CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the idea into account during this title. The idea becomes the elemental things in conducting the research. The researcher wants to form easy in understanding to the readers therefore the researcher has divided each part which is said to the subject of this thesis.

A. Semantics

The study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is known as semantics. Linguistic semantics is concerned with the conventional meaning communicated by a language's use of words and sentences. The subject of our research is linguistic semantics, however we'd want to confine ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, English (Charles, 1998). According to the researcher, semantics is one of the fields of linguistics that studies the meaning of words.

According to Kreidler (1998), semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings, whereas linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It indicates that in order for us to confine ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, we required a lot of meaning in linguistic semantics. According to Charles, there are three disciplines that are concerned with how we all know how to know or accept any single undeniable truth true was associated with other possible facts.

B. Lexical Meaning and Its Relations

1. Definition of Lexical Meaning

      Lexical meaning is the lowest unit of meaning within a language's meaning system that may be separated from other comparable units. A lexeme is a unit of abstraction. It can appear in a wide range of real spoken and written statements. Even when infected, it's deemed an equal lexeme. According to *Harimurti* (1982) in his book *Pateda*, definition is the literal meaning when it is seen in solitude, whether it be in way or shape spell prefixes and suffixes whose definition is almost established, like in a foreign vernacular.

      The genuine meaning, which is associated with our feeling of observation, is referred to as lexical meaning. It is well known that a language has a large lexicon system on which the semantic and structural meaning can be built on paradigm and systematical principles. According to the researcher, meaning may be described as a meaning that has a property of lexion, lexeme, or word. It also has a meaning since it refers to the consequences of our sense observations, or the truth of our life. Not every lexeme was a word-lexeme or a lexeme with word forms. Many of them would be phrasal lexemes with sentences as their forms.

      In general, listeners' perceptions of songs differ in order to determine the song's meaning. People must have semantic abilities in order to understand the meaning of a document. According to Chaer (2017), semantic is a technical term that does not refer to the study of meaning. Internally, semantic analysis focused on the meaning of words and phrases.

Lexical meaning is one among types in semantic. meaning is that the meaning of the word without considering any prefix or suffix which can be attached (Vehaar, 2016). meaning may be a basic word that has an actual meaning or meaning contained within the dictionary. Leech (1981) stated that the meaning is that the same as conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning is that the meaning that's within the word and doesn't depend upon the context of the sentence.

Lusiana et.al (2017) stated that meaning of word in isolation, and it's usually considered to be the meaning of words. This is often the one usually given by the dictionary. A word doesn't only have its own meaning. Words can produce other meanings depend upon the context being discussed. It's usually called figurative meaning.

As a result, even if there are no circumstances, the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or the meaning of the lexeme. For example, "horses" and "quadruped ridden" have comparable lexical meanings. In this case, the lexical meaning is the specific word or meanings that correspond to our senses' observations. Only the lexical definition of the term mentioned is found in the dictionary. Synonymy, antonym, polysemy, hyponymy, homonymy, and ambiguity are all examples of lexical meaning.

2. Lexical meaning

Lexical relations describe relationship among word meanings it's the study how lexicon is managed and the way the lexical meanings of lexical items are related one another. There are several sorts of lexical relations, such

as; homonym, polusemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and ambiguity (Chaer, 2007).

a. Homonym

A lexeme is a word that combines form and meaning. The shape is fairly easy to determine: in writing it's a sequence of letters, in speech a sequence of phonemes. *Charles* (1998). It means that a homonym has two lexemes and the same form but has a completely distinct meaning. In this example, the words homophone and homograph are used to describe homonyms. The sound homophone is the same as homophone. However, homograph is the same spelling as homograph.

b. Polysemy

According to *Chaer* (2002), polysemy is defined as a unit of language, particularly the word, a phrase that could also have more than one meaning. For example, the word "chief" means "body parts from the neck up, as there were in humans and animals," but it can also be interpreted as a part that is located on the top or front and is important, such as the head of the train, the head of the table, or leaders, such as principals, head office, and head of the station. Polysemy is a term used to describe a word or utterance unit that has several meanings.

c. Synonymy

Synonyms emerge as a result of several factors: the second meaning emerges between the original and the word assimilation, the synonym emerges between common language and dialect, the synonym appears to make a distinction the popular term from the basic science word, the

synonym appears to complicity, and synonyms spring up as a result of collocation (Parera, 2004).

According to Verhaar (1978) in *Chaer* (2002), a synonym for an expression (which might be words, phrases, or sentences) that has a similar meaning to other expressions. As a result, synonyms were utilized to show similarity of meaning. This is demonstrated by the fact that each component word dictionaries indicates a range of devices with about the same definition.

Synonyms are examples of reciprocal entailment, while synonyms are examples of mutual hyponymy (Charles, 1998). Single lexemes with the same weight are commonly used as synonyms. The longer phrases explained the simpler concepts, but not vice versa. For at least some of the lexemes they define, dictionaries usually give a list of synonyms, and there are even full dictionaries of synonyms. However, synonymy is not a straightforward affair since two lexemes never have the same range of syntactic occurrences, even if they do share occurrences and predict the same class of referring expressions. As a result, A synonym is a semantic link that reflects the meaning similarity between two speech components.

d. Antonym

According to Charles (1998), antonyms is 2 sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory. It means, if one true, the opposite must be false. Two sentences have an equivalent subject and

predicates. So, the connection between the meanings of two words that have antonyms is 2 ways.

e. Hyponym

In the book *Mansoer Pateda*, Verhar (1983) A hyponym is a phrase (or, more commonly, a phrase or sentence) whose meaning is thought to be a part of the meaning of another term. It indicates that the hyponym is a genuine one-way connection that may also be employed as a noun. According to Palmer (1978) in *Mansoer Pateda's* book (2001), the hyponym hierarchy has a logical link. It means that if we stated hyponym, we could think of a name for a group, thus we named it hyponym. The hyponym, according to *Chaer* (2007), is a semantic link between the meaning and the form of subsequent utterances of a rhetorical device whose content is included in the meaning. For example, there is a phrase that is used between the term's "wings" and "sparrows." The word "sparrow" is included in the definition of the word "wing." We may argue that the "dove" is a wing, but if we use the term "wing" instead of "dove," the wing may be a wing of paradise or the name of one of the other wings. As a result, a hyponym connection is similar to a synonym relationship. When a term has the same meaning as all of its constituent words but not otherwise, it is referred to as a hyponym.

f. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is typically described as having two or more meanings. The symptoms, according to *Chaer* (2007), might be attributed to a variety of meanings and grammatical interpretations. Because the

suprasegmentally parts of written language cannot be adequately articulated, different grammatical interpretations are widespread. "New history book," for example, might mean "history of a recently released book" or "history book containing the history of a new period."

C. Contextual Meaning and Its Types

1. Definition of Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning refers to the meaning that is determined by the context. The meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context is known as contextual meaning. A contextual definition is one in which the term is defined by enclosing it in a wider phrase that includes its explanation.

The meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context, according to Chaer (2007), is contextual meaning. Contextual meaning, on the other hand, might refer to a condition, such as a period or a language usage setting. Contextual meaning, according to Pateda (2001), might be considered situational meaning. It developed as a result of the interaction between speech and circumstance. It manifested itself in a variety of ways. Many settings were categorised by Pateda in order to determine the intended meaning. The first context organs, such as those pertaining to gender, position, speaker or listener age, and socioeconomic background speaker or listener. The second context of the situation, for example, is a safe or noisy environment. The third context has to do with asking or anticipating something. The fourth context is whether or not the interaction is official. The speaker's or listener's mood, such as fearful, enthusiastic, unhappy, or furious, is the fifth context.

The sixth temporal context, such as night or day, is important. Context Sixth place, such as at school, at home, in the field, and so on. The eighth object context refers to the conversation's main point. The speaker or listener is said or heard in the ninth context suitable. The tenth linguistic situation that adheres to both parties' language standards. The language employed is the eleventh context of language.

2. Types of Contextual Meaning

The definition of a word or phrase or word within a situation is known as contextual meaning. A contextual definition is one where the term is defined by surrounding it in a wider phrase that includes its explanation. Contextual meaning, according to Pateda (2010) can be thought of as contextual meaning. It happens as a consequence of the interaction among communication and situation.

a. Context of Organs

This context includes gender, speaker position, speaker or listener age, and presenter or audience socioeconomic background speaker or the listener. It means the speaker only said the words that understood by a particular person. For example, speaker or listener age, a child would not understand if we spoke about politic to them. (Pateda, 2010). *"Golkar to honor Aburizal with new leading position for willingness to step down".* And It is difficult for us expect and understanding of the word of authorithy for someone who had elementary education.

b. Context of Situation

The situation here includes sad situation, safe situation which is the speaker will speak in accordance with the situation happen. For example, the situation grieving, they will use the word that is significance to be sad, sorry, and give support to be patient in this situation. (Pateda, 2010). They would not speak to effend someone who is grieving, because it can be wounded feeling their families. *"He who died had a debt to me"*. And For example, the situation is safe, noisy situations. Example: people will say *"I am sorry I can't hear you"* when get calling in noisy situation.

c. Context of Purpose

Context of purpose such as asking or expecting something, people will find the words of the meaning of asking (Pateda, 2010) *"Could you give me a book?"*. And *"I asked for water"* is goal line to ask for something.

d. Formal or Informal Context in Conversation

Formal or informal context in conversation will force peoples to find the word which is appropriate with the context of conversation. For example, in a meeting, we must use formal language. If we will refuse an opinion from someone, we shall not say *"your opinion is rejected"* it is an informal language that can hurt who gives opinion (Pateda, 2010). Example: the word is rejected. Said the situation was not formally rejected, people can say *"answer refused"*, but in formal situation, people should say "answer needs to be clarified".

e. Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

Mood of speaker or listener can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. For example, fear, joy, or mood irritated would allow the words appear meaningful irritated or impolite word. Example: *"shit"* when in a state of annoyance.

f. Context of Time

Context of time, such as time to go to sleep, time will eat. When a people came to our house in the night, certainly we feel disturbed. The feeling upset that will be seen from the meaning word we use (Pateda, 2010). Example: *"sorry visiting hours have been exhausted"* can befound in situations of school or hospitals, night or day.

g. Context of Place

It has the potential to alter how people use words and, as a result, what they imply. For example, place in the market, in office, and etc. it can influence the words and the meaning which used of people. Based on the example above, people usually use the word which has meaning related to information.

h. Object Context

Object context will influence the meaning of word used that focus to something. Example: when talking about the Bank, then the focus os discussion about the Bank and all associated with the bank.

i. Context of Completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener

It will have an impact on the understanding of terms. As an example, suppose we want to ask somebody a question but he or she is unable to

hear well due to hearing loss. We'll miss being able to talk with them.

j. Linguistic Context

It does fulfill the principles of the language used by each party in a linguistic setting. The components are connected to linguistic principles, and how they are handled will have an impact on the meaning. Example: the punctuation, *"run?"* is the question, while the *"run!"* is a command.

k. Context of language

In this context, both of speakers or listeners must understand the language used, because it will influence the whole meaning (Pateda, 2010)

D. *No Sound Without Silence*

No Sound Without Silence is the fourth studio album recorded by the Irish pop-rock group The Script. Columbia Records released it on 12 September 2014 in Ireland, and three days later, airs in the UK on 15 September 2014. Mark Sheehan wrote all with different feelings. Not only the way he sings but also his imagination in various things that are expressed in art really makes people amazed. There really isn't a lot of complex vocabulary, good placement and sweet analogies, almost all of them seem right. Even some of the sentences are riveting (Wikipedia, 2023). The album has 11 tracks plus one pre-order bonus track.

1. No Good in Goodbye

This song tells us about someone that expect to her loved who doesn't want someone special in their life to miss and wants to stay

together all the time. She hopes that the relationship will last a long time and asks someone to keep a shared commitment. On the other hand, their relationship situation is getting worse and it is difficult to survive. Hope is always there but feeling tired is so felt, at some point someone has to make decisions about things that are not worth holding on to.

2. Superheroes

There is nothing we can get instantly, and everything requires a process. Superheroes are those who are never tired of trying and continuing to try, fighting all the time regardless of day or night, and using failure after failure as motivation and strength to achieve the dreams and hopes they want to achieve.

3. Man on a Wire

This song tells the story of a man who lives life like "walking on a wire" after separating from the woman he loves. Walking on a cable depicts a situation that is difficult to endure and requires a person to keep walking so as not to fall and not to face down because it will remind him of memories with an ex-lover. Because of that, he still tries hard to forget all the memories and live a new life that is more beautiful than the previous one.

4. It's Not Right for You

"It's Not Right for You" is a soulful song by The Script. It explores the theme of searching for one's true purpose in life and choosing a path that suits one's passions.

5. The Energy Never Dies

   This song is about when we know our days are numbered and look into the eyes of our loved ones, telling them that this is not the end because energy never goes out.

6. Flares

   This song tells the story that the subject of the lyrics is 'you', with the hope that it is explained by a condition or situation in which 'you' feel helplessness and loneliness. The metaphorical meaning contained in this lyric is don't stop hoping, no matter how small.

7. Army of Angels

   The song paints a picture of the brutal war of life, where love serves as an unbreakable shield. As the protagonist faces inevitable adversity, love is present like an army of angels, providing the strength and courage to continue fighting.

8. Never Seen Anything "Quite Like You"

   This song tells the happiness of a man who has genuinely fallen in love with his girlfriend and has never seen her so beautiful that night. He had never met his girlfriend in such a simple way, but tonight, he felt like the luckiest guy to be partnered with a girl as beautiful as this in her white dress to attend the prom.

9. Paint the Town Green

   Paint the Town Green is an energetic song that is a hymn to the spirit of The Script's homeland in Ireland. This song is also about losing home and about what immigrant people feel around the world.

10. Without Those Songs

The metaphorical meaning contained in this line is the act of action, and the work will always be remembered and cherished forever.

11. Hail Rain or Sunshine

The song "Hail, Rain, or Sunshine" has a positive nuance when facing trials together. It is a song about friendship.

E. Previous Studies

Every study must be inseparable from previous research. Based on this, the researcher saw previous research related to graphic novels and education and rated educational values.

The first research related to this study is in The Journal by Hasanah and Habibullah (2020) *Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning in Raef's Song Lyric of The Path Album as The Holy Qur'an Value.* The lexical meaning in Raef's song lyrics, The Path album, which is taken from each lyric, is varied. Meanwhile, the contextual meaning in Raef's song lyrics, The Path album, in each word of each lyric is found and becomes the intended meaning of the keyword. In addition, the Holy Qur'an value is present in each lyric. It supports the song's lyrics, informing that each lyric has the Holy Qur'an value.

The second research related to this study is in The Thesis by Suprihatin (2021) *An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning of Ed Sheeran's Song Lyrics And its Relevancy in Upgrading Listening Experiences.* This research found many words with lexical and contextual

meanings in the lyrics of each song. Almost all of the stanzas have words that use lexical and contextual meanings. It shows that in song lyrics, the way to interpret the meaning is only sometimes lexical. Still, it is necessary to contextually analyze the song's meaning to convey the song's purpose to the listeners. Lexical and contextual meanings are relevant in upgrading listening skills. By listening 183 frequently, the learners can enrich their vocabularies and the meaning mastering lexically is increased. Besides that, the learners can also build language sensitivity to improve the ability to explore the contextual meaning of a word in a specific context.

The third research related to this study is in The Journal by Sudar, Tusino, and Dewi (2023) *Lexical and Contextual Meanings in Song Lyrics "Moana Original Soundtrack": Pedagodical Implication.* This research analyzes song lyrics containing lexical and contextual meanings in the "Moana Original Soundtrack." title. There are three research questions: 1. What is the form of lexical meaning in the song lyrics? .2. What is the form of contextual meanings found in the song lyrics? 3. How is the implementation of lexical and contextual meanings for teaching purposes, particularly for teaching reading skills? Researchers used a qualitative descriptive method to conduct the study. The data sources of this research were the song lyrics of "Moana Original Soundtrack". Researchers chose five lyrics taken from internet social media. In this study, researchers interpreted lexical meanings and also contextual meanings. Contextual meanings of words taken from song lyrics are interesting to be

investigated. It is helpful to develop student's critical reading skills. Song lyrics are a challenging alternative and appealing material for encouraging students' creativity and motivation.

The similarity of previous studies with this research is that they both analyze the lexical and contextual meaning of each song and explain the context contained in the song. These studies focus on describing the context contained in lexical and contextual meaning sets. The researchers used a descriptive qualitative method because the researchers would analyze and interpret the research objects in the songs they chose. The researchers used experts' lexical and contextual meaning theories to conduct this research. Steps to obtain data collect data sources from songs taken from the internet. After that, researchers selected, read, and listened to songs containing semantics to understand the song's content. Then, the author analyzes and concludes the data collection. The difference between this research and previous studies is the song that will be studied. This research used one album of songs to be studied, not just one or four songs, but one album containing 11 songs. So, in this research, there will be many very varied results from findings on lexical meaning and contextual meaning.