CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Language is a tool for communication the enables human to interact and cooperate each other. The communication is not just spoken but alsowritten. Language is used by people to express their ideas and emotions, feelings and inspirations, and thoughts and information.

The textbook is the main source material used in teaching learning process. It can be great value teaching, particularly to the beginning teacher. A textbook plays an important role in the teaching and learning process. Perhaps, this is the reason why most English teachers use a textbook in their class. Textbook is important resource for teaching both productive and receptive skills. It is not suprising that some teachers "use a textbook as the backbone of the courses", Graves (2000: 174). Many novice teachers have lack of the experienced and inexperienced,simply follow what is presented in the textbook, while others suplement it by using materials from other textbooks or source.

Furthermore, In indonesia, the Department of Education and Culture publishes the compulsory core textbook for all public schools. These textbooks, including the English textbook for senior high schools, are supposedly written based on the syllabus of the national curriculum. In other words, the textbook should reflect the curriculum to ensure that the objectives of the teaching and learning process can be achieved. And also the textbook was published by many

publisher. But, the textbook does not always reflect the curriculum based on 2013 curriculum :

> *"Understanding, applying, analyzing factual knowledge, conceptual, procedural based on a sense of curiocity about science, technology, art, culture, and humanities with insight into humanity, nationality, state of the union, and the associated cause civilisation phenomena and events, as well as apply the procedural knowledge in a specific field of study in accordance with their aptitude and interest in solving problems. Process, others are allegorical, and menyaji in the realm of concrete and abstract domains associated with the development of learned in school independently, and able to use the method according to academic rules".*

In Indonesia there is an agency that organizes about a decent textbook and unworthy to be published. The institution is name BSNP (badan standar nasional pendidikan). According to permendiknas nomor 2 tahun 2008 pasal 4 ayat (1) that :

> *"buku teks pada jenjang pendidikan dasar dan menengah dinilai kelayakan-pakainya terlebih dahulu oleh badan standar nasional pendidikan sebelum digunakan oleh pendidik dan/atau peserta didik sebagai belajar disatuan pendidikan".*

Semantic is the study of meaning in language. Based on the definition, one may be tempted to think that once who understand the semantics of a language, that completely understand that language. Meaning, however, involves more than just the semantic interpretation of an utterance". "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. The meaning of word is determined by the words arrangements in sentences or other words".Moreover, semantics is the study of the meaning of linguistic expression. The language can be a natural language. Meaning in natural languages is mainly studied by linguist. In fact,

semantics is one of the main branches of contemporary linguistics.The branch of semantics that deal with word meanings is called lexical semantics.

Furthermore, the lexical relation is used to indicate any paradigmatic relation among words. The term of lexical relation is ambiguous in that it could refer to relations among words or to relations among lexical items within the mental lexical.

In addition, most lexical relations have some kinds of similarity and contrast element e.g. synonyms are similar in meanings but different in lexical forms and antonyms have contrasting position on the same dimension.

"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.

1.2. Identification of the Research

Some of the students use *Pathway to English* as their English text book in learning at school.There are many ways to analyze written material, such as: structure text, thematic progression, coherence, and cohesion. The researcher chooses cohesion in order to analyze data.

1.3. Focus of the Research

Part of cohesion are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. This research has focused on types of lexical relations that found in 7 texts of English text book in *"Pathway to English"* published by Erlangga for students of first semester of Junior High School.

1.4. Research Questions of the Research

Based on the statements above, the research has formulated the research problems as the follows :

1. What types of lexical relation are found in English textbook in *"Pathway to English"* published by Erlangga?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

1. To find out the types of lexical relations found in English textbook in *"Pathway to English"* published by Erlangga.

1.6. Significance of the Research

The significances of the research as follows :

1. Theoretical Benefit

This thesis will enrich the study of semantics that can be used for further reference, especially dealing with lexical relations.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For other resercher

This research can be used to add references that found by other researches previously.

b.   For the student

The result of this study can be used to add reference for other students if they are interested to conduct the research with the same problem.

1.7.   Assumption

Based on the researchers' observation, English textbook is one of the important requirement of learning English, there are some text in that material. The researcherhas assumed that there are several types of lexical relation in such as: Repetition, Synonym, Antonym, Hyponym, and Collocation in *"Pathway to English"* published by Erlangga.

1.8.   Definition of Key Terms

The researcher has clarified the term to avoid mistakes of the title consideration.

1.   Semanticsis the study of meaning (Meriam, 1828).

2.   Text Bookis the book that contain a clear framework providing information on the structure and the progress of their course (Ur, 1996 : 184).

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

1.9. Grand Theories

Textbooks are inseparable parts of education nowadays. They also become the integral part of teaching learning process comprising the output aspect of an instructional system (Banathy, 1986 : 30). As they are a part of an instructional system, textbooks have played significant roles in the educational system. Further, some experts believe that textbooks have continued to take part in a wider education context both in the classroom and outside the classroom (Byrd in celcemurcia, 2001, Graves in nunan, 2003, Littlejohn, 2012).

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

1.10. Research Metodology

1.10.1. 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).

1.10.2. Source of Data

The sourceof data wasEnglish textbookentitled*"Pathway to English"*which published by Erlanggafor Senior High School.

1.10.3. Instrument of the Research

To collect the data as the instruments is documentation for this research, the researcherhas collected the data based on the text to find out the types of lexical relations in *"Pathway to English"* which has publised by Erlangga.

1.10.4. Data Collection Technique

To collect the data for this research. The researcherhas collected the text from *"Pathway to English"* which has published by Erlangga.

Moreover, after obtaining the data, the researcherhas made an analysis of the data.

1.10.5. Data Analysis Technique

The data has presented to qualitative approach. The researcherhas used the data analysis technique in this research as follow :

1. The researcherhasread all of the text in English textbook *"Pathway to English"* repeatedly.

2. Then the data have been selected by classification types of lexical relation.

3. The researcherhas analyzed the data that likely to be used within the types of lexical relation.

4. After that, the researcherhas interpreted the data by using corpus.

5. Calculated the data mostly found in Pathway to English English Text Book.

6. Finally, the result of analyzing data has been drawn in conclusion.