

**TYPES OF METONYMY FOUND IN *THE JAKARTA POST*
NEWSPAPER**

PAPER

*Submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain Strata One (S1)
Degree in English Department*



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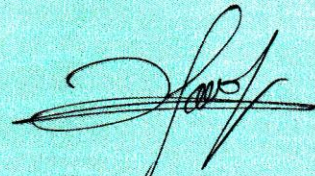
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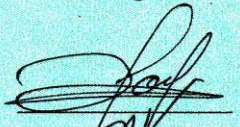
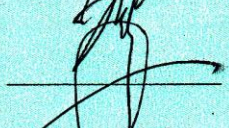

Universitas Negeri Padang

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ABSTRAK

Sari, Nurdia Perbuana. 2013. “*Metonymy Found in The Jakarta Post newspaper*”.

Padang: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni.
Universitas Negeri Padang.

Makalah ini bertujuan menganalisa bentuk-bentuk penggunaan metonimi yang paling umum digunakan dalam koran. Metonimi adalah kiasan yang digunakan dalam retorika di mana hal atau konsep tidak disebut dengan nama nya sendiri, tapi dengan nama sesuatu yang berkaitan erat dengan hal atau konsep tersebut. Misalnya, "Washington", sebagai ibukota Amerika Serikat, dapat digunakan sebagai metonimia (sebuah contoh dari metonimia) untuk pemerintah Amerika Serikat. Objek penelitian dari makalah ini adalah kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung metonimi dalam judul-judul headline dalam harian *The Jakarta Post* pada kolom National, World, Bussiness dan Sport.

Dalam makalah ini penulis ingin melihat bagaimana pembuat iklan di koran ini menginterpretasikan dan memadankan ungkapan yang mengandung metonimi serta menentukan jenis metonimi apa yang dipadankan yang paling mendominasi. Dalam menganalisis data digunakan metode deskriptif. Analisis dilakukan melalui beberapa tahap. Terdapat didalamnya pengumpulan data. Disini penulis melihat metonimi pada ungkapan dan maknanya. Data ini diambil dari sebuah harian nasional yang ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris. Tujuan penulisan makalah adalah untuk mengetahui jenis jenis metonimi apa saja yang paling banyak dipergunakan dalam judul-judul berita di harian ini.

Di dalam penelitiannya penulis menemukan 59 data untuk tipe Represented Entity for Representative dari total keseluruhan 103 data yang merupakan tipe yang paling banyak dipakai di dalam harian ini atau sekitar 57,28 persen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

By saying *Alhamdulillahirabbil 'Alamin*, the writer would like to express her praise to Allah SWT, who has given her chance, knowledge, and strength in finishing the paper entitled “Types of Metonymy Found in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper”. She also sends *shalawat* and *salam* along with greetings to the prophet Muhammad SAW, the last prophet and the greatest leader of human beings.

Moreover, the writer would like to dedicate her sincere gratitude and appreciation to her advisor and also academic advisor Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M.Hum, for his professional help, a great deal of time, guidance, and valuable advice in the completion of this paper from the beginning until the end.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

In delivering a message sometimes people tend to package it on the most interesting way in order to easily get people's attention and giving the meaning straight to the point with the simplest way as possible. It can be seen in some of context of the spreading of information that tends to be made in figurative expression, or replacing the literal expression that has the same meaning. An expression like *he took my heart*, tend to be more understandable than saying it in general way. The example sentence earlier contains figurative expression, here the literal meaning does not really expressed, and the message is rather that someone is falling in love not literally that someone's heart is actually taken out from his body. That is how an example of figurative language especially metonymy make an expression becomes more efficient. At the everyday level, the contrast between literal and figurative use does not seem problematical. It is not so easy, however, to be more precise about what 'literal meaning' really is. Therefore it is necessary to look at some possible ways of pinning down the essence of literalness.

There is always a motivation from the use of figurative language. But first, people need to distinguish the speaker's motivation for using an expression figuratively, and from the hearer's motivation for assigning a figurative construal to an expression. Briefly, a speaker uses an expression figuratively when he or she feels

that no literal use will produce the same effect. The figurative use may simply more attention grabbing, or it may permit the conveyance of new concepts. As far as the hearer is concerned, the most obvious reason for constructing a figurative construal is the fact that no equally accessible and relevant literal construal is available. And also the use of this kind of figurative language mostly applied for announcing something crucial or in intention to make a certain thing be more memorable for a certain purpose.

As in journalistic writing for example we can find so many kinds of figurative language that are used on it because the aim of making an article or news is for seeking people's attention and influence them to be aware about something that is being reported, therefore it has been designed as interesting as possible in order approaching the goal of marketing of one certain thing to be popular. One of the most effective way that often been used is by using the metonymy.

The major types of figurative usage are metaphor and metonymy. Metaphor and metonymy both involve a vehicle and a target. Metaphor involves an interaction between two domains construed from two regions of purport, and the content of the vehicle domain is an ingredient of the construed target through processes of correspondence and blending. For instance, in (1) (from Patricia Cornwell's *Black Notice*) the speaker's mental processes are presented as having simultaneously the character of thoughts and small sinister creatures:

(1) A myriad of ugly, dark thoughts clung to my reason and dug in with their claws.

In metonymy, the vehicle's function is merely to identify the target construal. For instance, in (2) there is no combining of the features of cars and humans – the use of *you* is simply an easy route to the intended referent, the car relevantly associated with the addressee:

(2) Where are you parked?

The use of metonymy can be found in many occasion and media such as, advertisements, party, novel, drama, movie, magazines, newspaper, etc. in this paper the writer focuses her analysis about metonymy in Headlines of National, World, Business and Sports column in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

There are two classification of newspaper in Indonesia based on their scope: local and national newspapers. Local newspapers usually emphasize on presenting the news about what happened in a particular area. Meanwhile, national newspapers present the news in wider scope, that is about what happened in a country. One of national newspapers in Indonesia is "*The Jakarta Post*". Besides presenting the news around this country, Indonesia, this newspaper also uses English language in all of sections of the newspaper. The use of English is expected to give opportunity for foreigners to participate in reading the news. Besides, this is also helpful for foreign learners to take the English data from the newspapers. This is also one of the reasons why *The Jakarta Post* is taken as a source of data in this study.

The Jakarta Post published by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the nation's capital, Jakarta. This paper has been existed since April 1983. The first edition was published on 25 April 1983 in eight pages. But now, it is published in twenty eight pages. *The Jakarta Post*, like other newspapers, is composed of some parts or sections such as business, national, opinion, editorial, world, sport, entertainment, and so on. This classification is made to ease the readers to find out which information they need to know.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

The writer limit the research based on form and function that have the metonymy which found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Especially types of metonymy in the title of headlines on National, World, Business and Sports section news.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the types of metonymy used in the headlines that found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
2. What are the actual meaning from the metonymic expression found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
3. What are the functions of metonymy found in headlines that found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?

1.4 The Purpose of the Research

1. To know the forms of metonymy in the headlines that found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.
2. To know the actual meaning from the metonymic expression found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
3. To find the function of metonymy in the headlines that found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.5 Technique of Data Collection

The data of this research are types of metonymy which are used in the headlines of National, World, Business and Sports section in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. Seven editions of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper become the data of this research. In the process of collecting the data, several steps are used. The steps are as what follows:

a. Collecting the newspaper

The writer collected seven publications of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. From those newspapers, only the title of headlines on National, World, Business and Sports section news are taken as the source of data.

b. Reading the newspapers

The writer read the title of headlines on National, World, Business and Sports section news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper carefully and identified the types of metonymy that are contained in those newspapers. After that, the writer gave a mark for each type of metonymy.

c. Tabulating the data

The writer collected all of the metonymy that are used in the title of headlines on National, World, Business and Sports section news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper and put them in a table.

d. Typing the data

The writer rewrite or typed the data into soft data in order to make them can be written into a paper.

1.6 Technique of Data Analysis

In this paper, there are several steps that are employed in the process of analyzing the data. The steps are:

a. Classifying the type of metonymy.

The writer identified and classified the type and process of the making of metonymy of each of the data.

b. Analyzing the data.

The data were analyzed to support the reasons of classifying the data into a particular type of metonymy. Then, the writer determined the type of metonymy which is mostly used in the title of the headlines in National, World, Business and Sports section news in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper that were publicized during November 17th, 2012 to November 20th, 2012 from Vol.30 No.199 to Vol.30 No.206

c. Drawing the conclusion.

The writer drew the conclusion based on the data analysis.