

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some introductory statements of this research about the logic and truth in semantic relation including the backgrounds of choosing it. Furthermore it includes some previous studies. Then it also draws the objectives of the research and significance of the study theoretically and practically as well. The specific content of this chapter is as follows: background of the research, statement of problem, research objectives, research significance, organization writing, and clarification of key terms.

#### 1.1. Background of the Research

In 2010-2014 many entertainers from Korea affect almost the whole TV show in Asia, especially in Korea itself. There are a lot of Korean communities or fans clubs of Korean TV show in the world as a result of the popularity of the TV show itself. One of the most popular one in Asia is “Running Man” series. It is a famous reality show series in Korea and broadcasted almost in the whole Asia, especially in Indonesia. The “Running Man” series affect many Indonesians who love Korean stuffs.

These series incur many famous actresses, actors, and girl/boy bands from Korea. In these series, actresses or actors compete to do some missions with the members of “Running Man”. In every episode, there will be some missions which contain what they have to do. The statements in the missions are written in

Korean language which is subbed into English (translation from Korean language into English). It is the English subtitle that will be analyzed to see the *semantic relation* between the statement and the mission.

Semantic is defined as the study of meaning communicated through language. In this case Saeed says “*Since linguistic description is an attempt to reflect a speaker’s knowledge, the semanticist is committed to describing semantic knowledge. This knowledge allows English speaker to know...*” then the types of sentences that describe the same or different situation can be named semantic knowledge.

In semantic knowledge, the same or different situation is described by sentences which have semantic relations. Thus, semantic relations may hold between sentences of a language. The speaker’s knowledge can prove the truth of the stated sentences in language. To prove the truth of the sentence statement in language, Montague (1974) argue that the sentence meaning can be represented by a tool of logic (in Saeed, 1997:81).

Many kinds of sentence meaning in semantic problems have been appeared. Mostly the projects that have been researched are about sentence meaning in semantic. Very few people have researched about the logic and truth in semantic. There are some probabilities that no one has researched it yet, especially students in English Department of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. But there are also some probabilities that it has researched by anybody outside.

The following are some previous study which may relate to semantic relation and this research. The first research has been conducted by Zweigenbaum,

Malaisé, and Bachimont from(2004) Paris, France, analyzed the detection of terms in a random sample of the test corpus (13 texts among 132), it relates to the extraction of definitions involving hypernymy and synonymy, which are the most generally considered relations in terminology building. In that research, they focus this experimentation more particularly on identifying the semantic relations of synonymy and hypernymy involved in the different definitions likely to be found in corpora. Their goal is to detect some of the semantic relations that might be found in definitions and to propose them to a human validator. Then there are a table that shows the number of definitions of synonymic and hypernymic types found in that sample. Some definitions involved more than one semantic relation, so they also present the percentage of hypernymic and synonymic relations among all the semantic relations. Then there are also another table which shows the number of markers and patterns prepared and tuned on the training corpus to extract definitions based on hypernymy or synonymy. After that they also prepared the fourth table which presents the evaluation results. Their findings showed that 9 sentences out of 13 were “synonymic definitions”. Next only 22 “synonymic definitions” out of 68 sentences retrieved. They also find out that the polysemy of some markers is related to the domain of the corpus. But the more problematic is the fact that it is sometimes not possible to make a specific distinction between different semantic relations detected with the same marker in the context of definitions sharing most of their syntactic contexts.

The second research is conducted by Tsuchida, Torisawa, Saeger , Jong-Hoon Oh, Kazama, Hashimoto, and Ohwada from Kyoto, Japan. In the research,

they introduce an inference-based method that takes a set of seed relation instances as input and outputs hypothesized instances using inference rules induce from these seed instances. They show that their method can infer valid relation instances whose component nouns do not co-occur in any single sentence or any four sentence window even in a 600M page Web corpus. They expect the result is promising for inferring new knowledge, because such instances may contain instances not mentioned in the context of that particular semantic relation even in 600MWeb pages.

Those analyzes about semantic relations are not the whole of semantics relation yet, it is just some parts of semantics relation. But the studies above have not explored how those sentences can be accepted by logical sequence of thought. Thus this research is undertaken to analyze the logic and truth in semantic relations by taking the object from the entire missions in some episodes of “Running Man” series. Every mission will be collected in the subtitle sheet form and also by a *lightshot* (a screen capture program application). Afterward, the statements will be illustrated by a schema which is called the logic form to checking the truth value. Therefore, this research problem is about logic and truth in the missions of “Running Man” series English subtitle.

## **1.2. Statement of Research Problem**

There are many kinds of semantic relations in the sentences in the missions of “Running Man” series English subtitle. Each kind of semantic relation must

have its own logic form and truth value. Based on the description above, it can be formulated the following problems:

- 1). What kinds of semantic relations are found in the sentences in the missions of “Running Man” series English subtitle?
- 2). What are the logic forms or schemas of those semantic relations?
- 3). What are the truth value for each of semantic relation?

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

Basically, the purposes of the research are to describe, explain, and analyze the semantic relation phenomenon related to sentence relation and the logic and truth of the sentence in the series. In detail, the purposes are:

- 1). To find the kinds of semantic relations in the sentences in the missions of “Running Man” series English subtitle.
- 2). To describe the logic form or schema of those semantic relations.
- 3). To identify and analyze the truth value for each of the semantic relations.

### **1.4. Research Significance**

As the purposes of this research are to observe the logic and truth value in semantic relation, there are some significances of this research. Theoretically, we

can find and recognize the kinds of semantic relations in the sentences in the missions of “Running Man” series English subtitle. Then, the results of this study can be used as a diagnostic tool in the search for causes of semantic relation problems, or failures that occurred within the sentence system. Thus it will facilitate the search for alternative solutions to these problems.

Practically, the results of this research can be used to describe the condition or status of the sentences in the missions of “Running Man” series English subtitle.

### **1.5. Organization of Writing**

This paper will be organized into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It describes the background of the research, the statement problem, the research objective and significance, the organization of writing, and the clarification of key terms. Then in the second chapter contains the theoretical foundations which underpin the research. It provides the basis in conducting the research problems about the logic and truth value of semantic relation. Next the third chapter explains about the methodology of the research. It contains the research method, data of the research, object on research, and also the procedures in conducting the research. Afterwards the fourth chapter is data analysis. It holds the full report of the study and explains about the result and the discussion. Finally, the fifth chapter of the paper discuss about the conclusion from the

researcher toward the result of the research and also the suggestion concerning the research.

### **1.6. Clarification of Key Terms**

- a) Semantic: an attempt to set up a theory of meaning.
- b) Semantic knowledge: this knowledge allows English speakers to know (Saeed, 1997:4)
- c) Semantic relation: the relation which hold between sentences.
- d) Proposition: part of the meaning of the utterance of a declarative sentence which describes some state of affairs.
- e) Sentence: neither a physical event nor a physical object. It is a string of words put together by the grammatical rules of a language. A sentence can be thought of as the ideal string of words behind various realizations in utterance and inscription.
- f) Truth value: a condition where a sentence is being true or false.
- g) Truth condition: the facts that would have to obtain in reality to make a sentence true or false (Saeed, 1997:82).
- h) Truth table: a table which shows a schema called logical form on the truth value of a statement.
- i) Logical form: a schema which shows the relationship where a lower case letter (p, q, r, etc.) stands for the statement and some special symbol for logical connectives.