

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Related literature which was contained the main theory of the study, and related study which i\was about the author's research as the supporting theory and some reference books and reliable sources that support the theory applied in this research.

2.1 Semantic

Linguistic semantics is the topic of this book, but we need to limit to ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, English. Charles (1998:03). The researcher thinks that semantic was a part of linguistics. On the other word, semantics was one of the branched of linguistics studying about the meaning of language.

According to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3) semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Its means that, meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. It means that, psychologist were interest in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know,

how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. And then, the last systematic study of meaning is about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works.

The researcher understands that the meaning of a word is fully reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of the word is constituted by its contextual relations. Therefore, a distinction between of participation as well as modes of participation was made. In order to, accomplish this distinction any part of a sentence that bears a meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents. Meaning could be concluded that are idea or concepts that could be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another.

2. 2 Kind of Meanings

The study of linguistic meanings of morphemes, word, phrases, and sentence is called semantics. Semantic is considered with aspect of meaning in language. Dealing with the meaning, it could be categorized into some reference. According to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:41) the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning.

According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:289) kind of meaning include a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. According to Jos Daniel Parera (2004:) kind of meaning include a

theoretical of referential or correspondence, theoretical of contextual, the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism.

According *Mansoer Pateda* (2001:96) kind of meaning include a cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotational meaning, propositional meaning, while Siplely Ed (1962:261-262) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (1990:16) kind of meaning include emotive meaning, cognitif meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning. According to Verhaar (1983:124)) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (1990:16) kind of meaning include of gramatical meaning and lexical meaning. According to Boomfield (1933:151) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (1990:16-17) narrowed meaning and widened meaning.

All of the kind of meaning with diffrent reference, the researcher take a focus in lexical meaning and contextual meaning from Charles W. Kreidler and Daniel Josh Parera book. So that, the researcher explained about kind of meaning from the two book. Because in this research, the researcher analyzed of “Avril Lavigne” song.

2.2.1 Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected. According to

Harimurti (1982:103) in *Mansoer Pateda* book said that lexical meaning is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary.

Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense of observation, or granted meaning. It has been known that a language has amount of lexical system by which the semantic with structure could be based its meaning on paradigmatic and systematical. The researcher said that lexical meaning could be defined as a meaning which has a characteristic of lexicon, lexeme and word. It also has a meaning as it reference, meaning which is result of our observation through our sense, or the reality in our life. Not all lexeme were word-lexeme or lexeme whose forms are words forms. Many of them would be phrasal lexeme whose forms were phrases.

Lexical meaning is also smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can be occurring in many different forms of actual spoken or wrote sentences, and regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected.

Therefore, many people who say that the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts. For example, "horses" have similar lexical meaning ordinary a quadruped ridden. This example, the lexical meaning is the exact meaning or meanings that accord with

the observation of our senses. In the dictionary, usually contains only lexical meaning possessed by the word described.

2.2.2 Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:290), Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. According to J.R. Firth in 1930 in Daniel Josh Parera book (1990:17), said:

If we regard language as 'expressive' or 'communicative' we imply that it is an instrument of inner mental states. And as we know so little of inner mental states, even by the most careful introspection the language problem, become more mysterious the more we try to explain it by referring it to inner mental happenings which are not observable. By regarding word as acts, events, habits, we limit our inquiry to what is objective in the group life of our fellows. (Meetham,1969, 499-500)

In the view of Firth, it could inherit the context of thinking about the situation in the analysis of meaning. Theory contextual has the meaning of a word tied to the cultural and ecological environment to use that particular language. This theory also indicates that a word or symbol utterances have no meaning if it regardless of context.

According *Mansoer Petada* (116-2001), Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arised as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. There are some contexts in here is the first context organs, including those relating to gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age , socio-economic background speaker or

the listener. The second context of the situation, such a situation is safe or noisy situations. The third context purposes, such as asking or expecting something. The fourth context of whether or not a formal conversation. The fifth context of the speaker or the listener's mood such as afraid, excited, upset or angry. The sixth time context, for example, night or day. Context seventh place, for example where at school, at home, in the field, etc. Eighth object context, mean what the focus of the conversation. Ninth context fittings speak or hear the speaker or the listener. Tenth linguistic context that does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. Eleventh context of language, meaning the language used.

According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:290) contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. However, the contextual meaning could be regarded to the situation, where the time, the language usage environment.

2.2.3 Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning also could be regarded as a structural or functional meaning, or internal meaning. According to *Mansoer Pateda* (2001:103) grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the functioning of words in a sentence. It mean that, every language has a grammatical system and different language have somewhat different grammatical system.

Grammatical meaning is the meaning of the phrase that is enclosed. This means the grammatical meaning of each language is limited and could not be changed or replaced in a long time's. Grammatical meaning of a language could be interpreted. It is fixed in accordance with the language user community.

2.2.4 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is essential in the language. According to *Mansoer Pateda* (2001:114) conceptual meaning could be known after we connect or compare the level of language. So, conceptual meaning regarded as a major factor in every language.

2.2.5 Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is the meaning of what it was. Denotative meaning is also referred to as a word or group of words which based on straightly relationship between the unit and form language beyond language unit was treated appropriately. According to *Harimurti* (1982:32) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:98) based on the denotative meaning is straightly designation on something outside the language or that are based on certain conventions.

A denotation identifies the central aspect of word meaning. Meaning is more than denotation. Thus, the denotation is reasonable meaning, the original, which appeared first, the first known, meaning it is appropriate and in accordance with the meaning of reality.

2.2.6 Connotative Meaning

Connotation Refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word arouses. Connotation is stimulating and evocative senses, feelings, attitudes, judgments, and beliefs as well as certain purposes. It can be individually and collectively. *JD. Parera* (2004:99) .

Connotations have the right to live and need to be talked about, discussed, and controlled by the user language. However, the used of language usage and connotations has limits, which not used in report language, the language of scientific papers, magazines, etc, were formalized.

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the targets, exceed the contents above are purely conceptual. Thus, it opens like a connotative meaning only our knowledge and belief of nature that also is opened. According to Charles K W (1998:45), Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional association that the word aroused. Connotation of individuals have common experience, some people has a shared word connotations.

Connotations can arise between the meanings of synonyms and connotations also can appear in a word. Therefore, the connotation and there appears to be done on a historical significance and descriptive. According to JD. Parera (2004:105) usage connotations have boundaries, which used in report language, the language of science, language magazines, textbooks discuss. Thus, the use of connotations must be done carefully because the used of connotations can lead to the power of rhetoric and leads to certain drawbacks.

2.2.7 Morpheme

According to Charles K W (1998:51) morpheme is the technical term for a minimal meaningful part. For example, table, orange, drums, and shoe are all morpheme. One of them can be divide into something smaller that is meaningful.

2.2.8 Referential or Correspondence Meaning

Referential or correspondence meaning refers to three as proposed by the Ogden and Richard. According to Ogden and Richards (2004:46), the meaning is the relationship between the reference and the referent is expressed through the sounds of language symbols in the form of words or phrases or sentences. This theory emphasizes the direct relationship between the existing references to the referent in the real world.

2.2.9 Mentalism or Conceptual Meaning

Mentalist theory is a theory that is contrary to the theory of reference. According to Saussure in JD Parera book (2004:47) recommends that the first synchronic study of language and language analysis above distinguishes parole la, la langue, and le langage, are not real have pioneered the theory of meaning that is mentalist. This theory was the main characteristics that demonstrate this theory Mentalist. The main characteristics of this theory was the greeting Glucksberg and Danks (1975:50) in JD Parera book (2004:47) "the set of possible meanings in any given word is the set of possible feelings, images, ideas, concepts, thoughts, and inferences that a person might produce when that word is heard and processed".

2.2.10 The meaning is-use theory

The meaning of an expression is determined, if not identical with, it used in the language. This theory was developed by Wittgenstein (1830 and 1858). Wittgenstein said that the word is not possible tactic and meaningful for all

context because the context is always changing from time to time. It also affects the language; the language is a form of the game which was held in several contexts with multiple objectives. Languages also have rules that allow some movement, but prohibit other movements. One disadvantage of this theory is the determination of the concepts or the use of appropriately.

2.3 Relation of Meaning

In any language, the semantic relationship significance or relation between a word or set of words or other language with the language unit. According to Abdul Chaer (2002:82) relations of meaning can be categorized as: synonyms, antonym, hyponym, homonym, polysemy, ambiguity and redundancies.

2.3.1 Synonym

According Verhaar (1978) in *Abdul Chaer* (2002:82) is a synonym for the expression (can be words, phrases, or sentences) are more or less the same meaning with the meaning of other expressions. So, synonyms used to express sameness of meaning. It is see from the fact that each constituent word dictionary suggests a number of devices that have the same meaning

Synonym is an instance of mutual entailment and synonym are instance of mutual hyponymy. Charles K W (1998:97). Synonyms are typically single lexemes of the same weight. The longer terms explained the simpler term but not the other way around. Dictionaries typically provide a number of synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and in fact there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. But, the synonymy is not a simple matter, for two lexeme, never have

the same range of syntactic occurrences and even where they share occurrences and make prediction about the same class of referring expressions. So, Synonym is a semantic relation that states the similarity of meaning between the units of speech with other speech units.

2.3.2 Antonym

According to Charles K W (1998:100) Antonyms is two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory. It means that, if one true, the other must be false. Two sentence that have the same subject and have predicates. So, the relationship between the meanings of two words that have antonyms is two way.

2.3.3 Hyponym

Hyponym is the phrase (the word also can typically phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be a part of the meaning of another expression by Verhar (1983:131) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:209). Its mean that, hyponym is a valid one way relationship, and sometimes also used as a noun. According to Palmer (1978:78) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:210) that contains a logical relationship with the hyponym hierarchy. Its mean that, if we said hyponym, then, we could a imagine a group name, so, we called it hyponym.

According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:305) that the hyponym is a semantic relation between a figure of speech whose meaning is included in the meaning of the other utterances form. For example, there are word said of between “birds” and pigeons. Meaning of the word "pigeon" is included in the meaning of the word "bird". We

could say that the "dove" it is a bird, but "bird" instead of just "dove", the bird could be a bird of paradise or the name of the other birds. So, hyponym relationship is close to a synonym. When a word has a meaning all components other words, but not otherwise, then it called hyponym.

2.3.4 Homonym

A lexeme is a conjunction of form and meaning. The form is fairly easy to determine: in writing it is a sequence of letters, in speech a sequence of phonemes. Charles (1998:52). Its mean that, homonym is two lexeme and the same form but, the meaning is very different. In case, there is two term about homonym, that is homophone and homograph. Homophone is a same sound. But, homograph is the same form spelling.

2.3.5 Polysemy

According to *Abdul Chaer* (2002:302) polysemy is defined as a unit of language, particularly the word, a phrase that could also have more than one meaning. For example, the word "chief", the head means "body parts from the neck up, as there were in humans and animals", it also could be interpreted as a part of which located on the top or front and is important as, the head of the train, head of the head of the table, could be interpreted as leaders, such as principals, head office and head of the station. So, a word or utterance unit called polysemy if the word has more than one meaning.

2.3.6 Ambiguity

Ambiguity is often said to be a double or ambiguous meanings. According to According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:306) that the symptoms may be due to the multiplicity of meaning different grammatical interpretation. Different grammatical interpretations are common in wrote language, due to the suprasegmental elements of wrote language could not be described accurately. For example, "new history book" can be interpreted as "the history of the newly published book" or "history book that contains the history of a new era".

2.3.7 Redundancy

In semantics, redundancies are not there, because one of the basic principles of semantics are different forms when the meaning was different. According to *Abdul Chaer* (2002:105) that the redundancy is defined as the excessive use of segmental elements in a form of speech.

2.4 Word

In language, word is the smallest free form that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content or with literal or practical meaning. This contra with a morpheme, which was the smallest unit of meaning but would not necessarily stand on its own. A word may consist of a single morpheme. According to *Mansoer Pateda* (2001-113) word is a linguistic moment together in sentences conveys a message in a communication, form of word in various forms.

2.4.1 Class of word

The researcher began by grouping word more or less on the basis of our instincts about English. It use a combination of three criteria for determining the word class of a word, the meaning of the word, the form or shape of the word, the position or environment of the word in a sentence.

2.4.1.1 Noun

Noun are class of lexical words marked by their appearance following certain noun-determining function words, such as the, my, some, two, by their use of two inflection, -es and -s by certain deviational suffixes. A noun is a word which was used to denote a person.

2.4.1.2 Adjective

Adjective are class of lexical words identified by their ability to fill the position between noun-determiner and noun and the position after a linking verb and qualifier such as very, rather and quite. An adjective gave the reader or speaker extra information about a noun or delimits it in some way.

2.4.1.3 Verb

Verb are a class of lexical word by their use of four inflection, -s, -ed, and -ing, by their appearance in verb phrases with certain auxiliaries, such as can, must, is, has, please, about (to), keep (on), by small group of deviational affixes, such as (-en) and (-ate). A group of words could not be described as a sentence or

a clause unless at least one of the words was a verb. In some ways, the researcher could describe it as the most important part of speech because it was the action word that told the listener or reader what was happening in the sentence.

2.4.1.4 Adverb

Adverb is a class of lexical word identified by their ability to appear in utterance-final position following a noun or nouns functioning as complement. Adverb may be classified in eight groups or form-classes on the basis of their morphemic structure. The class of adverbs is very wide ranging in form and used to add comments to many of the other word classes.

2.5 Phrases

Phrases are a group of words, which make sense but not complete sense, it is called a phrase. It is a group of related words without a subject and a verb. For example, the sunrise in the east

2.5.1 Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase would be a noun or a pronoun. In the examples below, the whole noun phrase was shaded and the head word was in bold. For example, you like singing in the bath.

2.5.2 Verb Phrase

Verbs are words that demonstrate an action, like sing, dance, smell, talk, and eat. They serve as a link between the subject of the verb and information about that subject. The information is usually descriptive. In order to show activities that could be done, active verbs were used, while linking verbs describe conditions. For example, she was walking quickly to the mall.

2.5.3 Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase is a group of words that describe a noun or pronoun in a sentence. The adjective phrase could be placed before, or after, the noun or pronoun in the sentence. For example, the movie was not too terribly long.

2.5.4 Adverb Phrase

Adverb phrase is simply two or more words that act as an adverb. It could modify a verb, adverb, or adjective and can tell “how”, “where”, “why”, or “when”. An adverb clause which also modifies verbs, adverbs and adjectives; but, an adverb clause also includes a subject and a verb.

2.5 Previous Study

There are many previous studies investigating semantics namely. But, the researcher takes only third previous studies. The first, “Lexical Meanings Used In Five Speeches of The Most Influential Speeches In Twentieth Century” by *Muhammad Syaiful Rizal* (2010), thesis English Letters And Language

Department, Faculty Of Humaniora, *Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University*. This study further conducted with the following problems: 1. what lexical meanings are used in the most influential speeches in twentieth century? 2. How are lexical meanings used in the most influential speeches in twentieth century? This research was conducted by using qualitative method To answer the point of utterances used by the speaker that is by describing what and how the lexical meanings used by the speaker. After the data have been obtained, the researcher took several steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher categorized data into five categories in accordance with the number of the speeches uses as the data sources. The data of each category were presented, analyzed and concluded. After the data of the whole categories had already been presented, analyzed and concluded, he made tentative conclusion. After consulting with the informants, the researcher made final conclusion.

Second, “A semantic Analysis on the English translation of *surah Al-muzammil* by *Yusuf Ali*, by *Khulala sundusiyah* (2012), thesis English Letters And Language Department, Faculty Of Humaniora, *Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University*. The study aims answering two following question. First about kind of meaning and message are used in the English translation of *surah Al-muzammil* by *Yusuf Ali*. She uses conducting descriptive qualitative method, because the data of this study are in the form of the sentences or word of *surah Al-muzammil* by *Yusuf Ali*.

Third, “Semantic Analysis on *Iwan Fals*’ Songs by *Nila Kurniasari* (2005), thesis English Letters And Language Department, Faculty Of Humaniora, *Maulana Malik Ibrahim* State Islamic University. The study was limited on meanings and messages and therefore, the title of her thesis is Semantic Analysis on *Iwan Fals*’ Songs. The problems to be discussed are: (1) what are the meanings found in *Iwan Fals*’ songs? (2) What are messages found in *Iwan Fals*’ songs? The objectives of the study are to find out the meanings implied and the messages that exist in *Iwan Fals*’ songs. In this study, the researcher takes ten songs, by the way all of songs in *Iwan Fals*’ songs in the “In Collaboration With” album. The study was descriptive qualitative. In the research, the researcher used some books of their works to support this thesis.