

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explain the general description of the paper. It consists of research background, research questions, research purpose, research significances, research limitation, research problems, and previous research.

1.1 Research Background

Text has a special thing to be modified to serve spesific meaning. The forms of text, for example, can be made as a report writing like the news which find extraordinary event. This event definetelly has the certain meaning either it implicitly or explicitly. The difference of implicit and explicit meaning shows the different styles in offering the message. There are some words representating something else toward the meaning, in semantics it is called metonymy. Metonymy is the semantic relationship that exists between two words. Those are (or a word and an expression). In which one of the words is metaphorically used in place of other word (or expression) in particularly contexts to convey the same meaning.

According to Saeed, semantics is a study of meaning communicated through language, also semantics is the study of word and sentences (1997:1). The meaning of a sentences is the basis for semantic theory and not the characterization of word meaning. To know the meaning of a sentence is to know under what conditions that sentence to be true.

Semantic is the study of meaning in a language. Semantic interpreted a language structure whether in word, phrase, to sentence. Semantic analyzes a meaning by looking at the structure of the language presented in the text that is the object of the study alone. Without connecting with external contexts beyond the language structure contained within objects.

In semantic study, things which might be implied in the meaning of a word, a phrase and a sentence, it actually has something to do with the speaker or the problem that occurs in an event with the text itself is not the main reference.

Because the semantic only sees a language as a whole meaning which is characterized by the meaning of the word itself. In other words, it included the phrase and sentences that have shown can show its own meaning without the need to be interpreted by connecting first with something outside the text. Besides, semantic's as a great study of interpretation of meaning divide into some parts. Thus, semantics is fragmented into kinds of meaning.

The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the words meaning. A word is defined within the context of a sentence. We must also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Contextual meaning also gives the reader clues to the denotative (literal or specific) and connotative (interpreted or emotional) meanings of words.

Related to the contextual meaning, there are several senses in which theories of meaning might be classified as contextual Lyon (1979: 607) most words have more than one meaning. The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the words meaning.

Context means a variety of things. Context is how words and their meanings are connected to each other in a written work. Context can be linguistics, involving the linguistic environment of a language item, as well as situational, involving extra linguistic elements that contribute to the construction of meaning. Most words have more than one meaning.

Reading is an important thing to dig up informations, most people prefer to read the news briefly to be able to understand the contents of a news text. The writer is aware of this. In semantics this can be categorized as a metonymy.

Lakoff, as one of the founders of cognitive linguistics, states that humans have a conceptual system that regulates what we capture from the universe and regulates our relationship with others. (1989: 3). The human cognitive ability is conceptual mapping. One of them is metonymy. It is systematic, not arbitrary. Metaphor and

metonymy are different kinds of processes. Metaphor is principally a way of conceiving of one thing in terms of another, and its primary function is understanding. Metonymy, on the other hand, has primarily a referential function, that is, it allows us to use one entity to stand for another. But metonymy is not merely a referential device. It also serves the function of providing understanding.

In the view of cognitive linguistics, the mental space of theory is one of the main basic theories. Metaphor and metonymy are different kinds of processes. Metaphor is principally a way of conceiving of one thing in terms of another, and its primary function is understanding. Metonymy, on the other hand, has primarily a referential function, that is, it allows us to use one entity to stand for another. But metonymy is not merely a referential device. It also serves the function of providing understanding. Lakoff and Johnson present the types of relationship between triggers and targets as follows:

- The Part for The Whole
- Producer for Product
- Object Used for User
- Controller for Controlling
- Institution for People Responsible
- The Place for The Institution
- The Place for The Event

Thus, like metaphors, metonymic concepts structure not just our language but our thoughts, attitudes, and actions. And, like metaphoric concepts, metonymic concepts are grounded in our experience. In fact, the grounding of metonymic concepts is in general more obvious than is the case with metaphoric concepts, since it usually involves direct physical or causal associations.

In observing a context, now the influences online sites on readers can be the object of research. One of them is through online newspaper media. The writer observed some news, especially murder cases have always been the topic of warm news among the public. There are even some murder cases that are still mysterious. Therefore the writer is interested in drawing a red thread from

criminal news about murder case, how the reader can understand a news context using the metonymy concept.

The writer collected some data from the Jakarta Post's online newspaper, some news about the murders that were obtained then restricted from 2015 to 2019. In addition, Maxwell (1996:17) argued that the strengths of qualitative research derive primarily from its inductive approach; it focuses on specific situations or people and it emphasizes on words rather than numbers. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that qualitative research focuses on word analysis contained in the object of research to be seen how the word can describe various situations that occur. The results of this paper used quantitative methods. Therefore, the writer believes that these methods are appropriate to this research because they can be found out, identified and explained briefly about word meaning in an online newspaper.

Then some diction or sentence words in the news were classified into a diction which could build an understanding of how a context can affect the reader. In the linguistic world the method of selecting the word diction is divided into several types and one of them is metonymy.

1.2 Research Questions

The reality of people on the one hand want to know the news as a whole but on the other hand curiously briefly without reading the whole. The public should have finished reading but the reality is not. The writer serves some issues about semantics especially metonymy. In this research will be conducted to answer the following questions as follows:

1. What types of relationship metonymy are between triggers and targets concept in it?
2. How does the usage of metonymy construct the context of the text?

1.3 Research Purposes

The writer did the research about murder case in *The Jakarta Post's* online newspaper. In this research there are statements to answer research questions

above, and to know the answer from this research that related with research question as follows:

1. To describe the types of relationship metonym between triggers and targets concept in metonymy.
2. To describe how metonymy constructs the context of the text.

1.4 Research Significances

In research significance there are two approaches, namely:

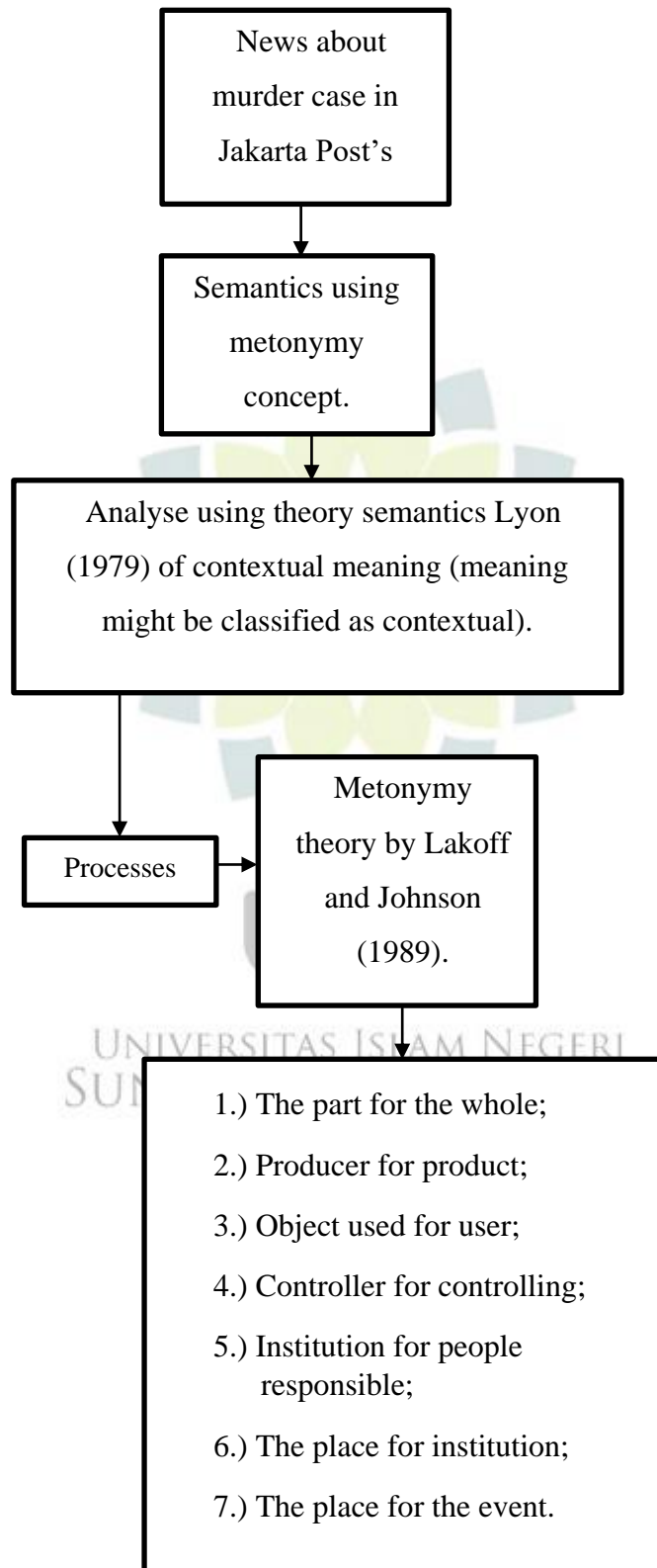
1. Theoretically

The result of this research is to give a contribution to the learners and others researcher who are interested in this study of metonymy murder case in *The Jakarta Post's* online newspaper. Information to other writers who are going to deeper of semantics in online newspaper.

2. Practically

The writer regarded significant as away from implement knowledge on linguistic's, to know the content and the messages murder case in *The Jakarta Post's* online newspaper. This research gives many information and references for university student who are concern on semantics. Moreover, the main goal or aim for this research is to fulfill the requirement for graduation.

1.5 Conceptual Framework



First, the object of this research from murder case in Jakarta Post's online newspaper. Data analysis can be obtained from context in the text of news and collected news reader data from English Literature students. Using semantics theory from Lyons, most words have more than one meaning.

Lakoff (1979:89) The meaning of a word is determined through its contextual use; the words in the sentence that surround the word you are trying to define will give you contextual clues to help you define the word's meaning. Related with that theory, Lakoff and Johnson through their theories that metonymy is the semantics relationship that exists between two words.

Those are (or a word and an expression). In which one of the words is metaphorically used in place of other word (or expression) in particularly contexts to convey the same meaning. Metonymy has several parts, those are: The Part for the whole, producer for product, object used for user, controller for controlling, institution for people responsible, the place for the institution, the place for the event. In conclusion, the findings are related with semantics and how metonymy be able to construct the context of the text.

1.6 Research Limitation

In this research, the writer limits the problem only talking about the theory which started from Lakoff and Johnson's theory then related with the concept of semantics study. The objective study in the research is some news the murder case in Jakarta Post's online newspaper. By determining the focus, this research focusing is to explain the answers of research questions. Hence, there are some focuses the researcher determines, those are:

1. The types of relationship metonym between triggers and targets concept that found from murder case in Jakarta Post's online newspaper with Lakoff and Johnson's theory.
2. The usage of metonymy be able to construct the context of the text from online newspaper.

1.7 Previous Study

Related to this theme of research to the writer best knowledge, it is flexible to be used in analyzing any kind of texts, whether it is spoken or writer. The writer only has some previous studies that are identical with the ways of analyzing in the data. Some of them are as follows:

First previous studies is from Nani (2015), she did research entitled *Syntactic and Semantic Analysis Field in Newspaper Headline*. It was focused analyzes how the different linguistics choices and structures used in the headlines of The Jakarta Post and Indonesian Daily News would construct different linguistics representations of events in the world. Her refered to theory of Cooper and Chomsky.

Second previous studies from Ismail (2016), he did research entitled *Pragmatic and Semantic Potential of Newspaper Headline*. It was focused on pragmatic. His get data from selected newspaper and how media can influence people's mind. This study points out the role of community character in constructing a media discourse that negotiates between public opinion and localized ideology.

Third previous studies from Lenard (2017), he did research entitled *Metaphors and Metonymies Analysis Field in Political Speeches*. The analysis shows that metaphors and metonymies are used for creating positive self-representation of both the speaker and his political colleagues and simultaneously negative representation of the speaker's political opponents.

Fourth previous studies from Nengsih (2016), she did research entitled *Penggunaan Metonimia Dalam Wacana Politik Di LiniMasa TEMPO.CO*. The analysis shows that metonymy canused which aims to give conceptual meaning to a word, phrase, and clause as a forming element of chemistry. Methodical disclosure is triggered by the way the speaker conceptualizes the relationship between the source (stimulant) and the target (reference) with the analysis of the cognitive semantic approach.

Finally. Based on fourth related studies analyzed in case of semantics analysis towards the different of studies object. Each of related literature serves

the various application in the research. This research concern on metonymy construct the context of the text between triggers and targets. This paper entitled as “The Role of Metonymy in Constructing Context From Murder Case in *JAKARTA POST’S* Online Newspaper”.

