

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FOUNDATION**

In this chapter, the writer will describe the theory which will use in this research. The theory will be used to analyze the main problem. The explanation of theoretical foundation will start from linguistic to lexical meaning and figurative language and the Holy Quran as a object of analysis.

#### **2.1 Linguistic**

Linguistic is a study of language. The study of linguistic is a study that refers to discuss the language. Pringgodigdo and Hassan (1977:633-634) said “Linguistic is study of language in science”. Therefore, linguistic is a study that concern to learn the language.

The main objective in linguistic is to learn the language by descriptively. In descriptively, we can learn the language based on the history and another study. The language is not only consist of history and another study but the language is also consist of purpose and meaning. Hence, the study of linguistic covers a wide range of discussions which based from the language.

Linguistic is divided into two in terms of the study that is micro and macro. Macro linguistic is the study of linguistic based on the external factors. According to Pateda (1990:47) “Macro linguistic is broad. The object of the study is from external factor.” In line with Pateda, Chaedar (2011:124-125) said “Macro

linguistic cover study of language generally.” Therefore, macro linguistic is a study of linguistic that seeing the language based on the external factor like history, social, psychology and became new study like psycho-linguistic, social linguistic, historical linguistic, speech pathology, lexicography, computational linguistic, and communication theory.

Micro Linguistic is a study of linguistic based on internal factor. The internal factor which discuss by the writer is the language. According to Pateda (1990:47) “Micro linguistic is narrow. It mean the nature of the study is from internal. Just looking the language as language.” In line with Pateda, Chaedar (2011:124-125) said “Micro linguistic can be named as the central study of linguistic.” Therefore, micro linguistic is the study of linguistic which discuss the language based on the language like phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic.

Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages. According to Trubetzkoy (1939 :-) “Phonology is the study of sound pertaining to the system of language.” In line with Trubetzkoy, Achmad and Abdullah (2012:39) said “Branch of linguistic which learning, analyzing, and discussing about the sound of language is named phonology.” Hence, phonology is the branch of linguistic which discussed the sounds of language.

Morphology is a study of words, it learns the structure of the words, the pattern of the words, and how they are formed. It analyzes the structure of words

and parts of the words. According to Achmad and Abdullah (2012:55) “Morphology is analyzing the basic elements or the smallest unit of language.” Morphology is a branch of linguistic which discuss the structure and pattern of the words.

Syntax is branch of linguistic which discuss the placing of the words or the structure of the sentences. According to Ramlan (1981:1) in Pateda (1990:85) “Syntax is a branch from linguistic which are discussing discourse, sentence, clause, and phrase.” In line with Ramlan, Achmad and Abdullah (2012:74) said “In syntax, words became the smallest unit which is forming to larger unit of grammatical and in practically, syntax is analyzing the words until became the sentences and otherwise.” Therefore, syntax is study of language which analyze the structure of sentences.

The explanation of semantic will be described by the author in separate of sub chapter below.

## **2.2 Semantic**

According to Djajasudarma, (2012:1) said “the word of *semantik* in Indonesia (English: semantics) came from Greek *sema* which means sign or symbol. The verb is *semaino* which mean marking or symbolize”. It means semantic is study about sign or symbol in language which consist of meaning. Therefore, semantic is a branch of linguistic which study about relation between signs in language. The sign in language is a word which have meaning. Or in

other word, Verhaar (1983:12) said “Semantic is the study in linguistic which discuss about meaning.” Therefore, Semantic can be described as a study about meaning.

Leech (2003:-) said “semantics (as the studying of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing.” As the center of communication study, Semantic also became the center of the study of human mind processes, cognition, and conceptualization. The need of understanding the communication is the main purpose in social life. Therefore, semantic is necessary to learn because semantic can make us to classify and convey our purpose through language.

Moreover, there are three ways in which linguist and philosophers have attempted to construct explanations of meaning in natural language: 1. by defining the nature of word meaning. It describes that the word meaning is taken as the construction in terms of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained; 2. by defining the nature of sentence meaning. It is a sentence meaning which is taken as basic with words characterized in terms of systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning; 3. by explaining the process of communication. It means that both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentences and words are used in the act of

communication (Kempson, 1977:11).

### **2.2.1 Meaning**

Meaning is purpose which consist in language. According to (Saraka 1974:2) “A word is a basic unit of language either spoken or written form. It may consist of a cluster of sound that represent and communicate a meaning of various meaning”. It means, language have the purpose in word or sentences which can be represent as the understanding of human communication.

Stork (1983:128) said “the true nature of language can only be understood through an understanding of meaning.” Meaning refers to sense of intention of a word, phrase, or any other things in language. The meaning itself varies for one person to another. Each person or society has different interpretations of meaning of a word(s). Therefore, there is no certain sensual agreement acceptable by the whole society in general to describe the meaning.

According to Keraf (1984:24) “the meaning of word can be limited as relation between forms with thing or object that is referent.” The reference of meaning can be limited to the object in the real world. The object became the purpose of meaning which consist in language. Therefore, the meaning itself can be interpreted as a reflection of real world.

#### **2.2.1.1 Kind of Meaning**

Semantic is the study of language which discuss about meaning. Specifically, it discusses about meaning which consist in language. The meaning in language are have a lot of kind and can be classified. According to Pateda (2001:96) said “Kind of meaning include a cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotative meaning, proportional meaning.” While Shipley Ed (1962:261-262) in Pateda (1990:16) said “Kind of meaning include emotive meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, core meaning.” In line with Pateda and Sinpley Ed, Verhaar (1983:124) said in Pateda (1990:16) “Kind of meaning include of grammatical meaning and lexical meaning.” Therefore, Semantic is study about meaning in language which elaborate the kind of meaning that consist in language.

#### **2.2.1.1.1 Lexical meaning**

Lexical meaning is the meaning of a word in isolation. The term ‘lexical meaning’ is to be interpreted as the meaning of lexemes depends upon the meaning of the word or sentences in which they occur. Therefore, lexical meaning is study to analyze the meaning in word or sentences.

##### **2.2.1.1.1.1 Meaning in words**

Lexical meaning covers the meaning in words. The words

have meaning that consist in it. To analyze the meaning inside the word, lexical meaning have the discussion about denotation, connotation, ambiguity, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, homophony, and homonymy that will describe more about the meaning inside the words.

The explanation about discussion of denotation, connotation, ambiguity, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and homony are listed below:

#### **a) Denotation and Connotation**

Denotation refers to the meaning derived from the real world and there only one way to get the meaning of a word in denotation that is by looking up it in dictionary (Ahmadin 2002). For instance, *cow* shows grass-eating animal kept for food and for its milk.

According to Ahmadin (2002) “Connotation arise as a words become related with certain characteristics of items to which they refer, or the association of positive or negative feeling to which the evokes, which may or may not be indicated in a dictionary definition.”

#### **b) Ambiguity**

According to Ahmadin (2002:7) said “A word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way. The usual case of ambiguity is happened in homophone, homonym, or polysemy. Each of listeners or the readers may feel ambiguity if they are not giving attention to the context surrounding their communication.”

### **c) Synonymy**

Two word are synonymous if they have the same senses (meaning); that is, if they have the same value for all their semantic features, or expression with the same meaning or synonymous. Two points should be paid attention about this definition. First, it does not limit the relation of synonymy to lexeme; it allow for the possibility that lexical simple expression may have the same meaning as lexical complex expressions. Second, it make identity, not only similarity, of meaning the criterion synonymy. (Lyons, 1995:60)

### **d) Antonymy**

The term ‘antonymy’, for the first time appeared in Ancient Greek, ‘onoma’ which means ‘name’ and ‘anti’ means ‘against’. Hence, the meaning of antonym is words which are in the same



sense opposite in meaning. Easy and difficult are example of one type of antonym, and this is the familiar relationship of contradiction (Verhaar, 1985:133).

#### **e) Hyponymy**

Hyponymy, which is known as the super ordinate is the meaning if one form included in the meaning of another. For instance, 'red', 'white', 'black', etc, are hyponyms of the super ordinate 'color'. Hyponymous relations can be seen from the meaning of word in some type of hierarchical relationship. (Yule, 1985: 23).

#### **f) Homonymy and Polysemy**

The term homonymy is used when one form (written and spoken) has two or more unrelated meaning. Examples of homonyms are the pairs bank (for river) – bank (financial institution), pupil (student) – pupil (in the eye). The temptation is to think that the two types of bank must be related in meaning. Homonyms are words which have quite separate meaning, but which have accidentally come to have exactly the same meaning, (Yule, 1985: 96).

According to Lyon in Ahmadin (2002 :-) states that polisemy is property of single lexems; and this is what different

it, in principle, from homonymy.” Here are the following examples:

Polysemy——→the word ‘head’ is not only used to refer to the top of ‘human body’. There still another meaning of it. For instance,

1. Head of bottle.
2. Head of company or institution.

Homonym——→the word ‘bear’ is only has two meaning,

1. Pregnant, and
2. Tolerate

#### **2.2.1.1.1.2 Meaning in sentences**

There still another discussion of lexical meaning in semantic. That is about figurative language. Figurative language is included in the lexical meaning. According to Reaske (1966: 33) said “Figurative language as language, which employs various figures of speech on kind of language, which departs from the language employed in traditional, literal ways of describing person or objects.” Therefore, figurative language can be implement to analyze the meaning in language.

Figurative language can be theory to analyzing the meaning

in sentences. In figurative language, the language became more various by the meaning inside it. In the meaning which discuss in figurative language, it refers to describing person or object. Therefore, figurative language can explaining more the meaning in sentences.

Below are the list of figurative language:

#### **a) Simile**

Simile is direct comparison between things. The thing that is compared has some feature in common. Usually this kind of figurative language use connected words: *like*, *as*, *than* and etc. Here is the example: *Giraffe neck is like a pole.*

#### **b) Metaphor**

Metaphor is a direct comparison of one thing to another, the comparison tends to the speaker's feeling self. At glance, it is the same with simile, still it has no connective words, because the things are directly be compared. Here is the example: *human love is light to the world.* The word 'love'

directly is compared with '*the word light*'.

### **c) Personification**

Personification is one of figurative language which refers to the process of assigning human characteristics to non-human, object, and abstraction or ideas. For example; '*even the trees knee to God.*'

### **d) Symbolic**

Symbolic is related with the deeper meaning of an object, place, person, or experience. To give the meaning of one symbol should be based on the agreement in the environment where the symbol is used. For example, to give the meaning of the symbol stated in poem the poets has their own confession and all of the poets agree with that. Here are the examples; "*flower*" is the symbolic if womanhood, "*white flag*" is the symbol of give up, and "*diamond*" is the symbol of immortality.

### **e) Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a kind of figurative language, which contain with exaggeration or overstatement. According to Leech (1983:145) said "Hyperbole refers to a case where the

speaker's description is stronger than is warranted by the state of affairs described." For example; *'his speech makes my blood boil.'*

#### **f) Repetition**

Repetition refers to the words which are repeated more than one. I could be twice, three times, and so on.. . As we know that cranberries is famous with the repetition their songs. Here are the examples;

*I want more impossible to ignore,*

*Impossible to ignore,*

*And they'll come true, impossible not to do,*

*Impossible not to do,*

The words *'impossible to ignore'* are repeated twice and also the words *'impossible not to do.'*

#### **g) Irony**

Irony is also a kind of figurative language. According to Isnawati (1995:17) in Zulfah (2007) said irony is a result from the contrast between the actual meanings of a word or statement and the suggestion of another meaning. For example; *'it is wonderful! You have a colorful mark, study hard for next semester and no playing outside.'*

## **h) Synecdoche**

Synecdoche is the use of part of a thing to refer to the whole of it or vice versa. Usually in a poem the poet uses this kind of figurative language by choosing a part of object which is the important one to represent the whole of the object. For instance; *'my father buys a canary and pigeon'*. Isnawati (2005:18) in Zulfah (2007).

## **2.3 Holy Quran**

The Holy Quran is a message from Allah to humanity. The word Quran means reading or recitation. It was transmitted to us in a chain starting from the Almighty to the angle Jibril to the Prophet Muhammad. This message was given to the Prophet Muhammad in pieces over a period spanning approximately 23 years (610 CE to 622 CE). In revelation time, Quran divided into period were Makah period-10 years and Madina period-13 years. The first message is surah Al-alaaq that revealed in Hira cave through the angel Jibril in the month Ramdhan. Al-faruqi (1998) stated that "the Quran consist of 114 chapter (surah), made up of 30 part (juz). 6.616 verses (ayat), 77.934 words, and 3323,671 letters."

Webster (1999) said the Quran has a universal appeal, regardless of people's color, creed, nationality, and geographical divisions of the world. The Quran is the first reference of two which form the basis of Islam law. The

Quran different from Hadist is primarily is form. Unlike the Hadist, the Quran is quite literally the word of Allah, whereas the Hadist was inspired by Allah but the wording and actions are the Prophet's, The Quran has not been expressed using any human's word. Its wording is letter fixed by no one but Allah.

The short surah in Holy Quran have messages that consist in every verses and in whole of the surah, the reason why the writer chooses the seven short surah because the writer ask some people about the surah which mostly said when their pray or shalat. The selection of the seven surah is not only based on the people but also from the writer itself. The writer mostly said this seven short surah when the writer pray or shalat.