MALE AND FEMALE TERMS OF REFERENCE IN SOME NOVELS

WRITTEN BY DJENAR MAESA AYU

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

the Strata-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Submitted by:

BAGUS HANNI PRADANA

A2B007024

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2014

PRONOUNCEMENT

Hereby, the writer of this final study honestly states that he compiles this thesis by himself without taking any courtesy of other researches aimed to pursue any degrees and diplomas that have already become a literary of a university. In addition, the writer does not take any material from other publishing or someone's paper except those which are mentioned in references.

<div align="right">

Semarang,   Januari 2014

Bagus Hanni Pradana

</div>

MOTTO

"Allah akan mengangkat derajat orang-orang yang beriman dan berilmu di antara

kamu dengan beberapa derajat" (Al-Mujahadah : 11)

"Most of the shadows of this life are caused by our standing in our own sunshine"

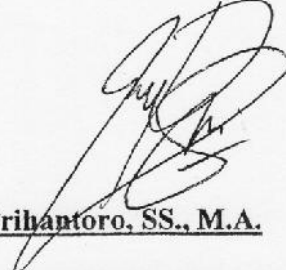(Ralph Waldo Emerson)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this final study to my beloved parents and brothers who are always

there for me and give me supports which I can never repay. And to everyone who

helped me done this final study.

"Thank you for supporting me"

APPROVAL

Approved by,

Thesis advisor

Prihantoro, SS., M.A.
NIP. 198306292 00604 1 002

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

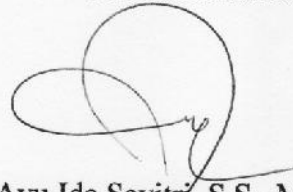On 27 February 2012

Chair Person

Dr. J. Herudjati P, M. Sc
NIP. 19530327 198103 1 006

First Member

Prihantoro, S.S., M.A.
NIP. 19830629 20060 4 100

Second Member

Ayu Ida Savitri, S.S., M. Hum.
NIP. 19790822 200801 2 013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, praise to Allah SWT, who has given strength and spirit so the writer can finish this thesis entitled 'Term Of Reference that Refers to Male and Female in four Novels Written by DjenarMaesaAyu'. The writer also thanks his parents, Bapak HandokoBambang P, S.H., and IbuTitiekSuhartini, S.H., who had supported and prayed during the fulfilness this thesis.

The writer also thanks the following person.

1. Dr. Agus Maladi Irianto, M.A., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.,

2. Sukarni Suryaningsih, S.S., M. Hum., the Head of the English Department,the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.,

3. Dr. Nurhayati., the Head of Linguistics Major of the English Department, the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.,

4. Prihantoro,S.S., M.A., the thesis advisor, who had given his continuous guidance, helpful correction, moral support, advices and suggestions in completing this thesis;

5. His beloved brothers, Adek BogiHanni P and BimoHanni P. Thank you for delivering such nice spirit.

6. Wida Budhi Kurniawho had supported him always in the process of finishing this thesis;

7. All of his friends who had always supported him in the process of finishing this thesis

   The writer realizes that this thesis is not perfect. He will be glad to accept any critics and recomendations for this thesis. He hopes that this thesis can be useful for the readers who want to learn more about semantics.

Semarang,   Januari 2014

Bagus Hanni Pradana

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER V   CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

REFERENCES

LIST OF FRAGMENT

LIST OF CHART

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF FIGURE

ABSTRAK

Bahasa adalah hal yang sangat penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Hal ini berkaitan langsung dengan fungsinya sebagai alat utama dalam komunikasi verbal. Dalam penggunaan sehari-hari, bahasa mengalami perkembangan yang menimbulkan adanya interpretasi makna yang berbeda dari sebuah ujaran. Hal ini dikarenakan oleh faktor adanya internal dari penutur ataupun faktor eksternal dari pengaruh lingkungan dan perkembangan zaman. Salah satu perkembangan bahasa tersebut adalah munculnya bentuk kata acuan. Kemunculan kata acuan ini dipicu oleh banyaknya kelompok sosial dalam masyarakat. Kata acuan yang muncul pada umumnya merujuk pada pada makna literal. Akan tetapi, tidak sedikit yang berasosiasi dengan manusia, hewan, atau benda mati.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengungkap bentuk kata acuan yang merujuk pada laki-laki dan perempuan dalam empat novel yang ditulis oleh Djenar Maesa Ayu. Penulis menggunakan Teori Makna atau Referensial Ogden dan Richards untuk mengetahui adanya kata acuan yang merujuk secara literal maupun berasosiasi kepada laki-laki dan perempuan.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penyajian hasil analisis ini adalah metode Deskriptif Analisis, yaitu dengan memaparkan hasil penelitian dan mendeskripsikan hubungan antara kata acuan dengan apa yang dirujuknya menggunakan Analisis Komponen.

Analisis Komponen dalam empat novel yang ditulis oleh Djenar Maesa Ayu, membandingkan kata acuan yang terdapat dalam novel dengan bentuk atau unsur dari laki-laki dan perempuan. Sebelum membandingkan kata acuan tersebut, penulis mengklasifikasikan kata acuan tersebut yang dilakukan dengan taksonomi yang mencakup dalam empat kategori antara lain; manusia, binatang, wujud fiktif, dan benda mati.

Kata kunci: kata acuan, teori makna, dan analisis komponen makna.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

One of the elements that exist in the novel is character. Subandi says that the characterization of a pattern image depiction of person can be in terms of physical, psychological and sociological. Physically, the author describes the character's looks, age, faces, hair, lips, nose, head shape, skin color and others. The author also describes the character through depictions of the symptoms of thought, feeling and will. In the process of description, a character can be expressed literally or metaphorically. For instance, the word 'dog' therefore, is a Term of Reference (TOR) that may refer to a real dog or a man with 'dog' characteristic depending on the contexts.

The object of this research are four novels written by Djenar Maesa Ayu, which are; *Mereka Bilang Saya Monyet*, *Nayla*, *Jangan Main-Main Dengan Kelaminmu*, and *1 Perempuan 14 Laki-Laki*. Djenar Maesa Ayu she is known as 'Indonesian female writer' as more novels in Indonesia are written by male writer. According to Norannabiela (2013, 4-5), based on one of her novel, Nayla, females are most often dominated by male in Indonesia. Therefore, understanding ToR that refers to male and female in Indonesia novel written by Djenar Maesa Ayu is an important study to conduct to see their differences.

This paper is inspired by the previous researches which is conducted by Norannabiela (2013) entitled "Resistance Female Single of the Patriarchal

Cultural Norms; Feminist Studies on Novel Nayla, Nayla Main figures written by Djenar Maesa Ayu".

1.2. Scope of the Study

In this research, the writer used four novels written by Djenar Maesa Ayu which are; *Mereka Bilang Saya Monyet*, *Nayla*, *Jangan Main-Main Dengan Kelaminmu*, and *1 Perempuan 14 Laki-Laki*. In this reaearch, the writer are focused on TOR that refers to male and female character. Therefore, the writer applied semantic and componential analysis to analyze TOR in the novels.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The study on TOR for male and female characters in *Mereka Bilang Saya Monyet*, *Nayla*, *Jangan Main-Main Dengan Kelaminmu*, and *1 Perempuan 14 Laki-Laki*, by Djenar Maesa Ayu, is done to:

1. identify TOR that refers to male or female characters in four novel written by Djenar Maesa Ayu;

2. organize the TOR taxonomically;

3. describe the relation between TOR and its reference by componential analysis.

1.4. Underlying Theory

Referential theories of meaning refer to the semantic triangle as proposed by Ogden and Richard (1923). Meaning, is the relationship between reference and referent expressed by the sounds of language symbols either a word or a phrase or sentence.

THOUGHT OR REFERENCE
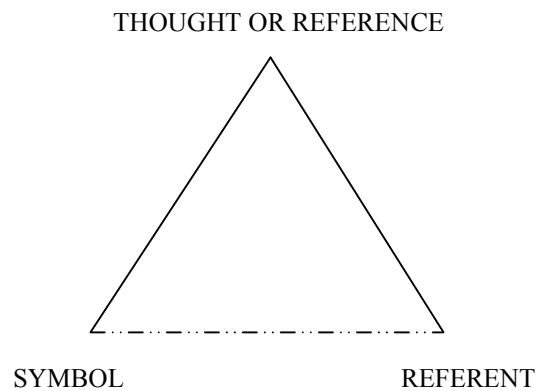
SYMBOL   REFERENT

Figure 1. Semiotic Triangle by Ogden and Richards (1923:11)

Ogden and Richards triangle above shows that the relation between the language (symbols) and concepts are direct, while the relation between symbol and the reference or the object is not directly related (described by dotted lines) since we must to go through the concept before we arrived at the referent.

Componential Analysis refers to an approach in describing the meaning of words. It aims to breaking down the meaning of a word into its minimal distinctive features which are also called components (Nida, 1975). For example, the meaning of the word *boy* may be analyzed into three components: human, young and male; the word *girl* may be analyzed into human, young and female; the word *man* maybe analyzed into human, adult and male, and the word *woman* maybe analyzed into human, adult and female.

Componential Analysis is a method to analyzes the structure of a words meaning. Thus, it reveals the features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in different domain.

1.5.   Writing Organization

In order to present this thesis systematically and to make it easier for the readers to understand the content, the writer presents it into five chapters under the following organization: Chapter I is the introduction of this research which contains the Background of the Study, the Scope of the Study, the Purposes of the Study, the Underlying Theory, and the Writing Organization. Chapter II is Reviews of the Literatures that consist of theories related to Meaning, Componential Analysis and Term of Reference. Chapter III presents the Research Methodology that includes the Type of the Research, the Data Sources, Population and Sample, Method of Collecting Data, and Method of Analyzing Data. Chapter IV describes the terms of references refers to male and female. In this chapter, the writer explains the terms of references that refers to male and female characters. Finally, in Chapter V, the writer concludes the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Poerwodarminto (1976: 1054), theory is as similar as an argumentation that underlies a science and a way to do something. So, in this chapter the writer will explain about related and relevant theories that are applied in this research.

2.1. Male and Female in Four Novels Written by Djenar Maesa Ayu

These days, many authors write novels with the theme of women . The issue of women is considered interesting to note because women are always in weak position and become the main object of pressure by male power. Women are always identified with everything that is weak and in need of protection. This is probably the basis for the culture of patriarchy that limits women in the culture and the laws and norms that put them behind.

The presence of women writers tries to show a change in attitude in placing the position and role of women in public life through her works. The theme of a number of novels by women in 20th century are social, political, and cultural traditions of the people. Sexuality is then discussed in feminism to counter the dominance of patriarchy and violence against women. Literary works that had been dominated by male writers are changed. One of the novels who raised the issue of woman is Nayla written by Djenar Maesa Ayu. Nayla which was launched in 2005 also represent gender relations that lead to superior women, women who are trying to fight the forces of patriarchal culture. The spirit of

radical feminism also appears on female characters in the Nayla by looking at the form of insurgency by Nayla, the main character in the novel (Annisa, 2013).

2.2. Previous Studies

The theory of meaning which relates the meaning of a word to the thing it refers to, is known as the Referential Theory. The purpose is to explain the meaning of a word by pointing to the thing it refers to.

According to Alston (in Parera, 2002), Reference Theory is one kind of theory of meaning that recognizes or identifies the meaning of an expression of what it refers to or with reference to the relationship. Referents according to Palmer (1976:30) *"reference deals with the relationship between the linguistic element, word, sentences, etc, and the nonlinguistic word of experience"*. References may be objects, events, processes or reality. Referring is something that is designated by the symbol. So, if someone says the river, it is designated by the symbol of the land width and length of the perforated drain water from the upstream to the lake or sea. River directly linked to its reference. No other associations may arise. For those who never saw the river, it is not easy to understand what is referenced.

Terms of Reference (ToR) or reference word is the relationship between words and references through the sounds of language symbols in the form of words or phrases or sentence. Language symbols and reference do not have a direct relationship.

This is not the only research that analizes Term of Reference that refer to male and female character. There are some previous researches that concern this

topic; they are Norannabiela (2013), Siti Aisyah (2002), and Hanu Lingga Purnama (2008).

Nayla written by Djenar Maesa Ayu is very interesting to be examined by a semantic approach, especially in the Terms of Reference. This advantage is that there are several words that refer literally and metaphorically. Some words were associated with the figures of men and women in the novel.

Norannabiela (2013) research, entitled "Resistance Female Single of the Patriarchal Cultural Norms; Feminist Studies on Novel Nayla, Nayla Main figures written by Djenar Maesa Ayu", is aimed at revealing the forms of gender and other forms of resistance to patriarchal cultural norms in the novel by using structural theory, feminist theory, and the theory of sex and gender to determine the problems and resistance to patriarchal cultural norms.

Second, Siti Aisyah (2002) research is entitled "Lexical Metaphor as Found in the Novel of Larung by Ayu Utami, with Reference Systemic Functional Linguistic". This thesis examines the lexical metaphor in the novel, based on systemic functional linguistic.

This research shows that the type of lexical metaphor in the novel belongs to the concept of lexical metaphor Noun - Verb / Verb - Noun (58.6 %), the concept of Lexical Metaphor Noun - Adjective (26.1 %), Lexical Metaphor Concept Nouns (14 %) and Lexical Metaphor the concept of Social / Ideology in two communities (1.3 %).

Third, The study conducted by Hanu Lingga Purnama (2008) entitled "The Curse in Palembang Malayan Language: Study of Form, Referent, and Socio-

Cultural Context" is aimed at describing form, referent, and socio-cultural context of curse in Palembang Malayan Language.

The results are the descriptions of curse forms, referent, and socio-cultural context of curse. The form, are the curse in the word, phrase, clause, and minor sentence form. The study for some forms of referents; which are situation, characteristic, ethnic, animal, spiritual being, object, a part of body, activity, and profession referent. The study of socio-cultural context, obtained socio-cultural context of curse. These are religion, custom, social status, and social condition.

2.3. Componential Analysis

Semantic is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics (Palmer, 1981:1).

In the semantic analysis, language is unique and has a close relationship with the culture of native speakers. Hence, the results of the analysis in a language can not be used to analyze other languages. For example, the word "rice" means *nasi, beras, gabah*, and *padi* in Indonesian. In Indonesian, a linguistic sign has two or more references. In contrast, two linguistic signs, can have a similar reference.

Associative meaning is also called figurative meaning or the use of words that are not real. Associative meaning is the meaning of a word related to the relationship with the said circumstances beyond language. For example, the word 'chameleon' is associated with the meaning of opinionated people.

Collocative meaning is the meaning associated with the use of some words in the same environment. For example, the word fish, carp, vegetables, tomatoes

course will appear in the kitchen environment. There are three limitations associated with the meaning of the word; namely (a) the meaning is limited by the elements that make up a word or word relationships, (b) the meaning of the word is limited by the match rate, (c) the meaning is limited by the speed.

Componential Analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the structure of a words meaning. Thus, it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in the domain. The relations between the lexical field and their meaning may be represented by the following matrix.

components	*rooster*	*hen*	*Chick*
[animal]	+	+	+
[adult]	+	+	-
[male]	+	-	+/-

Table 1. relation between lexical field and their meaning

2.4. Taxonomical Classification

Classification is how to give a sense of the word by linking one word with another word. Classification or taxonomy is a process that is natural to display the grouping according to the human experience (Nida, 1975). It involves a triple procedure: (1) lumping together those units which have certain features in common, (2) separating out those units which are distinct from one another, and (3) determining the basis for such groupings. Classification is never merely a

process of putting referents into conceptual files for the basic kinship terms in English, it is essential to establish the features of sex, generation, and degree of lineality.

In this research, the researcher separating word and find a hyponymy hierarchy from wordnet to find a similar meaning and linked with other words that have relationship or its reference.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter is dedicated to discuss the research with concerns to methodology. Method is a scientific activity related to the way of working systematically to understand an object of research, in an attempt to find answers that can be justified scientifically, includes validity. In determining the method it is necessaryto keep in mind the accuracy of the research, and the goal of the research also must be considered in making decision to anything deals with the research (Hadi, 1980:19). One of the reasons for the research success is the appropriate methodology that applies in the research. Therefore, in this chapter, the writer describes the methodology. This chapter is organized as follow. Section 3.1 describes Type of Research; Section 3.2 Present Outlines DataCollection. Subsection 3.2.1 shows Population; Subsection 3.2.2 Reveal Sample; 3.2.3 describe Methods of Collecting Data. Section 3.3 outlines Data Analysis. This section is divided into several subsections, namely: Subsection 3.3.1 Componential Analysis; and 3.3.2 Taxonomical Classification.

3.1 Type of the Research

Research is a systematic effort to attain answers to questions (Tuckman, 1987:1). Tuckman added that basic research is carried out by identifying problems, examining selected relevant variables through a literature review to investigate the problem. The next steps are collecting, analyzing appropriate data, and presenting conclusion about the relationships of the variables.

This study, takes library research, which aimed at collecting data and information with the help of an assortment of materials contained in the room of the library, such as books, magazines, documents, records and historical accounts and others (Mardalis, 1999:28). In this study, the documentation is done by four novels written by Djenar Maesa Ayu

Prescriptive linguistics is the act of taking a set of rules dealing with language and how language should be used. Descriptive linguistic is the study of using, analyzing, and describing how language is spoken by a group of people. Prescriptive linguistics can apply to define standard language forms. Prescriptive is goal oriented, while descriptive is goal free. Observed variables in the development of theories of prescriptive is the optimal method to achieve the goal, while descriptive is aimed to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually and accurately (Isaac, 1987:46).

The research approach applied in this study is qualitative approach. There are different characteristics and research procedures. This research applies descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research procedure that forms descriptive data either written and oral expression of people or their behavior. Therefore, the data in the novels were collected in form of words, sentences, or pictures at all (Bagon& Taylor as stated in Maleong, 2000:3).

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection is an important step in the research process. By obtaining the proper data, the research will answer the formulation of the problem. The data

that researcher collected complies with the objective of the study. There is data that are directly and immediately obtained from the data source.

The data in this research are novels written by Djenar Maesa Ayu. That comes from the sentences in the novels.There are four novels that are analyzed, *Mereka Bilang Saya Monyet*! (2004), *Jangan Main-Main Dengan Kelaminmu* (2005), *Nayla* (2008), and *1 perempuan 14 laki-laki* (2011).

3.2.1 Population

According to Mardalis (2002:55), population is a group of cases that meet particular requirements related to the problem studied. It makes the writer should making limitation of the definition since it will be confuse to analyze the whole data. The population of this research is the whole term of reference in some novels that is written by Djenar Maesa Ayu.

3.2.2 Sample

Sample is a part of population taken to be the representative of the population and it is actually the real data source of the study (wasito, 1993 ; 51). A good sample is data that can represent not only a certain group of population but also all characteristics of population. Some sample of the novel are:

1) *Rasa Sakit di hatinya pun masih kerap menusuk setiap kali melihat sosok **monster**.*
(The pain in his heart still hurt every time he saw the figure of a monster.)

2) *Persis kayak **anjing duduk** nungguin majikan.*
(Just like a dog Sit there waiting for the owner.)

3) *Tak lebih dari **sampah** yang belum dibersihkan di jalan.*
(Not more than scattered junk on the street.)

4) ***Tahi** yang sedang dirubungi lalat.*
(Stool (dirt) surrounded by flies.)

3.2.3   Methods of Collecting Data

Data collections techniques are technical means by researchers in collecting research data (Mukhtar, 2009:198). There are four steps that should be taken by a researcher to collect data:

1. Collecting or finding literature related to the research object.

2. Citing dataor theories or concepts with source (with a copy of the author name, title, place, publisher, year and page).

3. Checking or confirming or cross checking the data / theory of the source or by other sources, in order to obtain the credibility of the data.

4. Grouping the data.

Data are important things in a research. The writer chooses the suitable method in order to find qualified data. There are a lot of methods that can be used to collect the data. In this research, the writer uses Observation Methods from Sudaryanto (1993: 133 – 136) that can be done through an observation, that is by doing a direct observation from sentences in the novel

3.3 Data Analysis

The most important stage of a research is analyzing the data. This stage determines the success and achievement of the whole research. On this stage, all collected data are analyzed and examined until the researcher comes into conclusion of the whole research. Then, the result of the research will be used to answer all the questions submitted to the researcher (Koentjaraningrat, 1993:269).

Data analysis is the science of examining raw data with the purpose of taking conclusions about that information. Data analysis is distinguished from data

mining by the scope, purpose and focus of the analysis. Data analysis focuses on inference, the process of deriving a conclusion based solely on what is already known by the researcher.

In analyzing the data, the writer takes distributional method by Sudaryanto (1993:15) by determining tool part of the language itself and technique.

From those explanations above, the appropriate method for this study is distributional method. The determiner of frame work in distributional method is always part of the target itself. It starts from data that have been chosen by language intuition and method of taking sample. And then from those data the writer analyze them with Componential Analysis theories that have been explained in Chapter II.

The raw materials need to be processed to produce information, both qualitative and quantitative. Data extraction is a very important part of the scientific method, because the data extraction can solve research problems. The raw data that have been collected, are classified into groups categorized and processed in such a way that the data has meaning to address the problem and useful to test the hypothesis or research question. Data extraction is simply defined as the process of interpreting field data in accordance with the objectives, design, and nature study. For example, in qualitative research design, the processing of data not statistically, given the field data obtained in the form of narrative or words, not numbers.

In order to make it clear, here are steps that are applied by the researcher in collecting and analyzing data, as illustrated in chart 1.

Chart 1 Step in collecting and analyzing data

Collecting / finding literature related to the research object	→	Citing data / theories or concepts complete with source (with a copy of the author name, title, place, publisher, year and page)

Grouping the data	←	Checking / confirming or cross checking the data / theory of the source or by other sources, in order to obtain the credibility of the data
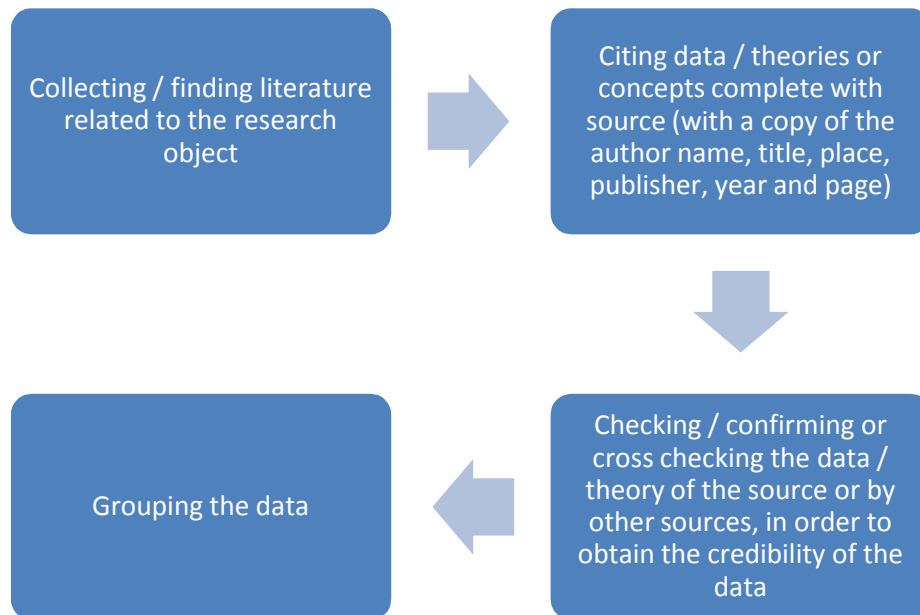
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysisof the data. The writer found four kinds of Term of Reference (TOR) refersto male and female character in four novels written by Djenar Maesa Ayu. There is an general classification starts from an entities that consist of two categories such as; animate entities, and inanimate entities. Animate entities divided into two categories; moving entities and non moving entities while, inanimate entities to be a category with four lexical item. Moving entities divided into three categories; human category with two subordinate categories and three lexical items, animal category with six lexical items, and imaginary creature category with an lexical item.

Chart 2. Term of Reference Classification
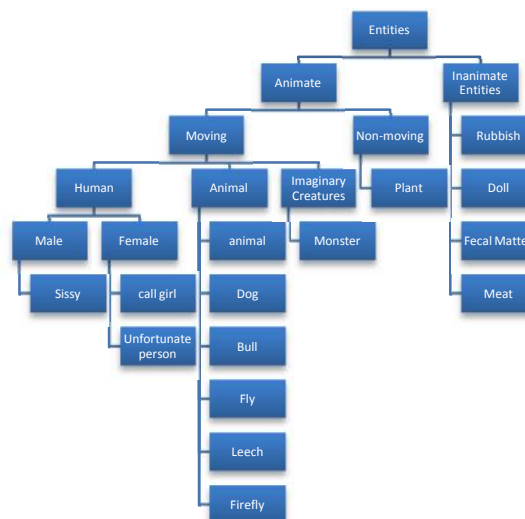
4.1.Human

To make the process of analyzing easier, the writer divided ToR analysis into two categories. There are ToRs that referto male and ToRs that refer to

female character. Each kind of ToR that represent human is described on the following subsections.

4.1.1. Male

The first data related to male is *bencong*. The use of the lexical item in the data Fragment is shown by fragment 1.

Fragment 1.The Use of Sissy

Halo, Cong.….kenapa?gue lagi telponan ama Olin…
Udah matiin dulu. Penting nih gossip terbaru.
Inget gak lu, gue lagi teleponan sama olin. Dia ngajak gue pergi.Gue
bilang gue[1] mau makan malam ama elu.Gak taunya telepon dari si
***Bencong[2]** masuk. Bilang lu[3] ketauan makan siang sebelumnya sama si*
cabo itu.(Ayu, 2008:150)

The word *bencong or banci* can be categorized intonegative term related to man, because the term '*bencong or banci* is a term that refers to a male who behaves in ways considered typical for women' (KBBI, 1990:74).

Fragment 1 shows the conversation between Ben and Nayla. From the complete sentences on fragment 1, it can be concluded that the word 'lu'(you) refers to Ben and the word 'gue'(me) refers to Nayla. There is no information who *bencong* is but from the sentence,*"Ya ampun! Dasar banci!............",* we know that *bencong* is a male who behave like a woman. It means that the word *bencong* refers to man that effeminates.

The componential analysis of the term *bencong* is as follows.

[1]*gue* refers to the Nayla
[2]*bencong* refers to the man nayla's friend.
[3]*lu* refers to the Ben
Bencong or *banci* means men who behaved and dressed as women (KBBI, 1990:74)

Chart 4.1
Componential Analysis of Effeminacy and Male

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Sissy	Male
Object as participant	+	+
a living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently	+	+
any entity that produces an effect or is responsible for events or results	+	+
behaving in ways considered typical for women	+	–

There is one difference from the semantic featurechart between *Bencong* and Male (4.2).'The trait of behaving in ways considered typical for male'. A male who is labeled as *bencong* usually behaves like a female. Generally, maledoes notbehave like a female.Therefore, *bencong* can be classifiedas the derogatory of term of expression for a male.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 1.**Wordnet Description for Effeminacy**
effeminacy, effeminateness, sissiness, softness, womanishness, unmanliness --
(the trait of being effeminate (derogatory of a man); "the students associated
science with masculinity and arts with effeminacy"; "he was shocked by the
softness of the atmosphere surrounding the young prince, arising from the
superfluity of the femininity that guided him")
=>femininity, muliebrity -- (the trait of behaving in ways considered typical
for women)
=>trait -- (a distinguishing feature of your personal nature)

4.1.2. Female

The first data related to female is *cabo*.The use of the lexical item in the data

fragment is shown by Fragment 2:

Fragment 2.The Use of Term Call Girl

Ben menatap Nayla dengan pandangan tak percaya.Tapi Nayla membalas tatapan Ben dengan pandangan lebih tak percaya.Mereka sama-sama menatap dengan pandangan tak percaya. Semakin meningkat rasa tak percaya mereka, semakin meningkat hasrat untuk berpisah segera……….. (page 148)

"Ha?" Aku udah bilang, aku jalan sama Cantik karena kamu tiba-tiba ngilang. Kamu mau aku ingetin lagi kronologisnya?Kita janji makan malam, tiba-tiba kamu gak bisa dihubungin.Jadi aku pusing, aku telepon si Cantik. Dia mau nyoba bar baru sama temen-temennya. Ya aku ngikut. Rame-rame….. (page149)

*Inget gak lu, gue lagi teleponan sama olin. Dia ngajak gue pergi.Gue bilang gue mau makan malam ama elu.Gak taunya telepon dari si Bencong masuk. Bilang lu ketauan makan siang sebelumnya sama si **cabo** itu.*(page 150)

The word *cabo* comes from hokkian language that have similar meaning with prostitute or callgirl (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia,1990:142).The word *cabo* can be categorized into negative ToR related to female because the term *cabo* refers to a woman.

From Fragment 2, it can be concluded that the word *cabo* refers to female because from the context, the word 'gue' refers to Nayla, 'lu' refer to her boyfriend or Ben, and *cabo* refers to *cantik*. (literally, *cantik* means beautiful).

The componential analysis of the term *cabo* is as follows.

Chart 4.2

Componential Analysis of Callgirl and Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Callgirl	Female
Female	+	+
Adult	+	+
A woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money	+	–

A person who belongs to the sex that can have babies	+	+
A fully developed person from maturity onward	+	+

There is one different semantic feature between *cabo* and female. The term *cabo* have a semantic featurea woman who engages in sexual intercourse for money (Miller,1995:39-41).The ToR *cabo* does a sexual intercourse for money. On the other hand, female does not necessarily do so in term of *cabo*. Female has a general classification that having a sexual intercourse for having a baby, not for money.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 2.**Wordnet Description for Call girl**

call girl -- (a female prostitute who can be hired by telephone)
    => prostitute, cocotte, whore, harlot, bawd, tart, cyprian, fancy woman,
        working girl,sporting lady, lady of pleasure, woman of the street -- (a
        woman who engages in sexualintercourse for money)
      => woman, adult female -- (an adult female person (as opposed to a
      man); "the womankept house while the man hunted")
        => female, female person -- (a person who belongs to the sex that
         can have babies)

The secondToR related tofemale is *pesakitan*. *Pesakitan* can refer to male and female. *Pesakitan* is a person who suffers misfortune (Miller,1995:39-41). Fragment 3, the use of the lexical item in the data Fragment 3 follows.

Fragment 3.**The Use of Unfortunate Person**

Saya[1] pun menghubungi teman untuk sama-sama datang ke pesta.Tentunya bukan perempuan.Ia[1] laki-laki tapi banci. Kalau sama-sama perempuan, selain nanti saingan pasti akan kelihatan sekali tidak lakunya. Walaupun dengan banci bukan berarti bebas dari urusan persaingan loh…….. (page 30)
      *Apalagi dengan banci yang pura-pura laki-laki, saya yang perempuan walaupun bukan banci, punya kebutuhan yang seimbang.Keseimbangan ketikakami[1] sama-sama merasa seperti **pesakitan** di tengah mahkluk-makhluk sosial yang berpasang-pasangan.*(page 31)

The word *pesakitan* can be categorized into negative term related with female because the term *pesakitan* refers tosomeone who suffers from misfortune (Miller,1995:39-41).

In this case, there is different perspective to view *banci* as a female, because *banci* is effeminate of male. FromFragment 3, the word'we'refersto two referents. Thus, p*esakitan* refers to *banci* and *Nayla*.

The componential analysis of the term *pesakitan* is described by Chart 4.3.

Chart 4.3
Componential Analysis of Unfortunate Person, Female, and Male

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Unfortunate	Female	Male
Object as participant	+	+	+
Person who suffers misfortune	+	-	-
A living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently	+	+	+

There is difference between *pesakitan* and woman. Pesakitan can refers to male or female but, female or male do not necessarily suffer from misfortune.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 3.**Wordnet description for Unfortunate**
unfortunate, unfortunate person -- (a person who suffers misfortune)
=>person, individual, someone, somebody, mortal, soul -- (a human being; "there was too much for one person to do")

4.2.Animal

The first data related to animal is *binatang 'animal'*. Consider Fragment 4, the use lexical item in the data fragment 4 follows.

[1]*Kami* refers to Nayla and banci or Nayla's friend

Fragment 4.The Use of Animal

*Bukan sekadar suara-suara itu yang mengganggu Djenar.Ia suka mendengar rintik hujan. Suara tongkat satpam beradu dengan tiang listrik, sudah biasa di pendengaran, tak akan mengganggu pikiran. Sementara suara lenguhan **pacar ibu** pun bukanlah masalah besar.Ia sudah biasa mendengar macam-macam lenguhan.Ada yang menguik seperti babi. Ada yang meringkik seperti kuda……* (page 38)

*Bagi **binatang** yang sedikit kemayu, cukup dirangkul dengan bujuk rayu.Binatang yang rakus, ibu tinggal memasak atau menyediakan hidangan khusus. Terbukti memang, binatang-binatang itu tak berdaya di depan ibu. Apa yang ibu butuhkan, mereka dengan suka hati menyediakan. Apa yang ibu minta, mereka dengan suka rela memberikan.* (page 39)

Binatang isn't inherently negative; however, when it refers to a human, the polarity becomes negative.

From Fragment 4, we can see that *binatang* refers to a male, which isthe mother's boyfriend. To justify this, he used *kemayu* to refer to *binatang*. As we know, *kemayu* can be applied only to human specifically to female. Interestingly, the word refers to a male.

The componential analysis of the term *binatang* is described by Chart 4.4.

Chart 4.4
Componential Analysis of Animal and Male

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Animal	Male
Animate	+	+
Belief	-	+
Have own mind and thoughts	-	+
Moving	+	+

There are some differences of the semantic features between *binatang* and man. The term 'man'has a semantic feature have own mind and thoughts, while *binatang* does not.

4.2.1. Dog

The second data related to animal is *anjing*. Fragment 5 follows.

Fragment 5. The Use of Dog

*"Bangsat!Lu[1] gak usah boong deh. Gue udah tau lu[1] lagi gatel sama si Cantik. Lu kan kampungan………. Dan gak usah pake ngaku datang sendirian. Jelas-jelas si lidya liatperempuan itu turun dari mobil lu[1]. Paling lu[1] jemputin dia, persis kayak **anjing** buduk nungguin majikan. Makan tuh seleb!."*
Sender: Nayla 08169192 (page36)
"Jangan sinting kamu ya. Kebanyakan main sama banci, tukang gossip! Udahlah, besok kita ketemu ngomong.Nite."
Sender: Ben 08168182 (page 36)

The word *anjing* can be categorized into negative term related toanimal because the term *anjing* refers to Ben or human. From Fragment 5, the word *lu* ('kamu') refers to Ben because Nayla speaks to Ben. The word *anjing* refers to Ben because the woman who is picked up by Ben is Cantik.

The componential analysis of the term *anjing* is described by chart 4.5:

Chart 4.5
Componential Analysis of Male and Dog

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Dog	Male
Carnivore	+	+
Canine	+	-
Person	-	+
Mammalian	+	+
Creativity Thinking	-	+

[1]*lu* refers to Ben

There are some differences of semantic features between *anjing* and man. First, the term 'man' has semantic features creativity thinkingthat means a man can explore their creativity while *anjing* does not. Second, the term *anjing* have a limited capacity of memory, while refer man have large capacity. Third, the term *anjing* is not a person. However, term 'man' is an adult person who is male (as opposed to a woman).

Although the semantic features of *anjing* are different from male, the word *anjing* refers to Ben. In this context, Ben's employer is Cantik. It can be concluded that *anjing* refers to Ben.

> **Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 4. Wordnet description for Dog**
> dog, domestic dog, Canis familiaris -- (a member of the genus Canis (probably descended from the common wolf) that has been domesticated by man since prehistoric times; occurs in many breeds; "the dog barked all night")
> =>canine, canid -- (any of various fissiped mammals with nonretractile claws and typically long muzzles)
>   =>carnivore -- (a terrestrial or aquatic flesh-eating mammal; "terrestrial carnivores have four or five clawed digits on each limb")
>   =>placental, placental mammal, eutherian, eutherian mammal (mammals having a placenta; all mammals except monotremes and marsupials)
>   =>mammal, mammalian -- (any warm-blooded vertebrate having the skin more or less covered with hair; young are born alive except for the small subclass of monotremes and nourished with milk)
>   =>vertebrate, craniate -- (animals having a bony or cartilaginous skeleton with a segmented spinal column and a large brain enclosed in a skull or cranium)

4.2.2. Bull

The third data related to Animal is *banteng*. The use lexical item Fragment 6 follows.

Fragment 6. The Use of Bull

> *"Ngobrol apa?Pendidikan seks?" Nayla menghembuskan asap rokoknya lewat hidung seperti **banteng** sedang siap-siap menyerang.*
> (page 82)

The word *banteng* can be categorized into negative term related with animal because the term *banteng* is used in a sentence to describe a woman who exhaled cigarette smoke through her nose.

From the fragment above, it can be concluded that the word *banteng* refers to a woman who smokes cigarette. The association is made by the form because Nayla's act of exhaling smoke resembled *banteng* who is ready to attack. In thiscontext, *banteng* refers to Nayla.

The componential analysis of the term *banteng* is described by Chart 4.6:

Chart 4.6
Componential Analysis of Bull and Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Bull	Female
Carnivore	-	+
Cattle	+	-
an adult female person	-	+
Mammalian	+	+
Quadrupeds	+	-
Animate	+	+
having a placenta	+	+

[1]*banteng* are the male of bovine animal with sexual organs intact and capable of reproduction.

There are differences of semantic features between *banteng* and woman. First, the term woman is omnivore, while banteng is herbivore. Second, the term *Woman* refers to an adult female,while, term *banteng* is clearly not a person.Thus, *Banteng* can be associated to female when the female smoke through her nose like an anger bull.

Although the semantic features of the term *banteng* are different with the term 'woman', in register, the writer knows that the term *banteng* refers to Nayla. It means that term *banteng* refers to a human or female character.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 5. **Wordnet Description for Bull**

bull -- (uncastrated adult male of domestic cattle)
 =>cattle, cows, kine, oxen, Bos taurus -- (domesticated bovine animals as a group regardless of sex or age; "so many head of cattle"; "wait till the cows come home"; "seven thin and ill-favored kine"- Bible; "a team of oxen")
 =>bovine -- (any of various members of the genus Bos)
  =>bovid -- (hollow-horned ruminants)
   =>ruminant -- (any of various cud-chewing hoofed mammals having a stomach divided into four (occasionally three) compartments)
   => even-toed ungulate, artiodactyl, artiodactyl mammal – (placental mammal having hooves with an even number of functional toes on each foot)
    =>ungulate, hoofed mammal -- (any of a number of mammals with hooves that are superficially similar but not necessarily closely related taxonomically)
     =>placental, placental mammal, eutherian, eutherian mammal (mammals having a placenta; all mammals except monotremes and marsupials)
     =>mammal, mammalian -- (any warm-blooded vertebrate having the skin more or less covered with hair; young are born alive except for the small subclass of monotremes and nourished with milk)
      =>vertebrate, craniate -- (animals having a bony or cartilaginous skeleton with a segmented spinal column and a large brain enclosed in a skull or cranium)

4.2.3. Fly

The fourth data related to Animal is *lalat*.The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 7.

Fragment 7. The Use of Fly

*Tapi sangat melelahkan harus terus menerus main kucing-kucingan dengan juli.Ia terus menerus mengawasi. Sampai akhirnya Juli mendapat julukan satpam oleh **para penggemar saya** itu.Mereka bubar jalan setiap kali Juli mendekat. Kalau Juli sudah pergi, mereka mendekati saya lagi bak tahi yang sedang dirubungi lalat.* (page 99)

From Fragment 7, there are words 'para penggemar saya' that refer to more than one subject. The word *mereka* refers to Nayla's fans. It means that*lalat* refers to some males.

The word *lalat* can be categorized into negative term related toanimal because the term *lalat*refers to a two-winged insect characterized by active flight (Miller,1995:39-41).

The componential analysis of the term *lalat* is as follows.

Chart 4.7
Componential Analysis of Fly and Male

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Fly	Male
Insect	+	-
Arthropod	+	-
Invertebrate	+	-
Moving	+	+
Animate	+	+

There are different semantic features between *lalat* and male. First, the term *lalat* have semantic features insect while male does not. Second, the term

lalat have a semantic feature Arthropod, while, the term male does not. Although the semantic features of the term *lalat* are different with the term 'male', from the information in the sentence before, the term *lalat* refers to a male because it can do things like a human. It can be seen from the sentence, *ketika Juli pergi, mereka mendekati Nayla kembali bak tahi yang dirubung lalat.* Nayla is always supervised by July so that when July comes, Nayla fans will go. If July is gone, they will come back like a flock of. It means that the term *lalat* refers to human or male character.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 6. Wordnet Description for Fly

fly -- (two-winged insects characterized by active flight)
    =>dipterous insect, two-winged insects, dipteran, dipteron -- (insects having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing)
      =>insect -- (small air-breathing arthropod)
        =>arthropod -- (invertebrate having jointed limbs and a segmented body with an exoskeleton made of chitin)
          =>invertebrate -- (any animal lacking a backbone or notochord; the term is not used as a scientific classification)
            =>animal, animate being, beast, brute, creature, fauna -- (a living organism characterized by voluntary movement)

4.2.4. Leech

The fifth data related to Animalis *lintah*. The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 8.

Fragment 8. The Use of Leech

Lintah[1] tidak pernah puas atas apa yang dimillikinya. Begitu juga dengan rumah pribadi istimewa. Sepulang sekolah, sering saya temui lintah duduk di sofa ruang tamu kami. Kadang ia mengganggu saya ketika sedang menonton televisi dengan mengganti saluran seenak hati. Bahkan ia sering kedapatan sedang tidur pulas tertidur di atas tempat tidur saya.(page 12)

Hubungan Ibu dan lintah[1] semakin erat saja. *Kalau dulu Ibu hanya akan mengeluarkan lintah dari rumahnya dan membawanya ke dalam kamar, sekarang Ibu membawanya kemana-mana*. (Ayu, 2004:13)

From Fragment 8, the words *lintah* refers to human because *lintah* in the context above can do things like human. In Fragment 8, it can be seen that 'leech' can perform the same actions that can be done by human. As it shown in the sentence *sepulang sekolah, sering saya temui lintah duduk di sofa ruang tamu kami*. In addition, there are other words to reinforce the previous sentence, that is, the relationship between mother and leech any more closely. It means that the friendship between mother and 'leech' refers to human. *Lintah* refers to a mother's boyfriend.

The word *lintah* can be categorized into a negative term related to animal because the term *lintah* is a term that refers to terrestrial worms typically having a sucker at its end.

The componential analysis of the term *lintah* is described by Chart 4.8.

Chart 4.8
Componential Analysis of Leech and Male

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Leech	*Male*
Segmented worm	+	-
Blood Sucker	+	-
Animal	+	-
Moving	+	+
Animate	+	+

[1]*Lintah* are refer to mother's boyfriends

There are some differences between semantic features of *lintah* and male. First, the term *lintah* have a semantic feature segmented worm, while male does not. Second, the term *lintah* have a semantic feature blood sucker,while, term male does not.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 7. **Wordnet Description for *Leech***
leech, bloodsucker, hirudinean -- (carnivorous or bloodsucking aquatic or terrestrial worms typically having a sucker at each end)
=>annelid, annelid worm, segmented worm -- (worms with cylindrical bodies segmented both internally and externally)
=>worm -- (any of numerous relatively small elongated soft-bodied animals especially of the phyla Annelida and Chaetognatha and Nematoda and Nemertea and Platyhelminthes; also many insect larvae)
=>invertebrate -- (any animal lacking a backbone or notochord; the term is not used as a scientific classification)
=>animal, animate being, beast, brute, creature, fauna -- (a living organism characterized by voluntary movement)
=>organism, being -- (a living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently)

4.2.5. Firefly

The sixth data related to Animal is *kunang-kunang*.The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 9.

Fragment 9. The Use of Firefly

"Aku selalu membayangkan, bila nanti kita mati, kita akan menjelma sepasang kunang-kunang".
Dia tersenyum, kemudian mencium pelan. "tapi aku tak mau mati dulu."
*"kalau begitu, biar aku yang mati dulu. Dan aku akan menjadi **kunang-kunang jantan**[1], yang setiap malam mendatangi kamarmu…"*
"Hahaha," dia tertawa renyah. "lalu apa yang akan kamu lakukan bila telah menjadi kunang-kunang?"
*"**Aku**[1] **akan hinggap**di puting susumu."*

The verb 'hinggap' shows the action of the subject to the object and in the context above. The animal that initiate the sentence shows a man who acts on women. The word *kunang-kunang* can be categorized into negative term related

with animal because the term *kunang-kunang* is a term refers to nocturnal beetle common in warm regions having luminescent abdominal organs. Firefly referring to the 'I' character in the dialog. The fragment *aku akan hinggap di puting susumu* show that 'I' character told to 'you' character in the dialog. As the researcher know from the part of other segment in the novel, *saat itu ia yakin: ia tak mungkin bisa bahagia tanpa dia. "aku akan selalu mencintaimu, kekasihku...."*, 'I' character in the novel is refer to boyfriends of 'you' character.

From Fragment 9, there is word *kunang-kunang jantan* refers to a male because *kunang-kunang jantan* in the context can be replaced by 'I' character.

The componential analysis of the term *kunang-kunang* is described by Chart 4.9.

Chart 4.9
Componential Analysis ofFirefly and Male

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Firefly	Male
Insect	+	-
Beetle	+	-
Moving	+	-
Person	-	+
Winged	+	-
Arthropod	+	-

There are differences from the semantic features chart between *kunang-kunang* and male. The firefly is an insect and winged. Generally, male does not have wing.

[1]*Kunang-kunang jantan* refers to my boyfriends.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 8. **Wordnet description for Firefly**

firefly, lightning bug -- (nocturnal beetle common in warm regions having luminescent abdominal organs)

    =>beetle -- (insect having biting mouthparts and front wings modified to form horny covers overlying the membranous rear wings)

   =>insect -- (small air-breathing arthropod)

     =>arthropod -- (invertebrate having jointed limbs and a segmented body with an exoskeleton made of chitin)

       =>invertebrate -- (any animal lacking a backbone or notochord; the term is not used as a scientific classification)

        =>animal, animate being, beast, brute, creature, fauna -- (a living organism characterized by voluntary movement)

         =>organism, being -- (a living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently)

4.3. Imaginary Creatures

The data related to imaginary creatures to is monster. The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 10.

Fragment 10. The Use of Monster

*Rasa sakit di hatinya pun masih kerap menusuk setiap kali melihat sosok **monster**[1]. Padahal ia[2] ingin melihat ibu seperti ibu-ibu lain yang biasa dilihatnya di sekolah atau pun di ruang tunggu dokter. Nayla ingin punya ibu, tapi bukan ibunya sendiri.*

From the Fragment 10, we can find that monster refers to Nayla's Mother asthe word 'Ia' refers to Nayla. The word *monster* can be categorized into negative term related to imaginary creatures because the term *monster* refers to an imaginary creature usually having various human and animal parts.

The componential analysis of the term *monster* is described by Chart 4.10:

---

[1]*Monster* are refers to *Ibu*
[2]*Ia* are refers to Nayla

Chart 4.10
Componential Analysis of Monster and Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Monster	Female
Object	+	+
Moving	+	+
An imaginary creature	+	-
Organism	-	+
Abstract entity	+	-

Although the semantic features of the term *monster* are different with the term female, from Fragment 10 we can see that the term *monster* refers to Nayla's mother. There are different semantic features between *monster* and female. First, the term monster has a semantic featurean imaginary creature, while female does not. Second, the term monster not an adult person.

> **Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 9**. **Wordnet Description Monster**
> monster -- (an imaginary creature usually having various human and
> animal parts)
> =>imaginary being, imaginary creature -- (a creature of the imagination; a
> person that exists only in legends or myths or fiction)
> =>imagination, imaginativeness, vision -- (the formation of a mental
> image of something that is not perceived as real and is not present to the
> senses; "popular imagination created a world of demons"; "imagination
> reveals what the world could be")
> =>creativity, creativeness, creative thinking -- (the ability to create)
> =>cognition, knowledge, noesis -- (the psychological result of
> perception and learning and reasoning)
> =>psychological feature -- (a feature of the mental life of a
> living organism)
> =>abstraction -- (a general concept formed by extracting
> common features from specific examples)
> =>abstract entity -- (an entity that exists only abstractly)

4.4. Inanimate Entities

The first data related with Inanimate Entities is *sampah.* The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by fragment 11:

Fragment 11. The Use of Rubbish

Mendadak Nayla merasa tak lebih dari binatang-binatang itu.Tak lebih dari **sampah**[1] *yang belum dibersihkan di jalan. Tak bisa selamanya ia begini.*

From the data Fragment 11, Nayla felt that she was not more than just animals and nothing more than rubbish that littered the road. She thinks that she same like someone who is useless and just annoying, so that she was associated herself with rubbish. The word *sampah* can be categorized into negative term related with inanimate entities because the term *sampah* refers to a worthless material that is to be disposed of.

The componential analysis of the term *sampah* is described by Chart 4.11:

Chart 4.11
Componential Analysis of Rubbish and Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Rubbish	Female
Inanimate	+	-
An adult person who is female	-	+
Waste	+	-
Unused material	+	-
Substance	+	-

[1]*Sampah* refer to Nayla

There is different semantic feature between *sampah* and woman. The term *sampah* have a semantic feature unused material and always have association to bad entities as when the term female is associated with sampah, the female becomes negative. Although the semantic features of the term *sampah* are different with term woman, term *sampah* refers to Nayla.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 10. **Wordnet Description Rubbish**
rubbish, trash, scrap -- (worthless material that is to be disposed of)
=>waste, waste material, waste matter, waste product -- (any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted; "they collect the waste once a week"; "much of the waste material is carried off in the sewers")
=>material, stuff -- (the tangible substance that goes into the makeup of a physical object; "coal is a hard black material"; "wheat is the stuff they useto make bread")
=>substance, matter -- (that which has mass and occupies space; "an atom is the smallest indivisible unit of matter")

The second data related toInanimate Entities is *boneka.* The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 12.

Fragment 12. The Use of *Doll*

*Tuhan punya selera humor yang tinggi.Begitu mudahnya Ia[2] memberi dan dalam sekejap menariknya kembali. Jadi apa yang lebih tepat saya lakukan selain tertawa, Ayah? Kita semua cuma **boneka**[1] yang diikat tali.Tak berdaya mengikuti gerakan jarinya.*

From Fragment 12, we can find that *boneka* refers to the word *kita* which means *saya* and *ayah*. It can be concluded that *boneka* refers to human. The word *boneka* can be categorized into negative term related with inanimate entities because the term *boneka* refers toa small replica of a person.

[1]*Boneka* are refers to us (*saya dan ayah*)
[2]*Ia* are refers to God

The componential analysis of the term *boneka* is described by Chart 4.11:

Chart 4.11
Componential Analysis of Doll and Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Doll	Female
Inanimate	+	-
An adult person who is female	-	+
A small replica of person	+	-
Artifact	+	-
A man-made	+	-

There are some different semantic features between *boneka* and female. The term *boneka* have a semantic feature a small replica of person, while doll has a neutral meaning. However, when doll associated with something that can be manipulated by other, doll has different polarity. Although the semantic features of the term *boneka* are different with female, in this context, it refers to *saya* and *ayah*.

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 11. Wordnet Description Doll
    doll, dolly -- (a small replica of a person; used as a toy)
  =>plaything, toy -- (an artifact designed to be played with)
    =>artifact, artefact -- (a man-made object taken as a whole)
      =>whole, unit -- (an assemblage of parts that is regarded as a single entity; "how big is that part compared to the whole?"; "the team is a unit")

The third data related to Inanimate Entities is *tahi.* The use of the lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 13.

Fragment 13. TheUse of Fecal Matter

Tapi sangat melelahkan harus terus menerus kucing-kucingan dengan juli.Ia terus menerus mengawasi. Sampai akhirnya Juli mendapat julukan satpam oleh para penggemar saya itu.Mereka bubar jalan setiap kali juli mendekat. Kalau Juli sudah pergi, mereka mendekati saya lagi bak tahi[1] yang sedang dirubungi lalat.

From Fragment 13, we can see that dirt is a waste or bad things. *Tahi* has negative meaning when it is associated to human. It can be concluded that *tahi* refers to *saya* or *Nayla,* while the word 'I' refers to me or Nayla. It can be seen from the fragment, *kalau Juli sudah pergi, mereka mendekati saya lagi bak tahi yang sedang dirubungi lalat*. The word *mendekati* indicates that 'they' approaching 'I' character same like flies approaching me. So, 'I' character can be associated with *tahi.*

The word *tahi* can be categorized into negative term related with inanimate entities because the term *tahi* refers to solid excretory product.

The componential analysis of the term *tahi* is described by Chart 4.12:

Chart 4.12
Componential Analysis of Fecal Matter& Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Fecal Matter	Female
Inanimate	+	-
An adult person who is female	-	+
solid excretory product	+	-
Substance	+	-
Physical entity	+	+

[1]*Tahi* refers to Nayla

Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 11. **Wordnet description** *fecal matter*
fecal matter, faecal matter, feces, faeces, BM, stool, ordure, dejection --
(solid excretory product evacuated from the bowels)
=>body waste, excretion, excreta, excrement, excretory product -- (waste
matter (as urine or sweat but especially feces) discharged from the body)
=>waste, waste material, waste matter, waste product -- (any materials
unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted; "they collect the waste
once a week"; "much of the waste material is carried off in the sewers")
=>material, stuff -- (the tangible substance that goes into the makeup of
a physical object; "coal is a hard black material"; "wheat is the stuff
they use to make bread")
=>substance, matter -- (that which has mass and occupies space; "an
atom is the smallest indivisible unit of matter")

The fourth data related to Inanimate Entities is *daging.* The use of the

lexical item in the data fragment is shown by Fragment 14.

Fragment 14. The Use of Meat

*Ketika pada suatu hari saya terbangun dan terperanjat di sisi seonggok
daging tak segar dipenuhi gajih yang tak akan mudah hilang dengan latihan
maupun fitness setiap hari sekalipun. Hanya sedot lemak yang dapat
menyelamatkan onggokan daging itu dari lemak-lemaknya. Ketika onggokan
daging itu bernyawa, ia benar-benar bagai robot dengan rekaman suara.
Anehnya, sejak hari itu, saya lebih memilih lekas-lekas berada di tengah-tengah
kemacetan dan segudang rutinitas yang membosankan itu ketimbang lebih lama
di rumah melihat seonggok **daging**[1] yang tak sedap dipandang dan suara yang tak
sedap didengar.*

From Fragment 14, we can see that the word *daging* explained with the

fragment *ketika onggokan daging itu bernyawa*. It shows that the referent is

human. In addition, *hanya sedot lemak yang dapat menyelamatkan*....means that

the referent is woman. Thus, the term *daging* in that sentence refers to 'ia'

character. From other fragment in the novel, there is 'ia' character refer to a wife

of 'saya' character in the novel.

[1]*Daging* refers to 'Ia" character in the novel

The word *daging* can be categorized into negative term related with inanimate entities because the term *daging* refers to the flesh of animals that is used as food.

The componential analysis of the term *daging* is described by Chart 4.13:

Chart 4.13
Componential Analysis of Meat and Female

SEMANTIC FEATURES	Meat	Female
Inanimate	+	-
An adult person who is female (as opposed to a man)	-	+
Food	+	-
Solid	+	+

There is different semantic feature between *daging* and male. The term *daging* has a semantic feature the flesh of animal that used for food. However, the semantic features of term *daging* are different with woman, from the information in the sentence before, the researcher knows that the term *daging* refers to the wife of 'saya'character because of her attitude can be represent to human activities such as cooking, ironing, and washing. It can be seen from the sentence, *saya lebih memilih berada di tengah kemacetan dan segudang rutinitas*. In addition, the word 'meat' can refers to the wife's character because 'I' character feel bored to stay at home and see 'meat'

> **Wordnet Taxonomical Capture 13**. **Wordnet Description Meat**
> **meat**(the flesh of animals (including fishes and birds and snails) used as food)
> =>food, solid food -- (any solid substance (as opposed to liquid) that is used as a source of nourishment; "food and drink")
> =>solid -- (a substance that is solid at room temperature and pressure)
> =>substance, matter -- (that which has mass and occupies space; "an atom is the smallest indivisible unit of matter")

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The researcher found four categories of Term of References that refer to male and female character in four novel written by Djenar Maesa Ayu, *Mereka Bilang Saya Monyet*, *Nayla*, *Jangan Main-Main Dengan Kelaminmu*, and *1 Perempuan 14 Laki-Laki,* they are: [+human], [+animal], [+imaginarycreatures], and [+inanimate entities].

5.1.Conclusion

It can be concluded that there are four categories of Terms of Reference that refer to male and female characters; they are 'human' with two subordinates and three lexical items. The other categories are 'animal' with six lexical items, 'imaginary creature' with an lexical item and 'inanimate entities' with five lexical items.

Each Term of Reference has its own referent. There are three lexical items from human category that literally matches with its referent such as; term Sissy, term Unfortunate Person, and term Doll. However, by using componential analysis, the writer found that there are eleven lexical items that do not literally match with its referents, such as; term Callgirl, term Animal, term Dog, term Bull, term Fly, term Leech, term Firefly, term Monster, term Rubbish, term Fecal Matter, and term Meat. The negative Term of Referencesare mostlyfrom animal category.

This research use Djenar Maesa Ayu's novels because Djenar Maesa Ayu mostly used some symbols to refers an object especially, male and female characters. In this research, researcher only use Djenar Maesa Ayu's four novels to limited scope of this study. Reseacher did this study to show the characteristic of some novels that written by female Indonesian writer and mostly main character in four novels written by Djenar Maesa Ayu are very interesting because there is reversal condition as male characters to be subordinate position while, superordinate in real life and make female character to be superordinate while generally, subordinate.

REFERENCES

Ayu, Djenar Maesa. 2008. *Nayla.* Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Ayu, Djenar Maesa. 2004. *Jangan Main-main dengan Kelaminmu.* Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Ayu, Djenar Maesa. 2004. *Mereka Bilang, Saya Monyet!.* Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Ayu, Djenar Maesa. 2011. *1 Perempuan 14 Laki-laki.* Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Nida, Eugene A. 1975. *Componential Analysis of Meaning*. Belgium: Mouton.

Palmer, F. R. (1983). *Semantics (2nd ed.).* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lyons, John. *1995*. *Linguistic semantics: An introduction.* Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press

Parera, Jos Daniel. 2002. *Teori Semantik*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Arikunto, S. 1983. *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Bina Aksara.

Chaer, Abdul. 2007. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.

Hornby, A.S. 1987. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and Current English*. Great Britain: Oxford University Press.

Isaac, Stephen and William B. Michael. 1987. *Handbook in Reaserch and Evaluation*. San Diego: Edit Publishers

Maleong, Lexy J. 2001. *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya

Mardalis. 2003. *Metode Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Proposal*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press

George A. Miller (1995). Wordnet: A Lexical Database for English. Communications of the ACM Vol. 38, No. 11: 39-41.

Norannabiela. 2013. "Perlawanan Perempuan Lajang terhadap Norma Budaya Patriarkat; Kajian Feminis terhadap Nayla Tokoh Utama Novel *Nayla* Karya Djenar Maesa Ayu". Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Diponegoro.

Aisyah, Siti. 2002. "Metafora Leksikal dalam Novel Larung Karya Ayu Utami; Suatu Kajian Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik". Tesis Program Studi magister linguistik, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Sumatera Utara.

Purnama, Hanu Lingga. 2008. "Makian dalam Bahasa Melayu Palembang; Studi tentang Bentuk, Referen, dan Konteks sosiokulturalnya". Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Internet Sources:

http://profil.merdeka.com/indonesia/d/djenar-maesa-ayu/

http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Djenar_Maesa_Ayu