CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter includes the discussion of theoretical framework and some related theories. Related theories which have links with this study are semantics, connotative and denotative meanings, and *Surah Yusuf*. The main data of analysis is the translation of *Surah Yusuf* by Muhammad Taqi-Ud-Din Al-Hilal and Muhammad Muhsin Khan and it will be supported by some resources.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

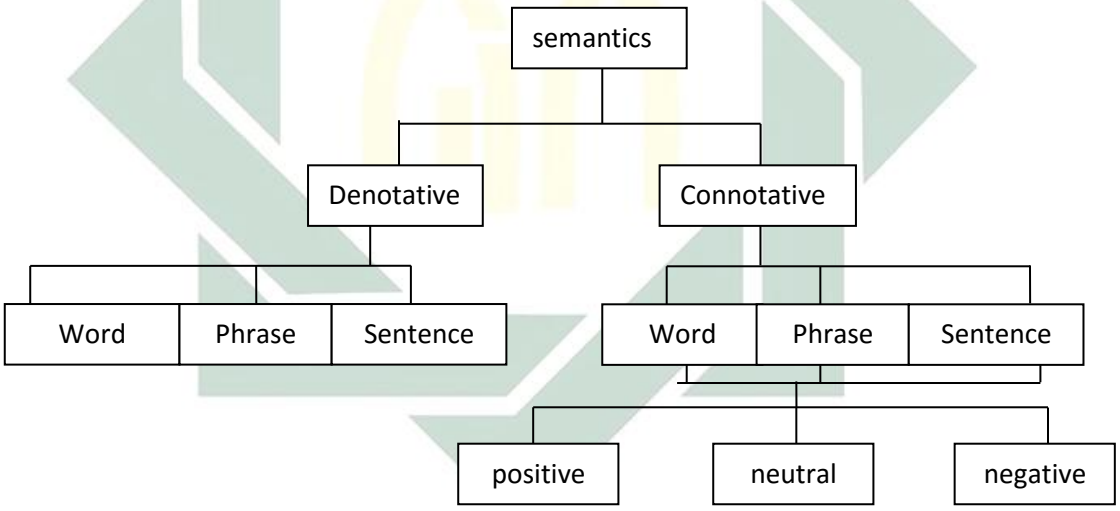

Figure 3.1

Based on the picture above, the basically of theory this analysis is Semantics. Semantics is the study of meaning. In semantics, there are two kinds of meaning, denotative meaning and connotative meaning. Includes of text form have denotative or connotative is word, phrase and sentence.

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According to Hook connotative meaning have three kinds; positive, neutral and negative.

2.1.1 Semantics

According to Leech (1981 :x), " Linguistics ... has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analytic rigour combined with a view of the study of meaning as an integrated component of the total theory of how language works."

Keidler stated Semantics is the systematic study of meaning. Beside that, study of how language organize and express meaning (2002:3). On the other side, Lyons (1995:138) concludes that semantics is the study of meaning. The term of meaning in the theory of semantics can be described from the mind of speaker to the mind of hearer by embodying them, as it was in the form of one language or another. If the term meaning is described as ideas or concept, then it will not help us to answer such that question because the term concept is not clearly defined, and it is too vague and general. Moreover, he states that the word meaning may not have the same range of application as any single word in other languages. For examples: there are contexts in which "meaning" can be translated into French with signification or sense, and the context of meaning (signification or sense) does not match with "bedeutung and sinn" in German.

Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and

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sentences. An independent component of semantics is identified, one central issue is the relationship between word meaning and sentence meaning. Knowing a language, especially one's native language involves knowing thousands of words. As mentioned earlier, we can call the mental store of these words a lexicon, making an overt parallel with the lists of words and meanings published as dictionaries. We can imagine the mental lexicon as a large but finite body of knowledge, part of which must be semantic. This lexicon is not completely static because we are continually learning and forgetting words. It is clear though that at any one time we hold a large amount of semantics knowledge in memory. Phrases and sentences also have meaning of course, but an important differences between word meaning on the one hand, phrase and sentence meaning on the other concerns productivity. It is always possible to create new words, but this is a relatively infrequent occurrence. On the other hand, speakers regularly create sentences that they have never used or heard before, confident that their audience will understand them. (Saeed, 2009: 38)

Yule stated Semantics is study of meaning of words, phrases and sentences (2010 : 112). On the other hand, Simmons said "A noun phrase include a noun- a person, place, or thing – and the modifiers which distinguish it" (2014:1). According to Andersen, a sentence is a complete set of words that conveys meaning (2014:1). The definition of semantics part of linguistics fields refers to the meaning words, relation

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between of words or sentence and their meaning. Meaning also figures at levels of language below the word and above it (Widdowson, 2006:53). So, relating from words to phrases or phrases to sentences have connected which appear their own meaning. Doing semantics is attempting to spell out what it is we all know when we behave as if we share knowledge of the meaning of a word, a phrase, or a sentence in a language. Semantics is concerned to identify with the meaningful elements of specific language. For example, english words like *make* and *real* and affixes like –r of Maker and –un of unreal. It is showed with describing how such elements go together to express more complex meaning in phrases like the *unreal maker* and sentences like *The maker is unreal* and telling how these are related each other.

Ginet and Chiercia said "Semantics is the branch of linguistics devoted to the investigation of linguistic meaning, the interpretation of expressions in a language system" (1996:9). While semantics is the study of meaning in language, there is more interest in certain aspects of meaning than in others. We have already ruled out special meanings that one individual might attach to words. 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*,

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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 may differ from one person to the next. These types of associations are not treated as part of the word's conceptual meaning. In a similar way, some people may associate the expression low-calorie, when used to describe a product with "*healthy*" but this is not part of the basic conceptual meaning of the expression (i.e. "producing a small amount of heat or energy"). Poets, song writers, novelists, literary critics, advertisers and lovers may all be interested in how words can evoke certain aspects of associative meaning, but in linguistic semantics we are more concerned with trying to analyze conceptual meaning. (Yule , 2010 : 113)

According Leech, there are seven types of meaning :

Conceptual meaning or sense		Logical, cognitive, or denotative content
Associative Meaning	Connotative Meaning	What is communicated by virtue what language refers to
	Social Meaning	What is communicated of the social circumstances of language use
	Affective Meaning	What is communicated of the feelings and attitudes of the speaker / writer
	Reflected Meaning	What is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression
	Collocative Meaning	What is communicated through association with words which tend to

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		occur in the environment of another word
Thematic Meaning		What is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order and emphasis.

Table 3.1

Based on the table above, Leech said that "There are seven types of meanings. The first is conceptual meaning or sense. Then, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning include associative meaning. The last is thematic meaning."

2.1.2 Denotative

Denotative meaning is the objective (dictionary) relationship between a word and the reality to which it refers (Crystal, 1987:418). Leech stated conceptual meaning (sometimes called denotative or cognitive meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication, and i think it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not (which is not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important element of every act of linguistic communication) (2002:9).

Lyons (1977), the relationship between an expression and its extension is called denotation.

Let us see what the problems involved are by looking at a simple example.

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(1) Pavarotti is an Italian singer.

Sentence is generated by combining the NP Pavarotti with the verb phrase (VP) is an Italian singer. We might say that the VP is an Italian singer has a property as its semantic value. Properties can be predicated of individuals. The result of predicating a property of an individual is something like a state of affairs or situation. So, sentence might be regarded as having a situation (or a state of affairs) as its semantic value. intuitively, one in which Pavarotti has the property of being an Italian singer. It might be possible to extend this strategy to more complex constructions. Forming an hypothesis concerning the denotation of other categories besides NPs, and in particular concerning the denotation of sentences, might help us in this task. To see this, let us take a first stab at the hard problem of such nonreferential NPs as every woman or no woman. We might try to analyze such NPs along the following lines. Let us say that these NPs indeed lack a denotation. This does not mean that they do not play any semantic role. The semantic role of, say, no woman would be that of combining with a property (such as, say, the one associated with the VP smokes) to yield a situation or state of affairs in which no woman smokes. The idea is to specify the semantic role of nonreferential NPs indirectly via the contribution that they make to the specification or description of the state of affairs associated with the sentences in which they occur. The same strategy might be applied to other nonreferential expressions

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(such as and, because, etc.). Of course, to pursue this line of analysis we would have to overcome many more problems (for example, nonreferential NPs com- bine with expressions of many different syntactic categories, prepositions, for example, as in " I walked with every student, " etc.). But the above considerations do lend some preliminary support to the idea that our overall strategy of providing a referential analysis for various kinds of expressions may be viable. If so, we could have an arguably elegant account for the productivity of meaning in terms of a primitive denotation relation. Here is how we proceed. We can classify objects in various semantic categories (say, individuals, properties, situations, etc.), and we can individuate various ways of combining those objects (for example, predication combines individuals with properties to give states of affairs). Expressions of different syntactic categories would be associated with objects of different semantic categories (or types); syntactic modes of putting expressions together would correspond to ways of combining the objects that those expressions denote. In this way one could always compositionally figure out the object that any given expression denotes in terms of objects that its component expressions denote and the way in which they are put together. This also explains more precisely how configurations of symbols carry information about arbitrarily complex states of affairs. This program is thus of potential interest, for there are grounds to believe that it might account for both the aboutness of

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language and the productivity of meaning, two important desiderata for a semantic theory. There are, however, some further problems that call for attention. We can bring them into focus by considering in more detail the kinds of entities that we need to assume as semantic values for expressions of categories other than NP. Let us consider in particular sentence denotations, what we have intuitively called " situations" or "states of affairs" (Chiercia, 2000 :59).

2.1.3 Connotative

More of what is distinctive about conceptual meaning will appear when we contrast it with connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to,over and above its purely conceptual content.

At connotative meaning is not specific to language, but it is shared by other communicative systems, such as visual art and music. Whatever connotations the word baby has can be conjured up (more effectively, because the medium is directly representational) by a drawing of a baby, or an imitation of a baby's cry. The overlap between linguistic and visual connotations is particularly noticeable in advertising, where words are often the lesser partners of illustrations in the task of conferring on a product a halo of favourable associations. A second fact which indicates that connotative meaning is peripheral compared with conceptual meaning is that connotations are relatively unstable: that is, they vary considerably, as we have seen," according to

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"culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. Although it is too simple to suggest that all speakers of a particular language speak exactly 'the same language', it can be assumed, as a principle without which communication through that language would not be possible, that on the whole they share the same conceptual framework, just as they share approximately the same syntax. In fact, some recent semanticists have assumed that the same basic conceptual frame- work is common to all languages, and is a universal property of the human mind. Thirdly, connotative meaning is indeterminate and open ended in a sense in which conceptual meaning is not. Connotative meaning is open ended in the same way as our knowledge and beliefs about the universe open ended: any characteristic of the referent, identified subjectively or objectively, may contribute to the connotative meaning of the expression which denotes it. In contrast, it is generally taken as fundamental to semantic theory that the conceptual meaning of a word or sentence can be codified in terms of a limited set of symbols (e.g. in the form of a finite set of discrete features of meaning), and that the semantic representation of a sentence can be specified by means of a finite number of rules (Leech,1983:13).

Connotation is more complicated than denotation. J. N. Hook in Widarso (1989:69) states that besides the denotative meaning, a word sometimes has the emotional overtones or we call 'connotative' meaning. The other important thing whenever we are talking about

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connotation is that the involvement of affective and emotive in our mind.

Furthermore, Wilkins (1983:122) affirms that connotative meaning is additional to denotative meaning and need be related to it only in an indirect way. It is altogether more concerned with the attitudes of the language user, his emotional reactions to the use of a word.

In addition, J. N. Hook in Widarso (1989:71) states that connotative meaning can be divided into two kinds, namely positive connotative (purr word) and negative connotative (snarl word). Besides the positive and negative connotative meaning, there is neutral that is most of them is jargon language.

Here are the examples of positive and negative connotative meaning (J. N. Hook in Widarso) (1989:71) :

Positive Connotation	**Neutral**	**Negative Connotation**
Cottage		Shanty/shack
Soiled linen		Dirty Underwear
Sanitary engineer		Dustman/ Garbage man
Marketing	Selling	Peddling

2.1.4 Surah Yusuf

Surah Yusuf is the 12th *Surah* of *Qur'an*. *Sūrat Yūsuf* (Arabic: يوسف) is the 12th *surah* (chapter) of *Quran*. It is said to have been revealed in a single sitting, being unique in this respect. It has 111

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verses and *Makkah Surah*, The text narrates the story of Yusuf (the biblical Joseph). While other *surah* tend to jump between topics, it is special in sticking to its central theme throughout, telling a coherent story in chronological order (September,15.2015).

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