

## LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1.Semantics

Semantics is the branch of linguistics of the same 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).

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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

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.

### 2.3.1. Homonymy

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

2.3.1.2. Of the same category but different spelling. Verb ‘ring’ and ‘wring’.

2.3.1.4. Of the different category and different spelling. For example ‘not’ and ‘knot’.

[illegible]

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 fine 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 find, 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 hands 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 hands. 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 21<sup>st</sup> Century Thesaurus, look at the synonym of adjective 'big': full, sizeable, hefty, fat, colossal, considerable, enormous, etc.

Look at another example below:

O mankind! 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 people a witness, and We brought thee as a witness against these people! (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 describing 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 (permission) 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.

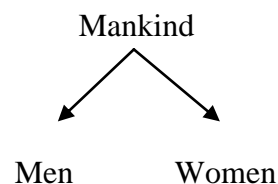
### 2.3.5. Hyponymy

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 mankind! 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)

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



### 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 Hell for a burning fire.” (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 (his dupes) will have their dwelling in Hell, 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







<b>Bench</b>	+	-	-
<b>Chair</b>	+	+	-
<b>Seat</b>	-	-	+
<b>Sofa</b>	-	+	+

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 explains or has the

