

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

It consists of an explanation of the theories. It includes the definition of linguistic, the definition of semantics, definition of lexical meaning, and definition of contextual meaning.

Language is an important tool that humans use to communicate and interact with others. With language, someone can convey ideas, thoughts, and feelings that are being experienced to other people. To get the desired effect on the message to be delivered, a person can use the style of language. Language is one of the unique human characteristics that distinguish from other creatures. It means that the language holds an important role in human's life. Language is the system of sound and word used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings (Oxford, 1995:662 as cited in Rifardi,2017). Language is a speech sound system that is arbitrary or abusive (Subroto, in Muhammad, 2011:40, as cited in Rifardi,2017). Based on this concept, the substance of the language is the sound produced by humans.

2.1 Semantic

Linguistic semantics is the topic of this research, but we need to limit ourselves to the expression of meaning in one language (Charles, 1998:03, as cited in Rifardi,2017). Researchers argue that semantics is part of linguistics. In other words, semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language. According to Kreidler (1998:03, as cited in Rifardi,2017), semantics is a systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning. The meaning in linguistic semantics is very necessary for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meaning in one language. Charles say there are three disciplines concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself; psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. This means that a psychologist is interested in how human individuals learn, and how they retain, remember or lose information. The philosophy of language has to do with how we

know how certain facts that we know or accept as truth are related to other possible facts.

The meaning of a word is completely reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of the word is shaped by its contextual relationship. Hence, a distinction between participation as well as the mode of participation is made. To achieve this distinction, each part of the sentence contains meaning and merges with the meaning of the other constituents. Inferential meaning is an idea or concept that can be transferred from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind by manifesting it, as it were, in one language or another. However, contextual meaning can be seen from the situation, time, and environment of language use. Understanding the context of communication will help us to get the meaning and message of communication, because as we know that good communication can be identified from the connectedness between speaker and listener on the side of understanding (Rifardi, 2017). The semantic field is a collection of words (lexemes) with related meanings that cover a certain conceptual domain and which bear certain relationships that can be determined with one another. An example of a simple semantic field would be the conceptual domain of flowers, which in English is divided into the lexemes jasmine, rose, orchid, hibiscus, etc. Semantics is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning (Rifardi, 2017).

From the explanation above, semantics is a part of linguistics. This study discusses the meaning that regulates and reveals the meaning of the expression in language besides that there are also three disciplines of meaning, namely psychology, philosophy, and linguistics.

2.2 Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest unit of meaning in the language meaning system that can be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. This can occur in various forms of actual spoken or written sentences. It is considered the same lexeme even when inflected. According to Harimurti (1982:103, as cited Rifardi, 2017) in Pateda's book, it is said that lexical meaning

is the meaning of a word when the word is seen separately, both in the form of lexemes and in the form of affixes whose meaning is more or less fixed, as can be read in certain circumstances dictionary.

Lexical meaning refers to the actual meaning, the meaning according to our observations, or the meaning given. It is known that a language has several lexical systems by which semantics with structure can base their meanings on paradigmatic and systematic. Researchers say that lexical meaning can be defined as meaning that has the characteristics of lexicon, lexeme, and word. It also has meaning as a reference, meaning that is the result of our observation through our senses or the reality of our life. Not all lexemes are word lexemes or lexemes whose form is a word form. Many of them will be phrasal lexemes whose forms are phrases. Lexical meaning is also the smallest unit of meaning in the language meaning system that can be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme is an abstract unit. It can occur in different forms of spoken or written sentences and is considered the same lexeme even when inflected.

Therefore, the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts. For example, "horses" have a similar lexical meaning to ordinary quadruped ridden. In this example, the lexical meaning is the exact meaning or meanings that accord with the observation of our senses. Dictionary contains only lexical meanings possessed by the word described.

From the explanation above, lexical meaning is a meaning that is more or less fixed, meaning that this meaning can be determined in certain circumstances. This lexical meaning is the supposed or actual meaning. Lexical meaning is also the meaning of a type of word that has not undergone a process of changing its form which is impossible or ambiguous. Example: Fire (Heat and light come from something burning), (Wildfire).

2.2.1 Relation of Meaning

In any language, the semantic relationship is significant or related between a word or set of words or other languages with the language unit. According to Abdul Chaer (2002:82 as cited Rifardi, 2017) relations of meaning can be categorized as synonyms, antonyms, polysemy, hyponym, homonym, and ambiguity. Lexical meaning deals with those, each of these meanings is discussed below.

1. Synonym

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, as cited in Rifardi,2017). According Verhaar (1978in Chaer 2002:82, as cited in Rifardi,2017) is a synonym for the expression (can be words, phrases, or sentences) are more or less the same meaning as the meaning of other expressions. So, synonyms are used to express the sameness of meaning. It is seen from the fact that each constituent word dictionary suggests several 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, as cited in Rifardi, 2017). 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 several synonyms for at least some of the lexemes they define, and in fact, there are whole dictionaries of synonyms. But, 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.

From all the explanations above, synonyms are similarities in meaning between two or more words. A synonym is a type of lexical-based diction.

2. Antonym

According to Charles K.W. (1998:100, as cited in Rifardi, 2017), an antonym is two words that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory. It means that, if one is 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.

From all the explanations above, Antonyms are words that are opposite to other words that have a meaning relationship with semantics as well.

3. Hyponym

A hyponym is a 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). It means that the hyponym is a valid one-way relationship, and is sometimes also used as a noun. According to Palmer (1978:78) in Mansoer Pateda's book (2001:210, as cited in Rifardi, 2017) that contains a logical relationship with the hyponym hierarchy. It means that, if we said hyponym, then, we could imagine a group name, so, we called it hyponym. According to Abdul Chaer (2007:305, as cited in Rifardi, 2017) 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". The meaning of the word "pigeon" is included in the meaning of the word "bird". We could say that the "dove" 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, a hyponym relationship is close to a synonym. When a word has a meaning in all components of other words, but not otherwise, then it is called a hyponym.

From all the explanations above, a hyponym is a special word or phrase or has a special meaning contained in a particular group, type, or unit. The meaning contained in the hyponym is covered in a more general sense.

4. Homonym

Homonyms are two or more words with the same spelling or pronunciation, but with different meanings. These words can sometimes be confusing, especially for children learning to spell them. The word “homonym” comes from the Greek word “homonyms” which means “having the same name”. The prefix “homo” means the same, and the suffix “nym” means name. Therefore, homonyms are two words that look and/or sound exactly alike. One of the most common homonyms examples in English is the word 'bat'. 'Bat' can mean a piece of equipment you use in some sports, and it's also the name of an animal. However, they both sound the same when you say them out loud, and they're spelled the same way (Rifardi,2017).

From all the explanations above, homonyms are groups of words that are written and pronounced the same but have different meanings or meanings.

2.3 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 (as cited in Rifardi,2017), contextual meaning could be regarded as situational meaning. It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context.

1. Context of situation

The situation includes a sad situation, and a safe situation in which the speaker will speak following the situation happen. For example, in the situation of grieving, they will use the word that its significant 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" (Rifardi, 2017).

2. 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" (Rifardi, 2017).

3. Mood context of speaker or listener

The mood of the speaker or listener can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. For example, mood irritated would allow the words to appear meaningfully irritated, or impolite word (Rifardi, 2017).

4. Context of time

Context of time, such as time goes to sleep, time will eat. When people came to our house at the night, certainly we feel disturbed. The feeling of upset will be seen from the meaning word we use (Rifardi, 2017).

From all the explanations above, Contextual meaning is the meaning that appears depending on the context. Usually, it depends on the place, time, environment, or situation. Contextual meanings include the context of the situation, the context of the goal, the context of the mood, and the context of the time that I will use for analysis.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In this study, I have found two journals related to my research and I used them as references. The first journal entitled "Study of Lexical Meaning On "Bob Marley Songs" by Dwiki Rifardi Malang, 2017. In this journal, I found a similarity, namely discussing one of the studies of semantics, lexical meaning. This journal also discusses the lexical meaning of the songs from the album. The difference between this journal and my study is that the songs from the album used are different this journal uses songs from Bob Marley randomly, while my study uses songs from one album entitled "DEMI 2013" by Demi Lovato. Another difference is that in my study discussing the lexical meaning and contextual meaning, the journal only focuses on lexical meaning. The second journal is entitled "An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri's Song Lyrics" by Vida Septiana, 2017. There are similarities in this research with mine, namely, both discussing lexical meaning and contextual meaning, and discussing songs on albums. However, there are differences, namely in journals discussing lexical and contextual meanings, the difference is the same as before,

namely using random songs and both journals are complete in analyzing, but I did not analyze completely, only a few that I took for my research.

The third journal is entitled "An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning of Ed Sheran's Song Lyrics and Its Relevancy in Upgrading Listening Experiences" by Suprihatin 2021. There are similarities between this journal and my research, namely both researching lexical and contextual meaning. However, there is also a difference that this third journal only examines lexical and contextual meanings in general, but in my research, I examine more deeply such as synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, homonyms, meaning in situations, meaning in purpose, mood, and time.

