

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains the theory under consideration in this title. The theory becomes the fundamental things in conducting the research. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divide each part which is related to the topic of this thesis.

A. Semantics

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. Linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences of a language. Linguistic semantics is the topic of this study, but we need to limit to ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language, English (Charles, 1998:03). The researcher thinks that semantic was a part of linguistics. On the other word, semantics was one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning of language.

Kreidler (1998:03) semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It means that meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. It means that a psychologist is interested in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts.

B. Lexical Meaning and Its Relations

1. Definition of Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is regarded as the same lexeme even when infected. According to *Harimurti* (1982:103) in *Pateda* book said that

lexical meaning is the meaning of the word when the word is seen in isolation, either in form or shape lexeme affixes whose meaning more or less fixed, as can be read in a particular language dictionary.

Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning, meaning that proper with our sense of observation, or granted meaning. It has been known that a language has an amount of lexical system by which the semantic with structure could be based its meaning on paradigmatic and systematical. The researcher said that lexical meaning could be defined as a meaning which has a characteristic of lexicon, lexeme, and word. It also has a meaning as it references, meaning which is the result of our observation through our sense, or the reality of our lives. Not all lexemes were word-lexeme or lexeme whose forms are words forms. Many of them would be phrasal lexeme whose forms were phrases.

Generally, the hearers of the songs have different interpretations to understand the meaning of the songs. To understand the meaning in the text, people must have semantic skills. According to Chaer in Lusiana et al (2017), semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Semantic analysis internally focused on meaning in words and sentences.

Lexical meaning is one of types in semantic. Lexical meaning is the meaning of the word without considering any prefix or suffix which may be attached (Verhaar, 2016). Lexical meaning is a basic word that has an actual meaning or meaning contained in the dictionary. Leech (1981) stated that the lexical meaning is the same as conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning is the meaning that is in the word and does not depend on the context of the sentence.

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

Therefore, the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts. For example, “horses” have similar lexical meaning ordinary a quadruped ridden. This example, the lexical meaning is the exact meaning or meanings that accord with the observation of our senses. Dictionary contains only lexical meaning possessed by the word described. Lexical meaning deals with synonymy, antonym, polysemy, hyponym, homonym, and ambiguity.

2. Lexical Relations

Lexical relations describe relationship among word meanings. It is the study of how lexicon is managed and how the lexical meanings of lexical items are related each other. There are several types of lexical relations, such as; homonym, polysemy, synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, and ambiguity (Chaer, 2007).

2.1 Homonym

A lexeme is a conjunction of form and meaning. The form is fairly easy to determine: in writing it is a sequence of letters, in speech a sequence of phonemes. *Charles* (1998:52). Its mean that the homonym is two lexemes and the same form but, the meaning is very different. In case, there is two terms about homonym that is homophone and homograph. Homophone is the same sound. But, homograph is the same form spelling.

2.2 Polysemy

According to *Abdul Chaer* (2002:302) 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", the head means "body parts from the neck up, as there were in humans and animals", it also could be interpreted as a part of which located on the top or front and is important as, the head of the train, head of the head of the table, could be interpreted as leaders, such as principals, head office and head of the station. So, a word or utterance unit called polysemy if the word has more than one meaning

2.3 Synonymy

The emergence of synonyms is caused by several things: the synonym arises between the original and the word absorption, the synonym arises between the common language and the dialect, the synonym appears to distinguish the common word and the scientific word, the synonym arises between the infantile language and the language of the adult, the synonym appears to secrecy, synonyms arise because of collocation (Parera, 2004: 66-67).

According Verhaar (1978) in *Chaer* (2002:82) is a synonym for the expression (can be words, phrases, or sentences) are more or less the same meaning with the meaning of other expressions. So, synonyms used to express sameness of meaning. It is seen from the fact that each constituent word dictionary suggests a number of devices that have the same meaning.

The synonym is an instance of mutual entailment and synonym are the instance of mutual hyponymy, Charles K.W. (1998:97). Synonyms are typically single lexemes of the same weight. The longer terms explained the simpler term but not the other way around. Dictionaries typically provide a number of synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and in fact, there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. But, the synonymy is not a simple matter, for two lexemes, never have the same range of syntactic occurrences and even where they share occurrences and make a prediction about the same class of referring expressions. So, Synonym is a semantic relation that states the similarity of meaning between the units of speech with other speech units.

2.4 Antonym

According to Charles K.W. (1998:100), antonyms is two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually

contradictory. It means that, if one true, the other must be false. Two sentences have the same subject and predicates. So, the relationship between the meanings of two words that have antonyms is two ways.

2.5 Hyponym

A hyponym is the phrase (the word also can typically phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be a part of the meaning of another expression by Verhar (1983:131) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:209). Its mean that the hyponym is a valid one- way relationship, and sometimes also used as a noun. According to Palmer (1978:78) in *Mansoer Pateda* book (2001:210) that contains a logical relationship with the hyponym hierarchy. Its mean that, if we said hyponym, then, we could imagine a group name, so, we called it hyponym. According to *Abdul Chaer* (2007:305) that the hyponym is a semantic relation between a figure of speech whose meaning is included in the meaning and the other utterances form. For example, there is a word said between "birds" and "pigeons". Meaning of the word "pigeon" is included in the meaning of the word "bird". We could say that the "dove" it is a bird, but "bird" instead of just "dove", the bird could be a bird of paradise or the name of the other birds. So, hyponym relationship is close to a synonym. When a word has a meaning all components other words, but not otherwise, then it called hyponym.

2.6 Ambiguity

Ambiguity is often said to be double or ambiguous meaning. According to *Chaer* (2007:306) that the symptoms may be due to the multiplicity of meaning different grammatical interpretation. Different grammatical interpretations are common in wrote a language, due to the suprasegmentally elements of wrote language could not be

described accurately. For example, "new history book" can be interpreted as "the history of the newly published book" or "history book that contains the history of a new era".

C. Contextual Meaning and Its Types

1. Definition of Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.

According to Abdul Chaer (2007) contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. However, the contextual meaning could be regarded to the situation, where the time, the language usage environment. According Mansoer Pateda (2001), Contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. Pateda classified many contexts in order to know the intended meaning. The first context organs, including those relating to gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic background speaker or the listener. The second context of the situation, such a situation is safe or noisy situations. The third context purposes, such as asking or expecting something. The fourth context of whether or not a formal conversation. The fifth context of the speaker or the listener's mood such as afraid, excited, upset or angry. The sixth time context, for example, night or day. Context seventh place, for example where at school, at home, in the field, etc. Eighth object context, mean what the focus of the conversation. Ninth context fittings speak or hear the speaker or the listener. Tenth linguistic context that does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. Eleventh context of language, meaning the language used.

2. Types of Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. According to Parera, contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context.

2.1 Context of Organs

This context includes gender, position the speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic 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. *“Golkar to honor Aburizal with new leading position for willingness to step down”*.

2.2 Context of Situation

The situation 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 its significance to be sad, sorry, and give support to be patient in this situation. They would not speak to offend someone who is grieving, because it can be wounded feeling their families. *“He who died had a debt to me”*

2.3 Context of Purpose

Context of purpose such as asking or expecting something, people will find the words of the meaning of asking. *“Could you give me a book”*

2.4 Formal or Informal Context Conversation

Formal or informal context in conversation will force a people 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 informal and impolite language, because it can hurt who gives opinion.

2.5 Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

Mood of speaker or listener can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. For example, mood irritated would allow the words appear meaningful irritated or impolite word.

2.6 Context of Time

Context of time, such as time 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.

2.7 Context of Place

It can influence the words and the meaning which is used of people. For example place in the market, in cinema, and etc. Based on the example above, the people usually use the word which has meaning related to information.

2.8 Object Context

Object context will influence the word used that focus to something. For example, we will talk about economic. Certainly, we use the words that have meaning or related to economic.

2.9 Context of Completeness

It will influence the meaning of word use. For example, if we want ask to someone but he or she cannot hear clearly, because the ears less good. We will miss communication with them

2.10 Linguistic Context

Linguistics context, it does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. The things are associated with the rules of language which is concerned will affecting the meaning too.

2.11 Context of language

In this context, both of the speaker and listener must understand the language used, because it will influence the whole meaning.

D. Constellation

Constellation is the second album of Stars and Rabbit which was launched in May 2015. This album is composed of 11 stories that make the listener's emotions fluctuate. One of the strengths of Stars and Rabbit is also in the lyrics, all written by Elda with different feelings. Not only the way he sings, but his imagination in various things that are expressed in art really makes people amazed. There really isn't a lot of difficult vocabulary, good placement and sweet analogies, almost all of them seem right. Even some of the sentences are riveting.

It takes time to understand the storyline that is trying to tell in this album, About *like it here* which is saturating, Until it falls to the difficult point of *The House*, then other difficult times that spill over everything in the song *Cry little heart*. Then *I'll go along*, which becomes an escape, the sadness that I try to cover up by walking far away, and returns to see the reality of life's bitter journey, difficult times when there is no desire to do anything, *left me out with nothing, nothing but my pens and paper* ~ and finally find love again in the middle of *Summerfall*, and new inspiration on the hill *Man upon the hill* a pleasant time to be missed, *And We danced in the room, Grew our heart a blom, I stop right there, You've found a new home, and I should be happy*. Happiness ends with looking back at everything, and realizing things that were not thought of before, becomes a better process. About the screenwriter, depicted with *Old man finger*.