CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Background should explain about purpose, function and the reasons of the research title. The research has qualitative methodology, means its explanation mus be inductive. The writer started explaining this background from the special or simplest to the common or biggest ones. They are: word, meaning, metonymy, figurative language, semantics, linguistics, language and data settings.

Word meaning in Semantics A "word" means a series of characters that can have different meanings (Jaguar: car or animal, driver: person who drives a vehicle or part of a computer). Another way of saying this is that the meaning of a word in semantics is a dictionary definition. While dictionary definitions are very useful, they leave little meaning for the word as a whole. Dictionary definitions do not take into account the intuitive feeling one gets when hearing certain words.

Meaning means what is intended, referred to, or understood. An example of meaning is someone explaining the meaning behind what they are describing, a sense of importance or purpose. When he became a doctor he felt

his life was meaningful. The meaning means of words and phrases as well as the way humans are usually used to interpret what they want to explain. The meaning of words and phrases is useful for people who use the communication process in everyday life.

Metonymy means figurative language used in terms or concepts that are not called by their own names, but by names or other things related to the thing or concept. It includes the substitution the name of something with another name which is the two things are associated. Metonymy can be used by many people to know the world and enrich the vocabulary in the language. It becomes a way of thinking that is used widely in people's daily life.

According to Lacan (2002, p. 155), metonymy is a figure of speech that involves the transfer of names from one thing to another based on a particular type of specific relationship. It shows the effect with the cause, the whole with the part, and also the content with the container. For example, "Garuda" as the plane of Indonesia which can be called as an example of metonymy.

Metonymy means an interesting figure of speech for the writer because it is not like the general language style found in literary works. Without realizing it, in everyday life people often use this metonymy figure of speech as a type of speaking style. They often encounter metonymy figure of speech in

everyday life because our society is accustomed to calling an object or goods with the brand of the object or goods.

In general, the metonymy style has a closely related vocabulary and is commonly known by the public. Metonymy means a sentence that uses a brand to state something and has been understood by the wider community. It is also used to state something more so that it is more easily understood by others because it has a very close relationship and metonymy is a figurative language.

Figurative language means a language that uses words or expressions whose meaning is different from their literal interpretation. Figurative language uses some words that go beyond the usual meaning. It requires the reader to use his imagination to know the author's intent and makes figurative meaning difficult to understand because the meaning of figurative language cannot be found literally in a dictionary.

Figurative language means the use of descriptive words, phrases, and sentences to convey messages that mean something without being said directly. His creative words are used to build imagery to deepen audience understanding and help give words power by using different emotional, visual, and sensory connections. Furthermore, figurative language means a language that speaks symbolically about a subject. Figurative language often provides emphasis,

freshness of expression, or clarity. People often use figurative language such as metonymy to describe a word that is a brand and is a unity in the form of a word.

Figurative language means often considered as a synonym for figurative language, but in fact figure of speech is included in figurative language. This figure of speech or language style means the use of language richness and a certain variety to obtain a certain effect, usually in a figure of speech that contains the thoughts and feelings of the author in writing or orally, an example of the style of language that I want to analyze here is metonymy figure of speech in newspapers. An understanding of figurative language in analyzing newspapers is very important.

Semantics means the study of meaning communicated through language. It has been used by humans to interpret the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences so that people will more easily understand sentences. Furthermore, semantics can help us change the meaning of sounds and phrases. Semantics also directs people to be more familiar with language because semantics is the study of meaning used to understand human expression through language.

Semantics means basically a way of understanding one thing in terms of another, and its main referential function is comprehension. According to Griffiths (2006, p. 1) Semantics is the study of "tools" for knowledge of the

meanings encoded in language vocabulary and their patterns for constructing more complex meanings, down to the level of sentence meaning.

Linguistics means the study of language and concerned with the nature of language and communication. Linguistics it involves the analysis of language forms, the meaning of language and language in context, as well as the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence language. In linguistics, it is usually used to analyze human language by observing the interaction between sound and meaning.

Linguistic means the study of a language. Linguistics not as it were learned in one language. Each nation has their linguistic study but in this paper I as it were focused in English. There are five branches of linguistics: First, the consider of structure of the words called morphology, the study of the structure of the sentences called syntax, the study how the discourse sounds is phonology, the study of language meaning of the speaker say from the setting of the pronunciation is pragmatic, and the study of the meaning of the word is semantic.

Language means a sound produced by the human voice used to communicate and in it there are words and have meaning. Language is an important part of life because it is a tool to communicate with other people where language cannot be replaced by anything. In the world, especially in

daily life, we really need communication with other people because humans are social creatures who need communication to fulfill their needs. Without language, humans cannot express their thoughts, feelings, and desires.

People use language not only for communication but also to share ideas, information and knowledge. Without language as a means of communication, it will be difficult for them to convey a message or express what they want. The way people speak is influenced by their own style. Everyone has their own style of expressing ideas. It is easier for the interlocutor to understand the other person's ideas if you are familiar with the other person's style of language.

The meaning of a language is determined through its contextual use The language in the sentences surrounding the word you want to define will provide contextual clues to help determine the meaning of the language. A language is defined in the context of a sentence. We should also pay attention to whether the word is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Contextual meaning also provides clues to the reader about the denotative (literal or specific) and connotative (interpreted or emotional) meaning of words.

The text has special things that must be modified to present a certain meaning. Text forms, for example, can be made for writing reports such as news that finds events. This event certainly has a certain meaning either implicitly or explicitly. Differences in implicit and explicit meanings indicate differences in

message delivery styles. There are some words that represent something else in terms of their meaning, in semantics called metonymy.

In observing a context, now the influence of online sites on readers can become the object of research. One of them is through online newspapers. The reasons the writers choose this newspapers because Jakarta posts newspapers that are familiar or already known to many people,words contained in the object of research to see how these words can describe various situations that occur. The results of this study use a qualitative method, therefore, the authors argue that this method is suitable for this study because it can describe and briefly explain the meaning of words in online newspapers. The object of this research is to analyze sentences containing metonymy in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background above, there are two problems that can be formulated in this research:

a. Are there any words having metonymy meaning in Online Jakarta Post ?

b. What types of metonymy are used in Online Jakarta Post?

2. Scopes of the Research

The scope of this research focuses on words in the role of metonymy. The writers tries to find the word relate to metonymy meaning. The theories are used:

1. Griffiths (2006, p. 79) stated that, there is four kinds of figurative usage. The first two quite briefly: irony, metonymy, metaphor and simile. There is from a few definitions of figurative language, it can be concluded that figurative expression is the expressive which employments a language that needs interpreting of meaning of the speaker or writer's words. The presence of figurative language is to realize a few special meaning or impact.

2. Lakoff and Johnsen (2003, p. 36) stated that in other cases of metonymy, one entity is used to refer to another entity. Metonymy on the other hand, has primarily a referential function, example it allows us to use one entity to represent another, but metonymy is not just a referential device. It also serves to provide understanding for example, in terms of metonymy. Parts for the whole There are many parts that can represent the whole. Which part we choose determines which aspect of the whole we focus on.

By clasifying and analyzing words of both by metonymy meanings.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research problems mentioned above, the research objectives are described as follows:

a. To find out the word having metonymy meaning Online Jakarta Post

b. To describe what types of metonymy that used in Online Jakarta Post

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully this scientific writing and work can be useful not only for writers but also for readers, especially those who learn about the role of metonymy. Its significance is as follows: Theoretically, the results of this study can provide more information about the role of metonymy used in the news. It can also be useful for English literature students as a reference that will help them to understand metonymy especially in the type of metonymy

Practically, the results of this study are expected to provide useful input for researchers who will conduct research in the same field but in different topics or theories and are useful for others researcher, in increasing their knowledge of the type of metonymy.

D. Operational Definitions

After reading several books as primary data sources, then understanding them, the reader can conclude several definitions about the existence of the actual title as follows:

1. **Linguistic**

   Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language and communication. Linguistics It involves the analysis of language forms, the meaning of language and language in context, as well as the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence language Linguistic is the science of language and the object of study is language.

2. **Semantic**

   Semantics could be a department of etymology that ponders meaning. The meaning considered by semantics is context-free meaning. The word semantics comes from the Greek, sema which may be a thing meaning a sign or image, and semaino is a verb meaning to check or symbolize.

3. **Figurative language**

   Figurative Language is a language that uses figures of speech, not using literal meanings. Figurative language is the language that either speaks symbolically about the subject or heightens the musicality of the language when speaking about the subject. In general, figurative language

is that kind of language which proceeds from the language employed in the traditional, literary habits of describing persons or objects.

4. **Metonymy**

   Metonymy is a figure of speech that names an object with another object that is closely related to it. Metonymy is an interesting figure of speech for writers because it is not like the general style of language found in literary works.

5. **Newspaper**

   Newspaper may be a periodical distribution containing news with respect to current occasions, instructive articles, assorted highlights, publications, and publicizing. Newspaper is one of the news media other than tv and social media which is upgraded ordinary with the most recent news frame all sorts such as sports, politics, business, to health both locally and overseas.

6. **Jakarta post**

   The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language paper in Indonesia. The paper is maintained by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based within the nation's capital Jakarta. The Jakarta Post begun as a collaboration between four Indonesian media at the encouraging of Data Serve Ali Murtopo and lawmaker Jusuf Wanandi.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means to present the research in well-edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I Introduction explains the background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description contains the definition of. Semantics, Figurative language, Newspaper. The definition will provide information for the author to conduct research with the title, relevance.

Chapter III Methodology of the Research covers the methodology of the research, time and place of research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and of the data source.

Chapter IV Data analysis shows the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V Conclusions and Suggestions provide the summary of conclusions relating to analysis discussion and suggestion relating to the significance of the research.