CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED THEORY

In this chapter, the researcher focuses in two points. The first is theoretical bases. It contains a description of several theories, which is support the researcher does the present research. The second is some previous studies related with this topic, theory and others. Then, the researcher explains about the similarities and differences between the research and others.

2.1 Theoritical Framework

Theoritical framework contains the main theory of this research, the relevant studies and sources which is relate with this research. It also explains about the supporting theories and resources.

2.1.1 Semantics

Historically, semantics based on a detailed account was found in 1948. There were two historical semantics. First, the divination which was never occur about the term *semantick* in the phrase *semantick philosophy* in seventeenth century which was introduced in a paper read to the American Philological Association in 1894 entitled "Reflected meaning: a point in semantics". Second, M. Bréal, the France stated that term *sémantique* had been formed from the Greek in the previous years. In 1900, it appeared a phenomenal little book which was neglected Bréal's book entitled *Semantics: studies in the science of meaning*. In the book, he treated that semantics as the "science" of meaning, and it was not

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concerned with changing of meaning from a historical point of view which is study about the change of meaning at the time (FC book. 1971).

Semantics defines as one of the branched of linguistics studying about the meaning or content of language in morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. Lyon (1968: P.54) stated "…. And the expression-plane of language can be described in terms of (at least) two levels: that of sounds and that of words". To introduce now the terms generally used by linguists: the sound of a given language are described by phonology; the form of its words and the manner of their combination in phrases, clauses and sentences by grammar; and the meaning, or content of the words (and of the units composed of them) by semantics. Every branch of linguistic has different specifications.

By Hurford and Heasley (1983: p. 1) stated that semantics is the study of meaning in language. The aims of semantic are to explain and to clarify of the nature meaning. For instance, the meanings of words ladder, staircases, stairs and step. They have a similar meaning. The following are meaning of them by Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary. 1) The word *ladder* means a piece of equipment used for climbing up and down, which consists of two vertical bars or pieces of rope joined to each other by a set of horizontal steps; 2) The word *staircases* meansa set of stairs inside a building usually with a bar fixed on the wall or onto vertical poles at the side for you to hold on to; 3) The word *stairs* means a set of steps which lead from one level of a building to another; 4) The word *step* means one of the surfaces that you walk on when you go up or down stairs. They are example of synonym.

Kreidler (1998: 3) defines semantic as a systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.

2.1.2 Lexical Relation

By definition on dictionary, lexical relation is related of word. Yule (2006) states

> "Words is not only can be treated as "container" of meaning, or as fulfilling "roles" in events, they can also have "relationship" with each other" (p. 104)

The relationship between two or more words is called lexical relation. The relationship are based on forms, meanings, sounds, and others. The meaning of word in terms of its relationship to other words is treated as the analysis of lexical relations (Yule, 2006: p. 102).

In other book, Saeed (1997, p. 63) called the lexicon or word as a network. As he explains,

> "A particular lexeme may be simultaneously in a number of these relations, so, that it may be accurate to think of the lexicon as a network, rather than a listing of words as in a published dictionary" (63).

2.1.3 Types of Lexical Relation

The most familiar types are antonym and synonym. There are six types of lexical relation by Saeed (1997) that is analyzed by the researcher. They are *homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym* and *meronymy*.

2.1.3.1 Homonym

A homonym is a relation between minimum two words where is identical of the pronunciation and spelling but unrelated meaning. As Saeed (1997: p. 63) stated that homonyms are unrelated senses of the same phonological word. Two ways to distinguish different types of homonym. They are depending on the syntactic categories and spelling. Look at the following examples:

a) Lexemes of the same syntactics category and with the same spelling. For instance, *lap* (n) means circuit of a course and *lap*(n) means part of body when sitting down. (Cambridge Advances Learner's Dictionary)

b) Of the same category, but with different spelling. For instance, *ring*(v) and *wring* (v).*Ring* means to make a telephone call to someone and *wring* means to hold something tightly with both hands and twist it by turning your hands in opposite directions(Cambridge Advances Learner's Dictionary).

c) Of the different categories, but with the same spelling. For instance , *keep* (verb) and *keep* (noun).*Keep* (v) means to delay someone or prevent them from doing something;and *keep* (n) means the cost of providing food, heating and other necessary things for someone. (Cambridge Advances Learner's Dictionary)

d) Of different categories and with different spelling. For instance, *not*(adv) and *knot* (n).*Not* [nɒt]means used to form a negative phrase after verbs like 'be', 'can', 'have', 'will', 'must', etc. *Knot* [nɒt] means ship speed or mass.

Both of them are identical pronunciation but different spelling, meaning and categories.

Based on the following explanation, homonym is defined as pronunciation and spelling are identical, but unrelated meaning. In others is identical in pronunciation but spelling is different.

2.1.3.2 Polysemy

Polysemy is two or more words with the same form and related meanings. In other hand, it can be defined as one form (written or spoken) with multiple meanings that are all related by extension. Saeed (2003) argued that polysemy deals with multiple senses of the same phonological word, but its invoked if the senses are judge to be related.

The examples are:

The word "date" (= a point in time). It means kind of *date* is polysemous in term of particular day and month (= on a letter), an arranged meeting time (= an appointment), a social meeting (= with someone we like), and even a person (= that person we like).

In dictionary, polysemy listed under the same lexical entry. Based on the example above, *date* is lexical entry (a point in time) that has some lexemes. Entry can be called as head of the word in a dictionary. In polysemy, there have one head with some senses.

2.1.3.3 Synonym

Synonym is relation between words with similar meaning. That are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meaning (Saeed, 2003).It can be adjective, noun, verb or adverbs.

For example are:

- Adjective (good = fine)

- Noun (bag = briefcase)

- Verb (watch = view)

- Adverb (weak = low).

Although definition of synonym is word relation with sameness of meaning. Sameness or similar means that not the perfect synonym that the meaning is same absolutly. There have not the same meaning exactly in two words (Palmer, 1981: p. 89). For example the identical twin has the close similarity physically. Exactly, they have differences each other. It is maybe in part of they body, their hoby, their feeling and other. They also have difference characteristics. In synonym, there are at least five ways in which they can be seen to differ.

First, some sets of synonym belong to different dialects of language. For instance. The term of *fall* and *autumn* have the similar meaning. But they have different dialect. The term *fall* is used in United States and *autumn* is used in some Western countries of Britain.

Second, there is a similar situation, but a more prolematic one, with the words that are used in different style. *Wife* or *spouse* are more formal than *old lady* or *missus.*

Thirdly, some words may be said to differ only in their emotive or evaluative meaning. Some semantics have made deals with the emotive difference that have function to influence attitudes. Words may have different emotive meaning in different societies. For instance, the term *liberal* that is good word in Great Britain when Winston Churchill use politic a conservative. But, it is bad word in South Africa and in some political circles in the United States. Other examples is *naive* or *gullible* seems more critical than *ingenuous.*

Fourthly, some words are collocationally restricted. For example the sentence below:

1. A big house - a large house

2. My big sister – my large sister

Fifthly, it is obviously the case that many words are close in meaning, or that their meaning overlap. This kind of synonym is exploited by the dictionary maker. For instance, the term *mature* (adjective) have possible synonym are *adult*, *ripe*, *perfect*, *due*. Possible synonym for the term *govern* are *direct, control, determine, require.*

The following explanation is explained with more brief by Saeed (1997: p. 65) who notes that the synonym often have different distributions along a number

of parameters. They may belong to different dialects, register, style of language, colloquial, formal, literary, and others that belong to different situation.

2.1.3.4 Antonym

Saeed (1997: p. 66) defines "antonyms is useful to identify several different types of relationship under a more general label of opposition". It means words which are opposite in meaning. However, antonym is often thought of as the opposite of synonym, but the status of two are very different. There is no real synonym that means the words are similar not same fully. But antonym is a regularly and very natural feature of language.

2.1.3.4.1 Binary antonyms

Saeed (1997: p. 66) defines binary pairs or complementary pairs as a relation between words such that the positive of one implies the negative of the other. The relation of A is opposite with B. In Binary antonyms. If A yes, so B is no and vice versa. If something is A, the other is not B: if there is not A, they are B. Look at the following pairs of word:

1) *Love – hate*

2) *Same–different*

3) *Dead – alive*

(1) They are not binary antonyms because if you do not *love* her, you do not necessarily *hate* her. (2) They are binary antonyms because if bottles are the

same, they are not *different*; if they are not the *same*, they are *different*. (3) they

also binary antonyms.

2.1.3.4.2 Gradable Antonym

Gradable antonym is a relationship between opposite where the positive of

one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other. This relation is

typically associated with adjective (Saeed. 1997: p. 67).

Gradable antonyms have some major characteristics. First, there are

usually intermediate terms. In term *hot* and *cold* are gradable antonyms because

between *hot* and *cold* is a continuous scale of values, which may given names

such as *warn*, *cool*, or *tepid*.

Second, the term is usually relatives. It can compare two words. For

example a late *dinosaur fossil* is earlier than *an early Elvis record*. Third is that

some pairs one term is more basic and common. A good test for gradability can

use asking statement such as *How?, how much?* or *very, very much.* For example

of the pairs *long – short*, *how long is it? or how short is it?* is acceptable.

2.1.3.4.3 Reverse

The point of reverse antonym is movement. As Saeed (1997) states:

"the characteristics reverse relation is between terms describing
movement, where one term describes movement in one direction, ⟶ ,
and the other the same movement in opposite direction, ⟵ "(p.67).

For example, in term *push* and *pull* on swing door. This words can find in

some place such as indomart, alfamart, office, mall and others. To describe

motion, there words can be called reserves. They are *up - down, in - out, turn – left*. Terms of any process which can be classified as reverse are *inflate – deflate, expand – contract, fill – empty, or knit – unravel*.

2.1.3.4.4 Converse antonym or relational antonym

Definition of converses antonym by Saeed (1997: p. 67) is the terms which describe a relation between two entities from alternate viewpoints. For instance as in pairs *employer* and *employee*. Helen is Shena's *employer* then we know automatically that Shena is Helen's *employee*.

A pair of words which is one of them is reversed definitely. For example is relationship between parent and child. The existence of child because the existence of his parent. The formula of converse antonym can be look at Kreidler (1998: p. 105), for any two converse relational terms X and Y, *if [a] is the X of [b], then [b] is the Y [a]*.

Converse pairs commonly include kinship and social roles (husband of – wife of) and directional opposites (in front of – behind). Some words like *give to - receive from* is one of the pairs of converse about argument predicates. The formula is *if A gives X to B, B receive X from A*.
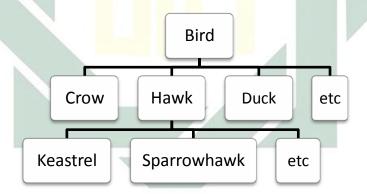
2.1.3.5 Hyponym

Saeed (1997, p. 68) defines "hyponym includes the meaning of a more general words". It is less familiar than antonym or synonym, but it is important too. He also defines hyponym as a relation of inclusion. The concept of inclusion

is the idea that if an object is a *carrot*, then it is necessarily a *vegetable*, so meaning of *vegetable* is included in the meaning of *carrot*.

In hyponym there are divided into two parts. The more general term is called superordinate or hypernym. Looking at the above examples, *vegetable* is superordinate of *carrot*.

When we talks about hyponymous relation, we are essentially looking at the meaning of words in some types of hierarchical relationship. The hierarchical diagram can use in set of word such as animal, insect, vegetable, flower, tree, human artefact and others. An example of the hierarchical diagram is the following set of words of bird.

Keastrel and *sparrowhawk* are hyponym of *hawk* and *hawk* a hyponym of *bird*. We assumes that *keastrel* is a hyponym of *bird* (keastrel is a kind of bird). While bird is superordinate or hypernym term. Superordinate can be called as the higher level terms. Other part of hyponym is co-hyponym where two or more words that share the same superordinate term. So, co-hyponym of above diagram are *crow* and *hawk*.

2.1.3.6 Meronymy

Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items (Saeed. 1997: p. 70). The sentence frame of meronymy like X is part of Y, or Y has X. As in *a page is part of a book, or a book has pages.* Definition of meronymy by Saeed is similar with definition of metonym by Yule. But, Saeed (1997) gives different definition about meronymy and metonymy.

Definition of metonymy by Saeed (1997: p. 78) is a referential strategy where a speaker refers to an entity by naming something associated with it. While, Yule (2006, p. 108) states that metonym is the relationship between words, based on a container – content relation (can/juice), a whole-part relation (car/wheels), or a representative – symbol relationship (king/crown).

A glance, meronymy is similar with taxonomies hierarchical diagram of hyponym. But, meronymic hierarchical are less clear-cut and regular than taxonomies. While differences of meronymy and hyponymy are in transitivity. Hyponymy is always transitive, but meronymy may or may not be (Saeed: 1997, p. 70).

2.1.4   Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of word (Yule. 2006: p. 100). It means that meaning of the word based on their characteristics.

For example:

"Needle"

The basic component of word *needle* in English might include "thin, sharp, and steel instrument". These component would be part of the conceptual meaning of *needle*.

As Leech (1981: p. 9) divides meaning into seven kinds of meaning in his book entitled "Semantics: the study of meaning". He defines conceptual meaning as widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. In these book, he stated two reason for assigning priority to conceptual meaning are:

1. It has a complex and sophisticated organization of a kind which may be compared with;
2. Cross-related to, similar organization on the syntactic and phonological levels of language.

The point of the conceptual meaning are logical, cognitive or denotative content.

2.2   Previous Study

Regarding on this study, the researcher found some other researches which related with the topic or theory.

A Semantic Study: The Case of Adjective of Fashion Used in Elle Magazine

This thesis was conducted by Cindy Mistiningsih (2015) where she was analyzed the adjective cases of fashions and cosmetics. She took a data from

article and advertisement in Elle Magazine. Besides that, she used Kreidler's theory to conduct the data of lexical relation and classify the adjectives in three types of lexical relation: synonym, antonym, and hyponym. Moreover, she used qualitative approach to analyze the data because it is not number but word. Then, she found thirty data of hyponym, twenty four data of synonym, and five adjectives of antonym.

Furthermore, she collected adjective words which were indicated as synonym, antonym, or hyponym in a different table based on the types of lexical relation. Each of adjective analyzed used Webter's Dictionary.

Semantic Analysis on the English Translation of Surah Al-Mudatsir

The research of Lutfiah (2015) used data from the English Translation of Surah Al-Mudatsir. She used translation by A. Yusuf Ali. Her research was conducted with descriptive qualitative method. She focused in two types of meaning whether lexical meaning and sentential meaning. In lexical meaning, she analyzed the meaning of word and how the relation of words. She defined a sentential meaning as a meaning of a statement, command, exclamation or question. It usually contains of subject and predicate, and begins with a capital letter and end of punctuation mark. The last, she delivered the religious message, which was referred with Surah Al-Mudatsir.