

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Data Presentation and Analysis of Repetition

There are 39 examples of repetition found in the script. These are shown in

Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Data presentation of Repetition

No.	Utterances
1.	<p>CAROLYN: I just love your tie! That color!</p> <p>JIM: I just love your roses. How do you get them to flourish like this.</p>
2.	<p>LESTER: That's fifty thousand dollars. That's somebody's salary. That's somebody who's gonna get fired because Craig has to pay women to fuck him !</p>
3.	<p>LESTER: Well, they were still mad at you for cutting down their sycamore.</p> <p>CAROLYN: Their sycamore? C'mon! A substantial portion of the root structure was on our property. You know that. How can you call it their sycamore? I wouldn't have the heart to just cut down something if it wasn't partially mine, which of course it was.</p>
4.	<p>JANE: It was okay.</p> <p>LESTER: Just okay?</p>

5.	CAROLYN: What?! CAROLYN: What?
6.	LESTER: Honey, I'm sorry. I... LESTER: I'm sorry I haven't been more available, I just... I'm...
7.	JANE: Oh, great. So now it's my fault? LESTER: I didn't say that. It's nobody's fault. Janie, what happened? You and I used to be pals.
8.	CAROLYN: I will sell this house today. CAROLYN: I will sell this house today. I will sell this house today. I will sell this house today. CAROLYN: I will sell this house today.
9.	CAROLYN: It's a dream come true for any cook. Just filled with positive energy. Huh? CAROLYN: ...and you'll be surprised how much a ceiling fan can cut down on your energy costs.
10.	WOMAN # 1: The ad said this pool was "lagoon-like." There's nothing "lagoon-like" about it. Except for maybe the bugs.
11.	WOMAN #2: There's not even any plants out here. CAROLYN: What do you call this? Is this not a plant? If you have a problem with the plants, I can always call my landscape architect. Solved.
12.	CAROLYN: Shut up. Stop it. You... Weak ! CAROLYN: Weak. Baby. Shut up. Shut up ! Shut up !

13.	<p>CAROLYN: Lester, this is important. I'm sensing a real distance growing between you and Jane.</p> <p>LESTER: Growing? She hates me.</p>
14.	<p>LESTER: Okay, good to meet you. You were also good tonight. Very... precise.</p>
15.	<p>LESTER: Oh, you have a car. Oh. That's great! That's great, because Janie's thinking about getting a car soon too, aren't you, honey?</p>
16.	<p>LESTER: Well, it was very nice meeting you, Angela. Any, uh, friend of Janie's is a friend of mine.</p>
17.	<p>ANGELA: It's okay. I'm used to guys drooling over me. It started when I was about twelve, I'd go out to dinner with my parents. Every Thursday night, Red Lobster. And every guy there would stare at me when I walked in. And I knew what they were thinking. Just like I knew guys at school thought about me when they jerked off.</p>
18.	<p>JANE: I really think it'll happen for you.</p> <p>ANGELA: Oh, I know. Because everything that was meant to happen, does. Eventually.</p>
19.	<p>TEENAGE GIRL #1: Gross.</p> <p>ANGELA: It wasn't gross. It was kind of cool.</p>
20.	<p>CAROLYN: Now listen to me. This is an important business function. As you know, my business is selling an image. And part of my job is to live that image—</p>

21.	LESTER: Just say whatever you want to say and spare me the propaganda.
22.	CAROLYN: Buddy! Buddy. Hi! Good to see you again. BUDDY: It's so good to see you too, Catherine.
23.	CAROLYN: Very well, thank you. Hello, Christy. CHRISTY: Hello.
24.	LESTER: Oh, we've met before, actually. This thing last year. Or the Christmas thing at the Sheraton.
25.	CAROLYN: Honey. Don't be weird. LESTER: All right, honey. I won't be weird. I'll be whatever you want me to be.
26.	JANE: Yeah, to you, he's just another guy who wants to jump your bones. But to me... he's just too embarrassing to live. ANGELA: your mom's the one who's embarrassing to live.
27.	ANGELA: I was hoping you'd give me a bath... I'm very, very dirty.
28.	BRAD: Against who? LESTER: Against you.
29.	RICKY: Video's a poor excuse, I know. But it helps me remember... I need to remember...
30.	LESTER: Lose it? I didn't lose it. It's not like, "Oops, where'd my job go?" I quit. Someone pass me the asparagus.

31.	CAROLYN: Oh, you don't complain? Oh, excuse me. Excuse me. I must be psychotic then, if you don't complain. What is this?! Am I locked away in a padded cell somewhere, hallucinating? That's the only explanation I can think of—
32.	CAROLYN: No, I'm glad because you're old enough now to learn the most important lesson in life: you cannot count on anyone except yourself. You cannot count on anyone except yourself. It's sad, but true, and the sooner you learn it, the better.
33.	COLONEL: How!? How?! C'mon, get up! Fight back, you little pussy! LESTER: Christ, Carolyn. When did you become so... joyless?
34.	CAROLYN: Joyless?! I am not joyless! There happens to be a lot about me that you don't know, mister smarty man. There is plenty of joy in my life.
35.	CAROLYN: Stop it. Stop it!
36.	JANE: Yeah, and maybe you shouldn't, all right? Maybe I don't really want to hear all that.
37.	CAROLYN: I refuse to be a victim. I refuse to be a victim. I refuse to be a victim... Lester, I have something I have to say to you...
38.	ANGELA: What's wrong? I thought you said I was beautiful. LESTER: You are beautiful. LESTER: You are so beautiful... and I would be a very lucky man...

39.	<p>JANE: Thanks, but I really don't need to have some psycho obsessing about me right now.</p> <p>RICKY: I'm not obsessing. I'm just curious.</p>
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In the first example, the words “I just love...” are repeated twice. First, it is said by Carolyn and the second is said by Jim as the answer of Carolyn’s question to him. Jim repeats those words because he wants to reply Carolyn’s compliment by using another compliment.

There is repetition in this second example because the words “That’s” is repeated three times. Probably the repetition in this utterance is trying to show that the actor is angry, so that he needs to repeat some of the words he says.

Some repetitions occur in the third example above. First, the word “cut down” is repeated twice although the repetition, “cutting down”, is in the different word forms, but they have the same lexeme. Next, the words “their sycamore” are repeated three times. These repetitions happen only because the actresses answer the question from the actor.

In the fourth example, the word “okay” is repeated to ensure about the thing they are talking about. The actor wants to make sure if the condition of the actress is really okay by using the repetition of the word “okay”. There is a unique story about the word “okay”. Most word authorities believe that *O.K.* comes from the nickname of Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), who rose from potboy in a tavern to president of the United States. Van Buren was elected in 1836. He ran for re-election in a tight race against General William Henry Harrison, legendary

hero who fought against the Indians at Tippecanoe, and Virginian John Tyler. President Van Buren has a nickname "Old Kinderhook," a title bestowed upon the president from the name of his birthplace in Kinderhook, New York. In order to stem the tide somewhat, a group in New York formed the Democratic O.K. Club, taking their initials from "Old Kinderhook." These mystifying initials, appealing to man's love of being on the inside of events, became a sort of rallying cry for the Democrats. The mysterious battle-cry spread rapidly and soon acquired the meaning "all right, correct," probably because "Old Kinderhook," or O.K., was all right, correct to his supporters. Although he only sat for the presidency for one period, but the word honoring his name is undoubtedly the best known of American expressions (Hendrickson, 1997).

In the fifth example, the word "what" is repeated twice by the actress. It is because the actress is really surprised by what she hears and she wants to know whether what she hears is true or not.

In the sixth example, the repetition of the phrase "I'm sorry" occurs in these utterances because of the regret of the actor to his wife. Then, The repetition of the word "fault" in the seventh example happens because the actor is answering the question of the actress.

In the eight example, the clause "I will sell this house today" are repeated over and over again because the actress is trying to emphasize herself about the target which she must do, and she also tries to encourage herself through the repetition of these phrases.

In the ninth example, the repetition of the word “energy” happens because the actress continues her utterance in the second one.

In the tenth example, the woman is trying to emphasize what she means in her utterance by repeating the phrase “lagoon-like”. She seems disappointed with the condition. This disappointment is continues in the eleventh example when the actress repeats the word “plant”. She repeats it because first she needs to answer the question which is asked to her, and second, because she tries to convince the woman whom she is talking to.

In the twelfth example, the words “shut up” and “weak” are repeated because the actress is very angry and she wants to show it through her utterances.

The repetition of the word “growing” in the thirteenth example occurs because the actor wants to make sure that what he hears the correct word.

The repetition of the word “good” in the fourteenth example happens because the actor is very glad with whom he meets. Therefore, he feels that he needs to express his feeling of happiness about his condition by repeating the word “good”.

In the fifteenth example, the repetition of the phrase “That’s great” means to emphasizes what Lester hears from the previous utterance. He feels very good to know that Angela has a car and that Jane is going to have one, too.

In the sixteenth example, the repetition of the word “friend” is used because Lester wants to express his welcoming attitude to Angela as his daughter’s friend. He actually also has an implicit intention in saying it, i.e. because he likes her.

Both the seventeenth and the eighteenth examples of repetition are used by Angela to emphasize what she says. She repeats her words “I knew” to make emphasis her opinion, then she repeats the word “happen” in order to emphasize that Jane is right.

In the nineteenth example Angela uses the same word of “gross” as the teenage girl does in order to question the girl’s opinion. Then, Angela gives a contrary answer.

Both the twentieth and the twenty-first examples of repetition are used to give an emphasis. Carolyn repeats the word “business” twice to emphasize the activity she has been doing. On the other hand, Lester repeats the word “say” twice to emphasize what he wants.

The twenty-second and the twenty-third examples are repetitions for replying greetings. Carolyn repeats what Buddy says which is “Good to see you” in order to answer the greeting from Buddy. On the other hand, the repetition of the word “Hello” occurs because Christy greets back to Carolyn.

In the twenty-fourth example, Lester uses the repetition of the word “thing” to mention their previous meeting whether it happened last year or during Christmas at the Sheraton.

The repetition words of “Honey. Don’t be weird” from Lester in the twenty-fifth example is used to show an agreement to what Carolyn has said.

Both repetitions occurring in the examples number twenty-six and twenty seven are used to emphasize something. Angela repeats Jane’s word, i.e. “embarrassing” to emphasize her disagreement with her. On the other hand, the

repetition of the word “very” is used by Angela because she tries to emphasize her bad condition.

In the twenty-eighth example, Lester repeats Brad’s word of “against” to answer Brad’s question.

Repetitions used from examples number twenty-nine until number thirty-seven are used mainly to emphasize something. Ricky is trying to emphasize the thing he should do, by repeating the word “remember. Lester repeats the phrase “lose it” to emphasize that he does not lose it. The repetition words of “excuse me” occurs because Carolyn tries to emphasize her intention. Then, Carolyn repeats her words of “ you cannot count on anyone” because she is mad to her husband. Colonel asks aggressively using the word “how” so that he should repeat his question word. Carolyn is questioning about her condition and emphasizing it by using the word “joyless” twice. Next, the example number thirty-five shows how Carolyn emphasizes her command by repeating the phrase “stop it”. Jane uses the word “maybe” twice to emphasize that she is not really sure about her opinion. Then, example number thirty seven shows how Carolyn emphasizes her disagreement, i.e. Carolyn repeats her words of “I refuse to be a victim “ three times to show her rejection.

In the thirty-eighth example, the word “beautiful is used three times. First, is for questioning about an opinion. The second one is for answering or confirming about it, and the last one is for reassuring or emphasizing Lester’s opinion.

In the thirty-ninth, Ricky trying to refuse what Jane says by repeating one of her word.

3.2 Data Presentation and Analysis of Synonymy

There are six examples of synonymy found in the script. These are shown in Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Data presentation of Synonymy

No.	Utterances
1.	<p>JANE: Oh my God. That's the pervert who filmed me last night.</p> <p>ANGELA: Him? Jane. No way. He's a total lunatic.</p>
2.	<p>CAROLYN: --everyone here is with their spouse or their significant other. How would it look if I showed up with no one?</p>
3.	<p>LESTER: All right, so shoot me. I was whacking off.</p> <p>LESTER: That's right. I was choking the bishop. Shaving the carrot. Saying hi to my monster.</p>
4.	<p>CAROLYN: I see you're smoking pot now. I'm so glad. I think using illegal psychotropic substances is a very positive example to set for our daughter.</p>
5.	<p>LESTER: Nope, our marriage is just for show. A commercial, for how normal we are. When we are anything but.</p>
6.	<p>LESTER: So what? It's just a couch.</p> <p>CAROLYN: This is a four thousand dollar sofa upholstered in Italian silk. This is not "just a couch."</p>

In the first example, there are two words of different lexemes but have the same meaning, i.e. Angela uses the word “lunatic” to emphasize Jane’s word of “pervert”. In we only see from a formal thesaurus, we might not find that they are synonymous. According to the New Oxford Thesaurus of English, the synonyms of “pervert” are deviant, degenerate, debauchee, perverted person, depraved person, sicko, and weirdo. Whereas, the synonyms of “lunatic” are maniac, madman, madwoman, psychopath, psychotic, nut, nutter, nutcase, head case, basket case, headbanger, screwball, and psycho.

However, we can infer that they are synonyms from the relation between the first utterance and the second one. According to the New Oxford Dictionary of English, a “pervert” is a person whose sexual behaviour is regarded as abnormal and unacceptable. Whereas a “lunatic” is a person who is mentally ill (not in technical use). From here we can infer that they are synonymous, because an abnormal person is a mentally ill person.

The second example shows a unique use of synonym. It relates the word “spouse” with the phrase “significant other”. According to the New Oxford Thesaurus of English, the synonyms of “spouse” are husband, wife, partner, mate, consort, better half, and other half. The phrase “significant other” is also not included in the synonyms. However, it is clear enough from the utterance of Carolyn that “spouse” is the synonym of “significant other”.

The third example also shows a unique use of synonyms. The phrase “whacking off” is synonymous with “shaving the carrot”. According to the New Oxford Dictionary of English, “whack off” is a vulgar slang which means

'masturbate'. The context again informs us that it is the synonym of "shaving the carrot". Those phrases are definitely vulgar phrases, but those are the facts found in this film.

The fourth example shows a synonym between a word and a three-word phrase, i.e. "pot" and "illegal psychotropic substances", respectively. In the New Oxford Thesaurus of English, the synonyms of "pot" are cooking utensils, container, receptacle, vessel, pan, saucepan, casserole, stewpot, stockpot, skillet, cauldron, crucible, crock, basin, and bowl. There is nothing about "illegal psychotropic substances". However, in the text, Carolyn explains that pot is an illegal psychotropic substance. It means that they are synonyms.

In the fifth example, Lester uses the word "show" and emphasizes it by using the word "commercial" to describe his marriage. In the New Oxford Thesaurus of English, the synonyms of "show" are display, array, arrangement, exhibition, presentation, exposition, and spectacle. The definition of "show", i.e. a spectacle or display of something, typically an impressive one, can be related to "commercial" which is also displayed, arranged, and exhibited.

The last example of synonymous words is quite a common example. We can find out the fact that they are synonyms from almost any formal dictionaries. According to the New Oxford Dictionary of English, a "sofa" and a "couch" both refer to a long upholstered piece of furniture for several people to sit on. Oxford actually notes one difference, i.e. a sofa must have a back and arms, whereas a couch is not necessary to have a back and arms.

3.3 Data Presentation and Analysis of Hyponymy

There are two examples of hyponymy found in the script. These are shown in Table 3.3

Table 3.3 Data presentation of Hyponymy

No.	Utterances
1.	<p>LESTER: You like Pink Floyd?</p> <p>RICKY: I like a lot of music.</p>
2.	<p>CAROLYN: Ah, whose car is that out front?</p> <p>LESTER: Mine. 1970 Pontiac Firebird. The car I always wanted and now I have it. I rule!</p> <p>CAROLYN: Where's the Camry?</p>

In the first example, Pink Floyd is music group, but we can see from the utterances that Lester actually talks about a certain type of music. Ricky can infer it directly and saying that he likes a lot of music. That is why, the word “Pink Floyd” is the hyponym of the word “music”.

In the second example, we also see a vertical relation between the word “car” and the words “Pontiac” and “Camry”, which are the brands of cars. It means that “Pontiac” and “Camry” are the hyponyms of the word “car”.

3.4 Data Presentation and Analysis of Meronymy

There are six examples of meronymy found in the script. These are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Data presentation of Meronymy

No.	Utterances
1.	<p>LESTER: Hello, this is Lester Burnham from Media Monthly magazine, I'm calling for Mr. Tamblin, please?... Well, we're all under a deadline here, uh, but you see, there is some basic information about the product launch that isn't even covered in your press release and I... Yeah. Can I ask you a question? Who is Tamblin? Does he exist? 'Cause he doesn't ever seem to come in... Yeah, okay, I'll leave my number...</p> <p>LESTER: It's 555 0199. Lester Burnham. Thank you !</p>
2.	<p>BRAD: Hey Les. You got a minute?</p> <p>LESTER: For you, Brad? I've got five.</p>
3.	<p>LESTER: Like the time when Mr. Flournoy used the company MasterCard to pay for that hooker, and then she used the card numbers and stayed at the St. Regis for, what was it, like, three months?</p>
4.	<p>CAROLYN: This living room is very dramatic. Wait 'til you see the native stone fireplace!</p>
5.	<p>RICKY: Excuse me. Don't you live on Robin Hood Trail? The house with the red door?</p>

6.	<p>JANE: Well, I've been baby-sitting since I was about ten. I've got almost three thousand dollars. 'Course, I was saving it up for a boob job.</p> <p>JANE: But my tits can wait, huh?</p>
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From the first example, we can infer that the word “number” is considered as meronymy of the phrase “phone number”. It happens because both the addresser and addressee are in the same context, so that the actor can say only a part of the phrase “phone number”. We can also guess it from Lester’s following utterance that mentions some numbers that must be a phone number since he leaves it to be telephoned later.

In the second example, the word “five” represents “five minutes”. We can guess it from BRAD’s utterance “You got a minute?” and LESTER simplifies the reply to the word “five”, instead of “five minutes”. It means that “five” is a meronym of “five minutes”.

In the third example, the word “card” is the meronymy of the word “Mastercard” which has been mentioned previously. It is common to use only a part of the word which has been said in order so simplify one’s utterance.

The meronymy relation in the fourth example is typical for American culture. It is common to see a “fire place” in a “living room” of an American house. On the contrary, it is not common to find it in other cultures, such as in Indonesia. In the fourth example above, a “fire place” is a part of a “living room”; therefore, there is a meronymy relation among them.

In the fifth example, we can also infer that a door is a part of a house. Unlike the fourth example, this is a common example of a meronymy relation since a door is always a part of a house in all cultures.

The last example shows two words which are considered informal and vulgar. According to their definitions in the New Oxford Dictionary of English, they can be considered synonyms. The word “boob” is an informal word for a woman’s breast. On the other hand, “tit” is a vulgar slang for a woman’s breast. However, The writer considers their lexical relation is more of meronymy, instead of synonymy. The second entry of the word “tit” in the New Oxford Dictionary of English defines it as a push button. In other words, we can infer that a “tit” is a part of a “boob”.

3.5 Data Presentation and Analysis of Antonymy

There are seven examples of Antonymy found in the script. These are shown in Table 3.5

Table 3.5 Data presentation of Antonymy

No.	Utterances
1.	<p>JANE: Could he be any more pathetic</p> <p>ANGELA: I think it's sweet. And I think he and your mother have not had sex in a long time.</p>
2.	<p>ANGELA: Well, my phone just rang and I answered it and somebody hung up and then I star sixty-nined and it called you back.</p>

3.	<p>COLONEL: How come these faggots always have to rub it in your face? How can they be so shameless?</p> <p>RICKY: That's the whole thing, Dad. They don't feel like it's anything to be ashamed of.</p>
4.	<p>ANGELA: You're looking good, Mr. Burnham.</p> <p>ANGELA: Last time I saw you, you looked kind of wound up. Ooh, is that root beer?</p>
5.	<p>JANE: Gross, no! But it'd be nice if I was anywhere near as important to him as she is. I know you think my dad's harmless, but you're wrong. He's doing massive psychological damage to me.</p>
6.	<p>TEENAGE GIRL #1: Gross.</p> <p>ANGELA: It wasn't gross. It was kind of cool.</p>
7.	<p>LESTER: I feel like I've been in a coma for about twenty years, and I'm just now waking up.</p>

In the first example, we can guess that the word “pathetic” is the antonym of the word “sweet”. It is because Angela disagrees with Jane’s opinion, so she says the opposite word from what Jane says. In the New Oxford Thesaurus of English, the opposites of “pathetic” are comical, cheerful, admirable, and excellent. It does not list the word “sweet”. However, the text helps us to determine that they are antonyms. We can also see their relations from the meanings. “Sweet” means something pleasing or delightful, whereas “pathetic”

means arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness. From here we see that something *pity* or sad is not *delightful*. Therefore, something *pathetic* is not *sweet*.

In the second example, Angela tells a sequence of activities using two words which show an antonymy relation, i.e. “rang” and “hung-up”. There is a unique lesson that the writer learns from the verb “ring”. It has two entries in the New Oxford Dictionary of English. The definition of the first entry is ‘surround (someone or something), especially for protection or containment’ as in *the courthouse was ringed with police*. The second entry has several definitions and one of them is ‘call by telephone’ as in *I rang her this morning*. Of course, in the movie script, the second entry is applicable. Hence, the antonym is to ‘hang-up’ which means to end a telephone conversation.

In the third example, Ricky uses an antonym to reply his father’s question. His father uses the word “shameless”, whereas Ricky uses the word “ashamed”. According to the New Oxford Dictionary of English, “shameless” means (of a person or their conduct) characterized by or showing a lack of shame, whereas “ashamed” means embarrassed or guilty because of something one has done or characteristics one has. The antonymy relation is strengthened by the fact that both “shameless” and “ashamed” are derived from the same lexeme, i.e. shame. Then, the negative prefix *-less* is affixed to one of the words, so the meaning is opposite of the other.

The fourth example shows a unique antonymy relation between the words “good” and “wound up”. Angela uses antonym words above to make a

comparison about the condition of Mr. Burnham now and then. According to the New Oxford Thesaurus of English, the opposites of “good” are bad, wicked, naughty, poor, ill, terrible, unkind, and inconvenient. There is nothing about “wound up”. In the New Oxford Dictionary of English, the definition of “wound up” is tense or angry, as in *he was clearly wound up and frantic about his daughter*. Here we see that Angela compares between the bad condition in the past (tense or angry), with a good condition now.

In the fifth example, Jane says antonym words to compare what her dad is doing. Jane explains that her father is not “harmless”, but someone who has “done massive psychological damage”. The definition of the word “harmless”, as denoted by the suffix *-less*, is ‘not able or likely to cause harm’. The opposites are harmful and dangerous. Someone who does “massive psychological damage” must be some one who is harmful. Therefore, the phrase “doing massive psychological damage” is the antonym of the word “harmless”.

The sixth example shows a unique relation between the word “gross” and “cool”. In the New Oxford Dictionary of English, the definition of “gross” is ‘unattractively large or bloated’. On the other hand, “cool”, for informal usage, means fashionably attractive or impressive. Therefore, something which is “gross” is unattractive, whereas something which is “cool” is attractive. Consequently, the word “gross” is the antonym of the word “cool”

In the last example, Lester describes his previous and last condition by using antonym words. He said, “I’ve been in a coma for about twenty years, and I’m just now waking up”. The New Oxford Dictionary of English defines “coma”

as a state of deep unconsciousness that lasts for a prolonged or indefinite period, caused especially by severe injury or illness. Therefore, “waking up” is the opposite of “coma”. Here, Lester exaggerates what has happened by using the words “coma” and “waking up”.

3.6 Interpretation of the Data

From the data presentation and analysis above, we can see that each type of reiteration occurs for several reasons.

In general, repetition occurs because the actors or actresses want to emphasize what they say. They try to ensure the people to whom they are talking to about their opinion.

For example, data presentation of synonymy in the eighth example:

CAROLYN: I will sell this house today.

CAROLYN: I will sell this house today. I will sell this house today. I will sell this house today.

CAROLYN: I will sell this house today

Carolyn is a real estate agent, and the situation is she was inside the house which she was going to sell. The clause “I will sell this house today” are repeated over and over again because the actress is trying to emphasize herself about the target she must do, and she also tries to encourage herself through the repetition of these phrases.

The actors or actresses use synonymy in order to make more variety in their utterances. They use different words or phrases which have the same meanings, so that they do not have to repeat exactly same words twice or more.

The examples of hyponymy also happen in some utterances. The actors or actresses say the words or phrases that belong to the larger or upper class of items in order to specify what they want to express.

There are some meronymy examples found in these script since the actors or actresses want to say something without being lavish or wasteful, so that only parts of the words or phrases are mentioned.

Antonymy is used when the actors or actresses need to say something which have opposite meanings. This can be used either for emphasizing contrasts or for simply using a variety of words.

From the data analysis above, the writer finds sixty examples of reiteration in this film-script, in which there are thirty-nine examples of repetition, six examples of synonymy, two examples of hyponymy, six examples of meronymy, and seven examples of antonymy.

Consequently, it can be concluded that all of the five types of reiteration proposed by Renkema (1993) are found in this film script. The type of reiteration that is most frequently found in the script of "American Beauty" film is repetition. There are several reasons why the actors and actresses use reiteration. The main reason is because they want to make an emphasis of what they say to the other(s). Another reason is because the actor wants to show anger to another.

There are also two examples in which the actors and actresses use repetition to response others' greetings.

From the analysis of the data, there are also 11th unique examples of lexical relations which cannot be found in formal dictionary, but used in this film script. For example, the word "spouse" is used as the synonym of the phrase "significant other". This synonym is not listed even in a comprehensive dictionary such as the New Oxford Thesaurus of English. Nonetheless, it is used in the script and the script clearly shows that they are synonymous.

As a 'black' American movie, the script also shows some vulgar lexical items which need to be analyzed further in order to find out the meaning or the relation with other lexical items. For example, the phrase "whacking off" which is actually synonymous with "shaving the carrot". The phrase "whack off" is a vulgar slang which means 'masturbate'. There is no further explanation given in the dictionary. Nevertheless, the film script informs us that it is the synonym of "shaving the carrot". Those phrases are definitely vulgar phrases, but those are the facts found in this film.

It is summarized as follow:

NO	SYNONYM	
1	PERVERT	LUNATIC
2	SPOUSE	SIGNIFICANT OTHER
3	WHACKING OFF	SHAVING THE CARROT
4	POT	ILLEGAL PSYCHOTROP[IC SUBSTANCES
5	COUCH	SOFA

NO	MERONYM	
1	LIVING ROOM	FIRE PLACE
2	BOOB	TITS

NO	ANTONYM	
1	PATHETIC	SWEET
2	GOOD	WOUND UP
3	HARMLESS	DOING MASSIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE
4	GROSS	COOL

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION