

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATION IN NEWS:
A CASE STUDY OF JAKARTA POST**

A THESIS

*Intended to fulfill One of Requirements
for the Award of Sarjana Degree In
English Language Teaching and Education Universitas Islam Riau*



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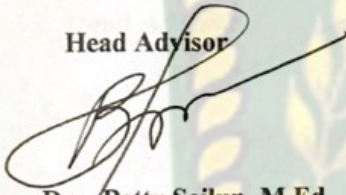
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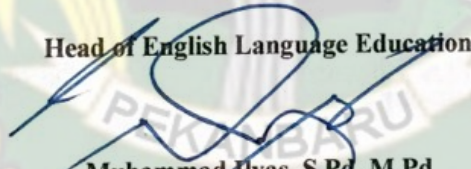
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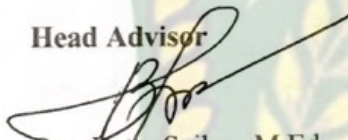
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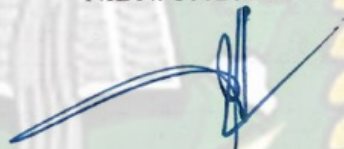

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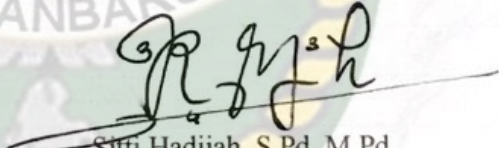
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






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1	12-02-2016	Proofread Chapter I and checking grammar	
2	27-02-2016	Proofread Chapter II and revising theory	
3	15-03-2016	Proofread Chapter III and checking grammar	
4	11-04-2017	Consulting research methodology	
5	26-04-2017	Checking all chapters	
6	18-05-2017	Acc join Seminar	
7	06-06-2018	Join seminar	
8	21-11-2018	Take the data	
9	11-02-2019	Checking all chapters	
10	15-03-2019	Acc to join examination	
11	04-07-2019	Join thesis examination	

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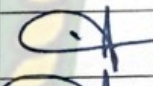



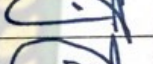
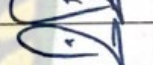


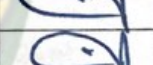
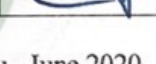
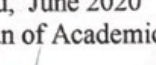


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11	04-07-2019	Join thesis examination	

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LETTER OF NOTICE

We, that Head Advisor and Vice Advisor hereby notice that:

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Has been completely written a thesis which entitled:

**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATION IN NEWS :
A CASE STUDY OF JAKARTA POST**

It has been to be examined.

This letter is made to be used as it is needed.

Pekanbaru, May 1st 2019

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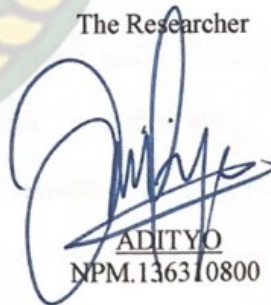
DECLARATION

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I hereby declare this thesis is definitely from my own ideas, except the quotations (directly or indirectly). Which were taken from various sources and mentioned scientifically. The researcher responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, April 2020

The Researcher



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First of all the researcher wants to give thanks to Almighty God who has given his blessing to the writer in completing this thesis entitled, “*An Analysis of Lexical Relation In News : A Case Study of Jakarta Post*”.

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Finally, the researcher relalizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are expected from the reader for perfection of this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out the types and the most dominant types of lexical relations occurred in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that there are 291 combinations and words of five types of Lexical Relations in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post; Article 1 - "Anies Defends Populist Policies", Article 2 - "Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final", and Article 3 - "Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows". There are 62 words of repetitions (21.30%); they are 24 words (8.25%) in Article 1, 21 words (7.21%) in Article 2, and 17 words (5.84%) in Article 3. 2 words of synonyms (0.69%); they are 1 word (0.35%) in Article 1, 0 word (0%) in Article 2, and 1 word (0.35%) in Article 3. 2 words of antonyms (0.69%); they are 0 word (0%) in Article 1, 1 word (0.35%) in Article 2, and 1 word (0.35%) in Article 3. 2 words of hyponyms (0.69%); they are 0 word (0%) in Article 1, 0 word (0%) in Article 2, and 2 words (0.69%) in Article 3. And 223 combinations of (76.63%); they are 75 combinations (25.77%) in Article 1, 91 combinations (31.27%) in Article 2, and 57 combinations (19.59%) in Article 3. From the results of analysis, it can be concluded that the most dominant types of lexical relations occurred in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper is Collocations (223 items = 76.63%).

Keywords : Lexical Relations, Repetition, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Collocation, The Jakarta Post.

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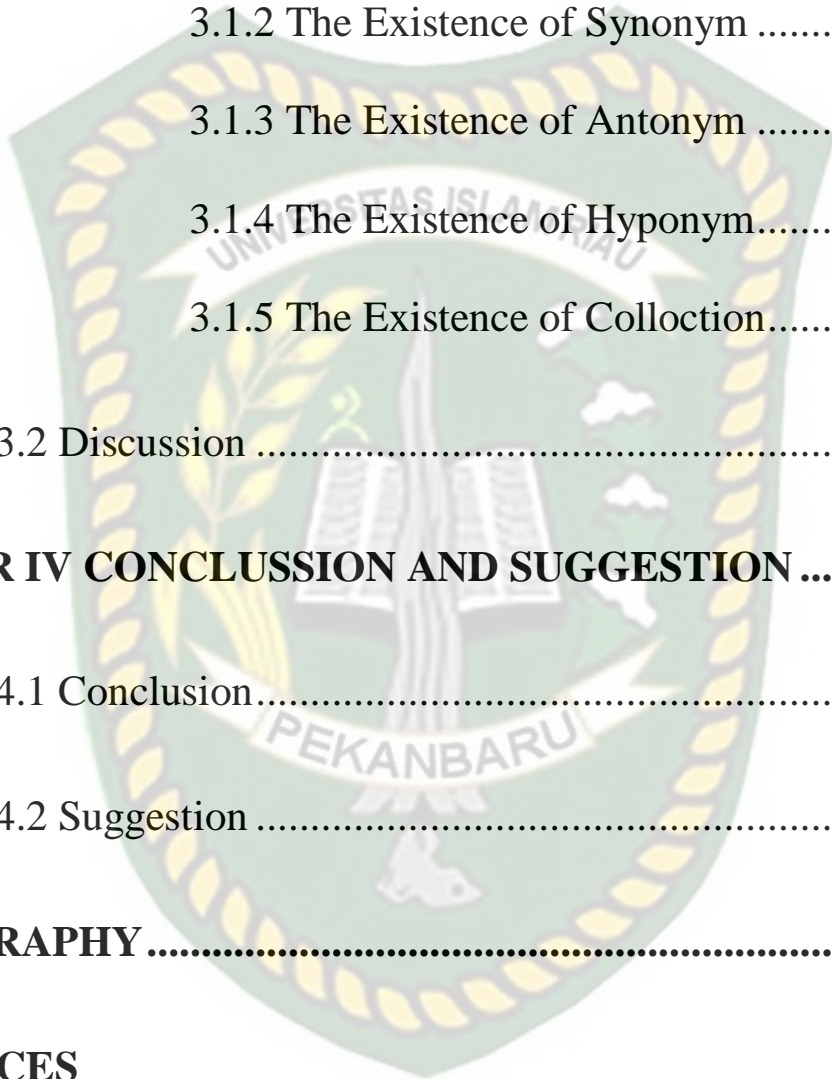
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Analysis

Semantics is primarily the linguistic, and also philosophical study of meaning in language, programming languages, formal logics, and semiotics. It focuses on the relationship between signifiers like words, phrases, signs, and symbols and what they stand for, their denotation. Lexical semantics is a linguistic theory that investigates word meaning. This theory understands that the meaning of a word is fully reflected by its context. Here, the meaning of a word is constituted by its contextual relations. Therefore, a distinction between degrees of participation as well as modes of participation are made. In order to accomplish this distinction any part of a sentence that bears a meaning and combines with the meanings of other constituents is labeled as a semantic constituent. Semantic constituents that cannot be broken down into more elementary constituents are labeled minimal semantic constituents.

This problem of understanding has been the subject of many formal enquiries, over a long period of time, especially in the field of formal semantics. In linguistics, it is the study of the interpretation of signs or symbols used in agents or communities within particular circumstances and contexts. Within this view, sounds, facial expressions, body language, and proxemics have semantic (meaningful) content, and each comprises several branches of study. In

written language, things like paragraph structure and punctuation bear semantic content; other forms of language bear other semantic content.

Lexical semantics (also known as lexicosemantic), is a subfield of linguistic semantics. The units of analysis in lexical semantics are lexical units which include not only words but also sub-words or sub-units such as affixes and even compound words and phrases. Lexical units make up the catalogue of words in a language, the lexicon. Lexical semantics looks at how the meaning of the lexical units correlates with the structure of the language or syntax. This is referred to as syntax-semantic interface.

Lexical units, also referred to as syntactic atoms, can stand alone such as in the case of root words or parts of compound words or they necessarily attach to other units such as prefixes and suffixes do. The former are called free morphemes and the latter bound morphemes. They fall into a narrow range of meanings (semantic fields) and can combine with each other to generate new meanings.

The editorial is mind of institution which is tested frond of council of public opinion. Editorial also can be interpreted as presentation of facts and opinions which are interpreted the important news and influence the general opinion. Editorial is an article that explains the ideas of that newspaper on a problem.

Editorial usually has general characteristic, as contain editorial staff opinion the event which is often discussed, certain the review about an issues that is loaded. Usually the national scale, international news can become editorial, when

the news has impact to the nation, and the subjective mind which is stated from the editor.

As we know that editorial using good language for the reader's comprehension. Language is any system for formalized symbols, signs, sound, gestures or the like used or conceived as a means of communication thought, emotion, etc. The researcher also must know about lexical relation. A lexical relation is a culturally recognized pattern of association that exist between lexical units in language. Lexical units are a form-meaning also known as sense.

“Lexical relations are relationship of the meaning of a word to other words”. “Meaning property is one of several features or component which together can be said to make up the meaning of a word or utterance”. All of lexical relations and meaning properties can be differentiated by looking all the words or sentences.

There are many kinds of lexical relations which can be distinguished by its use in any text or context. The kinds of lexical relations are Repetition, Synonym, Antonym, Hyponym, and Collocation.

Lexical relation very important to be learned, because to know lexical relation that often used in the discourse and is the words are suitable, is that appropriate and agree to be used in discourse. The researcher is tries to describe comprehensively about what is the lexical relation which is written in the Jakarta Pos.

1.2. Limitation of the Study

Part of cohesion are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. This research only focuses on types of lexical relations that found. The researcher limits the problem only on lexical relation which is written in the Jakarta post.

1.3. Research Question

For the focus of the study, the research question is:

1. What types of lexical relations are found in articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper?
2. Which type of lexical relations occur the most in articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper?

1.4. Objective of the Research

By writing this thesis, some objectives are achieved to answer the problems of the analysis, they are :

1. To find out the types of lexical relations found in articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper.
2. To find out which type of lexical relations occur the most in articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper

1.5. Significant of the Study

The research is expected to give some benefits for the researcher and for student university- for the researcher in this research is hoped to add and understand comprehensively the theory of semantics, especially in lexical relation

in certain newspaper. For the student of university, this research is expected to be one of useful references in the semantics field.

1.6. Research Methodology

1.6.1. Method of the Research

This research is qualitative approach. It is a kind of research concerning with acquiring data in the field which does not need use of number, Seno (2001).

1.6.2 Source of Data

The source of data is Jakarta Post which edition May 2018

1.6.3. Instrument of the Research

To collect the data as the instruments for this research is documentation, the writer will collect the data based on the text to find out the types of lexical relations in *Jakarta Post*

1.6.4. Data Collection Technique

1. To collect the data for this research. The writer will collect the text Jakarta Post. Moreover, after The Technique of Collecting data and analyzing the data analysis

2. To analysis the data, the researcher uses content-analysis technique through the following steps:

- Selecting the newspaper
- Reading and understanding the study of semantic in particular in describing the lexical relation from the newspaper or text
- Then the data is going to select by classification types of lexical relation.
- The writer is going to analyze the data that likely to be used within the types of lexical relation.
- After that, the writer will interpret the data by using table.
- Calculating the data mostly found in Jakarta Post.
- Finally, the result of analyzing data will draw in conclusion.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher will clarify the term to avoid mistakes of the title consideration.

1. **Semantics** is the study of meaning (Meriam, 1828).
2. **Text Book** is the book that contain a clear framework providing information on the structure and the progress of their course (Ur, 1996 : 184).

3. Lexical Relation According to M.A.K. Halliday, R. Hasan (1976)

Lexical Cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse.

Lexical cohesion includes:

1. Repetition; Is the reoccurrence of words in the text.

Example: Sun - Sun

2. a.) Synonym;

Is a relation between lexical elements whose sense is the same or nearly the same.

Example: Life - Existence

- b.) Antonym; relates two items with opposite senses.

Example: Black - White

- c.) Hyponym; is lexical cohesive relations between an item and a more general item.

Example: Transportation ; Car, Motorcycle, Plane.

3. Collocation; is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combination may be unnatural and just sound wrong.

There are several different types of collocation made from combinations of verb, noun, adjective etc. Some of the most common types are :

- a.) Adverb + adjective
- b.) Adjective + noun
- c.) Noun + noun
- d.) Noun + verb
- e.) Verb + noun
- f.) Verb + expression with preposition
- g.) Verb + adverb

1.8. Grand Theories

According to Khaire (2009), The branch of semantics that deals with the word meaning is called lexical semantics. It is the study of systematic, meaning related structures of words. Lexical field or semantic field is the organization of related words and expression in to a system, which shows their relationship with one another.

According to M.A.K. Halliday, R. Hasan (1976) Lexical Cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. The Concept of Semantics

Semantic is the study of meaning communicated through language and semantic the study of meaning word and sentence. Therefore, in semantic meaning of word must be understood well for instance, if we don't know words in sentence (or word) means, what it counts as the equivalent of the language concerned. That's why semantic is quite important to learn.

In linguistic, semantic is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as inherent at the level of the word, phrases, sentences and large unit of discourse. The term semantic is a recent addition to the English language. In other words, semantic is the study of meaning abstracted away from those aspects that are derived from the intentions of speakers, their psychological states and social-cultural aspects of the context in which their utterance are made.

In addition, speakers' utterance can be made semantically more informative if the investigator is able to constrain their production in various ways for instance, by elicitation in tightly controlled situational context. Moreover, context determines utterance-meaning at three distinguishable levels in analysis of text or discourse. First, it will usually, if not always, make clear what sentence has been uttered- if sentence has indeed uttered- if a proposition has been expressed. Third,

it will usually make clear that the proposition in question has been expressed with one kind of illocutionary force rather than another.

In addition, According to Ernest Lepore (2009), (**Semantics**, also called **semiotics**, **semiology**, or **semasiology**, the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial languages. The term is one of a group of English words formed from the various derivatives of the Greek verb *sēmainō* (“to mean” or “to signify”). The noun *semantics* and the adjective *semantic* are derived from *sēmantikos* (“significant”); *semiotics* (adjective and noun) comes from *sēmeiōtikos* (“pertaining to signs”); *semiology* from *sēma* (“sign”) + *logos* (“account”); and *semasiology* from *sēmasia* (“signification”) + *logos*.

Furthermore, it is difficult to formulate a distinct definition for each of these terms, because their use largely overlaps in the literature despite individual preferences. Semantics is a relatively new field of study, and its originators, often working independently of one another, felt the need to coin a new name for the new discipline—hence the variety of terms denoting the same subject.

Moreover, according to F.R. Palmer in his book entitled “SEMANTICS”, French *semantique* is from 1893, coined from Greek by M. Breal's in 1893. The following year, the word was first used in English, in a paper read at the American Philological association in 1894. M. Breal's 1897 (french) book, tr. 1900 as *Semantics: studies in the science of meaning* - is a superb little book (now neglected), which treated semantics as the 'science' of meaning, and was not primarily concerned with diachronic change. Yet the term did not catch on. The famous 1923 book by Ogden and Richards, *the meaning of meaning*, never uses

the term, though it appears in an appendix by Malinowski. HG Wells used "signifies" in *The shape of things*, others used semiotics or semiology.

2.1.1. The Scope of Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning. Seen by breal in the late 19th century as an emerging science (french 'semantique') opposed to phonetics ('phonetique') as a science of sounds similarly for bloomfield in 1930, it was a field covering, as one account of meaningful forms, and the lexicon also seen more narrowly in a traditional lasting into the 1960s, as the study of meaning in the lexicon alone, including changes in the word meaning. Later, in accounts which in the study of distribution was divorced from that of meanings, opposed either to grammar in general or within grammar and especially within a generative grammar from the 1960s onwards, to syntax specifically of the uses current at the beginning of the 21st century, many restrict semantics to the study of meaning is abstraction from the contexts in which words and sentences are uttered in opposition, therefore, to pragmatics. Others include pragmatics as one of its branches. In others its scope is in practice very narrow thus one handbook of contemporary semantic theory in the mid-1990s deals almost solely with problems in formal semantics, even the meanings of lexical units being neglected.

Furthermore, semantics is the study of the linguistics meaning. It is not concerned with what sentences and other linguistics object expressed. It is not concerned with the arrangements of syntactic parts, or with their

pronunciation. Semantics could cover more extensive areas, from structure and function of language as well as the interrelationship with other discipline. In this thesis, the scope of semantics is about the meaning itself in linguistics. Meaning of linguistic object can be various. Every people may have different way to analyze the meaning of linguistic because there is no very general agreement about the nature of meaning or the way in which it should be described.

Moreover, there are at least two major approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied, each of which is often very influential in determining which fact of meaning are relevant for semantics. The first is linguistics approach, it concern with the way in which meaning in a language is structured. The second is philosophical approach, it investigates the relation between linguistics expression, such as the words of language, and person, things, and events in the world to which these words refer.

Katz (1972 : 11) states that theory of semantics concerns with the semantics structure of natural language in general. It is not a theory which concerns with the semantic structure of any particular language and it does not concern with individual's meaning. Hence semantics scopes down its attention to the sentence meaning as a part of linguistic system rather than utterance meaning.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that the most suitable approach to get the meaning conventionally is linguistic approach. The first is linguistics approach, it concern with the way in which meaning in a language is structured. The second is philosophical approach. theory of semantics concerns with the semantics structure of natural language in general.

2.1.2. The Goals of Semantics

Semantics can be limited both in theory and practice to sense relations. One example is to be found in a well known article by J.J Katz and J.A Fordor entitled "The Structure of a semantic theory" (1963).

According to Leech (1969 : 5), "The aim of semantics is to explain and describe the meaning in natural language. To make our starting point in ordinary usage more explicit, it may even says that the goal of semantics is to explain what underlies the use of the word means and related term (sense, nonsense, signify, ambiguous, antonymy, synonymy, etc) in English and other language."

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that semantics should be able to give more explanations and define any expressions in language. semantics also should be able to define their meaning properties and relation. Any kinds of expressions should have meaning. In this case, semantics should be able to specify those meanings based on their properties.

2.1.3. Meaning in English

Saeed (2009) said that "semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language". It is the fact that meaning is a part of language. In studying a language, the meaning of the language itself must be studied too. Language without meaning can not be understood.

According to Nick Riemer (2010) in his book "*Introducing Semantics*", English uses the verb "*to mean*" refer to a relationship involving at least one of three different types of thing; language, the world (including people, objects, and everything outside of ourselves) and our own minds or intention.

Ordinary English, then, makes available at least three different ways of talking about language; meaning, use and truth. Each of these three categories of ordinary language description highlights a particular aspect of the occurrence. Description in terms of truth places the emphasis on the objective facts of the situation by concentrating on the relation between language and reality.

Based on the inferred above, it can be concluded that language, the world (including people, objects, and everything outside of ourselves) and our own minds or intention are the three different types of Semantics relation. It can be substituted that the book as the speaker that derived the meaning and the reader as the hearer that accept the meaning based on the

condition (the same knowledge, experience, and information) to get the right and suitable meaning.

2.2. Lexical Relations

Discourse is more than a random set of utterances; it shows connectedness. A central objective of linguists working on the discourse level is to characterize this connectedness. Linguists have traditionally approached this problem by looking at overt linguistic elements and structures. In their famous *Cohesion in English*, Halliday and Hasan (1976) describe text connectedness in terms of reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:13), these explicit clues make a text, Cohesion occurs "when the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:4).

While lexical cohesion is obviously achieved by the selection of vocabulary, the other types of cohesion are considered as grammatical cohesion. The notion of lexical cohesion might need some further explanation. Collocation is the most problematic part of the analysis of lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 284). The analysis for the first example of lexical cohesion above would be that girls and boys have a relationship of complementarity and are therefore related by lexical cohesion. The basis of lexical cohesion is in fact extended to any pair of lexical items that stand next to each other in some recognizable lexicosemantic relation.

The class of general noun, for instance, is a small set of nouns having generalized reference within the major noun classes, such as human noun structure that are specific to spoken language include the occurrence of adjacency pairs, minimal pairs like question-answer and summons-response (Sacks, Schegloff and Jefferson, 1979) and prosody. These topics are subject to ongoing investigations (see especially Ford, Fox and Thompson, 2001) that we consider important because they relate linguistic subdisciplines like grammar and the study of conversation.

In conversations, this use of connectives is also found, but at the same time, connectives frequently function as sequential markers: for instance, they signal the move from a digression back to the main line of the conversation or even signal turn-taking. In this type of use, connectives are often referred to as discourse markers Schiffrin (2001) (see particles in spoken discourse). In sum, we have discussed the principled difference between two answers to question 'how to account for connectedness of text and discourse?' we have seen that, while cohesion seeks the answer in overt textual signals, a coherence approach opens the way to a fruitful interaction between text linguistics, discourse psychology, and cognitive science, but at the same time does not

According to M.A.K. Halliday, R. Hasan (1976) Lexical Cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse.

Lexical cohesion includes:

2.2.1. Repetition; Is the reoccurrence of words in the text.

Example: Sun - Sun

2.2.2. a.) Synonym;

Is a relation between lexical elements whose sense is the same or nearly the same.

Example: Life - Existence

b.) Antonym; relates two items with opposite senses.

Example: Black - White

c.) Hyponym; is lexical cohesive relations between an item and a more general item.

Example: Sun - Star

2.2.3. Collocation; is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound wrong.

Types of collocation there are several different types of collocation.

Collocation can be adjective , adverb, noun verb, noun and so on.

Below you can see seven main types of collocation in sample sentences :

a.) Adverb + adjective

Example: Are you **fully aware** of the implications of your action.

Fully deals to adverb, and **aware** deals to adjective.

b.) Adjective + noun

Example: The doctor ordered him to take **regular exercise**.

Regular deals to adjective, and **exercise** deals to noun.

c.) Noun + noun

Example: I'd like to buy two **bars of soap** please.

Bars deals to noun, and **soap** deals to noun.

d.) Noun + verb

Example: The lion started **to roar** when it heard the **dog barking**.

Dog deals to noun, and **barking** deals to verb.

e.) Verb + noun

Example: The prisoner was hanged for **committing murder**.

Committing to verb, and **murder** deals to noun.

f.) Verb + expression with preposition

Example: We had to return home because we **had run out of money**. **Had run** deals to verb, and **out of money** deals to expression with preposition.

g.) Verb + adverb

Example: Mary **whispered softly** in John ear.

Whispered deals to verb, and **softly** deals to adverb.

Another remark on the identification of lexical cohesive relations concerns genre. Similar to the general observation that cohesion varies with genre, lexical cohesion tends to vary with genre as well. Conclusions of previous studies claiming that non-systematic relations are overwhelming compared to systematic relations (Morris & Hirst 2004) are precipitous. The proportion of the lexical relations in the cohesive pattern in a text strongly depends on its genre characteristics.

In our view three subsystems build up the overall cohesion of a text: referential cohesion, relational cohesion and lexical cohesion. The elements of referential cohesion are cohesive by sharing identity of reference.

Furthermore, general problems are considered that are relevant to all the relations. The first question concerns the relevance of context in the analysis of the lexical relations. Studies (McCarthy 1988, Tanskanen 2006) with a discourse specific approach as opposed to the lexical-semantic approach analyze lexical cohesive relations in their context. Their aim is to focus on the “communicative potential” rather than on the “meaning potential” of the items which is the case in the lexical-semantic approach.

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that Lexical Cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse. The other

types of cohesion are considered as grammatical cohesion. three subsystems build up the overall cohesion of a text: referential cohesion, relational cohesion and lexical cohesion. The elements of referential cohesion are cohesive by sharing identity of reference.

Lexical cohesion is non-grammatical in nature due to which it is different from other cohesive devices. Lexical cohesion hints towards the cohesive effect received through the choice of specific vocabulary.

Classification of Cohesion by Halliday and Hassan (1976)

According to M.A.K. Halliday, R. Hasan (1976) Lexical Cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse.

Halliday and Hassan (1976) have given the following categories for cohesion:

A. 1. Referencing

Reference is the term used as a referential item to something or someone within the framework of the discourse (Cook, 1989: 16; Millward, 2003). Basically there are three types of references homophoric referencing means information sharing through cultural context, exophoric referencing means information sharing from on the spot situational context, and endophoric referencing means when information can be retrieved from within the text. The cohesion theory focuses upon the endophoric referencing is of three types: anaphoric, cataphoric, and exophoric.

Example: Arthur's very proud of his Chihuahuas. I don't like them

2. Substitution and Ellipsis

Substitution and ellipsis creates a semantic link at the lexico grammatical level. Substitution is the use of a word or phrase that substitutes another in the same grammatical slot for material elsewhere in the text (Johnstone, 2002: 102). If something is substituted from the text, it is expected that it should serve the function the text as the presupposed item. Basically there are three purposes of substitution and ellipsis: nominal, verbal and clausal. In nominal substitution, the main words "one and ones" are used as alternative of nouns. In verbal substitution, the most frequently used substitute is the verb "do". In clausal substitution, the whole clause is substituted by the presupposed anaphoric reference.

Example: - Tell a story, - I don't know one

- How did you enjoy the paintings? - A lot (of the paintings)
were very good but not all (the paintings)

3. Conjunction

Conjunction is the element showing how sentences are related in meaning to other sentences (Johnstone, 2002: 102). Halliday and Hasan designate that "conjunctive relations are not tied to any particular sequence in the expression". Conjunctive elements are non-cohesive strategies in themselves which presuppose the sentence of other

components in the discourse. Halliday and Hassan (1976) discriminate five types of conjunctive cohesive devices: additive, temporal, adversative, causal and continuation.

Example: You and me

Lexical cohesion includes:

- B. 1. Repetition; Is the reoccurrence of words in the text.

Example: Sun - Sun

2. a.) Synonym;

Is a relation between lexical elements whose sense is the same or nearly the same.

Example: Life - Existence

- b.) Antonym; relates two items with opposite senses.

Example: Black - White

c.) Hyponym; is lexical cohesive relations between an item and a more general item.

Example: Sun - Star

3. Collocation; is two or more words that often go together. These combinations just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combination may be unnatural and just sound wrong.

Types of collocation there are several different types of collocation made from combinations of verb, noun, adjective etc. Some of the most common types are :

- a.) Adverb + adjective
- b.) Adjective + noun
- c.) Noun + noun
- d.) Noun + verb
- e.) Verb + noun
- f.) Verb + expression with preposition
- g.) Verb + adverb

2.3. Review of Previous Research

This is library research or qualitative research. The writer concerns with the lexical relations in "An Analysis Of Lexical Relations In News : A Case Study Of Jakarta Post" in analysis. There are some researches which are relevant to the topic supporting the idea analysis.

1. **Windy Aginta (2009)** English Department Faculty of Letters USU

“AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS AND MEANING PROPERTIES IN ARTICLES IN THE *JAKARTA POST* DAILY NEWSPAPER”

She found that, there are 18 lexical relations in Jakarta Post Daily. 8 Antonyms (44,4%), 8 Synonyms (44,4%), 2 Hyponyms (11,1%), 0 Homonyms (0%), 0 Meronyms (0%),

2. **Sutadi (2013)** English Department Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

“AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ABDULLAH YUSUF ALI’S TRANSLATION OF SURAH YA-SIN OF THE HOLY QUR’AN”

He found that , there are 543 cases of lexical relations. Those consist of 217 cases of Antonym (39,90%), 212 cases of Synonym (39,00%), 86 cases of Homonym (15,80%), 10 cases of member collection (1,82%), 9 cases of Meronym (1,65%), 9 cases of Polysemy (1,65%), 1 case of Portion Mass (0,18%), and 0 case of Hyponym (0%).

3. **Nurlaila Ridwan (2015)** English Letters Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah

”AN ANALYSIS TO DICTION AND LEXICAL RELATION TOWARD EDITORIAL IN JAKARTA GLOBE

She found that, the result of the study shows some kinds of lexical relations and diction that used in the editorials. The lexical relations that found were synonym, antonyms, hyponyms, meronyms, and retronyms.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. RESULTS

Lexical relations refers to linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse. They are repetition, synonym, antonym, hyponym, and collocation. Based on the data of the corpus, there are 291 forms of 5 types of lexical relations found in three articles of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. They are 62 repetitions, 2 synonyms, 2 antonyms, 2 hyponym, and 223 collocations. The existence of each types will be explained as a result.

3.1.1. The Existence of Repetition

There are 62 repetitions that are found in the three articles of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. 24 repetitions in Article 1 - "*Anies Defends Populist Policies*", 21 repetitions in Article 2 - "*Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final*", and 17 repetitions in Article 3 - "*Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows*".

Article 1

"Anies Defends Populist Policies"

1. ... into the new Jakarta administrations's ... (par. 1, line 1-2) ... in Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta. (par. 2, line 4) ... parties at the Jakarta City (par. 2, line 6) ... intended to benefit Jakartans. (par. 2, line 6) ... is for Jakartans.

- (par. 6, line 1-2) ... to run in the Jakarta gubernatorial ... (par. 7, line 4-5) ... violated Jakarta Bylaw No. 8/2007 ... (par. 14, line 4).
2. ... into the new Jakarta administrations's ... (par. 1, line 2) ... interpellate the administration for the road ... (par. 2, line 8) The previous administration had regularly ... (par. 19, line 1).
 3. ... populist policies made by Governor ... (par. 1, line 4) ... that his policies had strong ... (par. 5, line 2) ... by revoking policies issued ... (par. 9, line 4) ... for the policy reversals ... (par. 11, line 2) ... controversial policies have only ... (par. 13, line 2) ... regardless of the policies impact on ... (par. 13, line 4) ... after the new policy. (par. 18, line 3) ... discussed the policies with ... (par. 21, line 1-2).
 4. ... made by Governor Anies ... (par. 1, line 4-5) ... said the governor had ... (par. 17, line 4).
 5. ... by Governor Anies Baswedan that have ... (par. 1, line 5) ... said Anies had violated ... (par. 3, line 4) Anies responded by ... (par. 5, line 1) Anies was nominated ... (par. 7, line 3) Anies has spent ... (par. 9, line 2) Anies has also ... (par. 10, line 3) ... say Anies controversial ... (par. 13, line 1) ... said Anies decision ... (par. 14, line 1) Anies decision regarding ... (par. 15, line 1) defending Anies ... (par. 17, line 1) demonstrated Anies' failure ... (par. 20, line 4).
 6. ... other parties expressed ... (par. 2, line 1-2) ... opposition parties at ... (par. 2, line 5) Democratic Party of ... (par. 3, line 2) ... the Nasdem Party

- (par. 3, line 3) ... Gerindra Party chairman ... (par. 12, line 5) The Gerindra Party said ... (par. 17, line 3-4).
7. ... administration's tenure (par. 1, line 2) ... his tenure by ... (par. 9, line 3-4).
 8. ... in Tanah Abang (par. 2, line 4) ... in Tanah Abang for ... (par. 3, line 6-7) ... the Tanah Abang road ... (par. 10, line 1) ... in Tanah Abang are ... (par. 18, line 2).
 9. ... struggle (PDI-P) and ... (par. 3, line 3) ... the PDI-P and ... (par. 8, line 7) ... council's PDI-P and ... (par. 15, line 5).
 10. ... for the road closure ... (par. 2, line 8) ... Tanah Abang road closure ... (par. 10, line 2) ... and road transportation. (par. 14, line 9) ... harmed road users, (par. 15, line 2).
 11. ... for street vendors. (par. 3, line 7) ... of street vendors ... (par. 14, line 3) ... on streets and ... (par. 14, line 7) ... the street vendors ... (par. 18, line 2).
 12. Central Jakarta, (par. 2, line 4) ... by the central government. (par. 4, line 7).
 13. ... harming the capital. (par. 1, line 7) ... the capital's population. (par. 17, line 7).
 14. ... the Jakarta city council ... (par. 2, line 6) ... on the city and ... (par. 13, line 5) city council deputy ... (par. 17, line 1).
 15. ... of the Indonesian Democratic ... (par. 3, line 1) Indonesian Institute of ... (par. 20, line 1).
 16. a new traffic arrangement ... (par. 2, line 3) ... on traffic and road ... (par. 14, line 9).

17. ... city council have ... (par. 2, line 6) ... of the council's PDI-P ... (par. 15, line 5) city council deputy ... (par. 17, line 1) ... with the council before ... (par. 21, line 2).
18. ... support the interpellate the administration ... (par. 2, line 7) ... said the interpellation plan ... (par. 20, line 3) ... there would be no interpellation, (par. 21, line 4).
19. ... their goods on ... (par. 14, line 7) ... seized the goods of ... (par. 19, line 3).
20. resistance has snowballed ... (par. 1, line 3) ... that have been accused ... (par. 1, line 5) ... Council have rallied ... (par. 2, line 6) ... policies had strong ... (par. 5, line 2) What we have done ... (par. 6, line 1) Anies has spent ... (par. 9, line 2) ... those that had been criticized ... (par. 9, line 5) Anies has also revoked ... (par. 10, line 3) which had earlier ... (par. 10, line 5) He has even been ... (par. 11, line 4) ... policies have only ... (par. 13, line 2) ... Tanah Abang has harmed ... (par. 15, line 2) ... administration had regularly ... (par. 19, line 2).
21. said Anies had violated ... (par. 3, line 4) he said at City Hall ... (par. 6, line 4) said Gembong Warsono, (par. 15, line 4) Taufik said. (par. 18, line 3) ... Siti Zuhro said the interpellation ... (par. 20/L 3 she said. (par. 21, line 5).
22. ... by revoking policies ... (par. 9, line 4) ... also revoked a motorcycle ... (par. 10, line 3).
23. ... was supported by ... (par. 8, line 6) ... his support for ... (par. 17, line 5).

24. ... had been criticized by ... (par. 9, line 6) ... earlier been criticized by ... (page 10, line 6).

The Explanations :

The words Jakarta, administration, policies, Governor, Anies, party, tenure, Tanah Abang, PDI-P, road, street, central, capital, city, Indonesian, traffic, council, interpellate, goods, have, said, revoking, support, and criticized are repeated by the writer in order to emphasized the topic in the news.

Article 2

"Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final"

1. Simona Halep came ... (par. 1, line 1) Halep, just like me ... (par. 4, line 1) Halep sprinted ... (par. 8, line 1-2) Halep scampered to ... (par. 12, line 1) ... said Halep. (par. 13, line 3).
2. Wozniacki beat ... (par. 3, line 1) ... Wozniacki almost let ... (par. 15, line 1) ... said Wozniacki. (par. 4, line 3-4) ... 5-6 Wozniacki then ... (par. 17, line 2).
3. ... the number one ... (par. 1, line 7) ... the number two ... (par. 2, line 5) ... the number one ranking. (par. 4, line 6) ... the number one and ... (par. 20, line 5).
4. ... for the match at ... (par. 3, line 5) ... down match points early ... (par. 4, line 2) ... after this match, (par. 6, line 4) ... fourth match point ... (par. 9,

- line 3) ... I won this match, (par. 10, line 4) ... two match points in ... (par. 12, line 5) ... for the match at 6-5. (par. 12, line 7) In her match, (par. 15, line 1) ... sealing the match in ... (par. 16, line 4).
5. ... match points early ... (par. 4, line 2) ... match point to ensure ... (par. 9, line 3) ... two match points. (par. 10, line 5) ... match points in the third ... (par. 12, line 5) ... set points before ... (par. 17, line 3).
6. ... top seed battled ... (par. 2, line 1) ... beat unseeded Belgian ... (par. 3, line 1) seeded 21, (par. 8, line 4) ... two seeds have ... (par. 20, line 6) ... seconds seeds have ... (par. 20, line 9) ... beat second-seeded Maria Sharapova. (par. 21, line 3).
7. ... Open final againts ... (par. 1, line 5-2) ... semi-final at this level ... (par. 16, line 3) ... Open final and ... (par. 18, line 6) The final will be ... (par. 20, line 1).
8. ... this level on ... (par. 16, line 3) ... debut to level at 5-5. (par. 16, line 4).
9. ... said Wozniacki. (par. 4, line 3) ... said Halep, (par. 10, line 4) I said if she came back ... (par. 13, line 1) ... said Halep. (par. 13, line 3).
10. I think it's exciting ... (par. 4, line 4) ... not to think about ... (par. 7, line 3).
11. ... broken serving for ... (par. 3, line 4) ... she served for the match ... (par. 12, line 7) ... when serving for ... (par. 15, line 3).
12. ... both playing for ... (par. 4, line 5) ... could be played in ... (par. 5, line 2) ... the run of play, (par. 12, line 4).

13. I will have to run, (par. 6, line 2) ... I have the chance ... (par. 7, line 2) I had confidence ... (par. 13, line 2) ... two seeds have meet ... (par. 20, line 6) ... seconds seeds have won ... (par. 20, line 10).
14. ... Australian Open final ... (par. 1, line 5) ... Australian Open debut, (par. 16, line 3) ... Australian Open final ... (par. 18, line 6) ... Australian Open history ... (par. 20, line 3).
15. ... Australian Open final ... (par. 1, line 5) ... Australian Open debut, (par. 16, line 3) ... Australian Open final ... (par. 18, line 5) ... Australian Open history ... (par. 20, line 3).
16. who saved two ... (par. 10, line 5) ... before saving two ... (par. 12, line 6) ... to save three ... (par. 17, line 3).
17. ... Halep came through ... (par. 1, line 1) ... going to come, (par. 7, line 4) ... going to come. (par. 7, line 5).
18. ... to win and ... (par. 7, line 3) ... I won this match, (par. 10, line 3) ... you can win. (par. 14, line 4) ... have won eight ... (par. 20, line 10).
19. ... turn things around ... (par. 19, line 3) ... when things weren't ... (par. 19, line 4).
20. ... I know it's going ... (par. 6, line 1) I knew it ... (par. 11, line 1).
21. ... have to run, (par. 6, line 3) ... the run of play ... (par. 12, line 4).

The Explanations :

The words Halep, Wozniacki, number, match, points, seed, final, level, said, think, servng, playing, have, open, Australian, save, came, win, things, know, and run are repeated by the writer in order to emphasized the topic in the news.

Article 3

"Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows"

1. The majority of Indonesians are ... (par. 1, line 1) ... percent of Indonesians have ... (par. 2, line 1-2) ... believed Indonesian would be ... (par. 17, line 1).
2. ... transgender (LGBT) sentiments ... (par. 1, line 7) ... of LGBT people, (par. 2, line 3) ... that LGBT people ... (par. 4, line 6) ... having LGBT people ... (par. 5, line 8) ... having a LGBT person ... (par. 5, line 10) ... the LGBT community ... (par. 6, line 3) ... the LGBT community ... (par. 9, line 6) ... the LGBT community ... (par. 10, line 2) ... the LGBT community ... (par. 11, line 1) ... toward LGBT people ... (par. 12, line 4) ... the LGBT community ... (par. 15, line 6) ... acceptance of LGBT people ... (par. 16, line 4) ... the LGBT community ... (par. 17, line 2) ... with LGBT rights ... (par. 18, line 2) ... with LGBT people ... (par. 18, line 4).
3. ... of LGBT people, (par. 3, line 3) ... LGBT people are ... (par. 4, line 6) ... LGBT people as neighbors, (par. 5, line 8) ... LGBT people as they ... (par.

- 12, line 4) ... young people aged ... (par. 14, line 2) ... LGBT people between ... (par. 16, line 4) ... groups of people of ... (par. 17, line 5) ... LGBT people in a dialogue ... (par. 18, line 4).
4. ... LGBT community have ... (par. 6, line 3) ... toward the community, (par. 8, line 2-3) ... the LGBT community were ... (par. 9, line 6) ... LGBT community being ... (par. 10, line 2-3) ... LGBT community has ... (par. 11, line 1-2) ... the community as a threat ... (par. 13, line 3) ... LGBT community was ... (par. 15, line 6) ... toward the community. (par. 16, line 8) ... the LGBT community, (par. 17, line 3).
 5. ... across the country. (par. 1, line 8) ... across the country, (par. 5, line 4).
 6. ... of respondents object ... (par. 5, line 7) ... of respondents believe ... (par. 6, line 2) ... 45.9 percent of respondents who ... (par. 13, line 2).
 7. ... media director Ade Armando said ... (par. 4, line 8) ... Ade said. (par. 7, line 4) ... Ade said. (par. 14, line 5).
 8. ... in public office ... (par. 5, line 10) ... the public wanted ... (par. 8, line 4) ... from public officials, (par. 11, line 4).
 9. Irwan Hidayana, an anthropologist ... (par. 15, line 1) Irwan found asignificant ... (par. 16, line 2).
 10. ... 86.7 percent of Indonesian ... (par. 2, line 1) ... 57.7 percent of respondents ... (par. 6, line 1-2).
 11. ... released on Thursday, (par. 1, line 4) ... said on Thursday. (par. 4, line 8).
 12. ... to a survey by ... (par. 1, line 3) ... latest survey by ... (par. 2, line 6) The survey, (par. 5, line 1).

13. ... and Consulting (SMRC). (par. 2, line 7) SMRC media director ... (par. 4, line 7).
14. ... Indonesians have a negative ... (par. 2, line 2) ... community have the right ... (par. 6, line 3) ... parties have sought ... (par. 10, line 6) ... community has intensified ... (par. 11, line 2) ... conservatism has not helped ... (par. 12, line 2) ... did not have gay relatives ... (par. 16, line 5) ... the latter had a more ... (par. 16, line 7) ... the have co-existed ... (par. 17, line 4).
15. ... Ade Armando said on ... (par. 4, line 8) ... Ade said. (par. 7, line 4) ... threat say they ... (par. 13, line 4) ... Ade said. (par. 14, line 5) ... said that acceptance ... (par. 15, line 5).
16. ... respondents believe that ... (par. 3, line 2) ... respondents believe the ... (par. 6, line 2).
17. ... also found that ... (par. 13, line 1) Irwan found a significant ... (par. 16, line 2).

The Explanations :

The words **Indonesians**, **LGBT**, **people**, **community**, **country**, **respondents**, **Ade**, **public**, **Irwan**, **percent**, **Thursday**, **survey**, **SMRC**, **have**, **said**, **believe**, and **found** are repeated by the writer in order to emphasized the topic in the news.

Table 3.1

THE PERCENTAGE OF REPETITIONS

No	Repetitions	Total	%
1.	ARTICLE 1	24	8.25
2.	ARTICLE 2	21	7.21
3.	ARTICLE 3	17	5.84
TOTAL		62	21.30

Based on the table above, the percentage of the existence of the total number of repetitions are 62 (21.30%). They are 24 words (8.25%) in Article 1, 21 words (7.21%) in Article 2, and 17 words (5.84%) in Article 3.

3.1.2. The Existence of Synonymy

There are 2 synonyms that are found in the three articles of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. 1 synonymy in Article 1 - "*Anies Defends Populist Policies*", 0 synonymy in Article 2 - "*Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final*", and 1 synonymy in Article 3 - "*Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows*".

Article 1

"Anies Defends Populist Policies"

1. ... Presidential decree No. 25.1995 on the development of the Medan Merdeka area, in which the Monas ... should remain a "neutral" zone. (par. 16, line 5-8).

The Explanations :

The words **area** and **zone** have similar meaning. The word *area* means a region or part of a town, a country, or the world. The word *zone* means an area or stretch of land having a particular characteristic, purpose, or use, or subject to particular restrictions.

Article 2

"Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final"

The results of Synonyms are not found in Article 2 of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*.

Article 3

"Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows"

1. He still believed Indonesians would be able to accept the LGBT community, because culturally, they have co-existed with groups of people of different gender ... (par. 17, line 3-4).

The Explanations :

The words **community** and **groups** have similar meaning. The word *community* means a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. The word *groups* means a number of people or things that are located close together or are considered or classed together.

Table 3.2

THE PERCENTAGE OF SYNONYMY

No	Synonyms	Total	%
1.	ARTICLE 1	1	0.345
2.	ARTICLE 2	0	0
3.	ARTICLE 3	1	0.345
TOTAL		2	0.69

Based on the table above, the percentage of the existence of the total number of synonyms are 2 (0.69%). They are 1 word (0.35%) in Article 1, 0 word (0%) in Article 2, and 1 word (0.35%) in Article 3.

3.1.3. The Existence of Antonymy

There are 2 antonyms that are found in the three articles of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. 0 antonymy in Article 1 - "*Anies Defends Populist Policies*", 1 antonymy in Article 2 - "*Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final*", and 1 antonymy in Article 3 - "*Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows*".

Article 1

"Anies Defends Populist Policies"

The results of Antonyms are not found in Article 1 of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*.

Article 2

"Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final"

1. I tried to be calm today. It was a rollercoaster, up and down. If you don't give up you can win (par. 14, line 2-3).

The Explanations :

The words **up** and **down** are opposite in meaning. The word *up* means toward a higher place or position. The word *down* means toward or in a lower place or position.

Article 3

"Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows"

1. ... community has intensified in recent years following damaging remarks from public officials, as well as police crackdowns on spas and private entertainment spaces ... (par. 11, line 4-6).

The Explanations :

The words **public** and **private** are opposite in meaning. The word *public* means open to or shared by all the people of an area or country. The word *private* means belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group of people only.

Table 3.3

THE PERCENTAGE OF ANTONYMY

No	Antonyms	Total	%
1.	ARTICLE 1	0	0
2.	ARTICLE 2	1	0.345
3.	ARTICLE 3	1	0.345
TOTAL		2	0.69

Based on the table above, the percentage of the existence of the total number of antonyms are 2 (0.69%). They are 0 word (0%) in Article 1, 1 word (0.35%) in Article 2, and 1 word (0.35%) in Article 3.

3.1.4. The Existence of Hyponymy

There are 2 hyponyms that are found in the three articles of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. 0 hyponymy in Article 1 - "*Anies Defends Populist Policies*", 0 hyponymy in Article 2 - "*Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final*", and 2 hyponyms in Article 3 - "*Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows*".

Article 1

"Anies Defends Populist Policies"

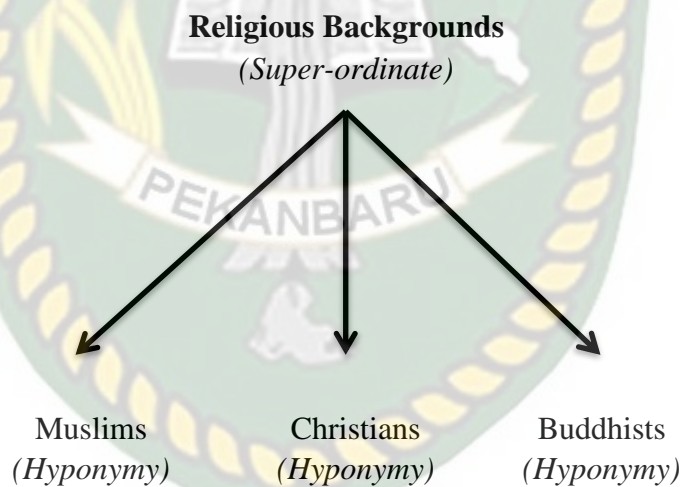
1. This perception is delivered by respondents from all **religious backgrounds**, not only Muslims, Christians or Buddhists ... (par. 4, line 3-4).

2. ... Some 90 percent would be against having an LGBT person in **public office** as a mayor, governor or president. (par. 5, line 10-11).

Explanations :

1. The specific terms; Muslims, Christians and Buddhists are called hyponyms and the general term **religious backgrounds** is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate has many hyponyms, words *Muslims*, *Christians* and *Buddhists* are hyponyms of *religious backgrounds*, due to the kinds of religious backgrounds.

TREE DIAGRAM :



2. The specific terms; mayor, governor and president are called hyponyms and the general term **public office** is called super-ordinate. A super-ordinate has many hyponyms, words *mayor*, *governor* and *president* are hyponyms of *public office*, due to the occupations in public office.

TREE DIAGRAM :

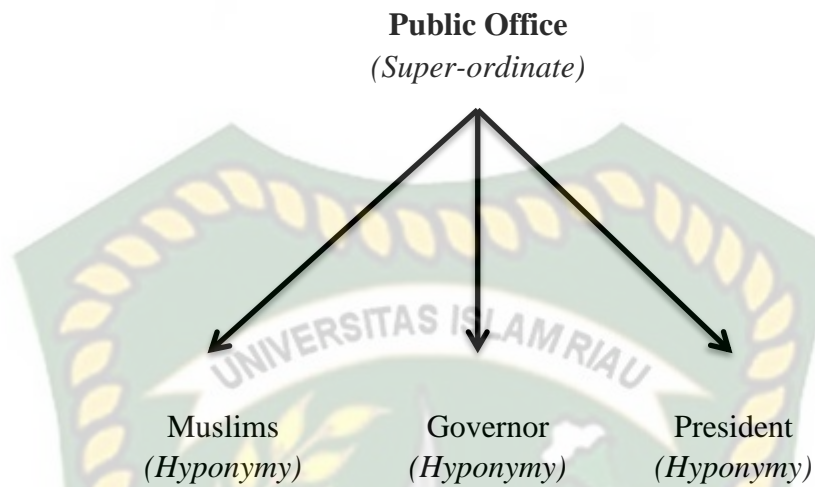


Table 3.4

THE PERCENTAGE OF HYPONYMY

No	Hyponyms	Total	%
1.	ARTICLE 1	0	0
2.	ARTICLE 2	0	0
3.	ARTICLE 3	2	0.69
TOTAL		2	0.69

Based on the table above, the percentage of the existence of the total number of Hyponyms are 2 (0.69%). They are 0 word (0%) in Article 1, 0 word (0%) in Article 2, and 2 words (0.69%) in Article 3.

3.1.5. The Existence of Collocation

There are 223 collocations that are found in the three articles of *The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. 75 collocations in Article 1 - "*Anies Defends Populist Policies*", 91 collocations in Article 2 - "*Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final*", and 57 collocations in Article 3 - "*Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows*".

Article 1

"Anies Defends Populist Policies"

1. ... have rallied support to ... (par. 2, line 6-7).
2. After being dismissed from ... (par. 7, line 1).
3. Anies has spent the first ... (par. 9, line 2-3).
- 4.... Anies had violated a set of ... (par. 3, line 5).
- 5.... policies made by the Governor ... (par. 1, line 4).
- 6.... rallied support to interpellate ... (par. 2, line 7).
7. Anies responded by insisting ... (par. 5, line 1).
- 8.... were intended to benefit ... (par. 5/, line 3).
- 9.... was nominated to run ... (par. 7, line 4).
- 10 Riding on the wave ... (par. 8, line 1).
11. ... conservatism sweeping across the country ... (par. 8, line 2).
12. ... was supported by the PDI-P ... (par. 8, line 6-7).
13. While struggling to realize ... (par. 9, line 1).
14. ... policies issued by Ahok ... (par. 9, line 4).

15. ... and the reopening of Monas, (par. 10, line 2-3).
16. ... voters continues to climb ... (par. 11, line 3).
17. ... survey released by Indo ... (par. 21, line 1).
18. ... only contributed to his rising ... (par. 13, line 2-3).
19. ... his support for the poor, (par. 17, line 5).
20. ... parties expressed their objections ... (par. 2, line 2).
21. ... to realize his flagship ... (par. 9, line 1-2).
22. ... from selling their goods ... (par. 14, line 7).
23. ... clearly shown his support ... (par. 17, line 5).
24. ... Jakarta adminisitrations tenure, (par. 1, line 2).
25. ... new traffic arrangement in ... (par. 2, line 3).
26. members of opposition parties ... (par. 2, line 5).
27. ... jakarta city council have ... (par. 2, line 6).
28. ... for the road closure, (par. 2, line 8-9).
29. ... reportedly worsened congestion in ... (par. 2, line 9-10).
30. Councillors of the Indonesian Democratic ... (par. 3, line 1).
31. ... education minister for reopening the National ... (par. 4, line 2-3).
32. Anies responded by insisting ... (par. 5, line 1).
33. ... other parties expressed their ... (par. 2, line 1-2).
34. resistance has snowballed against ... (par. 1, line 2-3).
35. ... populist policies made by Governor ... (par. , line 4).
36. ... Council have rallied support ... (par. 2, line 6-7).
37. ... said Anies had violated a set of ... (par. 3, line 4-5).

38. What we have done ... (par. 6, line 1).
39. We want the city ... (par. 6, line 2).
40. he said at City Hall ... (par. 6, line 4)
41. Anies was nominated to run ... (par. 7, line 3-4).
42. ... conservatism sweeping across the country ... (par. 8, line 2-3).
43. he won the election ... (par. 8, line 3).
44. Anies has spent the first ... (par. 9, line 2-3).
45. Anies has also revoked a motorcycle ... (par. 10, line 3).
46. He has even been touted ... (par. 11, line 4).
47. A survey released by Indo ... (par. 12, line 1).
48. Observers says Anies' ... (par. 13, line 1).
49. ... controversial policies have only ... (par. 13, line 2).
50. The PDI-P said Anies' ... (par. 14, line 1).
51. He added that ... (par. 16, line 1).
52. ... Gerindra Party said the Governor ... (par. 17, line 3-4).
53. ... the Governor had clearly ... (par. 17, line 4-5).
54. ... Taufik said. (par. 18, line 3).
55. The previous administration had regularly ... (par. 19, line 1-2).
56. ... and seized the goods of vendors ... (par. 19, line 3).
57. ... analyst Siti Zuhro said the interpellation ... (par. 20, line 2-3).
58. If he had discussed ... (par. 21, line 1).
59. ... she said. (par. 21, line 4-5).
60. ... accused of harming the capital. (par. 1, line 6-7).

61. ... to interpellate the administration for ... (par. 2, line 7-8).
62. ... who initiated the move, (par. 3, line 4).
63. ... had violated a set of ... (par. 3, line 5).
64. ... also confronted the former education ... (par. 4, line 1-2).
65. ... for reopening the National monument ... (par. 4, line 2-3).
66. We want the city to belong ... (par. 6, line 2).
67. he won the election from ... P 8, line 3).
68. ... by revoking the policies issued ... (par. 9, line 4).
69. ... for being elitist. (par. 9, line 6).
70. ... also revoked a motorcycle ban ... (par. 10, line 3-4).
71. ... has harmed road users, (par. 15, line 2).
72. ... the Reopening Monas square ... (par. 16, line 1-2).
73. ... who violated the Bylaw. (par. 19, line 4).
74. ... to maintain a good relationship ... (par. 20, line 5).
75. ... had discussed the policies with ... (par. 21, line 1-2).

EXPLANATIONS :

The combinations rallied support, being dismissed, has spent, had violated, made by, support to, responded by, intended to, nominated to, Riding on, sweeping across, supported by, struggling to, issued by, reopening of, continues to, released by, contributed to, support for, expressed their, realize his, selling their, shown his, adminisitation's tenure, traffic arrangement, members of opposition, city council, road closure, worsened congestion, Councillors of the

Indonesian, minister for reopening, Anies responded, parties expressed, resistance has snowballed, policies made, Council have rallied, Anies had violated, we have, We want, he said, Anies was nominated, conservatism sweeping, he won, Anies has spent, Anies has also revoked, He has even been, A survey released, Observers says, policies have, The PDI-P said, He added, Gerindra Party said, the Governor had, Taufik said, administration had, seized the goods, analyst Siti Zuhro said, he had, she said, harming the capital, interpellate the administration, initiated the move, violated a set, confronted the former, reopening the National, want the city, won the election, revoking the policies, being elitist, revoked a motorcycle, harmed road, Reopening Monas, violated the Bylaw, maintain a good and discussed the policies just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time.

There are seven types collocations made from combinations of *adverb + adjective, adjective + noun, noun + noun, noun + verb, verb + noun, verb + expression with preposition, and verb + adverb* in Article 1 - "Anies Defends Populist Policies".

Article 2

"Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final"

1. ... a three-set thriller ... (par. 1, line 2) (par. 17, line 3).
2. ... the number one ranking ... (par. 1, line 7) (par. 4, line 6) (par. 20, line 5).
3. ... past former champion Kerber ... (par. 2, line 2).

4. ... the number two seed, (par. 2, line 5).
5. ... Grand Slam title. (par. 2, line 6-7).
6. ... down match points early .. (par. 4, line 2) (par. 9, line 3) (par. 12, line 4-5).
7. Saturday's final, (par. 5, line 1).
8. ...in forecats temperature of ... (par. 5, line 2-3).
9. ... 35 degree celcius, (par. 5, line 3).
10. ... between two players known ... (par. 5, line 5).
11. ... and court coverage. (par. 5, line 7).
12. ... saved two match points. (par. 10, line 5).
13. ... the first set in ... (par. 12, line 1-2).
14. ... the second set againts ... (par. 12, line 3) (par. 20, line 9).
15. ... turn things around when ... (par. 19, line 3-4).
16. ... and two seeds have ... (par. 20, line 6).
17. ... when top seed Serena ... (par. 21, line 2).
18. ... to give my best to ... (par. 7, line 1).
- 19... to ensure a new name ... (par. 9, line 3-4).
20. ... after reaching her maiden ... (par. 18, line 4-5).
21. ... weren't going my way and ... (par. 19, line 5) (par. 19, line 7-8).
22. ... both playing for the number ... (par. 4, line 5).
23. ... be played in forecast ... (par. 5, line 2).
24. ... I know it's going to similar. (par. 6, line 2) (par. 7, line 4) (par. 7, line 5)
(par. 11, line 1).
25. I want to give ... (par. 7, line 1).

26. ... finally prevailed in 2hr 20min ... (par. 9, line 1-2).
27. She is hitting from every where, (par. 11, line 2).
28. ...she served for the match ... (par. 12, line 7).
29. I tried to be calm ... (par. 14, line 1).
30. ... when serving for the win ... (par. 15, line 3).
31. Serving to take it ... (par. 17, line 1).
32. ... than needed to serve ... (par. 17, line 2).
33. ... and proud of how ... (par. 19, line 2).
34. ... I've managed to turn ... (par. 19, line 2-3).
35. ... have met for the title ... (par. 20, line 7).
36. ... very good rest after ... (par. 6, line 3).
37. I'm glad I could ... (par. 11, line 3).
38. ... to be calm today. (par. 14, line 1).
39. ... a very good rest ... (par. 6, line 3).
40. ... to set up a winner- takes all ... (par. 1, line 4).
41. ... seed battled past former champion ... (par. 2, line 1-2).
42. ... both chasing a maiden Grand Slam ... (par. 2, line 6).
43. ... I have the chance to win ... (par. 7, line 2).
44. ... to ensure a new name will ... (par. 9 , line 3-4).
45. ... wil grace the trophy. (par. 9, line 4).
46. ... I won this match, (par. 10, line 3-4).
47. ... who save two match points. (par. 10, line 5).
48. ... for supporting me, (par. 11, line 5).

49. ... you help me. (par. 11, line 5).
50. Squandered two match points ... (par. 12, line 4-5).
51. ... before saving two from ... (par. 12, line 6).
52. ... I could do it. (par. 13, line 2).
53. ... said Halep. (par. 13, line 3).
54. ... most let Martens back ... (par. 15, line 2).
55. ... faults enable the Belgian, (par. 16, line 1-2).
56. ... to save three set points ... (par. 17, line 3).
57. ... after reaching her maiden Australian ... (par. 18, line 4-5).
58. ... to turn things around ... (par. 19, line 3).
59. ... and keep it up ... (par. 19, line 6).
60. ... have won eight times ... (par. 20, line 10-11).
61. ... Williams beat second-seeded ... (par. 21, line 3).
62. Simona Halep came through ... (par. 1, line 1).
63. Wozniacki beat unseeded ... (par. 3, line 1).
64. ... when she was broken serving ... (par. 3, line 3-4).
65. I think it's exciting because ... (par. 4, line 4).
66. ... because we're both playing for ... (par. 4, line 5).
67. I respect her ... (par. 6, line 1).
68. ... and I know ... (par. 6, line 1).
69. I will help to run, (par. 6, line 2).
70. I want to give ... (par. 7, line 1).
71. ... that I have the chance ... (par. 7, line 2).

72. If it's going to come, (par. 7, line 4) (par. 7, line 5).
73. Halep sprinted into ... (par. 8, line 1-2).
74. ... new name will grace the trophy. (par. 9, line 4).
75. ... I'm shaking now. (par. 10, line 2).
76. ... because I won this match, (par. 10, line 3).
77. I knew it ... (par. 11, line 1).
78. She is hitting from ... (par. 11, line 2).
79. ... you helped me ... (par. 11, line 5).
80. Halep scampered to the first ... (par. 12, line 1).
81. ... as she served for ... (par. 12, line 6-7).
82. I said if she came back ... (par.13, line 1).
83. ... if she came back ... (par. 13, line 1).
84. I had confidence ... (par. 13, line 2).
85. I tried to be ... (par. 14, line 1).
86. ... I did it well ... (par. 14, line 4).
87. It means so much ... (par. 18, line 1).
88. ... how I've managed to turn ... (par. 19, line 2-3).
89. ... whenever it was going my way. (par. 19, line 7).
90. The last time it happened was ... (par. 21, line 1).
91. ... Serena Williams beat second-seeded ... (par. 21, line 3).

EXPLANATIONS :

The combinations *three-set*, *number one*, *former champion*, *number two*, *Slam title*, *match points*, *Saturday's final*, *forecats temperature*, *degree celcius*, *two players*, *court coverage*, *two match*, *first set*, *second set*, *things around*, *two seeds*, *top seed*, *give my best*, *ensure a new*, *reaching her*, *going my way*, *playing for*, *played in*, *it's going*, *want to*, *prevailed in*, *hitting from*, *served for*, *tried to*, *serving for*, *Serving to*, *needed to*, *proud of*, *managed to*, *met for*, *good rest*, *glad I*, *calm today*, *very good*, *set up a winner*, *battled past former*, *chasing a maiden*, *have the chance*, *ensure a new name*, *grace the trophy*, *won this match*, *save two match*, *supporting me*, *help me*, *Squandered two*, *saving two*, *do it*, *said Halep*, *let Martens*, *enable the Belgian*, *save three*, *reaching her maiden*, *turn things*, *keep it*, *won eight*, *beat second*, *Simona Halep came*, *Wozniacki beat*, *she was broken*, *it's exciting*, *we're both playing*, *I respect*, *I know*, *I will help*, *I want*, *I have*, *it's going*, *Halep sprinted*, *name will grace*, *I'm shaking now*, *I won*, *I knew*, *She is hitting*, *you helped*, *Halep scampered*, *she served*, *I said*, *she came*, *I had*, *I tried*, *I did*, *It means*, *I've managed*, *it was going*, *it happened*, and *Serena Williams beat* just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time.

There are seven types collocations made from combinations of *adverb + adjective*, *adjective + noun*, *noun + noun*, *noun + verb*, *verb + noun*, *verb + expression with preposition*, and *verb + adverb* in Article 2 - "Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final".

Article 3

"Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows"

1. ... according to a survey ... (par. 1,line 2) (par. 2,line 5).
2. ... was released on Thursday, (par. 1,line 4).
3. ... sentiments sweeping across the country. (par. 1,line 7-8).
4. ... as threat to their ... (par. 2,line 4).
5. ... is prohibited by religious. (par. 3,line 3).
6. ... I delivered by respondents ... (par. 4,line 1-2).
7. Ade Armando said on Thursday. (par. 4,line 8).
8. ... was conducted in three stages ... (par. 5,line 4-1).
9. ... who believe in democracy ... (par. 7,line 2).
10. The findings come on the heels ... (par. 9,line 1).
11. ... statement made by the people's ... (par. 9,line 2-1).
12. ... have sought to criminalize ... (par. 10,line 6).
13. ... has intensified in recent ... (par. 11,line 2).
14. ... not helped to diminish ... (par. 12,line 2).
15. ... generations tend to value ... (par. 14,line 4).
16. ... he conducted in 2002. (par. 16,line 1-2).
17. ... a negative opinion of ... (par. 2,line 2-3).
18. SMRC media director Ade Armando ... (par. 4,line 7-8).
19. ... in three stages in 2016 ... (par. 5,line 5).
20. ... of respondents object to having ... (par. 5,line 7).

21. ... a LGBT person in ... (par. 5,line 10).
22. ... having LGBT people as ... (par. 5,line 8) (par. 12,line 4) (par. 16,line 4)
(par. 18,line 4).
23. ... in public office as ... (par. 5,line 10). (par. 11,line 4).
24. ... the LGBT community have ... (par. 6,line 3) (par. 9,line 6) (par. 10,line 2-
3) (par. 11,line 1-2) (par. 11,line 6) (par. 17,line 2-3).
25. ... and human rights. (par. 7,line 3).
26. ... the Criminal Code bill. (par. 10,line 4).
27. ... as sex clubs for ... (par. 11,line 7).
28. ... for homosexual men. (par. 11,line 8).
29. The growing wave of ... (par. 12,line 1).
30. ... with LGBT rights group ... (par. 18,line 2).
31. ... the growing anti-Lesbian. (par. 1,line 5).
32. This is good news for ... (par. 7,line 1).
33. ... confirming the growing anti-Lesbian, (par. 1,line 5).
34. ... to having LGBT people ... (par. 5,line 7-8).
35. ... against having a LGBT person ... (par. 5,line 9-10).
36. ... respondents believe the LGBT community ... (par. 6,line 2-3).
37. ... community have the right to ... (par. 6,line 3).
38. ... to protect the LGBT community ... (par. 9,line 5-6).
39. ... they face increased intimidation. (par. 12,line 5).
40. ... still accept family members ... (par. 13,line 4).
41. He still believed Indonesians would be ... (par. 17,line 1).

42. ... to accept the LGBT community, (par. 17,line 2).
43. ... 87.6 percent of Indonesians have a negative ... (par. 2,line 1-2).
44. ... 81.5 of respondets believe that ... (par. 3,line 1-2) (par. 6,line 2).
45. This perception is delivered by ... (par. 4,line 1).
46. ... director Ade Armando said on ... (par. 4,line 8) (par. 7,line 4).
47. ... LGBT community have the right ... (par. 6,line 3).
48. The findings show there is ... (par. 7,line 3).
49. ... the public wanted them ... (par. 8,line 4).
50. ... he added. (par. 8,line 5).
51. The findings came on ... (par. 9,line 1).
52. ... controversial statement made by ... (par. 9,line 2).
53. ... LGBT community being deliberated ... (par. 10,line 2-3).
54. ... some parties have sought ... (par. 10,line 5-6).
55. ... the LGBT community has intensified in recent ... (par. 11,line 1-2).
56. ... LGBT community was hampered among ... (par. 15,line 6).
57. Irwan found a significant ... (par. 16,line 2).

EXPLANATIONS :

The combinations according to, released on, sweeping across, threat to, prohibited by, delivered by, said on, conducted in, believe in, come on, made by, sought to, intensified in, helped to, tend to, conducted in, negative opinion, media director, three stages, respondents object, LGBT person, LGBT people, public office, LGBT community, human rights, Criminal Code, sex clubs, homosexual

men, growing wave, LGBT rights, the growing anti-Lesbian, good news, confirming the growing, having LGBT, having a LGBT, believe the LGBT, have the right, protect the LGBT, increased intimidation, accept family, believed Indonesians, accept the LGBT, Indonesians have, respondents believe, perception is delivered, Ade Armando said, community have, The findings show, public wanted, he added, The findings came, statement made, community being, parties have, community has intensified, community was hampered, and Irwan found just sound right to native English speakers, who use them all the time.

There are seven types collocations made from combinations of *adverb + adjective, adjective + noun, noun + noun, noun + verb, verb + noun, verb + expression with preposition, and verb + adverb* in Article 3 - "Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows"

Table 3.5
THE PERCENTAGE OF COLLOCATION

No	Collocations	Total	%
1.	ARTICLE 1	75	25.77
2.	ARTICLE 2	91	31.27
3.	ARTICLE 3	57	19.59
TOTAL		223	76.63

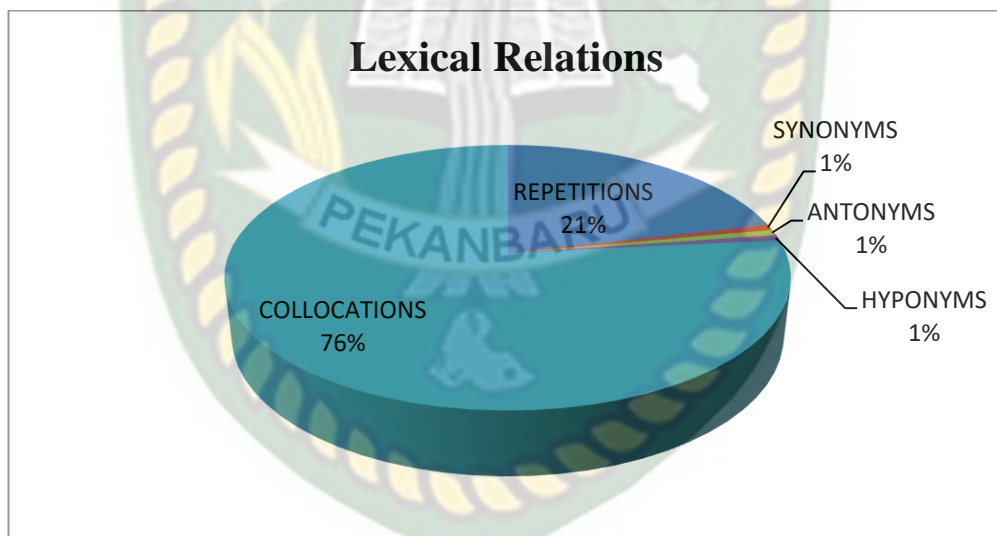
Based on the table above, the percentage of the existence of the total number of Collocations are 223 (76.63%). They are 75 combinations (25.77%) in Article 1, 91 combinations (31.27%) in Article 2, and 57 combinations (19.59%) in Article 3.

3.2. DISCUSSION

Table 3.6

THE PERCENTAGE OF LEXICAL RELATIONS

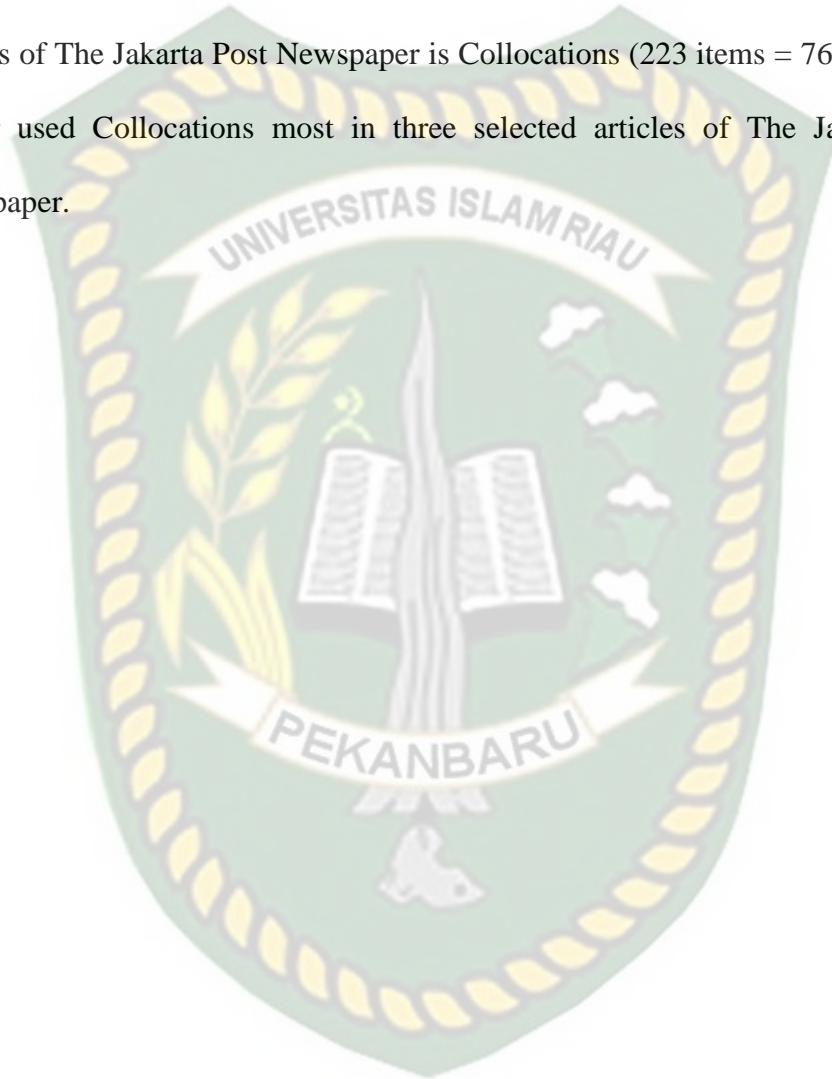
No	Lexical Relations	Total	%
1.	REPETITIONS	62	21.30
2.	SYNONYMS	2	0.69
3.	ANTONYMS	2	0.69
4.	HYPONYMS	2	0.69
5.	COLLOCATIONS	223	76.63
TOTAL		291	100



Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the existence of five types of lexical relations are proved in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The total number of combinations and words of five types of lexical relations is 291. They have been used in the texts of the articles with 223 combinations of collocations as the dominant types of lexical relations (76.63%)

and followed by 62 words of repetitions (21.30%), 2 words of synonyms (0.69%), 2 words of antonyms (0.69%), and 2 words of hyponyms (0.69%).

The most dominant types of lexical relations occurred in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper is Collocations (223 items = 76.63%). The author used Collocations most in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. CONCLUSSION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that there are 291 combinations and words of five types of Lexical Relations in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post; Article 1 - "*Anies Defends Populist Policies*", Article 2 - "*Halep and Wozniacki in winner-takes-all final*", and Article 3 - "*Homophobia haunts RI, survey shows*".

There are 62 words of repetitions (21.30%); they are 24 words (8.25%) in Article 1, 21 words (7.21%) in Article 2, and 17 words (5.84%) in Article 3. 2 words of symonyms (0.69%); they are 1 word (0.35%) in Article 1, 0 word (0%) in Article 2, and 1 word (0.35%) in Article 3. 2 words of antonyms (0.69%); they are 0 word (0%) in Article 1, 1 word (0.35%) in Article 2, and 1 word (0.35%) in Article 3. 2 words of hyponyms (0.69%); they are 0 word (0%) in Article 1, 0 word (0%) in Article 2, and 2 words (0.69%) in Article 3. And 223 combinations of (76.63%); they are 75 combinations (25.77%) in Article 1, 91 combinations (31.27%) in Article 2, and 57 combinations (19.59%) in Article 3.

From the results of analysis, it can be concluded that the most dominant types of lexical relations occurred in three selected articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper is Collocations (223 items = 76.63%).

4.2. SUGGESTION

1. For the Reader

The writer would like to suggest to carry out further research from the different perspective within the same or different articles but within the same newspaper.

2. For the Next Researcher

The researchers who are interested in doing the same analysis, would do further research or analysis of all aspects of cohesion.

3. For the students

The students would get the knowledge about lexical relations, especially for Semantic subject.

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