

Bright	Warmth and energy	-
Green	Calm and peaceful	-
Lovely	Pleasant	-
Beautiful	-	Very good
Fresh	-	Clean, pure, and cool
White	Peace and positivity	-
White	Clear and flawless	-
Smooth	-	Moving evenly
Deep	-	Long way from top to bottom
Astonishing	Something weird, absurd, and cannot explain logically	-
Blue	The glints of the beards	-
Handsome	-	Having attractive face and figure
Merriest	-	Happy
Gold	Glamour, luxurious and extraordinary	-
Silver	Precious thing and something special	-

Prettiest	-	Pleasing, attractive, and very beautiful
Dark	-	With no or very little light
Happy	A bigger and deeper picture how people fall in love	-
Busy	-	Having much to do
Green	Calm and peacefully	-
Thick	Strong, unbreakable, and dense	-
Dark	Condition of miserable, suffer, and pains	-
Brown	Suffer and situation of fail	-
Grey	The condition when tired from something	-
Yellow	Suffer, misfortune, and unpleasant thing	-
Brown	Irony	-
Red	Beautiful moment and quiet situation	-
Peaceful	-	Quiet and calm
Purple	Positive ideas and feelings	-

Based on the table 4.1.1 there are 33 adjective words that consists in “the child’s story” by Charles Dickens, 21 connotations and 12 denotations. The adjective of color are dominated in the story. There are 14 adjective of color that appears in the sequence of story. The meanings of adjective words are explained below.

In this part, The writer interprets the meanings of adjective words that appears in the *The Child’s Story* by Charles Dickens. As stated in the scope and limitation that all the data is interpreted by the writer itself. The writer provides the interpretation based on the findings in relation to adjective words that appear in the story. He analyzes based on connotative and denotative meaning proposed by Leech (1981:11). It explains that connotative meanings is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to and denotative meaning is defines language without referring to. In addition, all of the meanings below are interprets depend on the context in certain situation.

Context have important role to interpret words meaning in sentence. The same words might consist of different or even consist of two meaning when the context is different. The writer also analyzes data of adjective words according to description of context to give brief understanding about the story. The meaning of word is constituted by contextual relations. The full set of normality relation which a lexical item contracts with all conceivable contexts will be referred to as its contextual relations (Cruse,

calm, and light. For this reason, Dickens uses adjective of color to describe happiness through the bright color. Commonly, bright color is symbol of happiness (cited in Elnaili 23). The feeling of someone can mark from the color that they choose. "Blue" is reflected the author's feeling that very happy. He wants tell some happiness through the color that he chooses in story. "Blue" is included in positive color because this color is symbol of pleasant.

Another adjectives use in story is "bright" that describes the sun. Bright connotes warmth, and energy. It reflects the condition at the time that full of happiness. Charles Dickens uses adjectives words bright to depict warmth situation. Adjective word bright is indicating as a blessing from God for great situation at the time. Moreover, the relation between the child and the traveler are very close. They are so full of love and make the situation more colorful than usual. "Bright" include in positive adjective because is symbol of the good and cozy situation. On the other hand, sun is reflected of pleasure that reinforced by adjective to dramatize the situation in certain time.

Other positive adjective is "green". Dickens uses the color to complete his description about beautiful moment that happens at the time. "Green" connotes calm and peaceful, making the situation at the time calm, quiet, and peaceful than other situations. Dickens chooses and combines bright color to represent his happy feeling.

Context:

This event is part of the happiness between the traveler and the child. They enjoy the rain together and smell together. The meaning “fresh” is denotative because the word “fresh” have real meaning in the story. The word “*when it rained, they loved to watch the falling drops*” is a sign of the truth situation. The condition will so quiet when the rains begin to fall and the aroma will so fresh when the rain falls. The word before adjective words fresh helps us to consider the context. The context is when the rain fall drops. The adjective have relation with the event in the story.

Data 4

But, when it snowed, that was best of all; for, they liked nothing so well as to look up at the *white* flakes falling fast and thick, like down from the breasts of millions of *white* birds; and to see how *smooth* and *deep* the drift was; and to listen to the hush upon the paths and roads.

Meaning:

Adjective color of “white” represents the best things that happen in the world. The white “flakes” in the story are like the finest toys in the world and to be the most waiting event in the world. Charles wants to show that every people are always waiting this moment because snowflake creates happiness, hope, and memories. “White” connotes peace and positivity; it has relation with snowflake which has bright color. Moreover, snows bring peace to the people.

Another adjective of color is “white” in white bird. Charles uses color to idealize the bird. “White” connotes something that is clear and flawless, making the bird a flawless figure that is symbol of good news messenger

and close to the perfect happiness. “White” is considered a positive color because it is related to pleasant thing in the world. For this reason, the author uses adjective of color “white” in white bird as a sign that bring good news. This serves best to romanticize the bird’s image instead of saying black bird. Black is commonly considered a sign of misfortune and bad news.

Dickens continues describe the weather at the time use adjective words “smooth”. He uses adjective words smooth to provide describe specific detail the situation. On the other hand it helps the reader understand the sequence of event in story. It has purpose to make the reader feel the event in story. “Smooth” denotes moving evenly. Charles uses adjective words smooth to describe the transition of snow that falling down from the sky into the earth. The snow fall down into the earth move without sudden start or stop. The reader can imagine the condition at the time through the adjectives words that use by the authors.

Charles Dickens manages the adjective words to create the reflection of event in story. He chooses adjective words “deep” to reinforce the transition of snow that falling down from the sky. “Deep” denotes a long way from top to bottom. It reflects stack of snow when it continuously falling down. From the adjectives that use by Dickens above, the reader can indicates the situation at the time. It shows the happy moment that wait by some people around the world. Snow which falls down from the sky is reflecting the happiness from god for people who have love in their heart.

Context:

In the next phase the traveler meets with the “handsome” boy and learns together. The adjective “handsome” has real meaning that mean the boy is really handsome in face and figure. The sentence *“I am always learning. Come and learn with me”* is the evidence of depiction the “boy” character which handsome in figure. He accepts the traveler to learn with him, even the traveler is stranger for him. The word boy is completed the depiction of the character in story. The adjective word “handsome” also reinforce to dramatize of character. It is clear that adjective “handsome” has real meaning because this word combines with word boy and completes the depiction. The context of this story is the boy that meets with the traveler.

Data 7

But, they were not always learning; they had the *merriest* games that ever were played. They rowed upon the river in summer, and skated on the ice in winter; they were active afoot, and active on horseback; at cricket, and all games at ball;

Meaning:

The child’s story is a timeless account of our journey life that we all take. The author describes the most beautiful thing in life through the story especially when we were still child and young. “Merriest” denotes happy, cheerful, and full of joy, it marks of our childhood period which full of happiness. Almost all of child in the world experience this phase. Skated on ice, follow my leader, and all of games were ever played is part of children life and beautiful memory. Dickens wants to remind us about beautiful

has role as positive adjective because it can inspire people doing good thing by keeping their life busy.

In this part, the author puts adjective of color again to make the story more real and life. The author adds on adjective of color “green” to illustrate the situation in the forest. It is the first our sight when we first come to the forest. “Green” symbolize quietly and connotes calm and peacefully. It represents the situation of the traveler and middle-age gentlemen that full of peacefully and quietly. In journey of life we face so many obstacles either predictable or unpredictable. Sometimes our life is beautiful and sometimes is not, but it is the things that make our journey’s life colorful. Charles relates adjective color green with wood is to make us understand that we must face our problem calm and patient.

Charles Dickens associated the journey in this part with wood by describing physically of wood. The wood is described “thick”. Dickens can have simply used the natural physical in describing such big or heavy, but Dickens uses other natural physical word in describing the wood to attract the reader’s attention. Describing the wood as “thick” represents power and strength. “Thick” connotes strong, unbreakable, and dense. Charles Dickens adds another adjective to reinforce the wood’s status. In this part the author wants to show about how we can stay strong in facing problem in life. It is impossible that we cannot meet either problem or obstacle in life. He wants us to be like wood that still strong even storm try to kill the wood. No matter your problem in life you must strong in confront your problem. Charles

Context:

“Yellow” and “brown” are used by Charles Dickens to describe unpleasant things at the time. “Yellow” and “brown” have connotative meanings that represent sorrow. Both of them also describe negative things in this story. The sentence “*and now the wood was yellow; and now brown; and the leaves, even of the forest trees, began to fall*” give the reader information that both of the colors used by the author to complete and dramatize the situation at the time. The adjective word context in the story is sorrow and misfortune.

Data 14

And they went on and on together, until they came to very near the end of the wood: so near, that they could see the sunset shining *red* before them through the trees.

Meaning:

The color “red” is implemented here to portray the light of sun in the end of day. The color “red” of sun is formed by combining some of the color spectrum in the sky. It creates a good and peaceful situation because it can make our heart so quiet when we see the beautiful combination of color spectrum in the sky. “Red” connotes the beautiful moment and quiet situation. Dickens implies the adjective words to give the reader a sight about the beautiful moment in life. It is the best situation to remember the entire events that happen in whole. This part is telling us that all of our journeys always have an ending. In this sequence, it reflects the ending of the traveler’s journey that has found what he was looking for. The adjective of color that was used

the child's story are dark, merry, beautiful, fresh, smooth, deep, handsome, merriest, and prettiest. The meaning of adjective words is constituted by contextual relation. The meaning has written in findings based on interpretation by reading the short story.

Context plays an important role in order to decide the meaning of words. It helps the reader understand about the meaning of those words exactly because sometimes the same words have different meaning in different situation. People cannot interpret the meaning of word without regard any context at the time because it can makes misunderstanding and disagreement.

In addition, the previous study that was conducted by Bilal A. Al-Adaileh entitled "The Connotations of Arabic Colour Terms" is totally different, where he focuses on the meaning Arabic color terms and wants to explore the meaning of Arabic color using figurative language. The other research which contains of meaning of words is "English and Chinese Cultural Connotation of Color Words in Comparison" that was conducted by Guimei He. This research is focused on the differentiation meaning of color between English and Chinese in cultural background. Another study has been created by Safa Elnaili 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. From the previous research the writer understand the important of study meaning

