CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Linguistics

Linguistics is the science of the study of language. The word “Linguistics” is from England which borrowing from latin “Lingua”, the meaning is “Language”. In another country, linguistics usually call Linguistique (France), Linguistiek (London) and Linguistique (Germany), and those words have same meaning study about language. Linguist is a person who study of the language. According to an article by Nordquist (2016) “The founder of modern structural linguistics was Swiss Linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857 – 1913) whose most influential work, Course in General Linguistics, was edited by his students and published in 1916” It means people have been studied linguisticssince one hundred years ago.

Based on Davies (2007:3) “Linguistic is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of the knowledge about language to decision making in the real word”. It means linguistics is the important material to learn language, which is by learning linguistics some people can be know about the theory of foreigner language. In addition to Norsquist said in his articel (2016) “ Linguistics is the systematic study of the nature, structure, and variantion of language.” By that statement, in the study of language have some components such as grammar, pronounce, word and the other components. Beside that, Bauer (2007:11)said “Linguistics is the study of all the phenomena involved with language : its
structure, its use and the implications of these”. It means by learning linguistics, someone can be mastery of the language in speaking, reading, writing, and listening.

The purpose from study linguistic is not only about study language but also about another theory. According to Carnie (2002:4) “Linguistic is also a branch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of disciplines that have the same goal; defining and analyzing human being’s ability to think. Some scholars emphasize that ‘the discipline of linguistics, along with psychology, philosophy, and computer science thus forms and important’. It means by study linguistics someone will be studying either microlinguistic or macrolinguistic (psychology, philosophy and computer “about technology”) when they are analyzing about the language, such as in grammar, structure, pronounce, meaning and other theory. Linguistics also will have to recognize laws operating universally in language, strictly rational manner, separating general phenomena from those restrict to one branch of languages or another.

Based on Victory (2014) divide the branch of microlinguistic, such as:

1. *Phonetics*: is the scientific study of the speech sounds. It studies how speech sounds are articulated, transmitted, and received.

2. *Phonology*: is the study of how speech sounds function in a language, its studies the ways speech sounds are organized. It can be seen as the functional phonetics of a particular language.
3. **Morphology**: is the study of the formation of words. It is a branch of linguistics which breaks words into morphemes. It can be considered as the grammar of words as syntax is the grammar of sentences.

4. **Syntax**: deals with the combination of words into phrases, clauses and sentences. It is the grammar of sentence construction.

5. **Semantics**: is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with the study of meaning in all its formal aspects. Words have several types of meaning.

6. **Pragmantics**: can be defined as the study of language in use in context.

Moreover, Victory (2014) also divide macrolinguistics such as:

1. **Sociolinguistics**: studies the relations between language and society: how social factors influence the structure and use of language.

2. **Psycholinguistics**: is the study of language and mind: the mental structures and processes which are involved in the question, comprehension and production of language.

3. **Neurolinguistics**: is the study of language processing and language representation in the brain. It typically studies the disturbances of language comprehension and production caused by the damage of certain areas of the brain.

4. **Discourse analysis or Text linguistics**: is the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which language is used. It deals with how sentences in spoken and written language form larger meaningful units.

5. **Computational linguistics**: is an approach to linguistics which employs mathematical techniques, often with the help of a computer.
6. *Applied linguistics* : is primarily concerned with the application of linguistic theories, methods and findings to the elucidation of language problems which have arisen in other areas of experience.

7. *Forensic linguistics, Legal linguistics, or Language and The law* : is the application of linguistic knowledge, methods and insights to the forensic context of law, language, crime investigation, trial and judicial procedure. It is a branch of applied linguistics.

Further that, Bauer (2012:3) said “Linguistic is the word meaning ‘relating to language’ as well as the word meaning ‘relating to linguistic’.” It means linguistic science of language which is not only has important relation (either microlinguistic or macrolinguistic) but also has a meaning in word or language.

From theory above the writer conclude linguistics is the study of language have been long time ago with purpose to mastery about the language. Beside that, by study language someone can be mastery microlinguistics and macrolinguistics which is in the part of that has function and relation with each other such as: pragmantics, semantics, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics and the other.

### 2.2. Definition of Semantic

Semantic is the one of branch from linguistics, which semantic is the study of meanings of the language. According to Wibowo (2001:3) “Language is a symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) that are arbitrary and convetional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of men to give birth to feelings and thoughts”. From that statement
explain language has a meaning either in speaking and writing communication, which will be representing from the sender to the receiver. Therefore to reduce misunderstanding between the sender and receiver its important to study of meaning of the language (semantic) in linguistics.

In the Yule (2008:100) books said “Semantics is the study of meaning in language work in semantic deals with the description of word and sentence meaning.” It means to make clearly of the communication between the sender and receiver. people need to analyzing of the meaning in the some words, phrases and sentences. Its justify in Sutrisno (2008:1) book “Semantic is the study of meaning in language. It is in fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given fair treatment in the study of language until very recently.” Which is in language sometimes has a complex meaning so its make difficult to understanding and need treatment to make clearly meaning in the communication.

From those are definitions above, the writer has conclusion in the linguistics people need to study of meaning in the language. This is when people try to deliver a meaning from the sender to the reciever, sometimes not only has easy meaning to understand but also has a difficult meaning to understand. Therefore in linguistics be present to study of the meaning (semantics), which semantics has a purpose to clearly the meaning of the sentence or word in the communication between the sender and the reciever.
2.2.1. Kind of Semantics Relation

In the study meaning of language (semantics) also have some relations. Lyons (1983:136) said “Meaning is ideas or concept, which can be transferred from the main of hearer by the embodying them, as it were, in the from of one language or another.” From that statement definitely in semantics have some relations to express idea or concept the speaker meaning in their sentences.

According Loreto in his handbook eleventh impression (2000:79 –86) divide the semantic relations into five, such as:

1. *Polysemy*: the same morphological word may have a range of different meanings as a glance at any dictionary will reveal. Polysemy, ‘meaning many meanings’, is the name given to the study of his particular phenomenon.
   
   Example: *take* a bath and *take* a bus.

2. *Synonymy*: two or more words with very closely related meanings but always partial never complete.
   
   Example: tall and high, big and large.

3. *Antonymy*: this is the general term applied to the sense relation involving oppositeness of meaning for our prupose.
   
   Example: old and young, male and female.

4. *Hyponymy*: related to complementarity and incompatibility or semantic meaning is more specific than the other’s.
   
5. **Idioms**: an idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be explained in terms of the habitual meanings of the words that make up the piece of language.

Example: a blue moon, as right as rain, and break a leg.

According to Saeed (1997:63-70) there are a number of different types of semantics relations into seven, such as:

1. **Homonymy**: are unrelated sense of the same phonological word.

Example: left (past tense of leave) and left (opposite of right)

2. **Polysemy**: both deal with multiple senses of the same phonological word, but polysemy is invoked if the senses are judge to be related.

Example: the phone was off the *hook* (a curved piece of metal, plastic, or wire) and she had managed to *hook* a wealthy husband (to catch or to get)

3. **Synonymy**: are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings.

Example: benefit and profit, brilliant and clever

4. **Antonymy**: word which are have opposite in meaning.

Example: maximum and minimum, positive and negative

5. **Hyponymy**: is a relation of inclusion. The more general term is called the superordinate or hypernymy. Much of the vocabulary is linked by such systems of inclusion, and the resulting semantic network form the hierarchical taxonomies mentioned.

Example: colour – red and blue
6. **Meronymy** : a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items.


7. **Member – collection** : this is a relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of the units.

   Example: tree and forest

   Hurford and Heasley (2004:102-121) divide relations semantic into two part of sense relations (similarity and dissimilarity), such as:

1. **Synonymy** : is the relationship between two predicate that have the same sense.

   Example: in most dialects of English, stubborn and obstinate are synonyms.

2. **Hyponymy** : is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the meaning of the other.

   Example: the meaning of red is included in the meaning of scarlet.

3. **Antonymy** : are predicates which is has oppositeness meaning.

   Example: true and false (binary antonymy), parent and child (converses antonymy), hot and cold (gradable antonymy).

4. **Ambiguity** : a word or sentence is ambiguous when it has more than one sense.

   Example: *we saw her duck* it means we saw her lower her head *or we saw the duck belonging to her.*
2.3. Definition of Ambiguity

In Hurford and Heasley book (2004:121) “Ambiguity is a word or sentence is ambiguous when it has more than one sense”. It means to deliver a word or sentence it can be expressed more than one way, then in the interpretation a meaning can be understand into two or more meaning.

Kreidler statement (1998:56) “Ambiguity occurs also because a longer linguistic form has a literal sense and figurative sense”. It means ambiguity has either literal or figurative sense in the sentence.

The writer conclude to determine an ambiguity in the sentence can be referential ambiguity occurs when an indefinite referring expression may be specific or not and the sentence is unclear because personal pronoun (he,she,it and they) can be linked to either of two referring expressions.

2.3.1. Kind of Ambiguity

Commonly in the ambiguity divide some kinds types there are structurally ambiguity and lexical ambiguity. Hurford and Heasley (2004:128-129) divide the kind of ambiguity such as :

1. Structural Ambiguity : A sentence which is ambiguous because its words relate to each other in different ways, even though none of the individual words are ambiguous.

For example : The chicken is ready to eat

1) The chicken is ready to be eaten

2) The chicken is ready to eat some food
2. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical Ambiguity depends on homonymy (sense not related) and polysemy (sense related). Some sentences which contain ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not, and some sentences which contain no ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not. For example:

1) Lexical Ambiguity caused Homonymy
   a) I will meet you at the bank (riparian)
   b) I will meet you at the bank in front of the receptionist desk (place which is related with financial)

2) Lexical Ambiguity caused Polysemy
   a) I will get the foods (find some foods)
   b) I get it (understanding something)

From explain above, the writer conclude in some sentences can be ambiguity because in some words have two or more meaning. The causes of ambiguity can be determine in structural ambiguity (structural sentences) and lexical ambiguity (a word depends on polysemy and homonymy).

In addition to Meyer (2009:115) explained “Structural ambiguity : two different meanings depending upon how the words in the expression are grouped.” For example: Marry and Joe or Bill frightened the sheepdog

This is ambiguous sentence caused in the sentence has coordinate conjunction “and” and “or”.
1) (1) Mary and Joe, (2) or, (3) Bill frightened the sheepdog.

Its mean Mary and Joe frightened the sheepdog or just Bill frightened the sheepdog.

2) (1) Mary, (2) and, (3) Joe or Bill

Its mean Mary and Joe frightened the sheepdog or Mary and Bill frightened the sheepdog

From statement above, Meyer clarify the meaning of structural ambiguity is a structure sentence can be causing by the grammatically such as in noun, verb, conjunction, preposition, adverb and adjective. Therefore usually its make misunderstanding in communication between the sender to the receiver.

In the Ullmann (1972:203) book lexical ambiguity divide into three definition, there are:

1. Global Ambiguity: A full sentences but have more one meaning. For example:

   1) I know more beautiful woman than Mary.

   Its has meaning I know more beautiful woman than the beautiful woman that Mary or I know more woman who are more beautiful than Mary.

2. Local Ambiguity: A part of sentences and have more one meaning. For example: Flying plane can be dangerous. Flying plane has a meaning action of the plane or plane which is flying.

3. Referential Ambiguity: An ambiguity its caused more than one object to be one sentences. For example: after they finished the class, the students and the teachers left. They its can be means students or teachers or both of them.
From that statement, the writer conclude lexical ambiguity is not only causes from the polysemy and homonymy but also have some classes a word which is has relation in the sentences such as: Global ambiguity (the full sentences have more one meaning), Local ambiguity (part of sentences have one meaning) and Referential ambiguity (the word which is has one object).

2.4. Definition of Lyric

Commonly, lyric is a collection of verses and choruses which can be find in poetry and song. Poet is the author of poetry and song writer is the author of song lyrics. The term lyric originates from Greek word “Lyre”, French “Lyrique”, Classical Latin “Lyricus” and from classical Greek “Lyrikos” which those all have meaning an instrument used by the grecians to play when reading a poem. By lyrical, a poets or song writers demonstrate specific moods and emotions through words, such as moods to express a range of emotions about life, love, death, or the experience of life.

According to Van (1989:40) “The definition of the lyrics or poems can be regarded as poetry and viceversa, as the definitions of poetical texts not only include literary types but also advertisements, proverbs, slogans, prayers and pop lyrics” It means lyric has relation between poetry, which used in people life. By lyrics, someone want to be deliever something meaning or information.

Wijay (2013:17) said “Song lyric is abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasize form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Song lyric is the set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses.” It means the definition of song lyrics is a song lyrics are
words and different with daily language, which the meaning of words are ambiguity and combine with the music so it will interesting to listening.

Wellek and Warren (1989:14-15) statement “By song lyric’s a message which oral or written has function to create an imagination for the listener and has multiple meaning. And a song as a media to communicate about the people life or imaginative” It means the relation between music and song lyric’s has a function to communicate between the people which song as a media and in song lyrics has a meaning to deliver about the real life or imaginative.

The writer concludelyric is expressing direct personal feelings, of or for singing, words of a song and lyrical is expressing strong emotion in an imaginative way. Lyric is a deliver words or sentence which is composed by rhytm and rhyme to expresses the feeling or thought by means of lyric and has a meaning to describe about the daily of people such as love, life, dead, respect and another feelings. Song as a media to communicate in song lyric, its because in song lyric not only easy to expresses feeling and tought but also interesting to listening in the song.