

AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC CHANGE FOUND IN ONLINE

NEWSPAPER KOMPAS

PAPER

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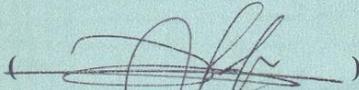
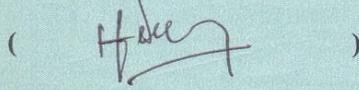
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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe perubahan makna semantik di media online. berdasarkan tipe-tipenya yang terjadi pada kata tersebut. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam kajian semantik. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif untuk menganalisis data dalam bentuk tertulis, serta menggambarkan dan mengolah data berdasarkan situasi. Data pada penelitian ini adalah semua kata yang mengalami perubahan semantik di dalam penggalan kalimat yang diperoleh dari berita di alamat website *KOMPAS*.

Data pada penelitian ini diperoleh dari berita di alamat website *KOMPAS* dari bulan Mei sampai Juli 2015. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 45 perubahan makna semantik . Di website *KOMPAS* terdapat 4 perubahan makna semantik terdiri dari tipe *extension of meaning*, *restriction of meaning*, *pejoration* dan *amelioration* dan semua tipe itu terdapat pada 45 data hasil penelitian ini. Perubahan makna yang paling banyak ditemukan di website *KOMPAS* adalah tipe *extension of meaning* yang menyebabkan sebuah kata bisa digunakan pada konteks yang lebih luas dibandingkan dengan bahasa aslinya. Dengan kata lain, setiap kata yang mengalami perubahan semantik bisa mengalami perubahan makna yang menyebabkan kata tersebut bisa digunakan diluar konteks pada bahasa aslinya.

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I realize that this paper is still far from perfect. For that reason, I hope criticism from the readers in making it better than. Any mistakes that might be found in this paper remain me.

Padang, January 2015

Afrialdi Pranata

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is liable and tend to change in every aspect of human life must face evolution. As one of the aspects of human life, language also faces evolution. Based on Schendl (2001:25), linguistic change occurs at all levels, and changes on one level may influence another level and trigger off changes there as well. The evolution of language can be seen from the sound, vocabulary, semantic or grammatical change. The most often one to change in language is the sound; because each person has different way to pronounce words from the others. It depends on who has the strongest influence in the society.

The vocabulary change is the next change that happens after the sound change. In the globalization era, people tend to use foreign words to fill the gap and replace the old words. Some people may think it is not prestigious to use their native language anymore and the others do not know the exact word to explain something in their language. In every time vocabulary change happens, usually it is followed by semantic change. This happens because the speakers do not know the real meaning of a loan word in their native language. Word meanings rarely change suddenly; usually words develop new meanings which are related to the previous ones. In many cases, there are two meanings in contrast only for one loan word. The last change in language change is grammatical change. It takes long time for us to see this change; that is why people do not realize this happened.

In this phenomenon, the language change will occur because to build communication between them, they should have a language can be understood by all of them meanwhile they come from different areas and they have different languages. In language change study, there are some components of language that change. Its components are divided into five. Such as: dialect change, vocabulary change, pronunciation change, spelling change and last intonation change.

The evolution of language can be seen from the sound, vocabulary, semantic or grammatical change. In every time vocabulary change happens, usually it is followed by semantic change. Word meanings rarely change suddenly; usually words develop new meanings which are related to the previous ones. The last change in language change is grammatical change. It takes long time for us to see this change; that is why people do not realize this happened.

Meaning in linguistics study can be studied in semantics. Crane, Yeager and Whitman (1981:129) defines that semantics is the study of meaning. In semantics, meaning is the main concern. By studying semantics, people can understand the meanings of words in a language are interrelated. As the examples above, a word may have different meaning depending on the context. Breal in McMahon (1999:177) there are four traditional categories of semantic change such as extension of meaning, restriction of meaning, pejoration and amelioration.

Croft (2000:81) meaning is encyclopedic and subject to the conceptualization of the speaker. Both speaker's meaning and the meaning of an expression in a speech community are better described as a lineage of rich, context specific meanings for which the expression has been used. Just like

speech acts, meaning is negotiated together between speaker and hearer. If someone does not know the meaning of a word, he/she will lose the message or the information. However, meaning can be used to avoid misunderstanding about the object. Meaning can make easier the reader to get the point of what the writer wants to tell so that they will easily understand the information on the text which he reads.

This research is motivated by the study of data sources from online news papers and based on level of social status in society. Not all levels of society are able to read and understand an online newspaper well. As known, there are several layers of society as measured by education, strata and social status. That is why the author of this research. Societies who have a higher education in general they have strata and social status on the upper level and automatically level of their knowledge and insight are wider. Compared with those Societies who have a low education maximum only graduated from senior high school, junior high school and elementary school, they are at the level of the lower middle level. They do not have extensive knowledge and insight they too academic.

Based on the topic of the research, this study aims to discuss the semantic change found in online newspaper. Based on the explanation above, it is luck for them who have a high education level understand about semantic change in online newspaper. On the other hand, the societies who have low education level are hard to understand a semantic change in online newspaper. They cannot understand the purpose and meaning of news

To get the meaning, Indonesian printed media as the sources of information for the public uses some words that experience semantic change. The words that experience semantic change are used to enrich the vocabulary and make it look more prestigious. The speakers of a language sometimes have to use words to describe something because they cannot find the appropriate words to describe that in their native language. Those words are used in *Bahasa Indonesia* and the journalists who write the news expose those words in their magazine, tabloid and newspaper.

Furthermore, this paper will do analysis to semantic change that occur in mass media exactly in online newspaper konpas. Recently, newspaper is not only presented on printed form, but also in online newspaper. Online newspaper makes the reader easier to get information without buying newspaper that has been printed. The reader around the world can also get information from different country easily. Content of news between printed newspaper and online newspaper does not have much different. They usually provide detail information and complete news such as economic, crime, politic, culture, health, sports, and so on. Then, they usually use semantic change process in writing news. It is because that newspaper is not only in printed but also in online has to be short, clear, and accurate so that, it minimizes the use of space.

However, the semantic does not only happen because one word has bundle of meanings. The meaning may shift to another meaning because of the speakers' environment; it can be caused by the lack of knowledge about the real meaning. For example the word "*bapak*" in old meaning means a father. But, in new

meaning the word “*bapak*” refers to all of man adults and usually people called by “*bapak*”. This is one of semantic change phenomenon that happens in mass media online. One of them can found in online newspaper *KOMPAS*.

There are some reasons to study the phenomena of using semantic in online newspaper *KOMPAS*. First, newspaper has been used by society and it has been necessity to get the information. Online newspaper can be browsed easily. Second, semantic change as the phenomena of language development, always develops and has the new forms time to time. Third, by knowing the semantic change, the readers will know the semantic used in that news, so that the disturbance of communication purposes will not appear.

1.2 Limitation of Problem.

Based on the background of the problem above, this study is limited to analyzed semantic in online newspaper *KOMPAS*. This research is limited the discussion words and the types of semantic change. the data also limited only the words or phrase of sentences in news in online newspaper *KOMPAS* that contains types semantic change based writer discussed that published on May until July 2015.

1.3 Formulation of Problem

Based on the background and limitation, the problem of the study is formulated as: “*What are the types of words that contain semantic change in sentences of news in online newspaper KOMPAS?*”

1.4 Purposes of Research

The purposes of this research are:

1. To find out of the words, and literal meaning of the words that experience semantic change *in online newspaper KOMPAS*
2. To find out the types of semantic change of the words and phrase of sentences *in online newspaper KOMPAS*

1.5 Technique of Data Collection

The writer took the data from reading *in online newspaper KOMPAS*.

There are some steps in collecting the data.

1. Reading *newspaper KOMPAS*.

The writer read some of news in *newspaper KOMPAS*.

2. Listing the data.

The writer listed all of semantic change which found in words, phrases and sentences.

3. Typing the data

Writer wrote or typed the data into soft data.

1.6 Technique of Data Analysis

In this study, there are several techniques in analyzing the data:

1. Classifying Data

The data were classified in accordance with the words, clauses and phrases of that semantic change.

2. Identifying the types semantic change

In this step, writer identified the types semantic change of news in *newspaper KOMPAS*.

3. Drawing the conclusion.

The conclusion was drawn based on the finding above.