

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Language that utilized for interaction in the social communication formed to be messages that contain meaning. Without correcting the meaning, language is useless and making misconception. Meaning is related to semantic. Meaning is important and significant. In this case, if the listener can not comprehend the meanings of the speaker which she/he utters, the meanings will not be conveyed easily. Furthermore, language has several kinds of meaning that need to be understood. This is happened because people do not only speak in the same rules but sometimes they create some style of language both in written language or spoken language. That is why semantics help people to understand the meaning.

In semantics, meaning is divided into two parts, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Literal meaning based on the actual words. Non-literal meaning is the other way around (Palmer : 2010).The speaker implies thing which is different from the word she/he utters, he/she has another intention's which is contrast of words he sounded out. The listener may be misunderstanding when the speaker tries to communicate. There are ways in understanding the meaning, some of them are the use of denotative and connotative meaning.

There are certain kinds of meaning such as denotation and connotation. Denotation is the actual meaning contain in the word or group of words. While

connotation is non actual meaning or meaning given to the word or group of words as a comparison to what was meant to be clear and attractive. Connotative is an implicit meaning (Barker:2001). For instance, if a sentence “*the sun rises in the morning*”, then the word *sun* may be defined as something big which shines the world, rises from the east and sets in the west. But if someone meets his wife or his girlfriend then he says “*she is my sun*”, the word *sun* here, has connotative meaning (positive connotation) that means “she is like a sun”, he cannot live without the sun. The meaning means he cannot live without his wife or his girlfriend.

Connotative meaning can be found in written text, such as novel. In Merriam-Webster dictionary, novel is an invented prose that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events. The goals are various, they read the novel to get an entertainment until they acquire knowledge. Novel is not only about love, but also comedy, science, thriller, horror and also religious.

Some people choose their own way to enjoy a plot of a story. Some prefer watching a movie and the others prefer reading a novel. They who choose a novel, argue that they get a deep feeling and catch what message from the author’s delivery. When the soul of the readers and the story are met, they can be sad, happy, scary, depend on the text they read.

Besides, readers can get a better view of things that happened in people’s mind. In a novel, readers can find explorations of human behavior. These things can educate them and enable the reader to know the cope and understand other people’s thought.

99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*, a novel by Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra is a travel note over a search when Hanum accompanied her husband in Europe. 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa* is now being covered in mutual suspicion and misunderstanding. The misunderstanding about moslem in Europe brought difficulties for moslem who stayed in there. Some example, the character of Fadma described she was rejected in applying a job for many times because of her hijab, while Rangga found a difficulty in adjusting his prayer time with his schedule in campus. Whereas, the existence of moslem in Europe had been recognized by the existence of some previous evidences.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher was interested in conducting research about “Connotative Meaning in Hanum Salsabiela Rais’s and Rangga Almahendra’s Religious Novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*. The researcher choosed the novel because it was very interesting to examine and to research in a more detail exploration. Furthermore, researcher found some sentences in the novel had connotative meaning. For example, on page 25, *dia harus mengubur dalam-dalam harapannya menjadi perempuan yang mengenal dunia kerja (she had to bury her dream very deeply to be a woman who gets to know a world of work)*. The sentence *dia harus mengubur dalam-dalam harapannya* meant forgetting her dream. Finally, the novel delivered a big message in the perspective of life aspects happened in the world.

B. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background explained above, the problems of the study were formulated as follows :

1. What are the aspect in types of connotative meanings used in novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa* ?
2. What types of connotative meaning are used in novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*?
3. What are the meanings of connotative used in novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*?

C. The Objectives of the Study

Concerning to the problems above, goals to be achieved in this research were :

1. To identify the aspects in types of connotative meanings used in novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*.
2. To describe the types of connotative meaning in novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*.
3. To identify the meanings of connotative in novel 99 *Cahaya di Langit Eropa*.

D. The Scope of the Study

To direct this research to be more intensive and efficient in accordance with the objectives that wanted to be achieved, it is very necessary to discuss limitation of the problem. This analysis was focused on sentences and phrases con-

tained connotative meaning in religious novel *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* by Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra used the theory of connotative meaning by J.N Hook.

E. The Significant of the Study

By analyzing the novel *99 Cahaya di Langit Eropa* using theory of connotative meaning, the significances of the study were :

1. The theory applied in the analysis can be a sample and reference to develop the next research about connotative meaning with different object.
2. This research can give the contribution of learning English, especially for connotation subject.

Another significances of the study practically were :

1. People may understand the aspects happened in the creation of novel.
2. This research will make the readers know the real role of moslem in Europe.
3. This research can give inspiration to other students who want to develop similar researches in the future.

