

complex meanings in phrases like *the unhappy painter* and sentences like *The painter is unhappy* and telling how these are related to each other.

Semantics, the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language (Griffiths, 2006, p. 15). It clearly shows that every word in sentence or even in phrase have important role which provide meaning, because they are related to each other. It also helps to understand about representation of word meaning. In other words, semantics guide us to know how the meanings of words combine into sentence and how the way consider context determine the meaning.

The full set of normality relation which a lexical item contracts with all conceivable contexts will be referred to as its contextual relations. We shall say, then, that the meaning of a word is fully reflected in its contextual relations; in fact, we can go further, and say that, for present purposes, the meaning of a word is constituted by its contextual relation (Cruse, 1986, p. 16)

In the most general sense, semantics is a component theory within a larger semiotic theory about meaningful, symbolic, behavior. Hence we have not only a semantics of natural language utterances or acts, but also of nonverbal or paraverbal behavior, such as gestures, pictures and films, logical systems or computer languages, sign languages of the deaf, and perhaps

social interaction in general (Van Dijk, 1985, p. 1). In order to make good communication we must understand the meaning of words based on the context, for instance the question of what a particular word, say, table, means. It is clear that when native speakers of English use the word table, they are referring to a specific object and recognize in that object certain identifiable characteristics which make the use of table appropriate. When words such as beauty, love, and joy are brought into the picture, the problem of providing definitions reaches nearly unmanageable proportions, for words such as these, in addition to referring to intangible objects, also vary considerably in meaning from speaker to speaker (Binkert, 2003, p. 163).

Semantics as the study of sentence meaning and word meaning in natural language divided into some subfields. There are two primary types of social meaning, conceptual meaning and associative meaning. We can go further and make a broad distinction between conceptual meaning and associative meaning. Conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word. It is the type of meaning that dictionaries are designed to describe. Some of the basic components of a word like needle in English might include “thin, sharp, steel instrument.” These components would be part of the conceptual meaning of needle. However, different people might have different associations or connotations attached to a word like needle. They might associate it with “pain,” or “illness,” or “blood,” or “drugs,” or “thread,” or “knitting,” or “hard to find” (especially in a haystack), and these associations

to understand about the word-meaning because sometimes misunderstanding and confusing will come when we lack of agreement of the word-meaning itself. Connotation and denotation are meaning that commonly appear in words. According to Leech (1981) connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to (p. 12). It clearly shows explain that connotative is words that carries extra meaning beyond the real meaning. On the other hand, a connotative meaning is any meaning which carries some special implication or association. Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning, the emotional associations that the word arouses (Kreidler, 1998, p. 45). Connotative meaning is not specific language and relatively unstable according to culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. On the other words, connotation is describing the meaning of words that carries in the text.

Denotative meaning is literal definition, often we say as dictionary's meaning, exact meaning, or specific meaning of word. Denotative meaning or sometimes called as conceptual meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. As leech (1981) stated denotative meaning or sometimes called as conceptual meaning is an inextricable and essential part of what language is, such that one can scarcely define language without referring to (p. 11). A denotation identifies the central aspect of word meaning, which everybody generally agrees about it. Conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word. It is the type of meaning that dictionaries are designed to

2.2 Review of previous studies

To enrich our knowledge about linguistics field, the writer reviews the previous study who conducted a research about word meaning especially connotative and denotative meaning. The first study is “The Connotations of Arabic Colour Terms” which is made by Bilal A. Al-Adaileh (2012). The writer learns that Bilal A. Al-Adaileh study focused on the meaning of Arabic colour terms. He wanted to explore the figurative uses of black, white, yellow, red, green, and blue; the most common colours that are used figuratively. Bilal also wanted to know that colours have many orthophemistic connotations, and that dysphemistic connotations of the colours under study are more common than euphemistic connotations. He used qualitative method to complete his research.

Next study entitled “English and Chinese Cultural Connotation of Color Words in Comparison” conducted by Guimei He (2009). He observed the meaning of colour through the different cultural between English and Chinese. Guimei’s study focused on the meaning of colour through the cultural comparison. He wanted to explore the colour at different cultural backgrounds reflecting in the different cultural connotation.

Another study has been created by Safa Elnaili (2013) entitled “A Stylistic Analysis of Libyan Short Stories: The Connotation of adjectives”. The research focused on the use of adjectives and how their denotative and connotative meanings contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the literary work. The aimed of this study to find out the meaning of connotation adjectives words in 6 short stories through the positive and negative picture.

