

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a tool for people to communicate to each other. Every citizen who lives in a region has their own language. As the speakers of a language, people who live in the same area have a chance to communicate better than they who are not. The main factor is the language they have learned and shared since they were children is the same language. For example, Javanese will have more chance to know that the meaning of word “Tilèm” is “Sleeping” rather than people who live in other island and Sundanese will have more chance to know that the meaning of “Saha” is “Who” rather than Balinese. According to Chomsky (2006:102), a language associates sound and meaning in a particular way; to have command of a language is to be able, in principle, to understand what is said and to produce a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.

Therefore, meaning is one important aspect in the study of language. According to Riemer(2010:2) the word ‘meaning’ is used to refer to such different things as the *idea* or *intention* lying behind a piece of language. While Portner (2005:5) says, meanings are something in the mind: concepts, thoughts, or ideas. This theory would explain the patterns in how languages express meaning in terms of the nature of concepts, and perhaps ultimately in terms of the way the brain is structured. This theory called the idea theory of meaning. It needs to provide a

concept or idea for every meaningful piece of language. The question which the scientist of meaning needs to ask is not simply whether our concepts and ideas play a role in how we use language in a meaningful way – of course they do. One common way to know and identify the meaning is looking at the dictionary. According to Riemer (2010:6), explain new words, give paraphrases of what people mean by a certain phrase or expression, sometimes translate words from one language to another in order to show their meaning.

There is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of meaning called semantics. According to Kreidler (1998 : 3), semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Saeed (2003 : 3) says, semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. Semantics also called the study of meaning of words and sentences. By these two statements, it can be seen that semantics concerns with what words or sentences express, not the arrangement of structure or syntactic parts. One discussion that relates semantics with text is cohesion. The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Halliday&Hasan (1976:4). The word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, or whatever length, that does form a unified whole. Halliday&Hasan (1976:1) a text is best regarded as a semantic unit: a unit not of form but of meaning. There is a texture and a tie in a text. The concept of texture is entirely appropriate to express the property of 'being a text'. A text has texture, and this is what distinguishes it from something that is not a text. Halliday&Hasan (1976:2) while a ties is a term to

refer to a single instance of cohesion, a term for one occurrence of a pair of cohesively related items.

In the area of semantics there is lexical semantics as a subfield of linguistic semantics. According to Saeed (2003:53-54), the traditional descriptive aims of lexical semantics have been: (a) to represent the meaning of each word in the language; (b) to show how the meanings of words are interrelated. These aims are closely related because the meaning of a word is defined in part by its relation with other words in the language.

The second aim of lexical semantics in above explanation is “to show how the meanings of words are interrelated”. It means that a word meaning is related one another. This relation is called lexical relation. According to Saeed (2003:53-54), Lexical relations are central to the way speakers and hearers construct meaning. From that statement, it can be conclude that there is relation between semantics and lexical relation. The relation is occurring between the meaning of lexical units such as words and phrases that is interrelated in the study of lexical relation. There are many different types of relationship that can hold between words. As a consequence of different interests in word meaning there has evolved a large number of terms describing differences and similarities of word meaning. The large number of terms mentioned in here is called lexical field. According to Saeed (2003 : 63), Lexical field is a group of lexemes which belong to particular activity or area of specialist knowledge, such as term in cooking or sailing, or the vocabulary used by doctors, coal miners, or mountain climbers. One effect of

lexical field is that lexical relations are more common between lexemes in the same field.

Furthermore, this study is focused on the selection of lexical relation that shows cohesion in Stephanie S. Tolan's novel titled *Who's There?*. Riemer (2010:136-150) classified the types of lexical relation into six types: *antonymy, meronymy, hyponymy, taxonomy, synonymy*. While Saeed (2003:63-71) classified lexical relation into more classification. They are *homonymy, synonymy, polysemy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection and portion-mass*. These are the definition by Saeed; homonyms are unrelated senses of the same phonological word. Some authors distinguish between homographs, sense of the same written word, and homophones, sense of the same spoken word. Polysemy deals with multiple senses of the same phonological word, but it's invoked if the senses are judge to be related. Synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings. And antonyms are defined as words which are opposite in meaning. Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponymy includes the meaning of a more general word. Meronymy is the term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Member-collection is a relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of the units. Portion-mass is a relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division (Saeed, 2003:63-71).

There are at least two previous studies that have been conducted. They have similar topic but different in data analysis and application. First is Andy Pradipta (2016) "*A Semantic Field Analysis of Adjectives and Nouns of Luxury*

Used in Automotive Product”. He analyzed synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and collocation relation based on the theory of Kreidler and Brinton. He tried to find out lexical items that express luxury, the relation between them, and also the frequency of the data that is related with luxury. Second is VinessaRavinda (2014)“*A Semantics Field Analysis of Adjectives of Health Used in Cosmetic Product Advertisement*”.She analyzed synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and collocation relation based on the theory of Kreidler, Saeed, and Cruse. Her statement of the problem tried to find out the adjectives that shows health and their relation in the data source. While the present study will focus the kind of lexical relation and how they can make the cohesion within the text that are found in the data source based on the theory of lexical relation and cohesion.

The study of lexical relations need to be conducted because, it is used to understand the text easier by knowing the relation between words. The study also help the English learner to know that there are words that classified from general to specific (hyponymy), has same meaning but different pronunciation (synonymy), and other relations that have been mentioned above. So, it will be easy to decide using a word in doing conversation, writing essay or others because, they know the meaning and its relations. The main reason to conduct the study is to have more understanding of lexical relation analysis that have done by some people as mentioned in the previous studies above. This study analyzes some types of lexical relation and the cohesion from the expression of fear as the topic of the novel.

1.2 Statements of the problem

1. What kind of lexical relations of the expression of fear are found in Stephanie S. Tolan's *Who's There??*
2. How do the lexical relations of fear show the cohesion of the text?

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To find out the kind of lexical relation in the first chapter of Stephanie S. Tolan's *Who's There?.*
2. To describe how the lexical relations of fear show the cohesion of the text.

1.4 Significance of the Study

First, the study is conducted to develop understanding of semantics in linguistics field especially lexical relation which is the topic of this research. The writer hopes that the thesis would be beneficial for all students, especially who are interested in linguistics field. Second, it will increase understanding of the reader when reading a text because the text will be cohesive because there is the topic to build a unity of the text. There are many words related in meanings. For example if there is synonymy found in the text, the writer wants to avoid repetition of the same word, so the reader will not be bored reading the text.

1.5 Scope and limitation

The scope of the study is lexical relations of the expression of fear that are found in the novel of Stephanie S. Tolan's *Who's There?*. The study is limited by the theories of lexical relations and cohesion that is used to analyze the types of lexical relation and how lexical relations show the cohesion of the selected novel.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The first chapter is the introduction which consists of background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the organization of the study. The second chapter is review of related literature that is contained the theories that used in this research in the area of semantics especially lexical relation. The third chapter is research design which is consists of the design and approach used, the instruments, data and data source, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures. The fourth chapter discusses the analysis and findings. This chapter describes how the lexical items relate one another in lexical relations. The fifth chapter is the conclusion which concludes all the summary of the analysis in this research.