

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will be divided into several sub-chapters. The sub-chapters will explain the background of the research, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

It's crucial to grasp the meanings of words to communicate with others. Understanding the words people use is essential for comprehending their intended message. The words have various meanings. Some words are related to other words such as 'Lie' for laying down has the same form with 'Lie' for something untruth or 'Open' is the opposite from 'Closed', but not all words are related with the others like 'tea' and 'table'. The words that have related to the other word in semantic called lexical relation.

According to Saeed (1997:63), lexical relationships are diverse. Because words can be connected in multiple ways, the vocabulary (lexicon) is better understood as an interconnected network rather than a simple list. A key concept in organizing this network is the lexical field, which groups related words together. According to Saeed, there are various types of lexical relationships as follows; Homonymy (the relationship between the words that don't have the same sense), Polysemy (a word or expression that has multiple meanings that are related conceptually or historically), Synonymy (relation between two words that have the same meaning, with the difference on the phonological but still, have the same

meaning), Antonymy (used to see the oppositeness of words), Hyponymy (a connection between two words whereby one word's meaning encompasses that of the other), Meronymy, which is synonymous with hyponymy, is a term used to characterize a relationship between lexical items that is not whole. Part-mass (a relation that stands or things that have no unit, a count noun, are added to the mass noun, turning the resulting noun phrase into a count nominal) and member collection (this is the relationship between the word for unit and the usual word for search this collection unit).

In this study, the researcher will use Saeed's theory to explain lexical relations. After that, the result will be displayed with forms or schemas to get the logical result based on human logic, and for the final result, it will be analyzed to know about the truth value. Truth value is a way to find out the truth of a sentence's meaning using human logic, which is if it can be proven true is called a true sentence and if it is false it is called a false sentence. But sometimes truth sense can be false and the false sense can be changed to truth in terms of conditions called truth conditions. In this research, the researcher used a variety show in Korea as the object of his research entitled 'Busted'. Researchers will examine the variety show only focusing on the English subtitles.

Variety show 'Busted' tells about the detectives to find some cases which they have to solve it but unpredictable the cases link each other, which makes suspicion for the detectives, maybe someone being the big criminals behind that cases. When the detectives find the case, first of all, they have to see how bad about the victim and the crime scene. After that, they will ask some questions about the

case to people around there or people who know the victim. The purpose of the question is to know what happened in the criminal case or they know about something clue this case like some secret information about the victim and the criminals. But, sometimes the witness seems suspicious. it's not possible if the witness were hiding the truth. This variety show has a mysterious theme, and this program can make the audience curious and they think about solving criminal cases from the clues and information obtained from witnesses, which makes the audience seem to act like detectives too. That is what makes the researcher feel interesting to analyze this show.

This study is based on social problems that often occur concerning the frequency of misunderstandings in communication. Due to a lack of knowledge to read the context of the conversation during communication, and many people are unable to pay attention to the information being communicated. This study could educate the general public about the context of communication so that they can pay more attention to reacting to false information with their logical minds.

Previous research has explored this topic. Some of these studies were particularly strong and inspiring, motivating further investigation in this study. The following are some previous studies that may relate to the topic to be discussed, there have been many previous pieces of research with similar problems. To support and help the researcher find the information about lexical relation, the researcher found the journal entitled Sense Relation in Language Learning, written by Menik Winiharti. With the conclusion of her research, if we try to learn about a new language, we must know about the meaning, because we have to make it sense with

the other words by their meaning. In this case, there are two examples of sense relation. It is synonymy and antonymy. Sense relation is one of the important elements of semantic, the study of language meaning. One way to figure out what a word means is by comparing it to similar words. Another way is by looking at words with opposite meanings.

The next research that the researcher found is Logica-Semantic Relation in Newspaper Texts on Jakarta Terrorr Attack written by Annisa Risma Khairani Lubis and Masdiana Lubis. With the conclusion of their research, the logico-semantic relations describe how one clause elaborates on another. Essentially, logico-semantics is about the natural connections between clauses within language. There are two main types of logico-semantic relations: expansion and projection.

Another research that was founded by the researcher is Lexical Cohesion and Semantic Relation with Reference to Saint Exupery, The Little Prince by Ni Made Ari Supini, A.A. Sagung Shanti Sari Dewi, and Putu Weddha Savitri. Based on research analysis, lexical cohesion types can be divided into two types. The first is repetition, which means repetition, synonym, opposite, duplication. Second, collocation can be divided into two classes, inclusion, and exclusion. Other lexical items represent the same, opposite, or duplicate meanings, but almost all vocabulary items are dominated by repetition.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The utterances used by Saeed mostly influence to know someone's character who looks suspiciously in the variety show 'Busted'. Saeed's utterances have a way to know who looks suspicious by their talk, so it can help the researcher

to analyze it. The researcher makes some questions to lead the research. The researcher has 3 points of problems to analyze. The problems are:

1. What kinds of lexical relations are found in the dialogue of Variety Show “Busted!” Series English Subtitle?
2. What are the logic forms or schemas of those lexical relations in dialogue of Variety Show “Busted!” Series English Subtitle?
3. What is the truth value for each lexical relation in the dialogue of Variety Show “Busted!” Series English Subtitle?

1.3 Research Purpose

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find kinds of lexical relations that are used in the dialogue of Variety Show “Busted!” Series English Subtitle.
2. To explain the forms or schemas of the lexical relations found in the dialogue of Variety Show “Busted!” Series English Subtitle.
3. To explain the condition of truth value for each lexical relation is found in the dialogue of Variety Show “Busted!” Series English Subtitle.

1.4 Research Significance

The purpose of this study is to analyze the logic and truth value in lexical relation with the object is in the variety show “Busted!”. The steps that the researcher has to find and identify the kinds of lexical relation in the dialogue in the variety show “Busted!” series English subtitle. Then, the conclusion obtained from this research is expected to be a solution for another research that used lexical relation that has similar problems.

The research's practical application is to provide an English subtitle for the variety show "Busted!" Series, describing the condition in the dialogue.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Truth Condition

The situation that always claims truth is based on someone's background and the others know it too.

2. Schema of Human Logic

The form or schema that describes a situation and the truth will be judged according to human logic.

3. Lexical Relation

Lexical relation is the branch of semantic that studies the relation between the words based on their meaning. Example: Homonymy, Polysemy, Synonymy, Antonymy, Hyponymy, Meronymy, Member-Collection and, Portion-mass.

4. Semantic

The study of meanings in language, codes, and other representations is known as semantics in linguistics. Thus, the study of meaning is called semantics.

5. Variety Show

Variety Show is an event that shows a variety of entertainment according to the theme raised by the event.

