

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Related Theories

The most important theories related to the research and capable of supporting the analysis are presented. Following are some examples of theories:

1. Meaning Theory

Words' meanings can be divided into three categories based on the shapes they take. Lexical meanings, syntactic meanings, and morphological meanings are the three groups. In English, lexical meaning refers to the definition of a term that can be found in a dictionary. For example, the lexical meaning of the word house is "a building for human habitation." The meaning of a word in isolation and the meaning of a word when it is already in a phrase or sentence are the two forms of lexical meaning.

A word's meaning in a phrase or sentence can be both denotative and literal, as well as connotative and metaphorical. The meaning of word order in a sentence and the status of clause for example make up syntactic meaning.

2. Synonymy Theory

Synonym comes from the ancient Greek words syn() which means "plus" and onoma(o) which means "name." As a result, synonyms are words that have similar or same meanings (Aitchison, 2003: 90). In the linguistic system, there are three types of synonyms. Absolute synonyms, propositional synonyms, and near-synonyms are the three types of synonyms. Absolute synonyms are two objects that have the same meaning in every situation.

It indicates that if two lexical elements, X and Y, are considered absolute synonyms, if X is entirely normal, Y is fully normal, and if Y is completely abnormal, Y is completely abnormal. "It is an extremely challenging criterion," Cruse adds, "and only a few items can be called absolute synonyms," such as couch = settee and pullover = sweater (2000:157). Lyons goes on to say that two or more phrases are absolute synonyms only if they satisfy all three of the following criteria: "All of their meanings are the same, they're all the same."

3. Componential Analysis Theory

Katz and Fodor were the first to offer concurrent analysis in 1963. In the discipline of anthropological linguistics, it was employed to investigate the relationship between kinship words. The purpose of this analysis is to break down meaning into smaller chunks. The term spinster, for example, may be broken down into components or characteristics such as [-married], [-male], [+adult], and [+human].

Differences between words can be detected using this technique by contrasting the characteristics of the words. [-married], [+male], [+adult], and [+human], for example, are semantic characteristics of the word bachelor. As a consequence, [male] is the characteristic that distinguishes the two nouns.

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A chart or table is used in consequential analysis to assist us comprehend how a set of objects are linked to one another. The chart will resemble Jakobson, Fant, and Halle's chart of distinguishing phonetic characteristics (Dewi, 2000: 31). The graph has a lot of columns. The contrasted terms are placed on the far left side of the chart, while the semantic characteristics are placed on the far right side of the chart. The distinctions between synonymous terms may be understood by looking at the chart.