

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the paper which consist of the background of research, the research questions, the research purposes, the research significances, the clarification of the key terms and conceptual frameworks.

1.1 Background of Research

Novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length. (Prahl, 2019) The novel is usually reflecting human's life because the author produces the novel that related to the situation in their real-life and they can write down their imagination as a prose. There are nine kinds of novel such as, the picaresque novel, self-fulfilment novel, social-criticism novel, satire, historical novel, romance, adventure novel, thriller detective and mystery novel and the regional novel. (Little, 1966, pp. 104-107)

The structural of novel is very important because it can help the readers to understand and know all the content of novel. The structure of novel is the giving a clear definition of the story's plot such as the beginning, the middle and the end of the story. (Fraser, 2019) The plot can define it lines with the narration. It means, selecting the dictions are important to make sure that the story well-explained and according to the plot of the story. That is why the author has to choose the proper word(s) to be written, so that the reader can understand what the author means in the story.

In this research, the researcher uses one of Charles Bronte novel as the research object. She is one of the most famous Victorian women writers, and a prolific poet. Charlotte Brontë is best known for her novels, including Jane Eyre which was published in 1847. (Tompkins, 2020) Jane Eyre novel is known as her masterpiece. That is why the researcher choose Jane Eyre novel as the research object.

In Jane Eyre novel, Charlotte Bronte wrote her experience while she's in Clergy Daughters' school. She condemned the Clergy Daughters' school because of her school experience there. (Tompkins, 2020) She turned her school experience into a legendary literary work. The novel itself contains a strong sense of morality, social life criticism and feminism.

Since Jane Eyre novel is one of the most popular novels in Victorian age, the dictions used in the novel is one of the factors that makes Jane Eyre amazing. Because, the author has to make the readers dive into the story, so that the words used must be understandable by the readers or at least the readers could follow the plot of story that they read. Also, the author's writing style can represent their self. The words that used certainly would convey the message from the author to the readers because every word has a meaning, either it stands alone or it is related to another word or phrase.

The linguistic branch that studies how to understand the meaning of a word is semantic (Saeed, Semantics Fourth Edition, 2016, p. 37), so semantic theory is appropriate to be used in analysing the meaning of words contained in Jane Eyre's novel. Yule (2010:112) on (Tatik Miarsih, 2018, p. 2) states that semantics is the

study of the meaning of words, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might want them to mean on a particular occasion.

There are several terms of semantics and lexical relation is one of them. According to the explanations above, the researcher decides to analyse Jane Eyre novel as the object and discuss it in semantics term, specifically in lexical relation.

Lexical relation is the study of how lexicon is managed and how the lexical meanings of lexical items are related each other. (Saeed, Semantics Fourth Edition, 2016, p. 56) It is about the relation between words to the other words such as, word *close* is the opposite from word *open*. These words have a significant relation to each other, whereas, word *coffee* and *chair* might have no meaningful relation to one another. So that, lexical relation could inform us the meaning of each words. (Zakiah, 2018, p. 1) Thus, every word has its own relation with the other words. The word in a sentence has a relation with other words. It describes the relationship among word meaning.

Based on John I. Saeed book's, there are eight different types of lexical relation. They are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, opposites (antonymy), hyponymy, meronymy, member-collection, and portion mass.

Lexical relations in semantics are relation of written words. It makes semantics different with pragmatics. If pragmatics discuss what is being uttered by the speakers then semantics discuss what is written on the text, such as, song lyrics, journal, books, short story or novel (Saeed, Semantics 4th Edition, 2016, p. 15) . That is why this research uses Jane Eyre novel as the object because Jane

Eyre is a written literary work and it can be analysed by using semantics term lexical relation.

Thus, there are some researches that studied about lexical relation and Jane Eyre novel, and there are three selected researches and being this research's previous studies. The first is the research from Nor Muhammad Hosein, 2019 with his thesis entitled "A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song Lyrics", and "Lexical Relation and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal" by Wardatuz Zakia, 2018. And the research about Jane Eyre Novel by Lyna Vidia Indiyanti, 2017 entitled "Analysis of Words Formation Used in "Jane Eyre" Novel by Charlotte Bronte". The three previous studies above are only the researcher's references because there are some gaps among the three researches above and this research which would be explained in chapter II.

By the gaps among the three previous studies and this research, the researcher thinks that discuss the lexical relation in Jane Eyre's novel is acceptable. Besides, as what was explained before, Jane Eyre novel is one of a legendary literary work from Victorian age and it still well-known in a world of literature.

Based on what already explained above, this research tries to describe the lexical relations in Jane Eyre novel comprehensively using semantics theory by John I. Saeed of Lexical Relation. Thus, the researcher conducts a research entitled "Lexical Relation in Jane Eyre Novel by Charlotte Bronte: A Semantics Analysis".

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the statements that already explained above, the researcher would like to formulate the problems as follow:

1. What are the lexical relation's terms in Jane Eyre novel by Charlotte Bronte?
2. What are the lexical relations that consist in Jane Eyre novel by Charlotte Bronte?
3. What is the lexical relation that mostly used in Jane Eyre novel by Charlotte Bronte?

1.3 Research Objective

Generally, the purposes of this research are to find out the lexical relations on Jane Eyre novel. Based on the research questions, the aims of this research are:

1. To analyse the terms of lexical relation in Jane Eyre novel by Charlotte Bronte.
2. To analyse what kinds of lexical relation which consist in Jane Eyre novel by Charlotte Bronte.
3. To analyse the dominant lexical relations used in Jane Eyre novel by Charlotte Bronte.

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected to accomplish the theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this research is aim to develop the students' ability of understanding semantics especially 'Lexical Relation' and this research is also applying the theories that already been studied by the researcher in fifth semester. Practically, the research questions in this research could be answered by the researcher whom the student of English literature major using the theories of semantics.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

To prevent the misunderstanding the terms that applied in this research, the researcher has the explanation on the terms that require to be explained are:

1. Semantics

Semantics is a vast subject. It is the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs are applicable. (Saeed, Semantics Fourth Edition, 2016, p. 15)

2. Relation Meaning

- a. Homonym

Homonym is the type of lexical relation that has relation with polysemy. Homonym is the unrelated sense of the phonological word. Some of the linguists distinguish between two term of homonyms, such as homographs (sense of the same written word)

and homophones (spoken of the same written word). (Saeed, Semantics 4th Edition, 2016, p. 60)

b. Polysemy

Polysemy is the association of one word with two or more meanings, and a polyseme is a word or phrase with multiple meanings. The word "polysemy" comes from the Greek for "many signs." The adjective forms of the word include polysemous or polysemic. (Nordquist, Polysemy (Words and Meaning), 2019)

c. Synonymy

Synonymy is the semantic qualities or sense relations that exist between words (lexemes) with closely related meanings.

(Nordquist, Synonymy Definition and Examples, 2019) Synonymy may also refer to the study of synonyms or to a list of synonyms.

d. Opposites (antonymy)

Antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning. It is used to identify several different types of relationship under a more general label of opposition. (Saeed, Semantics 4th Edition, 2016, p. 63)

e. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is an important structural principle in many languages with classifiers. (Riemer, 2010, p. 169)

f. Meronymy

Meronymy is the relation of part to whole. Such as, *hand* is meronym of *arm*. (Riemer, 2010, p. 169)

g. Member-Collection

It is a relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of the units. Such as, *books* in a *library*. (Saeed, Semantics 4th Edition, 2016, p. 67)

h. Portion mass

It is the relation between a mass noun and the usual unit of measurement or division. Such as, a *sheet* of paper. (Saeed, Semantics 4th Edition, 2016, p. 67)

