CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

The study of language is linguistic. There are five branch of linguistics: First, the study of structure of the words called morphology, the study of the structure of the sentences called syntax, the study how the speech sounds is phonology, the study of language meaning of the speaker say from the context of the pronunciation is pragmatic, and the study of the meaning of the word is semantics.

People know the scientific study that name "Cognitive Linguistic". Cognitive linguistic as a linguistic tradition that attempts to rearrange linguistic conceptions offers an alternative language analysis. Cognitive semantics seeks to explore natural human interactions associated with the environment and the world. Not only limited to linguistic knowledge included in the dictionary, cognitive semantics become the entrance to other broader knowledge, namely cultural knowledge and human experience. Cognitive semantics which is how human thinking, understanding, and recognized about something that happened by experience and thought.

Evans and Green (2006, p. 48), stated the principle of cognitive semantic analysis in the book Cognitive Linguistics, the form of concept formation, semantic structure, representation of meaning, and formation of meaning.

Semantic cognitive investigates the relationship between experience, conceptual systems, and semantic structures that are realized by language.

Language divide into literal language and non literal language. Literal language means the words itself and the non literal language referred to language which differs from everyday, non literary usage. When the writers used their language cognitively or literal language make the cognitive process includes changes in mental activities related to perception and thought.

All the people think that language is the most important communication tool in human life, humans interact with each other using language. The function language is to express ideas, and it has meaning. Writing also the activity that plays a role important in the dynamic of human civilization. People can communicate by writing to express the ideas and able to enrich the experiences. Through activities people can take benefit from their development.

In the language development process, people can express the ideas on the way of thinking or thought process, proper preparation to communicate, and especially the good sentence structure will determine the success of the communication process. Many languages are developed in each country in terms of ethnicity and culture, different situations and objectives allow writers in written languages chosen the variety of languages used. The use of universal language aims at means expressing thoughts, communication devices as messenger and also a manifestation of the development of language culture.

It is well known that language is a social activity, and language as an introduction to communication in all countries plays an important role in various fields, such as government, family, religion, ethnicity, and education. The real evidence is that science with development cannot be applied without language. Language to expand knowledge and insights into the mandate of globalization, to encourage the global community, to maximize their own potential, especially in mastering the language.

Finally, it is known that the international language used by humans to communicate with one another entire the world is English language, because it does not care about skin color, race, religion, nation and state. English is one of the most important languages around the world. In almost every aspect of human life, people used English to speak out the things they want to tell in both written and oral communication. The object data used metonymy for understand the meaning of words through the newspaper.

Many writers made language using cognitive, because it is automatically in the way of thinking or human thought process. Cognitive language in the sense that it is related to the process of knowing, understanding and learning something by nature because it is a form of language use in the daily communication process, realized cognitively through language. Cognitive process are related to the level of intelligence that marks a person with a variety of interests, especially the ideas. Language with cognitively generally are considered to be only used in literature. The truth is our express with mind cognitively can be found invarious forms of language use. Since

communication is based on conceptual system, which is use to think and act, language is an important source as the evidence.

Griffiths (2006, p. 15), stated the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. This theory shows that semantics is the study of the meaning of words and the meaning of sentences that can be seen from the context of use.

Saeed (2006, pp. 59-70), stated in the study of the meaning called semantics, there is lexical relation studied in semantics, lexical relation are relationship of the meanings of a words to other words. Some important figures in this paper is Metonymy.

Lakoff and Johnson (2003, p. 36), stated metaphor principally a way of conceiving of one thing in terms of another, and its primary function is understanding. Metonymy, on the other hand, has primarily a referential function, that is, it allows us to use one entity to stand for another. Metonymy is a cognitive process in which function of metonymy is used to refer word to another word but still in the same relation by metonymy concept.

Metonymy, the use of a part to represent a whole, or the use one item to stand for another with which it has become associated. For example, in the new headline "*Palace* Shocked by Secret Photos." The meaning Italic word "*Palace*" stands for the royal families and the aides. As a cognitive linguistic view, metonymy are not consider merely language matter but also language as related with cognitive.

In addition, Metonymy as cognitive language mostly used in writing works such as newspaper, and that is why the readers must to understand the meaning of metonymy before get misunderstanding. In the theory Riemer (2010, p. 249), stated metonymy as non literal language have relation closely one to another, any cause and effect.

Metonymy is found in expressions such as to "*kick someone out of his flat*", where the literal action kicking could in extreme cases, lead to expulsion. This is a metonymy in which it is not a real act of kicking, but psychologically or juridically forceful action that causes the effect of expulsion. In spite of metonymy remains the action stands for the effect.

Saeed (2016, p. 14), stated non literal uses of language are traditionally and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes. This theory shows that the words involving non literal meaning, figure of speech act.

At last, to know the problem about understanding the meaning of metonymy as cognitive language, there are many ways to make it analysis. One of them is a cognitive language, called though meaning which is used in ordinary literal sense. The writer have been chosen as the object of this study which is cognitive meanings analysis in the newspaper "*The Jakarta Post*".

Sentences in daily life are included in the news of newspaper as news consumed by the public almost always contains cognitive language. In any news, one of them is industry news which is often found in the form of

cognitive language, that is, forms of use that contain cognitive meaning, not figurative meaning.

Tanikawa (2017, p. 1) stated that newspaper have the functions and style, they no longer deliver first-instance news reporting or, but serve as an analytical. In the newspaper including theoretical connections to comparative media systems, medium theory, and professional role conceptions of journalists are discussed. For centuries, newspapers have delivered news to the reading public, informing them of important events of the day. The newspaper was printed in the paper and delivered to readers.

The writer analyzes the newspaper because it is a medium of communication, present some new categories focused on political issues. The headline news itself often used style and variation of grammar. Style and grammar are used to attract reader's attention and to make news more interesting. So the writer is attracted to analyze with theory of conceptual mapping declared by Lakoff and Johnson (2003, p. 36).

Newspaper are available everywhere, which has different style of language. As we know "*The Jakarta Post*" newspaper is the English newspaper in Jakarta. This title because it has some purposes like the writer wants to know what the meaning of words contain metonymy exactly.

From those above explanation, the writer to sees the title of the paper "*Analysis of Metonymy on Political Issues in the Jakarta Post*".

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background above, the study of metonymy or cognitive meaning is formulated as following questions:

a. What kinds of metonymy used on political issues in the Jakarta Post?

b. What the meaning and function of metonymy used on political issues in the Jakarta Post?

c. What kinds of the meaning of metonymy which found mostly used on political issues in the Jakarta Post?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research the analysis just focuses on the meaning of words contain metonymy related political issues in the "*The Jakarta Post*". The theory that the writer used by Lakoff and Johnson. The writer tries to find the words contain metonymy in the newspaper. By analyzing and classifying into metonymy conceptual mapping which has meaning cognitively, and also the aims to recognize them easily as cognitive language in which a part is used for the whole.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research in this paper are aimed at:

a. This research is for knowing what kinds of metonymy used on political issues in the Jakarta Post?

b. This research is for knowing what the meaning and function of metonymy used on political issues in the Jakarta Post?

c. This research is for knowing what kinds of the meaning of metonymy which found mostly used on political issues in the Jakarta Post?

2. Significance of the Research

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contribution in the term of meaning of words contain metonymy in literary works. The result of this research also expected to be useful. The significance of the research as follows:

a. Theoretically

Metonymy is a cognitive process in which function of metonymy is used to refer word to another word but still in the same relation, there are conceptual metonymy. The writer focus on the concept of metonymy.

b. Practically

This research give contribution to others, hopefully can be useful not only for the writer but also for the reader at least who has relation with English in daily activity and knowledge about metonymy. Metonymy can be found on newspaper, novel, movie and in daily activity.

D. Operational Definitions

Here we are explained below some operational definitions of some terms that writer use in this study.

1. **Linguistic**

    Linguistic has been defined as the study of scientific language. The science of the language including the sounds, words, and grammatical. This study focus structure of language, structures that naturally exist in the language such as conversations, interviews, comments, and utterances.

2. **Cognitive Linguistic**

    The cognitive linguistics are involved in language in other forms of thinking or cognition. Cognitive language used the way of thinking and thought process.

3. **Semantic**

    Semantics changes in the meaning of a word or concepts associated with a word. This meaning of words can have a new meaning that is different from the previous meaning. It focuses on the relation between words, phrases and other bits of language and on how these words and phrases connect to the world.

4. **Meaning**

    The meanings of words and phrases and from the way humans make sense of their experiences. This theory for the people using communicate process in the daily life.

5. **Lexical Relation**

This lexical relations identifying a referent by something associated with it. This theory shows that the words one to another have relation closely, present a whole meaning of a particular utterance. Another way of looking at vocabulary is to relate individual items to other items in systematic ways.

6. **Newspaper**

Sheets of paper contains the news and other issue, divided into columns (8-9 columns), published daily or periodically, commonly called newspapers. a kind of mass media that contains daily events in human life. The newspapers are usually intended as commercial activities from the publisher.

7. **The Jakarta Post**

The Jakarta Post is an English-language daily in Indonesia. The daily is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, headquartered in Jakarta. Jakarta Post is a newspaper edited in Jakarta. This newspaper also served up the politic information. The Jakarta Post was established by a combination of four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi.

E. Sistematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition, this paper is divided into 5 chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which explains about the background, questions and scopes, objective and significance, operational definition, and systematizations of the researches.

Chapter II is theoretical description which consists of linguistic, cognitive linguistic, semantic, meaning, lexical relation, newspaper, and the Jakarta Post and research of the relevance.

Chapter III is research methodology of the research (1. Time and place, 2. Kind of the researches), procedures, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, source of the primary and secondary data.

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

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion which give conclusion relating to discussion hypothesis, suggestion relating to significance of the research.