CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Linguistic is a study about language. Linguistics also gives more explanation about language and without language human can not deliver their opinion, message, and statement. Language also help human to get information from others. With no language, human can not communicate with others and also human can not understanding a meaning of words. In addition based on Catford (1964) he stated that language is a type of patterned human behavior. And based on his statement readers can connected with linguistics. Because, by linguistics, reader know the function of linguistics and linguistics also refer to human act. Sometimes human can be changed the form and do interesting things about linguistics. Because linguistics can make up language and can adjust the meaning of language.

Based on the explanation about linguistics, readers can know the function of linguistics and language is refer to linguistics. To completed the details of linguistics, the researcher explain about branches of linguistics. There are seven branches of linguistics, such as Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Discourse Analysis, Semantic and Sociolinguistics. From those are branches,the researcher is going to explain the definition of them. Phonetics is the study of the sounds of speech. Phonology is to see how sounds or signs are arranged in a system for each language. Morphology looks how individual words. Syntax is the

study of how clauses, phrases, and sentences are established in appropriate language. Discourse Analysis looks at bigger chunks of language. Semantics is the study of meaning. And the last one is Sociolinguistics is the study of society and language. The researcher already explained the definition of branches of linguistics. By these explanation reader can more understand about linguistics and those branches.

Based on the explanation above, linguistics have seven branches, but the researcher only focus on one branch of linguistics. That one branch is Semantics. The researcher dicided that focus on lexical relations which parts of semantic. The researcher explain that lexical relations is branch of semantic. Because Semantics is a science of meaning, so that is why the researcher take one branch that has related to meaning and there is related in words. According to John I. Saeed (2009) stated that "Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language". Based on his explanation, it make a prove that semantic is about meaning. In addition, semantic also have relations and the lexicon M. Lynne Murphy, (2003). One of the relations or branches in semantics is lexical relations.

The researcher already explained about branches of linguistics and semantics. And now the researcher explain definition of lexical relations. To strengthen the statement, the researcher uses theory from Simone Teufe, (2014) that give more explanation about Lexical Semantics (lexical relations and taxonomies). Lexical relations is an association between different words or meanings in a language.

The researcher have explained from linguistics until lexical relations and now the researcher explain about a speech. The researcher analyze about lexical relations in a speech. Before the researcher continue to other topic, the researcher start from speech. Speech is The expression of an idea in circumstances where it is likely that the message would be understood. In addition based on Edward Sapir (1921) he stated that Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. As reader know, that speech means an idea in occasion include a message that deliver to others or something that knowledgeable aspect of daily life.

After the researcher explain the definition of speech, then the researcher explain kinds of speech. There are three kinds of speech, such as Informative, Persuasive and Special Occasion. Informative speaking generally centers on talking about people, events, processes, places, or things. Persuasive speaking is the type of speaking that most people engage in the most. This type of speech can involve everything from arguing about politics to talking about what to eat for dinner. And the last one is A Special Occasion (or ceremonial, commemorative, or epideictic) speech should pay tribute or praise a person, an institution, an event, idea, or place. Based on those explanation above, the speech that the researcher already analyze is including to Special Occasion. Because, special occasion talk about the speech that include to an institution or an event. And the speech that the researcher uses refer to an institution.

The researcher explain about speech of Donald Trump as a President. Donald Trumps has many speeches, but the researcher focus on one speech only.

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The title of Doanld Trump that analyze by the researcher is Donald Trump's Speech in Saudi Arabia on may 21 by Breitbart News. The researcher choose to analyze Donald Trump's speech is because last year speech of Donald Tump really controversial. And when the first time the researcher heard about Donald Trump's speech, he never talk about politic. From that, the researcher feels interested to analyze his speech.

The researcher conducted this research to make readers getting more understand about Linguistics and lexical relations. Especially for students in University, by this research help them to get the point of linguistics and lexical relations. For your information, this research must be needed for students in University because they must be has a material about Linguistics and in this research, the researcher already explained about branches of Linguistics and especially about lexical relations.

The difference in this research and other research is this research enlighten lexical relations in a speech. The researcher already read about other researches. If other research doing an analysis of lexical relations in a song, a book or a novel but this research explain lexical relations in a speech of a President. This research is not the only one and there are some researchers analyze about speech. The researcher sure that this research is helpful for reader. Especially for readers who loves Donald Trump and interesting to news about US.

According to Rosmaidar (2011) "Lexical relations are the relationship of the meaning of a word which belong to a particular activity or area of specialist

knowledge" From the ideas above, it can be infer that lexical relations means that must be has a related in a meaning of word. Because lexical is a basic of meaning, so if it input to any context make more understanding. In this chapter that lexical relations found on a speech. In this research also help reader who does not know about lexical relations and get the information from this research. Because, the researcher already exlpained about linguistics, branches of linguistics, semantic, branch of semantic and the last one is lexical relations. And reader find a new knowledge from this research, particularly about linguistics.

Finally, the researcher to conduct this research is to find out part sentences of speech. As we know Donald Trump has many speech since he become President. And in his speech, the reseacher find part of each sentences based on his speech. Speech including to connotational, it means that if the speaker speaks in front of people or the speaker is telling the speech it must be refer to connotation. So, in each sentences the researcher is going to find out part of connotation in the speech. By analyze this research, the researcher help reader to can get more knowledge about Linguistics, Semantic, and especially about Lexical Relations, because this researcher tell about lexical relations and part of it. From those are parts, the researcher also help reader to get the point of word or meaning and it must be help reader to knowing more an information from a speeech.And the researcher doing this research to know each of words by Donald Trump's speech.

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1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the explanations above, the researcher is trying to find out part of the speech from Donald Trump. There are so many sentences in Donald Trump's speech and from that speech the researcher found or determine which part from sentences of Donald Trump's speech that include in one one features in lexical relations. If the researcher already get the part of sentences based on speech, the researcher give more explanation and show part of sentences from the speech.

1.3 Focus of the Research

This research focus on lexical relations in a speech. The researcher take the speech from Donald Trump'speech. There is a title that the researcher use to analyze this speech. Like the researcher said before, speech from Donald Trump is Donald Trump's Speech in Saudi Arabia on may 21 by Breitbart News.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the background of the problem, it can be formulated as follow :

1. What kinds of types of lexical relations that found on Donald Trump's speech?

1.5 Objective of the Research

By conducting this research, there is one objective that reached to response the problems of the analysis, that is :

1. To find out features of lexical relations and give more explanation about it to enlighten lexical relation in a speech.

1.6 Significance of the Research

There are some significances of this research, such as :

1. It is important to conduct this study

The important to conduct this study is to make the researcher can get meaning of words that speak by native speaker or can get the main of the speech about. So, it can deliver to the reader and they can get the point of this study.

2. Main Beneficiary (organization)

The main benefit of this study or organization is by a speech the researcher can know information, but before the researcher know about speech or something like that the researcher have to know about language to make easier a speech that can be understood.

3. For University Students

The significance for University students is to make them undertsand about language, linguistics and branch of linguistics. Normally, students just know the language meaning based on their perceptions and do not know the main of language, function, and also the structure is. And by conduct this research, students can know more language and knowing more about meaning of words and also students can not make their own perception about language.

1.7 Assumption of the Research

The researcher assumes that in Donald Trump's speech included into all of lexical relations features. In lexical relationas has some types and Donald Trump must be uses many words in his speech, so the researcher assumes that features of lexical relations include to Donald Trump's speech.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

1. This research is conduct to qualitative or an analysis. There are some experts whose explain about definition of analysis. But in this chapter, the researcher only focus on one expert. According to Sari Wahyuni (2012) "Qualitative Research is an inductive approach and its goal is to gain a deeper understanding of a person's or group's experience. It can be infer that analysis or human called it qualitative data is the researcher tried to grasp about something or person's happening.This research explain and focus on person's happening that is speech of Donald Trump. In his speech, the researcher be analyze Lexical Relations and this part there is an expert who enlighten the meaning of lexical relations. According to Saeed in Nisreen Juma'a (2017) "Lexical Relations are more common between lexicons in the same field".

2. Based on the explanation above, it suggested that Lexical relations formulated of common lexicons and from that research learners can know that lexical relations must be has a related to the same subject , because lexicons shows the lexical relations meaning.

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3. From those explanations, the researcher choose one speech to analyze a speech and the researcher make sure that between the expert's opinions and that speech can give more explanation.

1.9 Grand Theories

The researcher uses Qualitative Research to examine and recognize the meaning individuals or groups in a social or human problem and experience. According to Creswell in Sugiyono (2013) stated that "qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures : collecting data in participants' setting; analyzing he data inductively, building from particulars to general themes : and making interpretations of the meaning of data. The final written report has a flexible writing sentence". From that statement should help the researcher to analyze the data and get more understanding about qualitative research. Because, the researcher knows that the complete definition of qualitative research.

Besides that, the researcher tells that lexical relation is a part of semantic. From semantic the researcher uses Rambaud (2012) describe more about basic semantic and Palmer (1976) to give more explanation about semantic. Besides that, the researcher only refer to lexical relation and the researcher uses a theory from Khalik (2017) and he stated that "Lexical relations are one of the most important semantic relations in exploring the meanings of words in English

language". It can be concluded that semantic has relations in meaning and it must be include to lexical relation definition.

In this research, the researcher focus on lexical relations. In fact, lexical relations has some components that explain by the researcher. After explanation above the researcher already explained semantics and about lexical relations. Because the researcher on focus on lexical relations and now the researcher explain one by one about types of lexical relations. There are several types of lexical relations, such as, homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy by Saeed in Rosmaidar (2003 : 63). However the analysis presentation include the following: 1. Homonymy: indicates ambiguous words, phrases, or sentences refer to those which can be understood or interpreted in more than one way. For example :

Body of leopard, eagle's head

And whetted beak, and lion's mane

The underlined phrases above can be understood in different ways; they can all mean or indicate the description of the beast. At the same time, each phrase may refer to a different meaning; each may refer to a different country, or a particular nation. 2. Antonymy refers to a word that means the opposite to another:

3. Synonym refers to words which can be any part of speech (e.g. nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs or prepositions), as long as both members of the pair are the same part of speech. In the following line, we can see that the nouns c*hivalry* and

grace have the same meaning of *nobility*. Chivalry is able to crowd the reader‟s mind with emotional, virtuous combinations that contrast the beastly, murderous conducted of ‘crested animal’. 4. Hyponymy refers to a word with a particular meaning that is included in the meaning of a more general word. A word that represents different categories covered by a super ordinate; a general term that includes various different words representing narrower categories called Hyponyms. The word *beast* which first appears in the following line may mean: *beast* (literary), *the enemy, a bad person, a hated person,* or *evil: A soft round beast as brown as clay;* 5. Polysemy is a word that has multiple meaning. The word *death* in the following line may refer to: *the death of the beast, the death of the enemy,* or *the death of humanity: For ere the death-stroke he was gone.* And the last one is meronymy Saeed (2003:70). states that meronymy is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items. The words *wheel, engine, door, window* are meronyms of *car*.

The researcher already found the types of lexical relations. Hereby, the researcher give the example of features of lexical relations and how to analyze the speech based on one of Donald Trumps's speech. Here is the example:

So nice, thank you very much. *That's really <u>nice.</u>* Thank you. I*t's <u>great</u> to be at Trump Tower*. It's great to be in a wonderful city, New York. And it's an honor to,have everybody here. This is beyond anybody's expectations. There's been no crowd like this.

Between two words that already underlined, expain that nice and <u>great</u> has the same meaning. It means that even though those two words input into different disposition but the meaning is same. And the different between those words are spelling and pronounce. Because of those two words, can makes reader understand that there is a relation between nice and great. So, it can be called <u>Synonym.</u>.

The words China, Tokyo, and Mexico are <u>meronymy</u> of name's countries.

Thank you. It's true, and these are the best and the finest. When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. *They're bringing <u>crime</u>.* They're rapists. And some, I assume, are good people.

The word that underlined is has various different words,and it can be appears in different words, such as: a burglar, a murderer, and a convict. After the researcher gives more various words about crime or reader can called it the word that has some relation with other meaning. It called <u>Hyponymy</u>.

and I love the <u>military</u>

Also, a very direct line like this one:

We have wounded <u>soldiers</u>

Based on two sentences above the researcher explain that if reader search the meaning of the word "MILITARY" in a dictionary, you will see it's meaning a type of "SOLDIER". Someone who must be work with a weapon, and they work to

protect their country. After explanation above, it can be concluded that it refers to <u>DENOTATION</u>

You know, when President Obama was elected, I said, "*Well, the one <u>thing</u>, I <u>think</u> he'll do well. I think he'll be a great <u>cheerleader</u> for the country.* I think

he'd be a great spirit."

Well, the one "thing", I "think" he'll do well. There are two sentences that different. Between 'thing' and 'think'. They has same spelling but differ in meaning. So, it called <u>HOMONYM.</u>

I think he'll be a great "cheerleade" for the country. The researcher choose this sentence and only refer to cheerleader. Readers must be know that cheerleader often uses in one group of dancing, but here reader can get more information that cheerleader not only use in dancing but also in a country. Like Donald Trump said, he sure that someone can be a great cheerleader for a country. So, it called <u>POLYSEMY</u>

So "ladies and gentlemen"...I am officially running... for president of the United States, and we are going to make our country great again. This part explain about antoym. And here, ladies and gentlemen become an antonym. The researcher do not need to explain too long because the researcher sure that reader must be already know about antonym. But, here ladies and gentlemen not only antonym, but also Relational Antonym. Relation means there is combination between ladies and gentlemen so that is why called <u>Antonym</u>.

Free trade can be wonderful if you have "smart" people, but we have people that are "stupid". The researcher use this sentence because there is no middle-ground there. Means that smart and stupid including into <u>Antonym</u>

It's labor, and it's unions "good" and some "bad" and lots of people that aren't in unions, and it's all over the place and building all over the world. They are including into <u>Antonym</u>. The denial of good is the assertion of nice.

1.10 Research Methodology

1.10.1 The Method of Research

In order to satisfy the objectives of this proposal, a qualitative research was held. Based on Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2013), explain that there are some the characteristics of qualitative research are qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct sources of data and researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words of pictures rather than number. Qualitative research are concerned with process rather than simply with customers or products. Qualitative research tend to analyze their data inductively and "meaning" is of essential to the qualitative approach. Based on the explanation above, it suggested that qualitative research is had to natural situation and describing the surrounding is in the format of words.

Then, based on that theory qualitative research can be concluded that every qualitative research written or constructed in full of form words and attend to analyze their data inductively . Qualitative researchers are concerned with the data and the researcher have to follow to participation in the field, write down be carefully what the happening in the situation and these researchers interact with that which is being researched Sugiyono (2013). From the explanation, the researcher can conclude that some expert have to thorough with their data and make sure that there is no mistake in their research. So that is why the researcher should write down every something happening in their research. In addition, based on Burhan Bungin (2007) statement, he tells that some of difficulties of descriptive qualitative. Briefly, he told that that qualitative research make anyone

being anxious with their world. But, if researchers write the research based on their research it must be okay, and it is not going to make anyone perceive The conclusion from the explanation above is qualitative research is can be infered to linguistics and from the expert know that linguistics can be conduct in qualitative or quantitative research.

From the explanation above, it can be infered that linnguistic is suitable to be used in this research due to understand how linguistics can be analyz this research and some experts also agree with the statement above. The researcher identifies and analyzes the linguisticsof Donald Trump's speech can be divided into two parts. Such as, linguistics and lexical relations.

1.10.2 The Source of Data

The researcher is trying to analyze the speech from Presiden of America, Donald Trump. US President Donald Trump speaks during The Arabic Islamic American summit at the King Abdulaziz conference center in Riyadh on may 21, 2017. Trump tells muslim leaders he brings message of friendships, Hope and Love, by Breitbart News21 May 2017.

As the resoursce of this research is a speech, the data is taken from CNN . The data is in the from Trump's speech of talk and find out the script of the speech to get complete data and speech that convey by Trump to other that also give his statement about country that he lead.

1.10.3 The Research Instrument

In qualitative research, the instrument of the research is the researcher itself. The researcher should know about the method of the research and should understand about the data that havee been analyzed. As stated by Lincoln and Guba in Sugiyono (2013-306) below : It explains that in qualitative approach, the researcher acted as the key instrument who built up some theories related to research subject because qualitative research did not examine a certain hypothesis. So, the result was related with the researcher interpretation.

1.10.4 The Data Collection Technique

The data collection can be taken in many kinds of setting, many kinds of souce, and many kinds of way. Based on Sugiyono in Rugayah, (2016 : 22) stated the data collected in the environment condition with main data and done by the researcher itself who involved in the study of data collection.

The data was composed from the written sources. In this conditions the data were the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the speech of Donald Trump which was released on 21st May 2017. The researcher read the speech and found out the words, phrases and sentences which were considering as having lexical relations. The researcher also clarify the data to find out the right exposition of the lexical relations found.

1.10.5 The Data Analysis Technique

The most important section of a research is analyzing the data. This section determines the collect data that health care vote. On this section, all collected data are analyzed and examined by purpose to getting the infromation based on the speech and find out the informarion of the speech, the researcher comes into conclusion of the whole research.

In this section, some ways used in analyze the data as the following:

1. The researcher selects and identifies some of the speech that produced by Donald Trump's speeches. Then, the data is organized on types of lexical relations.

2. Next, analyze it by describing each of words in accordance with types of linguistics that refer to lexical relations. It is interpreted to become clear analysis.

3. Then, analyzing the speech about. Based on the branches of linguistics. So, specch should be related between the linguistics. And make sure that suitable with the context.

4. And finally, take the point from whole speeches to get the conclusion. By read this research can help reader can getting more information and especially get new knowledge about lexical relations and features of it. Then, the researcher categorize the data into types of lexical relations (synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, polysemy, meronymy, and homonymy).