

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to make a better understanding about this research study, this thesis uses particular theories from some experts to come into the analysis and the conclusion. Moreover, this thesis also used some previous related studies, which also helped much in doing this research.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This study used main Halliday's theory in Suharno's book, *A Descriptive Study of Javanese* in Sukarno (2008), *The study on interpersonal meanings in Javanese wedding pranatacara genre*, University of Semarang, to analyze the syntactic devices and *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* from Abdul Chaer (source: <http://susandi.wordpress.com/seputar-bahasa/semantik/>) used to analyze the semantic devices. To supporting this research, also used the theories of Kenneth E. Andersen, Crystal and Davy, Gorys Keraf, and J.W.M. Verhaar

2.1.1 Speech / Oratory

Speech or Oratory is an utterance with a good arrangement which is uttered in a crowd of people in order to convince or motivate them. A good speech can give a positive impression to those who heard the speech. Aristotle, cicerio, quintilianus in Keraf (2004:10), mentions five sections for a good speech. *(1) Proem or exordium*, is part of the opening should be

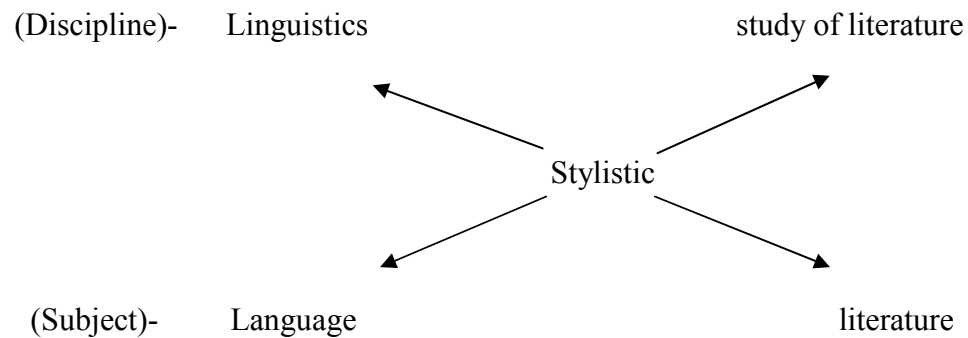
clear, courteous, and brief. (2) *Narration or dicgesis* is a statement of the facts early, clear, credible, and enjoyable. (3) *Agon or argument*, that the facts or evidence to prove the issue or the case being discussed. (4) *Refulatio or lysis*, which rejected the opposing facts. (5) *Peroratio or Epilogos*, which is has a conclusion or a summary.

Every orator should follow a precise design and an ordered and thought out scheme in his utterance and restrain from logorrhea and talking about disturbing expressions. As Plato said: “every utterance and oration should be a living being; it means that it should have a head and hands and legs and there should be a median and an end and a beginning, and these parts should be harmonized and intercommunicate with each other.”

2.1.2 Linguistics

In stylistics, there are two disciplines; Linguistics, and study of literatur. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistic means 'science of language' which comes from the Latin word *lingua* meaning *language*. English picked up from the French language, which is now the language. Terms of linguistics in the English language or a language related to the langage. Language is the association of the combination of sounds, words, and sentences to conventional meanings used and understood by a community of speakers. Linguistics is a social science because its primary focus is on language as a human behavior, although some of its descriptive and analytical methods reflect those of mathematics and the natural sciences.

From some explanations above, can be concluded that linguistics is part of stylistics which study language. The relationship between stylistics and linguistics, shown at the chart below:



Adapted from Widdowson (1985:4).¹

2.1.3 Semantic Analysis

Semantic is actually a technical term that refers to the study of meaning. Linguists provide an understanding of the semantics as a branch of linguistics which studies the relationship between linguistic signs or lingual signs with the things meant by it. Other terms that have used the same thing is Semiotics, semology, or semasiology. Verhaar wrote in his book that semantics is the branch of linguistics that addresses the meaning or significance. Similar restrictions were also found in *Davidsonian Semantics* (proposed by the British philosopher Donald Davidson (b.1917)), which argues that a theory of truth for a

¹ usupress.usu.ac.id

natural language constitutes a theory of meaning for that language.² Based on the above explanation can be concluded that the semantics are talking about the meaning of linguistic sub disciplines. In other words, the semantics has meaning as the objects. According to Abdul Chaer, semantics can be distinguished as follows:

a. Lexical and Grammatical meaning

Lexical is forms of adjectives that derived from noun lexicon. The Unit of lexicon is lexeme which is a meaningful unit of language form. If we equate with the vocabulary lexicon or vocabulary words, then lexeme can we equate with the word. Thus, the lexical meaning can be interpreted as meaning lexicon, lexeme, or word. And, therefore, can also mean that the lexical meaning is the meaning corresponding to the observation of sensory organs, or meaning that is real in our lives (Chaer, 1994). For example is the word, *rat*. The lexical meaning of Rat is the same race rodents that can cause typhoid. This meaning is evident in the sentence,

The rats were killed by cat.

Lexical meaning is usually contrasted with the grammatical meaning. If the meaning of lexical meanings associated with lexeme or word, the grammatical meaning is the meaning arising

² David Crystal, A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 4th ed, 1997, p. 343

from the grammar, such as the affixation, reduplication, and composition. In the sentence,

Batu seberat itu terangkat juga oleh adik
(Was lifted heavy stones as well as by younger)

Affixation process of prefix *ter-*, on the word *Angkat* (lift), is giving the sense of '*Dapat*' (can). And in the sentence,

Ketika balok itu ditarik, papan itu terangkat ke atas
(When the beam is withdrawn, the board was lifted up)

The word, *ditarik* (lifted), giving out the grammatical meaning of '*Tidak Sengaja*' (unintentionally).

b. Referential and Non Referential Meaning

A difference in non-referential meaning and referential meaning is based on the presence or absence of the referents of those words. If the words have referents, i.e something outside of language referred to by the word, the word is called referential meaning. If those words do not have a referent, the word is called non referential meaning. As seen in the word '*desk*'. The word '*desk*', is including referential word meaning because it has a referent, i.e a type of furniture called a desk. Contrary to the word '*because*', does not have a referendum, so the word '*because*' including non referential meaningful word.

c. Denotative and Connotative meanings

Denotative meaning was included factual information objectively. Therefore, the denotation of meaning is often referred to as the 'true meaning'. For example the word '*perempuan*' (women) and '*wanita*' (woman). The two of the words has two meanings in common, '*manusia dewasa bukan laki-laki*' (an adult human not male).

A word can be called meaningful connotations, when it said, had 'the feeling' positive or negative. If it does not have the sense it is said has no connotation. But can also be called a neutral connotation. Connotations meaning can also change from time to time. For example the word '*kamu*' (you) was negative connotation, and the word '*anda*' (you) was positive connotation.

d. Meaning of Words and Meaning of Term

Every word or lexeme have meaning, but in its use, meaning of word would become clear that the word was already in context of the sentence or context of the situation. Different from the word '*istilah*' (term), it has a clear and certainly meaning, even though without context of sentence. Therefore, it is common said that '*istilah*' (term) it was a context-free. Just keep in mind that a term is only used in the field of science or activity. Differences in meaning of words and meaning of '*istilah*' (term) can be seen from the following example:

(1) His *hand* was injured by flying glass.

(2) His *arm* was injured by flying glass

The word '*hand*' and '*arm*' in the two sentences above, are a synonym or similar meaning. But in the medical field, the two words have different meaning. *Hand*, means part of the wrist to the fingers, while *arm*, was part of the base of the wrist to the shoulder.

e. Conceptual meaning and Associative meaning

Conceptual meaning is the meaning which is owned by a lexeme regardless from context or association of any kind. Indeed, the conceptual meaning is the same as the lexical meaning, denotative meaning and referential meaning. While the associative meaning are a lexeme or words that have meaning with respect to any link with something that is beyond language. For example the word '*white*' was associated with something holy or holiness.

f. Idiomatical and Proverbs meaning

Idiom is an utterance whose meaning cannot be understood from the meaning of its elements, both lexically and grammatically. The example is from idiom, '*Bed of Roses*' with the meaning of something luxurious and fun, and '*Fish Story*' which meaning is a lies story. Contrast to idioms, proverbs has meaning which can still be tracked and traced from the meaning of its elements. For example, a proverb '*like a dog with a cat*', which means two people who cannot getting along.

g. Figurative meaning

In everyday life, the use of term figuratively is used as the opposition from the true meaning. Therefore, all forms of language whether words, phrases, or sentences that do not refer to the real sense, have called figuratively.

Example:

'Puteri malam', which means *moon*

'Raja Siang', which means *sun*.

2.1.4 Syntactic Devices

Syntactic word comes from the Greek "*Sun*" which means *dengan* and "*tattein*" which means *menempatkan*. Then, syntactic word etymologically which means putting together the group of words or sentences that can be said, the syntactic is a part or branch of linguistics that discuss the ins and outs of the discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. The term syntax also sometimes refers to the rules governing the behavior of mathematical system, such as logic, artificial formal language, and computer programming language. The syntax definition associated with Chomsky's statement:

"Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for

producing the sentences of the language under analysis."(Noam Chomsky, Syntactic Structures, 1971)³

Based on the descriptions and opinions about the syntax above, it can be said that syntax is the grammatical rules governing the procedure for writing sentence either based on a phrase or clause. There are two types of analysis on the syntactic devices, ie phrase and clause. But to limit the problem of the research, then this thesis only analyze the two of speeches of this type of clause.

2.1.4.1 Clause

A clause is a group of words which contains a finite verb but which cannot occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence.⁴ The establishment clause, generally realized by using subordinating conjunctions such as contained in the sample: (a) *My mother worried* (b) *My mother worried because my brother wasn't come yet*". sentence (a) is an independent clause that can stand alone and could be the sentence if given the tone at the beginning and end, while sentence (b) consists of two clauses, the first clause *my mother worried* as the free clause and the second clause, *because my brother wasn 't come yet* , is a subordinate clause or clauses attached.

³ <http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/syntax.htm>

⁴ Todd,Loreto. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. (1987:63)

2.1.4.2 Sentence

Sentence is a complete unit that has meaning. The smallest unit is a single sentence. Usually a single sentence has a finite verb; there is a subject and predicate. Loreto Todd, in his book *An Introduction To Linguistics*, wrote that Sentence can define as that linguistics unit which begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. Example,

He Writes
S V

Based on Halliday's theory which written by Sudaryanto (1992) in his book, *Tata bahasa Baku Bahasa Jawa*, in a dissertation by Sukarno (2008) *The study on interpersonal meanings in Javanese wedding pranatacara genre*, there are three elements of syntactic devices. The three elements are mentioned as follows:

a. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb, and it expresses a complete thought. Traditionally, by simple sentence is meant a sentence which has only one finite verb. It is also defined as a sentence with a single verb (Suharno 1982:85). For example in the sentence:

Saya mengucapkan selamat ulang tahun kepada keluarga besar
S V
Partai Golkar.

(I want to say happy birthday to the big family party Golkar)

At the above simple sentences, the subject was symbolized with **S**, and verb was symbolized by **V**.

b. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence has an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A complex sentence always has a subordinator such as *because, since, after, although, or when* or a relative pronoun such as *that, who, or which*. Complex sentence is traditionally a sentence with more than one finite verb of which one clause is subordinate to the other. It is also defined as a sentence consisting of at least two simple sentences by process of embedding one simple sentence into another, i.e the matrix sentence involved (Suharno 1982:100). For example, the sentence *Tidak ada satu Negara pun yang tidak memandang perlu tegaknya keamanan dalam negerinya* can be analyzed in terms of syntactic function as shown in the following pattern:

<u><i>Tidak ada satu negarapun yang tidak memandang perlu</i></u>	<u><i>tegaknya keamanan dalam negerinya</i></u>
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Sub-Clause</i>
	<i>Verbal Predicate</i>

(No country that does not look to the establishment of security in the country)

c. Compound Sentence

Compound sentence is a sentence with more than one finite verb of which the clauses are joined by coordinating conjunction and therefore of equal level. A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are as follows: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. Except for very short sentences, coordinators are always preceded by a comma.

Example:

Saya menyambut baik ajakan pimpinan partai dan saya juga meneruskan kerja keras beliau.

(I welcome the leadership of the party invitation and I also continue his hard work.)

Analysis:

Clause 1: *Saya menyambut baik ajakan pimpinan partai*
(I welcome the leadership of the party invitation)

Conj. : *dan* (and)

Clause 2 : *saya juga meneruskan kerja keras beliau.*

(I also continue his hard work)

d. Compound complex Sentence

By compound complex sentence meant a sentence with two or more finite verbs of which the clause are joined by a coordinating and subordinating conjunction. For example, the sentence, *Saya menyambut baik ajakan pimpinan partai dan saya juga meneruskan kerja keras beliau untuk melanjutkan pembangunan negeri ini*, can be

analyzed in terms of syntactic function as shown in the following pattern:

Clause 1 : *Saya menyambut baik ajakan pimpinan partai*

(I welcome the leadership of the party invitation)

Clause 2 : *dan saya juga meneruskan kerja keras beliau*

(and I also continue his hard work)

Clause 3 : *untuk melanjutkan pembangunan negeri ini.*

(to continue the development of the country)

2.2 Review of Related Studies

This research reviewed other's people's study as guidance in writing this thesis. Research on linguistics analysis has been done by Sukarno (2008), a post Graduate program, language education of University of Semarang, with title, *The study on interpersonal meanings in Javanese wedding pranatacara genre*. In his dissertation, he investigated the interpersonal meanings of monologue produced by a *pranatacara* in a wedding reception. He analyzed his data by using the terms of communication purposes and theoretical framework of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics with respect to its interpersonal domain of meanings. Different from this thesis that analyze the text of speech in perspective syntactic and semantic devices, this dissertation more deeply and clearly analyzed the discourse on three other feature of linguistic analysis, there are at the phonological level, morphological level, and syntactic level.

