AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC FIELD ON HEALTH TEXT OF

THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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JAKARTA

2011
AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC FIELD ON HEALTH TEXT OF

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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT


The study is aimed to tabulate lexemes in constructing the Semantic Field on health text of The Jakarta Post newspaper and to describe components of meaning in those lexemes.

The research data were collected from the 13 texts of health text on The Jakarta Post newspaper. The data were analyzed by using the componential analysis theory. The theory was used to identify components of meaning containing simultaneous semantic field. On the basis of such components lexemes were then related to some features that made on the table form.

On the basis of analysis found on the texts, there are six Semantic Fields namely, the Semantic Field of ‘medical treatment’, the Semantic Field of ‘chronic illnesses’, the Semantic Field of ‘healthy occupation’, the Semantic Field of ‘medicine’, the Semantic Field of ‘liquid of body’ and the Semantic Field of ‘medical center’. Those semantic fields are constructed into lexemes that occur on the every text.

Finally, the writer wants his study to be useful for all of the reader, especially the students of English Letters Department. The writer also expects to all the readers and students to enrich their knowledge about grammatical interference.
APPROVEMENT

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JAKARTA
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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled has been defended before the Letter and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on October 5, 2011. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata 1.

Jakarta, October 5, 2011

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due to acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta 26 August 2011

Ilham Fathur Rahman
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

First of all, the writer would like to express the most gratitude and praise to Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe for His help, affection and generosity in completing his study in the State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. Then, peace and blessing are upon to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW and all of his family, his disciples, and his followers.

The thesis is submitted in partial accomplishment of the requirements for the Strata 1 Degree to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, English Letters Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

The writer would like to express his gratitude to his parents, (H. Sanen and Alm. Hj. Risah) for their love, their support and for all of their contribution in the writer’s life especially in finishing the report. This thesis is dedicated to them who taught him the value of education. The writer will always love and pray for them forever. May Allah love and bless them.

The writer also would like to express his deepest gratitude to the individuals for helping in finishing this thesis and for their contribution in the process of writing until it had become a complete work. They are as follows:

1. Dr. H. Abd. Wahid Hasyim, M.Ag, the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty.
2. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M. Pd, the writer’s thesis advisor for his wide knowledge and his logical way of thinking have been of great value for the writer. His understanding, encouraging, and personal guidance have provided a good basis for the present thesis. May Allah SWT bless him and his family.

3. Drs. A. Saefuddin, M.Pd, the Head of English Letters Department and Elve Octaviany, M.Hum, the Secretary of English Letters Department.

4. Zahril Anasy, M.Hum. with him, it is an ease to study English and Linguistics. In addition, the writer’s appreciation also goes to all lecturers who sincerely (learned with and) taught the writer from the beginning of first semester in this Department until the last days of seventh semester. The writer’s memory of them will never fade away.

5. The academic staff of Adab and Humanities Faculty, the librarians of the State Islamic University, Atmajaya University, and State Jakarta University.

6. The writer’s family, my brothers (M. Sahlur, A. N. Anwar and Farihin) and my sisters (Khalifah, Khaliyah, Nurhayati, Bella and Evie) for their assistance, support and understanding.

With their help in countless ways, it was possible for the writer to complete this thesis.

8. The writer’s friends in English Letters Department, especially in Linguistics class. Thanks for the friendship and kindness. The writer’s bestfriends; Gunawan, Fandy, Laras, Tika, Toni and Adhika for support.

9. The writer’s community, Bridge 65 community, IKPA BAZIS, Litbang Kompas, The Salwa Course and Acelerasi Private, for becoming inspiration of his success and always give his support; financially, morally and spiritually.

10. All the people who have helped the writer during the process of conducting this research whose names are not mentioned here.

May Allah SWT, the Almighty and the Merciful, bless them all. The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, suggestions and criticisms will be accepted for the improvement of this thesis.

Jakarta, August 2011

The writer
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A. Background of the Study

Everyone requires language to continue interacting with their social environment. Language is used to express opinions and ideas in society. A language is considered as a system to communicate with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing the meaning, ideas, or thoughts.\(^1\) Everything done by humans are a symbol of language such as when we wake up in the morning, breakfast, going to college, take a lunch, and even when we sleep. All activities require languages.

English is an international language that is used in almost every country in the world both as a native language and as a foreign language. In Indonesia, it is generally used as the main foreign language. Nowadays English is used almost in various areas for example: in education, politics, economics, mass media, etc.

In the field of mass media, a lot of Medias that uses English as the language communication, one of them is the Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post is the printed mass media of information that has long published in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post was published on April 25\(^{th}\) 1983 in Jakarta. The first publications of 5474 copies are sold that contains about cases of Soviet Union and the

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appointment of H. Harmoko as new Information Minister. The purpose of the establishment of the Jakarta Post is to present to the public a newspaper that has a high quality that is not only read a regional community but also the international community.

Mostly newspaper has some specific parts to facilitate the reader in reading the news. A newspaper usually consists of several columns or often called “Rubrik” (in Indonesia) for example: column of sports, column of political, business and economics, education, health, etc. Therefore if the readers want to know information about sport, they can read them directly in the column of sports. Similarly, when they want to know information about health, they can read the column of health without reading the newspaper from the beginning page until the end.

To understand the content of columns, it is needed good lexical comprehension. So, any misunderstanding, such as the reader’s misinterpretation of the written text, can be avoided. Lexical comprehension is studied scientifically in semantics. One of the studies about lexical semantics is a study about semantic field. This study states that lexicon in every language that is all lexeme (word) system which related to meaning, and can be restructured as phoneme in grammatical study. Semantic field is a group of words that are related because they are from the same area of knowledge or interest, e.g. the semantic field of agriculture includes: farm, farming, tractor, meadow, crop, etc. Lexical is the

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focus of study in semantic field. Lexical was analyzed based on its componential meaning to get a description about lexical and the semantic field structure.

Richards, Platt and Weber mentioned that “Semantic field is an organization or grouping of words or expressions into a system that shows the relationship between a word with other words.” Meanwhile, Harimurti says that a field of meaning is part of the system semantic of language that describes the part of the culture or reality in live which is realized by a set of lexical whose meaning is related. For example, the names of kinship terms, such as “father, mother, sister, brother, uncle, aunt”, established a specific of semantic field. Similarly, the color names, such as “black, white, red, blue, green, yellow”, can be grouped into a certain semantic field associated with color.

On the other hand, semantic field is a study that examines the relationship between the lexicon that can be classified into specific groups, so a componential analysis is needed to explain the nature and character of each lexicon. In An Introduction to Language, Fromkin says that “one way of representation semantic properties is the use of semantic features. Semantic features are formal or notational devices that indicate the presence or absence of semantic properties by pluses and minuses”. One way to know the elements of each of the lexicon is by giving positive and negative characteristics of each lexical, for example: lexicon between father and mother, father lexicon has a meaning: /+ animate/, /+ adult/, /+ married/, /+ human/, /+ male/, while the mother

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5 Ibid.
has a meaning: /+ animate/, /+ adult/, /+ married/, /+ human/, /- male/. Therefore people can know that the difference between father and mother lexicon lies in the meaning of sex, father has mean a man and mother has mean a woman or not a man.

Through this research, the writer tries to analyze the relationship between a lexicon and other lexicons in the text column of health on the Jakarta Post: A news column provides information about the health which is very useful for human life. By reading the text column of health on the Jakarta Post, everyone can understand the various kinds of medical terms, which are indirectly absorbed from the English language. Therefore, it influences indirectly the meaning of the lexicons about healthy, for example word “injeksi” in the medical world derived from the word “injection”. In every language, some words have not meaning by itself, but there are also words that are interconnected with other words. Each word also has its own meaning feature, often referred to as the “Principle of Distinction”. There are two types of the principle difference in semantics, the principle of distinguishing the identity of phonemes and identity of meaning or semantics, for example in mentioned semantic field of treatment place, it consists of: Hospital, Clinic, Puskesmas (in Indonesia), etc. Generally, many people think these places have the same meaning that is place to take treatment. But when a person analyzes it using the componential analysis so each place has different meaning based on the function and facilities that was owned, for example: between meaning of Hospital, Puskesmas and Clinic. The Hospital has the

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meaning: /+ place to take treatment/, /+ is a medical/, /+ has a complete
maintenance facility/, /+ owned by the government or a state/. Puskesmas has the
meaning: /+ place to take treatment/, /+ is a medical/, /- has a complete
maintenance facility/, /+ owned by the government or a state/. While the clinic is:
/+ place to take treatment/, /+ is a medical/, /+ or - has a complete maintenance
facility/, /- owned by the government or a state/. Thus it can be known the
differences and similarities of certain lexicon in a semantic field.

There are still many health vocabularies that can be analyzed through the
componential analysis. Therefore, the writer is interested to do this research
because there are many semantic fields in other area which have not been studied,
specifically in the field of health.

B. Focus of the Study

In this research the writer focuses on the semantic field and its analysis
with componential analysis theory within the text of The Jakarta Post. The
research focuses on the text of the Health texts in The Jakarta Post. The selected
texts are randomly chosen which consist of six semantic fields that is taken of the
health texts in The Jakarta Post in January until June 2011.

C. Research Question

Based on the background and the focus of the study, the writer tries to
formulate the question to get more specific purpose. The research questions are:
1. What types of semantic fields are constructed by the lexemes within the health text in The Jakarta Post?

2. How are relationships between a lexeme and other lexemes of semantic fields in the health texts of The Jakarta Post?

D. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to increase the awareness of semantic importance to reader in reading the health text. In addition, the writer hopes this research can be useful to enrich the writer’s knowledge about semantic study especially in the semantic analysis and the writer also hopes this paper can be benefit for the reader.

Besides that, the research can hopefully be advantageous for further researches who would like to conduct the research with similar case as additional reference especially in semantic field.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objectives of the Study

Generally, this study is aimed to know the form of semantic field and the usage which based on the semantic concept in mass media text of The Jakarta Post. Specifically, this research attempts to obtain empirical data, as follows:

1.1 The forms of semantic fields that contained in the health text on The Jakarta Post.
1.2 To know the relation among lexemes of the semantic field in the health texts on The Jakarta Post.

2. Method of the Study

The method of study used by the writer is qualitative method. The writer uses discourse analysis to describe and analyze the health text on The Jakarta Post that is connected through the concept of componential analysis.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer uses discourse analysis method on this research. First, the writer reads carefully the definition of semantic field and componential analysis theory. Second, the writer reads and understands the health texts on The Jakarta Post, then identifies the lexical that included in the semantic field of health. The last, the writer correlates the theory of semantic field with lexical of health that the writer has found. Besides that, the writer analyzes the lexical of health with the meaning componential analysis. In this phase, the writer will also explain the relationship between lexical semantic field with the health text on The Jakarta Post.

4. Instrument of the Study

The instrument of the research is the writer himself through reading and understanding the text. The writer observes and signs the possibility of the lexical
field occurrence within the health text on The Jakarta Post. He also provides the table of components to know the relation of the selected lexemes and the given components.

5. The Units of Analysis

The analysis units of the research are six texts which selected randomly from the health text on The Jakarta Post edition January until June 2011. The six texts titles are: Text 1 (Regular pap smears essential to prevention), Text 2 (China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare), Text 3 (RI takes steps to improve healthcare services), Text 4 (Creativity brings hope for cancer patients), Text 5 (On the move: Dr. Muhammad Baharuddin improves hospital care for Indonesian mothers, Newborns), Text 6 (The dilemma of mental illness), Text 7 (Bali’s heart of darkness), Text 8 (More than 2000 get their smiles back), Text 9 (Semen and sperm quantity), Text 10 (Trimethylaminuria), Text 11 (Storing Breast milk), Text 12 (Oralit still ‘key’ to dealing with diarrhoea), Text 13 (Slimming capsules).

6. Time and Place of the Study

The research was taken place in January until June 2011 when the writer was at eight semesters of 2011, at English Letters Department of UIN, main library of UIN and other libraries which can give references and information about the data needed.
A. Semantics

Semantic is a technical term for “meaning”. The term is derived from the Greek word *semantikos* “significant” compare also *semaino* “to signify” and *sema* (N.T. Greek *semeion*) “a sign” so semantics is a branch of linguistics which the study of meaning and the relationship among form that is contained in a language, code, or other type of representation.\(^9\)

Semantics is concerned with meaning, and with the relation between the FORM of a particular language and the meaning that forms represents. It includes:

a. The study of the area of meaning of individual words within the lexical system of specific languages, and of the combinations of words which each language permits.

b. Meaning in relation to context, whether linguistic or non linguistic context.

c. The meaning and relationships signaled by specific grammatical forms and patterns.

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d. The transfer, or translation, of meaning from one language to another.\textsuperscript{10}

Semantics is usually contrasted with other aspects of expression meaning, there are syntax (The formation of the complex symbols from the simple symbols), and pragmatic (practical use of the symbol by the agency or community to a condition or a specific context).\textsuperscript{11}

Generally, semantics is the study of meaning and is contrasted into three aspects. There are:

a. Syntax
b. Semiotic
c. Pragmatic\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{12}}

Syntax interprets the formal relationship between the signs of each other, semiotic interpret the relations of the signs and objects that form an implementation of the sign itself. Whereas, pragmatic is a knowledge that interpret the relations of the sign with the interpreter.

Morries subsequently made a changes and limited pragmatics as “the branch of semiotics which examines the origins, uses, and effects of signs”, based on the limitation by Morris previously Rudolf Carnap then made the restrictions as follows:

“If in an investigation (research) the references either explicitly made to the speaker, or in broader sense, the language user, then we put him into the field of pragmatics area. In advance resume it from the language users and only analyze the expression and the signifying, that we have been in the semantic fields. If we resumed them from the signifying and

\textsuperscript{10} Ibid, p.10.
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid, p.3.
then analyze the relations among the expressions, then we have been on
the syntactic fields. These whole sciences of languages that cover all
those three parts above, is called semantics."  

Semantics has a very important role for linguistics, Ferdinand de
Saussure referred as the signifier (significant) and the signified (signify),14 then
actually the study of linguistics without semantics is merely meaningless. These
both components, significant and signify are things which cannot be separated
each other.

A word, for example “BOOK” consists of a sound symbol which are (B-
O-O-K) and the concepts or mental images for the object which is called
“BOOK”. According to Ogden and Richards in a classic works about “Semantic
Triangle Theory” which gives some influences in semantic theory until now.15
The link among the symbols, mental images or concepts, and referent or object,
that can be explained with pictures and descriptions referent as follows:

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Images/ concept of book

Symbols (b-o-o-k) referent /object
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The meaning of word ‘book’ demonstrates the concept of book which is
stored in our brains and denoted by the word book. Therefore, it can be concluded

15 Kushartanti, et.al., *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT.Gramedia
that semantic examines the meaning language signs, namely the link between concept and sign of language.\textsuperscript{16}

The triangle of Odgen and Richards showed that between the symbol of the language and concept have a direct relationship, while the symbol of the language with referent or object is not related directly (this is showed by dashed line) because it must be through the concept. This shows that languages and reality are not two things that are identical; the word is not simply a label that is displayed on the objects, events in the really of world, because the word also contained language of a society point of view from the reality.

\section*{B. Lexeme}

A lexeme is an abstract unit of morphological analysis in linguistics, that roughly corresponds to a set of forms taken by a single word.\textsuperscript{17} For example, in the English language, run, runs, ran and running are forms of the same lexeme, conventionally written as RUN. So the relation between word and lexeme can be described like this. Lexeme ------ (process morphology) ------word.\textsuperscript{18}

A lexeme belongs to a particular syntactic category, has a certain meaning (semantic value), and in inflecting languages, has a corresponding inflectional paradigm; that is, a lexeme in many languages will have many different forms. For example, the lexeme RUN has a present third person singular form runs, a present non-third-person singular form run (which also functions as

\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Ibid.}


\textsuperscript{18} Kushartanti, et.al (2005), \textit{op.cit.} p.138.
the past participle and non-finite form), a past form *ran*, and a present participle *running*. (It does not include *runner, runners, runnable*, etc.) The use of the forms of a lexeme is governed by rules of grammar; in the case of English verbs such as *RUN*, these include subject-verb agreement and compound tense rules, which determine which form of a verb can be used in a given sentence.

The lexical meaning is the meaning which is owned by a lexeme without a context. For example, lexeme “*horse*” has a lexical meaning is a kind of four-footed animals that can be driven. Lexeme “*pencil*” has a lexical meaning is a kind of writing instruments made of wood and carbonic.

Lexical meaning is the basic meaning of word that is according in the dictionary. This basic meaning attached to the stem of a word. Lexical meaning can also be referred to the original meaning of a word that has not affixation. However, the most people prefer to define the lexical meaning as the dictionary meaning. For example a word in Indonesia language:

(a) Rumah

(b) Berumah

The first example (a) is a word that has not affixation, derivation or inflection. Based on dictionary of KBRI, the meaning word “*rumah*” is a home stay building. While the second example (b) is a derivative word, the second example (b) has different meaning with the first meaning (a), although the word is essentially the same, “*rumah*”. The addition of a prefix “*ber-*“ in the word “*rumah*” makes the meaning of “*rumah*” changes is not only a home stay building but also become to have a home stay building.

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C. Semantic Field

Semantic field is a group of words that are related because they are from the same area of knowledge or interest. Richard, Platt and Weber defines “semantic field” is organization or group of each word in a system that showed relation of a word with other words.

Besides that Harimurti states that semantic field is part of semantic system of language which illustrates part of culture or some certain reality that is realized by correlated-lexical elements. For example the semantic field of agriculture includes: farm, farming, tractor, meadow, crop, etc. A semantic field is a technical term in the discipline of linguistics to describe a set of words grouped in a certain way. The term is also used in other academic disciplines, such as anthropology and computational semiotics.

Brinton defines "semantic field" or "semantic domain" relates the linguistic concept to hyponymy: "Related to the concept of hyponymy, but more loosely defined, is the notion of a semantic field or domain. A semantic field denotes a segment of reality symbolized by a set of related words. The words in a semantic field share a common semantic property."

A general and intuitive description is that words in a semantic field are not synonymous, but are all used to talk about the same general phenomenon. A

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21 Wahyu Sundayana (2007), *loc.cit*.


meaning of a word is dependent partly on its relation to other words in the same conceptual area. The kinds of semantic fields vary from culture to culture and anthropologists use them to study belief systems and reasoning across cultural groups.

Andersen identifies the traditional usage of "semantic field" theory as: "Traditionally, semantic fields have been used for comparing the lexical structure of different languages and different states of the same language."  

Lyons suggests several primitive semantic relationships, such as synonymy, incompatibility, class inclusion, antonym, hyponymy, complementary, homonymy, and converseness, although a few others should be added, and perhaps some of this can be further divided. These relationships apply principally to paradigmatic contrasts-words which areal nouns, adjectives, or verbs.

1. Synonym

Synonym is different words with almost identical or similar meanings, synonym word are said to be synonymous. The word comes from ancient Greek syn ("equal" or “similar”) and onama (“name”).

Therefore synonym is the relationship of semantic which states the similarity of meaning between one utterance with other utterance. For example, between the words “right” and “correct”, “buy” and “purchase”, “quickly” and

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“speedily”, “sick” and “ill” and between the sentences; “Dika kick the ball” with “the ball is kicked by Dika”.

The relation of synonymy is two way, if unit of speech A synonymous with the unit of speech B, so the unit of speech B were synonymous with the unit of speech A. In concretely, if the word “correct” synonymous with the word “right”, so the word “right” absolutely was synonymous with the word “correct”.

Right ←→ Correct
Correct ←→ Right

Synonymous not only describe general ideas but also make a distinction between meanings of the words. Although the meaning of the words; pretty, comely, good, nice, beautiful, gorgeous, kind, etc, have same meaning, people never say:

a. A kind woman
b. The girl is gorgeous

But

a. A pretty woman
b. The girl is comely

Note that synonyms are defined with respect to certain senses of words; for instance, pupil as the “aperture in the iris of the eye” is not synonyms with student. Similarly, he expired means the same as he died, yet my passport has expired cannot be replaced by my passport has died.

2. Class Inclusion

The highest term in the taxonomy has been called by various names: head word, cover word, superordinate or archlexeme. Occasionally there is no appropriate head word for taxonomy, though of course speakers have number of devices for failing the gap. For example, in English there is a set of terms, *pot, jar, glass, vase, bottle, etc.* referring to containers capable of holding liquids. Container is too general since it is also a head word for *box, basket, and sack.* The word *vessel* might be used, though speakers feel that *vessel* is odd. A simpler example is absence of a ‘comfortable’ superordinate term to cover *brother and sister,* *sibling* is rather technical. Similarly, there is no term that includes *aunt and uncle.*

3. Antonymy

The word antonyms consists of “*anti* or *ant*” which means “*opposite*” and the root word “*onuma* or *onim*” which means “*name*”, so antonym is a word that contain the opposite meaning with other a word. In his book “An Introduction to Language” Fromkin says “the meaning of a word may be partially defined by saying what it is not. *Male* means not *female, dead means not alive.* Words that are opposite in meaning are often called antonyms”. Ironically, the basic property of words that are antonyms is that they share all but one semantic

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property. Beautiful and tall are not antonyms; beautiful and ugly, or tall and short, are. The property they do not share is present in one and absent in the other.

There are several kinds of antonym. There are complementary pairs:

Alive/Dead
Present/Absent
Awake/Asleep

They are complementary in that not alive = dead and not dead = alive, and so on. There are gradable pairs of antonyms:

Big/Small
Hot/Cold
Fast/Slow
Happy/Sad

The meaning of adjectives in gradable pairs is related to the object they modify. The words themselves do not provide an absolute scale. Thus we know that “a small elephant” is much bigger than “a large mouse”. Fast is faster when applied to an airplane than to a car.

With gradable pairs, the negative of one word is not synonymous with the other. For example, someone who is not happy is not necessarily sad. It is also true of gradable antonyms that more of one is less of another. More bigness is less smallness; wider is less narrow; taller is less short.

Gradable antonyms are often found among sets of words that partition a continuum:

Antonym or opposite is a relation between words that are contrary or opposite meaning.\(^{31}\) The terms “antonym” is used to opposite meaning in lexical class, such as hot with cold, is called standard antonym, because between hot and cold, there are still other words like warm and lukewarm stiff.

The sentence such as “I do not want to bathe with cold water” does not mean “I want to bathe with hot water” because it may mean “I want to bathe with warm water” it is called complementary antonym.\(^{32}\)

4. Homonymy

Homonymy is different words that are pronounced the same, but may or may not be spelled the same.\(^{33}\) To, too, and two are homonyms despite their spelling differences. Homonyms can create ambiguity. A word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way. The sentence:

I’ll meet you by the bank

The sentences may mean “I’ll meet you by the financial institution” or “I’ll meet you by the riverside.” The ambiguity is due to the two words bank with two different meanings. Sometimes additional context can help to disambigu ate the sentence:

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\(^{31}\) Kushartanti, et.al., (2005), op.cit. p.118.

\(^{32}\) Ibid.

\(^{33}\) Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman (2003), op.cit. p.179.
I’ll meet you by the bank, in front of the automated teller machine.
I’ll meet you by the bank. We can go skinny-dipping.
Homonymy are good candidates for humor as well as for confusion.
“How is bread made?”
“I know that!” Alice cried eagerly.
“You take some flour ___”
“Where do you pick the flower?” the white queen asked, “In a garden or in the hedges?”
“Well, it isn’t picked at all,” Alice explained; “it’s ground ___”
“How many acres of ground?” said the White Queen.
The humor of this passage is based on the two sets of homonyms; flower and flour and the two meaning of ground. Alice means ground as the past tense of grind, whereas the white queen is interpreting ground to mean “earth”.

A related concept is heteronym. Two words are heteronyms if they are spelled the same, but pronounced differently, and have different meanings. Dove the bird and dove the past tense of dive are heteronyms, as are bass, bow, lead, wind, and hundreds of others.

Homographs are words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings, such as dove the bird, and dove, the past tense of dive. When homonyms are spelled the same, they are also homographs, for example bear and bear, but not all homonyms are homographs (bear and bare). On the other hand, by definition, all heteronyms are also homographs. The following table should help sort out these confusing, over-lapping terms.
Homonyms | Heteronyms | Homographs
---|---|---
Pronounced identically | yes | no | yes/no
Spelled identically | yes/no | yes | yes

5. Hyponymy

The people know that the words red, white, and blue are “color” words, that is, their lexical representations have the feature (+ color) indicating a class to which they all belong. Similarly lion, tiger, leopard, and lynx have the feature (+feline). Such sets of words are called hyponyms.\(^\text{34}\) The relationship of hyponymy is between the more general term such as color and the more specific instances of it such as red. Thus red is a hyponym of color, and lion is a hyponym of feline; or equivalently, color has the hyponym red and feline has the hyponym lion.

Besides that, Kushartanti and Untung Yuwono in “Pesona Bahasa; langkah awal memahami linguistic” said that “hyponymy is a relation of meaning related to the coverage of specific meaning in the generic meaning, like the meaning of orchids in featured flower, the meaning of cat in featured animal.”\(^\text{35}\)

In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hypernym (sometimes spelled hyperonym outside of the natural language processing community). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernym. For example,

\(^\text{34}\) Ibid, pp.180-184.
\(^\text{35}\) Kushartanti, et.al., (2005), op.cit. p.119.
scarlet, vermilion, carmine, and crimson are all hyponyms of red (their hypernym), which is, in turn, a hyponym of colour.

6. Converseness

Converseness is the relationship that holds between such pairs of words as buy-sell and husband-wife. Kin terms like husband-wife, parent-child are also given as examples of converse terms, and similar kinds of sentential relationships hold. Some members of converse pairs seem more dispensable than others. If buy were to disappear from the vocabulary of English, it would still be possible (and not too difficult) to talk about certain transaction just using sell.

D. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis or lexical decomposition is a basic study of lexical fields in determining semantic relations of different lexical items in one lexical field. It can also be used to define the senses of lexical items in dictionary making. The sense of a lexical item is the composition of semantic components. Such composition of semantic components can be analyzed into its component part.

Besides that, Abdur Chair in his book “Linguistic Umum” says that “componential analysis is any word, lexeme, or lexical items that have a spesifically meaning, the meaning of every word that consists of several

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36 Adrienne Lehrer (1974), op.cit. p.27.
components that make up the whole meaning of the word. From the pedagogic point of view ‘componential analysis’ (CA) offers a systematic and easy way of describing similarity and difference in meaning. It consists of breaking down the meaning of a word into what are known as semantic components or features.

The distinctive feature analysis in phonology and the use of binary feature notation was no successful that one expects that it might be applicable to syntactic and semantic analysis, and it has in fact been applied. For example, the animate-inanimate, count-mass, singular-plural, masculine-feminine, proper-common have been symbolize as +or – by using only one term. The advantage of this notation is that it makes explicit the fact that both features, e.g. (+ Animate) and (-Animate) belong to the same system. Unfortunately, the use of the – is inconsistent. Sometimes it means that a feature that contrasts with +, such as characterizing (child) as (- parent). If it is clear what positive features is meant when is used in this way, there is probably no harm in using this notation.

A lexeme can be analyzed by the componential analysis based on notation that have its. For example, the word “father” has a component of meaning /+ human/, / + adult/, / + male/, /+ married/, and / + have a child/; and the word “mother” has a component of meaning /+ human/, / + adult/, / - male/, /+ married/, and / + have a child/. When is compared between the component of father and mother is visible as the following table:
Table 1: The componential analysis of the meaning words: father and mother

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components of meaning</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Have a child</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description: The sign (+) means have such meaning components, and the sign (-) means it has no meaning component.

From the table shows that the different meaning of the father and mother only on the components of meaning / male /; father has a component of meaning male, whereas the mother does not have it. To more clearly, consider the analysis component of meaning the words: man, woman, boy, girl, and bull.

Table 2: The componential analysis of the meaning words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components of meaning</th>
<th>Boy</th>
<th>Girl</th>
<th>Man</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Bull</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that *man, woman, boy, girl* have a component of meaning /+ human/, while the *bull* has not component of meaning /- human/. Then, *man* and *woman* have a component of meaning /+ adult/, while the *boy*, and the *bull* has not a component of meaning /- adult/. Furthermore, it appears that *man* and the *boy* have a component of meaning /+ male/, while the *woman* and *girl* have not component of meaning /- male/. And the *bull* may has or has no because the bull including male and female.\(^{38}\)

Componential analysis can provide some benefits for semantic analysis. The benefits of componential analysis are:

1. The words meaning of componential analysis can provide the answer of why some sentence is right and the other is wrong. There is some sentences which is an anomaly.

2. Through the componential analysis, we can have prediction the relation of words. The relation of the meaning can be generally divided into some types: synonymy, antonym, contradiction, and hyponymy.

3. Componential analysis to give an explicit representation of the systematic relation between words.\(^{39}\)

4. According to Bierwisch (1970), Katz (1972) and Leech (1974) who have designed a logic system that componential analysis may be used as experiment tool device that those sentences are analytic, anomaly, contradictions.\(^{40}\)

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A. Data Description

In data description, the writer tabulates the selected data of the lexemes of healthy which are taken from the Health text in The Jakarta Post include the types of semantic field. The selected data can be tabulated as follows:

Table 3: The Data of Types of Semantic Field, Lexemes, and The Title of Text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of semantic Field</th>
<th>Lexeme</th>
<th>The title of text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>“Regular pap smears essential to prevention”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, February 22, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>“Regular pap smears essential to prevention”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, February 22, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>“Regular pap smears essential to prevention”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, February 22, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biopsies</td>
<td>“Regular pap smears essential to prevention”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Jakarta Post, Tuesday, February 22, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Therapy</td>
<td>“China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>“RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chronic/ non-communicable illnesses</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>“RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>“RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>“RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>“RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>“Creativity brings hope for cancer patients”. The Jakarta Post, Thursday, February 17, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>“Creativity brings hope for cancer patients”. The Jakarta Post, Thursday, February 17, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Medical Center</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>“China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity Hospital</td>
<td>“On the Move: Dr. Mohammad Baharuddin Improves Hospital Care for Indonesian Mothers, Newborns”. The Jakarta Post, Wednesday, June 7, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinic</td>
<td>“RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Hospital</td>
<td>“Bali’s heart of darkness”. The Jakarta Post, Wednesday, March 21, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>“More than 2,000 get their smiles back”. The Jakarta Post, Monday, February 21, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>“Creativity brings hope for cancer patients”. The Jakarta Post, Thursday, February 17, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm</td>
<td>“Semen and Sperm quality”. The Jakarta Post, Thursday, March 17, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>“Oralit still ‘key’ to dealing with diarrhea”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>“Oralit still ‘key’ to dealing with diarrhea”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>“China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare”. The Jakarta Post, Saturday, April 9, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsule</td>
<td>“Slimming capsules”. The Jakarta Post, Sunday, February 27, 2011.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

From the tabulated data above that contains 6 types of the semantic field which are chosen and will be explained in the analysis of the health lexeme in the health text on the Jakarta Post. The analysis conducts the componential analysis theory to those lexemes that are in one semantic field. These are the analysis of the texts. The analysis of data will use the table and symbol, then the explanation of symbols in the table are as follows:

1. + means “presence of” or “yes”.
2. – means “absence of” or “not”. No positive feature is implied. Components in parentheses may be part of the meaning.
3. +/- means that a components is both. “can be yes” or “can be not at all”.

1. The Semantic Field of ‘Medical Treatment’

Paragraph 19 in “Regular pap smears essential to prevention”

“It is better to prevent cervical cancer through either early detection or vaccination. The illness is also costly. A cancer patient needs at least Rp. 60 million (US$ 6,780) to pay for surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy and biopsies.”

Paragraph 9 in “China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare”

“There should be a department that deals with this and post-operation services that have nothing to do with therapy. But in China, doctors do a lot of work that has nothing to do with doctoring,” Zhang said.
Paragraph 11 in “RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”

“Although medical equipment is available, sometimes patients must travel to neighboring countries to access specialists, like Sangidun Djoefri, 61, who needed a cardiac valve replacement with Darcon in Singapore 2007. The Operation had not been performed in Indonesia and therefore was imperative it be conducted in the city state”.

*Surgery, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy, Biopsies, Therapy,* and *Operation* are the lexemes that form one semantic field of “Medical Treatment”. Those lexemes can be analyzed by using the componential analysis theory and can be described on the table below.

Table 4: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Medical Treatment”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Take in hospital</th>
<th>Done by doctor</th>
<th>Using body tissue as sample</th>
<th>Using chemical substances</th>
<th>Using x-ray</th>
<th>Using operation equipment</th>
<th>Done by cutting open a patient’s body</th>
<th>Continually</th>
<th>The patient was conscious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+/−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiotherapy</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemotherapy</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−/−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biopsies</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>−/−</td>
<td>−/−</td>
<td>−/−</td>
<td>−/−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therapy</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−/−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that:

*Surgery* means ‘a medical treatment taken in hospital and done by doctor to treatment a patient, surgery is also done by cutting open a patient’s body with using equipment of operation, that the condition of patient can be conscious because this treatment to help minor injuries’. According to Oxford dictionary ‘Surgery’ is medical treatment of injuries or disease that involves cutting open the body and often removing or replacing some parts.41

*Radiotherapy* means ‘a medical treatment taken in hospital and done by doctor using X-ray as treatment for patient where the patient was conscious. This treatment is done with frequently of time’. According to Oxford dictionary, ‘radiotherapy’ is the treatment of disease by radiation.42

*Chemotherapy* means ‘a medical treatment taken in hospital and done by doctor that uses chemical substances as treatment for patient. This treatment is done when the patient was conscious and continually’. According to Oxford dictionary, ‘Chemotherapy’ is the treatment of disease, especially cancer, with the use of chemical substance.43

*Biopsies* means ‘a medical treatment that taken in hospital and done by doctor with taking body tissue, liquid, muscle or other as a sample that uses equipment of operation or other ways for diagnosis problem of patient’.

42 Ibid, p. 106
43 Ibid, p. 214
According to Oxford dictionary, ‘biopsies’ is the removal and examination of tissue from the body of who is ill, in order to find out more about their diseases.44

*Therapy* means ‘a medical treatment that is done by doctor or other in everywhere (can be in hospital, home, etc.) and this treatment is done continually to patient’. According to Oxford dictionary, ‘therapy’ is the treatment of a physical problem or an illness (ex: treatment using drugs for leukemia).45

*Operation* means ‘a medical treatment that taken in hospital and done by doctor by cutting open a patient’s body using equipment of operation as treatment for patient. This treatment is done when the condition of patient was not conscious’. According to Oxford dictionary, ‘Operation’ is the process of cutting open a part of a person’s body in order to remove or repair a damaged part.46

From the table, it may be concluded that the lexeme “therapy” is superordinat of radiotherapy and Chemotherapy. The lexeme “Operation” is superordinat of surgery and biopsies. The table above shows that radiotherapy and chemotherapy have a close meaning, because it has same component, except on the using material (chemical substances/x-ray), radiotherapy uses X-ray whereas chemotherapy uses chemical substances in treatment to patients. Besides that the lexemes surgery and biopsies have a same meaning (synonym) because the component of each feature on the table are same.

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44 *Ibid*, p.119
45 *Ibid*, p. 1400
46 *Ibid*, p 926
2. The Semantic Field of “Chronic Illness”

Paragraph 3 in “RI takes steps to improve healthcare services” poin: China.
“These changes come at a time when globally, people are increasingly troubled by chronic, non-communicable illnesses, such as Heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer that are very expensive to treat. On average, Chinese pay 40 percent out of pocket for their health expenditure”.

Paragraph 4 in “Creativity brings hope for cancer patients”
“She tells the story of her fight against leukemia, cancer of the blood in a book titled Kamu Sekuat Aku (you are as strong as I am)”.

Paragraph 9 in “Creativity brings hope for cancer patients”
“Previously, many official international logos have been launched to symbolize battles against certain illnesses, such as pink ribbons for breast cancer and red ribbons for HIV/AIDS”.

Stroke, heart disease, diabetes, cancer, aids and leukemia are the lexemes that build the semantic field of “Chronic/ non-communicable illnesses”. Those lexemes can be analyzed by using the componential analysis theory and can be described such as the table below:

Table 5: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Chronic illnesses”
Unhealed disease
Causing death
Attack the body’s nervous system
Attacking the immune system
Caused by virus
Attacking the blood circulation system
Can be transmitted
Caused by high cholesterol amount
Attacking the cell system of the body
Caused by lack of insulin
Causing produce a lot of urine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unhealed disease</th>
<th>Causing death</th>
<th>Attack the body’s nervous system</th>
<th>Attacking the immune system</th>
<th>Caused by virus</th>
<th>Attacking the blood circulation system</th>
<th>Can be transmitted</th>
<th>Caused by high cholesterol amount</th>
<th>Attacking the cell system of the body</th>
<th>Caused by lack of insulin</th>
<th>Causing produce a lot of urine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+/—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aids</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows that:

*Stroke* means ‘a serious illness that caused death, stroke attacks the body’s nervous system, because someone has high cholesterol amount so it can interfere stimulus of blood from or to the brain’. According to Oxford dictionary, stroke is a sudden serious illness when a blood in the brain bursts or is blocked, which can cause death or the loss of the ability to move or to speak clearly.\(^{47}\)

*Heart diseases* means ‘an unhealed diseases that can cause death, heart diseases attack the blood circulation system that is caused by high cholesterol amount in body. So this interferes circulation of blood from or to the heart’. According to Free dictionary, a heart disease is a structural or functional

\(^{47}\) *Ibid*, p. 1342
abnormality of the heart, or of the blood vessels supplying the heart, that impairs its normal functioning. 48

*Diabetes* means ‘a medical condition caused by lack of insulin in the body, so this makes the patient produce a lot of urine and feel very thirsty, this diseases can cause death’. According to Oxford dictionary, diabetes is a medical condition caused by a lack insulin, which make the patient produce a lot of urine and feel very thirsty. 49

*Cancer* means ‘a serious diseases in which grow in a cell, this diseases is caused by virus that attacks the cell system of the body. Cancer is difficult to be cured, so it can cause death to the patient’. According to Oxford dictionary, cancer is a serious disease in which growths of cells, also called cancers, form in the body and kill normal body cells. 50

* AIDS* means ‘an unhealed diseases that attacks the immune system so the patient can death, this diseases is caused by virus and can be transmitted to other people’. According to oxford dictionary, AIDS is the abbreviation for ‘Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome’(an illness which attacks the body’s ability to resist infection) 51

*Leukemia* means ‘a disease that attacks the blood circulation system. This disease is caused by virus that growth in a cell of body (leukosit cell), beside that this diseases can make the patient death’. According to Oxford dictionary,

50 *Ibid*, p. 181
51 *Ibid*, p.27
leukemia is a serious disease in which too many white blood cells are produced, causing weakness and sometimes death.52

“Virulence illness” is superordinate of the lexemes cancer, aids, and leukemia. It explains that cancer and leukemia have a close meaning because it has some component, except on the forming process (attack the blood circulation system). The other lexemes which have close meaning are stroke and heart disease, those lexemes has the same component except on the system is attacked (the body’s nervous system/ the blood circulation system).

3. The Semantic Field of “Medical Center”

Paragraph 2, in “China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare”

“Zhang managed to track down the patient after alerting her neighbors and only avoided having to settle the bill when the patient returned to the hospital to sign a promise to pay”.

Paragraph 7, in “RI takes steps to improve healthcare services”

“To improve doctor communication, Amal suggested the Indonesian doctors association develop a technical clinic guideline as Singapore had done. He said the guideline provided tips for doctors on how to deliver news to patients, …..”

Paragraph 1, in “On the Move: Dr. Mohammad Baharuddin Improves Hospital Care for Indonesian Mothers, Newborns”

52 Ibid, p.720
“Budi Kemuliaan Hospital and Midwifery Academy is the largest and oldest maternity hospital in Indonesia, but its commitment to quality service reflects the high standards of its 21st century director. Dr. Mohammad Baharuddin has worked tirelessly to ensure that the women who give birth at this 83-year-old institution receive a level of care and treatment that rivals the most modern of hospitals”

**Paragraph 2, in “The dilemma of mental illness”**

“The girls are cared for by their elderly parents. A nurse from the local clinic (Puskesmas) says she has reported the mental health situation of these two women to Bali’s health department for the past five years without result”.

**Paragraph 12, in “Bali’s heart of darkness”**

“One of the great issues impacting on both the Suryani Institute’s and The Rumah Sakit Jiwa Bangli (RSJ mental Hospital) is a lack of understanding by patient’s families and the slow pace of treatment and eventual release from restraints that violate human rights”.

_Hospital, clinic, local clinic (Puskesmas), midwifery hospital, and mental hospital_ are the lexemes that build the semantic field of “Medical Center”. Those lexemes can be analyzed by using the componential analysis theory and can be described such as the table below.

**Table 6: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “medical center”**
The table explains that:

*Hospital* means ‘a treatment place that has a complete maintenance facility and has a large the building, available in 24 hours, provides services for a birth, has a unit emergency, operates room, and has many doctor or nurse. The hospital is opening every day, provides Opname service and usually owned by the government’. According to Oxford dictionary, hospital is a large building where people who are ill/sick or injured are given medical treatment and care.\(^{53}\)

\(^{53}\) *Ibid*, p.657

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Clinic</th>
<th>Local Clinic (Puskesmas)</th>
<th>Maternity hospital</th>
<th>Mental hospital (RSJ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a treatment place</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a complete maintenance facility</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by the government</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available n24 hour</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing services for birth</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment for mental illness special</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing Opname service</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A large building</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/ –</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have a unit emergency</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have many doctors or nurses</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have operating room</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned by privacy</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinic means ‘a treatment place that owned by privacy. The most of clinic have a complete maintenance facility but clinic not providing inpatient (providing opname service)’. According to Oxford dictionary, clinic is a building or part of a hospital where people can go for special medical treatment or advice.54

Maternity hospital means ‘a treatment place that provides services for birth, it is opening everyday (available in 24 hours) and has many doctors and nurses. It is usually owned by privacy’. According to Free dictionary, maternity hospital is a hospital that provides care for women during pregnancy and childbirth and for newborn infants.55

Mental hospital means ‘place to take treatment for mental illness, has many doctors and nurses, has a large building and provides Opname service. Mental hospital is owned by government’. According to Free dictionary, mental hospital is a hospital for the care and treatment of patients affected with acute or chronic mental illness.56

Local clinic means ‘a treatment place that is owned by the government and some of local clinic providing opname service, especially in Jakarta’. According to KBBI dictionary, Local clinic (Puskesmas) is a clinic at the district

54 Ibid. p.233
level, where people receive health services and counseling regarding family planning.57

The table above shows that the lexeme “hospital” is superordinat of mental hospital, maternity hospital, and clinic. The table also shows that mental hospital and maternity hospital have a close meaning because it has some component except on specially treatment and ownership (treatment for mental illness / services for birth and ownership).

4. The Semantic Field of “Healthy Occupations”

Paragraph 8 in, “The dilemma of mental illness”
“For the past 14 years Karpi has been like this-crying all the time. Since she was little she had seizures. Doctors have never come here. We have taken Darpi to hospital,…..”

Paragraph 2, in “The dilemma of mental illness”
“The girls are cared for by their elderly parents. A nurse from the local clinic (Puskesmas) says she has reported the mental health situation of these two women to Bali’s health department for the past five years without result”.

Paragraph 1, in “More than 2,000 get their smiles back”
“Susan Hayhome tried to go to the dentist twice a year to make sure her teeth were in good shape, but that ended when she lost her job at Home Depot”.

Paragraph 2, in “Bali’s heart of darkness”
“Working in the isolated hinterland of Buleleng and Karangasem regencies in north east Bali with her son Jaja Lesmana and a team of non-medical volunteers psychiatrist Suryani under her Syryani Institute for mental Health, has discovered….”

Paragraphah 18, in “The dilemma of mental illness”
“….i made the pasung and it broke my heart to do this. We did not want to do this (pasung) but we felt we had no choice. When she is again well we will release her,” says Nadi adding his local dukun (religious leader) said pasung for Darpi was acceptable to prevent her from running away”.

*Doctor, Nurse, Psychiatrist, Religious leader (dukun), and Dentist* are the lexemes that build the semantic field of “Healthy Occupation”. Those lexemes can be analyzed by using the componential analysis theory and can be described such as the table below.

Table 7: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “healthy occupation”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>Nurse</th>
<th>Psychiatrist</th>
<th>宗教领袖</th>
<th>Dentist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working in hospital</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving patients</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medically</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take care of people’s teeth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment mental illness</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing care to patients</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribe medication to patients</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can set up a privacy clinic/institution</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible to a patient</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that:

*Doctor* means ‘a person that works in hospital to serve patients and has a responsible to make a patient get well. Doctor can prescribe medication to patient and also can set up a privacy clinic’. According to Oxford dictionary, doctor is a person who has been trained in medical science, whose job is to treat people who are ill or injured.\(^{58}\)

*Nurse* means ‘a person that works in hospital to serve patient with providing care to patients but nurse cannot give prescribe medication to patient and has not a responsible to make a patients get well, beside that a nurse can not set up a privacy clinic or medics institution’. According to Oxford dictionary, nurse is a person whose job is to take care of sick or injured people, usually in a hospital.\(^{59}\)

*Dentist* means ‘a person that works in hospital to serve patient with take care of people’s teeth and has a responsible to make a patient get well. A dentist can set up a privacy clinic or institution’. According to Oxford dictionary, dentist is a person whose job is to take care of people’s teeth.\(^{60}\)

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\(^{59}\) Ibid, p.906

\(^{60}\) Ibid, p.353
Psychiatrist means ‘a person that works in hospital to serve patient with treatment mental illness, has a responsible to make a patient get well and also can set up a privacy clinic or institution’. According to Oxford dictionary, psychiatrist is a doctor who studies and treats mental illness.61

Religious leader (dukun) means ‘a person who works to serve patient and action to patients but he is not working in hospital. The religious leader (dukun) is mystically and he has a responsible to make a patient get well, it also can set up a privacy clinic or institution’.

The table shows that the lexemes ‘doctor’ is superordinat of the lexemes dentist and psychiatrist. From the table, it may be concluded that dentist and psychiatrist have a close meaning. That can be seen from the same component except on the condition of patients (teeth disease / mental illness), dentist take care of people’s teeth and psychiatrist treatment mental illness.

5. The semantic Field of “The liquid of Body”

Paragraph 1 in “Trimethylaminuria”

“Trimethylaminuria (TMAU), also known as fish odor syndrome or fish malodor syndrome, is a rare metabolic disorder that causes a defect in the normal production of the enzyme Flavin containing monooxygenase 3 (FMO3). When FMO3 is not working correctly or if not enough enzyme is produced, the body loses the ability to properly break down trimethylamine (TMA) from precursor compounds in food digestion into trimethylamine oxide (TMAO) through a

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61 Ibid, p.1064
process called N-oxygenation. Trimethylamine then builds up and is released in the person's sweat, urine, and breath, giving off a strong fishy odor or strong body odor. The odor is not necessarily fishy, and the type of odor can vary from time to time. In that sense, the nicknames referring solely to a fishy odor are misnomers”.

**Paragraph 4 in “Creativity brings hope for cancer patients”**

“She tells the story of her fight against leukemia, cancer of the blood in a book titled *Kamu Sekuat Aku* (you are as strong as I am)”.

**Paragraph 1, in “Semen and Sperm quality”**

“Semen is a white or grey liquid, emitted from the urethra (tube in the penis) on ejaculation. Usually, each millilitre of semen contains millions of spermatozoa (sperm), but the majority of the volume consists of secretions of the glands in the male reproductive organs”.

**Paragraph 5, in “Storing Breast Milk”**

“It is normal for stored breast milk to separate in its container into two parts, what looks like cream and then a lighter colored milk. Some human milk also varies in color and can be blueish, yellowish, or brownish. Just gently shake the milk before feeding to mix it back together”.

*Blood, Urine, Sperm, Sweat, and Breast milk (ASI)* are the lexemes that build the semantic field of “The liquid of body”. Those lexemes can be analyzed by using the componential analysis theory and can be described on the table below:
Table 8: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “The liquid of body”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>Humans or animals</th>
<th>Owned by male</th>
<th>Owned by female</th>
<th>The waste liquid</th>
<th>Reproductive system</th>
<th>To regulate body temperature</th>
<th>Containing urea</th>
<th>Containing toxic</th>
<th>Can be consumed by infants</th>
<th>Containing nutrients</th>
<th>As transporter of oxygen and mineral in the body</th>
<th>Have a red color</th>
<th>A lot amount in body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+/ -</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+/ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperm (semen)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweat</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast milk (ASI)</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that:

_Blood_ means ‘liquid of human or animals is owned by male and female that as transporter of oxygen and mineral in the body and to regulate body temperature. Blood is a much spread in human body and have a red colour.’
According to oxford dictionary, blood is the red liquid that flows through the bodies of humans and animals.\textsuperscript{62}

\textit{Urine} means ‘the waste liquid of human or animal is owned by male and female that contains urea and toxic from body’. According to oxford dictionary, urine is the waste liquid that collects in the bladder and that you pass from your body.\textsuperscript{63}

\textit{Sperm/semen} means ‘liquids of human or animal that is owned only by male as reproductive system. Sperm also contains nutrients’. According to Oxford dictionary, semen is the whitish liquid containing sperm that is produced by the sex organs of men and male animals.\textsuperscript{64}

\textit{Sweat} means ‘liquid of humans that is owned by male and female to regulate body temperature’. According to Oxford dictionary, sweat is drops of liquid that appear on the surface of your skin when you are hot, ill/sick or afraid.\textsuperscript{65}

\textit{Breast milk (ASI)} means ‘liquid of human or animal that is owned by only a female. It is contains nutrients and can be consumed by infants’. According to Oxford dictionary, breast milk is the white liquid that is produced by women and female mammals for feeding their babies.\textsuperscript{66}

The table above shows that there are no lexemes which have a close meaning because there is no similar component on each feature.

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{62} Ibid, p. 128
\textsuperscript{63} Ibid, p. 1489
\textsuperscript{64} Ibid, p. 1209
\textsuperscript{65} Ibid, p.1367
\textsuperscript{66} Ibid, p.842
\end{flushright}
6. The Semantic Field of “Medicine”

Paragraph 2 in “Oralit still ‘key’ to dealing with diarrhea”
“Consuming zinc tablets over 10 consecutive days, one of five newly introduced effective steps to stop diarrhea, will curb the severity of diarrhea. Yet experts said zinc treatment could not replace the function of rehydration therapy provided by oralit”.

Paragraph 6 in “Oralit still ‘key’ to dealing with diarrhea”
“it is important to have zinc treatment, but we should be fully aware that a zinc pill is not sufficient enough to treat diarrhea. It can only reduce the duration and severity of it.”Iwan told The Jakarta Post.

Paragraph 1, in “Slimming Capsules”
“We are looked upon as one of the stupendous Slimming Capsules Manufacturers in India. The Herbal Weight Loss Capsules offered by us are extensively demanded in the market as these capsules are easy to consume and ensures zero side-effects. The formulation of the Ayurvedic Slimming Medicines is done with extreme care and under the strict supervision of the experts. Moreover, to benefit the clients with the maximum benefits of the Slimming Capsules, the capsules are hygienically packed”.

Paragraph 4 in “China faces uphill battle to give better healthcare”
“China is overhauling the biggest healthcare system in human history and has made significant changes since 2003; implementing a basic universal medical insurance systems and heavily subsidizing a growing list of essential drugs”.

**Paragraph 21 in “The dilemma of mental illness”**

“Following a rapid diagnosis of schizophrenia for karpi and a long acting injection of anti-psychotic drugs, and a different diagnosis and treatment plan for Darpi, Suryani explains the process of treatment to Darpi and Karpi’s parents…..”

*Drug, Pill, Tablets, Injection, and Capsule* are the lexemes that build the semantic field of “Medicine”. Those lexemes can be analyzed by using the componential analysis theory and can be described such as the table below:

**Table 9: The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Medicine”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Used to cure disease</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>An illegal substance</th>
<th>A small flat round</th>
<th>Wrapped in plastic material</th>
<th>Swallowed</th>
<th>Contain chemical substance</th>
<th>Anaesthetize</th>
<th>Using a syringe</th>
<th>Done by the help of nurse or doctor</th>
<th>Can give pleasant or exciting feelings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablets</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsule</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table explains that:

*Drug* means ‘a chemical substance used to cure disease, it can give pleasant or exciting feeling for someone who is swallowed it. Drug is anaesthetized so it is an illegal substance’. According to Oxford dictionary, drug is an illegal substance that some people smoke, injects, etc. to give them pleasant or exciting feelings.\(^{67}\)

*Pill* means ‘a chemical substance used to cure disease, its form is a small flat round. Pill into the body with is swallowed’. According to Oxford dictionary, pill is a small flat round piece of medicine that you swallow without chewing it.\(^{68}\)

*Tablet* mean ‘a chemical substance used to cure disease with swallowed it. Its form is a small flat round’. According to Oxford dictionary, tablet is a small round solid piece of medicine that you swallow.\(^{69}\)

*Capsule* means ‘a chemical substance that is wrapped in plastic material. It used to cure disease with swallowed its’. According to Oxford dictionary, capsule it a small container which has a measured amount of a medicine inside and which dissolves when you swallow it.\(^{70}\)

*Injection* means ‘a liquid that contains chemical substance used to cure disease with using a syringe into the body. It is done by the help of nurse or doctor’. According to Oxford dictionary, injection is to put a drug or other substance into a person’s or an animal’s body using a syringe.\(^{71}\)

\(^{67}\) Ibid, p. 408
\(^{68}\) Ibid, p. 994
\(^{69}\) Ibid, p. 1374
\(^{70}\) Ibid, p. 184
\(^{71}\) Ibid, p. 669
From the table, it may conclude that the lexemes *pill* and *tablet* are synonym because it has same component on each feature. The table also shows that the lexemes *capsule* have a close meaning with lexemes *pill* and *tablet*, because it has same component on each feature on the table, the difference is only in the form (a small flat round / wrapped in plastic material).
A. Conclusions

Semantic field is a group of words that are related because they are from the same area of knowledge or interest. In the study of it, lexicon is the focus of the study. This study states that lexicon in every language is all lexemes (words) system which related with meaning, and can be restructured as phoneme in grammatical study and a lexeme is an abstract unit of morphological analysis in linguistics, that roughly corresponds to a set of words that are different forms of the same word.

The research data are lexemes in the semantic field in the health text of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The data are analyzed by using the componential analysis theory (a basic study of lexical field in determining semantic relations of different lexical components in one lexical field). It also can be used to define the senses of lexical items in dictionary making. The sense of a lexical item is the composition of semantic components. Such composition of semantic components can be analyzed into its component part. The theory is used to identity components of meaning containing simultaneous semantic reaction. Positive semantic reaction (+) means “presence of or ‘yes’”, negative semantic reaction (-)
means “absence of or ‘not’”, positive/negative semantic reaction (+/-) means that a component is both, ‘can be yes’ or ‘can be not at all’.

On the basis of such components, lexemes are then classified into some features of semantic field that make on the table form.

On the basis of analysis that found on the health text in the Jakarta post, there are 6 semantic fields namely, the semantic field of medical treatment, the liquid of body, medical center, chronic illnesses, healthy occupation, and medicine. Those semantic fields are classified into lexemes that occur on the every text. Many lexemes of those semantic fields have a relation each other such as synonym and class inclusion (superordinat).

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests for understanding the definition of the semantic field and its agencies, also the application of the componential analysis theory. They are the important elements to make easier to analyze the semantic field on the text and hoping the reader will be easier to know the message.

The research uses some health texts of the Jakarta post as the unit of analysis of the research. The writer hopes that for further researches, the coverage can be more expanded to include more texts, not only health text, in more than one newspaper in order to have an extra comprehensive research in analyzing the semantic field theory and the application of the componential analysis theory.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Books


- **Website**


APPENDICES

A. The Profile of the Jakarta Post

The year 1983 marked an important milestone in the history of media publishing in Indonesia when the first issue of The Jakarta Post appeared on April 25. The new English daily is unique, not only in its goal, which is to improve the standard of English language media in Indonesia, but also in bringing together four competing media publishers into producing a quality newspaper with an Indonesian perspective.

The objective of the new publication was to present to the public a newspaper of the highest quality that would provide its reader with all the news that was not only fit to print, but that would deepen their insight into the very workings of this vast archipelago, its people and its government, as members of the great family of nations.

The history of the newspaper dates back to a conversation in mid-1982, between then minister of information Ali Moertopo and Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, who represented the government-backed Golkar newspaper Suara Karya. Minister Moertopo mentioned the possibility of publishing an English-language newspaper of the highest editorial quality which would not only cater to the fast growing foreign community in the country. The result of more than a decade of opening up the economy to the global community, but more importantly one that would be able to provide an Indonesian perspective to counter the highly unbalanced western-dominated global traffic of news and views.
To solve the purpose, several requirements had to be met. The paper would have to bring together some of the best Indonesian journalists and editors in order to be able to produce a quality newspaper of international standards. Simultaneously it should also represent the different factions of the broad, sociopolitical spectrum of the nation to be able to nurture a truly Indonesian perspective.

Of no less importance, the company should be managed professionally so that it could grow into an economically strong institution capable of consistently maintaining high-quality journalism. And last but not least, the ownership of the newspaper should also reflect the philosophy of the nation, hence the collectively owned shares of the employees, besides the no-single-majority equity participation of its founders.

Thus the company, PT Bina Media Tenggara, was founded in late 1982 as an independent newspaper institution privately owned by four competing media groups publishing some of the leading national publications: *Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan*, and *Tempo*. Ten percent of equity (later increased to 20 percent) was provided as a collective share of all employees.

Immediately afterward, a term of experienced journalists and editors was selected from the four founding companies, as well as from other news organizations. For the business side, a special team was set up within the Kompas-Gramedia group to help manage the marketing, distribution and other pertinent functions of the news organization based on a yearly management contract.
On the first day of publication, not more than 5,474 copies of the newspaper reached readers. The contents of its eight pages varied from news about Soviet espionage activities in the region, to an article written by Kompas’s Jakob Oetama on the installation of H. Harmoko as the new minister of information, just a few months after he was personally involved in the preparatory stage of this newspaper in his capacity as chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI), plus a few congratulatory advertisements. Looking back, it was not a very impressive newspaper. However, a fresh and different outlook was created in the Indonesian Press\textsuperscript{72}.