



## THE RELATION BETWEEN SEMANTIC AND PRAGMANTIC

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### **ABSTRAK**

*Learning a language also means that we must understand the meaning of the meaning in a language . In learning semantic and pragmatic first of all we must know the meaning of semantic and pragmatic it self , Semantics is a field of study in linguistics that studies meaning on a language. Semantics is one of the three levels of language analysis, namely phonology, grammar, and semantics. Semantics examines the meaning of language signs related to concepts and language signs that include them. In the use of semantics, semantics will make it easier for writers such as journalists to choose and use words with the right meaning in conveying information to the general public. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the context of language and external speech through the use of the situation in which it is spoken. (defines the relationship of meaning to the narrative) In linguistics, pragmatics is a part of semiotics. The principles in pragmatics include the synthesis between study, intent and speech. In pragmatics, it is more on the function of language to communicate in everyday life. A speaker must be able to choose and use the right language so that an utterance can be understood by the hearer. In this case we must able to understand the aim and the meaning of every language .*

**Keyword/Kata Kunci:** *Semantic , Pragmantic and The Relation*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Language has various characteristics and functions that are adapted to its use in society. Language is a system of arbitrary signs that is systemic and systematic (consisting of subsystems) as well as systematic (having regular rules). The role of language in everyday life is important. Language is used to communicate between humans, both individuals and groups. Semantics and pragmatics are both studies of the meaning of language, but they have different objects of study. Semantics, the study of the meaning of language according to contextual relationships (the meaning of one language with the meaning of another language without the influence of the situation of the word, speaker, speaker), and when it enters the realm of pragmatics, the meaning of the language will be studied according to the situation of the word and how the language is used in communication. real. Pragmatics and sociolinguistics both study how a language's meaning is influenced by social factors in a particular society or community. Dapat disimpulkan pragmatik adalah studi tentang makna konteks (contextual meaning) (Yule, 1996:3)

Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. It can be said that. Semantics treats meaning as a relationship involving two sides (dyadic relation) or a two-way relationship, namely between form and meaning, while pragmatics treats meaning as a relationship involving three sides (triadic relation) or a three-way relationship, namely form, meaning, and context. the relationship between semantics and pragmatics is more than just



overlapping. This is because each expression has a meaning of usage conditions. Sentences have the potential for speech acts, and semantics is a sub-section of speech acts. We can say that semantic is a field of science that was built with experts in logic, philosophy and grammar (Recanati, 2006: 442)

Semantics is an independent discipline that maps sentences to the types of thoughts expressed, or the types of states described, semantics and pragmatics overlap each other to a certain condition. Studying semantics is very useful for all people, because people can find out the exact meaning in a language, whether he hears the language, sees in a text, chats with other people, etc. By studying pragmatics one can speak about the meanings people mean, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example: pleas) they displaying when they are speaking.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

The qualitative research methods were employed in this article's research. This article is based on library research. In this page, professionals' concepts and research have been analyzed and gathered.

## III. DISCUSSION

Can semantics and pragmatics be distinguished in natural languages? According to Jerold Katz, we cannot use Carnap's definition of semantics for the study of the 'word-external world' relationship, but can define it by studying conventional linguistic meaning according to the type of expression. Katz argues that the pragmatic phenomenon is where knowledge of the context of an utterance plays a role in how the utterance is understood. Meanwhile, semantics deals with what the ideal speaker will know about the meaning of the sentence when there is no information in the context (in Recanati, 2006: 447). Because of this understanding, it is agreed that pure linguistic knowledge is not sufficient to determine the state of truth of an utterance.

The difference between the three sentences lies in the pragmatic field related to the illocutionary act performed in the utterance. So the imperative mood indicates the state of the speaker in uttering a sentence, namely performing a directive illocutionary act (Recanati, 2006: 447).

In terms of speech act theory, semantics works with the meaning of conventional expressions, while the meaning of sentences is the potential of the speech act. Pragmatics carries out the study of speech acts, semantics maps sentences to the types of speech acts that must be carried out. Thus, there are two basic disciplines in language studies, namely syntax and pragmatics. Semantics requires both syntax and pragmatics. This is in contrast to the Carnapian view, where semantics requires only syntax. According to speech act theory, semantics has no independent power compared to pragmatics. As Searle said as quoted by Katz (in Recanati, 2006: 448), there is no way to get the meaning of a sentence without considering its role in communication, because the two need to be combined. Syntax can be studied as a formal system regardless of its use, but once we try to get meaning, for the sake of semantic competence. This purely formal approach collapses because it is unable to note the fact that semantic competence is generally a matter of mastering how to speak, especially how to carry out speech acts.

Pragmatics and semantics both study meaning. Semantics examines meaning internally, pragmatics examines meaning externally. Basically, the problem of distinguishing between language and speech, between langue and parole, between language and speech, centers on the debate about the boundaries between semantics and pragmatics. Indeed, these two fields are related to meaning, but sometimes the boundaries between the two are very vague. Semantics and pragmatics are both studies of the meaning of language, but they have different



objects of study. Semantics, the study of the meaning of language according to contextual relationships (the meaning of one language with the meaning of another language without the influence of the situation of the word, speaker, speaker), and when it enters the realm of pragmatics, the meaning of the language will be studied according to the situation of the word and how the language is used in communication. real. Pragmatics and sociolinguistics both study how a language's meaning is influenced by social factors in a particular society or community.

In semantics, meaning is defined only as an expression in a particular language, separate from the situation and the speaker, while pragmatic greetings have a close relationship with the situation, speakers and other elements (Leech, 1993;8). Pragmatics examines the meaning of utterances with the unit of analysis in the form of speech acts, in other words pragmatics is more inclined to functionalism than formalism.

Pragmatics also examines the meaning of utterances with the unit of analysis in the form of speech acts. For example, in communication, one purpose or one function can be expressed in various forms and structures. Semantics and pragmatics are two distinct but complementary and interrelated fields. The understanding of the two verbs to mean above belongs to the semantic field, while the use of meaning in the two examples belongs to the pragmatic field.

Both semantics and pragmatics examine meaning, however, the study of meaning in the semantic realm is different from the study of meaning in the pragmatic realm. Semantics examines the meaning of lingual units. But externally when viewed from its use the word "good" does not always mean "good" or "not bad" According to Peccei (1998), semantics emphasizes meaning that comes from purely linguistic knowledge, while pragmatics emphasizes aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge and takes into account knowledge of the physical and social world. Leech (1998) argues that (1) semantics examines the meaning of sentences that are abstract and logical, while pragmatics examines the relationship between the meaning of speech and its pragmatic power, and semantics is tied to rules while pragmatics is tied to principles. Regarding the first difference, although meaning and power are different things, the two cannot really be separated, because power also includes meaning. In other words, semantics studies linguistic meaning, while pragmatics studies the meaning of utterances that are communicated and communicated.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

All theories have their own advantages and disadvantages. All knowledge is always evolving. No theory is perfectly capable of standing on its own without the support of other theories. Likewise, all fields of science cannot stand alone, at least there must be interrelationships with each other. Thus, as a scientist, you should continuously research and write manuscripts in order to find a new field of science or develop knowledge that already exists.

Semantics and pragmatics both study meaning, but the meaning that becomes the study of semantics is context-free linguistic meaning. Meanwhile, the meaning studied by pragmatics is the speaker's intention which is tied to the context. In other words, semantics studies meaning externally, that is, literal meaning and separate from the situation, the speaker and the addressee. However, pragmatics learns meaning externally, namely dealing with language speakers or language users. Thus we can conclude that between semantics and pragmatics have a complementary relationship (complementary).

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