LEXICAL AND CONTEXTUAL MEANINGS USED IN AGNES MONICA'S MOTIVATION FROM FEMINISM PERSPECTIVE

THESIS

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MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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I state that the thesis entitled "**Lexical and Contextual Meanings used in Agnes Monica's Motivation from Feminism Perspective**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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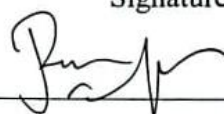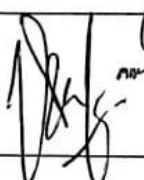
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MOTTO

"You can't go back and change the beginning, but you can start where you are and change the ending." – (C.S. Lewis)

"It always seems impossible until it's done" – (Nelson Mandela)

DEDICATION

I thank very much to my father and mother who always pray for me every day.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and thanks be to Allah SWT who has given all the grace and blessings in the form of health, opportunity, strength, desire, and patience so that the researcher can finish this thesis proposal properly. The thesis proposal that the researcher has compiled is entitled "**Lexical and Contextual Meanings used in Agnes Monica's Motivation from Feminism Perspective**".

Sholawat and greetings from the researcher go to Rasulullah Muhammad SAW, who has guided mankind from the jahiliyyah era to an era that is bright and full of extraordinary knowledge at this time. The researcher realizes that writing this thesis will not be well structured without the help of related parties. Therefore, on this occasion, the researcher would like to thank all those who have assisted the researcher in the preparation of writing this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to thank:

1. Mr. Suyitno and Mrs. Sri Murniati for their enomous support up to this point
2. Mrs. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd as the supervisor who has patiently guided and gave direction for completing this thesis.
3. Mr. Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd as the academic education for the guidance.
4. All lecturers of the Department of English Literature, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who have been willing to practice their knowledge, guide, and provide direction during lectures.

Malang, 10 May 2023

The Researcher

ABSTRAK

Farhan, Arif. "**Lexical and Contextual Meanings used in Agnes Monica's Motivation from Feminism Perspective**". Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd

Key Word: Leksikal, Kontekstual, Motivasi, Feminisme.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis makna leksikal dan kontekstual motivasi Agnes Monica dengan menggunakan perspektif feminis. Perspektif feminis mengutamakan kesetaraan gender. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menggunakan pengumpulan data seperti mendengarkan sumber data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat 4 macam makna leksikal dalam motivasi menurut Agnes Monica, yaitu sinonim, antonim, homonim, dan hiponim. Makna kontekstual memiliki makna yang tidak jelas, tersirat dan tidak ada penjelasannya dalam kamus, terkadang memiliki makna tambahan terkait selera, dan terkadang digunakan orang untuk menyampaikan gagasannya kepada pendengar dan pembaca.

Studi ini memiliki beberapa keterbatasan. Peneliti tidak dapat menemukan makna gramatikal, denotatif, atau konotatif. Oleh karena itu, disarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengambil objek penelitian berupa wacana tulis.

ABSTRACT

Farhan, Arif. "**Lexical and Contextual Meanings used in Agnes Monica's Motivation from Feminism Perspective**". Skripsi. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd

Key Word: Lexical Meaning, Contextual Meaning, Motivation, Feminism Perspective.

This study aims to analyze the lexical and contextual meaning of Agnes Monica's motivation using a feminist perspective. The feminist perspective prioritizes gender equality. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method that used data collection such as listening to the source of data.

The results of this research are that there are 4 kinds of lexical meanings in motivation by Agnes Monica, namely synonym, antonym, homonym, and hyponym. Contextual meaning has an unclear meaning, implied and there is no explanation in the dictionary, sometimes it has an additional meaning related to taste, and sometimes it is used by people to convey their ideas to listeners and readers.

The study has some limitations. The researcher could not find grammatical meaning, denotative, or connotative. Therefore, it is suggested that the future researcher take the object of the study which is written discourse.

خلاصة

فرحان ,عارف. "المعاني المعجمية والسياقية المستخدمة في تحفيز أغنيس مونيكا من منظور النسوية". أُطرُوحَة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: يايوك ويدياستوتي هيراواتي

الكلمة الرئيسية: المعجمية ، السياقية ، التحفيزية ، النسوية

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل المعاني المعجمية والسياقية لدوافع أغنيس مونيكا باستخدام منظور نسوي. المنظور النسوي يعطي الأولوية للمساواة بين الجنسين. تستخدم هذه الدراسة أسلوب بحث وصفي نوعي يستخدم جمع البيانات مثل الاستماع إلى مصادر البيانات.

نتائج هذه الدراسة هي أن هناك أربعة أنواع من المعاني المعجمية في التحفيز وفقًا لأجنيس مونيكا ، وهي المرادفات والمتضادات والمتجانسات والمترادفات. المعنى السياقي له معنى غير واضح وضمني ولا يوجد تفسير في القاموس ، وأحيانًا يكون له معنى إضافي متعلق بالذوق ، وأحيانًا يستخدمه الناس لنقل أفكارهم إلى المستمعين والقراء.

هذه الدراسة لها بعض القيود. لا يمكن للباحثين العثور على معاني نحوية أو ضمنية أو ضمنية. لذلك ، يُقترح على الباحثين المستقبليين أن يأخذوا موضوع البحث في شكل خطاب مكتوب.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This section includes a background of the study, a statement of the problem, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation, and the definition of the key term. Each of the items is discussed clearly as follow:

A.   Background of the Study

Historically, women were considered to be of a different class from men, where the position of men was higher. However, in the current era, many women choose to be career women. Women are considered weak people who are still seen as human beings under male rule (Sakina, 2017). This is because there are cultural factors that say that a woman's job is only about managing the household. Even when women have completed higher education, it is still considered better if they concentrate on family or domestic work (in the household) rather than utilizing expertise from higher education.

Feminism according to Jenainati and Groves is a struggle to end the oppression of women (Suwastini, 2013). Feminist theory focuses on the importance of awareness about equal rights between women and men in all fields. So, feminism does not mean an emancipation movement against men, but rather a movement that fights for the transformation of systems and structures that are less fair to a system that is fair to women. Because basically, women have quite a role in improving the country's economy, and many successful women in their careers, for example, Agnes Monica who is an international go singer. In her career, Agnes Monica continues to work consistently. With her career achievements, Agnes Monica has inspired many modern women.

The current study concerns feminism because, in the 21st century, it continues to be discussed in various sectors of media expression. The world of literature is

one of the objects that continue to be exploited for the means of expressing this idea, either through films, poetry, short stories, novels, songs, and motivational words themselves. Motivational words, as the object of this study in this article. That is, as a medium, motivational words can be used as a means to fight for feminism. Therefore, motivational words become important things to consider when associated with certain social situations.

In this study, lexical and contextual meanings with the study of feminism are the main focus. Lexical meaning itself is related to words and meanings. Lexical meaning has a complete meaning that cannot be changed by the truth or the use of language in interpreting the word itself. Lexical meaning is the meaning that directly refers to a basic word that makes it easy to interpret the meaning of the language contained in a literary work. In addition to lexical sentences, we also need to use contextual to find out the situation in context (Pateda, 2001).

According to Depraetere (2017), contextual meaning is the type of meaning communicated in a context. Context in this case has a part that influences the words used by speakers, for example situations, goals, objects, and so on. Lexical and contextual meanings are very interesting to study and apply to literary works.

Several previous studies have analyzed lexical and contextual meanings. Pasisingi (2022) conducted research on the semantics of Maroon 5 song lyrics with a focus on lexical and contextual meaning using Mansoer Pateda's theory. The results of the research show that the lyrics of the song are about a complex romantic love, involving betrayal, struggle, and loss. Thao (2021) analyzes the contextual meaning of the dialogue in The Ugly Duckling using several analytical steps such as reading the dialogue, identifying meaning, categorizing meaning, and making

conclusions. The results show that there are 8 sentences out of 23 dialogue sentences that have contextual meaning. Rebrina (2021) conducted research in Russia to understand the relationship between lexical and structural motivation using a contextual approach. The results show that if motivation is applied discretely through the actualization of motivational words then it is used subjectively in conversation.

Lemghari's research (2017) shows that the lexical polysemy of proverbs is motivated by certain conceptual metaphors that influence each other to produce various kinds of meanings. Hapsari (2019) discusses the meaning of the words in Marry Riana's quotes and finds that there are four types of meaning, namely lexical, grammatical, contextual, and textual. Of the four types, lexical meaning dominates.

Meanwhile, in research that discusses feminism, Lommel (2019) explores the collective identity of feminist activists expressed on Twitter in the context of "No Women's Day" using a method of collecting tweets from accounts in several cities in the United States. The results involve analyzing word count and coding frequently used words in tweets into meaning categories. Peng (2022) researched male athletes' views of female athletes at mega sporting events through the Hupu application in China. The results show that male fans tend to underestimate the achievements of female athletes due to the continued influence of gender on the social consumption of sports by male fans.

In this current study, the researcher takes literary works in the form of motivational words. The researcher chose Agnes Monica's motivational words because motivational words contained a message for women. Motivational words have an implied meaning. This makes the reason why motivational words become

the object of research. In this study, it was obtained on the motivational words conveyed by Agnes Monica. These motivational words inspire women to pursue their dreams. As an introduction for readers and listeners, if you want to be a career woman, you must be broad-minded and forward. In addition, these motivational words provide lexical and contextual meaning. The researcher chooses motivational words because it is one of the popular media playing with words. Interestingly, each word in motivation has several variations of meaning, but this study only focuses on lexical and contextual meaning. This study focuses on the lexical meaning and contextual meaning of the motivation presented by Agnes Monica as the research subject.

Therefore, the research process was carried out in the form of lexical and contextual meaning analysis with a feminist perspective on the motivational words conveyed by Agnes Monica. The purpose of this research is to find out the lexical and contextual meanings of the motivational content of Agnes Monica episodes 1, 2, 4 to 9 with a feminist perspective.

B.   Research Question

Based on the background described above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the lexical meaning from feminism perspective used in Agnes Monica's motivation?

2. What are the contextual meaning from feminism perspective used in Agnes Monica's motivation?

C.   Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that these findings can contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can

provide knowledge to readers and become a source of information about lexical and contextual meaning. Practically, the researcher hopes that future readers or researchers can explore other points of view or points of view that have not been observed. Especially for the study of lexical and contextual means with a feminist perspective in the motivation context.

D.   Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on and analyzes Agnes Monica's motivation in episodes 1, 2, 4 to 9 on the Eventori.id YouTube channel. The researcher analyzed lexical semantic meaning with Lyon's theory (1984) and contextually with Chaer's theory (2007) from a feminist perspective.

E.   Definition of Key Term

1. Lexical meaning

Lexical meaning refers to the meaning of the basic word (when the word is seen alone), where when given an affix the meaning is fixed (Stringer, 2019). This study discusses 4 kinds of lexical meanings of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and hyponyms.

2. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning refers to the interpretation or understanding of a word, phrase, or statement based on the specific situation, environment, or circumstances in which it is used. It takes into account the surrounding context, including the words or expressions that precede or follow the specific term being considered (Napitupulu, 2019).

3. Agnes Monica

Agnes Monica is a multi-talented artist from Indonesia who has long been known as a figure who fights for women's rights and promotes gender equality

through her works. Agnes Monica's existence in presenting feminism can be seen in several works she has produced since the beginning of her career in the entertainment world.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Related literature contains the main theory of the study such as semantic analysis and related study that was about the researcher's research as the supporting theory and some reference books and reliable sources that support the theory applied in this research

A. Semantics

According to Hurford et al (2017), it is clear that semantics is a scant, and slippery investigation that makes it difficult to reach any reasonable, concrete, or substantial decisions about it (Hurford et al., 1983). The word can be applied to the feeling of hope'. In addition, very well can be applied to the words and sentences from an alternative point of view, generally communicated as 'to be identical'. The most vital phase in constructing a hypothesis about what its significance is to understand this qualification clearly and consistently remember whether we are discussing what the speaker meant or the meaning of a word (or sentence). The two accompanying definitions symbolize this fundamental qualification.

Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. The language aims to convey meaning, not just a representation of a combination of grammatical constructions (Renie, 2019) Concentrating on significance is a semantic goal including lexical and syntactic interests. Based on (Umagandhi et al., 2017), the term semantic is used comprehensively to allude to the investigation of significance morphemes, and so on. Semantics, methods involved with joining a small etymological unit to gather more confusing interests, is the language perception center (Fyshe et al., 2019). A component of language significance is not only connected to the choice of words but also to how to convey those (Rezeki et al., 2019).

Semantics can manage key drivers of semantic adaptability without overly creating inaccessible implications (Del Pinal, 2018). Semantics is the investigation of the implications of words and sentences (Saeed, 2015). Words that have comparative implications often occur in similar settings and the implications of words can be inferred from the settings in which they occur frequently (Hedges & Sadrzadeh, 2019). Semantics describes assigning independent significance, encoded into the substance of a statement while pragmatics describes the importance of nuance in a given setting.

From this description, it can be concluded that semantics is an important investigation in language. In addition, semantics deals with connections of different significance including language and society. The right semantics to research and dissect Agnes Monica's motivational words are lexical meaning and contextual meaning because semantics is related to meaning.

B. Kind of Meaning

Semantics is known as the study of linguistic meanings of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. Semantic is considered with the aspect of meaning in language. Dealing with the meaning, it could be divided into several references. According to Kreidler (1998), the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning.

According to Chaer (2007), kinds of meaning include lexical, grammatical, and contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. According to Parera (2004), kind meaning includes a theoretical of referential or

correspondence, a theoretical of contextual, and the theory of mentalism or conceptual, and theoretical formalism.

According to Pateda (2001) kinds of meaning include cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotational meaning, and propositional meaning, while Shipley Ed meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning, pictorial meaning, (1962) in Mansoer Pateda book (1990) kind of meaning include emotive dictionary meaning, fringe meaning, the core meaning According to Verhaar (1989), in Mansour Pateda book (1990) kind of meaning include grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. According to Boomfield (1933) in Mansoer Pateda's book (1990) narrowed meaning and widened meaning.

For all of the kinds of meanings with different references, the researcher focuses on lexical meaning and contextual meaning. As the study of the linguistic meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, semantics is not only concerned with the meaning of lexeme but also the correlation between language and culture. We can directly guess what the intended messages of an utterance are because we have already known the specific culture of the speaker.

1. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the actual meaning, the meaning according to the results of our sense observations, the meaning as it is, or the meaning in the dictionary. According to Lyon (1984), lexical meaning is the meaning of the word itself outside the sentence structure. For example, the word horse has the lexical meaning of a four-legged animal that is usually ridden. A pencil has a lexical meaning, a type of writing instrument made of wood and charcoal. Lexical meanings are categorized into four types such as synonyms,

antonyms, homonyms, and hyponyms. The researcher focuses on the four types of lexical meanings in this study:

a) Synonym

Synonyms are words that seem to have the same meaning. Synonyms can be nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. According to Lyons (1995), synonyms create not only similarity but also identity, from the meaning of synonym criteria. Furthermore, Palmer (1989), said that synonyms have different forms but have the same meaning or understanding. Some examples of synonym pairs are broad-wide, hide-conceal, Almost-nearly, cab-taxi, liberty-freedom, answer-reply, and center-middle-inside-midpoint.

b) Antonym

Antonyms are two sentences that have different meanings as if they contradict each other. Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings to one another. The antonym is also called the opposite word (Kreidler, 1998). If two sentences have the same subject and predicate. So, the relationship between the meanings of two words that have antonyms is bidirectional. For example, husband and wife, young and old.

c) Homonym

Lexeme is a combination of form and meaning. The form is quite easy to determine: in writing it is a sequence of letters, in speech, it is a sequence of phonemes. Homonyms are words that have different meanings but have the same pronunciation or spelling (Kreidler, 1998). If the pronunciation is the same it is called homographs. For example

"Bow" means Bow or Bow and "Bow" means the front of the ship. However, if the spelling is the same, they are called homophones. For example "Dye" means coloring and Die means Dead.

d) Hyponym

According to Abdul Chaer (2007) that the hyponym is a semantic relation between a figure of speech whose meaning is included in the meaning of the other utterances form. For example, there are words said between "birds" and pigeons. The meaning of the word "pigeon" is included in the meaning of the word "bird". We could say that the "dove" is a bird, but "bird" instead of just "dove", the bird could be a bird of paradise or the name of the other birds. So, the hyponym relationship is close to a synonym. When a word has a meaning in all components of other words, but not otherwise, then it is called a hyponym.

Hyponym is a phrase (the word also can typically phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be a part of the meaning of another expression by Verhaar (1989) in Mansoer Pateda's book (2001). It means that a hyponym is a valid one-way relationship, and is sometimes also used as a noun. According to Palmer (Mansoer 1989 in Pateda 2001) that contains a logical relationship with the hyponym hierarchy. It means that, if we said hyponym, then, we could imagine a group name, so, we called it a hyponym.

2. **Contextual Meaning**

As the concept implies: the theory of contextual meaning takes account of not only the language used but also in what context they were used, to fully

understand the meaning of a particular message. Because of the complexity of the man and his inner thinking, one cannot decipher a message only by studying the words chosen. We cannot observe the inner thinking, however, we can observe where and when the words were used (Parera, 2004). According to contextual theory, one cannot interpret the meaning of words without taking the context to which the words were uttered into account, meaning not only the physical environment but also the situation in the cultural context in which it transpired. (Chaer, 2007).

Another word that can be used to explain contextual meaning is situational meaning. There are many factors to consider regarding situational meaning. The first factor: one must consider the age, gender, and socio-economic status of the speaker, dealing with the listeners. The second factor to note is the environmental factor. Is the message conveyed in a calm and quiet environment, or is it louder? The third factor to consider is the purpose of the speech. Does the speaker expect something from the listener? One may also need to pay attention to whether the conversation is formal or informal, the frame of mind of both parties, and the time of day. It is the fourth factor that is the social function of the language used, the fifth is the speech patterns and conventions in a particular culture, and the sixth is the relationship between speaker and hearer to be considered, respectively. The seventh factor to consider is the physical location of the conversation. Is the conversation taking place in a hospital or at a concert, for example? The final four factors to consider are who is the object of the conversation? Can the speaker convey the message he wants to convey? Did both sides depart from the same

linguistic understanding? And finally: what exactly is the nature of the language used by the orator? (Pateda, 2001).

C. Feminism Perspective

The theory of feminism is a form of fighting for gender equality in all social, economic, and political aspects (Merriam, 1828). Although it originates from the West, feminism has been the main foundation for women's rights activists around the world since its inception according to Burket and Brunell (2017). Feminists try to understand the root causes of injustice that occur. Women can point out many examples of historical injustices experienced by women in terms of their rights. For example, in medieval Europe, only men could own property until the 19th and 20th centuries. Women were not allowed to trade without a male guardian, such as a husband or father. In some areas of Germany, there is even a term that men can treat their wives as their property and sell them to others. These are just a few examples of the historical limitations women have experienced in trade. There are many other notable examples such as restrictions on studying or working in certain professions and limitations on public participation.

Sex is a real biological difference between men and women, for example, men cannot get pregnant or give birth to children, so it is limited to the female sex. This view is shared by Ann Oakley (1985) in her book Sex, Gender and Society, where she highlights that gender identity and gender roles are not determined biologically, but are the result of complex social formations. Culture, norms, and social values play an important role in shaping the construction of gender, and they differ from society to society. This understanding underscores the importance of acknowledging and criticizing gender stereotypes that can limit individuals and cause injustice. By recognizing that gender is a social construct, we can contribute

to a more inclusive and equal change in society, where gender differences are no longer a barrier that hinders individual potential.

Another significant figure in feminist literature is Betty Friedan (1963), who emphasized the objectification and devaluation of women. In her influential work, "The Feminine Mystique," Friedan argued that women were often reduced to the roles of dolls, children, or even animals, denying their intelligence and social capabilities. She highlighted how societal expectations and gender norms confined women to the domestic sphere, restricting their opportunities for personal growth and fulfillment. According to Friedan, women were often confined to the home, where their primary purpose was to satisfy the needs and desires of others, rather than being recognized as autonomous individuals with their own ambitions and aspirations. Her analysis shed light on the pervasive social and cultural forces that marginalized women and advocated for their liberation from such constraints. Friedan's work played a pivotal role in shaping the feminist movement and challenging traditional gender roles, paving the way for discussions on women's rights, equality, and empowerment.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This section will explain how the researcher collects and analyze data. This section also explains what method was used in this research. The research data were analyzed using social semiotic analysis theory (Halliday, 1994).

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative method is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the community or books. Descriptive research is research to investigate situations, conditions, circumstances, or activities whose results are in the form of reports. Therefore, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to discuss the lexical and contextual meanings in the motivation proposed by Agnes Monica.

B. Research Instrument

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach to provide a detailed and easy-to-understand description of this research. Therefore, the researcher needs a lot of information about lexical and contextual meaning as a way to answer this research. The researchers human instruments in this study. The instruments in this study were a laptop for listening to motivational words and a stationery for recording. The result of this study is the relationship between lexical and contextual meaning found in Agnes Monica's motivation.

C. Data Source

The source of the research data was Agnes Monica's motivational words from episodes 1, 2, 4 to 9. The researcher analyzed the lexical and contextual meanings of Agnes Monica's words. The researcher took data from the Eventori.id YouTube

Chanel. Eventori is a platform that strengthens the Indonesian entertainment world ecosystem. The co-founder of Eventori.id is Agnez Monica.

The researcher observes and analyzes Agnes Monica's motivation as an object of research because she is an Indonesian actress who is popular internationally.

D.   Data Collection

The researcher collected data in the following steps: Firstly, select an English-speaking episode on motivation. Secondly, researchers listen to and observe (subtitle) data sources. Thirdly, choosing motivational words spoken by Agnes Monica. Finally, the data is arranged according to the research focus. To organize the data, the researcher defines lexical and contextual meanings.

E.   Data Analysis

The researcher takes several steps to analyze the data: Firstly, listen and read (subtitle) the data. Secondly, find out the meaning of each word. Third classifying figurative words. Furthermore, the researcher interprets the word lexically, then contextually according to the motivational context discussed. Finally, draw conclusions based on the results obtained.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This part presents data obtained from the data sources. The data presentation is divided into four categories that are in accordance with the number of motivations used as the data sources of this research.

A. Findings

After collecting data from the motivational sentence "Agnes Monica", the researcher analyzes it according to the focus of the research. In this analysis, many terms have different meanings lexically and contextually. The data presented and analyzed are based on Halliday's semantic analysis theory (1994). The following lexical and contextual meanings are presented as follows:

1. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the meaning of the word itself outside the sentence structure. A word that can be used to describe contextual meaning is situational meaning served as follows:

- Motivation Episode 1

"The success doesn't depend on what you say YES to but it depends on what you say NO to."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The word "Success" is a noun that refers to achieving a desired goal or results in a way that is considered positive or satisfying. Lexically, the word "Success" can have several additional meanings depending on the context, including (1) Success in achieving certain goals, be it in the personal, career, or business fields. (2) Achievements or accomplishments that are generally recognized by a particular community or environment. (3) Sufficient financial or material

well-being to meet the necessities of life and the desired lifestyle. (4) Satisfaction and happiness that is felt after achieving a goal or achieving the desired achievement. However, the notion of success is relative and subjective depending on individual views, goals, and values. What is considered successful for one person may not be the same for another. Therefore, the lexical meaning of the word "Success" is highly dependent on the context and perception of the individual who uses it. The word "Yes" is a word of acknowledgment or agreement that is used to show agreement or agreement with what has been said or asked. The word "No" is a word of refusal or unwillingness which is used to indicate affirmation or restriction of a statement or action.

- Motivation Episode 2

"Empowering women is by me giving women choices."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The word "Empowering" is a participle verb that refers to the process of giving power, confidence, or researcherity to a person or group who is less empowered or does not have the same power as others. The word "Woman" is a noun that is used to refer to humans who are female or female. A woman who has a profession or works in a certain field, such as a writer, artist, politician, or athlete. "Choice" refers to the act or process of choosing the right words to convey a message or communicate an idea effectively.

- Motivation Episode 4

"Me, my own version of me"

The word "Me" is a pronoun used to refer to oneself. Furthermore, "My own" is something that is very liked or valued by someone and is considered very valuable or special for himself. Namely, a version is a choice or a different interpretation of one's own.

- Motivation Episode 5

"Value seorang perempuan adalah value dari perempuan itu tidak depend on who you're marrying."

The word "Value" is a noun that is used to refer to the level or degree of importance, use, or quality of something. Furthermore, "Female" is a noun used to refer to humans or living things that have a female gender. Furthermore, the word "Marrying" is the gerund form of the verb "Marry" which means to marry or get married.

- Motivation Episode 6

"People have the right to talk but we have the right to listen."

The word "Right" means the right or the power to do something that is permitted or considered right. "Talk" the word shows that people have the right to speak and express their opinion. This right is protected by many countries in the world as freedom of speech, which also includes the right to voice controversial or unpopular opinions. "Listen" can also refer to active activities to seek and pay attention to sounds or messages conveyed by other people.

- Motivation Episode 7

"People will talk shit about you regardless of how good or bad you are. So be the best instead."

"Talk shit" is used to refer to people who criticize or berate others without good reason or solid evidence. furthermore, the word "Regardless" is regardless of or ignoring other factors or conditions that may exist. This word is often used to indicate that an action or decision will be made regardless of other things that might affect the outcome. Furthermore, the word "Best" is a condition or condition that is the best, superior, or superior to everything around it.

- Motivation Episode 8

"When haters were busy talk. I was busy making happen when they were busy mocking. I was busy walking. When they were busy laughing I was busy running and they are still wondering why they are left behind."

The word "Haters" are people who feel unhappy or hate someone or something and express those feelings with negative words or actions. furthermore, ata "Making happen" is making or taking action to achieve a goal or change a situation to be as desired. Furthermore, the lexical meaning of the word "Mocking" is to mock or laugh at someone or something intentionally and with bad intentions. Furthermore, the word "Walking" is walking as you wish. "Running" means running smoothly and without problems. the word "Wandering" is to wonder or contemplate something. This word refers to intense thinking, often in the context of seeking answers or solutions to a particular problem or situation.

- Motivation Episode 9

"Dream is what drives me. Faith is what keeps me going."

The word "Dream" describes one's hopes, aspirations, or goals in life. The word "Drivers" can also be used to refer to factors or forces that drive or influence an event. "Faith" can also refer to belief or belief in other things such as belief in oneself, belief in a person or thing, or belief in an idea or concept. "Going" is on the way or towards something desired.

To interpret the motivation of a word to make it clearer, the lexical meaning is categorized into four types, such as synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and hyponyms. Researchers focus on four types of lexical meaning in this study:

a. Synonym

Synonym is the word a seems to have meaning. It can be a noun, verb, adjective, or Adverb. The researcher found a synonym is:

   1) Motivation Episode 1

     a. Success = Achievement, Accomplishment

     This word refers to achieving goals or positive results in a business or activity. The term success is often used to refer to achieving the desired goals, both in terms of career, business, education, and so on.

     b. Yes = All right, Assuredly, Unquestionably

     This word means with confidence or without doubt. This word shows that someone is very sure of something and does not hesitate in what is expected.

     c. No = No ways

     This word is used to indicate that something is not possible to do or achieve in the proposed way.

2) Motivation Episode 2

    a. Empowering = Permitting, Letting, Endorsing, Entitling

The word "empowering" has several synonyms such as "permitting", "letting", "endorsing", and "entitling". Although there are differences in meaning between these synonyms, in general, they all indicate the granting of rights or powers to a person or group to do something. "Permitting" refers to giving permission or approval to do something. For example, the government gives a business license to someone to open a certain business. "Letting" refers to giving a chance or giving the freedom to do something. For example, a boss allows employees to make decisions related to their work. "Endorsing" refers to giving endorsement or approval of a thing. For example, a celebrity who provides support for a particular social campaign. "Entitling" refers to giving a person or group the right or power to do something. For example, someone who has a certificate or license to do a certain job or activity. In general, all of these words indicate the granting of rights or powers to a person or group to do something, although there are differences in the context and method of granting these rights.

    b. Women = Female, Ladies

"Female" refers to the female gender. This word can be used in a social context, such as "female empowerment". "Ladies" is a synonym for "women" which is usually used in formal or polite situations. This word refers to a woman who has a high level of politeness or can be used as an address for a group of women.

c. Choice = Option, Pick, Volition, free will

"Option" refers to the choices or alternatives available in a situation or decision. For example, in choosing a food menu, a person can have several choices or options to choose from. "Pick" also refers to choosing or deciding between several options. However, this word is more often used in the context of choosing one of several available options that are considered better or desirable. "Volition" refers to the ability to make decisions or perform actions of one's own free will or will. This word refers to individual freedom or autonomy in making decisions. "Free will" has a similar meaning to "volition", namely the ability to make decisions or take actions based on one's own will or will without being influenced by outside forces or determinism. In general, all of these synonyms denote the ability to make decisions or choose between several options.

3) Motivation Episode 4

a. Me = Women

The pronoun "Me" here means women, whereas Agnes Monika's gender is female.

b. Own Version = Retain

"Own version" refers to a person's view or interpretation of an event, situation, or work. words such as "interpretation", "perspective", "viewpoint", or "take" are used to express one's view or interpretation of something, which is in line with the use of "own version".

4) Motivation Episode 5

    a. Value = Worth, Excellence, Merit

    The word "value" itself has a basic meaning related to price or value in everyday life. However, several synonyms have a lexical meaning similar to "value", namely "worth", "excellence", and "merit". The words "worth", "excellence", and "merit" are used to express the value or quality of something that is considered important or valued.

    b. Perempuan = Women, Female

    The word "woman" has a basic meaning as a living being that has the sex of a woman or a woman. Several synonyms are often used as a substitute for the word "female", namely "women" and "female".

    c. Marrying = Wedding, Matching

    The word "wedding" refers to a ceremony or celebration that involves binding marriage vows between two people. The word "matching" refers to the act of bringing together two things that match or match one another.

5) Motivation Episode 6

    a. Talk = Say, Speak

    The word "talk" is to speak or communicate verbally with a person or group of people. The word "talk" can also be interpreted as a speech, talk, or conversation. Common synonyms for the word "talk" are "say" and "speak". The word "say" refers to the act of making certain sounds or utterances orally. The word "speak" refers to the act of speaking or conveying a message orally using a certain language.

b. Right = Privilege, Entitlement

"Right" is something that is considered proper. In particular, the word "right" can also refer to rights or freedoms that are deemed obligatory to be granted to someone for moral or legal reasons. Common synonyms for the word "right" are "privilege" and "entitlement". The word "privilege" refers to special rights or benefits given to a person or group of people because of a certain position or social status. The word "entitlement" refers to a right that a person is deemed to have due to certain rights or social status.

c. Listen = Hear, Harken

The word "listen" is paying attention or paying attention to someone's voice or speech. This word is often used to indicate an active action in paying attention to or understanding what other people are saying. Synonyms of the word "listen" are "hear" and "harken". The word "hear" generally refers to the ability to hear someone's voice or speech. Meanwhile, the word "harken" refers to the act of someone who deliberately and actively listens or pays attention to someone's voice or speech.

6) Motivation Episode 7

a. Talk shit = Brag, Wordy

The word "talk shit" is an English idiom that means to talk or talk nonsense. Brag: talking proudly or arrogantly about oneself or something one owns. Wordy: talking too much or rambling, sometimes without a clear purpose.

b. Regardless = Unconcerned, Nonchalant

Unconcerned: not too concerned or worried about something, tends to be indifferent. Nonchalant: same as "unconcerned", referring to indifference or a tendency not to pay much attention to or show feelings towards something. These words have a meaning similar to "regardless", which indicates an attitude or action taken without paying attention to or ignoring something that should be a concern or a problem.

c. Best = Optimum, Superior

Optimum, refers to the most ideal, most profitable, or most effective conditions or conditions. Superior is better than others in terms of quality, achievement, or superiority. These words have a meaning similar to "best", which indicates something that has very good or superior qualities or achievements.

7) Motivation Episode 8

a. Haters = Enemy, Adversary

An enemy is someone or something that is against or against us. An adversary is someone or something that becomes our opponent in competition or battle. The word has a similar meaning to "haters", which refers to people or groups who feel dislike or hate for us and often try to harm or hinder us from achieving our goals.

b. Making Happen = Create, Realize

Making Happen means "to make happen". Proper synonyms for "Making Happen" are "Create" and "Realize". "Create" refers to the

act of making something from scratch, while "Realize" refers to the act of making something real or realizing something that is already in the plan or mind.

c. Mocking = Ribbing, Quip

Mocking can be interpreted as making fun of or ridiculing. Proper synonyms for "mocking" are "ribbing" and "quip". "Ribbing" refers to the act of making fun of it gently or jokingly, while "quip" refers to the act of making comments or jokes that contain satire or ridicule.

d. Walking = Striding, Traipsing

Proper synonyms for "walking" are "striding" and "traipsing". "Striding" refers to walking with long, steady strides, while "traipsing" refers to walking without a clear goal or with little desire.

e. Running = Rushing, Speeding, Chasing

Running has synonyms such as "Rushing", "Speeding", and "Chasing". The word refers to a situation in which someone is trying to pursue or pursue something important or valuable.

f. Wondering = Questioning, Pondering, Speculating

Wondering can also refer to asking questions or investigating a topic so the synonym is "questioning" which means seeking information or explanations about something, as contained in "wondering". "Pondering" means contemplating or thinking about something in-depth, while "speculating" means making guesses or predictions about something.

8) Motivation Episode 9

    a. Dream = Plan, Purpose

"Plan" refers to a plan or strategy designed to achieve a certain goal, while "Purpose" refers to the goal or purpose that someone wants to achieve. For example, someone who dreams of owning a successful business may have a well-thought-out plan and clear goals for achieving that success. In this case, the word "Dream" can be seen as a synonym for "Plan" and "Purpose".

    b. Drives = Push, Shove, Force

Drives" are words that have a similar meaning such as "Push", "Shove", or "Force". They denote effort or force to push something or someone forward or move in a desired direction.

    c. Faith = Belief, Confidence

Synonyms of "faith" are "belief", "confidence". These terms refer to a strong belief in something or someone, without the need for definite evidence or facts.

    d. Going = Thriving

This word means to develop, grow, progress, or prosper. This term describes a situation in which a person or an organization experiences significant growth and progress, both financially, socially, and in various other aspects of life.

This statement is supported by Lyons' theory (1995) where synonyms create not only similarity but also identity, from the meaning of synonym criteria.

b. Antonym

Antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning. For example: Sold >< Took, Remember >< Forget

1) Motivation Episode 1

a. Success >< Failure

"Success" is a noun that is used to refer to good achievement or success in achieving a set goal or target. Meanwhile, "Failure" is a noun that refers to failure or failure to achieve a set goal or target. In this case, "Failure" is the antonym or opposite of "Success" because the two have opposite meanings.

b. Yes >< No way, Scarcely

The antonym yes is "No way" used to express refusal emphatically, it can even be said to be a stronger form of refusal than simply using "No". Meanwhile, "Scarcely" is a word that means hardly or barely. This word can be considered as an antonym of "Yes" in certain contexts, such as in a question with a choice of "Yes" or "No" answers, where "Scarcely" can be considered as an answer as opposed to "Yes" because it implies uncertainty or disagreement

c. No >< Exactly

"Exactly" is the antonym of "No". "Exactly" is a word used to emphasize the appropriateness or accuracy of a statement or action. This word can be used as a reinforcement or affirmation in a statement that has been made.

2) Motivation Episode 2

   a. Empowering >< Disenfranchising, Barring, Prohibiting

   "Empowering" is a verb that refers to the act of giving power or trust to a particular person or group, so that they feel more empowered or more able to control their own lives. Meanwhile, "Disenfranchising" is a verb that refers to the act of taking voting rights or power from a certain person or group, so that they feel they do not have the right or ability to control their own lives. This is the antonym of "Empowering". The word "Barring" refers to the act of hindering or preventing a particular person or group from doing or achieving something. It is also an antonym of "Empowering", because "Empowering" refers to giving power and confidence, whereas "Barring" refers to limiting or blocking access to power or resources. Meanwhile, "Prohibiting" refers to the act of prohibiting a certain person or group from doing or achieving something. It is also an antonym of "Empowering", because "Empowering" refers to giving power and trust, whereas "Prohibiting" refers to limiting or prohibiting access to power or resources.

   b. Women >< Men, Male

   The antonym of "Women" is "Men" or "Male". "Women" refers to female people, while "Men" or "Male" refers to male people.

   c. Choice >< Force, Duress

   The antonym of "Choice" is "Force" or "Duress". "Choice" is a word that refers to the ability to choose or decide something freely, while

"Force" or "Duress" refers to a situation in which a person is forced or pressured to do something without having a choice. "Force" refers to the act of coercing or coercing someone to do something by physical force or violence. This is the opposite of "Choice", where a person has the freedom to choose without any coercion from other parties. Meanwhile, "Duress" refers to the act of coercing or coercing someone to do something by threatening or putting pressure on that person. This is also an antonym of "Choice", because in a state of "Duress," a person feels compelled and does not have a free choice to choose or decide something.

3) Motivation Episode 4

a. Me >< Man

"Me" here refers to a woman where the opposite is the man.

b. Own Version >< Renounce

"Own version" refers to someone's view or interpretation of a thing or event. While "Renounce" refers to the rejection or denial of such views or interpretations.

4) Motivation Episode 5

a. Value >< Worthlessness, Baseness

The antonym of "Value" is "Worthlessness". "Value" refers to the importance or use that a thing has, while "Worthlessness" refers to the meaninglessness or no use that a thing has. The word "Baseness" refers to a trait or character that is not good or low.

b. Perempuan >< Man, Male

"Perempuan" refers to the female gender, so the correct antonym is "Male" or "man" which refers to the male gender.

c. Marrying >< Divorcing

"Marrying" refers to the act or process of getting married or becoming a husband or wife, while "Divorcing" refers to the act or process of divorcing or ending a marriage. These two words are words that have opposite meanings.

5) Motivation Episode 6

a. Talk >< Shut up, Clam up

"Talk" refers to the act or process of speaking or expressing thoughts, while "Shut up" or "Clam up" refers to the act or process of stopping speaking or not expressing thoughts.

b. Right >< Disclaimer, Quitclaim

"Right" refers to the right or power that someone has to do or obtain something, while "Disclaimer" or "Quitclaim" refers to the act or process of releasing or surrendering the right or claim to something.

c. Listen >< Ignore, Disregard

"Listen" refers to the act or process of paying attention to the sounds or words spoken, while "Ignore" or "Disregard" refers to the act or process of not paying attention to or ignoring the sounds or words being spoken.

6) Motivation Episode 7

    a. Talk Shit >< Polite, Regular, Ethical, Discreet

        "Talk shit" usually refers to coarse or dirty language that is inappropriate in formal or polite speech. Therefore, terms such as "polite", "regular", "ethical" or "discreet" can be considered conceptual antonyms of "talk shit", as they refer to behavior that is contrary to such use of abusive and inappropriate language.

    b. Regardless >< Interested, Concerned, Sensitive

        The antonyms of "Regardless" are "Interested", "Concerned", and "Sensitive". "Regardless" refers to an action or attitude of not paying attention or not caring about something, while "Interested", "Concerned", and "Sensitive" refers to an action or attitude of paying attention to or caring about something with high concern and concern.

    c. Best >< Reasonable, Mediocre

        The antonyms of "Best" are "Reasonable" and "Mediocre". "Best" refers to the best or the most superior, while "Reasonable" refers to sufficient or fair, and "Mediocre" refers to ordinary.

7) Motivation Episode 8

    a. Haters >< Supporters, Fans, Lovers

        Antonyms of "Haters" can be given in the form of words such as "Supporters", "Fans", or "Lovers", which refer to people who support or love someone or something. This is because the meaning of these

words is opposite to the meaning of "Haters" in terms of attitude and behavior towards someone or something.

b. Making Happen >< Give up

The appropriate antonym is "Give up" which refers to the decision to stop trying or no longer trying to achieve something.

c. Mocking >< Praising, Complimenting

"Mocking" is a word that describes the act of mocking or ridiculing someone or something, and the corresponding antonyms are "Praising" or "Complimenting". This is because "Praising" or "Complimenting" describes the act of giving praise or appreciation to someone or something.

d. Walking >< Motionless, Still

In this case, "Motionless" and "Still" are the antonyms of "Walking" because they have the opposite meaning to the movement of walking. "Motionless" means not moving at all or without movement, while "Still" means staying in one place or not moving. Therefore, both words can be used as proper antonyms of "Walking" which describes movement or movements.

e. Running >< Dallying

In this case, "Dallying" has the meaning of being slow or slow in carrying out an activity or action which is the opposite of "Running".

f. Wondering >< Disinterested

In this case, "Disinterested" has the meaning of not being interested or not having an interest in something which is the opposite of "Wondering".

8) Motivation Episode 9

a. Dream >< Reality

"Dream" is used to describe a person's dream, hope, or imagination, while "Reality" is used to describe actual reality or facts.

b. Drives >< Pull

The antonym of "Drives" is "Pulls". "Drives" and "Pulls" are verbs related to movement or the act of moving or pulling something. "Drives" refers to the action of pushing or moving something forward, while "Pulls" refers to the action of pulling or moving something backward.

c. Faith >< Distrust, Skepticism

The antonym of "Faith" is "Distrust" or "Skepticism". "Faith" refers to a strong belief or belief in something, such as belief in a religion or belief in a person. Meanwhile, "Distrust" or "Skepticism" refers to a lack of belief or belief in something, often due to a lack of evidence or certainty.

d. Going >< Failing

"Failing" refers to a lack of success in achieving a goal or achieving a desired standard, while "Going" refers to successfully achieving a goal or achieving a desired standard.

This is the opinion of Kreidler, 1998 according to him, antonyms in lexical meaning are words that have opposite meanings.

c. Homonym

A homonym is a different word that is pronounced the same, and also has different meanings but may or may not be spelled the same.

1) Motivation Episode 1

a. Success

The word "success" itself does not have a homonym because it only has one specific meaning, namely "success".

b. Yes

The word "Yes" has no homonyms. "Yes" means "yes" or "true" and no other word is pronounced the same or similar to it and has a different meaning.

c. No

The word "No" has no homonyms.

2) Motivation Episode 2

a. Empowering homonym Umpiring

"Empowering" is a verb that means giving power or control to a person or group so that they can be independent and effective in achieving their goals. This word is used in various contexts, such as education, business, or community empowerment. While "Umpiring" is a verb that refers to the act of leading or commanding in a sports match, especially baseball or softball. This action is taken by a referee

or field referee who is responsible for deciding whether a player made a mistake or not.

b. Women homonym One-man

"Women" is the plural of "woman" which refers to human women. "One-man" is a phrase made up of the words "one" meaning "one" and "man" meaning "man". This phrase is usually used to describe a situation where there is only one male person who is in charge of a task or job.

c. Choice homonym Chasse

"Choice" is a noun that refers to the act of choosing or the result of choosing. Examples of its use in the sentence: "I had to choose between going to the party and staying home to study." "Chasse" (step dance) is a noun that refers to a dance move in ballet or other dance in which one foot is followed by the other. An example of its use is in the sentence: "The dance instructor taught the students how to do a chasse step."

3) Motivation Episode 4

a. Me homonym Mi

"Me" is a pronoun that refers to oneself as the object of a sentence. "Mi" (musical notation) is a word in musical notation that denotes the 3rd note of the major scale. Examples of its use in sentences: "The song starts with a chord progression of C, G, Am, and F, with the melody hitting a high Mi note."

b. Own

The word "Own" has no homonyms.

c. Version homonym Persian

"Version" is a noun that refers to a different form or release of a product or work. "Persian" is an adjective that refers to a people, culture, or language of Iranian (formerly Persian) origin.

4) Motivation Episode 5

a. Value homonym Value

"Value" (appreciate) is a verb that refers to the act of appreciating or valuing something. "Value" (vowel) is a word in phonetics that refers to a vowel sound.

b. Perempuan

The word "Perempuan" has no homonyms.

c. Marrying homonym Marrowing

"Marrying" is a verb that refers to the act of marrying or becoming someone's husband/wife. "Marrowing" is a verb that is rarely used, but refers to the act of planting or sowing marrow in the ground for agricultural purposes.

5) Motivation Episode 6

a. Talk homonym Take

"Talk" (conversation) can also be used as a noun to refer to a conversation or talk. "Take" is a verb that refers to the act of taking or removing something from somewhere.

b. Right homonym Write

"Right" is an adjective that refers to truth or conformity. "Write" is a verb that refers to the act of writing something by hand or machine.

c. Listen homonym Glisten

"Listen" is a verb that refers to the act of listening to someone's voice or speech. "Glisten" (to shine) is a verb that refers to the act of glistening or shining gently, especially when exposed to light.

6) Motivation Episode 7

a. Talk shit

The word "Talk Shit" has no homonyms.

b. Regardless homonym Regardless

"Regardless" is an adverb that shows independence from certain factors or situations. An example of its use is in the sentence: "I will go for a walk regardless of the weather." "Regardless" can also be used as an adjective to describe something that is not protected or protected. Examples of its use in the sentence: "She walked outside in the cold, although she didn't have a jacket."

c. Best homonym Bass

"Best" (best) is an adjective used to compare or choose something that is considered the most superior. "Bass" can also mean low in the context of music and sound.

7) Motivation Episode 8

    a. Haters homonym Heaters

    "Haters" is the plural form of the noun "hater" which means people who dislike or hate someone or something, while "heaters" is the plural form of the noun "heater" which means heating devices.

    b. Making Happen

    The word "Making Happen" has no homonyms.

    c. Mocking

    The word "Mocking" has no homonyms.

    d. Walking homonym Walk-in

    "Walking" is the -ing form of the verb "walk" which means walking, while "walk-in" is a nominal phrase used to describe a type of door or entering a room without having to open the door or go through the door first.

    e. Running homonym Run-in

    "Running" is the -ing form of the verb "run" which means to run or flow, while "run-in" is a noun phrase meaning a sudden dispute or fight.

8) Motivation Episode 9

    a. Dream homonym Drum

    "Dream" is a noun meaning dream or dreams, while "drum" is a percussion instrument.

b. Drives homonym Derive

"Drives" is the plural form of the verb "drive" which means to drive or push, while "derive" is a verb that means to get or take something from a certain source.

c. Faith homonym Fifth

"Faith" is belief or belief in something, while "fifth" is the ordinal number for the number 5 (five).

d. Going homonym Go-in

"Going" is a verb meaning to pursue a dream, while "go-in" is a phrase meaning to enter or enter somewhere.

Homonyms are words that have different meanings but have the same pronunciation or spelling (Kreidler, 1998).

d. Hyponym

Hyponym is the relationship between a general term and the specific instance of it.

1) Motivation Episode 1

a. Success hyponym Achievement

"Achievement" can be considered a hyponym of "Success" because "Achievement" is a more specific type of "Success." "Success" is a broader term that can encompass many different types of positive outcomes, while "Achievement" specifically refers to the successful completion of a task, goal, or challenge.

b. Yes hyponym Affirmation

"Affirmation" is a hyponym of "Yes." An affirmation is a type of positive statement or confirmation that confirms the truth or validity of something, similar to the function of the word "Yes."

c. No hyponym Refusal

"Refusal" can be considered a hyponym of "No." "No" is a general term used to indicate a negative response to a question, request, or proposal. "Refusal," on the other hand, refers specifically to the act of rejecting or rejecting a request or proposal.

2) Motivation Episode 2

a. Empowering hyponym Supporting

"Empowering" refers to the act of giving someone the power, researcherity, or resources to do something, while "Supporting" is generally the act of providing emotional, psychological, or practical assistance to someone who needs it, to help them overcome obstacles or achieve their objectives.

b. Women hyponym Gender

"Women" is a subcategory or subtype of "Gender". "Gender" is a broad term that refers to social and cultural roles, behaviors, and expectations associated with being a male, female, or other gender identity. "Woman" specifically refers to the female gender, which includes people who identify as female and those assigned female at birth.

c. Choice hyponym Option

"Option" is a hyponym of "Choice." A "choice" refers to the act of deciding between two or more alternatives, whereas an "option" specifically refers to one of those alternatives.

3) Motivation Episode 4

a. Me hyponym Subject

However, "Me" can be considered a type of "subject" in language, as it is often used as the subject of a sentence or clause.

b. Own Version hyponym Process

"Own version" can be considered a product of a creative or intellectual process, such as the process of interpretation, adaptation, or synthesis. In this context, "Process" can be seen as a broader term that encompasses a range of different activities and steps involved in creating or developing something, including the process of generating new ideas, conducting research, refining, and revising, and so on.

4) Motivation Episode 5

a. Value hyponym Quality

"Quality" is a hyponym of "Value." "Value" is a broader term that can refer to the worth, usefulness, or importance of something, while "Quality" specifically refers to the degree of excellence or superiority of something.

b. Perempuan hyponym Gender

"Perempuan" is a hyponym of "gender." "Perempuan" is an Indonesian word that specifically refers to a woman or a woman, while "Gender" is a broader term that encompasses the social and cultural roles, expectations, and identities associated with being male, female, or another gender identity.

c. Marrying hyponym Wedding

"Wedding" is a hyponym of "Marrying." "Marrying" refers to the act of getting married, which can encompass a range of different activities and events, including the legal or formal union of two people, the exchange of vows, and the celebration of the union. "Wedding," on the other hand, specifically refers to the ceremony and associated festivities that often take place when two people get married. A wedding typically involves a variety of traditional and cultural practices, such as the exchange of rings, the signing of a marriage certificate, and the sharing of food and drink with guests.

5) Motivation Episode 6

a. Talk hyponym Gossip

"Gossip" is a hyponym of "Talk." "Talk" refers to any form of verbal communication between individuals, while "Gossip" specifically refers to informal, often sensational or malicious talk about the personal affairs or reputations of others.

b. Right hyponym Privilege

"Privilege" is a hyponym of "Right." "Right" refers to something that is considered just, fair, or morally correct, while "Privilege" specifically refers to a special advantage or entitlement that is not available to everyone.

c. Listen hyponym Hear

"Hear" is a hyponym of "Listen." "Listen" refers to the conscious act of paying attention to sound and actively trying to comprehend or understand it, while "Hear" specifically refers to the perception of sound by the ear.

6) Motivation Episode 7

a. Talk shit hyponym Rhetoric

"Talking nonsense" is a colloquialism that usually refers to speaking in an insulting, contemptuous, or disrespectful way about someone or something. On the other hand, "Rhetoric" refers to the art and science of effective persuasion and communication, especially in writing or public speaking. This involves using language, argumentation, and style to influence and persuade the audience.

b. Regardless of hyponym Whatever

"Regardless" is an adverb meaning without noticing or considering something, while "whatever" is a pronoun or determiner that can mean anything or everything.

c. Best hyponym Master

"Best" is an adjective meaning the highest or most excellent quality, while "Master" is a noun that can refer to someone who has attained great skill or expertise in a particular field or discipline.

7) Motivation episode 8

a. Haters hyponym Enemy

"Enemy" is a hyponym of "Haters." "Haters" is a colloquial term used to refer to people who express strong negative feelings or hostility towards a person, group, or thing. "Enemy," on the other hand, refers to a person who is actively opposed or hostile to another person or group.

b. Making happen hyponym Generate

"Generate" is a hyponym for "Making happen." "Making happen" is a colloquial expression that means to cause something to occur or come into being. "Generate," on the other hand, means to produce or create something.

c. Mocking hyponym Taunting

"Taunting" is a hyponym of "Mocking." "Mocking" is a verb that refers to making fun of or ridiculing someone or something. "Taunting," on the other hand, specifically refers to teasing or provoking someone in a mocking or insulting way.

d. Walking hyponym Treading

"Treading" is a hyponym of "Walking." "Walking" is a verb that refers to the act of moving on foot at a moderate pace. "Treading," on

the other hand, specifically refers to the act of walking on or over something, such as reading someone's toes.

e. Running Hyponym Continuous

"Running" is a verb that refers to the act of moving on foot faster than walking. "Continuous", on the other hand, is an adjective that describes something that continues without interruption or gaps. Running can be continuous in the sense of maintaining a steady pace without stopping.

f. Wondering hyponym Amazed

"Wonder" is a verb that refers to the act of questioning or being curious about something. "Amazed," on the other hand, is an adjective that describes the feeling of amazement or amazement. While someone who is wondering about something might become amazed if they come across something surprising or unexpected.

8) Motivation Episode 9

a. Dream hyponym Goal

"Goal" is a hyponym of "Dream." "Dream" refers to a series of thoughts, images, and sensations that occur in a person's mind during sleep or a vision or aspiration for the future. "Goal," on the other hand, specifically refers to a desired outcome or objective that someone wants to achieve.

b. Drives hyponym Shove

"Drive" is a verb that refers to the act of moving or motivating someone or something toward a specific goal or objective. "Pushing",

on the other hand, specifically refers to the act of pushing someone or something by force.

c. Faith hyponym Confidence

"Confidence" is a hyponym of "Faith." "Faith" refers to a strong belief or trust in someone or something, often without evidence or proof. "Confidence," on the other hand, specifically refers to a feeling of self-assurance or certainty in one's own abilities or qualities.

d. Going hyponym Process

"Process" is a hyponym of "Going." "Going" refers to the act of traveling or moving from one place to another, whereas "Process" specifically refers to a series of actions or steps taken to achieve a particular goal or outcome.

So, the hyponym relationship is close to a synonym. This agrees with an opinion by Verhaar (1989) in Mansoer Pateda's book (2001) hyponym is a phrase (the word also can typically phrase or sentence) whose meaning was considered to be a part of the meaning of another expression.

2. Contextual Meaning

The word that can be used to describe contextual meaning is situational meaning served as follows:

a. Motivation Episode 1

"The success doesn't depend on what you say YES to but it depends on what you say NO to."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The first data on lexical food is "Success" which means success; luck. The contextual meaning of success

does not depend on what you like, because success exists because of things you don't like or fail. In this case, a woman who wants to be successful should not be afraid of failure, because from this failure she can learn to go do what she wants.

b. Motivation Episode 2

"Empowering women is by me giving women choices."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The second data on lexical food, namely "women" means people (humans) who can menstruate, get pregnant, give birth to children, and breastfeed. The contextual meaning in general is that women are required to multitask, without considering what abilities they have. For example, women must marry at the maximum age of 25 years, if more than that is considered bad by society. This makes women feel pressured and cannot make the desired choice. That thinking must be changed in a way that society recognizes and realizes that the purpose of life for a woman is not only to get married but to be happy with her choice. In this context, women have the right to choose what they want, not to force what women can or cannot afford.

c. Motivation Episode 4

"Me, my own version of me"

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The fourth data on lexical meaning is "own version" which means self-description. Contextual meaning is when a person wants to be himself without other people interfering in his

decisions. For example, if a woman becomes a public figure, they will be in the spotlight of fans. When the fan has hope for a public figure. These fans try to live out their fantasies without caring about what public figures need. Therefore, to be the best version of ourselves is to ourselves.

d. Motivation Episode 5

"Value seorang perempuan adalah value dari perempuan itu tidak depend on who you're marrying."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The fifth data on lexical meaning is "Women's Value" which means a woman has value. In contextual meaning, a woman respects herself more and believes in her abilities. Furthermore, the lexical "Marrying" is a bond that is carried out by law and religion. In the context of women who are required to have a husband. In this case, a woman is often asked when to get married. As if the perfect woman is a woman who already has a husband. Marriage happens not because of coercion but because you can live it. A woman must have the courage to say what she wants. Women have value not depending on who they marry. However, a woman of value is a woman who can develop her abilities.

e. Motivation Episode 6

"People have the right to talk but we have the right to listen."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The sixth data on lexical meaning is "Talk" which means conveying ideas or opinions. The context is that a woman has the right to express her opinion. Furthermore, "Listen" means

not deaf. The context accepts or knows someone expressing an opinion. Often a woman gets criticism from people around her. For example, a woman who does not work according to her degree, someone thinks why do you go to higher education if only to work like this? We as women have the right not to listen to that opinion. Because higher education is not a matter of getting a job that is expected of someone but gaining knowledge, knowledge, and experience that can be developed.

f. Motivation Episode 7

"People will talk shit about you regardless of how good or bad you are. So be the best instead."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The seventh data on lexical meaning is "Talk Shit" which means talking about bad things. In its contextual meaning, someone likes to comment on whatever someone does, regardless of whether what is done is good or bad. Often the perpetrator of talk shit is a woman.

g. Motivation Episode 8

"When haters were busy talk. I was busy making happen when they were busy mocking. I was busy walking. When they were busy laughing I was busy running and they are still wondering why they are left behind."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The eighth data on lexical meaning is "Haters" which means people who are always haters. The contextual meaning is someone who doesn't like other people's achievements. Furthermore, the lexical meaning of "mocking" is insulting. The contextual

meaning of speaking hurts someone else's day. In this context, sentences containing swear words. In this motivational sentence, we know that don't drag on in heartache. No matter how well someone does it will be wrong in the eyes of haters. So, to be a successful woman in her career, ignore everything that hurts, but you have to improve yourself to achieve something you want.

h.   Motivation Episode 9

"Dream is what drives me. Faith is what keeps me going."

The researcher analyzes several words that have a certain meaning. Not all words are analyzed by the researcher. The ninth data on lexical meaning is "Dream" which means wishful thinking. In the context of something we want to achieve to achieve success. The lexical meaning of "drives" means to drive. In context, it has the meaning of encouraging someone to dare to prove their will. Furthermore, the lexical meaning of "Faith" is hope. In context, it has the meaning of self-confidence in achieving something. Make dreams a driving force to test success. But, it's trust that keeps you going.

B.   Discussion

The interpretation of the findings is needed to elaborate on the phenomena found in the analysis. This part discussed the whole materials which have been explained in the previous part. From the findings data above, the kinds of lexical meaning found in the motivation episode 1-9 by Agnes Monica are synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and hyponyms. The researcher found synonyms mostly in each verse in Motivation by Agnes Monica. This is in line with the research conducted by Hapsari (2019) which found 4 types of meaning, namely lexical, grammatical, contextual, and textual. Where the dominant is the lexical meaning.

In motivation by Agnes Monica, the dominant discussion is about a woman. Starting from success to the rights of a woman. As an example, a woman can be successful from things that fail. Facing failure requires courage, integrity, and self-control. Because a woman who initially fails then succeeds has a lot of experience, one of which is being able to make the right decision. Then, women have the right to choose what they like. This is motivated by the fact that women do not have the freedom to live as human beings who have equal rights. Many women are shackled to their freedom, due to the limitations they experience and feel. Limitations in appearing in public, limitations in expressing opinions, and even limitations in determining his life.

From the discussion of the data above, the researcher can discuss motivation by Agnes Monica telling about life experiences. After the researcher finds the lexical meaning and contextual meaning, the researcher gives a short story about this motivation. This is because not everyone only knows the lexical and contextual meanings, but also know the content of the motivation. In addition, the researcher also provides information about the theme of this motivation. The theme of feminism in motivation is currently in demand among women. So, in this study, the researcher chooses the theme of feminism. Because the researcher feels that women are currently more interested in this theme.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

After analyzing and discussing the problem in previous chapter, the researcher would like to present some conclusion: Besides, the researcher also gives suggestion.

A.   Conclusion

From the discussion it can be concluded that for lexical meaning the researcher uses a dictionary to understand its meaning. The lexical meaning used in Agnes Monica's motivation does not have a specific meaning which is generally explained in the dictionary. There are 4 kinds of lexical meanings in Agnes Monica's motivation, namely synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, and hyponyms. Synonyms are mostly in every verse in Motivation by Agnes Monica. Contextual meaning has a meaning that is unclear, implied and there is no explanation in the dictionary, sometimes it has an additional meaning related to taste, and sometimes it is used by people to convey their ideas to listeners and readers.

After analyzing Agnes Monica's motivation, the researcher made a conclusion. Listeners will interpret it with a variety of meanings. There are many terms that have different meanings between lexical and contextual meanings. The researcher found that the lexical and contextual meanings used in Agnes Monica's motivation should have been complemented not only lexically and contextually.

The researcher discusses Agnes Monica's motivation about femininity. After the researcher finds the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning, the researcher makes a short story about this motivation. Not everyone knows about lexical and contextual meaning nor do they know about feminism. So in this study the researcher chose the theme of feminism. Because researchers feel that young people today are more interested in it.

B. Suggestion

The researcher could not find grammatical meaning, denotative, or connotative. Therefore, it is suggested for further researchers take the object of the study which is written. The researcher hopes that this research will be useful for future researchers, especially young researchers majoring in English at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Future researchers to conduct research are not only limited to two types of discussion but also expand in-depth analysis of semantics. Finally, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from perfect. For this reason, researchers will listen to all good criticism and suggestions about this research below to make it more perfect

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