
**LITERATURE REVIEW OF TYPES AND RELATIONS OF WORD MEANINGS AT THE
LINGUISTIC LEVEL OF INDONESIA****Putri Ayu Wulandari**

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Abstract

This research uses a type of literature review research. Literature review is an activity that involves analysis, evaluation and synthesis of library sources relevant to the research topic, which in this article discusses theories from journals, books and literature or other sources as material. studies that can later be applied in further research, so that the instruments used in this research are theories related to language theory at the linguistic level of Indonesian. The results obtained in this research can be used to analyze matters relating to Indonesian linguistics. The meaning of words has several types, namely lexical, grammatical, denotative, connotative, primary and secondary, figurative, literal, intentional, cognitive, constructional, contextual meaning. , broad, social, narrow, affective, stylistic, collocational, descriptive, conceptual and extensional. Meanwhile, relations and forms of meaning include; synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, ambiguity and redundancy. The principles of meaning relationships include inclusion, overlap, complementarity, intersection.

Keywords: Indonesian language, literature review, linguistic

Introduction

Linguistics and all its components are so attached to life. Linguistics, which is the science of language or science which makes language the object of study, always captures phenomena and tries to answer the problems of language as the main means of human communication. As the prosecution by Chaer (2012: 3), linguistics examines the ins and outs of language in general and language which is a tool of human social interaction. As long as humans continue to build interactions, linguistic studies will always find interesting facts. This is based on the nature of the language itself. Language is dynamic or always developing in line with human development as language users. Language is also systematic (Chaer, 2012:4). Systematic refers to language consisting of several subsystems in the form of linguistic branches.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics. Widdowson (2000:53) introduces semantics as a field of study that discusses how meaning is encoded in language. From this opinion, semantic urgency can be seen from the side of good use of language in communication that supports interaction can be realized when speakers of languages can understand each other's meaning. In essence, language is a combination of form and meaning. Language is never used without form and there is no use of language which is only form.

Understanding of the aspects of meaning plays a central role. However, the process of understanding this meaning is sometimes considered as something complex due to the various types of meanings and word meaning relationships. The existence of types and relations of word meanings can influence the acceptance of meaning from the sender of the message (sender) to the recipient of the message (receiver). A word sometimes contains a meaning other than the main meaning. The pluralistic nature of language often creates semantic confusion, namely the use of the same word for different meanings or vice versa (Pateda, 2010:17). Therefore, good language users need to understand the various types of meanings and the meaning relations of words in order to function in the right context according to the purpose of communication.

Knowledge of the types and meaning relations of words at the semantic level is important to understand and apply in real terms. This paper focuses on discussing the types and meaning relations of words by describing each type unit and the relationships formed between words. The highest level of inspiring a science is applying it.

Method

This study uses a type of literature review, with the presentation of theoretical results from various books, journals, or related research regarding the types of relations and meanings of words in linguistic settings. This research contains a collection of language theories that can be applied in the application of research that includes linguistics, especially in the field of Indonesian.

Findings

A. Definition of Semantics

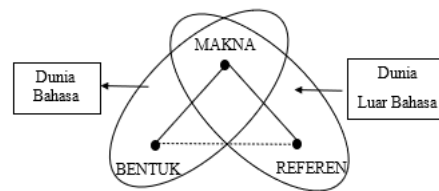
The term semantics, in English semantics, comes from the Greek word *sema* (nomina) which means 'sign' or 'symbol' (Santoso, 2003:1). The form of the verb is *semaino* which means "mark" or "symbolize" (Alek, 2018:87). The sign or symbol referred to in this term is a linguistic sign or symbol in the form of a phoneme or phonemes. The word *flower* which consists of the sound [b-u-n-a] symbolizes the meaning of "will bear fruit" which is called a linguistic sign.

Based on the meaning and origin of the terms stated above, semantics can be understood as a field of linguistics that examines the meaning of language or examines the relationship between the signifier (significant) and the marked/signified (signified).

B. Elements of Language (Form, Meaning, Reference)

As mentioned in the definition of semantics, language is actually a composite of form and meaning. The form of language is in the form of a sound symbol system to convey anything to others. Santoso (2003: 11) reveals that meaning is a concept resulting from

observation and understanding of everything that is outside the language marked arbitrarily in a certain form by speakers of a language. The referent is everything in the real world, the world outside the language that is referred to by the language. The following describes the relationship between form, meaning, and referents.



Picture 1. Semiotic Triangle

C. Development and Semantic Types

1) Semantic Development

The development of semantics is described by Santoso (2003: 1-2) starting from the view of Aristotle (384-322 BC) which states that the word is the smallest unit that contains meaning. Furthermore, Aristotle divides the meaning of the word into meaning in the word autonomously (lexical meaning) and meaning that occurs after there is a grammatical relationship (grammatical meaning). This statement shows that since the time of Aristotle, the concept of lexical meaning and grammatical meaning has been known.

Plato (429-347 BC) also stated that the sounds of language contain certain meanings. However, the boundary between etymology and the study of word meanings is not clear.

Furthermore, C. Chr. Reisig (1825) from Germany stated that grammar consists of three elements, namely semiology or the science of signs, syntax or the study of sentences, and etymology which is the study of the origins of words (Alek, 2018: 92). This idea was then followed by other ideas that are more directed to the firmness of the direction and limits of study in semantics.

Mickel Breal (1883) stated that semantics is a purely historical science. Therefore, the study of semantics, includes changes in meaning, the background of changes in meaning, and the relationship between changes in meaning and logic or psychology. At the end of the 19th century, Breal tried to reformulate his thoughts on the study of meaning in his essay entitled *Essai de Semantique*. In this round, semantics is stated as a science of meaning emphatically (Alek, 2018:92).

People's views on the study of meaning or semantics underwent quite a striking change starting with the emergence of the idea of F. de Saussure (1916). Saussure stated that in linguistics one has to distinguish between synchronic and diachronic studies. Synchronically, linguistic studies must be descriptive in nature. Language must be seen as a gestalt or totality supported by interrelated elements. Saussure's idea was supported by Gustaf Stern (1931) by stating that semantics is the study of meaning empirically and synchronously.

The linguistics congresses in Oslo 1957 and Cambridge 1962 were semantic turning points. At that time, the theory of meaning fields was introduced by Trier's from Germany. Various ideas about structural semantics began to receive massive attention.

2) Semantic Type

Along with the development of linguistic theory, the concepts and fields of study of semantics are increasingly diverse. This is marked by the many types of studies or designations in semantics. People can already distinguish between lexical semantics and grammatical semantics. In addition, semantic terms appear, such as structural semantics, generative, philosophical, historical, interpretive, combinatorial, universe, sentences, intent, pragmatics, and so on (Santoso, 2003: 2-4).

a. Structural Semantics

A semantic approach that emphasizes the relationship of meaning between words or groups of words, not on conceptual aspects or meaning references, such as theory of meaning fields or analysis of meaning components. Structural semantics examines

the interrelationships of meaning based on the assumption that differences in meaning have clear boundaries and depend on the relative contrasts that exist in language.

b. Generative Semantics

Generative semantic theory assumes that there is no need to distinguish between the semantic level and the level of inner structure because they are the same. This theory is a development of the 1965 version of Chomsky's theory.

c. Philosophical Semantics

This general term is used to refer to a philosophical approach to meaning in language. The philosophical approach in question refers to the naming of objects, truth, and validity of statements.

d. Historical Semantics

This type of semantics is part of historical linguistics. The studies included in it are in the form of changes in meaning from time to time.

e. Interpretive Semantics

The theory in the generative transformation school (born in the 70s) assumes that the rules of semantic interpretation are part of the grammatical (besides the rules of interpretation which are part of the inner structure). This theory contradicts generative semantics.

f. Combinatorial Semantics

The branch of semantics that investigates the relationship between the meanings of sentences and the meanings of words. In addition, it can be the meaning of the morpheme that forms it.

g. Universal Semantics

Universal semantics refers to elements and systems of meaning that are not tied to any one language. The semantic study of the universe is in the form of components of meaning or universal investigation of meaning.

h. Sentence Semantics

This type of semantics is understood as the study of meaning related to sentence units in their distribution. For example, the problem of topicalization (advancement of sentence elements that are considered important) or permutation (reversal of the arrangement of sentence elements).

i. Intent Semantics

The study of intent relates to the use of figurative language, such as metaphor, irony, litotes, and the like. The semantics of intent emphasizes the intent of the speaker.

j. Pragmatic Semantics

Pragmatic semantics is a field of semantics that examines the meaning of utterances according to the context of the situation. Speeches will have various meanings if uttered by people with various interests as well.

D. Types of Word Meanings

1) Lexical Meaning

Pateda (2010: 119) states that lexical meaning or external meaning is the meaning of a word when it stands alone, either in the form of a lexeme or an affixed form whose meaning is more or less fixed, as can be read in the dictionary. certain language. Wijana (2015: 28) reveals lexical meaning as a language unit that can be identified without the unit being joined with other lingual units. That is, this lexical meaning belongs to language elements regardless of its use or context. While Verhaar (via Pateda, 2010:119) reveals, lexical semantics does not need to be explained much here; a dictionary is a good example of lexical semantics; the meaning of each word is described there. Simply put, lexical meaning can be summed up as the actual meaning of a word.

In Indonesian there is the word "goal". In the Big Indonesian Dictionary V, the word "goal" is defined as: (i) two poles connected by a crossbar at the upper end; (ii) two bars with a bar as a target for putting the ball in (in soccer games and so on).

The difference in meaning between the two lexical items is related to the fact that there are words that have the same form, but have very different meanings. For example, the word "boyfriend" in the sentence, "Coming home from Mecca usually pilgrims bring girlfriends", means "nail blusher". Whereas in the sentence "Si Joni invites his girlfriend to watch a movie", it means "lover". It can be concluded that the use of words must be seen from the context of their use, so that the reader or interlocutor can understand the meaning of the words conveyed.

2) Grammatical Meaning

Chaer (2007:75) says that grammatical meaning is the meaning that "appears" as a result of grammatical processes, such as affixation, reduplication, composition, acronymization, and conversion processes. In general, the problem of grammatical meaning is related to the meaning that occurs in the process of affixation, reduplication, and composition or the process of combining base with base.

a. The Meaning of Words in the Affixation Process

Affixes generally do not have their own meaning (autosemantic) as is the case with forms from free bases. Affixes only have possible grammatical meanings and the grammatical meaning is only clear if the affix has been added to a basic form. The grammatical meaning is highly dependent on the meaning component of the basic form. For example, the prefix *ber-* will have the grammatical meaning of "riding" if it is added to a basic form that has a component meaning [+ vehicle], for example cycling, horse riding, and so on. To express the meaning of "result", you should use the suffix *-an* and to express the meaning of "actor" you should use the suffix *pe-*. While the affix *me-* gives the grammatical meaning "to make it become..." and the affix *-kan* gives the grammatical meaning "to make it more...". For example, the word "raise" means "to make taller" and the word "to elevate" means "to make taller".

b. The Meaning of Words in the Reduplication Process

The root words that are duplicated are basic words that are in the category of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, so that the grammatical meaning obtained has a plural or intense meaning. Not only that, in fact the language that is replicated in Indonesian also includes words in other categories such as personal pronouns, adverbs, numerals, and conjunctions. In everyday language, we find forms such as maybe, not, if, not, and so on.

c. The Meaning of Words in the Process of Composition or Merging Basis with Basis

Chaer (2007:77) reveals that the composition process is a process of combining base with base. However, it should be pointed out that there are several other terms that overlap and are often confused by people.

1. Compound Word Terms

This term is usually more associated with semantic issues. If two basics are combined into one unit, and have a "new meaning" that is not predictable lexically or grammatically, then the combined form is usually "understood" as a compound word. For example, the form "stubborn" which means "stubborn", "thick face" which means "shameless", and "long arms" which means "thief". Semantically, this form is commonly known as an idiom or expression. Thus forms such as "stubborn" and "long-handed" are morphologically called (mainly by traditional grammarians) compound words.

2. Combined Words or Join Words

This term is used to cover the combination of basic with basic. The basic combination includes both those that have "new meanings", such as the form "long arm" or not, such as "chair arms" and "road body".

3. Word Group Terms

This term was used by A.A. Fokker (1961). Terms are also used to embody concepts such as word combinations. Groups of words that have a "new meaning" are called bound word groups and those that do not have a new meaning are called free word groups.

3) Denotative Meaning

Pateda (2010: 98) reveals that denotative meaning is the meaning of a word or group of words based on a straightforward relationship between a unit of language and a form outside of language which is appropriately treated by that unit of language. The denotative meaning is the plain meaning, the meaning as it is. Wijana (2015: 25) mentions denotative meaning as the central meaning agreed upon by speakers of the language. The objective nature of denotative meaning is based on a straightforward designation of something outside language or based on certain conventions. The denotative meaning refers to the reference without frills. For example, the word money means paper or metal objects used in buying and selling transactions. The meaning contained in the word money is not connected with other things, not interpreted in relation to other objects or events. So the denotative meaning can be called the real meaning.

4) Connotative Meaning

Pateda (2010: 112) says that connotative meaning arises as a result of associations with the feelings of the language user towards the words heard or read. Wijana (2015:26) emphasized that connotative meaning is emotive meaning. Meanwhile, Zgusta (via Pateda, 2010: 122) argues that connotative meaning is the meaning of all the components of a word plus some basic values which usually serve as markings. In other words, the connotative meaning is the lexical meaning + X. For example, the word "envelope" means "cover" which functions as a place to fill out a letter that will be delivered to other people or offices, agencies and other offices. This meaning is the meaning of the denotation. However, in the sentence "Give him an envelope so that your business will be done soon." the word "envelope" has a connotative meaning, that is, give him money. The words envelope and money are still related because money can be put in an envelope. In other words, the word envelope refers to money, and more specifically facilitation payments, facilitation payments, and kickbacks.

In this case, there is the fact that the meaning of the word envelope is not what it is anymore, but contains another meaning, which is sometimes still related to the intended nature, taste, object and event.

5) Primary Meaning and Secondary Meaning

Primary meaning is the core meaning that words have. Primary meaning relates to lexical meaning, denotative meaning, and literal meaning, namely the meaning that words have in detached conditions or meanings that can be understood without the help of context. Conversely, meanings that can be understood or identified through context are called secondary meanings. Secondary meaning means the additional meaning that words have because of an objective attitude by the language user. Secondary meaning includes connotative meaning and figurative meaning. The grammatical meaning can also be classified as a secondary meaning, although it is somewhat different from the connotative and figurative meanings.

6) Figurative Meaning

Figurative meanings are also called figurative meanings, namely the use of words with meanings that are not true, for example a woman's crown and village flowers which mean 'woman's hair' and 'girl'; This figurative meaning is often contrasted with the straightforward meaning, namely the true meaning or the meaning as it is.

7) Literal Meaning

The literal meaning is the meaning that is based on the most general meaning of the diagnostic component. This meaning is opposite to the figurative meaning. The central meaning is one example of this literal meaning and the literal meaning is also similar to the literal meaning.

8) Meaning of Intention

Pateda (2010: 105) explains the meaning of intention is a meaning that emphasizes the speaker's intention so that this meaning is subjective.

9) Cognitive Meaning

Cognitive meanings are aspects of the meaning of language units that are related to characteristics in nature outside of language or reasoning. Shipsey (via Pateda, 2010: 109) reveals that cognitive meaning or referential meaning is usually distinguished by: (i) the relationship between the word and the object being referred to and this is called word extension or denotation; (ii) the relationship between words and certain characteristics and these are called word connotations. The word tree means a plant with a hard and large trunk. If people say tree then what comes to mind is something that is already known or known. That is, we already understand the meaning of the word tree.

10) Meaning of Construction

Construction meaning is the meaning that arises in construction, this type of meaning is similar to grammatical meaning. Pateda (2010: 115) reveals the meaning of construction is the meaning contained in a linguistic construction. For example, the meaning of having or denoting belonging in Indonesian is expressed by making a word order or using the ending *has*. People can say "Yopi's car", "mother's house", "your bag". The intended meaning is in the construction.

11) Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning that arises in the relationship between the utterance and the situation in which the word is used. Chaer (2007:81) reveals that contextual meaning is: first, the meaning of using a word (or a combination of words) in the context of a particular sentence; second, the meaning of the whole sentence (text) in the context of a particular situation.

12) Broad Meaning

Pateda (2010: 120) explains that broad meaning shows that the meaning contained in a word is wider than considered. In general, all words that are classified as conceptual words can be said to have broad meanings. In Indonesian, there is the word *school* that appears in the sentence "Our school won". The meaning of the word *school* in this sentence includes not only the building, but also the teachers, students,

and administrative staff of the school concerned. It can be seen here that the meaning of school is broad.

13) Social Meaning

The social meaning is the meaning that is in accordance with the utterance and has become a common agreement among the speakers in their group. For example, the statement “please stop by!”. This statement doesn't always mean really asking to stop by, but it can mean small talk.

14) Narrow Meaning

The narrow meaning is an utterance that is narrower than the central meaning. Pateda (2010: 126) defines a narrow meaning as a narrow tangible meaning in the entire utterance. In Indonesian, there is a word order for linguists. The meaning referred to is not all experts in this world, but only experts engaged in language.

15) Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a meaning that shows feelings (emotions). Pateda (2010: 97) reveals that affective meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the listener's or reader's reaction to the use of words or sentences. Because affective meaning is related to the reaction of listeners or readers in the dimension of taste, affective meaning is also related to language style.

16) Stylistic Meaning

Pateda (2010: 127) reveals that stylistic meaning is the meaning that arises from the use of language. We recognize several uses of language, for example dialects, use of language in official situations, use of language in literary works, and use of language in the market. Stylistic meaning is related to the use of language which has an effect, especially on the reader. That is why the stylistic meaning is more felt in literary works. A literary work will have its own place in the reader because the words used contain stylistic meaning for the reader. There is an effect caused by the use of words and their combinations.

17) Meaning of Collocation

Pateda (2010: 110) reveals that the meaning of collocations is usually related to the use of several words in the same environment. If someone says salt, sugar, fish, vegetables, etc., these words relate to the kitchen environment.

18) Descriptive Meaning

Pateda (2010: 99) describes descriptive meaning or referential meaning as the meaning contained in each word. So, if someone says water, what is meant is a kind of liquid used for bathing, washing or drinking. The water in question is the water contained in a bucket, in a bathtub, or in a baking sheet.

19) Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the denotation of word meaning resulting from the conception of the wearer. Amilia and Anggraeni (2017:76—77) describe this type of meaning as meaning that is in accordance with concepts and referents and is free from any association. For example, the word chair means 'seat'.

20) Extensional Meaning

The extensional meaning is the meaning related to the referential meaning, that is, if the meaning departs from the results of the referent's abstraction as a whole; the resulting meaning is referential meaning; the meaning of meaning that departs from the expansion of each referent, either starting from one or more characteristics, produces existential meaning. For example, the word goat means 'animal with four legs'; 'four hairy'; 'animal that smells bad'; or 'bearded animal'.

E. Relation of Form and Word Meaning

The relation of meaning refers to the semantic relationship between one language unit and another language unit. The unit of language can be a word, phrase, or sentence. Chaer (2012: 297) states that semantic relations can form similarities, conflicting, encompassing, multiple, and redundant meanings. The following describes the problems related to the form resulting from the relation of meaning.

1) Synonyms

Synonyms or synonyms come from Ancient Greek terms, namely onama (root onim) 'name' and syn' or 'similar' or 'same' which means 'another name' of the same object or thing (Santoso, 2003: 23). Tarigan (2009:14) also interprets the origin of the term synonymy as a word that is grouped with other words in the same classification based on a general meaning. Synonymy is a lexical meaning similarity relationship between a word and another word. Synonyms can also be expressed as the similarity of meaning between one utterance and another (Chaer, 2012: 297). Synonyms not only help convey general ideas, but also help to make sharp and precise distinctions between the meanings of words.

2) Antonym

Santoso (2003:24) explains that the term antonymy was born from Ancient Greek, namely onoma 'name' and anti 'against'. The combination of the two words means 'opposite names of different objects or concepts'. The term antonymy is different from the term antimony (nomos 'law' and anti 'against') or 'the opposition between two laws or two rules'. Widdowson (2000:58) describes antonymy as considering different semantic features.

3) Homonymy

Chaer (2012: 302) describes homonyms as two words or units of speech whose form "accidentally" is the same, the meaning of which is of course different because each is a different word or form of speech. Simply put, homonymy is the relationship between two words that have the same form characteristics, but show different meaning characteristics. Santoso (2003: 28) reveals that the term homonym comes from ancient Greek terms, namely onoma 'name' and homos 'same' (same name for different objects).

4) Polysemy

Polysemy is often called the resistance of synonymy. Polysemy is defined as a symptom experienced by a unit of language (usually a word) that has more than one

meaning. Synonyms indicate that there are several units of language (usually words) that have similar meanings. Polysemy has various possible interrelated meanings (Wijana, 2015:32). Furthermore, Amilia and Anggraeni (2017:118) explain that language users sometimes view a word as having several meanings that are systematically differentiated, in fact these levels are still related.

5) Hyponymy

Hyponymic relations are in the form of a relationship of meaning between the smaller and the larger or between the special and the general. However, keep in mind that word pairs are not completely contradictory, but include others (Tarigan, 2009:44). The relationship between hyponymy is two-way or reciprocal.

6) Ambiguity

Ambiguity is a word that has a double meaning. Pateda (2010) reveals that each word can contain more than one meaning because it refers to something that is different from the environment and the user. Ambiguity is different from polysemy. Polysemy concerns the meaning of words, while ambiguity concerns language units that are larger than words, namely phrases or sentences.

7) Redundancies

Redundancy is the excessive use of segmental elements in speech. Changing information on the word indicates redundancy (Amilia and Anggraeni, 2017:131).

Discussion

Semantics is a field of linguistics that examines the meaning of language and the relationship between the signifier (significant) and the marked/signified (significant). Language is basically a composition between form and meaning. The form of language is a system of sound symbols used to convey information. Meaning is a concept resulting from observation and understanding of everything that is outside language, marked arbitrarily in a certain form by speakers of a language. There are several types of

semantics, including: structural semantics, generative, philosophical, historical, interpretive, combinatorial, universe, sentences, intent, and pragmatics.

In the field of semantics, the term meaning of words is also known. Word meanings have several types, namely lexical, grammatical, denotative, connotative, primary and secondary, figurative, literal, intentional, cognitive, constructional, contextual, broad, social, narrow, affective, stylistic, collocation, descriptive, conceptual, and extensional meanings. . Meanwhile, relations and forms of meaning include; synonymy, antonymy, homonym, polysemy, hyponymy, ambiguity, and redundancy. The principle of meaning relations includes inclusion, overlap, complementarity, intersection.

There are several practical benefits offered when studying semantics. Learning semantics means making efforts to understand the meaning of symbols and signs correctly. This also means being able to enrich vocabulary. In communicating, the lack of understanding and mastery of vocabulary often makes information not conveyed properly. Not infrequently, this leads to misunderstandings. This is where the importance of learning semantics. Mastery of concepts in semantics will also make it easier to analyze language, especially in terms of meaning.

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