

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

A language is examined by a basis of science called linguistics. According to Meyer (2009), “The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics.” (p.2). It means that, linguistics is needed to study general principles that apply to language. The scope of linguistics is very broad, not just one language, but used for all languages in the world. Languages that are the focus of linguistics are certainly human languages which are part of human behaviour and human abilities.

Linguistics as a science of language has various branches. The branches of science include phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and so on. Phonology is the study of the sound of language. Morphology is the study of words and their parts. Syntax is the study of the arrangement of words in phrases, clauses, and sentences, as well as the relationship of their component parts. Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. Whereas, pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean or “speaker meaning” and interpreted by a listener (Yule, 2010, p.127).

The sciences mentioned previously are some examples of branches of linguistics that examine all human languages in the world. Uniquely, each

country has its own language that is different from the language of other countries. In linguistics, even though the language used by each country is different, it contains the same meaning in it.

Language itself is one of human culture that continues to grow where the existence of human beings in the process is inseparable from language. In everyday life it can be felt that language is a very important part of communication that used as a means of communication among humans in the world. Language is used to convey ideas, exchange information, express feelings either directly or indirectly in the form of spoken, written, or movement.

In this world there are different types of languages. From regions, tribes, and nations to customs that can produce different types, structures, and patterns in expressing the same meaning of the various types of different languages, one of the most widely used languages in the world is English.

English was originated in England and is the dominant language of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, and various other island nations. English is also widely used in several Asian countries, such as Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Because of its many users, English has become an international language and is the first choice of foreign language in other countries of the world. English is also one of the objects of research from the branch of linguistics, namely semantics.

In general, semantics contain the understanding of study about the meaning of language. If meaning is part of language, then semantics is part of linguistics. Semantics has an important role for linguistics specifically related with meaning. Semantics is a part of linguistics as we know that semantics only talk about the meaning of the form of the word, but there is cognitive semantics which is how human thinking, understanding, and recognizing about something that happened by experience and thought. Assumed that the meaning becomes part of language, then semantics is part of linguistics learn about linguistic signs with things that mark them.

Various theories about semantics that relate to meaning, then it can be said that each word has meaning or different meaning. In language use, it turns out that not only a few forms of words have a relationship. This can be seen, through pronunciation, writing, or in form of meaning.

Meaning has a broad scope to be elaborated, so it is not uncommon to cause a diversity in interpreting the meaning of an utterance. The meaning is the link that exists in the elements of language itself (especially words) and can be equated with concepts. The meaning can be limited as the relationship between forms with the things or goods they represent (their referents). The relationship between the two (between forms and referents) will cause meaning. The terms meaning is sometimes confusing, to see the meaning of a word a dictionary can be used. What is explained in the dictionary is a lexical meaning.

The lexical meaning is owned by every element of language, which means the true meaning or corresponds to the referent and appears when a lexeme is standing by itself. As in the example of the sentence “Joni’s head was hit by the basketball”, the word “head” in the sentence means the upper part of the body. However, in the sentence “He sat down at the head of the table”, the word “head” in the sentence means the upper end of something. This shows that the word “head” in the sentence “He sat down at the head of the table” is not a lexical meaning. From this example it can be said also that lexical meaning is in accordance with the results of observations of our senses, or the meaning as they are.

The lexical meaning is closely related to the lexical relation which is termed the meaning relationship in a word or lexeme. The meaning of these words form a separate pattern, namely the pattern of semantics links or lexical relation. Some types of lexical relationships include homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonyms, reverses and converses. In this paper, the writer chooses reverses as the topic of the research.

Reverses is a term that describes the relationship between pairs of movements. This pair of movements has a different direction, where one movement leads in one direction, and the same movement leads in the opposite direction. For examples such as in pairs up : down, come : go, into : out of, install : uninstall, and so on. We often feel these examples because they are very related to everyday life. One source of reverse relations that is close to us is the words in the novel.

A fictional prose work of considerable length which describes human experiences, namely novel. Novel is longer than a short story, it has some degree of complexity and development of characters. It is usually organized as a time sequence of events. However, novel does not only consist of fiction novel, but there is also non-fiction novel. Fiction novel is when the authors imagine or fantasy about some story that is not true or never happened before. While non-fiction novel is based on true story which the authors write the stories based on their experience or others else experience.

From these explanations, the writer gives two samples of the above data taken in Perfume novel by Patrick Suskind:

1. - Or if only someone would simply **come** and say a friendly word...

(P.13, L.20)

- I can't even **go** out into the street anymore. (P.13, L.23)

From two sentences above the writer found a pair of reverses, there are:

Come  **Go**

Definition of **pull** and **push** :

Come	meaning	Move or travel towards or into a place thought of as near or familiar to someone.
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Go	meaning	Move away from one place to another.
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Come and **go** have the same movement but they occur in the opposite direction to each other. So, when someone or something comes to

cause movement towards such in the sentence “Or if only someone would simply **come** and say a friendly word..”, which describes someone moves to a place, it has the opposite direction when someone or something goes in order to move it away like in the sentence “I can’t even **go** out into the street anymore.”, which describes someone away from one place to another.

Come = [MOVE] [BECOME] [MORE] [NEAR]

Go = [MOVE] [BECOME] [MORE] [FAR]

From that reason, it can be concluded that **come** and **go** are the reverse literal pair.

2. - Then **give** him to one of them! (P.14, L.3)

- Now **take** the child home with you! (P.14, L.10)

From two sentences above the writer found a pair of reverses, they are:

Give  **Take**

Definition of **Give** and **Take**:

Give meaning Freely transfer the possession of
(something) to (someone).

Take meaning Lay hold of (something) with one’s
hands; reach for and hold.

Give and **take** have the same movement but both of them have the opposite direction to each other. In the first sentence, “Then **give** him to one of them!”, it means that someone deliver the child to someone else, so

the word **give** describes that the baby is handed over to the person. The opposite direction occurs in the second sentence “Now **take** the child home with you!”, it implies that someone receives the child, so the word **take** describes someone holding the child given to him.

Give = [MOVE] [CAUSE] [BECOME] [DELIVER]

Take = [MOVE] [CAUSE] [BECOME] [RECEIVE]

From that reason, it can be concluded that **give** and **take** are the reverse literal pair.

Through the above explanations of the samples, the writer chooses the title of the paper : *Lexical Relations of Reverses in Perfume novel by Patrick Suskind.*

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

From the above explanation, the problem is to know how the reverses analysis in semantics it can be mentioned in detail as the following questions :

1. What kind of the reverses are found in the Perfume novel by Patrick Suskind?
2. What do those lexical relation of reverses mean as its direction kind in the novel?
3. What are the components of meaning that distinguish between a pair of reverses?

4. What kind of those lexical relation of reverses which have mostly exist in the novel?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the writer just focuses on the word of reverses. The data of the research takes the pairs of word reverses in the Perfume novel by Patrick Suskind that published 1985. The writer read and found the pairs of reverses in this novel.

The research takes Cruse's theory in Meaning in Language and Gode's theory in Basic Semantics because in those books, the theory about reverses is clear and easy to understand. By classifying and analysis reverses, the writer can understand the reverses kinds and their environment of the reverses correctly.

C. Objective of the Research and Significance of the Research

1. The Objective of the Research

Based on the question of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follow :

1. The research is to know kind of the reverses that found in the Perfume novel by Patrick Suskind.
2. This research is to analyse what those lexical relation of reverses mean as its direction kind in the novel.

3. This research is to know the components of meaning that distinguish between a pair of reverses.
4. This research is to find the reverses kind that mostly exist in the novel.

2. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that the results of this research paper can provide valuable contribution and can be useful for readers who wants to study English Semantics. Through this research, it is expected to improve academic competence and knowledge about reverses to readers, both theoretically and practically.

In theoretically, this research is expected to provide a good explanation and understanding of reverses, so that it can enrich knowledge in lexical field of semantics, especially reverses.

Practically, this research is able to provide additional not only insight but also new experience that is very useful for the writer. For readers, this research can provide information, enlightenment, and inspiration that can be used as a reference to learne reverses in semantics.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title elements from several books relate to reverses of semantics studies, the writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from some books as follow:

1. Semantics

Generally, semantics contain the understanding of study about the meaning of language. If meaning is part of language, then semantics is part of linguistics.

2. Lexical meaning

The lexical meaning is owned by every element of language, which means the true meaning or corresponds to the referent and appears when a lexeme is standing by itself.

3. Lexical relation

Lexical relation is termed the meaning relationship in a word or lexeme. The meaning of these words form a separate pattern, namely the pattern of semantic links or lexical relation.

4. Reverses

Reverses is a term that describes the relationship between pairs of movements. This pair of movements has a different direction, where one movement leads in one direction, and the same movement leads in the opposite direction.

5. Novel

A fictional prose work of considerable length which describes human experiences, namely novel. Novel is longer than a short story, having some degree of complexity and development of characters, and it is usually organized as a time sequence of events.

E. Systematization of the Research

The paper is composed systematically in order to make the readers read and understand easily. This paper consists of generally five parts in the form of chapters. The description of each chapter will be described in following points :

Chapter I. Introduction explains about background of the research, scope of the research, question of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II. Theoretical Description : this chapter consists of definition of language, definition of semantics, history of semantics, semantics in linguistics, lexical semantics, lexical relation, reverses, converses, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonyms, novel, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III. Methodology of the Research contains about time and place of the research and kind of the research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Sources of the Data Primary and Secondary Data.

Chapter IV. Research find and discussion show about data description, data analysis, data interpretation and the discussion.

Chapter V. Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which relate of the discussion, suggestion which relate of the research.