



THE CONCEPT OF SEMANTICS AND TYPES OF SEMANTICS

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ABSTRACT :

This study discusses the concept of semantics and the various types of semantics in linguistic studies. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning, including lexical, grammatical, and contextual meanings within a language unit. The purpose of this research is to explain the basic definition of semantics, its scope of study, and to identify the different types of semantics that have developed in modern linguistic theory. The method used in this study is library research by analyzing various theoretical sources such as books, journals, and relevant scientific articles. The results show that semantics plays a crucial role in understanding meaning at the levels of words, phrases, and sentences. The types of semantics include lexical semantics, grammatical semantics, referential semantics, and contextual semantics, each focusing on different aspects but interrelated in constructing meaning. By understanding the concepts and types of semantics, researchers and language learners can gain deeper insights into how meaning functions in communication and the role of context in interpreting language.

Key words: *Semantics, Concept, Lexical, Grammatical*

INTRODUCTION

The term semantics is actually a technical term referring to the study of meaning. It is a relatively new term in the English language. Linguists define semantics as a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and what they signify (meaning). Other terms that have been used to refer to the same concept include semiotics, semiology, semasiology, and semetic. The study of word meanings is therefore one of the main objects of semantics.

To gain an in-depth understanding of what is meant by the term meaning, one must examine it through the discipline known as semantics. Within semantics, we can explore what meaning is, the forms of meaning, the types of meaning, the components of meaning, and whether meaning changes or not. We can also investigate why meanings change, whether every word has only one meaning or more, and how we can easily understand the meaning of a word all of which can be explored through the study of semantics.

Methods

In this study, the authors discuss materials related to the concept and types of semantics. The research uses a library research approach, focusing specifically on collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data from a variety of written sources relevant to the topic of semantics. The research procedure begins with identifying relevant reading materials through online searches. Then, the selected readings are drawn from various credible and high-quality sources. The data are categorized based on definitions and types of semantics. Afterward, the analysis is carried out systematically, and a descriptive narrative is composed to elaborate on the research findings. The results indicate that semantics plays an essential role in human communication, as it helps us understand and convey messages clearly. The aim of this study is to provide an in-depth understanding of semantics as one of the branches of linguistics.

Results And Discussion

Definition of Semantics

Etymologically, the term semantic in English originates from the Greek word *sema* (noun), meaning “sign” or “symbol,” derived from the verb *semaino*, which means “to signify” or “to symbolize.” Linguists use this term to refer to the field of linguistics that investigates meaning. In this context, the signs or symbols in question are linguistic signs.

Terminologically, semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning¹. It can also be defined as the branch of linguistics that focuses on theories of meaning². Semantics, as a branch of linguistics, stands alongside other subfields such as phonology, morphology, and syntax. Morphology and syntax belong to the grammatical level, while phonology and semantics belong to the non-grammatical level of linguistic analysis.

Chierchia (2000)³ states that semantics is one of the components of grammar, alongside syntax and phonology, and that sentence meaning is determined by the semantic component. The variety of views among scholars has led to differing definitions of semantics, which in turn have enriched the discipline of linguistics.

Initially, the study of meaning was known as semantics. This was because meaning, the subject of study, was considered difficult to explore and study structurally, unlike morphemes or words, which are the subject of study in morphology, which have a clear structure⁴. Currently, semantics has become a component of language related to linguistic discourse and has been widely

¹ LEONID KULIKOV, “T. Givón , *Syntax: an introduction* (2 vols.). Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2001. Pp. xvii+500, x+406.,” *Journal of Linguistics* 40, no. 2 (1 Juli 2004): 419–25, <https://doi.org/10.1017/S002222670429274X>.

² Cristina Soriano, “Linguistic theories of lexical meaning,” *Components of emotional meaning*, 2013, 63–80.

³ Gennaro Chierchia dan Sally McConnell-Ginet, *Meaning and grammar: An introduction to semantics* (MIT press Cambridge, MA, 2000).

⁴ Stela Manova et al., “What is in a morpheme? Theoretical, experimental and computational approaches to the relation of meaning and form in morphology,” *Word Structure* 13, no. 1 (2020): 1–21.

studied by many people. Therefore, linguistic discussions cannot be considered complete without discussing meaning because language acts are merely attempts to convey meaning.

According to Goddard (2025)⁵, semantics is the study of meaning or sense one of the three levels of language analysis (phonology, grammar, and semantics). Since meaning is part of language, semantics is considered part of linguistics. The term itself comes from the Greek *sema* (noun), meaning “sign” or “symbol,” and the verb *semaino*, meaning “to signify” or “to symbolize.” Thus, semantics has come to be understood as the field of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and what they signify (the basic concept of semantics).

Semantics is the study of meaning⁶. Adamson (2011)⁷ defines it as a sub-discipline of linguistics concerned with meaning, while Min Niu (2020)⁸ explains that the word semantic derives from Greek, meaning “to signify.” Kroeger (2023)⁹ defines semantics as a systematic branch of linguistics that investigates meaning. Therefore, semantics is the study of the meaning of words it does not deal with translation from one language to another.

The distinction between lexicon and grammar gives rise to two main branches of semantics: lexical semantics and grammatical semantics. Lexical semantics deals with the meanings of individual words independent of context, while grammatical semantics focuses on meanings that arise from grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, and compounding.

According to Chierchia (2000)¹⁰, grammatical semantics specifically studies meanings that appear in sentences as a result of grammatical structures. Thus, grammatical meaning arises from the position and function of words within sentences.

In his second book, published in 1965, Chomsky stated that semantics is a component of linguistics that can be compared with other components, such as phonology and syntax. Determining the meaning of a sentence is determined by the semantic component. Therefore, Chomsky emphasized the importance of semantics in linguistics. Chomsky's statement greatly inspired language observers to pay increasing attention to semantics as a structure within linguistics.¹¹

⁵ IMF, “Annual Surface Temperature Change,” IMF Climate Change Dashboard, 2025.

⁶ Kwang-tzuu Chen dan Fredrik T Hiebert, “The late prehistory of Xinjiang in relation to its neighbors,” *Journal of World Prehistory* 9, no. 2 (1995): 243–300.

⁷ Sylvia Adamson dan Wendy Ayres-Bennett, “Linguistics and philology in the twenty-first century: introduction,” *Transactions of the Philological Society* (Blackwell Publishing Ltd Oxford, UK, 2011).

⁸ Min Niu, “Semiotics and Semiotics: the Terminological Connotations and Conceptual Relations,” *International Journal of New Developments in Education* 2, no. 3 (2020): 4–13, <https://doi.org/10.25236/IJNDE.2020.020302>.

⁹ Paul R Kroeger, *Analyzing meaning: An introduction to semantics and pragmatics*. (Language science press, 2023).

¹⁰ Chierchia dan McConnell-Ginet, *Meaning and grammar: An introduction to semantics*.

¹¹ Ginting, Herlina, and Adelina Ginting. "Beberapa teori dan pendekatan semantik." *Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Dan Sastra (Pendistra)* 2 (2019): 71-78

"Semantics is a field of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they signify, or in other words, a field of study in linguistics that studies meaning in language".¹²

"Semantics is a part of grammar that has meaning in a particular language, looking for the origin and development of the meaning of a word".¹³

"Semantics is 1. The part of language structure that is related to the meaning of expressions and also to the structure of meaning of a speech. 2. The system and investigation of meaning and significance in a language or languages in general".¹⁴

"Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies and examines the meaning of vocal units which refers to the relationship of meaning between the units in question".¹⁵

Types of Semantics

1. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics concerns the meaning of words or vocabulary items (lexemes). According to Murphy (2010)¹⁶, lexical meaning refers to the inherent meaning of a word as perceived by the senses and found in the dictionary, independent of context. Studies that focus on how words relate to one another in a language are typically referred to as lexical semantics.

Lexical semantics is a broader study of semantics, focusing on the systems of meaning contained within words. Lexical semantics focuses on the meaning inherent in the words themselves. Dictionaries are very helpful in finding the meaning of a word.

For example, the word *basis* has the following meanings: 1. base, foundation, 2. base line of a triangle, 3. war base where an attack is carried out. Paradis (2012)¹⁷ discusses lexical semantics into several parts, namely: 1. Understanding meaning, 2. meaning in words, 3. Changes in meaning, 4. Around meaning. In semantics, lexical meaning has a fixed meaning while referential meaning has grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is a word that can stand alone, which means standing alone is a word that can change its meaning when connected with other words or in a sentence. When a word is connected with other words, then Grammatical Meaning occurs. Grammatical Meaning is a meaning that is built from the supporting concepts that exist in the surrounding words¹⁸. In this study, researchers used Abu Nuwas's poetry from the first verse to the 14th verse. Researchers used semantic theory to examine the meaning of words in the lyrics of *Syair Al-I'tiraf* created by

¹² Eugenio Coseriu dan Horst Geckeler, "M.: Linguistics and semantics," *Current trends in linguistics* 12 (2019): 103–71.

¹³ Chierchia dan McConnell-Ginet, *Meaning and grammar: An introduction to semantics*.

¹⁴ Jerrold J Katz dan Jerry A Fodor, "The structure of a semantic theory," *language* 39, no. 2 (1963): 170–210.

¹⁵ Cliff Goddard, *Semantic analysis: A practical introduction* (Oxford University Press, USA, 2011).

¹⁶ M Lynne Murphy, *Lexical meaning* (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

¹⁷ Carita Paradis, "Lexical semantics," in *The encyclopedia of applied linguistics* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2012).

¹⁸ Ronald W Langacker, *Concept, image, and symbol: The cognitive basis of grammar*, vol. 1 (Walter de Gruyter, 2002).

Abu Nuwas because this poetry is popular with lovers of praise to Allah and there is a diction or vocabulary in the lyrics of the poetry that is unique and unusual.¹⁹

Semantic theory encompasses the concept of meaning. This theory goes beyond simply examining meaning in language, but rather focuses on specific languages and is less general. In his book, *Lexical Semantics*, Pateda explains that lexical semantics is a more comprehensive study of semantics, specifically addressing the systems of meaning contained within words.²⁰ Semantics, while focusing on the meaning contained within words as independent units, no longer examines the meaning of a word as it appears within a sentence.

2. Grammatical Semantics

Grammatical semantics is the semantic study of the meaning contained in a sentence. Verhaar (1983) states, "Grammatical semantics is more difficult to analyze".²¹ For example: The area is safe and still under control. The appearance of the word "controlled" at the end of the sentence above bury the meaning of "safe" in the sentence. The word "controlled" means riots, security disturbances, and can still be controlled. Thus, the meaning of the word "safe" changes because it is included in the sentence.

Grammatical semantics deals with meanings derived from morphological and syntactic structures. Morphology studies word formation processes such as affixation and compounding, while syntax studies sentence structure. Grammatical meaning arises from grammatical relations and processes, such as the addition of prefixes or changes in word order.

The grammatical aspect of a discourse, namely discourse analysis in terms of the form or structure of the discourse²². Grammatical means meaning that arises due to grammatical processes, whether affixation, reduplication, or even composition. It can be said that grammatical is the meaning that emerges as a result of the functioning of a meaning in a sentence. The grammatical aspect itself consists of reference or reference, ellipsis, inversion or substitution, and conjunction or conjunction.²³

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¹⁹ Rahmat Hidayat dan Hestyana Widya Pangesti, "Analisis Semantik Leksikal Dan Gramatikal Pada Lirik Syi'ir 'Al 'T'iraf Karya Abu Nuwas," *Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya* 14, no. 1 (2024): 4.

²⁰ Marino Sihombing, Bernieke Damanik, dan Bahasa Inggris, "Lexical And Gramatical Meaning : a Comparative Approach in Semantic Studies" 9, no. 2000 (2025): 21838–44.

²¹ John W M Verhaar, "On the syntax of yang in Indonesian," 1983.

²² Teun A. van Dijk, "Discourse Analysis: Its Development and Application to the Structure of News," *Journal of Communication* 33, no. 2 (1983): 20–43, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1983.tb02386.x>.

²³ Nengah Arnawa, "Struktur Semantik dan Pembatasan Gramatikal: Studi Kasus pada Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia," 2016.

²⁴ Rengki Afria dan Dimas Sanjaya, "Analisis Aspek Gramatikal Dan Leksikal Pada Cerpen Ketek Ijo Karya M. Fajar Kusuma," *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora* 3, no. 1 (2019): 55–72.

affixation, reduplication, or even composition. It can be said that grammatical is the meaning that arises as a result of the functioning of a meaning within a sentence. The grammatical aspect itself consists of reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction. The grammatical level in linguistic studies contains language units, namely the elements that form language, both segmental and suprasegmental elements. Where these segmental elements are in the form of phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. Meanwhile, suprasegmental elements are in the form of tone, stress, intonation, and pauses.²⁵

Reference (reference) Reference is the relationship between a symbol and the object referred to²⁶. This reference is grammatical cohesion based on relationships. Where a particular lingual is obtained from the reference results of other linguals that precede or follow it. The references themselves are divided into endophora references and exophora references. Endophora references are references that are within the text, whereas exophora references are references that are outside the text. This reference is an action that aims to make the reader or listener understand something which is called a reference.

3. Syntactical Semantics

Syntactical Semantics is an approach in linguistics and philosophy of language that attempts to understand meaning (semantics) based on the syntactic structure of sentences. Syntactical semantics examines meanings at the sentence level. Although it is part of grammar, it also deals with semantic issues beyond syntax, such as topic-focus structures in sentences. Verhaar refers to this as sentence semantics, which is still an underexplored area in linguistic studies.

According to Montague (1973): “Syntactical semantics is a formal theory which explains the meaning of natural language expressions through the rules of their syntactic composition.”²⁷

4. Intentional Semantics (Semantic of Intention)

This type of semantics relates to implied meanings, often expressed through figures of speech such as metaphors, irony, or litotes. For example, when a father sees his child’s poor grades and says, “Your report card is excellent,” the intended meaning is sarcastic, not literal. Thus, the interpretation depends on the speaker’s intention rather than the lexical meanings of the words.

The Development of Semantics

The term semantics first appeared in 1894 through the American Philological Association

²⁵ Zeynep Ozkanli, “Suprasegmental Phonemes in Conversational Arabic: Stress, Intonation, Pause and Stop,” *Nisar*, no. 3 (2023): 47–59.

²⁶ Ina Helena Agustina, “Exploring the Heritage Value of Space in Sang Cipta Rasa Mosque, Keraton Kasepuhan,” *MIMBAR, J. Sos. dan Pembang* 33, no. 2 (2017): 426–36.

²⁷ Istikomah Istikomah dan Nurhayati Nurhayati, “The Significance of Linguistics in the Study of Philosophy,” *Hortatori: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia* 5, no. 1 (2021): 51–60, <https://doi.org/10.30998/jh.v5i1.631>.

in an article titled *Reflected Meanings: A Point in Semantics*. However, the concept itself dates back to the 17th century through the phrase *semantic philosophy*. Michel Bréal introduced semantics as a new field of study in his article *Les Lois Intellectuelles du Langage* (*The Intellectual Laws of Language*).

According to Reisig (1825), grammar consists of three components: etymology, syntax, and semasiology (the study of meaning). Semasiology later evolved into semantics between 1820 and 1925.

Pateda (2001) divides the development of semantics into three phases: First Phase: The underground period (early 19th century), represented by Reisig's early studies of meaning.

Second Phase: The late 19th century, marked by Michel Bréal's *Essai de Sémantique: Science des Significations* (1897), which related meaning to logic, psychology, and other external factors.

Third Phase: The early 20th century, marked by Gustaf Stern's *Meaning and Change of Meaning* (1931) and Ferdinand de Saussure's *Course in General Linguistics* (1916/1959), which established semantics as a core component of modern linguistics.

The Relationship Between Semantics and Other Disciplines

1. Semantics and Philosophy

Semantics is also related to logic and the philosophy of language, particularly in the analysis of meaning, reference, truth, and entailment. For example, there is a journal titled "*Lexico-semantic relativity and versatility in translation and intercultural communication*," which highlights semantic aspects within cultural and translation contexts.

Philosophers question the origins of naming and meaning. They analyze why specific words are used for certain concepts, asking fundamental questions about the relationship between language and reality for example, why we use "group" for multiple people, or "presentation" for an act of showing something.

1. Semantics and Philology

Philology studies written historical sources, literary texts, and manuscripts. It relies heavily on semantics to interpret and uncover the meanings of words in ancient texts.

2. Semantics, Anthropology, and Sociology

Anthropology studies homogeneous societies, while sociology examines broader, heterogeneous societies. As societies evolve, language meanings also change—for instance, the Indonesian word *taman* ("garden") now also refers metaphorically to *taman hati* ("garden of the heart") or *taman buaya* ("crocodile park").

3. Semantics and Literature

Language in literature differs from that in scientific writing. Literary language carries multiple layers of meaning: literal (denotative), implied (connotative), creative, and personal meanings. For example, the expression “If the seed is good, even if it falls into the sea, it becomes an island”²⁸ conveys a connotative meaning good people will remain good wherever they are.

4. Semantics and Linguistics

As a branch of linguistics, semantics examines how meaning is formed, transmitted, and interpreted through words, phrases, sentences, and texts. For instance, studies on lexical relations (such as synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy) in regional languages illustrate semantic aspects

5. within the field of linguistics.

Semantics is one of the core branches of linguistics, alongside phonology, morphology, and syntax. Phonology studies sound differences that distinguish meaning (apel “apple” vs. Apel “ceremony”). Morphology studies how word formation affects meaning (kaki meja “table leg” vs. Kaki gunung “mountain foot”). Syntax examines sentence structure and logical meaning, ensuring that sentences are both grammatically and semantically correct.

6. Semantics and Pragmatics

Pragmatics studies meaning in context, how utterances convey intended meanings beyond their literal sense. For example, when someone says “Nice shirt!” upon seeing a torn shirt, the utterance functions as sarcasm, not praise.

7. Semantics and Semiotics

Semiotics derives from the Greek word *sēmeion*, which means “sign.” Semiotics is also known as semiology or semiotika. The term sign refers to something that indicates the existence of something else. This definition is similar to the concept of the sign in semantics. However, the notion of the sign in semantics and semiotics differs. Semiotics studies natural signs, whereas semantics studies linguistic symbols, which are conventional in nature. Therefore, it is important to understand the meaning of signs as previously explained in the chapter on the study of meaning. In simple terms, semiotics is the science of signs. It studies the systems, rules, and conventions that make signs meaningful²⁹. In a similar sense, semiotics is defined as the study of how symbolic forms are interpreted.

Terminologically, semiotics is a branch of science that deals with the study of signs and everything related to them, such as sign systems and the processes that apply to signs³⁰. Semiotics examines a

²⁸ Pete Hay, “What the sea portends: A reconsideration of contested island tropes,” *Island Studies Journal* 8, no. 2 (2013): 209–32, <https://doi.org/10.24043/isj.283>.

²⁹ Thomas Sebeok, *Signs: An introduction to semiotics* (University of Toronto Press, 2001).

³⁰ Daniel Chandler, *Semiotics: the basics* (Routledge, 2022).

wide range of objects, events, and entire cultures as signs. It is not limited to linguistic symbols but includes all signs found in human life.

Semiotics was first introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure as the science that studies signs as part of social life. Hence, Saussure is often regarded as the father of semiotics. In addition to Saussure, modern semiotic theorists such as Roland Barthes and Charles Sanders Peirce are also well known.

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Saussure's view of signs can be categorized into five aspects:

- (1) signifier and signified,
- (2) form and content,
- (3) langue (language) and parole (speech or utterance),
- (4) synchronic and diachronic perspectives, and
- (5) syntagmatic and associative (paradigmatic) relations.

These five aspects are fundamental and always discussed in theoretical studies of semiotics.

There are terminological differences between semantics and semiotics. In semantics, a linguistic element such as a word that is heard or read is referred to as a symbol, whereas in semiotics it is called a sign. The focus of a symbol lies in its meaning, which becomes the object of semantic study. Meanwhile, in semiotics, the symbol itself is regarded as a sign.

From this discussion, it is important to address the position of semantics within semiotics. Semiotics is based on the assumption that as long as human behavior and actions carry meaning or function as signs, there must exist underlying systems of differentiation and conventions that make that meaning possible. Wherever there is a sign, there is a system (Chaer, 2009). Signs in semiotics are also arbitrary.

8. Semantics and Stylistics

Etymologically, stylistics is related to the word style, which means "gaya" or style. Simply put, stylistics is defined as the study of language style.³² Ratna states that stylistics is a science concerning style and language style, but generally it refers more specifically to language style. In the field of language and literature, stylistics refers to distinctive ways of using language that produce certain effects related to aesthetic aspects. According to Ratna, discussions of language style are usually closely associated with literary studies, because the use of language in literary works is always related to style.

³¹ Halina Sendera Mohd Yakin dan Andreas Totu, "The semiotic perspectives of Peirce and Saussure: A brief comparative study," *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences* 155 (2014): 4–8.

³² Ghulam Murtaza dan N Q Qasmi, "Style and stylistics: An overview of traditional and linguistic approaches," *Galaxy: international multidisciplinary research journal* 2, no. 3 (2013): 2278–9529.

Ratna adds that stylistics is a tool used by authors to achieve specific purposes, as it is a way to express the thoughts, soul, and personality of the author in a distinctive manner. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language style. The use of language style produces certain effects connected with aesthetic aspects, which are characteristic of the author in order to achieve the goal of expressing thoughts, soul, and personality.

Thus, the object of stylistic study is language style. Language style functions to explain the beauty of using particular linguistic forms, ranging from phonetics, lexical choice, structure, figurative language, rhetorical devices, to graphology. Furthermore, stylistics also aims to determine the extent, manner, and ways in which an author uses linguistic signs to achieve special effects.³³

Turner defines stylistics as the study of language style, which is part of linguistics focusing on variations in language use, but not exclusively emphasizing complex literary language³⁴. Based on this perspective, stylistics examines language style both in literary works and in other texts.

Another perspective on stylistics is presented by Sudjiman. Stylistics derives from the word style, which refers to the manner in which a speaker or writer conveys meaning using language as a medium. Therefore, style can be translated as language style³⁵. Specifically, Endaswara states that stylistics is the study of language style in literary works. Furthermore, there are two approaches to stylistic analysis: (1) beginning with a systematic analysis of the linguistics of a literary work, followed by interpretation of literary characteristics directed toward a total meaning; and (2) studying certain features that distinguish one system from another (Endaswara, 2003).

Based on these expert opinions, it can be concluded that stylistics is the study of language style. Viewed from its object of study, stylistics is certainly different from semantics. But what is the relationship between semantics and stylistics?

Whenever language is used, whether stylistically or not, there is always meaning in the language employed. In literary works, the choice of words involved in stylistic steps carries semantic meaning. The semantic meaning of words is understood by the writer. That meaning then becomes an attraction in literary appreciation.

For example, to express a reprimand toward a very lazy person, one might say: "He is the most diligent student in the class." Semantically, this sentence conveys praise, not a reprimand. However, stylistically, the sentence could function as a reprimand because it uses a sarcastic style,

³³ John Stephens, "Linguistics and stylistics," *International companion encyclopedia of children's literature*, 1996, 67.

³⁴ Peter Stockwell, "Language and literature: Stylistics," *The handbook of English linguistics*, 2020, 601–14.

³⁵ Aflahah Aflahah, "Language style of Habiburrahman El-Shirazy in the dwilogy of Ayat-Ayat Cinta: a stylistic study," *OKARA: Jurnal Babasa dan Sastra* 11, no. 1 (2017): 85–122.

conveying a meaning opposite to the speaker's intent. Understanding the context of language style is, of course, necessary to comprehend the meaning conveyed in the language.

Conclusion

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning in language. Semantics is closely related to other linguistic branches—phonology, morphology, and syntax. The meaning of a word or sentence is influenced by sound elements (intonation, stress), word formation, and sentence structure. Therefore, semantics cannot be separated from other linguistic fields, as they all work together to construct and convey meaning effectively.

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