

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background of research, previous of research, statement of problem, purposes and significances of research, conceptual framework, and organization of paper.

1.1 Background of Research

Every activity of life cannot be separated from language, with the language of all things can be expression by language. Kridaklaksana (1982:12) also said that language is an arbitrary symbol that is used by people community to working together, interaction and identification themselves. It means language can be used to sharing the information. Language is a system symbol or it can be aid the form of sound. The symbol of language is word, clause, phrase, sentence and another discourse that have specific meaning.

Linguistic is multidisciplinary specialists in such disciplines that bring own expertise to the study of language. In the one object of language like a sentence or words has many meaning of terms language has been conceptualized also in terms of structure (phonemes,lexical units, phrase). Stork and widodowson (1974:77) say that basic language is words. Words are written or spoken unit of language.

Antonym is pair of opposite words. Antonym is one of phenomenon of language which interesting to the object research. Some

people just to know that antonym is simply of opposite word but in fact, antonym is not simply like some people think it. Antonym is unique of object to research, to make opposite word is not easy because context, and selection of vocabulary is important. There are cases of antonym which interesting, if someone research of antonym word “big” there is “little” for example but antonym of “big” also “thin” or “small” that all is right for antonym word.

Hurford and Heasley (1983:114) say that “ a traditional view of antonymy is that it is a simply oppositeness of meaning.”

Hurford and Heasley view of antonym just simply antonym but that is first comment, they comment again about traditional view of antonymy that “ This is view is not adequate, as words may be opposite in meaning in different ways, and some words have no real opposite”(1983: 114).

Hurford and Heasley comment again about the antonym, in fact antonyms is not simply like a first comment that view of antonymy is that it is a simply oppositeness of meaning.

Saeed. (2003:66). He said that in traditional terminology, antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning. A number of relations which seems to involve words which are at the same time related in meaning yet compatible or contrasting; are categorized into kinds of antonymy : first, Simple Antonym (Complementary pairs or binary pairs).The characteristics of this kind of antonyms is that negative of one word is synonymous with the other. Second, Gradable Antonyms are a relation between opposites where the positive of one term does not necessarily

imply the negative of the other, and Third, Relational Opposites (reverse antonyms, converse antonyms, and taxonomic sisters). Relational opposites consist of reverse antonyms, converse antonyms, and taxonomic sisters.

From description about antonyms, the researcher wants to explore about antonyms in fact antonyms is not a simple opposite words they have types and formation words.

Book is considered as a mass media product. As one of the forms of popular culture (newspaper, music, magazine, comics, and films). In this matter, we can note the famous writer Brian P. Cleary as such a creative kid's books author who has created many books that explore grammar in humorous education books for the children. He is author, poet and American humorist. He created the best-selling "Words are Categorical" series for grade school readers, a 17-volume set with more than 2 million copies in print published by [Lerner Publishing Group](#). He has also written humor essays for national and local magazines and newspapers. His cartoon writings have been published in more than 600 newspapers worldwide. He got International Reading Assoc./Children's Book Council Children's Choice Award 1997 & 2005 American Booksellers Assoc. Kid's Pick of the List 1999 & 2000. Benjamin Franklin Award 2002 Best Juvenile/Young Adult Non-fiction. One of the most famous books of him is "*Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym?*" And "*Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nervy: More about Antonyms*".

"*Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym?*" And "*Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nervy: More about Antonyms*" is all about antonyms.

It is a fun book that uses a lot of rhyming words and humor. For every antonym used there is an illustration that goes along with it. This book is ideal to teach students about antonyms. Brian P. Cleary is an excellent author, he author of the Words Are Categorical with concept illustrator to explained. Antonyms in that book just a simple of definition, in fact antonyms have types and form of.

Previous research are “*Antonim dan kontras :suatu study tentang makna pada kalimat,frase, kata dan morfem*” by Ni made Diana sucitawati (1989), she explore about antonyms in sentence, phrase, words, and morpheme but the object of her research not focus one object of research. In journal “discourse function of antonym :a cross-linguistic investigation of Swedish and English by Murphy (2008), the journal explore about compare of discourse function of antonyms in English and Swedish language.

In fact, in Islamic State University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung there is no research about antonyms, It is interested to follow up the research. From the description above, the writer chooses books as the object of the research which entitled

“ ANTONYMS IN BRIAN P.CLEARY BOOKS “STOP AND GO, YES AND NO: WHAT IS AN ANTONYM” AND “STRAIGHT AND CURVY, MEEK AND NERVY : MORE ABOUT ANTONYMS” .

1.2 Problems Statement :

Based on the above explanation, it can be noted that the problems emerge in this research is the types and structure words of antonyms in *Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym*” And” *Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nery: More about Antonyms*”. They are formulated in the following questions:

1. What is the lexical relation of the word and its antonyms in Brian P.Cleary Books *Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym*” And” *Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nery: More about Antonyms*”?
2. What are types of the antonyms in Brian P.Cleary Books *Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym*” And” *Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nery: More about Antonyms*”?

1.3 Purpose of Research

Based on the formulation of problem above, the purposes underlying this research are:

1. To know the lexical relation of the word and it is antonyms in Brian P.Cleary Books. *Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym*” And” *Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nery: More about Antonyms*”.
2. To know types of the antonyms in Brian P.Cleary Books. *Stop and Go, Yes and No: What Is an Antonym*” And” *Straight and Curvy, Meek and Nery: More about Antonyms*”.

1.4 Significance of Research

This research is benefit to find word classes, and types of antonym in English. Hopefully, this research adds the knowledge of the researcher and the reader about antonyms. Then, the researcher expects this research to be contributed the positive things that are useful and helpful in developing of Linguistics study, especially related to Antonyms.

1.5 Organization Writing

In order to make clear research, the research paper is organized by the follow paper organization.

Chapter 1 : Introduction

Background of research, statement of problem , purpose and significance of research, and organization writing.

Chapter II : Theoretical Fondation

Word theory, word class, semantic theory, lexical relation theory, and antonym theory.

Chapter III : The Methodology of Research

Research method,Data research, Object on Research, Technique of Collecting Data, and Technique of Analysis Data

Chapter IV : Data Analysis.this chapter contains the result of the study that comprises finding followed by analysis of the data.

Chapter V : Conclusion and Suggestion



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