CHAPTER 2
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Semantics

Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, it is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language (Griffiths, 2006).

Semantics is the one of branches linguistics which studying about meaning and it is considered as a serious branch of linguistics dedicated to the study of meaning in language. According to Kreidler (1998), semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. According to the Theory of Semantics, meanings are ideas or concepts that are able to be transferred from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another (Fromkin, 1999).

Based on explanation above, semantics is study that can be used for communicating with society, and also can be used to understand literary works, such as novel, play, and movies. Therefore, semantics is the most suitable to be use on searching connotative and denotative meaning in "Doctor Sleep" movie script.

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 (Leech, 1981). The term semantics is widely used to refer to the study of meaning. However, the meaning or information to be communicated can be conveyed in several ways, such as movements, images, signals, etc. Language is the main tool of human communication. According to Leech (1981), meaning can be learned as a linguistic phenomenon itself, not as something outside of language. However, the scope of linguistics that studies about meaning does not only consist of one field of science.

2.2 Seven Types of Meaning by Leech

Leech divides "meaning" into seven, there are:

Seven Types of Meaning by Leech		
Conceptual meaning or denotative		A literal meaning of word
Associative meaning	Connotative meaning	An expression of virtue that has more communicative value than the denotative meaning.
	Social meaning	A piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use.
	Affective meaning	A meaning that reflects personal feelings of the speaker attitude to something they are talking about.
	Reflected meaning	What is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression.
	Collocative meaning	A meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment.
Thematic meaning		What is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the massage, in term of ordering, focus, and emphasis

Table 2. 3 Seven Types of Meaning by Leech (Leech, 1981, p. 23)

2.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is known as denotative or cognitive meaning, a literal meaning of word. When someone says something conceptual meaning (denotative), they are simply stating the facts as they are. According to

Mawarti (2016), denotative meaning is also called as primary meaning which is the meaning suggested by the word when it used alone.

The aim of denotative meaning is to provide for any given interpretation of a sentence which shows exactly what we need to know if we are to distinguish that meaning from all other possible sentence meaning in the language. In this research, I use Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary to find the denotative meaning of the data.

2.2.2 Connotative Meaning

Leech (1981, p. 9) defines the connotative meaning as an expression of virtue that has more communicative value than the denotative meaning. Different from the denotative meaning which has a real meaning of word, connotative meaning are relatively unstable; that is they have varies considerably meaning according to different individual. The speaker of particular language speaks the language exactly the same conceptual framework, but actually each of them has individual perception of word. It is based on their culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. In this study, connotative meaning means a word, phrase, or sentence that cannot be translated literally.

2.2.3 Social Meaning

According to Leech (2003), social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. It is meaning which appear as result of the use of language. Tafona'o (2019) states language that is used in communication is related to the social circumstances of the speaker's culture. It is because the dialects appear from the different background. This social language use is alternatively described as social or phaticism communication (Lyons, 1981). In phatic communication the verbal interaction has little information value, but instead plays an essential role in oiling the wheels of social discourse. Social meaning is hence communicated

through ritualistic use of language as found in greetings, apologies, blessings or condolences.

2.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is the meaning that reflects personal feelings of the speaker, including the speaker attitude to the listener, or the speaker attitude to something they are talking about (Tafona'o, 2019). For instance, when someone says "get out of here" with a high tone then it is a sign of anger.

2.2.5 Reflected Meaning

According to Claudia (2016), reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. One sense of word forms part of our response to another sense. For example, besides of using the word "cock", the speaker uses the word "rooster" to indicate the general meaning of the word and avoid its taboo sense.

2.2.6 Collocative Meaning

Leech (1981) states collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. Collocation is a general term for the various instances of co-occurrence of meaning. According to Tafona'o (2019), collocative meaning refers to the sense a lexeme may acquire on account of the meanings of lexemes that tend to co-occur in similar environments and covers all utterances which are encoded and decoded as unitary whole of expressions.

The words pretty and handsome have common meaning of "good-looking", but may be distinguished by the range of nouns which they are likely to co-occur or collocate. The word pretty is collocated with girl, flower, garden, colour, village, etc. While the word handsome is collocated with boy, man, vessel, typewriter, car, etc.

2.2.7 Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning is something that is communicated by how a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of to ordering, focus, and emphasis (Leech, 1981). For examples:

1. What **subject** does Mam Frido teach?
2. **Who** teaches English semantics?

The first sentence indicates that we know Mam Frido, but in the second sentence we do not know Mam Frido.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

There are three previous studies that I took as my references which related to my research. My first reference is "An Analysis on Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Christina Georgina Rossetti's Poem" written by Mawarti (2016), from State Islamic College of Ponorogo. The objective of Mawarti's research are (1) to find the meaning of denotative expression in Christina Georgina Rossetti's poem, (2) to find the meaning of connotative expression in Christina Georgina Rossetti's poem, and (3) to find the most dominant meaning used in Christina Georgina Rossetti's poem.

This research focuses on analysis semantics lexical meaning of denotation and connotative meaning in Christina Georgina Rossetti's poem. Mawarti chooses ten poems to analyze the meaning of denotative and connotative meanings, there are A Daughter of Eve, A Pause, A Study (A Soul), Cousin Kate, Dream Land, Echo, Remember, Sleeping at Last, and Song. The poems representing symbol, value and power. She uses descriptive qualitative method to conduct the research, and coding technique to collect the data. As the result, from the ten poems analyzed, she got 59 data with denotative meaning, and 48 data of connotative meaning. The conclusion of this research is Christina Georgina Rossetti's poem using more denotative meaning than connotative meaning.

The second study is an analysis of "Denotative and Connotative Found in English Translation of Surah Maryam by Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall" by Novitasari (2018). Objective of this study are (1) to describe the denotative meaning found in some phrases and sentences in *Surah Maryam* English translation by Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall, and (2) to explain the connotative meaning found in some phrases and sentences in *Surah Maryam* English translation by Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall.

In this study, the aim of the researcher is to analyze the phrases and sentences which have the denotative and connotative meaning in the English Translation Surah Maryam by Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall. The researcher analyzes the data based on denotative and connotative meanings proposed by Leech (1974:15). She uses the qualitative approach and uses the descriptive explanation to describe the result of this research. According to Novitasari's findings, there are 2 factors that have the role about the meaning in the translation of Al-Quran, it is denotative and connotative. Denotative meaning shows the "dictionary" meaning, other words the lexical meaning of the word. Connotative meaning shows the implied meaning that we cannot find in the denotative meaning itself. For the result, she found 13 phrases and 21 sentences in the English Translation of Surah Maryam by Marmaduke Pickthall which have the denotative and connotative meanings.

The last reference is from Wahyuni (2019) entitled "An Analysis on Connotative Meaning of Yusuf Islam's Songs". The aim of this study is to analyze connotative meaning in Yusuf Islam's songs. The reason why the writer interested to analyze his song for her research is because Yusuf Islam's songs contain religious proselytizing and tell a story about his life. The researcher focuses on connotative meaning by comparing denotative meaning showed the differences meaning of the data. The objectives of the study are (1) to identify the dominant type of connotative meaning found in the lyrics of Yusuf Islam's songs, and (2) to describe the meaning of denotative and connotative words in utterances found in the lyrics of Yusuf Islam's songs. She classifies the connotative meaning into three types; positive, negative and

neutral. She applies the qualitative approach in analyzing the data, and descriptive explanation as the methods to show the descriptive of the information of this research.

The data of this research are songs of Yusuf Islam in album "Footsteps in the light". The songs that used for this research are; "The Wind", "Seal of The Prophet", "I Look, I See", "Angel of War", and "God is The Light". The researcher classifies the data related to Riebs & Reeves (2005), and explains the denotative and connotative meaning of the words or phrases on the lyrics descriptively. For the result, she found 63 data contained connotative meaning; 19 data of positive, 12 data of negative, and five data of neutral connotative meaning. The conclusion of this research is the positive connotative meaning which is found in this song is more referred to the power of Allah. While the negative and neutral connotative meanings are relate to humans and their negative characteristic.

Based on three previous related research above, things that make my research different is I use movie script as the object of the research. I explain each datum to know the reason why those utterances cannot be translated literally, what meaning is obtained if those utterances are translated literally, and how if it is meaning apply and happen to real life. Also, I counted how long I make this research and I make a table to make it easier for readers to read the process of making this research.