

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. They are necessary to be discussed because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

In learning language, people have to understand what they want to learn. One of the most important key in learning is the competence to understand the meaning of language that people are going to learn. Meaning is the idea or the concept that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them in the form of one language or another that both of speaker and hearer understand it. (Lyons, 1984).

In linguistics, the study that relates to meaning is called semantics. Semantics is one of linguistics branches, which studies about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning as the main study in semantics term. In semantics, meaning is divided into literal and non-literal. Literal meaning is when the speaker says something that has real meaning or does not have other meanings, while non-literal meaning is when the speaker says something that has different meaning or there is hidden meaning from his/her words.

“Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language.” (Saeed, 2009). The study of semantics looks at how meaning works in language,

and because of this it often uses native speaker intuitions about the meaning of words and phrases to base research on. Semantics also looks at the ways in which the meanings of words can be connected to each other. It is well known as lexical semantics.

Lexical semantics is a subfield of linguistic semantics. It is the study of how and what the words of a language denote words may either be taken to denote things in the world or concepts, depending on the particular approach to lexical semantics. Lexical semantics covers theories of the classification and decomposition of word meaning, the differences and similarities in lexical semantic structure among different languages and the relationship of word meaning to sentence meaning and syntax (Pustejovsky, 1995).

Antonymy is oppositeness of meaning between a word and the other words or among words in the same part of speech, such as good-bad (adjective-adjective) and fast-slowly (adverb-adverb). According to Lyons (1977) who states that antonymy covers the relation between lexical items whose meanings stand in opposition to each other and it is often thought as the opposite and the data learn about opposite meaning in Kak Zepe's.

Kak Zepe's English Children Song Lyrics are selected by the writer as the source of data because Kak Zepe is a producer of children song. In 2011 Kak Zepe's song entitled "Home sweet home" got a reward in a contest event. Most of his songs are applied in teaching-studying activity at school to ease the students in enriching their English vocabularies. Besides that, he also got a reward as a favorite movie maker in 2012 with the title "Ambilkan Bulan".

This study is very interesting to be conducted. For, there are a lot of words,

phrases, and or sentences on kak zepe english children songs lyrics, which have unstable meaning. Here, the writer provides an example of antonymy that found in the verse of Kak Zepe's English Children Songs Lyrics.

I can run **slowly** or **fast**
I talk **loudly** or **softly**
I can come **early** or **late**
I can sing **gladly** or **sadly**
(The Adverb Song:1-4)

The example above is taken from the verse of Adverb Song lyrics. The bold word, "slowly, fast, gladly, sadly, early, late" is the example of antonym . This word is categorized into gradable antonyms.

Based on the background above, the writer investigates the types of antonymy and most often appears in kak zepe english children song lyrics. From the ion a above,the writer is interested in analyzing A Study of antonymy in kak Zepe english children song lyrics. It is chosen because the listener have a about the antonymy found in kak zepe english children song lyrics. This study tries to give a cleater insight about the antonymy that lies on in kak zepe English Children Song Lyrics.

There have been two numbers of valuable studies of antonym. The first is study that is conducted by Catherine I. Phillips in 2013. The second study is conducted by Hye-Kyung Lee in 2013. However, none of these studies provided the antonymy as a theory in analyzing Kak Zepe's English Children Song Lyrics. Therefore, this study is very important to be conducted.

1.2 Statements of Problems

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulates the statement of the research problems as follow:

1. What are the types of antonymous words found in kak zepe english children song lyrics?
2. What are the functions of antonymy words in kak zepe english children song lyrics ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statements of research problem, the purpose of the study are :

1. To explain the types antonymy words found in kak zepe english children song lyrics.
2. To explain the functions of antonymy found in kak zepe english children song lyrics.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This study explains antonymy which is found in Kak Zepe's Children Song lyrics. Hopefully, this study can give two contributions: theoritically and pratically. Theoretically, the writer hopes that the result of this study enrichs the available collection of semantics study especially those that concern on the antonymy. This study is also aimed to give some additional informations and new knowledge for the children, and the students of english study program, who are interested in analyzing antonymy.

Practically, from this study, the readers can get information about the children song lyrics containing antonymy. Therefore, the readers can give some critics and suggestion to the editor of the children song. the result of this study also can be useful to increase the readers's awarness in understanding the lyrics in children song.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is semantics. This study only focuses on antonymy proposed by Saeed, (2009) Antonymyn is divided into 5 types. Those are: complementary antonyms (contradictions), gradable antonyms (contraries), relational antonyms (converses), directional antonyms (reverses), and taxonomic sisters. In addition, this study has limitation on the data found in Kak Zepe English Children Song Lyrics are taken from eighteen songs; Adverbs song, Allah is near, Big big big, Bus song, Cat and mouse, Family and friendship, Going to jungle, Go to school, Hello my dear , I'm big now, I have two hands, Look at my garden, Mother 's blessing , My ABC, My two eyes, One and one, Rainbow, Remember Allah.