

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into five subchapters. They are background of the study, statements of research problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those subchapters are explained because they give more clear explanation to the next chapter.

1.1 Background of Study

Language plays important roles in human life because it is tools that are used by human to communicate and share people's ideas with other people. People can interact, communicate and share ideas with their friends well by using language that is comprehended by their partners in particular places. If they comprehend the language that is used by each of them, the communication will run well like water flows in the stream with no obstacle. As a result, all the things that they mean can be actualized by using the language. Unfortunately, people who have communication with their friends sometimes do not connect each other because they misunderstand to interpret complex words which speakers and writers mean. This problem can be solved by using principle of co-indexation in Semantics.

Furthermore, people make wrong interpretation in understanding complex words when they are communicating with their partners. This case commonly happens in speaking and writing when they want to make combination of two or more words and interpret them. They just combine the base words without seeing

the interpretation or reference between the words for example compound *headhunter* is meant as a person who hunts people for their head. The meaning of the compound words is not correct because the real meaning of *headhunter* is person who occupies recruits of top business executive talent (Katamba, 1994:50). This happens because they do not know how to combine words which result new meanings because the words are too complex. There is another example such as combination of *Japanese visitors* which is interpreted as people from other countries who visit Japan, but actually the meaning of it is people from Japan who visit some places. This case can be solved by implementing principle of co-indexation in semantics.

Palmer (1981) stated that semantics is the technical term used to refer to technical meaning. Because meaning is part of language, so does semantics which is a part of linguistics. It means that semantics is technical term which focuses on how meaning technically can be understood and how words can interpret the meaning. It focuses more on the roles of meaning.

Lexical semantics is a subfield of linguistic semantics. It is the study of how and what the words of a language denote. Words may be taken to denote things in the world or concept depending on the particular approach to lexical semantics. Lexical semantics covers theories of the classification and decomposition of word meaning, the differences and similarities in lexical semantic structure among different languages, and the relationship of word meaning to sentence meaning and syntax (Pustejovsky, 1996). One of lexical semantics structures that becomes the main point of this study is called co-indexation.

According to Lieber (2004) co-indexation is the creation of new complex words, whether a derived or a compound words which always involves the integration of multiple parts into a single referential unit. It means that words which are combined are from multiple parts into a single referential unit. To combine words still needs process which can be applied in the principle of co-indexation. The principle of co-indexation is configuration in which semantics skeleton are composed or co-indexed between the highest non-head arguments with the highest (preferably un-indexed) head argument (Lieber, 2004:50) such as *homeowners* in which *home* skeleton is *+material* and *-er* skeleton is also *+material* and *dynamic*, so, both can be co-indexed because they have the same skeletons. Combination of words can be composed or co-indexed if one of the arguments has the same referential or interpretation to the other head argument such as *truck driver* in which *truck* is *+material*, *drive* is *+dynamic*, and affix *er* is *+material* and *dynamic*. Those can be co-indexed because if word *truck* is composed with *drive*, it has the same interpretation in the case of their skeletons which is the same that is *+material*.

The writer analyzes co-indexation found in *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear life'*. The writer is intended to explain complex words that have the same referential unit and co-indexed words which are found in source of data using co-indexation theory so that for those who are not familiar with it can understand about it well. As a result it is easy for other people to understand the cases. Besides, the writer chooses this study because it has never been conducted by English Study Program Students of Trunojoyo Madura University and there are a

few of people who conduct study about it. It is proved by the less existence of journals about the study.

In addition, there are some related studies that have been conducted by other writers. One of them is a study which is conducted by Deuchar and Quay in 2000. It is about how children at the age of 2 and half year-old can use lexicon which still has relation with co-indexation theory. Another study is conducted by Bergmann, Paulus, and Fikkert in 2011. It is about how children can produce appropriate same referential expression. The similarities of Deuchar and Quay's and the writer's is both researchers try to find co-indexation applied in languages. But, Deuchar and Quay data are taken from children utterances while the writer's data are from magazine. The similarities of the three researchers are they conduct studies about co-indexation.

Furthermore, the writer chooses *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear Life'* as the source of data because there are not any people who use it to analyze in linguistics side. Furthermore, this magazine tells us some news that is actually hide, but must be known by others that someone whose economy is not in good condition and he still tries strongly to keep struggling his life.

1.2 Statements of Research Problems

Through this research, the writer finds the following questions:

1. What are the classifications of co-indexation as a result of compounding found in *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear life'*?
2. What are the functions of co-indexation in *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear life'*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

After formulating the statements of research problems, the writer wants to explain the goal of this study:

1. To explain the classifications of co-indexation as a result of compounding found in *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear life'*.
2. To explain the functions of co-indexation found in *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear life'*.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The significances of this study are to give contribution or benefit both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to give understanding and comprehension about co-indexation. The writer hopes that the readers understand more about co-indexation. Besides, this study is expected to help students to understand about it and also help those who look for references about co-indexation.

Practically, the goal of this study is to help readers or people in understanding co-indexation which is a result of compounding. This study can also become other information for readers to know and understand the content of *Time Magazine 'Holding on for Dear life'*. By the existence of this study, they are not confused anymore on how an argument can be composed or co-indexed with other arguments to generate complex words and new meaning by composing words that have the same interpretation and reference called as co-indexation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In order to limit this research, there are two borders that the writer uses to limit this study. They are scope and limitation of this study. The scope of this study is lexical semantics. In addition, this study focuses on classifications of co-indexation as a result of compound proposed by Lieber (2009) and the functions of co-indexation proposed by Lieber (2004). Furthermore, the limitation of this study is compound words which are classified as co-indexation found in *Time Magazine* 'Holding on for Dear life'.