

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains about theories of the research such as semantics, kinds of meaning and also explanation about contextual meaning and the kinds, lyrics message and also previous studies.

A. Semantics

Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3) defines Semantics is the study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It means that meaning was extremely important in linguistic semantics for us to limit our expression of meanings to a single language. Besides that, there are also other opinions about semantics, it is from Kreidler.

Kreidler (1998:3) stated, there are three discipline are concerned in semantics meaning studies include psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. They each have their own set of interests and approaches. They each, however, borrow from and contribute to the others.

Psychologists study how individuals acquire, retain, recall, and lose knowledge; how they classify, make judgments, and solve problems—in other words, how the human mind finds and works with meanings.

Language philosophers are interested in how we know, and how any particular fact we know or accept as true is related to other possible facts—what must be antecedent (a presupposition) to that fact and what is a likely

consequence, or entailment of it; what statements are mutually contradictory, which sentences express the same meaning in different words, and which are unrelated. (Presupposition and entailment are discussed further in this chapter.)

Linguists are interested in learning how language works. Linguistics is concerned with determining the meaning of certain language elements, such as English words such as paint and happy, as well as affixes such as the -er of painter and the un- of unhappy. It's all about showing how these elements interact to form more comprehensive meanings—in phrases like the sad painter and sentences like The painter is unhappy—and how they're connected to another.

B. Kinds of Meaning

Semantics is the study of linguistics meanings of morphemes, word, phrases and sentence. There are some opinions about study of meaning.

Kreidler (1998:41), defines the types of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning.

Beside that, Abdul Chaer (2007:289) defines kinds of meaning are lexical, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme.

And also Jos Daniel Parera (2004:) stated that kind of meaning include a 10 theoretical of referential or correspondence, theoretical of contextual, the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism.

Those opinion also added by other opinion from Mansoer Pateda (2001:96). He defines cognitive, ideational, denotational, and propositional meanings, but Siple Ed (1962:261-262) defines emotive, cognitif, descriptive, referential, pictorial, dictionary, fringe, and core meanings in Mansoer Pateda book (1990:16).

And the last from Mansour Pateda's book (1990:16), Verhaar (1983:124) identifies grammatical and lexical meanings as two sorts of meaning. The meaning was limited and broadened, according to Bloomfield (1933:151) in Mansour Pateda's book (1990:16-17).

Different types of meanings have different references. The focus of the researcher is contextual meaning. The study of the linguistic meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is known as semantics. It is concerned not just with lexeme meanings, but also with the interaction of language and culture. Because we already know the speaker's culture, we may estimate the intended messages of an utterance.

C. Lexical meaning

The lexical meaning of a base or root word is defined as the meaning of the term without any prefixes or suffixes. Chaer (1990: 62) stated the adjunctive form lexical meanings is formed from the form of the noun lexicon (vocabulary). A lexicon is a lexem, which is a linguistic unit.

Associate lexeme with word if want to compare the lexicon to vocabulary or vocabulary. A lexicon, lexeme, or word can all be used to interpret lexical meaning. In other words, a lexical meaning of a word is an accurate image of a notion as the word depicts it, meaning that correlates to

its referent, meaning that is consistent with sensory observation results, or meaning that is actually real in our lives (Chaer, 1990: 63). The meaning contained in a dictionary can also be considered lexical meanings (Chaer, 1990: 63).

The lexical meaning, according to Djajasudarma (1993: 34), is the meaning of the word that corresponds to what we find in the lexicon (dictionary). The dictionary can be used to look for lexical definitions. Lexical meaning, according to Chaer (2012: 289), is a meaning that is owned or exists in a lexeme even when there is no context.

Then, will go through some examples of lexical meanings in sentences. The word mouse in the phrase "the mouse got murdered by the cat" has the lexical sense of a rodent that can cause typhus. The word mouse in the preceding statement refers to the mammal mouse, not other mice. These mice are frequently found in filthy areas and move freely inside the house, particularly in hidden areas. If you aren't aware, these mice can contaminate foods and cause disease when they come into contact with or are eaten by humans. Synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, homonymy, ambiguity, and redundancy are all examples of lexical meaning.

D. Contextual meaning

According to (Longman, 1992) Contextual meaning is a linguistic meaning that exists in context. A word's meaning, for example, may be discovered in a sentence, and a sentence can be found in a paragraph. The within a context, the meaning of a lexeme or word is referred to as contextual meaning.

A contextual definition employs one that embeds the term in a larger statement that simultaneously gives its explanation. Contextual meaning,

according to Parera, can be thought of as situational meaning. It happens as a result of the interaction between speech and context. Parera said, there are 11 kinds of contextual meaning in Rifadi's Study. They are:

1. Personal Context

Gender, speaker position, speaker or listener age, socioeconomic background, and speaker or listener age are all factors in this context. It signifies that the speaker only stated the words that a certain individual comprehended. A youngster, for example, would not comprehend if we addressed politics with them, regardless of speaker or listener age. "In gratitude of Aburizal's readiness to stand aside, Golkar will provide him a new leadership post."

2. Situational Context

The issue contains both a sad and a safe setting, and the speaker will speak appropriately. In a grieving circumstance, for example, they will use the term that means to be sad, sorry, and provide encouragement to be patient in this condition. They would never say something that might insult someone who is bereaved since it would damage their sentiments for their relatives. "She who passed away owed me money."

3. Purposeful Context

People will discover the meaning of requesting in situations such as asking or expecting. "Could you please bring me a glass of tea?"

4. Formal or Informal Context in Conversation

People will be required to select a suitable term for the context of the conversation, whether it is formal or informal. In a meeting, for example, we must use formal language. We will not declare "your opinion is not rejected" if we refuse someone's opinion. It's informal, and it's impolite, because it might be hurtful to the one who expresses an opinion. We can express -thank

your for your opinion, but may we can use your opinion in another chance it can be polite statement might be not hurt to the someone if we do not use their opinion.

5. Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

The speaker's or listener's mood might have an impact on the word and its meaning. Such as, an annoyed mood might allow the phrases irritated or unpleasant to appear significant. For example : —Your words have hurt me!

6. Context of Time

Time context, such as when time goes to sleep or when time eats. We were certainly disturbed when people came to our house in the middle of the night. The feeling of dissatisfaction will be evident from the meaning word we use. For example : —Those pictures took me back to that long September!

7. Context of Place

It has the ability to influence the words and meanings that people use. Placement in a market, for example, or in a cinema, for example. According to the preceding example, people typically use the word that has a meaning related to information.

8. Object of Context

The word used to focus on anything will be influenced by the object context. For instance, we shall discuss economics. We certainly use words with significance or that are relevant to economics. For example: —The one of effect of increase in fuel prices will push up production costs!

9. Completeness of The Context in Which The Speaker or Listener Speaks or Hears

It will have an impact on how words are used. For example, if we want to ask someone a question but he or she is unable to hear properly due to

poor hearing, We'll make a mistake with them.

10. Context of Linguistic

In a linguistic setting, it satisfies the laws of the language used by both parties. The things that are related with the laws of language that are concerned will also have an impact on the meaning.

11. Context of Language

Both the speaker and the listener must grasp the language used in this situation, since it will impact the overall meaning.

The meaning of a lexeme or word inside the context is referred to as contextual meaning. Context is a situation that occurs as a result of the appearance of a phrase or sentence. A contextual definition is one in which the term is used by embedding it inside a larger phrase that also includes its explanation. For example: -Like a distant memory|| this sentence means that something happened in past time.

E. Word

Word is a minimum free form that may exist alone and have meaning but cannot be broken down into pieces that can all occur alone and have meaning. The word consists of one or more morphemes that usually appears in the structure of phrases Pateda (2001:113) defines a word as a linguistics. moment that, when put together in phrases, provides a message in a communication.

E.1 Word Class

According to Rifardi's study from Keraf's theory there are four class of word based on Keraf (1997) there are four class of word. They are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

- Noun

Nouns are a lexical word class distinguished by their occurrence after specific noun defining function words, such as the, my, some, and two, and by their usage of two inflections, -es and -s, as well as certain deviational suffixes. A noun is a term that was formerly used to describe a person.

- Adjective

Adjectives are lexical words that have the ability to fill the gap between a noun determiner and a noun, as well as the space after a linking verb and qualifier like very, rather, and very.

An adjective is a word that describes or adds description to a noun or pronoun. Adverbs, unlike adjectives, do not modify verbs, other adjectives, or adverbs. Adjectives are frequently employed in front of the noun or pronoun they modify. It is not necessary for adjectives to be the same number or gender as the nouns they describe.

- Verb

Verb is lexical class that express acts, events, situations, and processes. Verb uses four inflections, they are -s, -ed, and, by their appearance in verb. phrases with certain auxiliaries. A collection of words could not be called a sentence or a phrase unless at least one of them was a verb. Based on the researcher's describe, verb is the most important part of speech, because the action word describe about what happening to listener or reader.

- Adverb

Adverbs are a type of lexical word that can exist in the last place of an utterance after a noun that serves as a complement. Adverbs modify adjectives and other adverbs and describe verbs. Adverbs do not change nouns like adjectives do. Adverbs can be used to change the meaning of phrases, clauses, and sentences.

E.2 Phrases

A phrase is a set of words that operate as a single part of speech in a sentence. Because a phrase does not have a subject and a verb, it cannot operate as an autonomous entity and can only serve as a portion of speech. Example: Marci has a scarf with green stripes (Marci is a phrase consisting of a single word and functioning as the subject of the sentence).

- Noun Phrase

A noun phrase, also known as a nominal phrase, is a phrase that starts with a noun or a pronoun and has the same grammatical function. Example :
My big green table

- Verb Phrase

A verb phrase is any phrase that has a verb as its main component. It is distinguished by the fact that it includes the auxiliary verb that before the verb (e.g., phrases like, could, should, might, have, be, and do) and the negation word not ', as well as everything that follows the verb in the same sentence.

verb (e.g., phrases like, could, should, might, have, be, and do) and the negation word 'not', as well as everything that follows the verb in the same sentence.

- Adjective Phrase

A phrase with an adjective as its head is known as an adjective phrase. It might be as simple as a single adjective or as complex as the X-bar hypothesis. When it appears in complicated form, it requires additional phrases like as noun phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases. It functions and is distributed in the same way as an adjective (Asher, 1994:5150)

- Adverb Phrase

Adverb phrases are composed of two or more adverbial words. It may express "how", "where", "why", or "when" by changing a verb, adverb, or adjective. An adverb clause modifies verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, but it also contains a subject and a verb. Adverbs, together with nouns, verbs, and adjectives, are one of the four primary word classes.

F. Song

A song is a vocal composition that is performed with or without the accompaniment of musical instruments. Hornby (1995:1133) defines song as "a piece of music with lyrics that is sung." A song is a musical composition comprised of lyrics and music, with the objective of the lyrics being sung to elicit a corresponding sensation or emotion in regard to a specific subject. Based on Guerra's (2016) in Rifardi's study (2017) stated that in song contains lyrics and message. They are ;

- **Lyrics**

Lyrics are the words that make up a song, which typically consists of verses and choruses (Rifardi, 2017). A lyricist is someone who writes lyrics. The words of a longer musical piece, such as an opera, are known as a "libretto," and the person who wrote them is known as a "librettist." Lyrics can have clear or hidden meanings. Some lyrics are abstract, nearly nonsensical, and their explanation stresses shape, articulation, meter, and expressive symmetry. Rappers may also write lyrics that contain a variety of rhyming phrases or words that form and convey a tale or tune.

- **Message**

A message is a communication given from one person to another, either verbally or in writing (Rifardi, 2017). A message may take the form of a note, a letter, a report, a bulletin, a cable, a word, news, or information. Messages serve the purpose of understanding or transmitting anything by indicating the object. The author's message is anything he or she delivers to the audience. A message is communication in writing, voice, or signal, or it was a significant topic and thought meant to aspire, encourage, warn, or advise, and so on.

The author does not clearly state the message in a literary work, but the reader can discover it after a thorough knowledge of the work. In written form, on the other hand, the author expresses his thought in such a way that the reader derives the message directly from the work. Typically, the message comes at the end of the narrative. It might be melancholy, joy, good, terrible, motivation, or even failure. When it comes to messages, they are sometimes inextricably linked to communication. Communication is divided into two types: verbal and nonverbal. It indicates that the author's thoughts on communications may be expressed orally or in writing.

G. Previous Study

There are many previouses study that use to investigating, but the researcher only takes 3 previous studies. The first is -Study of Lexical Meaning on *Bob Marley* songs| by Dwiki Rifadi (2017), the thesis of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The purpose of the study is to find out the lexical meaning, contextual meaning, and also relations of meaning. The current study is different from Rifadi's study. The current study focuses on contextual meaning and its kinds. Both studies are equal based on the theory used from J.D Parera.

The second is -Contextual Meaning On Twenty One Pilots In *Blurryface* Album| by Dendi Armanda (2021) the thesis from umsu Repository. The purpose of this study is to find out the kinds of contextual meaning based on the John Lyon's Theory. It is different from the current study based on the J.D Parera's theory and also analyze the lexical meaning before analyzing the kinds of contextual meaning.

Third is -Lexical And Contextual Meanings Contained In Religious Song Lyrics At Quiver Center Academy (Qca)|by Ponno dkk, (2019), the article of journal of UNPAK. The study aims to find out the lexical and contextual meaning in religious song. They uses descriptive qualitative method. The study analyze lexical and contextual contained in religious song. The current study differs from Ponno's dkk investigations. The current study use Parera's theory, whereas the prior study employs Chaer's theory. Both studies' equations are based on a qualitative research approach, but the current study focuses on contextual meaning and its kinds.