CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Literature.

This research is carried out by applying some theories, which are relevant to the basic principle of semantics which support the framework of the analysis. The branch of linguistic that study about meaning, is called ‘semantics’ Leech (1968:5) states, “the aim of semantics to explain and describe the meaning in natural language’

Lyons (1968: 400) states, “semantics may be defined, initially and provisionally as the study of meaning’.

Yule (1985: 97) states, “there are, however the aspects of meaning which are not derived solely from the meaning of the words used in phrase and sentences. When we read, or hear sentences of language, we normally try to understand not only what the words mean, but what the writer or speaker of those words intended to convey.”

There are some ways in using non-literal meaning, i.e. idiomatical and figurative ways. Cruse (1968:37) cites that an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of its parts.

Miller and Greenberg (1986: 66) states, “Figurative language used a means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another.”

Saeed (2000: 16) states, “kinds of figurative expression are: irony, hyperbola, metaphor, metonymy/synecdoche, litotes, simile, personification, oxymora.”
Reaske (1966: 33) says, “Non literal uses of language are traditionally called “figurative language”. Further more “figurative Language” means language which employs various figures of speech. Some examples are metaphor, simile, personification, and paradox. In general figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional literary ways of describing person or objects.”

The using of figurative expression is to make someone’s way of speaking becomes more attractive and sound beautiful because it contains meaningful words with a very seeped meaning. According to Webster, New World College Dictionary (1995: 504) “figure of speech is an expression, as metaphor or simile, using words in non-literal sense or unusual manner to add vividness, beauty, etc. to what is said or written.”

Some thesis that have same similar studies on figurative expressions like the ones done by;

Hutabarat (2005) with the thesis entitled A Semantic Analysis of Figurative Expression in The Articles of Hello Magazines. In her analysis, she uses library research, with the primary source of data are from the articles of Hello Magazines, which are taken from some articles found in three editions. She uses three steps to analyze the sentences. And after analyzing the data, she founds that:

1. There are 73 cases of figurative expressions found in the articles, they are: 8 cases of simile, 8 cases of metaphor, 32 cases of hyperbole, 15 cases of personification, 4 cases of metonymy, 8 cases of synecdoche.

2. The most dominant type of figurative expression in Hello Magazines articles is hyperbola which represent 44 % of whole cases, followed by
3. She does not find the case of paradox, and irony in the articles of Hello Magazines.

Other than Hutabarat, Meilina (2005) also did similar study entitled *A Semantic Analysis of Non-Literal Meaning in Tennessee Williams’ Novel “A Streetcar Named Desire”*. In her analysis, she uses descriptive method. She uses four steeps to analyze the data. After analyzed the data, she founds that:

1. There are 65 cases of non-literal meaning found in the novel: personification 18 cases, hyperbole 15 cases, metaphor 14 cases, simile 8 cases, synecdoche 7 cases, and euphemism 4 cases.

2. The most dominant type of non-literal meaning in the novel is personification.

3. This analysis proves that it is true that words in the novel, especially which use non-literal meaning, need to be interpreted in a proper way so that the messages from the author may be understood properly.

4. This analysis also proves that the uses of non-literal meaning especially in novel, is to appeal to the senses interest, to clarify, to please, to delight, to surprise.

2.2 Semantic Theory

The term Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning. The term “semantics” is relatively of recent origin, being coined in the late 19th century from a Greek verb meaning “to signify”. This does not mean, of course, that the scholars first turned their attention to the investigation of the meaning of words less than a
hundred years ago. The term semantics itself is a recent addition to English language. Before the introduction of the term in 1890’s, the semantics was once used in the phrase Semantics philosophy to mean “divination”. In the 17th century, Semantics did not appear until it was introduced in a paper in the American Philological Association in the 1894 entitled Reflected Meaning: A point in Semantics. M. Breal had coined the French term Semantique from the Greek, in the previous year. However none of the terms above refers to meaning, but they refer to its development, which is later know as “Historical Semantics”

The term Semantics then was treated as the “Science” of meaning after M. Beal released a book entitled Semantics: studies in science of meaning in 1900. this book also dealt with historical change of meaning. Since then Semantics has been well recognized as one of the linguistics studies and known as a scientific study of meaning in language.

Some linguists have also proposed a definition of Semantics that may be described as follows:

1. Palmer (1976: 1) says, “Semantics is the technical term used to refer the study of meaning.”
3. Lyons (1968: 400) states, “Semantics may be defined, initially and provisionally as “the study of meaning.”
4. Katz (1972: 1) says, “Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic objects express, not with the arrangement of their syntactic parts of with their pronunciations.”
5. Hurford and Heasley (1983: 1) say, “Semantics is the study of meaning in language.”

As it has been mentioned that Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning and since meaning is a part of language so Semantics is a part of linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Semantics is a division of linguistics dealing with meanings of words. It is a study concerning the meaning of linguistics string. It may come to conclusion that the attention must be focused to what sentences or other linguistic objects express not to the arrangement of their syntactic part of their grammatical form.

2.3 Scope of Semantic

Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic object express, not with the arrangements of their syntactic parts of with their pronunciation. The basic question of Semantics is “what is meaning?” An answer to this question therefore cannot be given merely by equating the meaning of linguistics construction with, say, what it names or refers to, or with disposition according to which it is used correctly, or with mental idea for which it is sensible, external sign, or with the eliciting and controlling stimuli that produce it as a verbal, or with the eternal Platonic archetype for which it stands.

There are at least two major approaches to the way in which the meaning in a language is studies, each of which is often very influential in determining which facts of meaning are relevant for semantics. The first is linguistic approach. The students of language or linguists have long been interested in the way in which meaning in a language is structured. There have been studies of the meaning of words and the
semantic structures of sentences. Some of them have also distinguished between different types of meaning in the language. The second is philosophical approach. Philosophers have investigated the relation between linguistic expression, such as the words of language and the persons, things and events in the world to which these words refer.

There may be different and various approaches in Semantics but there are three basic terms which have been widely mentioned in each of these approaches, they are: meaning, sense and reference.

2.3.1 Meaning

Meaning plays a very important role in communication. There would be no language without meaning. There are some definitions of meaning according to some semanticists and they are:

a. Lyons (1977:2) says that “the meaning can be distinguished by the technique of substituting other words in the same context and enquiry whether the resulting sentences are equivalent”

b. Leeh (1981: 23) notes three points of meaning:

1. Meaning involves the speaker’s intention to convey a certain meaning which may or may not be evident from the message itself.

2. consequently, interpretation by the hearer is likely to depend on the context.

3. Meaning in the sense, is something which is performed rather than something that exist in the static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and interaction (the meaning being
c. Bloomfield (1933: 139) says that “Meaning of a linguistic from as situation in which the speakers utters it and responses which it calls forth in the hearer”

The term meaning is simply derived from the word “mean”. The word “mean” may be used to express:

1) Mean or intend to express or convey;
2) Having as a logical consequence;
3) Denote or connote;
4) Having in mind as a purpose;
5) Having specified degree of importance;
6) Think of, have in mind, mean;
7) Destined or designated for a certain purpose;

In English we use this word in a number of different ways, such as follow:

a) That was no mean (insignificant) accomplishment
b) They are so mean (cruel) to mean
c) This will mean (result) the end of second class citizen-ship
d) Without ice cream, life wouldn’t mean anything (have any purpose)
e) I mean (intend)to help if can
f) Keep off the grass, this means (refers to) you
g) His losing of his job means (implies) that he will have to look again
h) Lucky strike means (indicates) fine tobacco
i) Those clouds mean (are a sign of) rain
j) He doesn’t means (believe) what she said
k) Procrastinate means (?) “to put things off”

l) In saying that, she means (?) that we should leave

The word “mean” in (a) to (j) has their equivalence in another word, but the same word in (k) or (l) does not. The uses of the word mean in (k) or (l) has a paraphrase using words than the words mean. The last two sentences, in fact, exemplify two important different sorts of meaning, those are: linguistic meaning and speaker meaning.

Most words have several different meanings. Those varieties cause no trouble to the average speaker of the language because the context usually makes it clear which meaning is intended. For example, “green”. In different contexts it has several meanings. In a dictionary, we may find that one of its meaning is “the color of growing grass or the leaves of most plants and trees” or “not mature or wise”. In order contexts, “green” means “jealous”, the symbol of “growth”, “hope”, event “political principle”.

Kreidler (1998: 2) said that there are three disciplines are concerned with the systematic study of “meaning” in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics.

Psychology are interested in how individual human learn, how they retain, recall or lose information; how they are classify, make judgement and solve problems- in other words, how human mind seeks meaning and works with them.

Philosophy of language are concerned how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true is related to other possible facts – what must be antecedent (a presupposition) to that fact and what is likely consequence, or entailment of it; what statements are mutually contradictory, which sentences express the same meaning in different words, and which are unrelated.
Kreidler (1998: 10) said Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific language, for example English words like paint and happy and affixes like the-er of painted and the un- of unhappy. It is concerned with describing how such elements go together to sentences like the painter is unhappy and telling how unhappy these are related to each other. Linguistics also deals with the meaning expressed by modulations of a speaker’s voice and the processes by which hearers or readers relate new information to the information they already have.

Linguists want to understand how language works. Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific language, for example, the word paint and happy and affixes like the –er of painter and the un- of unhappy. He also concerns with describing how such elements go together to express more complex meanings in phrase like unhappy painter and sentences like The painter is unhappy and telling how these are related to each other.

Kreidler (1998: 56) said that to understand or explain what sentence meaning is, we should have two points. First, the meaning of sentence derives from the meaning of its constituent lexemes and from the grammatical meanings expressed in sentence. Second, at least of the sentence is a statement, if you know the meaning of the sentence, you know what conditions are necessary in the world for that sentence to be true.

2.3.2 Varieties of Meaning

There are varieties of meaning and it can be grouped into two different types, they are: linguistic meaning and speaker meaning.

a. Linguistic Meaning
In general, the linguistic meaning of an expression is simply the meaning or meaning of that expression in some form of language. For example, in one form of language, known as Standard British English, the word “run” means something different in the sentences:

a. I like to run.
   Run means an activity where a person moves at a speed faster than walking
b. he has run out of money
   Run means he does not have any money
c. the ferries do not run on Christmas day
   Run means that the ferries will not be operated on Christmas day.
d. Your nose is running
   Runs means that liquid is dripping out of the nose
e. He used to run guns across the border
   Run means the smuggling activity or bringing or taking something into a country illegally and secretly
f. Don’t worry, I can run my own race.
   Runs means I can solve or handle problem without others help.

b. Speaker Meaning

Speaker meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance. For example, in saying “you are so clever” the speaker means you are bright (intelligent), because the word “clever” means bright mentally, have intelligence, in English or he may mean the opposite of what the word means, i.e. “you are stupid”

Based on the people’s way of speaking, we can divided speaker meaning into two different types, they are:
**Literal Meaning**

If a speaker speaks literally, then he means what his word means. There is no something different from what the expression mans. For example, when a student did not do his homework, the teacher said to him “you are lazy”.

**Non-Literal Meaning**

When a speaker speaks non-literally. It means the speaker means something different from what his words mean. In the case of non-literal meaning, there are a number of different ways one can speak non-literally, such as idiomatical, figurative ways, etc.

**2.3.3 Sense and Reference**

Both words and proper names have meaning that can used to refer to things or objects. The German philosopher and mathematician, Gotlob Freg, propose a distinction between the reference of a word and the sense of a word. The reference of the word is the object designated by the word. For example the reference of the word chair is the object designated by it, of which the picture looks like an upside down number four. Meanwhile the sense of a word is the additional meaning attached to the word.

Reference deals with the relationship between the linguistic elements words sentences, etc., and the nonlinguistic world of experience. While sense relates to the complex system of relationship that hold between the linguistic elements themselves (mostly the words); it is concerned only with intra linguistic relations (Palmer 1976: 30)
Phrases, like words, have sense and may be used to refer to it. Thus, the phrase *the man is may father* refers to a certain individual and has a certain sense which is different from that of *the man who married may mother*, although both expressions usually have the same reference.

### 2.4 The Goal of Semantics Theory

Talking about the goals of Semantics theory there are two questions related to and they are: what should Semantics theories do and how should they do?

The answer to the first question is that a Semantics Theory should attribute each expression in the language, the Semantics properties and relation it has and it should defined those properties and relations. It means, if an expression is meaningful, the Semantics Theory should do, if the expression has a specific set of meaning, the Semantics Theory should specify them and so on.

The answers to the second question are that Semantics Theory should have at least two kinds of constraint they are:

a. A Semantics Theory of a natural language should be finite; people are capable of storing only a finite amount of information but they nevertheless learn of natural languages.

b. A Semantics Theory of a natural language should reflect the fact, except for idioms, expressions are compositional. This means that the meaning of a syntactically complex expression is determined by the meaning of its constituent and their grammatical reactions.
2.5 Definitions of Figurative Expressions

In Literature, An Introduction to Reading and Writing, it is said that Figurative Language refers to expressions that conform to regularize arrangements of words and thought. These patterns are the tools that help make literary works more effective, persuasive and forceful. These examples of figurative expressions are: metaphor, simile, paradox, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, etc.

All figures of speech are comparison, but not all comparisons are figures of speech. For example, we may say that “James was as angry as a hornet” is figurative but that “James was angry as John” is not.

Tarigan in *Pengajaran Semantik* (1985: 112), gave a definition of figurative speech or figure expression: “Majas, kiasan adalah bahasa kias, banasa indah yang dipergunakan untuk meninggikan serta meningkatkan efek dengan jalan memperkenalkan serta memperbandingkan suatu benda tertentu dengan benda atau hal lain yang lebih umum.” From this definition, we can say that figurative language is the expression of one’s feeling or thought in order to make the sentence beautiful and pleasant to be read or heard by compared one thing to another.

(That figurative speech is an expression (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identify, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is utterly said). The Webster’s New World Dictionary (1995: 571)

Figurative language is used to express or utter an idea or thought in order to make the sentence attractive to be read and it can stimulate the emotions of the reader or listener and also to make the sentence beautiful and flowery.
Figurative expression and vocabulary are related, so does semantics, because it will be difficult to understand the various kinds of figurative expression without a good understanding of words meaning, especially words with connotative meaning, so one’s vocabulary can also determine whether she or he is able to understand the speaker’s words or not.

2.6 Kinds of Figurative Expression.

There are several types of figurative expression, which become the ways of speaking non literally, namely: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, paradox.

2.6.1 Simile

“A simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence” (Reaske, 1966: 4)

“A simile is introduced through a connecting word which signal that a comparison is being made, the most frequently used connectives are ‘like’, ‘as’ and than (Klarer, 1962: 42)

From the definition above, we can say that simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some conjunction, such as *like* with nouns and, *as* (also *as if* and *as though*) with clauses. The things compared have to be dissimilar in kind. It is not a simile when you say, “your fingers are like mine”, and it is a literal observation.

The following example will illustrate of simile:
a) she is lovelier than ocean at dawn

she is like the ocean at dawn

she is lovely as the ocean at dawn

b) Her hands are as cold as ice

In the first sentence, it is easier for us to sense the woman’s loveliness through our sensing of the connotations of the loveliness of the ocean at dawn. The woman’s loveliness compared to the loveliness of the ocean at dawn. In the second sentence, the hands are compared to cold ice, where as the coldness of the ice is compared to the condition of the hands.

2.6.2 Metaphor

According to Reaske (1966: 36) “Metaphor is a the figure of speech which compare one thing to another directly. Usually metaphor is created through the use of some forms of the word ‘to be’. For instance. If we say, ‘life is a hungry animal’, the word ‘hungry animal’ has become a metaphor for life.”

Klarer (1962: 33) says, “The equation of one thing with another without actual comparison is called metaphor.”

Kennedy (1981: 587) says, “…metaphor, a statement that one thing is something else, which in literal sense, it is not.”

Based on the quotation above, it may be concludes that metaphor in other words establishes an analogy between two objects without actually saying establish the contrast.
Simile and metaphor have similarity, it is comparison between two unlike things, but they also have the difference. In simile, the conjunctions are as and like, but in metaphor, the conjunction are to be such as am, is.

The example of metaphor:
- He is a pig

The sentence above does not mean that the man is a pig. But the sentence uses metaphor that might involve comparison of appearance and morality as well.

2.6.3 Hyperbole

Hyperbole derived from the Greek. It is from two words, they are hyper which means over and ballein which means to throw. So hyperbole can be defined as a figurative expression, which exaggerates the number, size or, quality of something in order to emphasize certain points in a statement.

Kerf (1991: 135) says, “Adalah semacam gaya bahasa yang mengandung suatu pernyataan yang berlebihan, dengan membesar-besarkan suatu hal.” From this definition, we can say that figurative language is used by exaggerating something to emphasize certain points in a sentence.

The example of sentence using hyperbole:
- You are the only girl that I know in this world

This sentence is considered as a hyperbole. Literally, the sentence means that the person never knew another girl; it is absolutely impossible, because there are many girls in this world. The sentence exaggerates the feeling of the person toward
girl. Figuratively, the sentence means that the person loves the girl, so he never pays attention to another girl.

### 2.6.4 Personification

Actually, personification is the transfer of human characteristic to an object, animal, or abstract idea. It makes the animals and the animate objects talk or behave as humans do.

According to Webster’s Dictionary (1971: 123) “Personification is a kind of non-literal meaning that by personifying an object as an attribution of personal qualities (as a form characters) representation of thing or abstraction as a person or by human form.”

Shaw (1972: 283) says, “Personification is a figure of speech in which abstractions, animals, ideas, and inanimate objects are having human forms, character, traits or sensibilities.”

The sentences use personification:

a. The pen is dancing on the paper

b. Every night, the moon comes by just to say goodnight to me.

The first sentence is considered as a personification because it considers the pen as an inanimate thing, which has human ability to dance. Literally, the sentence means that the pen is dancing on a paper just like human. It is absolutely impossible. So, we have to take the meaning figuratively, which means that the someone is using the pen to write on the paper.

The second sentence, we may see how the moon as the inanimate object is depicted as human. It is implies that the moon has legs to come by and talk by saying...
goodnight to me. Of course, it is impossible in real life. The possible interpretation for this expression is that the moon always shines every night as the sign for someone to sleep.

2.6.5 Irony

The word irony is derived from a Greek word “eironeia” which means deception or trick.

Gray (1984: 108) points out that irony is a manner of speaking or writing that is dispersed through all kinds of literature. Irony consists of saying one thing while it means another.

Keraf (1991: 143) says, “ironi atau sindiran adalah suatu acuan yang ingin mengatakan sesuatu dengan maksud berlainan dari apa yang terkandung dalam rangkaian kata-katanya.” From this definition, we noticed that irony is a kind of figurative sentence in which real meaning is completely opposed to its surface meaning. Tarigan (1995: 133) says,

“Irony adalah sejenis majas yang mengimplikasikan sesuatu yang berbeda, bahkan adakalanya bertentangan dengan yang sebenarnya dikatakan itu. Ironi ringan merupakan suatu bentuk humor, tetapi ironi keras biasanya merupakan suatu bentuk sarkasme atau satire walaupun pembatasan yang tegas antara hal-hal yang itu sukar dibuat dan jarang sekali memuaskan orang.”

From the definition above we know irony is a way of speaking or writing by saying one thing while the meaning is another. It refers to situation in which reality differs from appearance and occurs in sentence or word when they imply contrast or opposite meaning. The situation is different from reality.

For example: “you are a diligent student.” The teacher said this sentence when the student did not do his homework.
The sentence does not mean that the teacher praise his student because he did not do his homework, but actually the sentence means that the teacher is mocking his student by stating the opposite of what he means. The word “diligent” actually refers to its opposite, that is “lazy”. So, the teacher actually praising the student by means of mocking.

2.6.6 Metonymy

The word “metonymy” derives from a Greek word “metonimia”, “meta” means to change and “anoma” means name. Metonimia means name changing. Keraf (1991: 142) says that,

“Dengan demikian metonimia adalah suatu gaya bahasa yang mempergunakan sebuah kata yang menyatakan suatu hal lain, karena mempunyai pertalian yang sangat dekat, hubungan itu dapat berupa penemu untuk hasil penemuan, pemilik untuk barang yang dimiliki, akibat untuk sebab, isi untuk menyatakan kulitnya, dsb.”

Based on the definition, it be said that metaphor is a kind of figurative language which substitutes the name of a thing with another closely associated object. For example: “Panter is more expensive than Kijang.”

The sentence is consider as a metonymy because the there are two words: “Panter” and “Kijang” which are the brands of car. So, the figurative meaning of this sentence is “the car with a brand name Panther, is more expensive than the car with brand name Kijang.”
2.6.7 Synecdoche

The word synecdoche is derived from a Greek word “synekdechestai”, which means “to take up”. Keraf (1991: 142) says, “sinekdot adalah semacam bahasa figurative yang mempergunakan sebagian dari sesuatu hal untuk menyatakan keseluruhan (pars pro toto) atau mempergunakan keseluruhan untuk menyatakan sebagian (totum pro parte).

From the explanation above, we may conclude that synecdoche may be divided into two kinds, as follows:

a. A part is used to mean the whole of the thing, for example;
   - They had bought a new machine two days ago
   - We have three roofs in Medan

   In the first sentence, the word “machine” is a part of car. In this sentence, the word “machine” represents “the car”. We know “roof” stands for “house” since roof is a part of a house.

b. The whole is used to mean a part, for example;
   - Did you see the competition between Germany and England?

   In this sentence, German and England are used as a substitution on players of both countries

2.6.8 Paradox

Keraf (1991: 136) says, “Paradoks adalah semacam gaya bahas yang mengandung pertentangan yang nyata dengan fakta-fakta yang ada. Paradoks dapat juga berarti semua hal yang menarik perhatian karena kebenarannya.”
From the definition a paradox is a device in which an apparent contradiction reveals an unexpected truth. The wit of figure is that the contradiction is not a contradiction at all. Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some senses. The opposite in paradox is actually true, it is not aimed on other purposes such as irony. For example; “I always feel lonely in the crowd”

The sentence is considered as a paradox, because it sounds strange. But it can be happened. Perhaps because the people around her notice her or even the people ignore her, so she feels lonely although there are many people.