CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In this world, each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, emotions, desires, and all the other things that need expressing. There is the study of language systems in all their aspects, how is such a language sentences structured? how is it acquired? how is it used in the production and comprehension of messages? how does it change over time? Linguists consequently are concerned with a number of particular questions about the of language.

The study of language well known as linguistic. There are five main parts of linguistics: the study of sounds, how sound was formed by part of body and sound rules well known as phonology, the study of parts of words, how words created and can add affix in the words that will change the meaning of words well known as morphology, the study of phrase and sentences, how the language rules to make a phrase or sentence and how to make different about phrase and sentence well kown as syntax.

The study of the meaning of words in sentence, how to understand meaning of words in a sentence by the reference or combined two or more

phrases well known as semantics, and the study of the unspoken meaning of speech or sentences or implicit meaning by speaker or writer well known as pragmatics.

Theoretical linguistics involves the systematic and analytical study of speech sounds, words, sentence, meaning, discourse, and the studies evolve over time. Linguistics includes all of the languages study and the languages as an object of this study. If everyone learns more about linguistics, this study will give more knowledge of the languages. The knowledge on linguistics explain something with correct language. Therefore, linguistics has rule for making a sentence for the oral conversation and written conversation. For talking with other people, everyone must understand about the topic and the context that happened on the conversation. It is important to get the meaning or understanding the conversation.

People were given understanding with each other that has purpose to deliver by words, voices, sentences, and speech which are delivered in writing or speaking. The tools were used by people that were mentioned in previous sentence as example well known as language. As a tool, language has developed with intention of delivering meaning and understanding. The main functions of the language are communicating with each other. People need language as the medium to express human emotions, purposes, and expressing a thing.

Language is one way for everyone to make conversation, give information, or request information from another people. It will give us how to be a good person when making conversation with other people that never met with person before. We will use polite languages for the older person. From the languages, we can know where someone comes from and how to be a good person with other person from another places or country.

In the modern era every people learn how to understand and know about English. As an international language in the world, people in the world already studied English language for their knowledge. English Language is not only to get knowledge. English language used to give and get information in every country as tool of communication with other foreign. When the language has some rules to study, it also can analyzed by some theory. To analyze a sentence or paragraph people need some theories of discourse analyze theory. It will describe about meaning of a sentence in the paragraph.

As a tool of communication and information, language also has theories to learning about the meaning of language. There are the rules of making a phrase or sentence which is well known as grammar, but, grammar just study about structure of parts of speech without learning about the meaning. Making a sentence without correct meaning is not good for information. Semantic is study to make a good language in sentence or paragraph as a nice information can be accepted by people.

In semantic, people learning about language knowledge and rules. Before make a sentence, we will learn about word. How the word is formed, how the word change affix, how the word changes meaning with additional affix added. The study of the word is known as morphology in semantic. Also, language can study the sound like how to spell word with correct, how the voice of word formed, and how to give stress in the voice. The field of such study is phonology.

Every word with different structure and form sometimes has different meaning in semantic. Before making a structure, make sure the words meaning that you will put in sentence is correct. People can not do communication with other foreigner by translating the sentence word by word. They need to understand about function of each words in sentence which is the words added by affix have different tenses and meaning. Sometime in Indonesian language, we can not distinguish tenses of a word of verb. English language has so complete tenses, so we can distinguish every verb function and tenses.

Sentence has a meaning that is delived to audience. Usually information is include in a message in the sentences. So, sentences have information structure. Based on Semantics book by Saeed (2016) described that "The most universally grammaticalized distinction is the basic one between the information which the speaker assume her hearers already know and the information that the speaker is presenting as additional or new"(p.203).

We can conclude from that book that a sentence that is delived to audience which has same information about the reference should have new variation if the reference need to repeating in a sentence if already know by audience, but if that reference is a new word from speaker, we can make new additional information of reference.

Learning Semantics is important to understand the meaning of sentences. Specially in part Informative Structure, we can learn how to deliver meaning in a sentence with different way with purpose to evade words repeatition and make new variations by speaker or writer to make the meaning received by listeners and readers grammatically.

The part of words make a sentence, the sentence can combine by another sentences named as paragraph. The fact, in this time have much people doesn't understanding about the meaning of a paragraph. What did speaker tell to hearer sometime has miss communication. There was happened because of two factor. First, the speaker can't make a correct paragraph of meaning sentence semantically. Two, the hearer can't understanding about semantic meaning in the paragraph.

A tool to analyze a paragraph well known as discourse analysis. Which it used to explain and describe what was speaker tell to hearer in the meaning. There are so much factor of meaning in a paragraph. It's not easy to make a great paragraph that can explain to hearer correctly. This case can be fatal fault if people conclude a paragraph in a law with not correctly. So, people need to learning how to understanding meaning in a paragraph by analyzed it.

Especially for analyzing an great person history in their life, well known as discourse analysis of autobiography.

Types of autobiography are full autobiography, memoir, psychological illness, confession, spiritual, and overcoming adversity. This is the complete life story, starting from birth through childhood, young adulthood, and up to the present time at which the book is being written by itself author well known as full autobiography. The story about snapshot of a person by him/his self which it is focused to one specific part that stands out as a learning experience called memoir. People who have suffered mental illness of any king find it therapeutic to helm him/her write about them self is psychological illness.

People who have done something very wrong may find help to write about them self which the story will make them one feel and making amends, or perhaps hopes that others will learn and avoid the same mistake well known as confession. And religious story about the author that will make many people feel their duty and honor to share their stories. And the last type of autobiography is overcoming adversity. Many people don't have happiness in their life. So, the writer want to share their bad experiences to inspire other people while also helping the person express deep emotions to heal.

The autobiography book of *Untuk Negeriku* by Hatta Mohammad (2011) that the book tell a story about bung Hatta was the proclaimer of independence, first vice president of the Republic of Indonesia. Drs. H. Mohammad Hatta was born August 12th 1902 in Bukittinggi, west Sumatera.

His real name is Muhammad Athar which was the name have meaning that fragrant. He is second child in family. Since children, his parent give education of religions approaches to him.

Bung hatta has great background of education. first, europese largere school (ELS) in Bukittinggi (1916) when he was elementary school. When he was junior high school, he studied in Meer Uirgebreid Lagere School (MULU) in Padang (1919). Then, in senior high school he was studied in Handel Middlebare School (trade school) in Jakarta (1921). After that, he was studied abround to Rotterdam, Netherlands in Netherlands Handelshoge School.

He was also a scientist and a very prolific writer with his work in various fields of study. His works discuss economic issues, cooperation, politics, law, philosophy, religion, and other. His greatest contributions were in the field of human rights, political, and social economy. His works became guide for the governance of the republic of Indonesia.

The writer gives a sample of the above data for *Untuk Negeriku* book by Mohammad Hatta :

Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan untuk Indonesia Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial SDAP(C.9, p.1, l.3).

To analyze a semantic approach, we need to identify of three elements, there are meaning, proposition, and implication.

1. Meaning.

Utterance : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan untuk Indonesia Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial* SDAP.

a. Reference : *Indonesia Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial* SDAP.

b. Denotation : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan*

c. Connotation : there are no connotation

d. Sense relation : *hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan*

2. Proposition.

A sentence contains certain information, but the same information can be presented in different sentences and in parts of sentences; the information presented, apart from the way it is presented, is called a proposition. There are few elements of proposition:

Data: *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan untuk Indonesia*

Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial SDAP.

a. actor : *there are no actor in here*

as a subject, actor is a subject who's give action in sentence. In this sentence has not an actor.

b. affected : *kontribusi, rapat anggota, and karangan*

as an argument which is affected by some entities well known as affected. The arguments of the dreamed of democracy was affected by some entities they are "kontribusi, rapat anggota, and karangan" has been given an action by the agen.

c. affecting : *perkumpulan*

as entinty who's give affects to argument well known as affecting. In this sentence, "perkumpulan" doesn't give any action to other entities, but it give affects to other entities.

d. agent : *hubunganku*

the role of argument that is affect by some entity named as agent. In this sentence "hubunganku" as a subject, it give some action to other entities.

e. associate : *tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial SDAP*

associate is an argument that is identify of another argument. In this sentence " tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial SDAP" give

identify about "*karangan untuk Indonesia Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist*".

f. effect : *Indonesia Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist*

as an argument that come into existence through the action of the predicate well known as effect. The argument "*Indonesia Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist*" *come into existence after the action of agent.*

g. place : there hasn't place.

as the role of argument that names the location of the action, in this sentence there has not location.

h. theme : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan*

the role of argument that is the topic of predicate or well known as stative predicate is "*Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan*" as the topic of this sentence.

3. Implication.

To entail a sentence, there are four elements of entailment by Saeed (2016). The four elements to entailed sentence there are entailment defined by truth, relationship of meaning hyponymy, and active and passive versions.

Data : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan untuk Indonesia*

Merdeka, De Vlam, dan De Socialist tentang politik kolonial dan program kolonial SDAP.

a) Entailment defined by truth

p : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan*

q : he did a lot of things for that organization.

b) Relationship of meaning hyponymy

p : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan*

q : his relationship to organization is carry out organizational tasks.

c) Active and passive versions

p : *Hubunganku dengan perkumpulan hanya membayar kontribusi, mengunjungi rapat anggota dan menulis karangan*

q : pay contribution, join member meetings, and write essay has been my relationship in organization.

Based on analyzed a semantic discourse from three elements, there are meaning, propositions, and implication. In that sample has not four elements from three notions of semantic discourse, there are connotation, actor, and place.

Through the above explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper *"A Discourse Analysis of M.Hatta : His Struggles for Indonesian Independences in His Autobiography Semantically"*.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

    1. Questions of the Research

Based on the description above, the writer is going to state something problems of the study, they are :

    a. What kinds of a semantic aproach happened in *Untuk Negeriku* book by M.Hatta?

    b. What reasons and explanations can be expressed in explaining these a semantic approach cases in M. Hatta autobiography?

    2. Scopes of the Research

In this research the analysis just focuses to find and classify a semantic approach kinds in *Untuk Negeriku* book by M.Hatta. The analysis just takes those semantic discourse kinds and its parts to be explained. By classifying and analyzing, those semantic discourse kinds will understand about how to create meaning and correct proposition, especially for a semantic approach.

C. Objective and Significance of the research

    1. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulations of the problem that have been exposed, the goals in this study can be formulated as follows:

a. To find and classified the kind of a semantic approach happened in *Untuk Negeriku* book by M.Hatta.

b. To know the reasons and explanations of a semantic approach cases that happened in M.Hatta autobiography.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully this writing and research paper can be useful not only the writer himself but also for the readers. The significance of the writing is described as follow.

a. For the writer,

The writer hopes that this writing can add to the wealth of research in the field of language, especially a semantic approach in the autobiography. Then Practical benefits and meaning here is the student to impart knowledge to the students in order to be more observant in autobiography analysis.

b. For the reader

The writer hopes that this writing can give the knowledge about theories of semantic approach, the field of language, especially a semantic approach in the autobiography.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read and understood many theories of the title components, which have been found in the various books of l Linguistics, the writer can conclude and give explanation that :

1. Linguistic

    Linguistics is the study of languages which is discusses about all of the parts of language from word to bigger parts like paragraph, has subfields hierarchically started by Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, and Psycholinguistics.

2. Language

    Language is a tool used by people were given understanding with each other that have purpose to deliver by words, voices, sentences, spoken which is delivering with written or spoken. The tools were used by people that were mentioned in previous sentence as example well known as language. As a tool, language has developed with intention of delivering meaning and understanding. The main functions of the language are communicating with each other, people need language as the medium therefore; express human emotions and purposes, and expressing a thing.

3. Semantic

Semantic is study of language about the meaning in the phrase and clause. This study learning to identify and analysis the meaning deliver in a text by speaker to hearer. Semantic have a rule about grammar of sentence and meaning of text. As a good information, a text should have grammatically and correct meaning to evade miss understanding between speaker and hearer.

4. Autobiography

Autobiography is full autobiography, memoir, psychological illness, confession, spiritual, and overcoming adversity. This is the complete life story, starting from birth through childhood, young adulthood, and up to the present time at which the book is being written by itself author well known as full autobiography. The story about snapshot of a person by him/his self which it is focused to one specific part that stands out as a learning experience called memoir.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is introduction which explains about the background of the research, the questions and the scope of the research, objective and significant of the research, operational definition and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical description which consists the definition of Analysis, the definition of literature, the definition of novel, the definition of character and characterization, and the definition of nationalism.

Chapter III is methodology of the research which contains about the method of the research: time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary.

Chapter IV is analysis data which shows about the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion which gives the conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion), suggestion (relates to significant of the research).