

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is introduction of the study that consists of the background of the study, which describe about language, semantic, associative meaning, and poetry. This section also includes several part namently the statement of problems, the aims of the study and significan of study

### 1.1 Background

Nowadays, semantics has been used by people to interpret the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences so that people will be able to understand the sentences more easily and better in diagnosing the language. Furthermore, semantics leads people to understand more about language because it is the study of meaning that is used for understanding human expressions through language. Semantics has many aspects of meaning, and one of them is associative meaning which concerns expression related to the individual's mental understandings of the speaker. Leech (1985) argued that associative meaning has variants and unstable meanings of individual experiences. Leech (1985) mentioned that meaning can be divided into seven types, namely: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

Poetry is a part of sentences that contain of expration of feelings, be it longing, regret and love that can be done by the most people in many cultures. There is no culture that does not know poetry. Poetry for fehan people is a

philosophy of life that is more expressed as expression of the deepest feelings toward the interlocutor in the hope of getting a better reaction. Poetry is one of artistic of literature that conveys a through, describes a scene or tells a story in concentrated, lyrical argument of word. The main reason of this study is because traditional poetry has their own meaning that's why i interest to find out. According to Suminto A. Sayuti (2008: 3) Poetry is one type of literary works besides short stories and novels. states that poetry is a form of language expression that takes into account the aspect of the sounds in it, which expresses the imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experience of the poet drawn from his individual and social life; expressed by a certain choice of technique, so it can evoke certain experiences in the reader or audience.

Knanuk contains an implicit meaning. It's lyric is poem but it is served in song form. The language that is used by the speaker in this oral tradition is arranged well and attractively. Moreover, the use of language in hoho lyrics contains personal feeling expression which include associative or connotative elements. Associative meaning is also like figures of speech. It is the meaning of words that has connection to the relationship of word with the condition beyond the language. Leech (2003:29) states that associative meaning is unstable meaning 4 and has variants of individual experience (based on culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual)

Semantics is one the branches of linguistics studying about meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1991: 310). Semantics is central to the study of communication, it becomes more crucial in interacting with other, the need to

understand the language of communication becomes more pressing. Semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning (Lyons, 1997: 1). It means semantics is the study of the words and meaning. The essence of studying meaning is a way to understand each other. So that, people know what the speaker means and also what the hearer will received. It can be concluded that semantics is a study of meaning. Semantics as a field of study also has significant ties to various representational theories of meaning including truth theories of meaning, coherence theories of meaning, and correspondence theories of meaning

Associative meaning is a lable applied to certain kinds of associative with words, and the internalization of word and phrases, by reader or listener. The associative meaning can directly or indirectly reflect the cultural concept of certain linguistic community. (Baiikk, 2012:1)

Leech (1981:12) divides meaning based on communicative value because he saw that language is communication tool which means interpreting the environment, classifying or conceptualizing the experience and determining the structure of reality which is issued to study and observe the present and the future.

Every word that speaker used in interacting has different meaning based on the speaker's experience. It could be that there are some other meanings besides literal meaning of the words. Perhaps, it gives familiarity to be understood. Finch (1998: 141) stated that this kind of meaning is extra resonance, or echo, can be employed to powerful emotive effect. It is also acquired considerable from the social and cultural context in which they are used. In fact,

connotation, collocation, stylistic and reflected meaning have represented more than affective meaning. Then, associative processes affect the meanings of words.

Poetry is one of artistic of literature that conveys a through, describes a scene or tells a story in concentrated, lyrical argument of word. The main reason of this study is because traditional poetry has their own meaning based on the cultural of communicy concept that's why the writer interest to find out. According to Sayuti S (2008: 3) Poetry is one type of literary works besides short stories and novels. states that poetry is a form of language expression that takes into account the aspect of the sounds in it, which expresses the imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experience of the poet drawn from his individual and social life; expressed by a certain choice of technique, so it can evoke certain experiences in the reader or audience. Poetry itself is actually derived from poesis (creating), consisting of two things, namely the body and the spirit. The body in poetry can be interpreted syntactically, while the spirit in poetry can be interpreted semantically. Hartoko(Indriyana, 2015: 11) states that the syntactic elements were the physical structure of poetry or elements that can be seen, including: 1. Diction, 2. Imaging, 3. Concrete words, 4. Figurative language, 5. Versification, 6. Typography.

Based on the exxplanation above the writer interested to find out the associative meaning of the traditional poetry of Malaka regency, that has it's own meaning based on its cultural concept therefore the writer decidet to conduct the research under the title **A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON ASSOCIATIVE MEANING OF TRADITIONAL POETRIES IN TETUNLANGUAGE AT MALAKA REGENCY.**

## **1.2 Research Problem.**

This research is motivated by a research questions:

1. What are the types of associative meaning found in traditional poetry in Tetun language at Malaka regency?
2. What are the functions of each types of associative meaning found in traditional poetry in Tetun language at Malaka Regency.?

## **1.3 Aims Of Study**

The aims of this study are:

1. To find out the types of associative meaning found in traditional poetry in Tetun language at Malaka regency
2. To find out the functions of each type of associative meaning found in traditional poetry in Tetun language at Malaka regency.

## **1.4 Significance of Study**

The significance of this study is presented about:

### **1.4.1 Implication**

According to Leech (1969), what makes poetry is the linguistic deviation a poet manipulates in his poetry and therefore linguistic deviation is regarded by him a means of creating artistic beauty.

#### 1.4.2 Application

This study expected to give information for reader about the meaning of associative meaning in traditional Poetries