



THE CONCEPTS OF REFERENCES IN SEMANTIC

Ratih Purwasari

Departement of English Education, STKIP AL Maksum Langkat
ratihpurwasari02@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

In semantics, reference is generally construed as the relationships between nouns or pronouns and objects that are named by them. In this relationship, the first object is said to refer to the second thing. The second thing is referred to as a name. The referent of the first object is the second object, the one to which the first object refers. A name is frequently a word, an expression, or some other symbol. A material object, a person, an event, an activity, or an abstract concept can all be used as a referent. In the research in this article, the researcher uses qualitative research methods.

Keywords: Reference, Semantics, Object

I. INTRODUCTION

Semantics is the study of word and sentence meaning; at its most basic level, it is concerned with the relationship of linguistic forms to non-linguistic concepts and mental representations in order to explain how sentences are understood by language users. reference is a branch in semantics. And Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies the meanings contained in language, codes, or other types of representations. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics usually deals with two other aspects: syntax, the formation of complex symbols from simpler symbols, and pragmatics, the practical use of symbols by people in certain contexts.

According to Hurford (1990) experts, semantics is the meaning in a language. Semantics is the science of words and sentences with meaning. Semantic science can be seen simply the meaning of linguistic expressions and understand when a speaker combines words to form sentences with grammatical rules with semantic science.

According to Griffiths (2006:1), semantics is the study of "toolkits" for making meaning: knowledge encoded in language vocabulary and patterns to create more complex meanings down to meaning-level sentences. Semantics is the study of food: knowledge of codes in vocabulary and language patterns to construct complex meanings, down to the level of sentence meaning.

Next.

Ronnie Cann (1994: 1) states. "Semantics is the study of meninges and linguistic semantics is the study of meaning by words, phrases, and sentences of human language). The view put forward by smantik as an object of study related to the science of meaning and linguistics in the presentation of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.



Lyons (1968:400) Definition of Semantics according to Lyons is The term semantics is of relatively origin, being coined in the late ninth century from a Greek verb meaning to signify. Meaning semantics is a term of relatively recent origin, coined in the late nineteenth century from the meaning of a Greek verb meaning to signify").

Kreidler (1998:3) Understanding Semantics according to Kreidler is Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. This means that semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and expresses meaning.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on research conducted with quantitative research methods and the meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation obtained from various sources such as the internet and social media journal. Semantic meaning and meaning is a field that studies the relationship of other words and the meaning of a word in language.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the abilities possessed by humans to be able to survive is the ability to communicate. Communication techniques and proper diction are two of the many things that must be considered in building good interactions with other people. Selective in the choice of words is intended so that the listener can easily understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker. Knowing the meaning of each word is important to us. When we do not understand the meaning of a word, we will never understand the true meaning conveyed by someone, either in direct conversation or conveyed through a literary work. In learning English, the study of the meaning of words is called semantics.

The term semantic is derived from the Greek word “Semantikos” which means to signify. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a language, code, and other representations. More specifically, semantics examines the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. According to Griffiths state that semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences which are abstracted from the context of their use . In line with this, Palmer in Nurcitrawati and Atmawidjaja define semantic is the technical term used to pointing at the meaning of a word, expression, or discourse is determined by the existing context . This is an attempt to explain in detail and understand the nature of knowledge about the meaning in language that is owned by language users. Saeed adds that a person’s linguistics abilities are based on the knowledge that they have. It is this knowledge, including how to pronounce words, how to arrange and build sentences, and about the meaning of each words and sentences.

Language can change from time to time by the way speakers change, shifting the meaning of words to adapt to new conditions and situations. This shows that the language will develop over time, people will use language and update their language



to be more creative to show their language abilities and reflect their personality. With semantics, it can be used as reference for how people communicate the meanings with a piece of language, and how people associate knowledge of the meaning of context with linguistic knowledge of semantics in transforming language into the meaning of communication activities.

A semantic dispute is a disagreement that arises when the parties involved disagree about the definition of a word or phrase, not because they do not agree on a material fact, but because they do not agree on a definition of a word (or words) that is important for formulating the claim in question. It is sometimes considered that semantic disputes are by no means genuine disputes, but very often they are considered to be truly original, for example, in philosophy. It is also sometimes considered that when semantic disputes arise, the focus of the debate should shift from the original thesis to the meaning of terms that have different definitions (understandings, concepts, etc.). Semantic disagreements can lead to logical fallacies in excuses. In politics, for example, semantic disputes can involve the meaning of words such as liberal, democrat, conservative, republican, progressive, free, welfare or socialist.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, semantics is what we use to make sense of our language. It takes into account the cultural references, environmental sayings, and situation events. Maybe the reason that semantics is so hard to understand is because it tries to make sense of something that has no meaning and things that change from place to place. Without it, our language would be much more primitive than it is now, but because of it we can make sense of things, make references, and understand truth.

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