

## AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTUAL AND CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS IN “YORAM GROSS BLINKY BILL MICHIVIOUS KOALA” SHORT STORY

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### Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis makna konseptual dan konotatif yang terdapat pada cerita pendek *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala*. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kalimat-kalimat yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek tersebut yang mengandung unsur makna konseptual dan konotatif yang kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa makna konseptual yang sering ditemukan pada cerita singkat *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala* makna yang berhubungan dengan benda (*referent as entity like a thing*). Serta, makna konotatif juga ditemukan dalam cerita tersebut, khususnya konotasi kasar (*hard connotation*).

**Kata kunci:** makna, konseptual, konotatif, *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala*

### Abstract

*This research aims to analyse the conceptual and connotative meanings found in a short story Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala. Data taken in this study is sentences in which there are elements of conceptual meanings and connotative meanings which then analysed descriptively. The data source of this research is Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala short story, published in Australia by Budget Books Pty Ltd in 1992 with 96 pages. The results of research showed that mostly frequent conceptual meanings found in the short story of was the referent as entity like a thing. Also, the words which have meanings as connotative meanings were found in the short story and the connotative meaning mostly frequent is rough connotation of them.*

**Keywords:** meanings, conceptual, connotative, *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala*

## I INTRODUCTION

People deliver their expressions in many different ways. They can write poems, songs, novels, newspapers, tales, short stories, and other forms of writing. Perhaps by writing a short story, for example, people can be more comfortable and more confident to express their feelings. According to Klarer (2004:12) “Short story is a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, often in a narrative format”. Language is one of elements in short story. Short story uses language that varies so readers are interested in reading a short story. Language is one of the most important cultural elements among other elements especially in short story. Through language, people can express and describe their thoughts and also through language, people can communicate with others.

Clarity of meaning in a sentence is influenced by the choice of words. The meanings of words are generated as accurately as possible to avoid any misunderstanding. Adisutrisno (2008:15) argued that “almost all the words of a language have conceptual meanings”. Words not only have conceptual meanings, but also connotative meanings. Every word has conceptual and connotative meanings. To understand the meaning

of words spoken by a speaker, we need to learn the semantics of the language. In linguistics, semantics is the study of meanings because every word has a meaning.

The study of meaning usually refers to Semantics. According to Yule (2006:100) "Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences". In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might intend them to mean on a particular occasion. In addition, Adisutrisno (2008:3) stated that "semantics is the study of meaning in language". It is a fact that meaning is a part of language. It means that language must have meaning. Language without meaning is useless. Short story may make meanings with their utterances just as what people do in real-life situations. This may mean that they implicitly or explicitly disseminate certain semantics elements in their speech. The study of semantics recognizes two kinds of meaning, namely conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.

Yule (2006: 100) stated that "conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word." The conceptual meaning of a word is universal. It is the same everywhere in the world, which becomes the basic for universal communication. For examples, *when the boy tries to push of the chair*. From the example above, there are word contains conceptual meanings is word "chair". The word "chair" appropriate based on concept has function as state place. The function of chair obviously by the word "push."

According to Adisutrisno (2008:28) "connotative meanings as communication value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over, and above its purely conceptual content". In addition, Hook (1989:71) stated that "connotative meaning can be divided into two kinds, namely positive connotative (purr word) and negative connotative (snarl word). Besides positive and negative connotative meaning, there is also neutral meaning, most of which are jargon language". Connotative meanings are also known as no actual meaning. It can be said the word has connotations called when the value has value both positive and negative sense. It said no connotative meanings if it does not have a sense of value. Each connotation that is used in the sentence needs to pay attention to the match between the actual meanings of the meaning that is not true. If the connotations are not suited to express the meaning that is not true, there will be confusion or a mismatch in the sentence. For example, *she is a woman*. From the example above, there are word contains connotative meanings is word "woman". Because word "woman" has high and positive value.

Based on the explanation above, it is important to analyze conceptual and connotative meanings in *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala* short story. In this case, semantics is appropriated to be used on investigating the meaning of language used by the writer of that short story in order to convey the intended meaning or message of the story. The goal of this writing is to examine the conceptual and connotative meaning, focusing in *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala* short story. The story is quite interesting and the researcher eagerly wants to know about the conceptual and connotative meanings realised in the story. Secondly, this is due to that the story is not really famous for the readers.

So that this is a good chance for the researcher to explore this interesting story and to introduce it to the other readers. Therefore, the title of this research is "*an analysis of conceptual meaning and connotative meanings in Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala short story*".

Therefore, based on the explanation above, the research question was formulated for this study:

1. What are conceptual and connotative meanings contained in *Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivious Koala* short story?

## II RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The approach employed in this qualitative research is content analysis. According

Entity	Sentence
<b>Person</b>	And <b>Mrs koala</b> eas trying to get Blinky Bill off to school (page 4, line 4)
	And Mrs koala eas trying to get <b>Blinky Bill</b> off to school (page 4, line 4)
	As they passed <b>Old Man Wombat</b> 's house (page 8, line 1)
	<b>Miss Magpie</b> , the village schoolteacher (page 10. Line 1)
	It was <b>Miss Pimm</b> , the shopkeeper (page 14, line 3)
	<b>Fred, Ned, Ted</b> and <b>Aled</b> opened their mouth (page 23, line 8)
	There on the bank was <b>Mrs Spooty</b> (page 23, line 3)
	If he failed, she would tell his <b>mother</b> (page 25, line 7)
	<b>Harry</b> and <b>Joe</b> had a busy night ahead of them (page 29, line 5)
	Mrs Koala, run, run, shouted <b>Mrs Echidne</b> . (page 34, line 5)
	In you go, Blinky Bill, growled <b>Mayor Pelican</b> (page 41, line 1)
	Blinky and <b>Nusty</b> rushed off to the camp kitchen to get something to eat (page 41, line 4)
	<b>Angelina Wallaby</b> , the kindly village nurse (page 41, line 5)
	"lunchtime," Harry's wife, <b>Flo</b> , was calling the two man. (page 52, line 1)
	It was <b>Clea</b> , Harry's young daughter (page 53, line 1)
	His friends <b>Jacko Kookaburra</b> could fly Marcia Mouse to the mill (page 53, line 9)
	His friends Jacko Kookaburra could fly <b>Marcia Mouse</b> to the mill (page 53, line 9)
	The <b>woodchipper</b> started to turn (page 81, line 4)
<b>Thing</b>	And Mrs koala eas trying to get Blinky Bill off to <b>school</b> (page 4, line 4)
	Look at this <b>book</b> (page 4, line 4)
	Crash ! down went Blinky Bill amidst a pile of broken <b>chairs</b> (page 5, line 1)
	She found a <b>big red rubber band</b> which she took (page 5, line 5)
	Outside the Koala' <b>house</b> (page 6, line 1)
	Blinky grabbed a <b>big red apple</b> from the fruit stall (page 7, line 2)
	By the time, they reached the <b>village</b> square (page 7, line 1)
	Blinky broke off a sprig of bright yellow wattle <b>flower</b> (page 8, line 8)
	Watched with <b>beady eyes</b> as the children shuffled into the classroom (page 10, line 2)
	Watched with beady eyes as the children shuffled into the <b>classroom</b> (page 10, line 2)
	The <b>class</b> giggled.. (page 10, line 5)
	Blinking his <b>eyes</b> innocently (page 11, line 4)
	Pointed at the <b>door</b> (page 11, line 5)
	So he began to eat his <b>sandwiches</b> as he went (page 12, line 2)
	Unfortunately, he didn't hear the <b>vehicle</b> behind him (page 12, line 6)
	That was <b>peanut butter</b> (page 13, line 2)
	He tiptoed over to the <b>shop</b> (page 14, line 1)

<b>Thing</b>	Just as reached the <b>corner</b> (page 14, line 1)
	It was his favorite smell- <b>food</b> (pge 14, line 5)
	On the shelves were <b>cans and bottles and cartons</b> (page 15, line 2)
	On the floor were <b>boxes</b> of fruit and vegetables (page 15, line 3)
	On the floor were boxes of <b>fruit</b> and <b>vegetables</b> (page 15, line 3)
	Fell flat on his <b>face</b> (page 16, line 4)
	As she reached for the <b>telephone</b> (page 16, line 6)
	I was trying to get the <b>chewing gum</b> out of my ear (page 19, line 4)
	I was trying to get the chewing gum out of my <b>ear</b> (page 19, line 4)
	My <b>finger</b> slipped (page 19, line 5)
	Then he took out <b>rubber band</b> (page 20, line 9)
	<b>Fish!</b> Fish! Wombo leapt to his feet (page 20, line 10)
	Fish! Fish! Wombo leapt to his <b>feet</b> (page 20, line 10)
	But blinky had disappeared amongst the <b>trees</b> (page 21, line 7)
	You must make the sound from the <b>troath</b> (page 22, line 10)
	Fred, Ned, Ted and Aled opened their <b>mouth</b> (page 23, line 8)
	Blinky disappeared into the <b>bush</b> (page 27, line 7)
	Blinky Bill arrived <b>home</b> late that afternoon (page 28, line 1)
	He stuffed some <b>book</b> down his pants (page 28, line 1)
	He stuffed some book down his <b>pants</b> (page 28, line 1)
	Next to the <b>truck</b> stood a bulldozer (page 29, line 3)
	Next to the truck stood a <b>bulldozer</b> (page 29, line 3)
	They planned to cut down the entire <b>forest</b> (page 29, line 6)
	The sharp teeth of the <b>cainsaw</b> ate into the tree trunks (page 31, line 3)
	<b>The sharp teeth</b> of the cainsaw ate into the tree trunks (page 31, line 3)
	The sharp teeth of the cainsaw ate into <b>the tree trunks</b> (page 31, line 3)
	Below them was a huge <b>cave</b> (page 40, line 4)
	Surrounding this <b>camp</b> was a strong fence (page 40, line 5)
	Blinky and Nusty rushed off to the camp <b>kitchen</b> to get something to eat (page 41, line 4)
	He jumped over the <b>gate</b> (page 43, line 3)
	That the next tree trunk being chewed up was part of his own <b>bedroom</b> (page 49, line 5)
	The <b>machine</b> stop (page 52, line 2)
	So he wanted to get back to the <b>camp</b> as soon as possible (page 52, line 7)
	The koala hurriedly burrowed into a <b>mountain</b> of woodchips (page 56, line 14)
	Picked up his <b>soutgan</b> (page 57, line 5)
	Clea's open <b>window</b> (page 61, line 2)
	Harry was going to send Nusty to the <b>zoo</b> the next day (page 64, line 7)
	I'm sorry, you're going to the <b>zoo</b> tomorrow (page 70, line 8)
	Throw me the <b>key</b> (page 77, line 5)
	Marcia and Flad crept quickly and quietly into the <b>room</b> (page 78, line 6)

	It slipped out of his <b>hands</b> (page 78, line 8)
	No you haven't! Called a voice from the <b>roof</b> (page 83, line 7)
	Press some <b>pedals</b> (page 85, line 8)
	They scrambled into the <b>cabin</b> (page 85, line 9)
	The <b>motor</b> made a popping sound but didn't start (page 86, line 5)
	Stop the <b>truck!</b> Yelled Blinky (page 90, line 1)
	But we'll hit the <b>water tank</b> (page 90, line 3)
	You are breaking my <b>ribs</b> (page 93, line 5)
<b>Animal</b>	This story about a <b>Koala</b> called Blinky Bill (page 3, line 1)
	Splodge <b>kangaroo</b> , Flad <b>platypus</b> and Ruff Frill Neck <b>lizard</b> (page 6, line 1)
	Did you pour ink over Mary <b>Rabbit?</b> (page 19, line 1)
	I've taught <b>elephant</b> to croak, you know (page 25, line 4)
	Blinky lined up the four <b>frog</b> and then (page 26, line 1)
	<b>Birds</b> screeched and flew away in panic (page 31, line 7)
	In the village, the <b>animal</b> heard the muffled roar of falling trees (page 33, line 1)
	Instantly two gigantic brown guard <b>dogs</b> raced out of the kennels, howling (page 47, line 1)

to Kothari (2004:110) "content-analysis comprises of analyzing the contents of writing materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed". Data taken in this study is a sentence in which there are elements of conceptual meanings and connotative meanings. The data source of this research is Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivous Koala short story, published in Australia by Budget Books Pty Ltd in 1992 with 96 pages

The data of this study are collected in some ways. The first is to read Yoram Gross Blinky Bill Michivous Koala short story. The second is to identify conceptual meanings and connotative meanings then underline them, the last, make conclusion of data by relating to the references.

### III RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 1. Conceptual Meanings Found in the Story

Based on the result of analysis, the researcher found the conceptual meanings in the story of "Blinky Bill Michivous Koala by Yoram Gross" based on the theory of Wagiman Adisutrisno (2008). The conceptual meanings mostly frequent realised in the story, such as:

1. Referent can be an entity, like a person, a thing or an animal
2. The referent can be a psychological power  
There are several words construing the meanings as a *psychological power*. Those words, such as *genius, sympathy, clever, kind*. Those meanings were found based on a reference of Oxford Advanced Dictionary (2010).
3. The referent can be an event  
The researcher found that the words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (an event) are such the following : (a) *Every morning there was some new **disaster*** (page 5, line 4). In the sentence above, there is a word that contains

the meaning of conceptual meaning of the word *disaster*. According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary (2010:126 ) *disaster* meant serious sudden misfortune ; terrible accident. Based on state above, it can be said that the word *disaster* has a referent can be an *event*. It means a terrible event. Further, (b) *The animal heard the muffled roar of falling trees* (page 33, line 1. In this sentence, According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary (2010:159) *falling* meant amount of something that has fallen. Based on state above, it can be said that the word *falling* has a referent can be an *event*. It means to make something down.

4. The referent can be a situation or time

The researcher found that the words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (situation or time) are such the following : (a) "*lunchtime*," *Harry's wife, Flo, was calling the two man.* (page 52, line 1). In this sentence, there is a word that contains the meaning of conceptual meaning of the word *lunchtime*. According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary (2010:263 ) *lunchtime* meant meal eaten in the middle of the day. Based on state above, it can be said that the word *lunchtime* has a referent can be an *time*. It means that time to eat something when rest.

(b) *It's bedtime*, *Clea.* (page 54, line 2) In the sentence above, there is a word that contains the meaning of conceptual meaning of the word *bedtime*. According to Oxford Advanced Dictionary (2010:34 ) *bedtime* meant time that somebody normally goes to bed. Based on state above, it can be said that the word *bedtime* has a referent can be an *time*. It means that time to rest, it usually by doing people everynight.

5. The referent can be a state

The researcher found that the words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (be a state) are such the following words: *unhappy* meant not happy or sad; *noisy* meant making a lot of noisy; a very stromy situation.

6. The referent can be an action

The words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (an action) are such the followings: the word *make* meant construct, produce or prepare something; the word *stamped* meant put your foot down with force on the ground; meaning an action of stamping your foot on the floor with angry; the word *climbed* meant go up something, especially using your hands and feet.; the word *cut* meant make an opening or wound in something with somthing sharp.

7. The referent can be a process

The researcher found that the words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (be a process) are such te following : the word *exploring* meant done in order to find out something; that the word *opening* has a referent can be a *process*; the word *blowing* has a referent can be a *processt* hat is the process of blow out something.

8. The referent can be a psychological experience

The words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (psychological experience) are such the followings: the word *curious* has a referent can be a *psychological experience* that is to have a strong sense of want to know; the word *brave* has a referent can be a *psychological experience* that is to have extraordinary courage in him; the word *realised* has a referent can be a *psychological experience* that is fully concious of.

9. The referent can be a manner

The researcher found that the words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (manner) are such the followings: The word *impatiently* has a referent can be a manner that is in a impatient manner; the words *by the time* has a referent can be a manner; the word *angrily* has a referent can be a manner; the word *quietly* has a referent can be a manner.

10. The referent can be a location

The words with conceptual meanings referring to the referent (location) are such the following: the *on* has referent can be a *location*. It means in an position of the surface of, lying againts, or in contact with; the word *in* has referent can be a location. It means In a position of inclusion within a space, a place or a limit; the word *up* has referent can be a *location*. It means in In a position of resting on the surface of and covering, partly or completely; the word *under* has referent can be a *location*.

In short, based on the findings above, the researcher concluded the conceptual meanings found in the story of "*Blinky Bill Michivous Koala by Yoram Gross*" based on the theory of Wagiman Adisutrisno (2008). From some types mention above based on Adisutrisno's theory, the most common type of conceptual meaning is referent can be an entity like a person, a thing or an animal, especially an entity like a thing of them. While the kind of conceptual meaning that rarely appears is a referent can be situation or time. In this story many find conceptual meanings that use referent can be an entity especially like a thing because nouns are always found in everyday life.

## 2. Connotative Meanings Found in the Story

Connotative meaning is the meaning that is not true, meaning that has been added to the basic meaning, that is only an additional that gives the value of taste, both positive and negative. The connotative meaning or word connotation refers to the meanings not actual. Connotative meanings contain imagination, taste value, and are meant to arouse a sense. There are kinds of connotative meanings, as following below:

1. High Connotation

High connotations are literary words and more beautiful classical words and gracefully heard by the common ear. Words of literature and classical words usually get connotation or high taste value. The classic words that when people know the meaning and use on the right context will have a high connotation meaning. The following will be presented examples of words that have high connotations in short story "*Blinky Bill the Michivous Koala by Yoram Gross*": *reasonable, clever, wonderful*.

2. Friendly Connotation

Friendly connotations are words that come from dialects or regional languages because it can give the impression of more familiar, can feel each other, without any sense of awkwardness in associating. Vocabulary like this is a vocabulary that has a friendly connotation. The following will be presented examples of words that have friendly connotations in this short story: *nice, kind*.

3. Dangerous connotation

At a certain moment in the life of society, we must carefully pronounce a word to avoid unwanted things, things that may be dangerous and also a dangerous connotation is a sentence above contains elements of threat. The word found such as: *accident* in *I'll accident you!* shouted *Wombat*. (page 9, line 8).

4. Inappropriate Connotation

The inappropriate connotation of words spoken is out of place and get the value of feeling inappropriate, because if spoken to others then others will feel shame, feel ridiculed, and reproached. In addition, the speaker by the community or family is labeled as a person impolite. The use or pronunciation of words that connote this inappropriate can offend, especially those who say it more lower dignity than the other person or the subject of the conversation. The following words that have inappropriate connotations in this short story: *terrible, useless*.

5. Rough Connotation

Rough connotations are words that sound harsh and taste-sensitive rough. Rough words are considered impolite when used in conversation with a respected person. Rough connotations are usually too used by speakers who are having a high emotional level. Due to the high emotional level, a speaker tends to issuing harsh words. The words found in this short story, such as, *naughtiest, out, beast, monster, naughtier, out, trouble, get out, troublemaker, monster, fiend, devil, fool*.

6. Hard Connotation

Hard connotations are words or expressions that contain an exaggerated statement, exaggerating something. Reviewed in terms of meaning, then this word can be called hyperbola, while in terms of taste value or connotations can be called hard connotations. For revealing things that do not make sense, can be used figuratively or comparisons. The following will be shown a sample word which has a hard connotation in short story "Blinky Bill the Michivious Koala by Yoram Gross", such as *Gang*.

Based on the result of analysis in the previous section, the researcher found the connotative meanings in the story of "*Blinky Bill Michivious Koala by Yoram Gross*" based on the theory of Henry Guntur Tarigan (1985).

From some types mentioned above based on Tarigan's theory, the type of connotative meaning most widely used by the author in the story is rough connotation whereas the least connotative meaning used by the author is uncomfortable connotation. In this story many find connotative meanings that give rise to the sense of rough connotation because this story about how a naughty child always makes trouble or commotion. He always makes the people around him so annoyed that other characters in this story always use harsh words to scold him. Rough connotations that serve to show a sense of anger to others and it cuss other people for their emotional reactions.

Among the conceptual meanings and connotative meanings, the researcher finds many conceptual meanings of connotative meanings in the story. This is because, the author uses many words that contain conceptual meanings to create a real upset in the story. While connotative meanings to show the impression of the sense value that arises in this story to the readers.

#### IV CONCLUSION

From the findings, it can be concluded that mostly frequent conceptual meanings found in the short story of was the referent as entity like a thing. Also, the words which have meanings as connotative meanings were found in the short

story and the connotative meaning mostly frequent is rough connotation of them. Between conceptual meanings and connotative meanings, the conceptual meanings were mostly used by the author in the short story because in the short story many words used that contain conceptual meanings to create a real upset in the story.

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