AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC FIELD IN JAKARTA POST POLITICS ARTICLE ON FEBRUARY 2017 EDITION

A Thesis

Submitted to Adab and Humanities Faculty

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

The Degree of Strata One

TATANG NUGRAHA
1110026000104

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT
ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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ABSTRACT


The objective of this research is to describe about the kinds of semantic fields of politics that exist on the Jakarta Post February 2017 editions and also to describe the semantic component that exist in it’s semantic field on the Jakarta Post February 2017 editions.

This research uses qualitative method and this research uses semantic field and componential analysis theories to identify and analyze the politics terms on the Jakarta Post February 2017.

In this research the writer found four semantic fields that contains sixteen politics terms. First, semantic field of politics problem that contains four politics terms (provocation, vote buying, violators and bribery). Second, semantic field rule of government that contains four politics terms (female candidates, transactional politics, democracy and elections). Third, semantic field comparison of politics that contains four politics terms (colonial, participation, recapitulation system and commissioners), and fourth semantic field cooperation of politics that contains four politics terms (coalition, voters, opposition and factions).
APPROVEMENT

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TATANG NUGRAHA
NIM. 11100260000104

Approved by
Advisor

Sholikatus Sa’diyah, M.pd.
NIP. 19750417 200501 2 007

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

Name : Tatang Nugraha
NIM : 1110026000104
Title : An Analysis of Semantic Field in Jakarta Post Politics Article on February 2017 Edition

The thesis has been defended before the Faculty of Letters and Humanities’ Examination Committee on July 31st, 2017. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 31st, 2017

The Examination Committee

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drs. Saefuludin, M.Pd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20/10/2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elve Oktafiyan, M.Hum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sholikatus Sa’diyah, M.Pd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>19/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP. 19750417 200501 2 007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.pd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>19/10/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfi Syahiriyani, M.Hum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20/10/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIP. 19890424 201503 2 006</td>
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, June 19th 2017

Tatang Nugraha
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirahmanirahim

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

All praise to ALLAH SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful who given us strengths and helps. Peace and salutation may be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW, the most honorable messenger who led us from darkness into lightness.

This thesis is the last assignment to fullfilment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

In this thesis there are many help that the writer get, in this oppurtunity the writer would like to thank to all of them who give the help and advice to writer to finish the thesis especially from :

1. Mrs. Sholikatus Sa’diyah, M.Pd., advisor. For her guidance, advice and support, and the lecturers in English Letter Department.

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In the end it’s hope this thesis can be usefull for all. Although writer know this thesis has so many impudences, then the writer with pleasure take the suggestion and critic to perfection this thesis.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Jakarta, June 2017

The Writer
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APPENDICES
A. Background of the Study

Language cannot be separated from human life, because it is the source and power for human.\(^1\) It exists and develops as long as human life history. It has also been suggested that the original sound of language may have come from natural cries of emotion such as pain, anger and joy.

There are three kinds of language form. First, the spoken language is a natural language that is called as vocal auditory language.\(^2\) This form is used to talk with our friend, our associates, our wives and husbands, our lovers, our teachers, our parents and in laws.\(^3\) Second, sign language is a natural language that is called as manual visual language. This form is used to interact among deaf people.\(^4\) Third, written language is a representation from language that uses tools of writing system. This form is a language that usual exists in various forms.\(^5\)

Semantic field is a group of words that are related because they are from the same area of knowledge or interest, e.g. the semantic field of agriculture includes: farm, farming, tractor, meadow, crop, etc. Lexical is the focus study in semantic field. Lexical was analyzed based on its componential meaning to get a description about lexical and the semantic field structure.

\(^3\)Victoria Fromkin. *Loc. Cit.*
To understand the content of columns, it is needed good lexical comprehension so, any misunderstanding such as the reader’s misinterpretation of the written text can be avoided. Lexical comprehension is studied scientifically in semantics field. This study states that lexicon in every language that is all lexeme or word system which related to meaning, and can be restructured as phoneme in grammatical study.

In the field of newspaper there are many newspapers which are published in Indonesia, such as The Jakarta Post, Kompas, Bali Times, Media Indonesia, Jakarta Globe, Rakyat Merdeka, Republika and many others. But just three newspapers that use English as main language, such as The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe and Bali Times. ⁶

*The Jakarta Post* is an English newspaper in Indonesia. It is published on April 25, 1983 in Jakarta.⁷ Like another newspaper, The Jakarta Post has many columns that contain different topic, such as sport, business, education, politic, healthy, and many others. In every column, there are many terms in the field that have same or near meaning each other. So, for showing differences among the term, it can be explained by using analysis that is called as componential analysis.⁸

For example, the term *bonus* and *reward* refer to extra payment that is accepted by employee. For showing differences between two terms, must be explained by using componential analysis. Using componential analysis, it can be explained by the semantic component of them.

The semantic component of bonus is */+ given in form of money/, */+given in form of not money/, */+given when still work/, */-given when did not work/, */+given in every month/, */+given in definite time/, */-caused by employee works/, */-caused by employee achievement/.

⁶[http://www.w3newspapers.com/indonesia/](http://www.w3newspapers.com/indonesia/)

⁷[http://www.thejakartapost.com/company_profile/thejakartapost_history](http://www.thejakartapost.com/company_profile/thejakartapost_history)

and /+caused by company achievement/,\(^9\) and the semantic component of award is /+given in form of money/, /+given in form of not money/, /+given when still work/, /-given when did not work/, /+given in every month/, /+given in definite time/, /-caused by employee works/, /+caused by employee achievement/, and /-caused by company achievement/.\(^{10}\)

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that by using componential analysis will be found difference between bonus and reward. That difference is lexicon component cause by company achievement for bonus and lexicon component by company achievement for reward.

**B. Focus of the Study**

In this research the researcher focuses on the semantic field and analysis with componential analysis of the politics texts in column of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The selected texts are chosen which consists semantic fields that are taken from *The Jakarta Post* February 2017 edition.

**C. Research Question**

The research questions are proposed as follow:

1. What are kinds of semantic fields of politics that exist on *The Jakarta Post* February 2017 editions?

2. How is componential analysis describe every term in its semantic field of politics?

**D. Significance of the Study**


\(^{10}\) Ibid. P.76
It is hoped this research can be reference and useful for students or researchers who are interested with linguistic, especially semantic. Furthermore, it is hoped that this research can give more information about semantic field and component analysis theories.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objectives of Research

   The objective of this research to describe about:

   a. To describe the kinds of semantic fields of politics that exist on The Jakarta Post February 2017 editions

   b. To describe the semantic components that exist in it’s semantic field on The Jakarta Post February 2017 editions

2. The Method of Research

   The method of the study in the research is qualitative method. This research uses semantic field and componential analysis theories to identify and analyze the politics terms on The Jakarta Post February 2017.

3. The Units of Analysis

   The unit of analysis in this research is eight articles of politics on The Jakarta Post February 2017 editions. The eight articles are:

   1. Anti-Ahok rally to go ahead despite police prohibition.

   2. ICW warns of vote buying in Bekasi, Banten, Jakarta.

   3. Political system needs to attract more female candidates

   4. Elections to define democracy’s new course
5. Chinese-Indonesians: No need to be wary of politics
6. International observers to monitor Jakarta election
7. Parties scramble to woo Agus-Sylviana supporters
8. Opposition parties push for Ahok inquiry

4. The Technique of Data Analysis

In the research the writer uses qualitative method with several steps as follows:

1. The writer collects article of The Jakarta Post February 2017 as long as a month.
2. The writer reads all of article to find the politics term.
3. The writer decides a semantic field for every term
4. The writer explains every term by using componential analysis.

5. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the study this research is the writer itself by using articles on The Jakarta Post February 2017 editions. These articles are collected, read, and analyzed by using semantic field, component analysis and semantic relation theories.

6. Time and Place of the Study

This research begins on February 2017 until May 2017, at English Letter Department of UIN, main library of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and other libraries in Jakarta that provide references and information for this research.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

As consideration, the writer lists some theses with similar topics about semantic field.

First, by Lutfi Gozali “The Grammatical Analysis of the Phrases and Their Functions in the sport news texts of the Jakarta Post Articles” he explains the data to know the kinds of English phrases that are used in the selected text and to know the functions of the phrases in the sport news text of Jakarta Post.

Second, Winda Rachmitha “An Analysis of semantic field on technology of Time’s online Magazines” the objectives of this research is the kinds of sense relations those are existed in the technology text in Time’s online Magazine and to know the function of semantic field in the technology text in Time’s online Magazines.

Third, Fadilah Mahmudah “An Analysis of metaphor in Jakarta Post Business Articles on May 5, 2014 edition” the objectives of this research is to find out of the types and it’s meaning of metaphor in fifteen business articles in the Jakarta Post on May 5, 2014.

Fourth, Intan Eka Saputri “An Analysis of semantic field on The Global Health and Travel Magazines” the objectives of this research is to know the forms of semantic fields that contain in the health text of the Global Health and Travel Magazine and to know the relation among lexeme of the semantic field in the health texts of the Global Health and Travel Magazine.

1. Semantics
The term of semantic comes from English. This term is introduced by American Philological Association in 1984 by title *Reflected Meanings: a Point in Semantics*.11

Semantic is studies of meaning in language.12 Setiawati in *Pesona Bahasa* said that semantic is branch of linguistics, it studies sign language meaning.13 This definition based on theory of semantic triangle by Ogden and Richard. They explain the correlation among symbol, concept and reference. Both explain its theory by picture as follows:

**Picture 1: Semantic Triangle by Ogden and Richard**

[Diagram of Semantic Triangle]

The picture 1 describes the correlation among symbol concept and reference. The correlation between concept and reference has direct correlation but the correlation between symbol and reference has indirect correlation. Therefore, the concept will connect both of them. For example, the lexeme of book. The imagination about book in our mind is a concept. The spelling the lexeme of book (b-o-o-k) is a symbol. Then, book in a something is reference.15

Beside the definition above, Griffiths explains that semantic is the study of the “toolkit” for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its

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14 *Ibid.* p. 113
patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings.\(^\text{16}\) Crystal and Trask in Makyun said that semantic is branch of linguistics that study about language meaning.\(^\text{17}\)

From some definitions above, it can be summarized that semantic is study of meaning in a text but not context.

2. **Lexeme, Lexical meaning and Lexical Semantics**

   a. **Lexeme**

   Generally, lexeme is dictionary word or words that are written in a dictionary. Lexeme is also defined as the name of the abstract unit which unites all morphological variants of single word.\(^\text{18}\) Baeur and Haspelmath in Makyun explains that lexeme is abstract vocabulary. That is general form that can be associated by all of words form as form that used in a text.\(^\text{19}\)

   For example:\(^\text{20}\)

   a. He goes to market

   b. I go to market

   c. I went to market yesterday

   d. He has gone

   From the example above, the form of *goes, go, went*, and *gone* are words form from lexeme *go*.

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\(^{17}\) Makyun Subuki. *Op. Cit.* p. 4


\(^{19}\) Makyun Subuki. *Op. Cit.* p. 60

\(^{20}\) *Ibid.* pp. 60-61
b. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is meaning that exists in a lexeme. Example of lexical meanings are lexeme *horse*, *pencil* and *water*. Lexeme *horse* has lexical meaning ‘a kind of animal that has four feet and can be driven’. Lexeme *pencil* has lexical meaning as ‘a tool for writing’ that is made from wood and charcoal’. Lexeme *water* has lexical meaning ‘a liquid that used for daily needs’. For these examples can be said that lexical meaning is the real meaning that is resulted by the observation of intuition’.\(^{21}\)

Besides the definition above, Crystal in Makyun that the lexical meaning as a meaning from lexical forms.\(^{22}\) Whereas Cruse explains that lexical meaning is the meaning of full lexical items such as nouns, verbs and adjectives.\(^{23}\)

From some definitions above, it can be summarized that lexical meaning is meaning that exists in every lexeme or word.

c. Lexical Semantic

Lexical semantic is intern semantic that study meaning of lexeme in a lexicon of language.\(^{24}\) Cruse in A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics explains that lexical semantic is the systematic study of meaning related properties of words. Exactly what is included in the field is likely to vary from scholar to scholar, but central topic include: how best to specify the meaning of a word, paradigmatic relations of meaning such as synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy, syntagmatic relations of meaning, including selectional

\(^{21}\)Abdul Chaer. *Linguistik Umum*. (Jakarta : Rineke Cipta. 2007). P. 89
restrictions, structures in the lexicon such as taxonomic hierarchies, change of word meaning over time, and processes of meaning extension, such as metaphor and metonymy.25

3. Semantic Field

There are many terms of semantic fields, such as word field, lexical field, conceptual field and semantic domain. These terms are synonyms. But some authors differentiate among these terms.26 Lyons in Geeraerts distinguishes between conceptual field as a structure of concepts on the semantic level, a structured conceptual area, and a lexical field as the set of lexical items that covers a specific conceptual field. Further, Lyons makes a distinction between lexical field and semantic field according to whether the set of expressions that covers a conceptual field consists only of words, or also contains other units, such as idiomatic expressions. If the field of anger terms includes expressions like to boil over or to look daggers rather than just rage, fume, seethe, and the like, the field could be called semantic rather than lexical.27

Beside Lyons, Lipka in Geeraerts makes a similar distinction, but distinguishes terminologically between word field and lexical field. According to Lipka word field and lexical field is the set of lexemes contains only morphologically simple items or includes complex of lexemes next to simple ones.28

Kridalaksana in Kamus Linguistik explains that Semantic field is:

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25 Alan Cruse. Loc. Cit.
28 Ibid. p. 57
“Bagian dari sistem semantik bahasa yang menggambarkan bagian dari bidang kebudayaan atau realitas dalam semesta tertentu yang di realisasikan oleh seperangkat unsur leksikal yang maknanya berhubungan”.

Nida in Pateda explains that a semantic domain consists essentially of a group of meanings which share certain semantic components. Semantic domain consists simply of meanings which have common semantic components. Whereas, Lyons defines conceptual field as a structure of concepts on the semantic level, a structured conceptual area.

Geeraerts in *Theories of Lexical Semantics* said that lexical field is a set of related lexical items semantically that have meaning interdependent and provide conceptual structure for a certain domain or reality. Whereas P.Lutzeier in *Concise Encyclopedia of semantic* stated that lexical fields are a useful tool for holistic approaches about lexical meaning, structures of the vocabulary and mental lexicon as well as issues around categorization. He said that there are any concept of lexical fields will try to capture the following basic ideas and principles:

1. Fields have a position somewhere between the individual lexical element and the whole lexicon.
2. Fields and individual words have in common that they are part of the lexicon. fields and the lexicon have in common that they are constituted from words.
3. Fields are higher level signs and therefore comprise a form as well as a content level.

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29Harimurti Kridalaksana. *Op. Cit. p. 29*  
32Ibid. p. 52  
4. Each element of the field receives its contradistinction and interconnection with other elements of the field.

5. Each lexical field deals with a particular conceptual domain.

Eugenio Coseriu admits only fields that consist of lexical items that exhibit clear oppositions, like young and old, day and night, or tiède ‘lukewarm’, chaud and brûlant ‘hot’, where the items (undirectionally or bidirectionally) exclude each other.³⁴

Coseriu also gives the specific formulation of lexical field theory may be seen as a deliberate and methodical attempt to draw the consequences of a structuralist approach to meaning. According to coseriu, there are two major elements in the theory a systematic demarcation of the field of application of structural semantics, and framework for the description of lexical items.³⁵

From the explanation and example above, it can be summarized that semantic field is the grouping lexeme or word into a group or field that is based on formal and functional similarity.

4. Componential Analysis

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³⁵Ibid. p. 77
Semantic field analysis does not provide a tool to analyze a meaning that exists in a lexical in the semantic field. Therefore, we need an analysis that can explain its meaning, that is componential analysis.  

Componential analysis is a method for describing such oppositions that takes its inspiration from structuralist phonology: just as phonemes are described structurally by their position on a set of contrastive dimensions (fricative or stop, voiced or voiceless, rounded or unrounded, etc.), words may be characterized on the basis of the dimensions that structure a lexical field.

Componential analysis provides a descriptive model for semantic content, based on the assumption that meanings. That can be described on the basis of a restricted set of conceptual building blocks the semantic ‘components’.

Goodenough explains componential analysis by using letters to identify nine relevant dimension. A represents the general characteristic of being related to the reference person. B indicates generation, with the values B1 for a senior generation, B2 for the same generation, B3 for a junior generation. These generations have a culture-specific definition that differs from the usual genealogical one, but the specifics of that definition need not detain us here. C is the sex of the relative, with C1 for male and C2 for female. D involves symmetry of relationship to connecting matrilineal group, with D1 for symmetrical and D2 for asymmetrical relationships. On the other words, the relationship will be symmetrical if the named relative has the same tie to connecting matrilineal group as ego; this is a specific feature that we do not need to explain in detail. E indicates sex relative to ego’s sex with E1 for same sex and E2 for opposite sex, and F indicates mode of relationship, with F1 for

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38 Ibid. p. 70
consanguineal and F2 for affine. G refers to the age of the relative in comparison to ego’s age, with G1 for older and G2 for younger. H specifies matrilineal group of membership relative to ego’s, with H1 members of ego’s group, H2 member of ego’s father’s group, and H3 member of neither group. J specifies the nature of collateral removal, with J1 for lineal and J2 for not lineal.39

Goodenough gives examples from Germany Semenapej can be defined as AB1C1J1, it refers to all male members of an older generation than ego’s of whom ego is a direct descendant (fathers and grandfathers). Jinenapej can be defined as AB1C2J1, it refers to the female ancestors of whom ego is a lineal descendant (mother and grandmothers). Feefinej can be defined as AB2D1E2F1C2, it refers to female blood relatives of the same generation of male ego who has the same relationship to the matrilineal connecting group of ego (sisters and female cousins). Mwaani can be defined as AB2D1E2F1C1. Feature D turns out to be relevant when we ask how the speakers of Truk would name sex relatives, like a man talking about his brothers or a woman talking about their sisters. Pwiij can be defined AB2D1E1, it refers to same sex relatives of the same generation as ego except when a non-symmetrical relationship applies.

Beside Goodenough’s example, Pottier provides an example of componential analysis in the field of furniture terms in French. The field consists six words, these are siege, pouf, tabouret, chaise, fauteuil, and canapé. The six words can be explained on the table as follows:

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>s1 for sitting</th>
<th>s2 for one person</th>
<th>s3 with legs</th>
<th>s4 with back</th>
<th>s5 with armest</th>
<th>s6 rigid material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siege</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Componential analysis has many advantages, these are:

1. Componential analysis can give an answer why a sentence is correct.
   
   1a. Her husband is a man.
   
   2b. My mother is a woman.
   
   3c. Our neighbor who is pregnant is a woman.

2. Componential analysis can give an answer why a sentence is incorrect.
   
   2a. Her husband is a woman.
   
   2b. My mother is a man.
   
   2c. Our neighbor who is pregnant is a man.

3. Componential analysis can give an answer why a sentence is abnormal.
   
   3a. The cliff is a male.
   
   3b. My mother is assembled.
   
   3c. Our neighbor who is pregnant is geometric.

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4. Componential analysis can decide semantic relation that exists in a semantic field (synonymy, opposite, antonymy and hyponymy).

From the explanation and example above, it can be summarized that componential analysis is a method or system that is used for describing meaning of lexeme or word.

5. Semantic Relation

There are many kinds of semantic relations in semantic. These are antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and many others.

a. Synonymy

The term of synonymy come from Ancient Greece Language, that is “onoma” that means name and “syn” that means with. So, literally another name for a same something. Beside its definition, synonymy can be defined as words that have different sound; however, but have the same or nearly the same meaning.

For example:

Seaman = Sailor  
Large = Big  
Thin = Skinny  
Error = Mistake  
Center = Middle

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Synonymy is divided into two kinds, these are absolute synonymy and partial synonymy. Absolute synonymy means that the relation between two words can replace each other in every context. Whereas, partial synonymy means that the relation between two words can replace in definite context each other.\textsuperscript{45}

For example: absolute synonymy, (the relation between “thin” and “skinny”).\textsuperscript{46}

1. (a) Alice is a \textbf{thin}

   (b) Alice is a \textbf{skinny}

For example: partial synonymy, (the relation between “steal” and “corrupt”).\textsuperscript{47}

2. (a) Mr. Sparrow \textbf{steals} a lot of money in his company.

   (b) Mr. Sparrow \textbf{corrupts} a lot of money in his company.

   (c) Mr. Sparrow \textbf{steals} a bicycle.

   (d) Mr. Sparrow \textbf{corrupts} a bicycle.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that the sentence 2(a) and 2(b) can replace each other, but the sentence of 2(c) and 2(d) cannot be replaced, because usually a corruptor just steals money but a thief steals everything, including money.

\textsuperscript{45}Makyun Subuki. Op. Cit. p. 82
\textsuperscript{46}Charles W. Kreidler. Op. Cit. p. 98
\textsuperscript{47}Mansoer Pateda. Op. Cit. p. 224
b. Antonymy

The term of “antonymy” come from Ancient Greece Language. That is “onoma” that means name and “anti” that means “oppose”. So, literally antonymy means the name that opposite each other. In more specific definition, Cruse as quoted in Makyun divides antonyms become three kinds; these are polar antonyms, overlapping antonyms and equipollent antonyms.  

2.1 Polar Antonymy

Polar antonymy is antonymy that shows polarity one direction in a single dimension. For example is long and short for long dimension, heavy and light for heavy dimension and many and little for many dimensions. 

For example:

(2.1a) How long your pencil? not (2.1b) How short your pencil is?

(2.1b) How heavy this box? not (2.1d) How light this box?

(2.1e) How many your children are? not (2.1f) How little your children?

2.2 Overlapping Antonym

Overlapping antonym is antonymy that shows polarity of evaluative and two directions. For example is good and bad.

2.2a Budi’s attitude is better than Setya’s attitude.

2.2b Budi’s attitude is worse than Setya’s attitude.

---

From two sentences above, it can be explained that the meaning of sentence in (2.2a) does not mean that “Budi’s attitude is good” and “Setya’s attitude is bad”. This sentence can also mean that Budi’s attitude’s bad but it does not mean “Budi’s attitude as bad as Setya’s attitude”. Then, the meaning of sentence in (2.2b) is Budi’s and Setya’s attitude are bad, but it does not mean “Budi’s attitude is not as bad as Setya’s attitude.

From the explanation above can be summarized that good and bad are overlapping antonymy.

Overlapping antonyms can be illustrated by the picture as follows:

2.3 Equipollent Antonymy

Equipollent Antonymy is antonymy that shows polarity of evaluative and two directions, but does not overlap. For example is hot and cold.

2.3a The weather of today is hotter than the weather of yesterday.

2.3b The weather of today is colder than the weather of yesterday.

From two sentence above, can be explained as follows:

The meaning of sentence in (2.3a) is the weather of yesterday is hot but it does not mean as hot as the weather of today. This sentence can also means that the weather of today is cold but it does not mean as cold as the weather of yesterday. From the both meanings, it can be summarized that the first meaning is closer than the second meaning.

The meaning of sentence in (2.3a) is the weather of yesterday is cold but it does not mean as hot as the weather of today. This sentence can also means than the weather of

---

today is hot but it does not mean as hot as the weather of yesterday. From both meanings can be summarized that the first meaning is closer than the second meaning.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that there is a standard to decide hot and cold temperature. As a result, *hot* and *cold* are equipollent antonyms.

c. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a lexical relation based on general-specific relation. Examples of lexemes are *animal*, *dog*, and *cat*. The lexeme that has a category more inclusive, it is called hyperonym or superordinate, like the lexeme of *animal*. Whereas, the lexemes that has a category more exclusive, it is called hyponym. Examples of the lexemes are *dog* and *cat*. Then, a lexical relation between the lexeme in hyponymy is called co-hyponymy. For example, the relation between dog and cat is co-hyponymy. Besides, each of hyponymy is co-hyponymy.⁵¹

For example:

a. Color : Red, blue, white, yellow, brown.⁵²
   - Color is hyperonym or superordinate
   - *Red, blue, white, yellow, and brown* are hyponym
   - The relation among *red, blue, white, yellow, brown* are co-hyponymy
   - *Red* is co-hyponym
   - *Blue* is co-hyponym

- White is co-hyponym

- Yellow is co-hyponym

- Brown is co-hyponym

b. Feline: lion, tiger, leopard and lynx.$^{53}$

- Feline is hyperonym or superordinate

- Lion, tiger, leopard and lynx are hyponym

- The relation among lion, tiger, leopard and lynx are co-hyponym

- Lion is co-hyponym

- Tiger is co-hyponym

- Leopard is co-hyponym

- Lynx is co-hyponym


- Musical Instrument is hyperonym or superordinate.

- Clarinet, guitar, horn, marimba, and piano are Hyponym

- The relation among guitar, clarinet, horn, marimba, piano, trumpet and are co-hyponym

- Clarinet is co-hyponym

- Guitar is co-hyponym

$^{53}$Ibid
- **Horn** is co-hyponym

- **Marimba** is co-hyponym

- **Piano** is co-hyponym

d. **Meronymy**

Meronymy is semantic relation based on part whole relation. Example of relation between face with eye and nose is called *holonym* because whole has a part. Beside a part has a whole, it is called *meronym*, especially the relation between eye and nose with face. A part from whole is called as *co-meronym*, especially relation between eye and nose.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

On *The Jakarta Post* (February 2017 editions), there are many politics terms in the articles, but there are 15 politics terms in 8 articles that will be analyzed from the newspaper. The 15 politics terms are grouped into 4 kinds of semantic field. For the explanation more, it can be described on the table as follows:

Table 3.1: The data of Politics Articles and Politics Term

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Title of Article</th>
<th>Politics Term that will be Analyzed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anti-Ahok rally to go ahead despite police prohibition.</td>
<td>Provocation and Violators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Article on February 9, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ICW warns of vote buying in Bekasi, Banten, Jakarta.</td>
<td>Vote buying and Bribery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Article on February 13, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Political system needs to attract more female candidates</td>
<td>Transactional Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Article on February 13, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Elections to define democracy’s new course</td>
<td>Democracy and Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Article on February 15, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chinese-Indonesians: No need to be wary of politics</td>
<td>Colonial and participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Article on February 13, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.1 explains that there are 16 Politics terms that will be analyzed from 8 Articles. These Politics terms are grouped into 4 kinds of semantic field. These semantic fields are: (1) semantic field of politics problem that contains four politics terms (provocation, violators, vote buying and bribery), (2) semantic field of rules of government that contains four politics terms (female candidates, transactional politics, democracy, and elections) (3) semantic field of comparison of politics that contains four politics terms (colonial, participation, recapitulation system and commissioners) (4) semantic field of cooperation of politics that contains four politics terms (coalition, voter, opposition and factions).

B. Data Analysis

1. Semantic Field of Politics Problem

There are four terms that include into semantic field of politics problem. These terms are provocation, vote-buying, violators and bribery. These terms can be found in two articles as follows:

a. Paragraph XVII in “Anti-Ahok rally to go ahead despite police prohibition” (Article on February 9, 2017)
The MUI has a duty to tell Indonesian Muslims to remain calm and not get caught up in provocations.

b. Paragraph III in “ICW warns of vote buying in Bekasi, Banten, Jakarta” (Article on February 13, 2017)

Vote buying has occurred in Bekasi regency and Banten during the campaign period. We believe vote-buying practices will become more frequent during the cooling-off period.

c. Paragraph IX in “Anti-Ahok rally to go ahead despite police prohibition” (Article on February 9, 2017)

All violators of this rule will be charged under the elections law, which carries a maximum penalty of three months in jail, Iriawan said on Tuesday.

d. Paragraph XIV in “ICW warns of vote buying in Bekasi, Banten, Jakarta” (Article on February 13, 2017)

To prevent bribery during the cooling-off period, the ICW urged elections supervisors and residents to pay special attention to slum and poor areas both before and on election day and report any vote-buying practices that occurred.

Then, the term provocation, violators, vote buying and bribery will be analyzed by using componential analysis like on the table as follows:

Table 3.2: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of Politics Problem
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Increase the quality of democracy</th>
<th>Decrease the quality of democracy</th>
<th>Influence stability activity politics</th>
<th>To control the voters</th>
<th>Increase the education of voters</th>
<th>Decrease the education of voters</th>
<th>Increase the quality of KPU</th>
<th>Decrease the quality of KPU</th>
<th>Increase the attitude of voters</th>
<th>Decrease the attitude of voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provocation</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vote buying</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violators</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 3.2 explains that the semantic component of provocation is
/+increase the quality of democracy/, /+decrease the quality of democracy/, /+influence stability activity politics/, /-to control the voters/, /-increase the education of voters/, /-Decrease the education of voters/, /-increase the quality of KPU/, /-decrease the quality of KPU/, /-increase the attitude of voters/, and /-decrease the attitude of voters/.

The semantic component of violators is /-increase the quality of democracy/, /+decrease the quality of democracy/, /+influence stability activity politics/, /+to control the voters/, /-increase the education of voters/, /+Decrease the education of voters/, /-increase the quality of KPU/, /+decrease the quality of KPU/, /-increase the attitude of voters/, and /-decrease the attitude of voters/.
The semantic component of vote buying is \(-\) increase the quality of democracy, \(+\) decrease the quality of democracy, \(+\) influence stability activity politics, \(+\) to control the voters, \(+\) increase the education of voters, \(+\) Decrease the education of voters, \(-\) increase the quality of KPU, \(-\) decrease the quality of KPU, \(-\) increase the attitude of voters, and \(+\) decrease the attitude of voters.

The semantic component of bribery is \(-\) increase the quality of democracy, \(+\) decrease the quality of democracy, \(+\) influence stability activity politics, \(+\) to control the voters, \(-\) increase the education of voters, \(+\) Decrease the education of voters, \(-\) increase the quality of KPU, \(-\) decrease the quality of KPU, \(-\) increase the attitude of voters, and \(+\) decrease the attitude of voters.

2. The Semantic Field Rules of Government

There are four terms that include into the semantic field rules of government. These terms are female candidates, transactional politics, democracy and elections. These terms can be found in two articles as follows:

a. Paragraph I in “Political system needs to attract more female candidates” (Article on February 13, 2017)

Gender activists and election organizers have expressed concerns about the low number of female candidates participating in the feb.15 simultaneous regional elections.

b. Paragraph X in “Elections to define democracy’s new course” (Article on February 15, 2017)

More The Jakarta election has paved the way for public debate on the meaning of diversity, tolerance and democracy in Indonesia, with each camp claiming their own definition and concept.
 Paragraph XIII in “Political system needs to attract more female candidates” (Article on February 13, 2017)

According to her, female candidates tend to have “better political integrity because they are more resistant to transactional politics than men.

 Paragraph I in “Elections to define democracy’s new course” (Article on February 15, 2017)

More than 41 million Indonesians will get the chance on Wednesday to join the “festival of democracy” in the elections across 101 regions, but all eyes are on the Jakarta election, with much at stake for Indonesian democracy.

Then, the term female candidates, transactional politics, democracy and elections will be analyzed by using componential analysis like on the table as follows:
The table 3.3 explains that the semantic component of female candidates is /+to select the candidate/, /+increase politics participant/, /+to carry the equality of gender/, /+to strive the importance of politics/, /-to maintain the NKRI based on Pancasila and UUD/, /-to build a character nationality/, and /+increase right people from national matters/.

The semantic component of transactional politics is /-to select the candidate/, /+increase politics participant/, /-to carry the equality of gender/, /-to strive the importance of politics/, /-to maintain the NKRI based on Pancasila and UUD/, /-to build a character nationality/, /-to increase right people from national matters/.
importance of politics, -to maintain the NKRI based on Pancasila and UUD, -to build a character nationality, and -increase right people from national matters.

The semantic component of democracy is -to select the candidate, ++increase politics participant, -to carry the equality of gender, ++to strive the importance of politics, ++to maintain the NKRI based on Pancasila and UUD, ++to build a character nationality, and ++increase right people from national matters.

The semantic component of elections is ++to select the candidate, ++increase politics participant, ++to carry the equality of gender, ++to strive the importance of politics, ++to maintain the NKRI based on Pancasila and UUD, ++to build a character nationality, and ++increase right people from national matters.

3. Semantic Field of Comparison of Politics

There are four terms that include into the semantic field of comparison of politics. These terms are colonial, participation, recapitulation system and commissioners. These terms can be found in two articles as follows:

a. Paragraph VI in “Chinese-Indonesians: no need to be wary of politics” (Article on February 13, 2017)

Second, in my study of the ethnic Chinese identity and various political turmoils in three main periods – colonial and pre-independence, and the Sukarno and Soeharto eras – there had never been a clear variable that explained the source of so-called resentment against the Chinese and subsequent violence.

b. Paragraph VIII in “International observers to monitor Jakarta election” (Article on February 15, 2017)
We can show them the data transparency in our election system, Icahl said referring to the electronic **recapitulation system** that will be implemented by the KPU.

c. Paragraph XVI in “Chinese-Indonesians: no need to be wary of politics” (Article on February 13, 2017)

Such **participation** will show that the Chinese have a sense of belonging and also look toward the greater interest of Indonesia.

d. Paragraph II in “International observers to monitor Jakarta election” (Article on February 15, 2017)

Together with KPU **commissioners**, the observers will monitor voting at Pondok Bambu correctional facility in East Jakarta, at Cipinang Penitentiary in East Jakarta, Cipto General Mangunkusumo Hospital in Central Jakarta and in the residential areas of Cipinan Indah and Pondok Kopi in East Jakarta and Cempaka Putih Barat in Central Jakarta.

Then, the term **colonial, participation, recapitulation system and commissioners** will be analyzed by using componental analysis like on the table as follows:

**Table 3.4: The Componental Analysis from Semantic Field Comparison of Politics**
To achieve the public integration
Use the strength of force law
To classification unit for process of politics
To find relation among units which joined within politic system
To develop politic socialization
Transformation to the new system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Colonial</th>
<th>Participation</th>
<th>Recapitulation system</th>
<th>Commissioners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To achieve the public integration</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the strength of force law</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To classification unit for process of politics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To find relation among units which joined within politic system</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To develop politic socialization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation to the new system</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table 3.4 explains that the semantic component of colonial is /+to achieve the public integration/, /+use the strength of force law/, /-to classification unit for process of politics/, /+to find relation among units which joined within politic system/, /+to develop politic socialization/, /+transformation to the new system/.

The semantic component of participation is /+to achieve the public integration/, /-use the strength of force law/, /-to classification unit for process of politics/, /+to find relation among units which joined within politic system/, /+to develop politic socialization/, /-transformation to the new system/.

The semantic component of recapitulation system is /+to achieve the public integration/, /-use the strength of force law/, /-to classification unit for process of politics/, /+to find relation among units which joined within politic system/, /+to develop politic socialization/, /-transformation to the new system/.
politics/ -to find relation among units which joined within politic system/ -to develop politic socialization/ -transformation to the new system/.

The semantic component of commissioners is +to achieve the public integration/ +use the strength of force law/ +to classification unit for process of politics/ +to find relation among units which joined within politic system/ +to develop politic socialization/ +transformation to the new system/.

4. Semantic Field of Cooperation of Politics

There are four terms that include into the semantic field of cooperation of politics. These terms are *coalition, voters, opposition* and *factions*. These terms can be found in two articles as follows:

a. Paragraph VI in “Parties scramble to woo Agus-Sylviana supporters” (Article on February 17, 2017)

Both Ahok’s and Anies’s camps have begun moves to gain the support of *coalition* political parties backing.


But the parties must work hard to get their proposal approved by other members of the House, who are mostly opposed to it.

c. Paragraph V in “Parties scramble to woo Agus-Sylviana supporters” (Article on February 17, 2017)

Assuming 74 percent *voter* turnout, as suggested by the provisional real count by the Jakarta General Elections Commission (KPU) as of Thursday night, the support of around 1 million voters who cast their ballots for Agus-Sylviana is now at stake.

Four political factions at the House of Representatives will press ahead with their proposal to launch an inquiry into the government’s decision not to suspend Jakarta Governor Basuki “Ahok” Tjahaja Purnama despite his status as a defendant.

Then, the terms coalition, voter, opposition and factions will be analyzed by using componental analysis like on the table below as follows:

**Table 3.5: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of Cooperation of Politics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Increase strength of politics</th>
<th>Decrease strength of politics</th>
<th>To become comrade of politics</th>
<th>To become opponent of politics</th>
<th>Increase quality of national politics</th>
<th>Decrease quality of national politics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coalition</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voters</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factions</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.5 explains that the semantic component of coalition is /+increase the strength of politics/, /-decrease the strength of politics/, /+to become comrade of politics/, /-to become opponent of politics/, /+increase quality of national politics/, and /-decrease quality of national politics/.
The semantic component of voters is /+increase the strength of politics/, /-decrease the strength of politics/, /-to become comrade of politics/, /-to become opponent of politics/, /+increase quality of national politics/, and /-decrease quality of national politics/.

The semantic component of opposition is /-increase the strength of politics/, /+decrease the strength of politics/, /-to become comrade of politics/, /+to become opponent of politics/, /-increase quality of national politics/, and /+decrease quality of national politics/.

The semantic component of factions is /+increase the strength of politics/, /-decrease the strength of politics/, /+to become comrade of politics/, /-to become opponent of politics/, /+increase quality of national politics/, and /-decrease quality of national politics/.
CHAPTER IV

A. Conclusions

The writer conclude that this research can be found such as, there are four semantic field of politics. first the semantic field of politics. Second, the semantic field of rules of government. Third, the semantic field of comparison politics and fourth, the semantic field of cooperation of politics.

There are sixteen politics terms, first the semantic field of politics problem that contains four politics terms (provocation, violators, vote buying and bribery). Second, the semantic field of rules of government that contains four politics terms (female candidates, transactional politics, democracy and elections). Third, the semantic field of comparison of politics that contains four politics terms (colonial, participation, recapitulation system and commissioners). Fourth, the semantic field of cooperation of politics that contains four politics terms (coalition, voter, opposition and factions).

B. Suggestions

With the limit of knowledge and experience, the writer try to give the suggestions such as, for the next researcher, there are many columns the newspaper that can become as object of the research, such as education, culture, art, health, business and many others. So, it is hoped the result of the research not only useful for linguistic field, but also for the other field that can become as object of the research.
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