

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Previous Study

Studies of polysemy words were done several times previously. These studies were conducted in different objects. Sonia Putri Indah (2018) conducted her study by using movie scripts in the movie Fast and Furious 8 as her object, while Pasangio (2020) conducted his research by using newspaper as his object research. In addition, Sabrina Ginting (2018) conducted her thesis by using song lyrics in her object research. The last study is from Pratiwi & Jazadi (2021) which conducted their research by using Sumbawa language as their object research. These studies are shown in table below.

**Table 2.1** Previous Studies

No	Study	Objective	Method	Findings
1	Sonia Putri Indah (2018) Indonesia	To identify the primary categories of polysemous in the Fast and Furious 8 film script.	Qualitative - Descriptive approach	According to the results of this investigation, she found 22 words and 84 words were classified based on this research.
2	Satria Pasangio (2020) Indonesia	The goal of this research was to identify the polysemy word in its various	Qualitative -Descriptive approach	(1) The word's polysemic form is divided into two parts: basic polysemic forms and derivative polysemic forms.  (2) The

		forms.		polysemy word has two meanings, one for denotation and one for connotation .
3	Sabrina Ginting (2018) Indonesia	To analyze the types of polysemy that found in Toy Story movie script.	Qualitative - Documentati on	The varieties of polysemy found in the Toy Story movie script are the results of this thesis investigation. There are 29 data in regular polysemy and 9 data in irregular polysemy. There are 38 data in polysemy.
4	Dirgahayu Pratiwi, Iwan Jazadi (2021) Indonesia	To classify the many types of polysemy in the Sumbawa language.	Qualitative - Documentation - Observation - Semi-structure Interview	As a result, the Sumbawa language has two types of polysemy: regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. Depending on the meaning of each polysemy word, there are four categories of speech: verb, noun, adjective, and preposition.

Sonia Putri Indah's study "Polysemous in *Fast and Furious 8* Movie Script" was published in 2018. The study's purpose was to identify the primary categories of polysemous in the *Fast and Furious 8* film script, as well as to define the meanings of polysemous words used in the script. In this study, she combined a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Manfred Krifka's polysemy theory was applied by her (1998). According to the results of this investigation, she found 22 words and 84 words were classified based on this research.

The use of the word polysemy in the Lighthouse Daily Newspaper was analyzed by Pasangio (2020). The goal of this research was to identify the word polysemy in its various forms. He opted for the qualitative approach. The meaning of the word polysemic, according to this research, has two meanings: denotation and connotation. The writer utilized the same strategy, but his object in his research was a newspaper. In another thesis, Ginting (2018) examined "The homonymy and polysemy seen in the film *Toy Story*". In this thesis, the varieties of polysemy found in the *Toy Story* movie script are the results of this thesis investigation. There are 29 data in regular polysemy and 9 data in irregular polysemy. There are 38 data in polysemy.

The research that is entitled "Polysemy In Sumbawanese" was analyzed by Pratiwi & Jazadi (2021). The purpose of this study is to classify the many types of polysemy in the Sumbawa language as well as the parts of speech used in the various words that are included in the polysemy. A qualitative descriptive method is used in this study. Documentation (Sumbawa Indonesia Dictionary), observation, and semi-structured interviews are the methods used to acquire the

data. Based on the findings of the study, the Sumbawa language has two types of polysemy: regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. Depending on the meaning of each polysemy word, there are four categories of speech: verb, noun, adjective, and preposition.

## **2.2 Semantics**

The study of the meaning of linguistic expressions is known as semantics. The word semantic derives from the Greek language, where *sema* is a noun that means sign or symbol and *semaino* is a verb that means to mark or symbolize. Individuals can determine what a word's or sentence's meaning implies by studying semantics; in other words, understanding semantics makes it easier for people to better understand the meaning included (Wahyudin, 2018). "Semantics is the technical term used to designate to the study of meaning, and as meaning is part of language, semantics is linguistic," writes Palmer (1976). Everyone would agree that semantics is a study of meaning, and the major purpose of Semantic is meaning itself, based on the definitions above. There are at least two major ways to understand how language meaning is examined. The first is the verbal strategy. The second method is a philosophical one. Semantics is divided into three categories: (1) meaning, (2) sense, and (3) reference.

## **2.3 Polysemy**

"Polysemy" is defined by Lyons (1977) as "when one lexical form has two or more related meanings." Then there's polysemy, which is when two or more meanings of a term are linked. The phenomenon of polysemy, according to

Apresjan (1974), is when a single word has numerous unique but related meanings. Klein and Murphy (2002) also described polysemy as "the ability of a word to communicate varied information about objects and phenomena of extralinguistic reality" and "the existence of more than one meaning for a particular word". Polysemy, as defined by Apresjan (1974) is the situation in which a single word has numerous separate but related meanings. Apresjan (1974) distinguished between two types of polysemy: systematic (regular polysemy), in which the meanings of a number of lexical items are related in the same way, and non-systematic (irregular polysemy), in which the link is specific to a single one.

### 2.3.1 Regular Polysemy

According to Apresjan (1974), the polysemy of a word (A) with the meanings (ai) and (aj) is regular if there is at least one other word (B) in the given language with the meanings (bi) and (bj), which differ from each other in the same way as (ai) and (aj), and if (ai) and (bi), (aj) and (bj) are not synonymous. The regular kind of polysemy is characterized as a systematic, recurrent polysemy, according to Klein and Murphy (2001). There is a logical relationship between the words. In other words, word A is said to be regular if there is at least one other term B in the same language that has a semantically distinct meaning and is not synonymous with it.

To make it easy to understand, we can see the example and explanation below this:

1. That was our **place**, I found it first.

*Meaning:*

(a) Place /plās/ : A particular position or point in space.

(b) Place /plās/ : A right or privilege resulting from someone's role or position.

The word *place* in the first definition means “A particular position or point in space”, while in the second definition the word *place* has the meaning “A right or privilege resulting from someone’s role or position”. It means that the word *place* included regular polysemy because it has the same systematically word but different semantically or non-synonymous, in usual it can be meant as "A particular position" but in this second definition the word *place* mean as "A right resulting from someone’s role“, so both of the words are included in regular polysemy because they are the same word with several meanings.

### 2.3.2 Irregular Polysemy

Irregular polysemy is sometimes related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. For instance, cherry could be the name of a fruit or a color. It has a variety of meanings depending on the context of the word. The present writer chose Apresjan J.D's theory for this study because it clearly explains regular and irregular polysemy and then describes the regular and irregular polysemy.

To make it easy to understand, we can see the example and explanation below this:

1. Do you **call** her, almost say my name?

*Meaning:*

(a) Call /kôl/ : Give (an infant or animal) a specified name.

(b) Call /kôl/ : Contact or attempt to contact (a person or number) by phone.

The word *call* in the first definition means "Give (an infant or animal) a specified name", while in the second definition the word *call* has the meaning "Contact or attempt to contact (a person or number) by phone". In usual it can be meant as "Give a specified name" but in this second definition the word *call* mean as "Contact a person or number by phone". so both of the words are included in irregular polysemy because they are related to perceptions formed by metaphorical relationships, but there is no systematic relationship. So it is defined to include the word *call* in polysemy.