

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF *THE JAKARTA POST* DAILY NEWSPAPER**

**A THESIS**

*Intended to fulfil on the award of Sarjana Degree in English Language Teaching and Education*



**TRIDAYANI**

**NPM : 156310790**

**Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau**

Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

**ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM  
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU  
PEKANBARU  
2019**

AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF *THE  
JAKARTA POST* DAILY NEWSPAPER

A THESIS

*Intended to fulfil on the award of Sarjana Degree in English Language  
Teaching and Education*



Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :

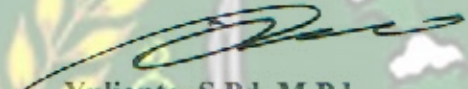
ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM  
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU  
PEKANBARU  
2019

THESIS APPROVAL

AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF *THE JAKARTA POST* DAILY NEWSPAPER

Name : Tridayani  
Student Number : 156311168  
Study Program : English Education  
Faculty : Faculty of Teacher and Training Education

Advisor

  
Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd

NIDN : 1018076901

Head of English Language Education

  
Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed

NIDN : 1005068201

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, May 14<sup>th</sup> 2019

Vice Dean of Academic

Dr. Sri Amnah, S.Pd., M.Si

NIP : 197010071998032

NIDN. 0007107005



## THESIS GUIDANCE AGENDA

It has been done thesis guidance agenda to:

Name : Tridayani







Student Number : 156311168

Study Program : English Education

Faculty : Faculty of Teacher and Training Education

Advisor : Yulianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Title : **AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF  
THE JAKARTA POST DAILY NEWSPAPER**

No.	Date	Guidance Agenda	Signature
1.	November, 21 <sup>st</sup> 2018	Revised Chapter I	
2.	February, 1 <sup>st</sup> 2018	Revised Chapter II	
3.	February, 15 <sup>th</sup> 2018	Allow to Join Seminar Proposal	
4.	March, 11 <sup>st</sup> 2018	Took the Data	
5.	May, 10 <sup>th</sup> 2019	Revised Chapter III and Chapter IV	
6.	May, 15 <sup>th</sup> 2019	Allow to Join Thesis Examination	

Pekanbaru, May 14<sup>th</sup> 2019

Vice Dean of Academic

Dr. Sri Amnah, S.Pd.,M.Si

NIP : 197010071998032

NIDN. 0007107005

LETTER OF NOTICE

The head advisor hereby notify that :

Name : Tridayani

Student Number : 156311168

English Education : English Education

Faculty : Faculty of Teacher and Training Education

has completely written a thesis which entitled :

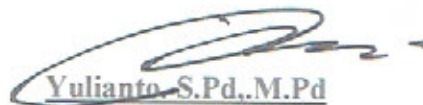
**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF THE  
JAKARTA POST DAILY NEWSPAPER**

It has been examined

This letter is made to be used, as it is needed

Pekanbaru, May 14<sup>th</sup> 2019

Advisor



Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd

NIDN : 1018076901

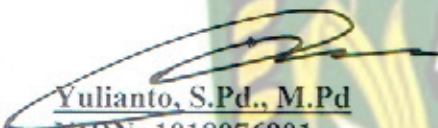
THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF *THE JAKARTA POST* DAILY NEWSPAPER


Name : TRIDAYANI  
Student Number : 156311168  
Study Program : English Language Education  
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education


THE CANDIDATE HAS BEEN EXAMINED  
WEDNESDAY, 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019  
THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE

Advisor

  
Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd  
NIDN: 1018076901

Examiners

  
Dr. Sri Yuliani, S.Pd., M.Pd  
NIDN: 1026077102

  
Shalawati, S.Pdi., M.A. TESOL  
NIDN: 1023027904

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau

Pekanbaru, 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019  
The Vice Dean of Academic

Dr. Sri Amnah, S.Pd., M.Si  
NIP. 197010071998032002  
NIDN. 0007107005



## DECLARATION

I admit this thesis belongs to my own work expect the quotation (directly or indirectly).  
The quotations are listed in references.

Name : Tridayani

Index Number : 156311168

Place/date of birth : FKIP-UIR

Department : English S1



Pekanbaru, May 14<sup>th</sup> 2019

Stated by,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tridayani', is written over the printed name.

Tridayani  
NPM. 156311168

## ABSTRACT

**TRIDAYANI. 2019. An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Articles of The Jakarta post Newspaper. Thesis**

Key words: Semantic, Lexical Relations, Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Homonym, Meronymy, Polysemy.

Semantic is a science of meaning. There are some branches of semantics. One of them is lexical relations. Indeed, lexical relations refer to an association between different words or meanings in language. On the other hand, the types of lexical relations there are Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Homonymy, Meronymy, Polysemy. In fact, lexical relations can be found in newspaper, magazine, novel and others. The aim of this research is analyzing the types of lexical relations there are Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy and Hyponymy, Homonym, Meronymy, and Polysemy in articles the Jakarta post newspaper.

The research is a qualitative research. The researcher got the data source for this research is from article the Jakarta post newspaper. Column of Jakarta post November 2018 edition. The researcher found 64 samples of lexical relation there are repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, polysemy and meronymy from articles the Jakarta post newspaper. The researcher read 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper. The articles is different topic there are about culture, sport, economy, healthy and politic. The researcher analyzed them in order to know which types of lexical relation in the Jakarta Post. Then, the researcher would classify the data into the types of lexical relations (Repetition, Synonym, Antonym Hyponym, Homonymy, Polysemy and Meronymy).

The final result is the researcher found 5 articles and types of lexical relations that found in articles the Jakarta post newspaper. There are 25 samples of repetition, 4 samples of synonymy, 5 samples of antonymy, 15 samples of hyponymy, 1 sample of homonymy, 4 samples of polysemy and the las 10 samples of meronymy.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Bismillahirrohmanirrohim.....*

First of all, by the name of Allah SWT, Alhamdulillah the researcher would like to express the deepest praise and gratitude to Allah SWT who has given his guidance and blessing to me for completing this final thesis entitled “ An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Articles the Jakarta post Newspaper”. This thesis as the requirements for award of Sarjana Degree in English Language Education Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Islam Riau. Shalawat and salam are also mentioned to the prophet Muhammad SAW.

The researcher knows this final thesis can be finished because of people around the researcher that always give supports, meaning lovely words, motivations and loves, therefore the researcher would like to express her appreciation and sincere thanks to:

1. Drs. Alzaber, M.si, as the Dean of Teacher training and Education Faculty, who gives encouragement to finish this thesis.
2. Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed as the chairman of English study Program of FKIP UIR Pekanbaru, for his kindness and attention in finishing this thesis.
3. Yulianto, SPd., M.Pd, head advisor who has given me guided, suggestion, criticized and who has helped me in analyzing the data of Lexical relations in the An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Articles of the Jakarta post newspaper.
4. Special for my beloved parents, Mr. Bustami and Mrs. Nurlela S.Pd. Thank you so much for your pray, advice, love, support in nominally and finally, understand the researcher in every condition and situation. May Allah bless you.

5. The researcher's sister and brother, Reza, Andriyani, Rahayu, and Andika. Thank you so much for your pray, advice, love, support in nominally and finally, understand the researcher in every condition and situation.
6. The researcher's aunty, Darmiah S.Pd, Mulyani S.Pd and Zaimatun Saddya S.Pd. Thank you so much for your pray, advice, love, support in nominally and finally, understand the researcher in every condition and situation.
7. Especially my beloved best friends, Wahyuningsih, Nurbaiti, Bela, Syafitri, and Raudoh who always given me suggest, critics, kindness, and never got bored to support my proposal until thesis.
8. All those who supported and prayed for me in writing this thesis, and
9. All of whom that cannot mentioned one by one, thank you for everything

Finally, the researcher realized there are many weaknesses in this researcher. The researcher with pleasure wants to receive suggestion and advices to improve research. May Allah SWT bless you always, Amin.

Pekanbaru, 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019

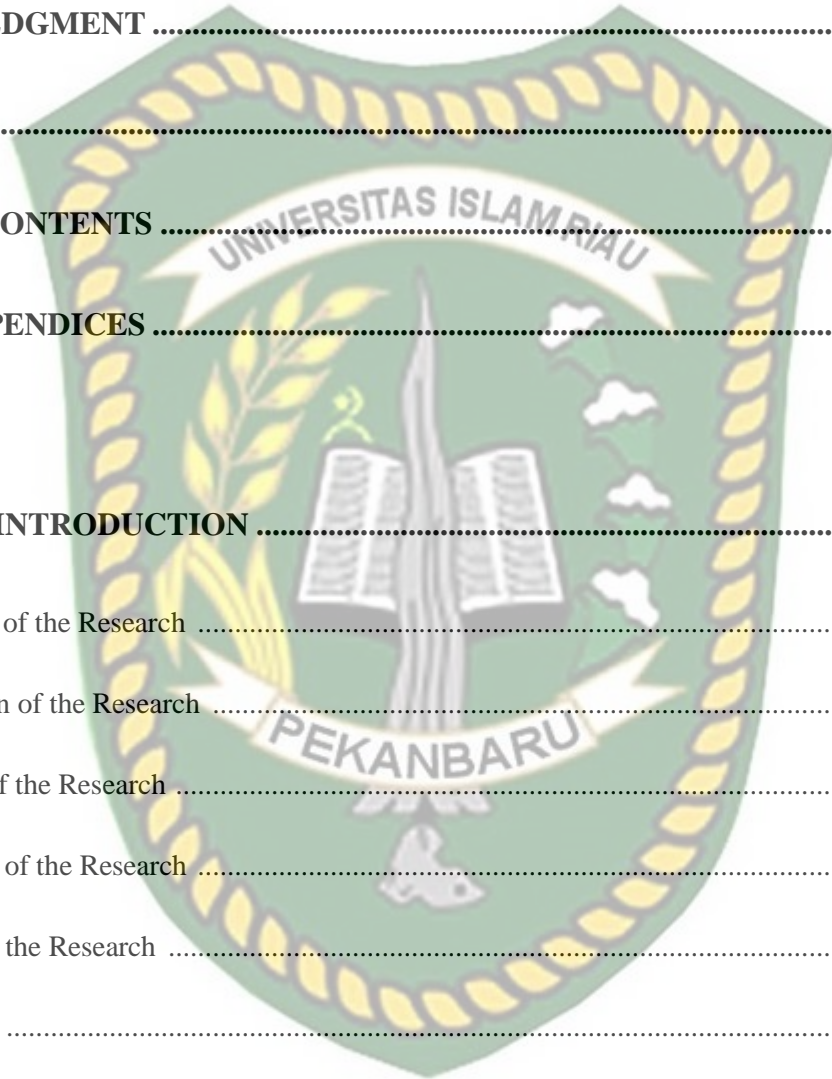
The Researcher

**Tridayani**

**156311168**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT .....	ii
ABSTRACT .....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	v
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	vi
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Research .....	1
1.2 Identification of the Research .....	3
1.3 Limitation of the Research .....	4
1.4 Formulation of the Research .....	4
1.5 Objective of the Research .....	4
1.6 Assumption .....	5
1.7 Significance of the Research .....	5
1.8 Definition of the Key Terms .....	5
1.9 Grand Theories.....	7
1.10 Research Method .....	8
1.10.1 Research Design.....	8
1.10.2 Source of the Data.....	9





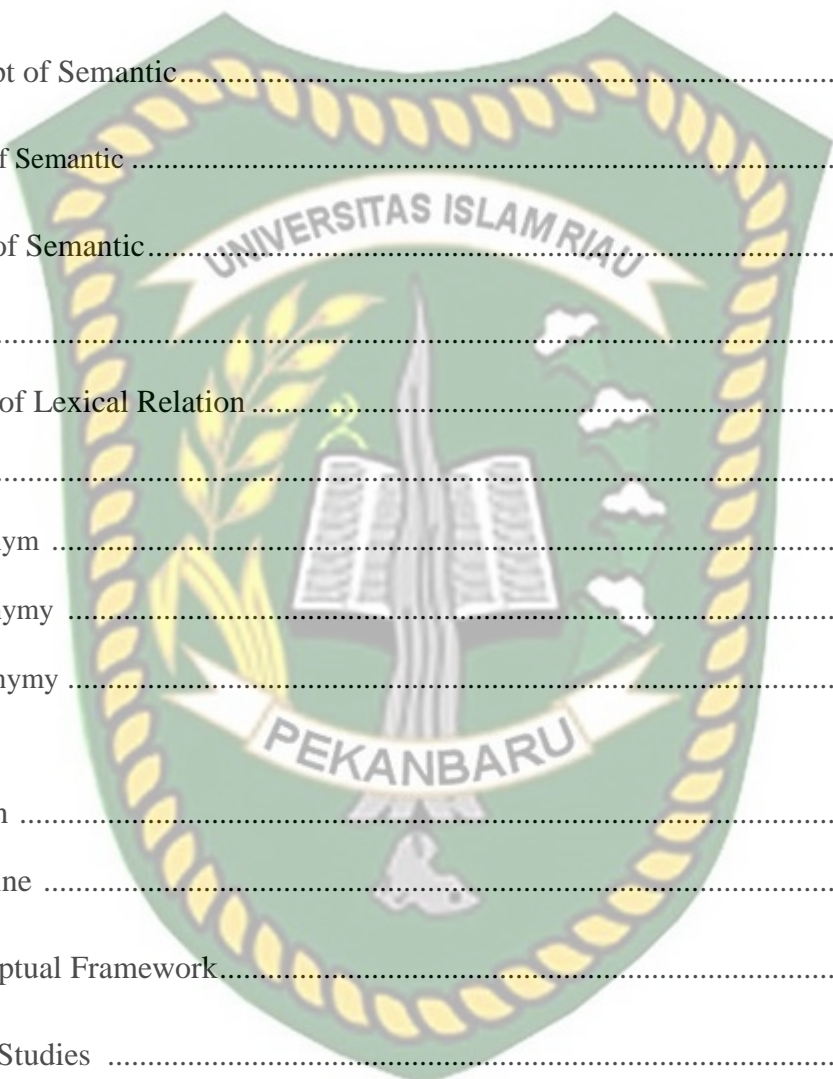
1.10.3 Instrument of the Research .....	9
1.10.4 Data Collection Technique.....	9
1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique .....	10

**CHAPTER II RELATED THEORIES..... 11**

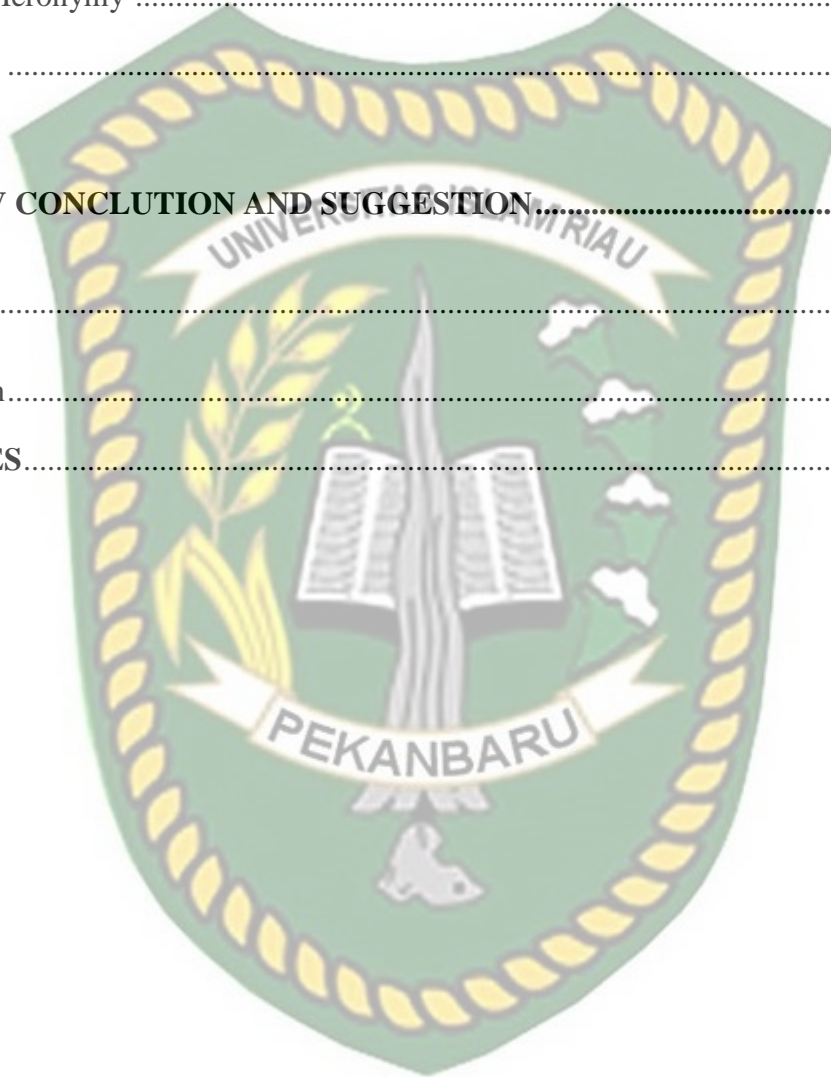
2.1 The Concept of Semantic.....	11
2.2 The Scope of Semantic .....	13
2.3 The Goals of Semantic.....	15
2.4. Meaning .....	16
2.5. Definition of Lexical Relation .....	18
2.6. Repitition.....	19
a. Synonym .....	19
b. Antonymy .....	19
c. Hyponymy .....	19
2.7. Collocation .....	19
2.8. The Headline .....	21
2.9. The Conceptual Framework.....	23
2.10. Relevant Studies .....	24

**CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS..... 26**

3.1 Data Description .....	26
3.2.Data Analysis.....	26
3.2.1. Repitition.....	26
3.2.2. Synonymy .....	36



3.2.3. Antonymy .....	38
3.2.4. Hyponymy .....	41
3.2.5. Homonymy .....	48
3.2.6. Polysemy .....	48
3.2.7. Meronymy .....	50
3.3. Discussion .....	54
<b>CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....</b>	<b>64</b>
4.1 Conclusion.....	64
4.2. Suggestion.....	64
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>65</b>



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Research

Language is nothing but human subjects in as much as they speak, say and know. Language is something coming from the inside of the speaking subject manifest in the meaningful intentional purpose of the individual speaker. And language also is a tool for communication that enables humans to interact and cooperate. That communication is not just spoken but also written. Language is used by people to express their ideas and emotions, to express their feelings and inspirations, and to express their thoughts and information.

Language is not just about communicating but language also could be studied. The study is called linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of language and concerned with identifying the meaningful elements of specific languages. Linguistic also deals with the meanings expressed by modulations of a speakers voice and the processes by which hearers and readers relate new information to information they already have. Linguistics analyzes the human language as a system for relating sounds and meaning. There are three aspects to this study: language form, language meaning, and language in context. There are several branches of linguistics.

In communication, the meaning of language is an important aspect. People could catch the information conveyed in a language if they could analyze the



meaning in the language. Meaning of language could be different based on the condition. “Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Based on the definition, I could be stated that once we understand the semantics of a language, we completely understand that language. Meaning, however, involves more than just the semantic interpretation of an utterance”. “Semantic is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. The meaning of word is determined by the words arrangements in sentences or other words”. Moreover, semantics is the study of the meaning of linguistic expression. The language can be a natural language. Meaning in natural language is mainly studied by linguist. In fact, semantics is one of the main branches of contemporary linguistics. The branch of semantics that deal with word meanings is called lexical semantics.

Furthermore, the lexical relation is used to indicate any paradigmatic relation among words. The term of lexical relation is ambiguous in that it could refer to relations among words or to relations among lexical items within the mantal lexical.

In addition, most lexical relations have same kinds of similarity and contrast element e.g. synonyms are silimar in meanings but different in lexical forms and antonyms have contrasting position on the same dimension. “Lexical relations are relationship of the meaning of a word to other words”. “Meaning property is one of several features or component which together can be said to make up the meaning of a word or utterance”. All of lexical relations and meaning properties can be differentiated by looking all the words

or sentences. There are many kinds of lexical relations which can be distinguished by its use in any text or context. The kinds of lexical relation are Reiteration, Repetition, Synonym, Antonym, Hyponymy, and Collocation.

The researcher choose “Jakarta post newspaper” to be analyzed, because the newspaper is the best seller newspaper in Indonesia and this newspaper is full english language. So, the language used must be suitable with the language used in this time. It was important and interesting to anlyzed its lexical relation because, the reader or the writer dont know about the meaning or the word of the meaning itself from every words who has lexical relation structure and the reader usually dont know about the types of lexical relation in articles the Jakarta post newspaper in every sentences. Based on the background of the research above, the writer is interested in conducting research entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARTICLES OF *THE JAKARTA POST* DAILY NEWSPAPER”**

## **1.2. Identification of the Research**

The lexical relations is a variety of meanings contained in words. It means the relationship of the meanings of a word to the other words. Then, lexical relations are classified Reiteration, Repetition, Synonym, Antonym, Hyponymy, and Collocation. Lexical relations can be found in many literary works such as newspapers, articles, poetry, short story, novel, song, and many others. One of the interesting works the researcher choose the kinds of lexical

relations is Repetition, Synonym, Antonym, Hyponymy, Homonymy, Polysemy, and Meronymy in order to analyze data.

### **1.3. Limitation of Research**

From the identification of the research above, this research would like to focus on Headlines issues from in the Jakarta Post. And the research only focuses on the types of lexical relations that found in 5 articles in the Jakarta Post daily newspapers.

### **1.4. Formulation of Research**

In this research, the write-only focused on the analysis of lexical relations in articles the Jakarta post daily newspapers.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher formulation as follow :

1. What types of lexical relation are found in Jakarta post daily newspaper?

### **1.5. Objectives of the Research**

By writing this research, some objectives are achieved to answer the problems of the analysis, they are:

1. To know the types of lexical relations are found in Jakarta post daily newspaper.



## 1.6. Assumption

Based on the research question above, the researcher assumes that there are many types of lexical relation found in the Jakarta post newspapers.

## 1.7. The Significance of the Research

The study is supposed to give both theoretical and practical contribution to the area of semantic. The researcher hopes this research will give more knowledge about the meaning of each word. Especially, this research will contribute in the lexical relation. Especially, this research will contribute in the lexical relation in articles the Jakarta post newspaper.

Practically, the result of study is hoped to give contribution to the the reader that reading in articles the Jakarta post newspaper. This study will help the readers to understand more about the lexical relations structure. Therefore, they can understand how to identify the meaning in each word and the reader know about noun and verb from every sentence. And finally this study is hoped to be source research for others who are interested in starting or continuing further researchers on the same area.

## 1.8. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher will clarify the term to avoid mistakes of the title consideration.

## 1. Analysis

An analysis is a study about something by examining its part (Oxford dictionary third study). The writer will analyze the lexical relations that appear in "Jakarta Post" newspapers.

## 2. Lexical relations

The lexical relations is a variety of meanings contained in words. Based on Saeed (2003: 63), lexical relations describe the relationship between word meanings. Lexical relations are the relationship of the meanings of a word to other words. Lexical relations describe relations among word meanings. It is the study of how lexicons managed and how the lexical meanings of lexical items are related to each other.

## 3. Headline

A line of words printed in large letters as the title of a story in a newspaper, or the main points of the news that are broadcast on television or radio. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd Edition.

## 4. Article

An article is a piece of writing that is published in a newspaper or magazine (Collins dictionary). Based on Mappatoto (1993:113) defines article as a factual composition of an event or problem as a part of newspapers, magazines, bulletins, and other written texts to inform ideas, opinions or facts to the people. Moreover, he divides articles into eleven types.

## 5. Newspapers

The Jakarta Post as one example of a popular newspaper from Indonesia. It is a daily newspaper which uses the English language. It has been existing since 34 years ago in 1983, by PT Bina Media Tenggara at Jakarta. In the beginning, The Jakarta Post is a collaboration of four mass media from Indonesia, including Kompas, Tempo, Sinar Harapan, and Suara Karya, but now some parts may be personal ownership and the majority of the stockholder is Kompas. On the other hand, it is published on April 25, 1983, with eight pages and large paper firstly. In the old version, the paper contains only photo and text with black and white colors. Nowadays, it contains many graphics, photos, and text with colorful. In addition, the size is smaller from the previous version with 24 pages each edition. It consists of headlines, national, city, archipelago, opinion, sports, world, business, focus issues, international, entertainment guide, technology, images, and features. It published in two ways which are printed and electronic.

### 1.9. Grand Theories

The researcher used some theories of experts to review the related literature. Some experts such as Saeed (2003: 63) explained about the definition of lexical relations. Then, explained about the definition of semantics, it is based H.G Wells in Plamer (1976: 2). Then, explained about headlines by Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd Edition.



## 1.10. Research Method

### 1.10.1 Research Design

Before doing this research, the researcher should know the type of research used to analyze the data. This research was called linguistic research especially in semantic. It discussed types of lexical relations. This research is in the domain of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and behavior that can be observed by the subject itself. This research also belongs to descriptive study since it just collects and analyzes the lexical relations in articles the Jakarta post daily newspapers.

Descriptive research is nonhypothesis research, so in the research procedure, It does not need hypothesis (Arikunto, 1998: 245). It means the method is intended to make a systematic and accurate description concerning the fact and the features of research data. This research is the accumulation of basic data in a descriptive way, not explains about correlation or hypothesis testing. It means that descriptive studies are designed to obtain information that concerns the status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of the situation, as existing at the time of study and also a sun (2005: 233) explains that the qualitative research has purpose to understand the social phenomenon including linguistic phenomenon that doing the research that different with the quantities research because of that, qualitative research is focused to indicate the meaning. Description, purification, and placement the data

with the context itself and often described through the words rather than numeral shape.

### **1.10.2 Source of Data**

The source of data in this research is Jakarta post newspaper. The researcher takes 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper different topic there are Culture, Sport, Economy, Healty and Politic. Column of Jakarta post November 2018 edition.

### **1.10.3 Instrument of the Research**

In qualitative research, the instrument of the research is the researcher itself. The researcher should understand the method of the research and understand the data that will be analyzed. As stated by Lincoln and Guba in Sugiono (2013: 306).

### **1.10.4 Data Collection Technique**

To collect the data for this research, the researcher will be collect 5 articles from Jakarta Post newspaper. And the articles is different topic.

1. The researcher will be read 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper. The articles is different topic. Coloumn of Jakarta post November 2018 edition. repeatedly and carefully.
2. Then the data will be selected by classification types of lexical relation.

3. The researcher analyzed the data that likely to be used within the types of lexical relation.
4. Finally, the researcher will make some conclusions based on the result of the analysis and gives the suggestions.

#### **1.10.5 Data Analysis Technique**

In the data analysis technique there some procedures will be applied by the researcher, they are collecting, analyzing and classifying. The researcher identified all data first from 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper different topic. There are about Culture, Sport, Economy, Health and Politic. After that, the researcher analyzed them in order to know which types of lexical relation in the Jakarta Post. Then, the researcher will classify the data into the types of lexical relations (Repetition, Synonym, Antonym and Hyponym, Meronymy, Polysemy and Homonymy).





Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

**Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau**

## CHAPTER II

### RELATED THEORIES

#### 2.1 The Concept of Semantics

In linguistics, semantics is generally considered as the study of meaning in a language. Semantics is the study of linguistics meaning which is the meaning of the words, phrases, and sentence. It does not only study concrete things, but it also studies abstract things. The term of semantics has been used by H.G Wells in Palmer (1976: 2) in the shape of things to come speaks of the sentences of signifies, but he says that is was lost sight of and not revived until the twenty-first century.

According to Yule (1996: 114) stated, "linguistic semantics deals with the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words and sentences conventionally mean is something that should be focused on rather than on what a speaker might want to mean the words and sentences on a particular occasion. It is in order to have an objective and general meaning.

In addition, Keidler (2002 : 3) stated, " semantic is the systematic study of meaning". Lyon (2002) in the *International Journal of English Linguistics* (2016) also stated that " all natural languages have their own words and each word has its form and meaning. The meaning of the sentence is defined by the meanings of words that organize the sentence". Moreover, Kempson (1977: 2), "all languages depend on words and sentences which is having meaning

(every word meaning). The meaning of sentences depends on the meaning of words it contains".

Based on the inferred above, that can be concluded that the expression of a linguistic object, such as words and sentences must be studied systematically. The organization of words in a sentence could define the meaning of the sentence itself, the organization of sentences in a language also could define the meaning of the language itself. The sentence meaning is different from the word meaning, in which the meaning of sentence must pay attention to the rules of the combination too. It is not a simple accumulation because sometimes word order will change the meaning. Thus, a semantic theory is not only to capture the exact nature of the relation between word meaning and sentence meaning, but it must be able to state in which ways this relation depends on word order. Then, Kempson (1977: 4) stated that a semantics theory must fulfill at least three conditions which are quoted below :

*"(i) it must capture for any language the nature of word meaning and sentence meaning and explain the nature of the relation between them; (ii) it must be able to predict the ambiguities between sentences of a language, whether in words or sentences; (iii) it must characterize and explain the systemic relations between words and sentences of a language."*

Based on the statement above, it can conclude that the meaning of word and sentence can be understood by looking at the relation between each word and sentence itself. That's why the researcher will interest to look at the lexical relation in the forms of language used to get the meaning of the language itself.



It is important to study semantics. There are two factors that make semantic is important to study. First, semantics as a study of meaning is a problem strictly connected in communication and because communication is an important factor in social organization, so the need to understand semantics become more pressing. Second, semantic is also a study about the human mind trough process, cognition, and conceptualization. That's all related to our ways to classify and express our experience about the real world through language.

## 2.2 The Scope of Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning. Seen by Breal, in the late 19th century, as an emerging science (French 'semantique') opposed to phonetics ('phonetique') as a science of sounds similarly for Bloomfield in 1930, it was a field covering, as one account of meaningful forms, and the lexicon also seen more narrowly in a traditional lasting into the 1960s, as the study of meaning in the lexicon alone, including changes in word meaning. Later, in accounts in which the study of distribution was divorced from that of meanings, opposed either to grammar in general or within grammar and especially within a generative grammar from the 1960s onwards, to syntax specifically of the uses current at the beginning of the 21st century, many restrict semantics to the study of meaning is abstraction from the contexts in which words and sentences are uttered in opposition, therefore, to pragmatics. Others include pragmatics as one of its branches. In others its scope is in

practice very narrow: thus one handbook of contemporary semantic theory in the mid-1990s deals almost solely with problems in formal semantics, even the meanings of lexical units being neglected.

Furthermore, semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is not concerned with those sentences and other linguistics object expressed. It is not concerned with the arrangements of syntactic parts, or with their pronunciation. Semantics could cover more extensive areas, from the structure and function of language as well as the interrelationship with another discipline. In this thesis, the scope of semantics is about the meaning itself in linguistics. Meaning of linguistic object can be various. Every people may have a different way to analyze the meaning of linguistics because there is no very general agreement about the nature of meaning or the way in which it should be described.

Moreover, there are at least two major approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied, each of which is often very influential in determining which fact of meaning are relevant for semantic. The first is a linguistics approach, its concern with the way in which meaning in a language is structured. The second is a philosophical approach, it investigates the relation between linguistic expressions, such as the words of the language, and person, things, and events in the world to which these words refer.

Katz (1972: 11) states that the theory of semantics concerns with the semantic structure of natural language in general. It is not a theory which concerns with the semantic structure of any particular language and it does not

concern with individual's meaning. Sense semantics scope is down its attention to the sentence meaning as a part of the linguistic system rather than utterance meaning.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that the most suitable approach to get the meaning conventionally is a linguistic approach. The first is a linguistics approach, its concerns with the way in which meaning in a language is structured. The second is a philosophical approach. Theory of semantics concerns with the semantic structure of natural language in general.

### 2.3 The Goals of Semantics

Semantics can be limited both in theory and practice to sense relations. One example is to be found in a well-known article by Jerrold.J Katz and J.A Fordor entitled "The Structure of a semantic theory" (1963). In this article, they talked about the sentence and their theory is based on upon word meaning.

According to Leech (1969: 5), "The aim of semantics is to explain and describe the meaning in natural language. To make our starting point in ordinary usage more explicit, it may even say that goal of semantics is to explain what underlies the use of the word means and related term (sense, nonsense, signify, ambiguous, antonymy, synonymy, etc) in English and another language".

Based on the explanation above, t can be concluded that semantics should be able to give more explanations and define any expressions in the language.



Semantics also should be able to define their meaning properties and relation. Any kind of expressions should have meaning. In this case, semantics should be able to specify those meanings based on their properties.

#### 2.4 Meaning

Saeed (2009:3) said that "semantic is a study of the meaning communicated through language". It is the fact that meaning is a part of the language. In studying a language, the meaning of the language itself must be studied too. Language without meaning cannot be understood. So, the meaning is an important part of semantics.

Semantic have their own thinking about meaning. There are some explanations about the meaning given by semantics. Leech (1981:23) note 3 points about meaning. They are as follows :

1. Meaning involves the speaker intended to convey a certain meaning that may or may not be evident from the message itself.
2. Consequently, interpretation by hearer is likely to depend on the context.
3. Meaning is the sense is something that exists in a static way. It involves action (the speaker produces and effects on the hearer) and the interaction (the meaning being negotiated between the speaker and the hearer on the basis of their mutual language).

It seems that Leech defines meaning based on a communication function of language. He defined meaning as the result of what the speaker wants to mean, but the result or the interpretation of the speaker's mind could be

different based on the context when the communication happened. In order to get meaning, there should be action and interaction. It means the meaning could be interpreted when the speaker produces statements in a sentences form and the hearer accepts it. Then, there should be an acceptable condition between the speaker and the hearer to get the same meaning.

Bloomfield in *Basel Al-Sheikh Hussein Journal* (2013) also said a famous definition about the meaning of a language. He defined meaning as the situation. For Bloomfield, meaning consists in the relation between speech and the practical events that precede and follow it. A linguistic form is “the situation in which the speaker utters it and the response it calls forth in the hearer”

Bloomfield has the same point of opinion with Leech. He said that meaning could be defined based on the situation that happened between the speaker and the hearer. There must be a communication happened, there must be statements derived and accepted, and there must be the same situation or condition between the speaker and the hearer to get the same meaning.

In relation to the other condition of understanding a language meaning. It should be remembered that meaning is not only derived from the communication indirect way. Reading a book or other printed text like newspapers and novel also need an understanding. In the understanding book, for example, there is no speaker and hearer in a direct or practical event. So, it can be substituted that the book as the speaker that derived the meaning and

the reader as the hearer that accept the meaning based on the condition (the same knowledge, experience, and information) to get the right and suitable meaning.

## 2.5 Lexical Relations

Murphy (2003: 8) relation is the way to connect, the way in which two or more things are connected. It is used to distinguish the types of definitional criteria that define such a set.

Cruse (2000: 150), " lexical relations study about the meanings of words. It is divided into two kinds of classes. First, lexical relations express identity and inclusion between word meanings, and second, those express opposition and exclusion". In addition, Mohd. Imran, in the journal *The Investigation and Importance of Sense-Relations and semantics in the English Language* (2016), stated that Lexical relations, define as patterns of association that exist between lexical items in a language. It is also explained by Saeed (2003: 63) that "lexical relations describe the relationship among word meanings. It is the study of how lexicon is managed and how the lexical meanings of lexical items are related".

Based on three statements above, it can be concluded that lexical relations are the study of meaning among words and their relations with other word or other information existed. The meaning of the word, even it is unfamiliar, could be understood by looking at its relations with other words. According to Saeed (2003: 63), lexical relations can be divided into homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy.

## 2.6 Repetition

According to Michael Kirkward (2004), Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text.

Example: Sun - Sun

### a) Synonym

Is a relation between lexical elements whose sense is the same or nearly the same.

Example: Life – Existence

### b) Antonym

Relates two items with opposite senses.

Example: Black – White

### c) Hyponym

Is lexical cohesive relations between an item and a more general item.

Example: Sun - Star

## 2.7 Collocation

Is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound wrong. Types of collocation there are several different types of collocation. Collocation can be adjective, adverb, noun verb, noun and so on. Below you can see seven main types of collocation in sample sentences:



a) Adverb + Adjective

Example: Are you **fully aware** of the implications of your action.

**Fully** deals to adverb, and **aware** deals to adjective.

b) Adjective + Noun

Example: The doctor ordered him to take **regular exercise**.

**Regular** deals to adjective, and **exercise** deals to noun.

c) Noun + Noun

Example: I'd like to buy **bars of soap** please.

**Bars** deals to noun, and **soap** to deals to noun.

d) Noun + Verb

Example: The lion started **to roar** when it heard the **dog barking**.

**Dog** deals to noun, and **barking** deals to verb.

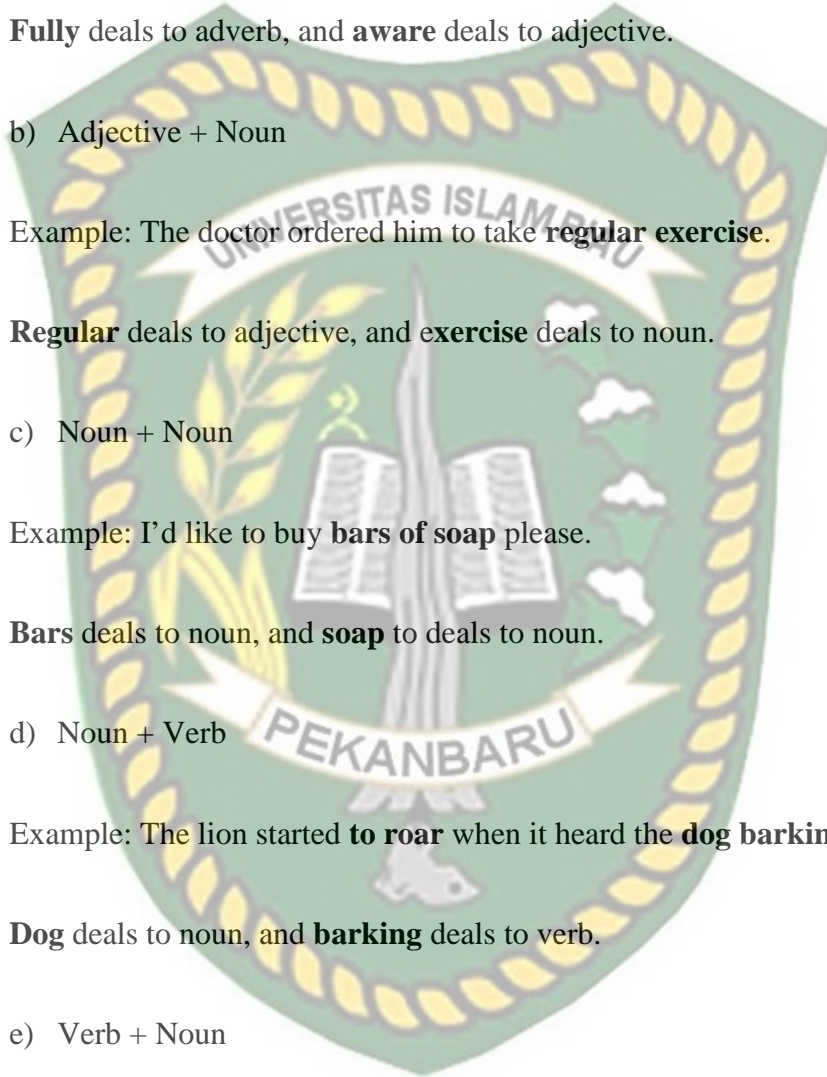
e) Verb + Noun

Example: The prisoner was hanged for **committing murder**.

**Committing** deals to verb, and **murder** deals to noun.

f) Verb + Expression with preposition

Example: We had to return home because we **had run out of money**.



**Had run** deals to verb, and **out of money** deals to expression with preposition.

g) Verb + Adverb

Example: Mary **whispered softly** in John ear.

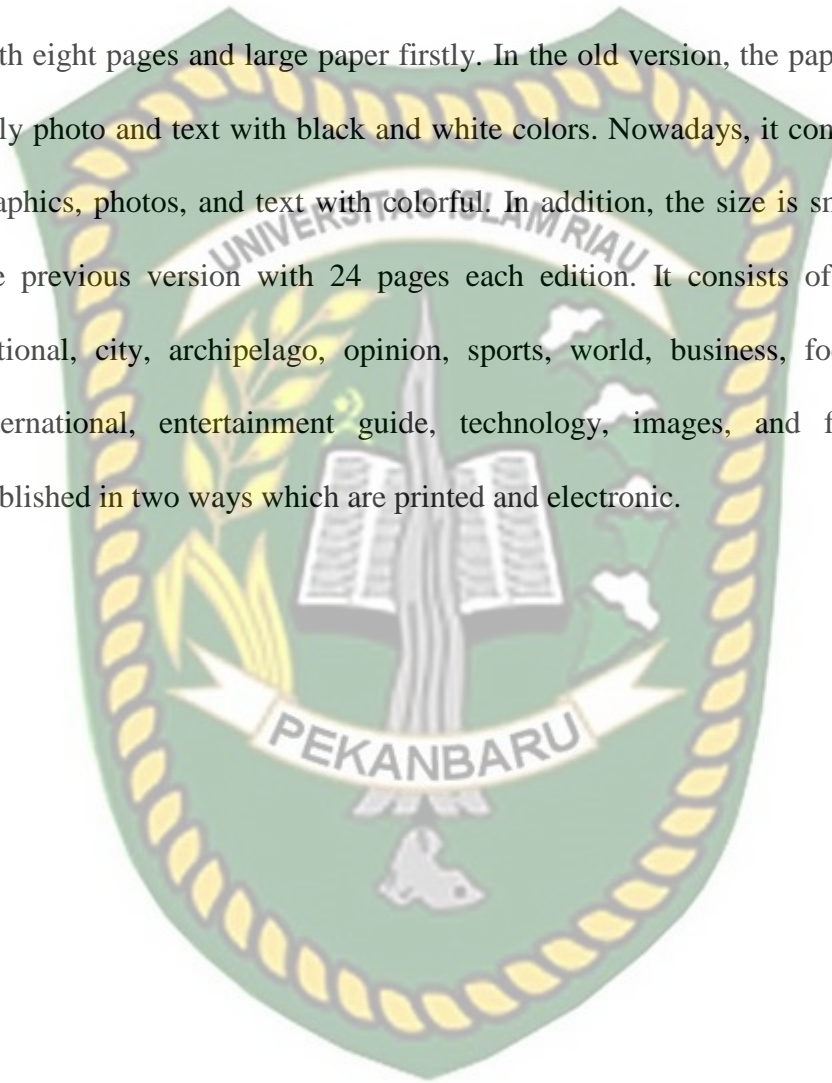
**Whispered** deals to verb, and **softly** deals to adverb.

## 2.8 The Headline

The headline is title or heading of an articles, especially in a newspaper, usually set in large type, often headlines an important or sensational piece of news. Headlines is also called at the head of a page or passage giving information such as the title, author, and page number. We can difine headline as heading of a newspaper for any written material, sometimes for an illustration, to indicate subject matter. The headline is largest such heading on the front page or the line at the top of a page, containing the title, pagination, etc. The main of the news is important to appear in this part. It will make reader stop and read the news involved or over it. The good headlines are it can make someone interested and embittered read the news until finished. Headlines news have purpose to give know reader about the main of the news, and push the certain message that want to reach in that news.

The Jakarta Post as one example of a popular newspaper from Indonesia. It is a daily newspaper which uses the English language. It has been existing since 34 years ago in 1983, by PT Bina Media Tenggara at Jakarta. In the beginning, The Jakarta Post is a collaboration of four mass media from

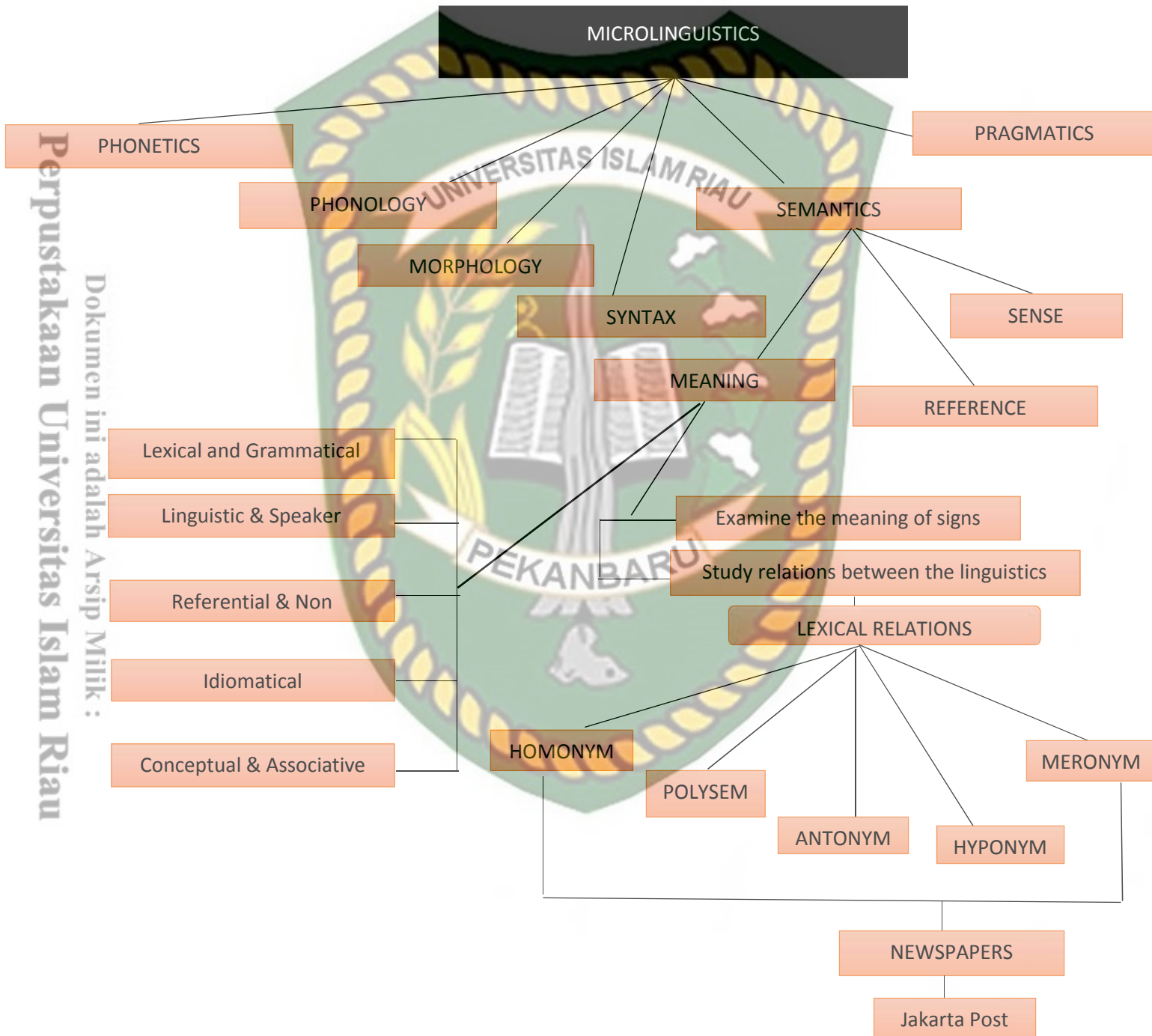
Indonesia, including Kompas, Tempo, Sinar Harapan, and Suara Karya, but now some parts may be personal ownership and the majority of the stockholder is Kompas. On the other hand, it is published on April 25, 1983, with eight pages and large paper firstly. In the old version, the paper contains only photo and text with black and white colors. Nowadays, it contains many graphics, photos, and text with colorful. In addition, the size is smaller from the previous version with 24 pages each edition. It consists of headlines, national, city, archipelago, opinion, sports, world, business, focus issues, international, entertainment guide, technology, images, and features. It published in two ways which are printed and electronic.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

## 2.9. The Conceptual Framework



Note :

- The focus of the Study
- The Source of the Headline



This conceptual framework wanted to describe the focus of the study in this research. It could be seen in the framework above that linguistics is the scientific general study of language. There are several branches of linguistics. They are phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In this research, the researcher only focused on semantics which is the study of meaning in language. In this study of meaning, the researcher was interested to analyze the study relation between the linguistics unit which is called lexical relations. Based on Saeed (2003), lexical relations also divided into several types. They are homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy. These types of lexical relations could be found in spoken or written sources. In this case, the researcher chose the novel as he written source which the title was " The Jakarta post" newspapers.

#### **2.10. Relevance Studies**

They are some relevance studies Firstly, Amanda Ayuningsihtiyas (2014) from the University of Riau in her thesis "An analysis of Lexical Relation " The 100-year miracle" novel by Ashley Ream. She is discuss about parts of semantic and types of lexical relation in "The 100-year miracle" novel by Ashley Ream. and she used descriptive qualitative research . Secondly, Muslimatin (2014) from State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN), in his graduating paper entitled "An analysis of lexical relations n English translation of Surah Yaasin verse I up to 21". He discuss the types of lexical relations and the most dominant types of lexical relation found in the English translation of Surah Yaasin verse I up 21. And he used qualitative research. Next, Baiti Jannati Bustami (2014) from

University of Riau, her thesis “ An analysis of Lexical Relation of Reading Text in “Pathway to English textbook”. In the English textbook published by Erlangga. She is discuss about types of lexical relations that found in 7 texts of English text book “Pathway to English”. She used qualitative research.

The relationship between this research and the previous researcher is all investigate the same area of linguistics, semantic. However, this research is different from the previous studies above. This research investigates the lexical relation used in the Jakarta post newspaper. By writing this research, the researcher expects to find the types of lexical relation in the Jakarta post newspaper. The researcher is a focus to discuss in the lexical relations especially the types of lexical relation in the Jakarta post newspaper. They are repetition, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy and meronymy. The data source for the thesis of Amanda Ayuningsih (2014) is the same with my research but different for the subject that wants to be discussed, in the “100-year miracle” novel by Ashley Ream”. But my research is an analysis in the Jakarta post newspaper. And this research is different from Muslimatin (2014) research that discussed about types of lexical relation and dominant types of lexical relation found in the English translation of Surah Yaasin verse I up 21. And also for this thesis of Baiti Jannati Bustami (2014) this research is different for the subject that wants to be discussed, that is the anlysis of reading in “Pathway to English Textbook, but in my research is an analysis of lexical relation in the Jakarta post newspaper.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter discussed and explains about the data finding about lexical relations that is found by the researcher in the Jakarta post newspaper. There are four types of lexical relation that the researcher would to describe in this chapter, they are (1) repetition, (2) synonymy, (3) antonymy, (4) hyponymy (5) homonymy, (6) polysemy, (7) meronymy.

#### 3.1. Data Description

In this research, the researcher found 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper different topic. There are about culture, sport, economy, healthy and politic. Column November 2018 edition.

The researcher found out four types of lexical relation in 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper, that consist of found 25 samples of repetition, 4 samples of synonymy, 5 samples of antonymy and 15 samples of hyponymy, 1 sample of homonymy, 4 samples of polysemy, and the last 10 samples of meronymy. The most type of lexical relation found in the Jakarta post newspaper is repetition.

#### 3.2. Data Analysis

##### 3.2.1. Repetition

Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text, there are the analysis

Samples :

- (1.) [1] Indonesia (P1:L1) and China still have an imbalance in people to people exchanges with more Chinese tourists coming to Indonesia (P1:L4) and more



Indonesians (P1:L5) studying in China, resulting in a lack of understanding of each other's cultures./A.1.C

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *Indonesia* to paragraph one and line one and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line four and rediscovered in the paragraph one line five. In this repetition the word *Indonesia* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

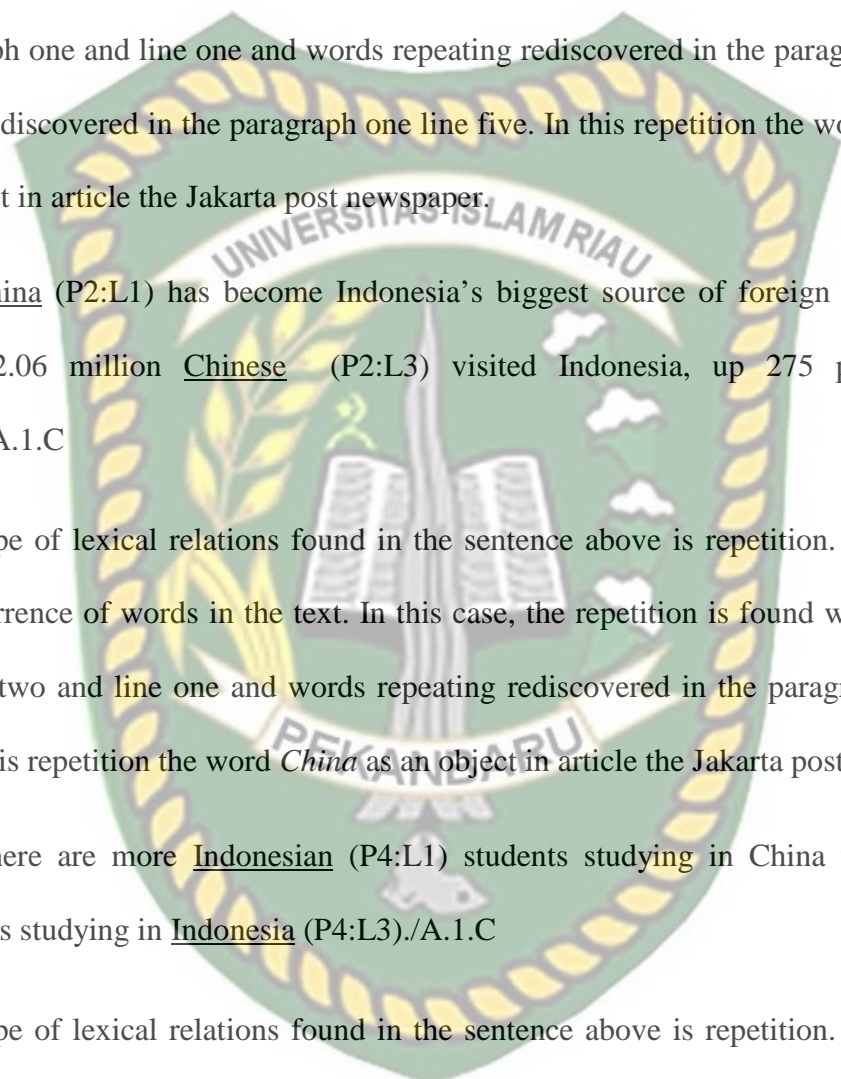
(2.) [2] China (P2:L1) has become Indonesia's biggest source of foreign tourists. Last year, 2.06 million Chinese (P2:L3) visited Indonesia, up 275 percent from 2013./A.1.C

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *China* to paragraph two and line one and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph two line three. In this repetition the word *China* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(3.) [3] There are more Indonesian (P4:L1) students studying in China than Chinese students studying in Indonesia (P4:L3)./A.1.C

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *Indonesia* to paragraph four and line one and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line three. In this repetition the word *Indonesia* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(4.) [4] The number of Indonesia students in China (P8:L2) is 14,700 and Chinese (P8:L3) students in Indonesia are increasing yearly," he said./A.1.C





The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *China* to paragraph eight and line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph eight line three. In this repetition the word *China* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(5.) [5] At the end of the New Order in 1998, Indonesian Chinese (P12:L2) communities suffered the most, with many Chinese (P12:L4) businesses being burned down while dozens of women were allegedly raped during the riot in May of that year./A.1.C

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *Chinese* to paragraph fourteen and line one and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph fourteen and line two. In this repetition the word *Chinese* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(6.) [6] John Wall scored six of his 36 points in overtime (P1:L2) as the Washington Wizards outlasted the Houston Rockets 135-131 in overtime (P1:L4) on Monday despite James Harden's season-high 54 points. /A.2.S

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *overtime* to paragraph one line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line four. In this repetition the word *overtime* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(7.) [7] Harden scored 12 points in the first quarter, (P3:L2) 11 in the second and 21 points in the third quarter (P3:L3). His career high is 60 points./A.2.S

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *quarter* to

paragraph three line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line three.

(8.) [8] We're asking you know what? Play (P8:L2) [47] minutes, make every play (P8:L3)." D'Antoni said. "There are going to be periods where he's just gassed./A.2.S

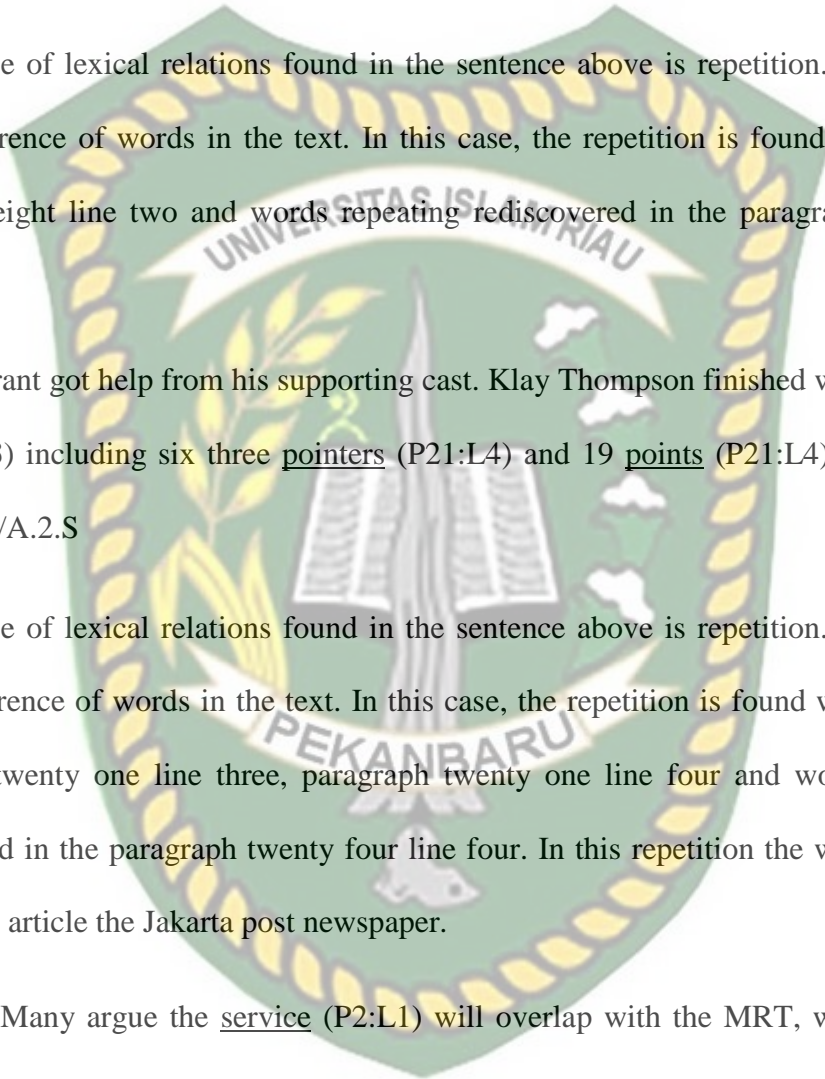
The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *play* to paragraph eight line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph eight line three.

(9.) [9] Durant got help from his supporting cast. Klay Thompson finished with 29 points, (P21:L3) including six three pointers (P21:L4) and 19 points (P21:L4) in the fourth quarter./A.2.S

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *points* to paragraph twenty one line three, paragraph twenty one line four and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph twenty four line four. In this repetition the word *points* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(10.) [10] Many argue the service (P2:L1) will overlap with the MRT, which will run from Lebak Bulus in South Jakarta to the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta, and hence, the Transjakarta service (P2:L6) should instead serve as a feeder service (P2:L8) for the MRT./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *service* to paragraph two line one, paragraph two line six and words repeating rediscovered in the



paragraph two line eight. In this repetition the word *service* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(11.) [11] Transjakarta has seen a growing number of passengers (P6:L2) in the last couple of years. It currently serves around 700,000 passengers (P6:L4) daily, a jump from 331,000 in 2015. Corridor 1 contributes significantly to that figure, according to the operator./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *passengers* to paragraph six line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph six line four. In this repetition the word *passengers* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(12.) [12] When fully operational, the service will be able to carry 173,000 passengers (P14:L2) daily with the operator targeting to carry 65,000 passengers (P14:L4) daily in the initial days of operation./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *passengers* to paragraph fourteen line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph fourteen line 4. In this repetition the word *passengers* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(13.) [13] Indeed, Putin would have liked to come to Jakarta (P3:L2) this year but the timing did not match. This is not a full bilateral, though. It's warm up," he told a press briefing in Jakarta (P3:L6) on Wednesday./A.5.P



The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *Jakarta* to paragraph three line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph three line six. In this repetition the word *Jakarta* as an object in articles the Jakarta post newspaper.

- (14). [31] You not born with anything, you have to craft your skill and your game,” said Durant. “I feel like I am relaxed in those moments and it is all about getting (P15:L6) the best shot I can get (P15:L7)./A.2.S

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *get* to paragraph fifteen line six and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph fifteen line seven.

- (15).[20] The Jakarta Transportation Agency has given an assurance that Transjakarta’s corridor 1 servicing (P1:L4) Blok M in South Jakarta to Kota in west Jakarta will not be changed despite suggestions it should be adjusted when the MRT service (P1:L8) begins commercial operations next year./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *service* to paragraph one line four and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line eight. In this repetition the word *service* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

- (16.) [21] Transjakarta aims to serve (P7:L1) 1 million passengers per day after the launch of the Jak Lingko system that seeks to integrate *angkot* (public minivan) and other micro bus services (P7:L6) with the city’s public transportation system, which



includes the MRT and light rail transit (LRT) that will also begin operations early next year./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *service* to paragraph one line four and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph one line eight. In this repetition the word *service* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

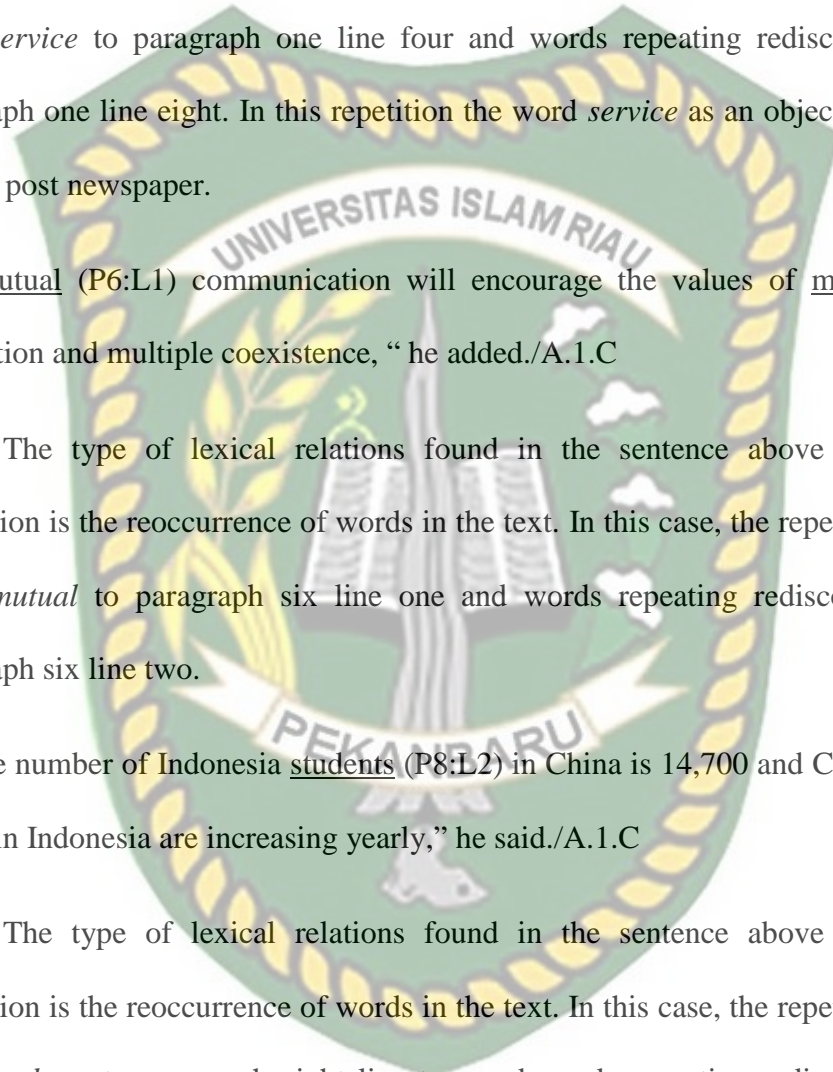
- (17.) [33] “Mutual (P6:L1) communication will encourage the values of mutual (P6:L2) appreciation and multiple coexistence, “ he added./A.1.C

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *mutual* to paragraph six line one and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph six line two.

- (18.) [34] “The number of Indonesia students (P8:L2) in China is 14,700 and Chines students (P8:L3) in Indonesia are increasing yearly,” he said./A.1.C

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *students* to paragraph eight line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph eight line three. In this repetition the word *students* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

- (19.) [46] He added that the Transjakarta service was the preferred choice of many commuters who sought affordable transportation, and that changing the route may encourage greater use of private vehicles in Jakarta, home to over 4.4 million (P4:L7) cars and 13 million (P4:L8) motorbikes./A.3.E



The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *million* to paragraph four line seven and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph four line eight.

(20.) [50] Tori Damantoro of the Jakarta Transportation (P8:L2) Council (DTKJ) said that better planning, including route adjustments, would be needed to make the city's public transportation (P8:L6) system effective and efficient and to avoid the overlapping of service./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *transportation* to paragraph eight line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph eight line six. In this repetition the word *transportation* as an object in article the Jakarta post newspaper.

(21.) [51] When fully operational, the service will be able to carry (P14:L2) 173,000 passengers daily with the operator targeting to carry (P14:L4) 65,000 passengers daily in the initial days of operation./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *carry* to paragraph fourteen line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph fourteen line four.

(22.) [52] The operator is currently seeking opportunities to generate revenue from non-fare sources including advertisements, naming rights for stations (P15:L5) and the sale of properties it plans to develop around the stations (P15:L7)./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *stations* to paragraph fifteen line five and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph fifteen line seven.

- (23.) [62] Despite global uncertainty, bilateral trade between the two countries has continued increase with total trade (P10:L2) reaching \$2.52 billion in 2017, an increase of 19.43 percent from 2016, according to Trade (P10:L4) Ministry data./A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *trade* to paragraph ten line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph ten line four.

- (24.) [63] The number of Russian tourists visiting (P11:L2) Indonesia also increased by 37.3 percent to 110,500 in 2017. The number, however, was far below those visiting (P11:L5) Vietnam and Thailand, at 400,000 and 1.2 million respectively, Wahid said./A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *visiting* to paragraph eleven line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph eleven line five.

- (25.) [64] “[Rossiya’s Moscow-Denpasar] first flight was almost (P13:L2) a full house. It was almost (P13:L3) 80 percent occupied. This shows how our people are attracted to visiting Russia,” he said adding that the direct flight took 12 hours, faster than flying via Singapore, which took 18 hours./A.5.P



The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is repetition. Repetition is the reoccurrence of words in the text. In this case, the repetition is found word *almost* to paragraph thirteen line two and words repeating rediscovered in the paragraph thirteen line three.

### 3.2.2. Synonymy

Synonymy is a relation between lexical elements whose sense is the same or nearly the same. The researcher found 4 samples of synonymy.

Samples :

- (1.) [14] At that time, Chinese culture was banned and the Chinese people were marginalized (P14:L3) and discriminated (P14:L3) against,” he said./A.2.C

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, it is synonymy. Synonymy is when different phonological words have the same or very similar meanings. In this case, the synonymy is found between word *marginalized* and *discriminated*. Both words have similar meanings even the word are totally different. The word *marginalized* here as a adjective, and word *discriminated* as a verb transitif .

- (2.) [23] Several nations (P2:L1) have embraced the use of medicinal cannabis, including Canada, Australia, Israel, and more than half the states (P2:L4) the United States./A.4.H

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, it is synonymy. Synonymy is when different phonological words have the same or very similar meanings. In this case, the synonymy is found between word *nation* and *states* . Both



words have similar meanings even the words are totally different. The word *nation* here as noun and word *states* also as a noun.

- (3.) [29] The event is expected to be a chance for Indonesian and Russian businesspeople to meet (P16:L3). At this year's festival, for example, an Indonesian exporter managed to find (P16:L5) a client for mangos," Wahid said./A.5.P

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, it is synonymy. Synonymy is when different phonological words have the same or very similar meanings. In this case, the synonymy is found between word *meet* and *find* . Both words have similar meanings even the words are totally different. The word *meet* here as verb participle and word *find* also as a verb participle.

- (4.) [43] Durant's explosive evening (P14:L1) came just two nights (P14:L2) after he torched the Sacramento Kings for 44 in a 117-116 Warrior victory./A.2.S

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, it is synonymy. Synonymy is when different phonological words have the same or very similar meanings. In this case, the synonymy is found between word *evening* and *nights* . Both words have similar meanings even the words are totally different. The word *evening* here as noun and word *nights* also as a noun.

### 3.2.3. Antonymy

Antonymy refers to related two items with opposite senses. The researcher found 5 samples of antonymy.

- (1.) [19] If I focus on getting the best shot from the start (P16:L3) of the game to the end (P16:L3) of the game then I feel comfortable the fourth quarter when my team needs me./A.2.S

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above antonymy. Antonymy is when two words in the pair is antithesis of the other. In this case, the antonymy is found between words *start* and *end*. Each words have contrast meaning but the meaning of each word could be understood if one of the meaning have been known. The word *star* here as a verb transitif and the word *end* as a noun.

- (2.) [29] The number of Russian tourists visiting Indonesia also increased (P11:L2) by 37.3 percent to 110,500 in 2017. The number, however, was far below (P11:L4) those visiting Vietnam and Thailand, at 400,000 and 1.2 milion respectively, Wahid said./A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above antonymy. Antonymy is when two words in the pair is antithesis of the other. In this case, the antonymy is found between words *increased* and *far below*. Each words have contrast meaning but the meaning of each word could be understood if one of the meaning have been known. The word *increased* here as a past participle form increase and the word *far below* as a adverb.

- (3.) [38] Harden scored 12 points in the first (P3:L2) quarter, 11 in the second (P3:L2) and 21 points in the third quarter. His career high is 60 points./A.2.

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above antonymy. Antonymy is when two words in the pair is antithesis of the other. In this case, the antonymy is found between words *first* and *second*. Each words have contrast meaning but the meaning of each word could be understood if one of the meaning have been known. The word *first* and *second* here as a said the numbers.

- (4.) [47] There are 18 bus stations along the 12.9 kilometer corridor that commenced operation (P5:L3) in 2004. A trip costs Rp 3,500 (23 US cents). The fare for the 16-km MRT service has yet to be determined the Jakarta administration, however, its

operator (P5:L8) , PT MRT Jakarta, has hinted that it will be around Rp 850 per km./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is antonymy. Antonymy is when two words in the pair are antithesis of the other. In this case, the antonymy is found between words *operation* and *operator*. Each word has a contrast meaning but the meaning of each word could be understood if one of the meanings has been known. The word *operation* here as a noun and *operator* here as a noun.

- (5.) [54] Several nations have embraced the use of medicinal cannabis, including Canada, Australia, Israel, and more (P2:L4) than half (P2:L4) the states the United States./A.4.H

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is antonymy. Antonymy is when two words in the pair are antithesis of the other. In this case, the antonymy is found between words *more* and *half*. Each word has a contrast meaning but the meaning of each word could be understood if one of the meanings has been known.

#### 3.2.4. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is lexical cohesive relations between an item and a more general item. The researcher found 15 samples of hyponymy.

- (1.) [15] However, Indonesia only ranked 15<sup>th</sup> last year with Myanmar, (P3:L2) while Vietnam (P3:L3) topped the list of inbound tourists from China, (P3:L5) according to China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism./A.1.C

The sentence above contains one type of lexical relations, in terms of hyponymy. Hyponymy refers to something that can be said as class membership which has



relationship to the general word. In this case, the hyponymy is found between words *Myanmar*, *Vietnam* and *China*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Asian*. There are many hyponymy of *Asian*. There are Myanmar, Vietnam, China, etc.

- (2.) [16] Wei said it was necessary for China and Indonesia to strengthen their cultural and educational ties by encouraging students, scholars, artists and tourists (P5:L4-5) from both sides to visit each other's country to learn the different languages, ideas and cultures./A.1.C

The sentence above contains on type of lexical relations, in term of hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between words *Student* ,*Scholar*, *Artists* and *Tourist*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Profession*. There are many hyponymy of *Profession* . There are Student, Scholar, Artists, Tourist, etc.

- (3.) [17] Meanwhile, the deputy director general of the China (P7:L1-2) Center of International People-to-People Exchange at the Ministry of Education, (P7:L4) Yang Xiaochun, said the two governments (P7:L6) had established a people-to-people exchange mechanism at deputy prime minister (P7:L8) level in 2015./A.1.C

The sentence above contains on type of lexical relations, in term of hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between words *deputy director general of the China*, *Ministry of Education*, *governments* and *deputy prime minister*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *State Institutions*. There are many hyponymy of *State Institutions*. There are of the China, Ministry of Education, governments, deputy prime minister, etc.



- (4.) [21] Durant became the seventh player in franchise history to post consecutive 40-point games, joining Curry, Thompson, Rick Barry, Wilt Chamberlain, Antawn Jamison and Purvis Short (P23:L4-6)/A.2.S

The sentence above contains on type of lexical relations, in term of hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between words *Curry, Thompson, Rick Barry, Wilt Chamberlain, Antawn Jamison and Purvis Short*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *The members of basketball*. There are many hyponymy of the members of basketball. There are of the Curry, Thompson, Rick Barry, Wilt Chamberlain, Antawn Jamison and Purvis Short, etc.

- (5.) [26] Many argue the service will overlap with the MRT, which will run from Lebak Bulus in South Jakarta to the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta, (P2:L3-5) and hence, the Transjakarta service should instead serve as a feeder service for the MRT./A.3.E

The sentence above contains on type of lexical relations, in term of hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between words *Lebak Bulus in South Jakarta to the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Street*. There are many hyponymy of the members of street. There are of the Lebak Bulus in South Jakarta to the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta etc.

- (6.) [28] Several nations have embraced the use of medicinal cannabis, including Canada, Australia, Israel, and more than half the states the United States (P2:L3-5)/A.4.H

Hyponymy is found as one type of lexical relations in the sentence above. In this case, the hyponymy is found between words *Canada, Australia, Israel, and more than half the states the United States*. Each words have relations to the other as a class

membership of *Country*. There are many hyponymy of *Country*. There are Canada, Australia, Israel, and more than half the states the United States etc.

- (7.) [30] Moscow, he said, would likely focus on trade and the economy, as it had been looking for more opportunities with countries like Indonesia, adding that Russia would highlight its wheat (P5:L6) exports to Indonesia, which increased by 600 percent in 2017, as well as meat (P5:L9) and soybean (P5:L9) exports./A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between word *Wheat*, *Meat*, and *Soybean*.. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Foods*. There are many hyponymy of *Food*. There are *Wheat*, *Meat*, *Soybean* etc.

- (8.) [31] Tropical fruits like mangos, pitaya, papaya and starfruit, (P9:L1-2) are in high demand in Russia. Mango steens, for instance, are sold for Rp 50,000 (US\$3.3) each,” Wahid said./A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between word *mangos*, *pitaya*, *papaya* and *starfruit*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Fruits*. There are many hyponymy of *Fruits*. There are *mangos*, *pitaya*, *papaya* and *starfruit* etc.

- (9.) [33] The festival, which will feature art performance and classes, food mart and cooking classes, (P15:L2-3) will take place in Moscow's 16.5-hecare Krasnaya Presnya Park./A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between word *art performance and classes, food mart and cooking classes*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Festival*. There are many hyponymy of *Festival*. There are art performance and classes, food mart and cooking classes etc.

- (10.) [35] The 2018 Festival Indonesia was also held in the same park and attended by some 135,000 people, with 100 booths; 85 of which showcased Indonesian products, including tropical fruits and traditional delicacies, from Indonesian-style fried banana to fried rice and martabak (sweet or savory pancake) (P17:L6-9)/A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between word *tropical fruits and traditional delicacies, from Indonesian-style fried banana to fried rice and martabak (sweet or savory pancake)*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *Food*. There are many hyponymy of *Food*. There are tropical fruits and traditional delicacies, from Indonesian-style fried banana to fried rice and martabak (sweet or savory pancake). etc.

- (11.) [39] Harden scored 12 points in the first (P3:L2) quarter, 11 in the second (P3:L2) and 21 points in the third (P3:L3) quarter. His career high is 60 points./A.2.S

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between *First, Second and Third*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *numbers*. There are many hyponymy of *numbers*. There are First, Second and Third ect.

- (12.) [45] He added that the Transjakarta service was the preferred choice of many commuters who sought affordable transportation, and that changing the route may



encourage greater use of private vehicles in Jakarta, home to over 4.4 million cars (P4:L7) and 13 million motorbikes (P4:L7)./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between *cars* and *motorbikes*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *vehicles*. There are many hyponymy of vehicles. There are cars, motorbikes ect.

- (13.) [49] Transjakarta aims to serve 1 million passengers per day after the launch of the Jak Lingko system that seeks to integrate angkot (public minivan) (P7:4-5) and other micro bus (P7:L6) services with the city's public transportation system, which includes the MRT and light rail transit (LRT) that will also begin operations early next year./A.3.E

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between *bus* and *angkot*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *vehicles*. There are many hyponymy of vehicles. There are bus, angkot ect.

- (14.) [58] He also praised the quality of the Southeast Asian country's plants, which thrive particularly well in the Golden Triangle borderlands of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar (P11:L5-6). "I'm doing this because it's an opportunity for Thai people," he said. Thailand has the best marijuana in the world."/A.4.H

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between *Thailand, Laos and Myanmar*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *states*. There are many hyponymy of states. There are Thailand, Laos and Myanmar etc.

(15.) [60] Indonesian Ambassador to Russia M. Wahid Supriyadi said both leaders would likely discuss, among other things, enhanced economic cooperation after the United States imposed tariffs on Russian steel and aluminium (P2:L7)/A.5.P

The type of lexical relations found in the sentence above is hyponymy. In this case, the hyponymy is found between *steel* and *aluminium*. Each words have relations to the other as a class membership of *iron*. There are many hyponymy of iron. There are steel, aluminium etc.

### 3.2.5. Homonymy

Homonymy is the relation between words with identical forms but different meanings that is, the condition of being homonymys. The researcher found 1 sample of homonymy.

(1.) [32] Indonesia and China still have an imbalance in people (P1:L2) to people (P1:L3) exchanges with more Chinese tourists coming to Indonesia and more Indonesians studying in China, resulting in a lack of understanding of each other's cultures./A.1.C

The sentence above consist of one type of lexical relations, it is homonym. Homonymy is the relation between words with identical forms but different meanings that is, the condition of being homonymys. In this case both words have same phonetic and orthographic form. Both words *in people* and *to people*. They also have same pronunciation, but different meaning. The first *in people* means just one people. And the second *to people* means one people or more persons.

### 3.2.6 Polysemy

Polysemy is the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. The researcher found 4 samples of polysemy.

(1.) [35] “This was partly because of our colonial inheritance, (P13:L1) and partly because of bad policies during the New Order era” (P13:L2)/A.1.C

The sentence above consist of one type of lexical relations, it is polysemy. Polysemy is the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. In this part, the polysemy is found between phrases *partly because of our colonial inheritance* and *partly because of bad policies during the New Order era*. These two phrases have one similar word, it is *partly*. But, the both of the words are different even though they have similar words.

(2.) [36] “At that time, Chinese culture (P14:L1) was banned and the Chinese people (P14:L2-3) were marginalized and discriminated against,” he said./A.1.C

The sentence above consist of one type of lexical relations, it is polysemy. Polysemy is the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. In this part, the polysemy is found between phrases *Chinese culture* and *Chinese people*. These two phrases have one similar word, it is *Chinese*. But, the both of the words are different even though they have similar words.

(3.) [40] “It’s not even about myself,” (P6:L1) Harden said. “It’s about our entire team (P6:L2-3). We had a really good start to the game and kind of let our guard down.”/A.2.S

The sentence above consist of one type of lexical relations, it is polysemy. Polysemy is the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. In this part, the polysemy is found between phrases *It’s not even about myself* and *It’s about our entire team*. These two phrases have one similar word, it is *it’s*. But, the both of the words are different even though they have similar words.

(4.) [55] The cannabis would be “for medication (P6:L1) only, not for recreation”, (P6:L2) he added./A.4.H



The sentence above consist of one type of lexical relations, it is polysemy. Polysemy is the coexistence of many possible meanings for a word or phrase. In this part, the polysemy is found between phrases *for medication* and *for recreation*. These two phrases have one similar word, it is *for*. But, the both of the words are different even though they have similar words.

### 3.2.7 Meronymy

Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. The researcher found 10 samples of meronymy.

(1.) [37] John Wall scored (P1:L1) six of his 36 points (P1:L2) in overtime as the Washington Wizards outlasted the Houston Rockets 135-131 in overtime on Monday despite James Harden's season-high 54 points./A.2.S

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Meronymy is found *scored* and *points*. The words of *scored* is explain points of sum. And *point* is a part of *scored*.

(2.) [41] Harden played a season (P7:L1) -high 47 minutes (P7:L2) and Rockets coach Mike D'Antoni said he knows he is asking a lot of his superstar./A.2.S

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Meronymy is found *season* and *minutes*. The words of *season* is explain *minutes* of time. And *minutes* is a part of *season*.

(3.) [42] "We're asking you know what? Play [47] minutes (P8:L2), make every play." D'Antoni said. "There are going to be periods (P8:L4) where he's just gassed."/A.2.S



The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Meronymy is found *minutes* and *periods*. The words of *minutes* is explain of time. And *periods* explain of sum of play.

(4.) [44] He added that the Transjakarta service was the preferred choice of many commuters who sought affordable transportation, and that changing the route may encourage greater use of private vehicles (P4:L6) in Jakarta, home to over 4.4 million cars (P4:L7) and 13 million motorbikes (P4:L7)./A.3.E

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. The words the underlined include into meronymy because as people know *vehicles*, *cars* and *motorbikes* is transportation of people.

(5.) [48] Transjakarta aims to serve 1 million passengers per day after the launch of the Jak Lingko system that seeks to integrate angkot (public minivan) (P7:4-5) and other micro bus (P7:L6) services with the city's public transportation (P7:L7) system, which includes the MRT and light rail transit (LRT) that will also begin operations early next year./A.3.E

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. The words the underlined include into meronymy because as people know *angkot* and *bus* is public transportation of many people. And *transportation* explain about the object that used in many people.

(6.) [53] Thailand is rolling out plans to legalese medical marijuana, an official told AFP Wednesday, as the country hopes to cash in on multi-billion (P1:L5) -dollar (P1:L5) industry with a product its supporters hail as some of the world's best./A.4.H

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. The words the underlined include into meronymy because as people know *billion* is explain about sum of money. And *dollar* is explain about the name of America money. So that why billion meronymy of dollar.

(7.) [56] Marijuana remains illegal in Thailand, with stiff penalties for drug (P7:L3) trafficking even though the country remains a key regional transit hub and producer of narcotics (P7:6)./A.4.H

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. Meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. Meronymy is found *drug* and *narcotics*. The words of *drug* is explain types of narcotics. And *narcotics* is a part of *drug*.

(8.) [57] He cited the revenue-generating possibilities that amending the laws would provide for Thailand as well as the beneficial effects it could have on patients (P10:L5) in pain (P10:L5)./A.4.H

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. The words the underlined include into meronymy because as people know *patients* is explain about a someone sick. And *pain* is types of disease. And the disease that often there in the muscle.

(9.) [59] "Tomorrow, Thailand will reclaim its cultural legacy, by becoming the world's leading grower, processor, and manufacturer (P14:L4)of cannabis products," (P14:L5) he said./A.4.H

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. The words the underlined include into meronymy because as people know *manufacturer* is explain



about the place of product. And *cannabis products* is the results processed from the factory. So that is why *manufacturer of cannabis products*.

(10.) [61] Indonesian Ambassador to Russia M. Wahid Supriyadi said both leaders would likely discuss, among other things, enhanced economic cooperation after the United States imposed tariffs on Russian steel and aluminium (P2:L7)./A.5.P

The sentence contains one type of lexical relations, it is meronymy. The words the underlined include into meronymy because as people know *steel* and *aluminium* is explain about iron object.

### 3.3 Discussion

Below are 5 articles taken from the Jakarta post newspaper and these articles are elaborated of then contained lexical relations. There are repetititon, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, homonymy, and polysemy.

#### ARTICLE I : Culture

### RI-China told to fix cultural imbalance

Indonesia and China still have an imbalance in people to people exchanges with more Chinese tourists coming to Indonesia and more Indonesians studying in China, resulting in a lack of understanding of each other's cultures.

China has become Indonesia's biggest source of foreign tourists. Last year, 2.06 million Chinese visited Indonesia, up 275 percent from 2013.

However, Indonesia only ranked 15<sup>th</sup> last year with Myanmar, while Vietnam topped the list of inbound tourists from China, according to China's Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

"There are more Indonesian students studying in China than Chinese students studying in Indonesia," Wei Hong, the vice president of the institute of Political Science at Central China Normal University, said at a seminar on Indonesia-China relations in Jakarta on Tuesday. The seminar was held by Tenggara Strategics to commemorate strategic partnership

between the two countries.

Wei said it was necessary for China and Indonesia to strengthen their cultural and educational ties by encouraging students, scholars, artists and tourists from both sides to visit each other's country to learn the different languages, ideas and cultures.

“Mutual communication will encourage the values of mutual appreciation and multiple coexistence,” he added.

Meanwhile, the deputy director general of the China Center of International People-to-People Exchange at the Ministry of Education, Yang Xiaochun, said the two governments had established a people-to-people exchange mechanism at deputy prime minister level in 2015.

“The number of Indonesia students in China is 14,700 and Chinese students in Indonesia are increasing yearly,” he said.

Having visited China last year at the invitation of the Chinese Embassy in Jakarta, Nahdlatul Ulama deputy chairman Imam Aziz said the two countries have to reshape the perception that Indonesians have of the Chinese.

In Indonesia, people of Chinese descent, a minority of about 3 to 5 percent of the population, have experienced discrimination since the Dutch colonial era.

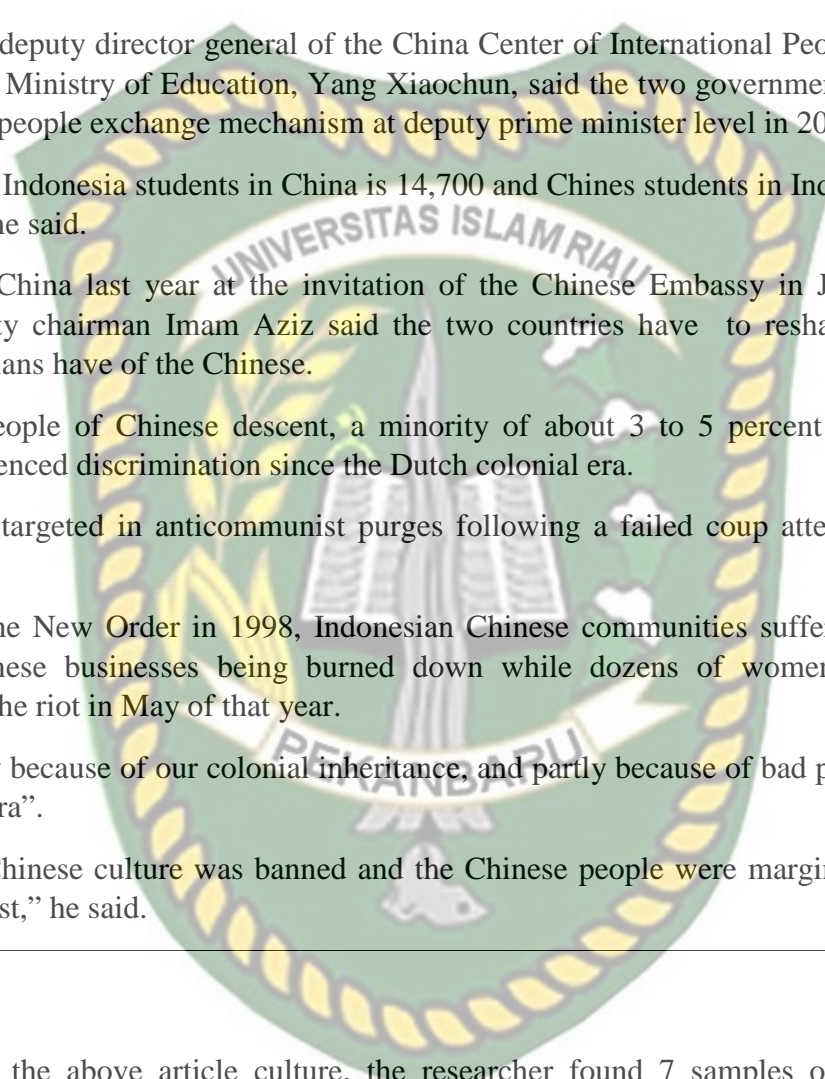
The group was targeted in anticommunist purges following a failed coup attempt in 1965.

At the end of the New Order in 1998, Indonesian Chinese communities suffered the most, with many Chinese businesses being burned down while dozens of women were allegedly raped during the riot in May of that year.

“This was partly because of our colonial inheritance, and partly because of bad policies during the New Order era”.

“At that time, Chinese culture was banned and the Chinese people were marginalized and discriminated against,” he said.

Within the above article culture, the researcher found 7 samples of repetition, 1 sample of synonymy, 3 samples of hyponymy, 1 sample of homonymy, 2 samples of polysemy and the researcher did not find antonymy and meronymy.





## ARTICLE II : Sport

### Wizards overcome Harden's 54 points

John Wall scored six of his 36 points in overtime as the Washington Wizards outlasted the Houston Rockets 135-131 in overtime on Monday despite James Harden's season-high 54 points.

Bradley Beal equaled his season-best with 32 points and Markieff Morris finished with 22 points and 10 rebounds. Wall had two baskets in overtime and dished out 11 assists.

Harden scored 12 points in the first quarter, 11 in the second and 21 points in the third quarter. His career high is 60 points.

He started the fourth quarter on the bench then added six more as the teams remained deadlocked 125-125 at the end of regulation.

Harden missed five of his seven, shots in the fourth. In overtime, Harden was one of two from the field and had two free throws. He had 11 turnovers, including three in overtime.

“It’s not even about myself,” Harden said. “It’s about our entire team. We had a really good start to the game and kind of let our guard down.”

Harden played a season-high 47 minutes and Rockets coach Mike D’Antoni said he knows he is asking a lot of his superstar.



“We’re asking you know what? Play [47] minutes, make every play.” D’Antoni said. “There are going to be periods where he’s just gassed.”

Wall said Beal enjoys the challenge of facing Harden.

“It’s what you dream of” Wall said. “It’s what you live for, to be on the big stage, a big moment, going against a guy like that.”

Eric Gordon scored a season high 36 for the short-handed Rockets, who played without Chris Paul for the second straight game.

Washington’s Otto Porter opened the scoring in overtime with 4:47 to play and the wizards maintained the lead the rest of the way.

Elsewhere, Kevin Durant continued his hot streak, scoring a season-high 49 points Monday as the two-time defending NBA champion Golden State Warriors beat the Orlando Magic 116-110.

Durant's explosive evening came just two nights after he torched the Sacramento Kings for 44 in a 117-116 Warrior victory.

“You not born with anything, you have to craft your skill and your game,” said Durant. “I feel like I am relaxed in those moments and it is all about getting the best shot I can get.

“If I focus on getting the best shot from the start of the game to the end of the game then I feel comfortable the fourth quarter when my team needs me.

“Tonight one of my favorite shots came to me at the end I was able to knock it down.”

On Monday, Durant gave the Warriors the lead on a three point play with 79 seconds remaining before nailing another from beyond the arc with 22 seconds to go.

**Out of my way:** John Wall (left) of the Washington Wizards drives to the basket against Eric Gordon of the Houston Rockets at Capital one Arena on Monday in Washington, DC.

Golden State's deep talent pool was on display as they were without stars Stephen Curry and Draymond Green.

Durant got help from his supporting cast. Klay Thompson finished with 29 points, including six three pointers and 19 points in the fourth quarter.

The past three games, Durant has scored 125 points and Thompson 91. They were the only two Warriors in double figures on Monday.

Durant became the seventh player in franchise history to post consecutive 40-point games, joining Curry, Thompson, Rick Barry, Wilt Chamberlain, Antawn Jamison and Purvis Short.

Within the above article sport, the researcher found 5 samples of repetition, 1 sample of synonymy, 2 samples of antonymy, 2 samples of hyponymy, 1 samples of polysemy, 3 samples of meronymy and the researcher did not find polysemy.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :  
Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

### ARTICLE III : Economy

## MRT 'will not affect' Transjakarta route

The Jakarta Transportation Agency has given an assurance that Transjakarta's corridor 1 serving Blok M in South Jakarta to Kota in west Jakarta will not be changed despite suggestions it should be adjusted when the MRT service begins commercial operations next year.

Many argue the service will overlap with the MRT, which will run from Lebak Bulus in South Jakarta to the Hotel Indonesia traffic circle in Central Jakarta, and hence, the Transjakarta service should instead serve as a feeder service for the MRT.

“There will be no change to Transjakarta [routes] when the MRT is operational,” the

agency's acting head Sigit Widjatmoko said on Wednesday. "Our goal is to provide the best public transportation possible."

He added that the Transjakarta service was the preferred choice of many commuters who sought affordable transportation, and that changing the route may encourage greater use of private vehicles in Jakarta, home to over 4.4 million cars and 13 million motorbikes.

There are 18 bus stations along the 12.9 kilometer corridor that commenced operation in 2004. A trip costs Rp 3,500 (23 US cents). The fare for the 16-km MRT service has yet to be determined the Jakarta administration, however, its operator, PT MRT Jakarta, has hinted that it will be around Rp 850 per km.

Transjakarta has seen a growing number of passengers in the last couple of years. It currently serves around 700,000 passengers daily, a jump from 331,000 in 2015. Corridor 1 contributes significantly to that figure, according to the operator.

Transjakarta aims to serve 1 million passengers per day after the launch of the Jak Lingko system that seeks to integrate *angkot* (public minivan) and other micro bus services with the city's public transportation system, which includes the MRT and light rail transit (LRT) that will also begin operations early next year.

Tori Damantoro of the Jakarta Transportation Council (DTKJ) said that better planning, including route adjustments, would be needed to make the city's public transportation system effective and efficient and to avoid the overlapping of service.

"Overlapping should not occur, as it will burden the [state] budget through subsidies," he said.

The second phase of the MRT service will connect Hotel Indonesia traffic circle to Kampung Bandan in North Jakarta, with construction expected to commence early next year.

MRT Jakarta president director William Sabandar said the MRT should be made the backbone of Jakarta's public transportation network, as it is in many other major cities across the globe, suggesting that other modes of transportation should function as feeders for the rail-based service.

"Ideally, the MRT will be the backbone. But we cannot decide just yet because we have to see the dynamic and demand from the public first," he said.

Construction of the first phase of the MRT stood at 97.08 percent on Oct. 25 with the operator running a system acceptance test to check for signal, power system and rolling stock issues.

When fully operational, the service will be able to carry 173,000 passengers daily with the operator targeting to carry 65,000 passengers daily in the initial days of operation

The operator is currently seeking opportunities to generate revenue from non-fare sources including advertisements, naming rights for stations and the sale of properties it plans to develop around the stations.



Within the above article economy, the researcher found 9 samples of repetition, 1 samples of antonymy, 3 samples of hyponymy, 2 samples of meronymy and the researcher did not find polysemy and homonymy.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :  
Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

**ARTICLE IV : Healthy**

## Thailand pushes to legalize medical marijuana use

Thailand is rolling out plans to legalize medical marijuana, an official told AFP Wednesday, as the country hopes to cash in on multi-billion-dollar industry with a product its supporters hail as some of the world's best.

Several nations have embraced the use of medicinal cannabis, including Canada, Australia, Israel, and more than half the states the United States.

But Thailand would be the first country in Asia to do so, tapping into a market that US-based Grand View Research has estimated could reach US\$55.8 billion by 2025

A draft bill to permit its limited use has been sent to the military junta's National Legislative Assembly (NLA).

"We have submitted the bill to the speaker," Jet Sirathraanon, chairman of the NLA's standing committee of public health, told AFP, adding that it will have its first reading in the junta's rubber-stamp parliament in less than one month.

The cannabis would be "for medication only, not for recreation", he added.

Marijuana remains illegal in Thailand, with stiff penalties for drug trafficking even though the country remains a key regional transit hub and producer of narcotics.

But the idea of medical marijuana has long been more acceptable to broad swathes of society in the Buddhist-majority country and junta officials have previously mooted the need to reform drug laws.

Jet said Thailand has delayed making the change for far too long while other countries such as Canada and Australia have seized the moment, including legalizing exports.

He cited the revenue-generating possibilities that amending the laws would provide for Thailand as well as the beneficial effects it could have on patients in pain.

He also praised the quality of the Southeast Asian country's plants, which thrive particularly well in the Golden Triangle borderlands of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar. "I'm doing this because it's an opportunity for Thai people," he said. Thailand has the best marijuana in the world."

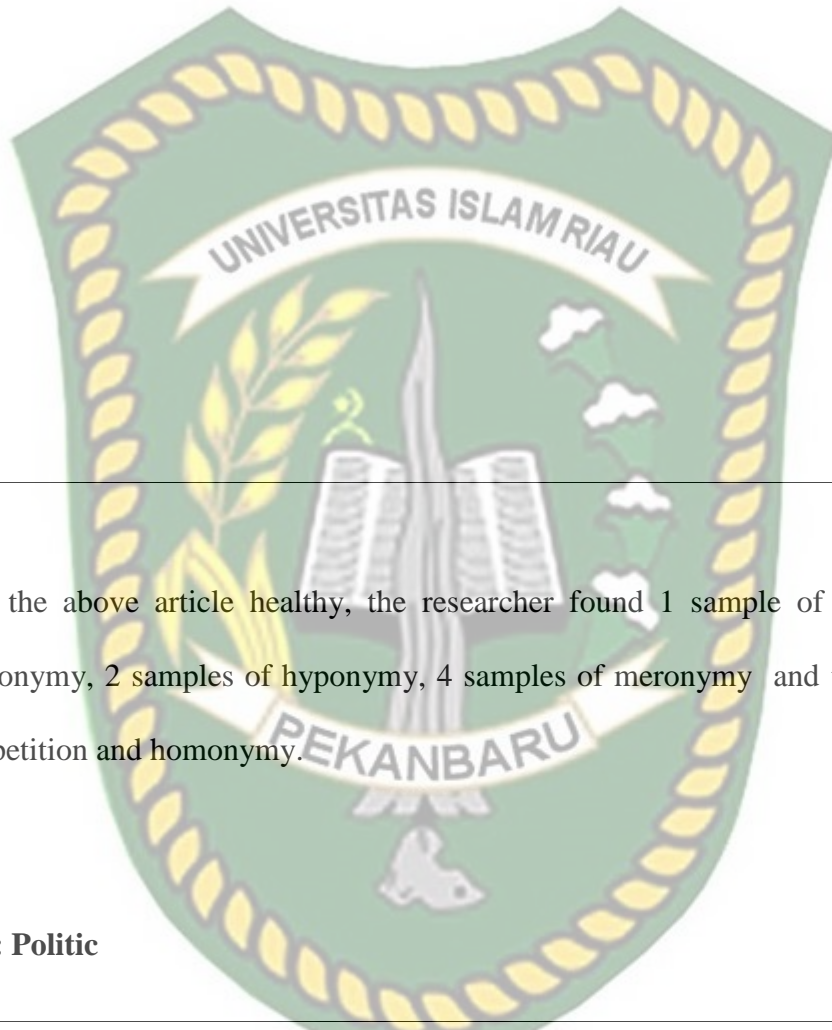
Experts agree and see similar potential.

"Today, Thailand can produce awesome cannabis at a fraction of the cost of Western growers," said Jim Plamondon, VP of Marketing at the Thai Cannabis Corporation, described as the country's first legal marijuana firm.

"Tomorrow, Thailand will reclaim its cultural legacy, by becoming the world's leading grower, processor, and manufacturer of cannabis products," he said.

"Any company that is serious about cannabis should start moving its supply chain to

Thailand.”



Within the above article healthy, the researcher found 1 sample of synonymy, 1 samples of antonymy, 2 samples of hyponymy, 4 samples of meronymy and the researcher did not find repetition and homonymy.

**ARTICLE V : Politic**

## **Putin, Jokowi to have bilateral meeting at 2018 EAS**

Russian President Vladimir Putin has requested a bilateral meeting with President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit (EAS) in Singapore in mid-November after a plan to visit Jakarta this year was scrapped because of overlapping schedules.

Indonesian Ambassador to Russia M. Wahid Supriyadi said both leaders would likely discuss, among other things, enhanced economic cooperation after the United States imposed tariffs on Russian steel and aluminium.



“Indeed, Putin would have liked to come to Jakarta this year but the timing did not match. This is not a full bilateral, though. It’s warm up,” he told a press briefing in Jakarta on Wednesday.

Wahid said the meeting would not be about a defense partnership, saying it might be raised but would not be the focus.

Moscow, he said, would likely focus on trade and the economy, as it had been looking for more opportunities with countries like Indonesia, adding that Russia would highlight its wheat exports to Indonesia, which increased by 600 percent in 2017, as well as meat and soybean exports.

Jakarta, meanwhile, would request greater market access for its fishery products as currently only 10 companies could export to Russia because of Moscow's standard requirements, Wahid said.

Indonesia would also ask for greater market access for its agricultural products, in particular tropical fruits, as they were in high demand in Russia, he added.

Such proposals were in line with requests from Coordinating Economic Minister Darmin Nasution, who last week met with his Russian counterpart Denis Manturov in Moscow during the 12th Indonesia-Russia Joint Session on Trade, Economy and Technical Cooperation.

“Tropical fruits like mangos, pitaya, papaya and starfruit, are in high demand in Russia. Mango steens, for instance, are sold for Rp 50,000 (US\$3.3) each,” Wahid said.

Despite global uncertainty, bilateral trade between the two countries has continued increase with total trade reaching \$2.52 billion in 2017, an increase of 19.43 percent from 2016, according to Trade Ministry data.

The number of Russian tourists visiting Indonesia also increased by 37.3 percent to 110,500 in 2017. The number, however, was far below those visiting Vietnam and Thailand, at 400,000 and 1.2 million respectively, Wahid said.

Jakarta expects the number to increase with the newly launched direct flight from Moscow to Denpasar, Bali, by Rossiya Airlines, a subsidiary of Russia's flagship airline Aeroflot, on Oct. 28.

“[Rossiya’s Moscow-Denpasar] first flight was almost a full house. It was almost 80 percent occupied. This shows how our people are attracted to visiting Russia,” he said adding that the direct flight took 12 hours, faster than flying via Singapore, which took 18 hours.

To further promote people-to- people exchange, the Indonesian Embassy in Moscow was gearing up for the 4th Festival Indonesia Moscow in August 2019, Wahid said.

The festival, which will feature art performance and classes, food mart and cooking classes, will take place in Moscow's 16.5-hectare Krasnaya Presnya Park.

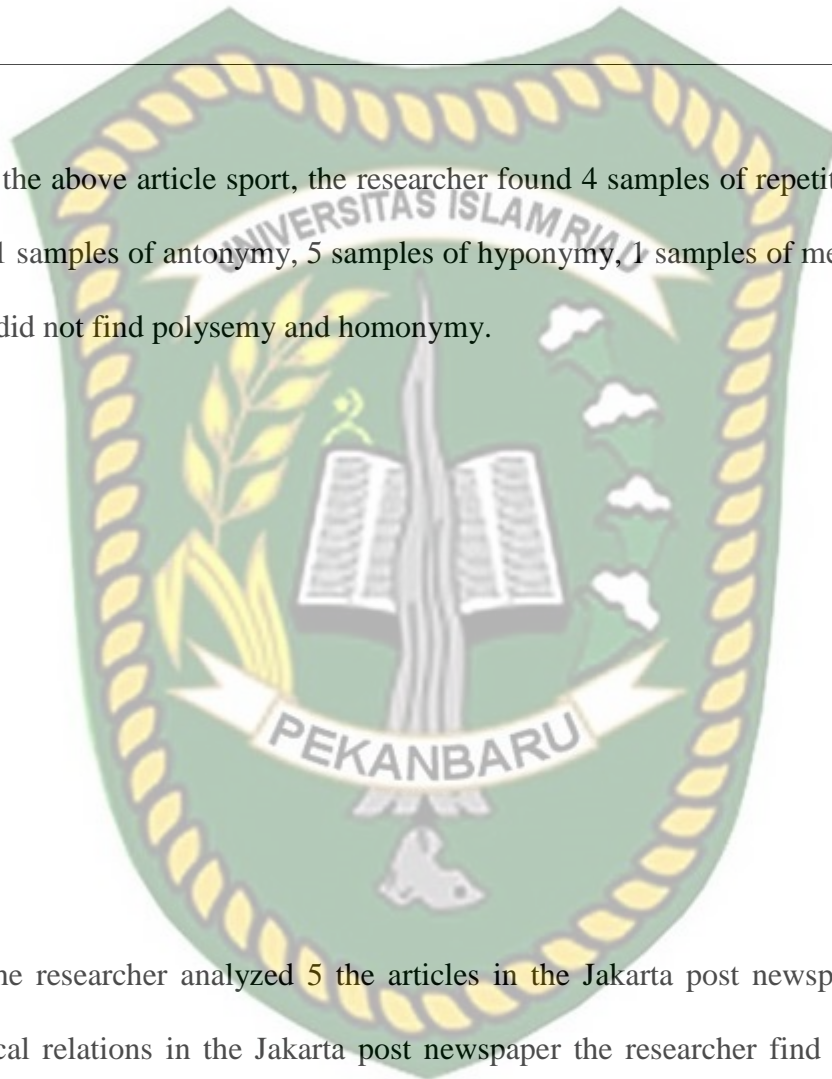
“The event is expected to be a chance for Indonesian and Russian businesspeople to meet. At this year's festival, for example, an Indonesian exporter managed to find a client for mangos,” Wahid said.

The 2018 Festival Indonesia was also held in the same park and attended by some

135,000 people, with 100 booths; 85 of which showcased Indonesian products, including tropical fruits and traditional delicacies, from Indonesian-style fried banana to fried rice and *martabak* (sweet or savory pancake).

Within the above article sport, the researcher found 4 samples of repetition, 1 sample of synonymy, 1 samples of antonymy, 5 samples of hyponymy, 1 samples of meronymy , and the researcher did not find polysemy and homonymy.

After the researcher analyzed 5 the articles in the Jakarta post newspaper, level of discovery lexical relations in the Jakarta post newspaper the researcher find different of 5 articles in the Jakarta post newspaper. And the researcher find different article from 5 article the first articles about culture published on Wednesday November 28, 2018 page 12. Second about sport published Wednesday November 28, 2018 page . Next about economy published Thursday November 1, 2018 page 5. About healthy published Thursday November 1, 2018 page 10 and the last article about politic published Thursday November , 2018 page 12. And the 5 articles column of November 2018 edition. The researcher also analyze lexical



relations from 5 articles the Jakarta post newspaper. In the article 1 the researcher found 14 case lexical relations, in the article 2 the reseracher found 14 case lexical relations, in the article 3 the researcher only found 15 case lexical relations, in the article 4 the researcher only found 9 case lexical relations, and the last is article 5 the researcher found 12 case lexical relations.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

**Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau**



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

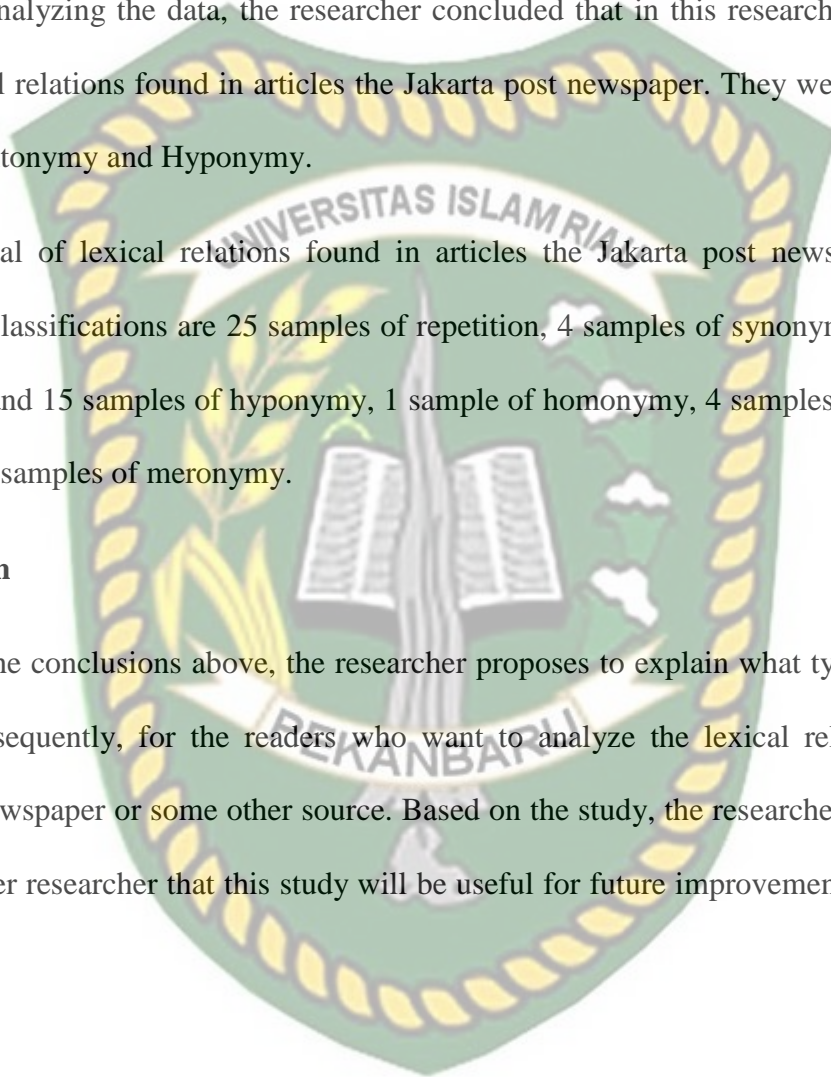
#### 4.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that in this research there were 4 types of lexical relations found in articles the Jakarta post newspaper. They were Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy and Hyponymy.

The total of lexical relations found in articles the Jakarta post newspaper are 64 samples. The classifications are 25 samples of repetition, 4 samples of synonymy, 5 samples of antonymy, and 15 samples of hyponymy, 1 sample of homonymy, 4 samples of polysemy, and the last 10 samples of meronymy.

#### 4.2. Suggestion

From the conclusions above, the researcher proposes to explain what types of lexical relations. Consequently, for the readers who want to analyze the lexical relations of the Jakarta post newspaper or some other source. Based on the study, the researcher hopes to the reader and other researcher that this study will be useful for future improvement of Semantic study.



## REFERENCE

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (1998). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Praktek*. Jakarta: PT. Adi Mahastya.
- Amanda Ayuningsihtiyas (2017) from the University of Riau in her thesis "*An Analysis of Lexical Relation " The 100-year miracle" novel by Ashley Ream.*
- Aginta W.2009. "An analysis of lexical relations and meaning properties in articles in the Jakarta post daily newspapers". Thesis.medan. USU
- Bagha K.N. *A short Introduction To Semantic*. Iran.
- Charles F. Meyer. 2009. *Introducing English Linguistics*.
- Cruse, D.A. 2000. *Meaning in Language*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hussein, Basel Al-Sheikh. 2013. *Leonard Bloomfield and the Exclusion of Meaning from the study of Language*, Journal. Canada: CSCanada
- International Journal of Language And Linguistics* The Speech Act As An Act of Knowing.
- International Journal of English language and linguistic research "Lexical Relations Between English And Arabic: The Role of The Translator"*
- Khan, Mohd. Imran. 2016. *The Investigation and Importance of Sense – Relations, and Sentences in the English Language*. Journal. India: Language in India.
- Katz, JJ. and Jerry A. Fodor. 1963. *The structure of a semantic Theory*. Journal Linguistic Society of America: JSTOR
- Keidler. 2002. *Introducing English Semantics*. London. Routledge.

Kempson, Ruth M. 1977. *Semantic Theory*. Australia: Cambridge University Press.

Leech Geoffrey. 1969. *A Linguistic to English Poetry*. London: Logman Group Ltd.

Leech, Geoffrey. 1981. *Semantic: The Study of Meaning Second Edition* England  
Penguin Books.

Muslimatin (2015) from State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN), In his graduating  
paper entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Translations of Surah  
*Yasin Verse 1 Up to 21*"

Murphy, M. Lynne. 2003. *Semantic Relation and Lexicon*. The United Kingdom  
Cambridge University Press.

M.A.K Halliday. 2004. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Third Edition.

Nurlaila Ridwan (2015) "An Analysis To Diction And Lexical Relation Toward Editorial  
*In Jakarta Globe*". Thesis Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah.

Palmer, F.R 1976 *Semantic: A new outline*. London: Cambridge University Press.

Riemer. N. *Introducing Semantic*. Cambridge university press.new york. 2010

Sutadi (2013) from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta "An Analysis of Lexical Relations in  
*Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translations of Surah Yasin of The Holy Qur'an*"

Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif, kualitatif  
dan R&D*. Bandung : Penerbit Alfa Beta Bandung.

Saeed, John I. 2009, *Semantic: Three Edition*. United Kingdom Wiley-Blackwell.

Saeed, John I. 2003, *Semantic: Second Edition*. United Kingdom Wiley-Blackwell.

Yule, George. 1996. *The Study of Language: Second edition*. United Kingdom:  
Cambridge University Press



## WEB PAGES

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd Edition.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

**Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau**