if first sentence is not true, the second sentence cannot be said as true or not. In Kreidler books there are some division of lexical relation.

Synonymy

The synonymy is devision of lexical relation, when the synonymy is one word and where there are two synonymy that called synonyms. According to Yule (2006: 104) two words or more words with very closely related meanings are called synonyms. It can be defined by two or more different words that have same meaning, in the other side called by synonyms. The example of synonyms word is seaman / sailor, cab / taxi, car / automobile et cetera.

However, in Yule's book there is no spesific theory about it. So that the writer takes another theory from another book to make clearly about synonymy or synonyms, as quoted from Kreidler's book " Introducing English semantics", they are as follows: (1) Synonyms are when used in predications with the same referring expression, the predications have same truth value; (2) Synonyms can be nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or verbs; (3) Synonyms are typically single lexemes of the same weight; (4) Theory of synonyms, they are, if (a) is true the (b) is also true, and when (a) is wrong the (b) is wrong too.

Antonymy

Antonymy is single form while it has different meaning in another form. As quoted from Yule's book " Study of Language", they are as follows: (1) two forms with opposite meanings called antonyms; (2) antonyms are usually divided into two main types, gradable antonyms and non gradable antonyms; (3) gradable antonyms are used in comparative construction; (4) non-gradable antonyms are used in comparative constructions which is not normally

4

used; (5) another member of an antonymous pair is the negative of the other (reverse).

Based on theories above, the writer makes summary that antonyms are words which have different or contrary meanings in general, as example alive / dead, take / give, hot / cold et cetera. When go to their types as gradable antonyms, it means there is contrary meaning but it is not absolute because of distance or space, example are; big/small, old/new, and many other things. Non gradable antonyms have contradiction in meanings and its absolute, example are a doughter/boy, male/female, and many other things. Reverse is indicates one term movement in one direction and the other are the same movement in the opposite direction, example are the words enter/exit, raise/lower, and many other things.

Hyponymy

When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as hyponymy (Yule, 2006: 105). The example, they are; flower/rose, dog/poodle et cetera. Based on the example rose is hyponymy of flower and flower is super ordinate of rose.

Polysemy

Polysemy can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension (Yule, 2006: 107). Example are the word head, it used to refer to the object on top of your body, person at the top of department and many other things.

Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world (Cook, 2003: 5). Based on the quotation above, when someone or somebody had learned and comprehended part of pure linguistics and then they can implement its comprehension to all activity in daily lives. Cook (2003: 7-8) in his book "Applied Linguistics" describes some scopes of applied linguistics, they are: (1) Language and education, this area includes: first-language education, additional-language education, clinical linguistics, language testing; (2) language, work, and law, this area includes: workplace communication, language planing, and forensic linguistics; (3) language, information, and effect, this area includes: literal stylistics, critical discourse analysis (CDA), translation and interpretation, and lexicography.

Translation

Translation definition is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965: 20). The statement means how to imply the text in one language to another language by similarity. SL here is source language and TL is Target Language.

Quoted from Catford book's "A linguistics Theory of translation", it defines some broad types or categories

5

of translation, they are: (1) in term of the extent, they are full and partial translation; (2) in term of the level, they are total and restricted translation; (3) in term of the rank, they are in rank-bound translation and the popular terms free, literal, and word for word translation.

Word for word Translation

As known above, word for word translation includes in term of rank translation refers to Catford theory, it talks about translating word by word without change the structure to target language (TL).

Literal Translation

Literal translation is included from the popular translation. According to Catford (1965: 25), literal translation, it may start, as it were, from aword-for-word translation, but makes changes in conformity with TL grammar (e.g. inserting additional words, changing structure in any rank, et cetera.); it can make it a group-group or clause-clause translation. It means, when interlingual translation translate word by word from one language to another language, there is no change in the structure in any rank and it is difficult to understand the meaning, so that it is continued by literal translation which inserts additional word and changing structure in any rank by equivalent.
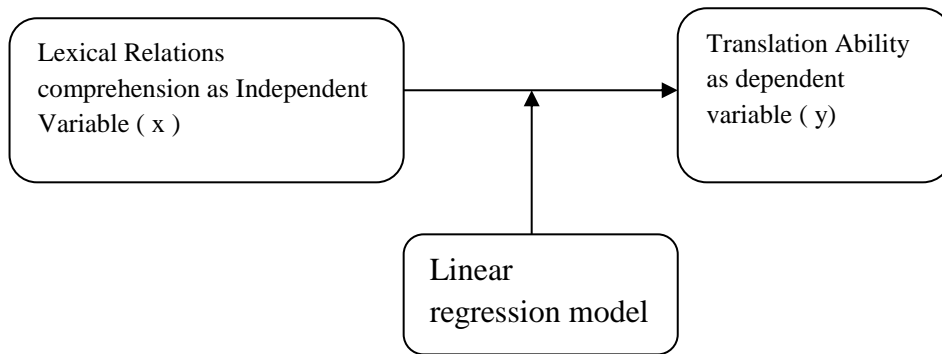
III. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH
Design of the Research

In this part the writer uses quantitative research by using statistics method. According to Aliaga and Gunderson (2002) in Muijs (2004 : 1) quantative research is explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analysed using mathematically based method (in particular statistics). From what is quoted above, in quantitative method, the data collected must be numerical and can be count by mathematically in statistics, because the statistics is one of ways to analyse the data. Definition of statistics from Riduwan and Sunarto (2011: 14), Statistics is the science dealing with statistics and facts are true or a scientific study of the techniques of collecting data, techniques of processing data techniques of analyzing data, drawing conclusions, and decision-making or policy that is strong enough reasoning based on data and facts are accurate. So statistics is a tool to calculate or analyze data.

And in this design of the research, the writer uses the simple linear regression model for analyzing data to solve the problems in this research. The regression analysis is used to determine how the dependent variable can be predicted by the independent variables partially or simultaneously (Riduwan and Sunarto, 2011: 293). It means how to know the value of dependent variable if the value of the independent variable increases or to decreases. And the framework to solve the problems in this research is shown below :

Figure 2 Solved Framework.

```
┌─────────────────────────┐              ┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Lexical Relations       │              │ Translation Ability     │
│ comprehension as        │─────────────▶│ as dependent            │
│ Independent             │        ▲     │ variable ( y)           │
│ Variable ( x )          │        │     │                         │
└─────────────────────────┘        │     └─────────────────────────┘
                          ┌─────────┴───────┐
                          │ Linear          │
                          │ regression model│
                          └─────────────────┘
```

Object of the Research

Object in this research are lexical relations comprehension and translation ability of seventh semester student on UNRIKA Batam academic year 2012-2013. Universitas Riau kepulauan (UNRIKA) is one of University in Batam located at Batu Aji Baru Batam 29443. The University has several faculties and some of departments. One of them is FKIP.

Population and Sample

The population is a region consisting of generalization objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics are determined by the researchers to learn and then be deduced (Sugiyono, 2011 : 61). It means the population can be subjects in one place that is investigated by the researcher. The writer just takes the population from seventh semester students FKIP English department of UNRIKA batam academic year 2012-2013, And the population is 260 students.

The sample is part of the amount or characteristics possessed by the population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusion will be applied to the population (Sugiyono, 2011 : 62). The sample here taken with the incorrectness rate of 5% from population. When the population is 260 students, so the sample is 155 students.

Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data the researcher does interview, observation, the test by multiple-choice type based on independent variable and dependent variable. The research conducts the following steps :

Table 1. Technique of Collecting Data

No	Technique	Day/Date	Place	Remark
1	Observation	September 2012	UNRIKA	Seeing the condition and situation
2	Interview	September 2012	UNRIKA	Asking the students about their subject matter and check the students book used
3	Test	19-30 November	UNRIKA	Giving the students test

7

No	Variabel	Sub-variabel	Item	Scoring
		2012		

The first step that the writer done is collecting data by doing observation at UNRIKA in particulary the students at FKIP English Department. Then, the writer interviews the seventh semester students about lexical relation and translation, checks student's book, and the last the writer gives them test.

Instrumentation

    The instrumentation are tools used by the researcher in conducting the research in order to collect the data. In this case, the instruments is the test, the function is to measure the the lexical relations comprehension and translation ability. It consists of 20 items. The matrix can be shown as below:

Table 2

The Matrix of Test

No	Variabel	Sub-variabel	Item	Scoring
1	Lexical relations conmprehension (X)	1.Sinonim 2.Antonim	1, 5, 6, 7, 8 2, 3, 4, 9, 10	10 for higher score and 0 for lower score
	TOTAL		10	
2	Translation ability(Y)	1.Word-for-word 2.Literal Translation	12, 13, 14, 16, 19 11, 15, 17, 18, 20	10 for higher score and 0 for lower score
	TOTAL		10	

Another instrument is SPSS is one of the software to process the statistical data on the quantitative research. According to Muijs (2004: 85) Other packages may better in some area, but SPSS is by far the most commonly used statistical data analysis software.

Technique of Analyzing Data

    After the data has been collected by the researcher, the next step is analyzing the data. Here some technique of analyzing data, there are; (1) analyze of the validity of the instruments; (2) analyze the reliability of the instruments; (3) analyze the regression, that included normality testing, linearity testing, Model summary, regression coefficient, and testing the hypothesis.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
Data Analysis

    Data analysis goes beyond summary and organization of data to

interpreting pattern within data (Singh 2007: 400). This means, the data was collected is processed in a systematic manner and the result can be drawing the conclusion..

Validity of Instruments
Validity of Instrument Lexical Relation Comprehension

Based on the table 3 below shows that all of values of the corrected item total correlation are more than r table value, then the items of the instrument of variable X is stated as valid. This decision is taken from theory Ridwan and Sunarto (2011:353) that states if the value of corrected item total deleted (r) is more than r table value, then the item of instrument is valid.

Table 3 Validity Instrument Variable X

Item-Total Statistics						
No	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R tabel a = 0.05; n= 155	Decision	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
x_item1	3,43	3,830	,244	>.159	Valid	,580
x_item2	3,62	3,991	,234	>.159	Valid	,581
x_item3	3,62	3,861	,318	>.159	Valid	,563
x_item4	3,45	3,794	,268	>.159	Valid	,574
x_item5	3,57	3,676	,396	>.159	Valid	,543
x_item6	3,21	3,866	,231	>.159	Valid	,583
x_item7	3,46	3,873	,227	>.159	Valid	,584
x_item8	3,08	3,753	,356	>.159	Valid	,553
x_item9	3,52	3,823	,276	>.159	Valid	,572
x_item10	3,55	3,977	,201	>.159	Valid	,589

Validity of Instrument Translation Ability

Table 4 Validity of Instrument Variable Y

		Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R tabel a = 0.05; n= 155	Decision	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
y_item11	4,93	4,157	,210	>.159	Valid	,613
y_item12	4,50	4,057	,382	>.159	Valid	,577

y_item13	4,74	3,923	,327	>.159	Valid	,585
y_item14	4,60	3,917	,382	>.159	Valid	,573
y_item15	5,00	4,247	,183	>.159	Valid	,618
y_item16	4,55	4,003	,366	>.159	Valid	,578
y_item17	4,99	4,266	,171	>.159	Valid	,621
y_item18	4,95	4,173	,208	>.159	Valid	,613
y_item19	4,59	3,957	,362	>.159	Valid	,578
y_item20	4,94	3,931	,336	>.159	Valid	,583

Based on the table 4 above shows that all of values of the corrected item total correlation are more than r table value, then the items of the instrument of variable y is stated as valid. This decision is taken from theory Ridwan and Sunarto (2011:353) that states if the value of corrected item total deleted (r) is more than r table value, then the item of instrument is valid.

Reliability

Reliability of Instrument Lexical Relations Comprehension

Table 5 Reliability of Instrument Variable X

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	,495
		N of Items	5[a]
	Part 2	Value	,426
		N of Items	5[b]
	Total N of Items		10
Correlation Between Forms			,367
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		,537
	Unequal Length		,537
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			,537
a. The items are: x_item1, x_item2, x_item3, x_item4, x_item5.			
b. The items are: x_item6, x_item7, x_item8, x_item9, x_item10.			

According to Riduwan and Sunarto (2011: 353), if the correlation Gutman Split Half Coefficient value is more than r table value, then the instrument is reliable. The table 5 shows the correlation Guttman Split Half Coefficient value is 0.537. Then it is compared to r table value (0.159). From this comparison shows that the correlation Guttman Split Half Coefficient value is more than r table value, then the instrument is reliable.

Reliability of Instrument Translation Ability

According to Riduwan and Sunarto (2011:353), if the correlation Gutman Split Half Coefficient value is

more than r table value, then the instrument is reliable. The table 6 below shows the correlation Guttman Split Half Coefficient value is 0.537. Then it is compared to r table value (0.159). From this comparison shows that the correlation Guttman Split Half Coefficient value is more than r table value, then the instrument is reliable.

Table 6 Reliability of Instrument Variable Y

Reliability Statistics			
Cronbach's Alpha	Part 1	Value	,428
		N of Items	5[a]
	Part 2	Value	,414
		N of Items	5[b]
	Total N of Items		10
Correlation Between Forms			,498
Spearman-Brown Coefficient	Equal Length		,665
	Unequal Length		,665
Guttman Split-Half Coefficient			,665
a. The items are: y_item11, y_item12, y_item13, y_item14, y_item15.			
b. The items are: y_item16, y_item17, y_item18, y_item19, y_item20.			

Regression

Normality Testing

Table 7 Normality Testing

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		155
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	2,14494804
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,055
	Positive	,055
	Negative	-,055
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,688
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,732
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

Table 7 shows the value of asymp.Sig (2-tailed) is 0.732. For giving the decision of normality data, the value of asymp. Sig 0.732 is compared with alpha value (a) 0.05 and based on Wibowo's theory (2012: 72), if the value of asymp.Sig is more than value alpha (a) 0.05, the data distributed is normal. From the table, the value of asymp. Sig is 0.732 > 0.05. It means the data distribution is normal. The normality is also shown by the figure 4.12 that describes the histogram of normality data.

Linearity Testing

Table 8 Anova

ANOVA Table			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Translation_Ability * Lexical_Relations Comprehension	Between Groups	(Combined)	106,531	10	10,653	2,417	,011
		Linearity	32,612	1	32,612	7,400	,007
		Deviation from Linearity	73,919	9	8,213	1,864	,062
	Within Groups		634,604	144	4,407		
	Total		741,135	154			

Table 8 shows the linearity data. The table describes about the distribution of data. Based on the table, the value Sig of linearity is 0.007. Then for making the decision about the distribution of data is linear or not, the linearity value is compared with the Sig value of probability 0.05.

Based on the Wibowo's theory (2012 : 73), if the linearity Sig.value is.less than alpha 0.05, the data is linear. Based on the table above the value of sig 0.007 < 0.05, it means the distribution of the data is linear. It is also shown by the figure 4.15 below that describes about the distribution of the data.

Model Summary

Table 9 Model summary

Model Summary[b]					Change Statistics				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	,210[a]	,044	,038	2,152	,044	7,042	1	153	,009

| a. Predictors: (Constant), Lexical_Relations Comprehension |
| b. Dependent Variable: Translation_Ability |

Table 9 shows the R value (regression value) that is 0.210 and its coefficients determine or R square, 0.44 (which is got from 0.210x0.210). This result defines that the translation ability affects lexical relations comprehension. The percentage of its effect is 4.4%. While the rest (100% - 4.4% = 95.6%) is affected by other causes (Riduwan and Sunarto 2011 : 304).

Regression Coefficients

Table 10 shows the value of constant (a) as per states, 4.482 and the value of b 0.216. To predict the value of variable Y, those a and b value are entered to the regression formula as follow $\hat{y} = 4.482 + 0.216.x$

Table 10 Coefficients

Coefficients^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4,482	,356		12,573	,000
	Lexical_Relations Comprehension	,216	,081	,210	2,654	,009
a. Dependent Variable: Translation_Ability						

Hypothesis Testing

In this case, hypothesis refers to the probability Sig value of lexical relation comprehension. The formula of hypothesis in statistical model is as below:

H0 : $P_{yx} = 0$

Ha : $P_{yx} \neq 0$

In the sentence form, the hypothesis are as follows:

H0 : Lexical relations comprehension does not affect translations ability.

Ha : Lexical relations comprehension affects translation ability.

Based on the table 10, the Sig value is 0.009. Due to probability Sig 0.05 is more than Sig value 0.009 (0.05 $\geq$ 0.009) so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. Therefore, it can be interpreted that lexical relations comprehension affects translation ability of seventh semester students in FKIP English Department UNRIKA Batam academic year 2012 - 2013.

V. Conclusion

Based on the all result, the writer makes some conclusions, they are as follows:

1. All of the instruments are valid and reliable.
2. The data distributed are normal and linear.
3. Lexical relations comprehension affects translation ability of seventh semester students FKIP english department UNRIKA Batam academic year 2012-1213, and the effect is 4.4%
4. The exprimental hypothesis or Ha is accepted.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bull, Victoria. 2011. *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. Oxford University Pers.

Catford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford University Press.

Cook, Guy. 2003. Applied Linguistics. Oxford University Press.

Delahunty, Gerald P & Garvey, James J. 2010. *The English Language from sound to sense*. The WAC Clearinghouse, parlor press, fort Collins, Colorado.

Kreidler, Charles W. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. Routledge. Taylor & Francis e-Library.

Muijs, Daniel. 2004. *Doing Quantitative Research in Education with SPSS*, SAGE Publications Ltd, London.

Riduwan & Sunarto. *Pengantar Statistika untuk Penelitian Pendidikan, Sosial, Ekonomi Komunikasi, dan Bisnis*. Alfabeta Bandung.

Saeed, John I. 2003. *Semantics*. Second Edition.Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Singh, Kultar. 2007. *Quantitative Social Research Methods*.Sage Publication India Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.

Sugiyono. 2011. *Statistika untuk Penelitian*, Alfabeta, Bandung.

Wibowo, A. E. 2012. *Aplikasi Praktis SPSS dalam Penelitian*. Gava Media. Yogyakarta.

Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*.Third Edition. Cambridge University Press. New York.

www.bangor.ac.uk, School of Linguistics & English Language, accessed on Monday, 01 October 2012, at 04:46 am.

www.definitions.net/definition/effect. Accessed on Monday, 15 October 2012, at 02:48 am.