

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of study, statements of the research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are very important parts to explain in this study.

1.1. Background of the study

Language ambivalence occurs in social phenomenon as language of use. This phenomenon means that several words with uncertain meaning can produce many interpretations. The social communication causes why a sentence is possibly to have a lot of meanings. It happens because the purpose of communication depends on the context and the use of language itself for example, when the speaker speaks unconsciously with uncertain meaning, the hearer will automatically get vagueness. In other words, this phenomenon usually appears among the users of language.

In social contact, the phenomenon where the speaker speaks with uncertain meaning, it is called ambiguity of language. An ambiguity occurs in social contact when the hearer leads to out of several interpretations from the speaker in the use of language. An ambiguity is difficult to understand because every sentence has different meanings in different context of language use. An uncertain meaning can be happened in one sentence, phrase, and even in particular word only, and one word can have more than one meaning for instance, a word “can” means ‘a tin plate/ small container’ as noun (e.g I got this **can** from my father

when i was child) or “can“means ‘to package/to put something in a small container/cup’ as verb (e.g I like to **can** my all accessories in one single place). Based on this case, the user of language should know and learn about the study of meaning which is named semantics.

According to Yule (2010), semantics is the study of conceptual meaning in language, which covers its basic, and essential components of meaning. They are conveyed by the use of literal words. Semantics literally describes at how meaning works in a language, and also focuses at the way in which word of meaning can be correlated each other, and about the meaning of individual words and sentences.

Griffiths (2006) stated that semantics is also the study of word meaning and sentence meaning. This semantics is abstracted away from contexts of use in one sentence with a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the language about meaning in *their language that people have from knowing the language*. However, the system of lexical items in semantics about sub-words or sub-units is needed to discuss, and this subfield of semantic called lexical semantic.

Pustejovsky (1995) claimed lexical semantics covers theories of the classification and decomposition of word meaning, the differences and similarities in lexical semantics structure among different languages, and the relationship of word meaning to sentence meaning and syntax. Lexical semantics is the study of what words mean and how their meanings contribute to the compositional interpretation of natural language utterances. The lexicon can be seen as that component of the grammar that encodes both the information required for composition in the syntax, as

well as the knowledge for multiple levels and types of semantic interpretation. One of lexical semantic classification is enantiosemy. It is a study of opposite meanings that one sense of word is representative to the opposite of another meaning.

Odilov (2015) said that enantiosemy is one of linguistic phenomenon which refers to the word with multiple meanings and it is defined as the reverse of one and its other meanings. This phenomenon usually covers any cases of ambiguity in a language system. Enantiosemy deals with opposite meanings in different context or even it deals with semiotics system as a single sign to represent reverse meaning.

Most languages originally have the linguistic phenomenon of enantiosemy. The examples of enantiosemes phenomenon primarily lead to misunderstanding. This is one of the examples of enantiosemes word, in English, such as “off” can mean *to deactivate* or *to stop operating* (e.g. *The alarm turned **off** by itself at 3 a.m*), but in opposite meaning “off” can mean *to activate* or *to begin to make noise* (e.g. *In my bedroom the alarm went **off** at 10 p.m*). Another example of the enantiosemes word is found in JGON (Jakarta Globe Online News) such as the word “Last” can mean “previous” or “final” for instance: *Bank Indonesia, the nation's central bank, boosted the economy with several rate cuts **last year** and the country's inflation rate slowed to a seven year low in 2016*.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concerns to analyze the phenomenon of enantiosemy in English word which is found in *Jakarta Globe Online News*. This news is chosen as the source of data, because it is the famous English news in Indonesia and it is published in Jakarta. This study is also conducted to provide many types of enantiosemes words which become the data in the analysis.

Then, by analyzing and describing this study, the writer hopes that people are not difficult to understand the uncertainty of meaning in their social communications.

The writer chooses this study because the research about polysemy and homonymy that have been conducted by English Study Program's students in University of Trunojoyo Madura, only describe how the word can have more than one meaning. Meanwhile, this study gives more specific explanation and deeply comprehension, not only this study explains how the word can have more than one meaning, but how the word can have two meanings in reversives and how the word can have appropriate meaning in the sentence. However, those reasons make the study becomes a new or original study.

1.2.Statement of the research problems

Due to the background of the study, the writer emerges the following research problem:

1. What are the types of enantiosemy found in *Jakarta Globe Online News*?
2. What are the factors behind the existence of enantiosemy in *Jakarta Globe Online News*?

1.3. Objectives of the study

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

1. To explain the types of enantiosemy in *Jakarta Globe Online News*?
2. To explain the factors behind the existence of enantiosemy in *Jakarta Globe Online News*?

1.4. Significance of the study

This study gives two significance contributions both theoretical and practical significance. The first significance is the theoretical significance. The results of the study hopefully can give more beneficial contributions to the researcher in semantic study, particularly about lexical semantic of enantiosemy. The findings of this study are expected to be the reference to the ideas of linguistics. The study is also able to facilitate more the researcher in analyzing the enantiosemy such as in newspaper. Moreover, the writer intends to give more comprehension and understanding about the analysis of enantiosemy words found in *Jakarta Globe Online News*.

The second significance is the practical significance. The writer hopes that this study can help the user of language to understand enantiosemes words which have multiple meanings in opposite. The readers can also use it as the media in understanding enantiosemes words found in *Jakarta Globe Online News*. Thus, this study can give more practical significance to the society.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study is enantiosemy in the semantic field. This study focuses on the discussion of enantiosemes words in *Jakarta Globe Online News*. This study analyzes seven types of enantiosemy proposed by Ales Klegr (2013). The study also analyzes the factors behind the existence of enantiosemy proposed by Ogneva S.V (2016). Furthermore, the limitation of this study is words which become data of enantiosemy in *Jakarta Globe Online News*.