CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter describes the theoretical bases of this research; they are semantics, the relation between semantics and linguistics, lexical meaning and lexical relations.

2.1.Semantics

The word 'semantics' has the technique term that refer to study about meaning (Pateda, 2010: 2). Coseriu and Geckeler (1981: 8) in Pateda, 2010: 3 said that the term semantics was firstly known around year 50. It was showed by M. Breal who was intellectual of France in 1883.

Semantics is the branch of linguistics of the some kind as the phonetics and or grammar. Semantics is the "systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings" (Kreidler, 2002: 3). "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning". Unfortunately, semantics envelops the kinds of aspect of language. But there is no general agreement about what its meaning is and how to describe it (Palmer, 1976: 1). "Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language" Saeed, John (2009: 3).

Another hand, there was Yule, George (2006: 115) said that semantics is the study about word, phrase and sentence's meaning. It is not focusing on the speaker's word desiring, but semantics endeavors to examine and to focus in the intention words and meaning. This approach is used for emphasize the goal and

general. Linguistic semantics relevant with conventional meaning, it means semantics is conveyed by using word by word and sentence of language.

From the explanation above, the writer tries to give conclusion about the definition of semantics by combine the authors' explanations. Semantics is the study about language meaning. In language, there are words, phrases and sentences. And also, semantics discuss about usual meaning or it called implicit meaning.

2.2. Semantics and Linguistics

Aminuddin (2015: 26) gives opinion about the relation between semantics and linguistics. The meaning is the element that accompanies long before the sound aspect is present in communication activities. As an element attached to the sound, meaning also accompanies the system and relations and combinations of sounds in units' larger structure such that finally materialized in a communication. From those explanations, meaning and symbol as well as semantic and grammatical aspect is an element that cannot be separated. The linguists also differ in determining the relationship between semantic and linguistic. Bloomfield (1933) and Harris (1951) said that semantics is external study of linguistics.

2.3.Lexical relation

Murphy (2003: 9) gives idea about lexicalrelation; it is apartof the semantics describes the meaning of each word relationships. Lexical relations include phonetic relationship (such as rhyme or alliteration), the relationship morphology (such as inflectional variations), and morpho-syntactic relationships(such as co-membership in a grammatical category). Yule, George

(2006: 118) said that "not only can words be treated as containers or as fulfilling roles, they can also have relationships". It means that words are not only having roles but they are also having relationship.

By the explanation above, the writer tries to conclude lexical relation by combining some authors' opinion. Lexical relation explains each word having relation meaning to other words.

The writer will use the types of lexical relations to point at Saeed, John (2016: 59-67). The types of lexical relations are:

2.3.1. Homonymy

Homonyms are the meaning that unrelated but the same phonological word. Related to homonyms, there are homophony and homograph. Homophony is the words that have same sound but different written and meaning. Homograph is the words that have same written but different sound and meaning. Saaed distinguish the different types of homonymy:

- 2.3.1.1.Lexemes of the same syntactic category, and which with the same spelling.

 For example: lap 'circuit of the course' and lap 'part of the body'.
- 2.3.1.2.Of the same category but different spelling. Verb 'ring' and 'wring'.
- 2.3.1.3.Of the different category but same spelling. 'verb bear' and 'noun bear'.
- 2.3.1.4.Of the different category and different spelling. For example 'not' and 'knot'.

Not only had that, in other hand said that several words that has same way to pronounce but spelled differently are also called homonymy. For example the words "click and clique" or "talk and torque".

Another example and their explanation are shown below:

But if good fortune comes to you from God, they would be sure to say - as if there had never been Ties of affection between you and them - "Oh! I wish I had been with them; a <u>fine</u> thing should I then have made of it!" (Surah An-Nisa': 73)

They are (men) whom God hath cursed: And those whom God Hath cursed, thou wilt <u>find</u>, have no one to help. (Surah An-Nisa': 52)

The words fine and find are called homonymy because they are same phonological words. They are in different category and different spelling.

2.3.2. Polysemy

The similarity between homonymy and polysemy, both have some meanings and same phonological words. But polysemy is called if the senses are related or same. It is important to differences between homonymy and polysemy, because there are polysemous senses under the same lexical access, while homonymous senses are given separate entries.

The example of polysemy is explained in various senses of *hook* as follows: hook (hk) as a noun has some meanings, they are 1) 'a piece of material, usually metal, curved or bent and used to suspend'. 2) short for fish-hook 3) a trap or snare 4) Chiefly 5) something resembling a hook in design or use, etc.

Another example and explanation are shown below:

".... and what your right <u>hands</u> possess: For God loveth not the arrogant, the vainglorious;" (Surah An-Nisa': 36) ".... then take for yourselves clean sand or earth, and rub therewith your faces and <u>hands</u>. For God doth blot out sins and forgive again and again." (Surah An-Nisa': 43)

The first hand means servant (*hamba sahaya*) and the second hand is the denotation meaning of hand, it is part of body.

2.3.3. Synonymy

Synonymy are the words that different phonological but have same or similar meaning. An important source of synonym is taboo areas where a range of euphemisms may occur. In synonym, the words may have the different registers. It means those styles of language, colloquial, formal, literary, and so on, that have the different situations. From Roget's 21stCentury Thesaurus, look at the synonym of adjective 'big': full, sizeable, hefty, fat, colossal, considerable, enormous, etc. Look at another example below:

O <u>mankind!</u> reverence your Guardian-Lord, who created you from a single person, created, of like nature, His mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless men and women;- reverence God, through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (That bore you): for God ever watches over you. (Surah An-Nisa': 1)

How then if We brought from each <u>people</u> a witness, and We brought thee as a witness against these <u>people</u>! (Surah An-Nisa': 41)

Mankind and people are called synonym because their meaning are related, it is citation to call or say about human.

2.3.4. Antonym

Opposite (antonymy) are the words that have the opposite meaning to other words. There are the kinds of antonym, they are:

- 2.3.4.1.Complementary antonyms. It means the relation between words such that the negative of one implies the positive of the other. For example dead/alive (animal); pass/fail (a test); hit/miss (a target).
- 2.3.4.2.Gradable antonyms. It is a relationship between opposites where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other, for example rich/poor, fast/slow, young/old, beauty/ugly.
- 2.3.4.3.Reverses, it means the relation between terms describeing movement, where one term describes movement in one direction and the other the same movement in the opposite direction, for example the terms push and pull on swing door. Come/go, go/return, etc.
- 2.3.4.4.Converses. These are terms which describe a relation between two entities from alternate viewpoint, for example in a pairs own/belong to; above/below; employer/employee, etc.
- 2.3.4.5.Taxonomic Sisters. It is the term antonymy is sometimes used to describe words which are at the same level in taxonomy. Taxonomy is hierarchical classification systems. For example: red orange yellow green blue purple brown.

Another example of antonym are explained below:

"..... If ye take a dislike to them it may be that ye dislike a thing, and God brings about through it a great deal of good." (Surah An-Nisa': 19)

"..... This (<u>permission</u>) is for those among you who fear sin; but it is better for you that ye practise self-restraint. And God is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful." (Surah An-Nisa': 25)

The words forbidden and permission are called antonym because their meaning are unrelated.

2.3.5. Hyponymy

Hyponymy are the relation participation. Hyponymy are the general words which have the specific words. Hyponymy includes the meaning of more general words. For example: dog and cat are hyponyms of animal. Sister and mother are hyponymy of woman.

Another example of hyponymy are explained below:

O <u>mankind</u>! reverence your Guardian-Lord, who created you from a single person, created, of like nature, His mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless <u>men</u> and <u>women</u>; reverence God, through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (That bore you): for God ever watches over you. (Surah An-Nisa': 1)

Mankind is the general word. Mankind has specific words, they are men and women.

Mankind

Men Women

2.3.6. Meronymy

Different with hyponymy, meronymy are the words which describe another words or things. The differences between hyponymy and meronymy are hyponymy are always transitive but meronymy may or may not be. For example the transitive meronymy: nail as a meronym of finger, and finger of hand. And we could say 'a hand has nails'. A non-transitive meronymy is: pane is a meronym of window. And we could say 'a window has a pane'. Look at another example below:

"Some of them believed, and some of them averted their faces from him: And enough is <u>Hell</u> for a burning <u>fire</u>." (Surah An-Nisa': 55)

The word hell and fire are called meronymy because if this surah explain about hell, of course it includes to explain or talk about the fire.

2.3.7. Member-collection

Member-collection is a place that the thing or unit collected. For example:

Ship	Fleet	
Tree	Forest	
Fish	Shoal	

Table 2.1

Another example of member-collection are explained below:

"They (<u>his dupes</u>) will have their dwelling in <u>Hell</u>, and from it they will find no way of escape." (Surah An-Nisa': 121). In the sentence means the place of human who are lied is in the hell.

2.3.8. Portion mass

"portion-mass is the relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division". Portion-mass explains about unit, a count noun, is added to the mass noun, making the resulting noun phrase into a count nominal. Look at the example below:

Drop	Of	Liquid
Grain	Of	Salt/sand/wheat
Sheet	Of	Paper
Lump	Of	Coal
Strand	Of	Hair

Table 2.2

Another example of portion mass are explained below:

"God (thus) directs you as regards your Children's (Inheritance): to the male, a portion equal to that of two females: if only daughters, two or more, their share is two-thirds of the inheritance; if only one, her share is a half. " (Surah An-Nisa': 11)

The underlined sentence is called portion mass because they explains about the unit of the thing.

2.4. Meaning relation theory

The writer will use the meaning relation theory to point at (Nida, 1975: 15-20). There are four principle ways in which the meanings to different semantics

units may be related to one another: inclusion, overlapping, complementation and contiguity.

2.4.1. Inclusion.

Inclusion principle is "one word includes meaning to other". If you call a particular word has been included to another without giving an explanation. This principle is the human mind to facilitate the call something. Pateda explained the principle of inclusion is due to: The man quickly want to express what he wants; the inability of the user to name an object that he has in mind; consider friends talk already understand what he meant. (Pateda, Mansoer, 2010: 240).

2.4.2. Contiguity

Contiguity meaning is representing the relations closely related meaning to be a well-defined. Each meaning is part of other related meaning by at least having the important feature.

Pateda (2010: 242) adds the opinion that contiguous meaning could be seen from the distinguishing factors, for example alive or not, countable or uncountable, function, familiar with human, character, size, and colors.

The more explanation is explained by the example the words: bench, seat, chair, and sofa. The distinguishing factor are the material (wood or cork), there is a hand chair or not, expensive or cheap. The differences can be seen in this sketch:

Wood material	Hand	Expensive
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Bench	+	-	-
Chair	+	+	-
Seat	-	-	+
Sofa	-	+	+

Table 2.3

In this research, the differences factor could be seen at Oxford dictionary. May be it is a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or etc.

2.4.3. Complementation

Complementation principle is "the words that involve the number of shared of features of meaning but show certain marked contrast and often opposite meaning". The mark of complementation principle is contrast, but sometime opposite. There are three types of meaning relations that has complementation; they are opposite, reversives, and conversives. The opposite word has related to quality (good x bad); quantity (many x few); circumstance (single x marriage); time (day x night), etc. The reversives word is the word that could be converted the former circumstance. For example quarrel x peace. And the conversives word could be seen with the movement of the actor, for example selling x buying; take x give.

2.4.4. Overlap

Overlap principle is "one of the most obvious features of relatedness of meaning is the tendency for meaning to overlap. It is, one word explainsor has the

different meaning. It also called same sound but different meaning. Usually, the words pairing is called synonym. But overlap is not synonym because they are unrelated in meaning. For example: the word "head" has any meanings. The first meaning is about our part of body. The second, if the word "head" adds suffix "headmaster", the meaning is change to be the leader of the school.

