

ANTONYM IN “THE GOBLIN OF ADACHIGAHARA” FABLE
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Abstract

Keywords:

*Antonymy,
Classification of
Antonym*

This study aims to analyze the antonyms contained in the Fable "The Goblin of Adachigahara" by Yei Theodora Ozaki. The method used in this study is a qualitative research, where the author investigates antonyms, trying to group words based on the types of antonyms. The data is taken from the data source, namely from The Goblin of Adachigahara. The results of this study are the authors found that there are three types of antonyms in The Goblin Of Adachigahara, namely Gradual Antonyms, Complementary Antonyms, and Converse Antonyms. The focus of the paper is the use of antonymy in specific English texts from linguistic perspective, in which abundant examples of antonyms are quoted to help the illustration and prove that comprehending and investigating into antonymy can help the understanding of different texts and the rising of literature flavor.

Kata Kunci :

*Antonim,
Klasifikasi Antonim*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis antonim yang terkandung dalam Fabel "The Goblin of Adachigahara" karya Yei Theodora Ozaki. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, dimana penulis menyelidiki antonim, mencoba mengelompokkan kata-kata berdasarkan jenis-jenis antonim. Data tersebut diambil dari sumber data, yaitu dari The Goblin of Adachigahara. Hasil penelitian ini adalah penulis menemukan bahwa ada tiga jenis antonim dalam The Goblin Of Adachigahara, yaitu Antonim Bertahap, Antonim Komplementer, dan Antonim Converse. Fokus makalah ini adalah penggunaan antonim dalam teks-teks bahasa Inggris tertentu dari perspektif linguistik, di mana banyak contoh antonim dikutip untuk membantu ilustrasi dan membuktikan bahwa memahami dan menyelidiki antonim dapat membantu pemahaman teks yang berbeda dan meningkatnya rasa sastra

INTRODUCTION

A fable text is a short story in the form of a fairy tale that describes human nature and character are likened to animals. The characters found in these animals are considered to represent these human characters and are told to be able to speak and act like man. Fables are told not for the sole purpose of entertaining, but also as a medium of moral education, there is a noble value, namely the introduction of about manners (Yundiafi:2003).

Japanese Fable Novels, compiled by Yei Theodora Ozaki. Many travellers have disappeared on the Adachigahara plains, and rumors are spreading about monstrous goblins luring the unwary to their deaths. Unexpectedly, people began to avoid the spot. A Buddhist pilgrim was unfortunate enough not to get the memo and happened to reach the plains just as the sun was setting. Tired, hungry, and cold, he walked for hours before seeing a ray of light through the trees. It belonged to a fallen hut, which in turn belonged to an old woman. He was sitting right inside the door, turning around busily. When asked by a pilgrim to stay the night, he reluctantly allowed it in.

The word “antonymy” was coined by C.J. Smith as a polar opposite of “synonym”. Since 1867, many efforts have been made to define “antonymy”. The problem, however, is that the definition of contradiction is explanatory, not explanatory. For example, if you want to explain what is in conflict with others, it is better to give some examples such as adult/young, big/small, open/closed, bad/good, etc., than to give a definition. However, it is difficult to come up with a definition that can contain all the contradictions, and there are even problems. Lyons (1977) defined ‘antonym’ as words contradictory in meaning and ‘antonymy’ as opposition between words. For example, “buy” and “sell” are a pair of antonyms and the relationship between these two words is called an antonym. Leech (1981) placed the definition of contradictory and contradictory in semantics that the contradictory meaning relationship between words is contradictory and a word with contradictory meaning is contradictory. And a famous Chinese linguist Hu Zhuanglin (2001, p.164) says "antonymy is the name for an opposite relationship"

In writing, especially when making likenesses, one of the most important areas is semantic relationships, especially vocabulary relationships that contain synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and so on. Antonyms, which are the opposite of meaning, have long been considered one of the most important semantic relations. Human thought and language are inextricably linked, and the importance of antonyms in human thought is inevitably reflected in human language. Lyons (1968) says that people have a general tendency to polarize experience and judgment - to think in opposites. And this will explain the existence of numerous antonyms in the vocabulary of human language. Antonyms are one of the most useful semantic relations. Antonym pairs are often used in texts and various proverbs and idioms to achieve rhetorical effects. B. "All friends are not friends", spoken or literary. In fact, it is one of the essential elements of an idiom such as oxymoron, paradox and irony. Moreover, antonyms play a major role in language teaching and language learning. This occurs in many definitions. For example, "large" is defined as "not small" and "trivial" is defined as "insignificant". The same is true when the lexicographer defines a word. As Jackson (1988) points out, antonym comes second (along only to synonyms), in terms of frequency, of the various semantic relationships used in dictionary definitions. Based on our mini research title above, there some problem of study, these are what kind of classification of antonymy in this fable?

METHOD

The research method used in this study is qualitative research. According to Moleong 2011, Qualitative is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special context that naturally and by utilizing various natural methods. From this understanding, it can be concluded that the qualitative approach is an approach that is carried out in its entirety to the research subject where there is an event where the researcher becomes the key instrument in the study, then the results of the approach are

described in written words. This approach also emphasizes meaning rather than generalization.

This research using a qualitative research approach, this study focuses on an understanding of research. Although the quantitative research is more reliable because it is based on numerical methods and methods that can be objectively disseminated by other researchers. Qualitative methods are used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behaviors and interactions. Generates non-numeric data. Integrating qualitative research into interventional research is a research strategy that is receiving increasing attention from an interdisciplinary perspective. Qualitative research was once viewed as philosophically inconsistent with experimental research, but it recognizes the ability to add a new dimension to intervention research that cannot be achieved by measuring variables alone. Qualitative research was originally used in psychological research when researchers found it cumbersome to evaluate human behavior numerically. Since then, qualitative research has also been used in other fields. In clinical research, a qualitative study helps to examine the data more extensively. Improve clinical trials by improving user participation. Writers focused on some words that researcher collect from the fable titled "The Goblin of Adachigahara."

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

From the results of the research on the *Goblin of Adachigahara* story, the researcher can conclude that there are three types of antonyms used in the story. The following three types of antonyms are Gradual antonyms, Complementary antonyms, and Converse Antonyms. The researcher also includes examples of each type of antonym.

Antonym focuses only on the polarity of meaning. The traditional definition is: word of opposite meaning; (Leech, 1981) word of opposite sense; (Pyles & Algeo, 1970) words that are opposite. (Watson, 1976) These definitions are only rough ideas and over ambiguous. First, they don't explain the ways of oppositeness very concretely. Antonym pairs such as hot / cold, dead / alive, and

lend / borrow are different types of opposites. Hot / cold couples are one of the step-by-step antonyms. Dead / living pairs belong to complementary antonyms. Lending and borrowing pairs belong to the relational antonym. Second, these definitions focus on antonym discrepancies, but ignore grammatical similarities and usage of each pair of antonyms. Look at the other three couples, hot / cold, single / married, and beautiful / ugly. Both have contradictory meanings, but they are not the same in grammatical units and cannot be considered as antonyms. Also, in most cases, people only use antonyms for contrast. The harmony of spring and winter is a recurring theme in English literature. For example, as shown in "Aude to the West Wind", "When Winter Comes, Can Spring Be Later?" Due to the above factors, the Lyons have classified the opposition into three categories. Categories: Antonyms, Complementary and Contradiction in Semantics (1977) and Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics (1968). Lyons treats only words that are based and contradictory in meaning as contradictions. Cruse (1986) thinks the same in his Lexical Semantics. So the term "antonym" refers only to the set of gradual opposites, which are mostly adjectives, because gradual antonyms reflect a unique semantic feature: polar opposites. However, in our daily life, words like male/female, dead/alive, male/female are also considered antonym pairs as these words also have conflicting meanings. Therefore, the other two categories, complementarity and convergence, are included only in an immense sense in the field of antonyms. In general, there are two criteria to determine the opposite: semantic and lexical. We thoroughly explain antonym above as semantic, but not all contradictory semantic words are contradictory. Cruse (1986) described it with the words "chubby" and "rejected". Almost all established opposites have synonyms that cannot form a pair of contradictory words. For example, antonym pairs are better when they are heavy and light than when they are heavy and light. Fast and slow Antonym pairs are opposite instead of fast and slow. The opposite pair of happiness and sorrow is more sober than happiness and misery. Both contradictory and synonyms connect lexical words, but Grossetal. (1988) Claims that contradictory and synonymous. They say that synonyms are "relationships between vocabulary concepts" while antonyms are "relationships

between words, not concepts". Antonyms as a lexical relationship, "specifically in words rather than concepts". In fact, the meaning of the opposite must be both lexical and semantic. Antonyms should have the "opposite meaning", but they should also have a strong, orderly lexical relationship with each other. (Jackson, 1988).

Discussion

Based on the research findings presented by the researchers above, there are components that are discussed in the research findings. The component consists of the types of antonyms along with a description of each type of antonym. To support the explanation of the differences in each type of antonym, the researcher also includes examples taken based on the content of the stories that have been selected for analysis. The examples taken by the researcher are also not just snippets of words but also sentence snippets from the story so that readers can easily distinguish and understand the context of each word.

Antonymy is the call to conflicting relationships. And there are three main types of contradictory, that is, can be marked as contradictory, jointly contradictory and contradictory contradictory. (Hu, 2001, p.164-168)

1) Gradual antonyms are the most common type of antonyms. Antonym pairs such as hot / cold, large / small, and large / short are all stepwise antonyms. You can see that most are adjectives. The stepped antonym has three characteristics. The first, as the name implies, is gradual. That is, the level of membership of the couple is different. Second, this type of conflict is assessed by several criteria. Third, a member of the pair (usually a higher order assignment) acts as an alias. (Hu, 2001, p. 164) As for the first characteristic, it also means that rejecting one does not mean claiming the other. And pairs of antonyms can have comparative and superlative. For example, in the case of "good" and "bad", both of these two words have a comparative and superlative degree of "better" / "best" and "worse" / "worst". Therefore, what is not good is not necessarily bad. Not bad is not always good. There is a degree of "soso" between "good" and "bad". See another

example. There is a "medium" order between the two extrema of size "large" and "small". Between the two extreme temperatures of "hot" and "cold", there is a degree of "warm" and "cool". From the above information, we can see that the stepwise antonyms differ in degree. Look at the second feature. This means that there is no absolute criterion for one object to be "large" and another to be "small". The criteria are relative, but not absolute. As you know, a small car is always bigger than a big apple. For this reason, this type of antonym is evaluated according to various criteria. As a third feature, one of the antonym pairs is the cover term known as "unmarked". "Unchecked" is used more often than "Checked". You can ask "How old are you" or "How old is she?" Instead of "How old are you?" Or "How small is she?" Here, "old" and "large" are cover terms and are "unmarked". It is labeled "young" and "short". The difference between "unmarked" and "marked" reflects the potential value system of the language community. People want to be bigger than smaller.

- 2) Complementary antonyms Antonymy such as awakening / sleep, married / single, pass / fail, survival / death, male / female, etc. belong to this type. Complementary aids also have three characteristics. One is to completely decompose the entire semantic field. Second, this kind of standard is absolute. Third, there is no compensation period for two members of the pair. (Hu, 2001) For the first function, complementary antonyms share a semantic region unlike gradual opposites. However, there is no midpoint between the two seamless opposites. As Cruse (1986) explained, the essence of complementary antonym pairs is to completely divide the conceptual domain into two separate compartments. Therefore, anything that does not fall into any compartment must be sorted into that compartment.
- 3) Converse Antonym Antonyms are couples like husband / wife, doctor / patient, teacher / student, buy / sell, up / down, employer / employee. All are the opposite antonyms. They show the opposite relationship. A means B's husband and B is A's wife. A is B's doctor It means that B is a patient of A. A means B's teacher and B means A's student. This is also known as relational

opposition. The describes these antonym pairs as word pairs that contain relationships in which one of them is impossible. Used without suggesting anything else. Therefore, we can see that there is a big difference between the antonyms. For the other two subtypes of antonyms, that is, the two members involved, one must assume the other. Antonymy pair. If you have a buyer, you must also have a seller. We can't say he's a husband, we have to say he's him she can't be a husband without a wife, so she's a husband. Like a parent who can't be a parent without children. At this point, we cannot talk about A without B. But there is something special about "children". A child and a parent are a pair of antonyms when the child means that of the parent Son or daughter. But when it comes to people under the age of 18, children are the opposite of adults. Is the same as the word "teacher". When referring to a profession, the teacher is a word. If you say so you are just a teacher His student, can this word form an antonym pair with "student".

The writers took the data and grouped each word based on the type of antonym taken from *The Goblin of Adachigahara*” Fable by Yei Theodora Ozaki. Here is the grouping table:

Table 1 Types of Gradual Antonymy

Gradual Antonymy	
Long ago there was a large plain called Adachigahara.	Small
Haunted by a cannibal goblin who took the form of an old woman.	Young
You must be hungry after your long tramp,”	Short
When she comes back she will show herself in her true character and eat me up at one mouthful!”	Hidden
her true character and eat me up at one mouthful!	False
aching feet as quickly as he could towards the spot	Slow
if you will be good enough just to let me lie on the kitchen floor	Honest
but come in now and I will make a fire, for the night is cold .	Hot
He had not gone far when he heard steps behind him and a voice crying: “Stop! Stop!”	Near
He had walked the whole day and was now tired and hungry	Awake
The priest quite forgot how tired he was and his feet flew over the ground faster than ever.	Remember

Table 2 Types of Complementary Antonymy

Complementary Antonymy	
Through the trees he caught sight of the glimmer of a single ray of light.	Married
Otherwise I shall have to sleep out on the cold plain.	Awake
The room was full of dead men's bones and the walls were splashed and the floor was covered with human blood.	Alive

Table 3 Types of Convers Antonymy

Convers Antonymy	
He had not gone far when he heard steps behind him and a voice crying: "Stop! Stop!"	Near
As he drew near he saw that it was in a tumble- down condition, the bamboo fence was broken and weeds and grass pushed their way through the gaps.	Up

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and discussing as well as research that the author did on the title of the fable *The Goblin of Adachigahara*, writers get the conclusion that this fable use the first classification of antonym where almost all of the adjectives in this fable has the common form. Based on all of the classification above the researcher conclude that this most of the antonymy in this fable classified to gradable antonymy, it is proven from the table of grouping antonyms based on 3 types of antonyms, which we take from *The Goblin Of Adachigahara" Fable by Yei Theodora Ozaki*.

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