Analysis of Semantic Relation in Short Story: Semantics Approach

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ABSTRACT

This research entitled Analysis of Semantic Relation in Short Story: Semantics Approach discussed the semantic relation used in the short stories by Kate Chopin. The objective of this study is to find and identify the kinds of semantic relation used in the short stories written by Kate Chopin and compare the semantic relation found in each short story. The research method for this research is qualitative descriptive. The data for this research will be the three of the short stories written by Kate Chopin: The Story of an Hour, Regret, and A Respectable Women. The method for this research will include collecting the words or phrases that have semantic relation and those words will be later categorized in their kind of semantic relation to compare the semantic relation used in Kate Chopin's short stories.

Key words: Semantics; Semantic Relation; Short Story

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the most essential things in our everyday life. Communication is needed for everyone to express themselves to others. Communication is usually done orally but there are some with special needs who will have to communicate by signals. Language is needed for us to communicate with each other. Language is the device that helps us to express ourselves by using the utilization of signs, voice, and movements.

Language is a medium of communication that is the most important device for us to communicate with others. There are studies in language that includes phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics, and semantics. However, this study is focused on semantics and the relation between words. The subject matter of semantics is meaning. According to Palmer semantics is the technology used to refer to the study of meaning, and, since meaning is a part of language, semantics is part of linguistics (Palmer, 1981). Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning however it does not analyze the meaning intended by the speaker. It is only concerned with the conceptual meaning.

The meaning of words is analyzed in many ways. Words can be analyzed from their semantics features. Semantic features are the basic element of words. For example, hen and tigress have the semantic feature animal, female. Apart from the semantic features of the words, there are also semantic roles. Semantic roles describe the way words are used in a sentence and the roles they fulfill in the sentence. The agent is the entity that performs an action. Theme is the entity involved in the action. Theme is the entity where the action is done. Location is where the action is done. However, when a sentence doesn't involve an action but only a feeling then this role is described as experiencer. source is the initial position of the entity. Source to where the entity is going is the goal.

One of the issues that semantics focused on is the words from the category synonymy, which is two words that have identical meanings that even if the one word is replaced with another it would not change the meaning. There is also antonymy, which is two words that have different meanings but are from the same category. The hyponymy category where the words are from the same category. Lastly, there is polysemy which is related to words that have multiple meanings depending on the context. This research will be focused on the semantic relation between words.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous Related Study

Semantic is the study of meaning in a wide sense that is communicated by language (Leech, 1981). Semantic is an important role in the case of communication. It is because the language has the means for the speaker regarding conveying or communicating the meaning of his/her to the listener. (Lyons, 1997) defines semantics as the study of meaning and linguistic semantics as the study of meaning in so far as it is systematically encoded in the vocabulary and grammar of natural languages. Its means that semantics discuss the meaning of every word grammar in the written word. According to (Saeed, 1997), Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. The language that we used in communication has meant that the person we are talking to can understand what we are talking about and can capture important points in the conversation or papers based on that meaning. According to (Hurford, 2007) semantics is the study of meaning in language, whereas lexical the relation describes the relationship among word meanings.

The subject of semantics research is the meaning of language. More specifically, the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, discourses, and other linguistic units. This language has level analysis. H. Phonology, morphology and construction. There are several types of semantics, depending on the level or part of the language you have learned and the vocabulary of the language. Semantic types are called lexical semantics. Vocabulary semantics refers to the meaning of a vocabulary. The field of studying lexical semantics according to this principle is

called lexical theory. The meaning of the word can also be interpreted according to the guidelines. In other words, it is interpreted according to the observation of the five senses and the meaning that actually exists in our lives.

(Saeed, 1997) said that there are many types of lexical relation. It may be more accurate to think of a lexicon as a network or connection, as a particular lexeme can exist in more than one of these relationships at the same time. The meaning of a word or lexeme in a language forms a pattern called the link meaning. This indicates that a word or lexeme as a sign language of a language is composed of form and meaning.

The first type of semantic relation is synonymy. This is probably the most commonly understood of all vocabulary relationships. Synonyms are the idea that some words have the same meaning as others, but this is not always the case. That is, some synonyms cannot be replaced with each other in a sentence. If words have the same meaning, they can be replaced with each other without changing the meaning of the sentence.

The next one is antonymy, Antonyms are the exact opposite of synonyms. Antonymy is about the opposite structure in terms of vocabulary relationships. For example, ice / hot, clean / ugly, big / small. These words have opposite meanings to each other, and these opposite meanings are provided in two forms: category and contiguous. The category distinction is that two categories are opposite to each other. Example: Tue / Wed. These fall into categories because there is no continuity between them. In other words, less fire does not mean more water, and less water does not mean more fire. In comparison, antonyms that stand on the continuum have a structure like large/small. This is due to the relative nature of these words. That is, when we call a horse small, it may be related to something else like another horse. And if you compare the same horse again, the horse may be now bigger. Therefore, the meaning of big and small is continuous about the subject of the discussion.

The third one is the Hyponymy, The sub-concept is similar to the concept of embedding. That is, the semantics of one object is implied by another. That is, words represent objects, so you can embed the semantic properties of a particular object (such as female or animated) into words that mean the same object. Therefore, you can embed the meaning of the word "x" in the word "z". For example, "Donald Trump" means "human" or "alive." This is because Donald Trump is a human being and a living thing, despite the beliefs of others. Each word contains the concept of different semantic features.

The last one is Polysemy. Polysemous words deal with structures that have multiple meanings. For example, "head," "above," and "letter" have multiple meanings. Each of these words has many possible meanings and can be considered polysemous.

METHOD

Design and Samples

The research method for this research is qualitative descriptive. The method for this research will include collecting the words or phrases that have semantic relation and those words will be later categorized in their kind of semantic relation to compare the semantic relation used in Kate Chopin's short stories.

Instrument and Procedure

The data for this research will be the three of the short stories written by Kate Chopin: The Story of an Hour, Regret, and A Respectable Women. The procedure will include collecting and analyzing the data. Data collecting will include reading Story of an Hour, Regret, and A Respectable Women short story. The data will be collecting words or phrases that contain semantic relation from the short story read. The data will then be categorized and analyzed. Lastly, the data will be concluded.

Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed by categorizing the words that contain semantic relation into their classification. The data will be divided into synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and polysemy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Semantic Relation in "The Story of an Hour" Short Story

SYNONYMY	
Office	Room
Life	Death
I	Myself

ANTONYMY	
Continue	Stop
Man	Woman
Death	Life
Top	Bottom

HYPONYMY	
Weather	Storm
	Rain
Season	Spring
	Winter
Colour	Blue

	White
Family	Sister
	Husband
	Child
Furniture	Window
	Chair
	Armchair
Human Body	Waist
	Head
	Eyes
	Face
	Body

Semantic Relation in "Regret" Short Story

SYNONYMY	
Nap	Sleep
Had not	Never

ANTONYMY	
Received	Declined
Man	Woman
Rise	Down

HYPONYMY	
Colour	Gray
	Blue
	White
Animal	Cow
	Chicken
	Hawk
	Dog
Human Body	Face
	Arm
	Hand
Furniture	Window
	Table
	Cabin
	Chair
Family	Husband
	Mother
	Sister
	Aunt

	Child

Semantic Relation found in the short story "A Respectable Woman"

SYNONYMY	
Ended	Departed
Delighted	Entertained

ANTONYMY	
Liked	Disliked
Darkness	Lighted
Near	Further

HYPONYMY	
Colour	White
Human Body	Head
	Shoulder
	Lap
	Hand
Trait	Tall
	Slim
	Cynical
	Lovable
	Inoffensive
Feeling	Provoked
	Entertained
	Surprised
	Liked
	Disliked
Family	Husband
	Aunt

Comparison of Semantic Relation Between Short Stories

RELATIONS	THE STORY OF AN HOUR	REGRET	A RESPECTABLE WOMAN
SYNONYMY	3	2	2
ANTONYMY	4	3	3
HYPONYMY	6	5	5
POLYSEMY	-	-	-

In the short stories by Kate Chopin, it is found that the number of semantic relations used is very similar. Also, with the similar number hyponymy found the short story there is actually same category of hyponymy used in those three short stories by Kate Chopin. The same usage of hyponymy between the three stories of Kate Chopin is shown below.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research was to find and analyze the semantic relation between words found in the short stories by Kate Chopin and to compare the semantic relation used in each short story. After analyzing the semantic relation found in the short stories. We have found about three synonymy, four antonymy, six hyponymy categories, no polysemy usage found in the short story "The Story of an Hour". Two synonymy, three antonymy, five hyponymy categories, no polysemy usage in the short story "Regret". Two synonymy, three antonymy, five hyponymy categories, and also no polysemy usage found in the short story "A Respectable Woman".

Although the data of the research is only three short stories by Kate Chopin, we have found that the usage of hyponymy found in the short stories by Kate Chopin are very similar. Especially with the usage of three same categories of hyponymy in the three short stories. Also, in the three short stories by Kate Chopin we also didn't find any usage of polysemy. Based on those data we have collected we can conclude that the usage of semantic relation in the short stories by Kate Chopin are very similar.

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