

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, research question, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a device for human to communicate each other. People use language to express the purpose, to show the feeling, and to convey the message. The function of language is to connect the interaction between the people. For conveying the message, especially in written language, people should be taken into the comprehensiveness of text. It takes the meaningful and understandable that refers on the ideas such as, the language that is used by mass media. As mass media has a big role in influencing of human thinking.

By mass media, human likes following the emerging issues from around the world. Topics of the issues are government, economic, education, social and cultural issues. Mass media is one of tool in finding the information. That is why mass media helps the people to get the information.

By mass media, people can share information about what is going on. Mass media covers the messages, which are important to be read by readers, so the message becomes actual news. Language that is used on mass media is commonly simple. It helps the reader understand about the content. The language contains appropriate word that is related to the column of theme. As in newspapers, there are several columns that the reader can choose to be read. Jakarta post is one of newspaper that have some categorized of column. They are headline, nationality, opinion, world, etc. All of them are written in the form of discourse.

Discourse is a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than the sentence, often constituting a coherent unit, such as sermon, argument or narrative (Crystal 2008:148). The language that is used in discourse needs a verbal record of the communicative act. It refers to deliver a message to be known by someone. It serves into two forms. They are spoken and written discourse. As we know, the forms of spoken discourse are conversation, debate, speech. Whereas written discourse is news, story, etc. Discourse is a set that's not only grammatical unit like clause and sentence, therefore to keep cohesiveness in discourse is required. Discourse consists of grammatical and lexical cohesion. It is beneficial to keep cohesiveness in a discourse. The concept of cohesion is to make a unity that has a related meaning to the text. Analyzing grammatical and lexical cohesion will assist someone to understand the context.

According to Halliday (1976:4) the types of cohesion are divided into two parts. The first one is grammatical cohesion and the latter is lexical devices. The previous types of grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. However, lexical device is the cohesive function of the class of general noun (Halliday and Hasan 1976:274). It refers to the selection of vocabulary. The types of lexical devices are reiteration and collocation.

According to Haliday and Hasan (1976:278) reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale. Reiteration are divided into five terms (a) hyponymy (b) synonymy (c) repetition (d) metonymy (e) antonymy. First hyponymy is the words having a general meaning than specific. Second, synonymy is the words having the sameness of meaning. Repetition is the same word repeats in the term of lexical cohesion. Metonymy is covering the relation of words in whole context into part. Antonymy is the words expressed opposite meaning. The second type of lexical cohesion is collocation. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) collocation is cohesion between any pairs of lexical items that stand to each other in some recognizable word meaning relation.

By knowing the explanation above, the researcher is interested in doing this research. The reason of researcher chooses this topic because the researcher wants to analyze discourse analysis especially in lexical devices only in reiteration. As knowing, lexical devices is the one of important part in cohesion. It helps the reader understand the content of the text and the meaning of word. When the reader reads newspaper, the first thing that they want to read is the headline. The headline of newspaper is still being curious by public. In the headline, the author makes the news into actual. Therefore, the reader should concern the cohesion of the news if they want to understand it. Through the headline of Jakarta Post newspaper, the researcher find the lexical cohesion. Jakarta post is daily newspaper. Jakarta Post is a newspaper that is published in Indonesia used English language. This newspaper is familiar among the public, both of foreigner and Indonesian. Jakarta post has several column of news that can be choose by the reader.

Many researchers have previously conducted the study of cohesion devices, such as: Adelia (2016) who conducted the research entitled *Analysis of Cohesion in Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. Laeli (2015) who conducted the research entitled *An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion on Advertisements of the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Wulandari (2011) who conducted the research entitled *Analysis of Cohesion in The Main Articles in Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Faizah (2014) who entitled *A Grammatical Analysis on The Articles Published in The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. The previous studies that have been conducted by many researchers focused both of grammatical and lexical devices. In this paper, the writer wants to examine by only focusing on lexical devices study in headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper.

This is the example of the study of lexical devices in the headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper:

In Medan, hundreds celebrated Islamic New Year by taking part parade on Thursday. Jakartans, meanwhile, commemorated the Islamic New Year with prayers.

In those sentences above, there are lexical devices found on its. First is word Islamic New Year repeated twice. In the context of the text, Islamic New year is the turning of year based on Islamic calendar. Second is the word celebrated and commemorated are synonymous. It has a meaning to show an honor of tradition. Synonymous word is used to raise vocabulary of the text.

Based on the phenomena delivered above, the researcher wants to analyze the phenomena that are found. The phenomenon is the study of lexical cohesion in the headline of Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher gives the title of this research that is THE USE OF LEXICAL DEVICES IN HEADLINE OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER.

B. Limitation of Study

The writer wants to limit the study of lexical devices only in reiteration. Reiteration has divided into five terms they are synonym-near synonym, repetition, hyponymy, metonymy, antonymy. The writer focuses on the headline in Jakarta Post and uses cohesion theory from Halliday and Hasan in Rankema (1993). The headline in Jakarta Post will be selected three edition of Jakarta Post newspaper in 3 months. They are the month of September in 2017, October in 2017 and February in 2018. The data source is taken by ordinal random sampling.

C. Research Question

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can formulate the question of this research:

1. What kinds of lexical devices are used in the headline of Jakarta Post?
2. How are the lexical devices meant and related to the ideas in the text in relation to headline of Jakarta Post?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research question, the researcher gives the objectives of the research:

1. To identify the kinds of lexical devices which are applied in the headline of Jakarta Post.
2. To describe the meaning of lexical devices which relate to the ideas in the text found in the headline of Jakarta Post.

E. Benefit of the Study

These researches have some benefit that can be used theoretically and practically for others.

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. This result of research will give contribution in linguistic study especially in the field of vocabulary mastery.
- b. This finding of study will enrich the theories of lexical devices in the headline of Jakarta Post.

2. Practical Benefit.

a. The researchers

This research result will give benefit to other researcher that focuses on lexical devices in order to improve their skill.

b. The lecturer

This research gives the additional source for lecture on teaching materials about lexical devices.

c. The reader

This research will give information to the reader who learn about lexical devices.

F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper consists of several parts. They are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction consists of the background of the study. After founding the phenomena in background, the writer can formulate the research question. Objective of the study can be known from research question. In the limitation study, the writer wants to focus this research about lexical cohesion. Moreover, benefit of the study and research paper organization is in the last.

Chapter II is related to underlying theory. In underlying theory, consist of the related theory and previous study. The related theory about this research uses the theory of Halliday and Hasan in Rankema. It explains cohesive devices.

Chapter III of this research is research method. This chapter divided into type of research, object of research, data and data sources, method of collecting data, data validity, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV of this research is research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the researcher presents the data of identifying the lexical devices and describing the meaning of lexical devices.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.