



GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL ANALYSIS IN OPRAH WINFREY TALKSHOW

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Keywords	Abstract
<i>Keywords: Semantic, Grammatical and Lexical</i>	This study deal with the analysis grammatical and lexical in talk show <i>Oprah Winfrey</i> . The objectives of the study were not only to find out the grammatical and lexical meaning, but also to describe how the host used grammatical and lexical in talk show Oprah Winfrey. The data in this research were taken from talk show Oprah Winfrey. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. In doing this research, the data were analyzed using library research. The source of data in this study was utterances taken from video talk show of Oprah Winfrey that entitled Peter Walsh's Stripped-down Family Challenge, which downloaded from YouTube. The data focused on the utterances of the guest and host in talk show Oprah Winfrey that consist of Grammatical and Lexical Meaning. From the data obtained, there were one hundred and six (106) utterances found in talk show Oprah Winfrey. It was found 2 types of Semantic in this research, there were 63 utterances of Grammatical meaning and 43 utterances of Lexical meaning. To analyze the data, the researcher used the theory proposed by Miles & Huberman (2014) to know the grammatical and lexical meaning.

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INTRODUCTION

Semantics is one of the fields in linguistics that studies meaning. According to

Kreidler (1998:3) semantics is a systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is a study of how language organizes and expresses a meaning. In addition, Abdul Chaer (2014: 14) emphasized that the meaning of each word is highly dependent on the context in which the word is used. The meaning included in each word can also be examined and described from several characteristics or parts of the whole that make up the meaning of the word as a whole. For example, in the sentences "brother goes to class 1 high school" and "this morning he took the intra bus to Siantar". Although both use the word "up" but the meaning is clearly different based on the context that surrounds it. The first sentence means "there is a change in the level of students" while the second sentence means "ride". And the two sentences contain grammatical meanings because the meanings of the words in each sentence are different and can be obtained through the context.

Previously, research with this semantic study had been researched by Hasibuan from the Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra (2015). The title is "Semantic analysis on pamphlets at the Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra". In his research, the researcher focuses more on the semantic part, namely grammatical and lexical meaning. Hardiyanto (2008) grammatical meaning is the meaning that exists as a result of working on a word in a sentence. In addition, grammatical meaning is also called the meaning that arises because of grammaticalization. Meanwhile, according to Kreidler (1998:149) lexical meaning is a small part of a word that has a whole meaning. Therefore, the researcher examines the meaning in the talk show.

Talk show is a radio or television program in which individuals or groups gather together to discuss various interesting topics with euphoria free from tension but seriously guided by the moderator. In his book Morissan (2010), *Advanced Television Journalism*, he said that the Talk show program is a program that shows one or more people to discuss something that has attracted public attention in recent times brought by the presenter. Quoting from the journal of communication science, talk shows themselves have long been known as a means of communication media, even since the first talk show on radio was created by John J. Anthony in its heyday in 1930 (Radio History by Carla Gesell-Streeter). Whereas on television talk shows on September 27, 1954 began to be broadcast for the first time by the NBC television network, called the Tonight Show.

Since then, this talk show program has continued to develop until now, and has been imitated by various countries in the world, including Indonesia. Since 10 or 20 years have passed, various kinds of light and casual conversation programs have been served to Indonesian viewers. Initially, the talk show program in Indonesia was made in a rigid and awkward style by presenting various officials in Indonesia and the subject matter and material were arranged in such a way, considering that freedom of expression was still very limited at that time. Now, the cover of the talk show itself has become full of conversations, fresh and varied material and polemics from the press have begun to be given an opening to make assumptions freer and more transparent to the public. Even today, there are many talk show programs with the subject of "satire" and sometimes it is not uncommon to see blatant "sarcasm" and questions that are enough to corner state officials.

With the progress of the times, talk shows programs on Indonesian television broadcasts are in great demand by people from various circles ranging from young people to parents who are interested in watching this talk show. Of the many television stations, only Metro TV is the most prominent in presenting talk shows, although some of them feature the latest news. Talk shows that appear on Metro include Kick Andy, Mata Najwa, Mario Teguh, Healthy Life, Just Alvin, The Interview, and Chat Club. In broadcasting, the method used is to insert an entertainment section in addition to still providing message material through dialogue. The event that touched the hearts and moved the souls of the community was the Kick Andy event, which featured great people. Metro TV has also broadcast foreign talk shows with an extraordinary host, namely The Oprah Winfrey Show.

Paul Robert (1999:2) in his article "Live from Your Office I It's" stated that: *“Every good talk show, like every good talk show company, has a great host a strong personality who has a vision for the show and who can set the tone/ someone who understands that good conversation must be facilitated/ someone who asks the right questions, who makes guests comfortable, and who continually re-establishes links with the audience”*.

Paul Robert here seems that every good talk show has an extraordinary presenter, a strong personality, who has direction for the smooth running of the program, and can control his voice, someone who understands with good communication skills, someone who asks the right questions, makes guest feels comfortable, and always build relationships with people.

So that the core strength that can be seen from a talk show is in the host and the other part is only a supporter of this talk show program.

The Oprah Winfrey Show is one of the most popular talk show programs in the United States. People abbreviate Oprah. Initially this event was called AM Chicago in Chicago, United States. These shows include tabloid talk shows with strange guests and polemic stories of life unlike any other. The show became the highest rated talk show in the city due to the inclusion of Oprah Winfrey, who joined in 1984 as host. Her kindness, body language and speech made the audience interested in observing her. The show later changed its name to The Oprah Winfrey Show in 1986 and the program officially became a national event. A year after that, Oprah Winfrey managed to take over the Oprah Show from ABC and received 3 Daytime Emmy Awards. In 1990, the Oprah Show expanded its topic of discussion, which previously discussed individuals who have their own idiosyncrasies, which has now expanded to include social, political, disease, and spiritual issues that have made this show even more popular.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher will find a system of grammatical meaning and lexical meaning in the talk show to be analyzed the lexicon and grammar, meaning according to utterances in talk show. Knowledge of the grammatical meaning system makes it interesting to explore it. However, the audience, especially students who are trying to study linguistics, have difficulty in understanding the relationship between semantics which works to express the explicit meaning of the speaker's opinion in order to gain extensive knowledge of actual vocabulary or sentences. There are many ways for speakers to express their thoughts in conversation. There is a deep meaning to examine the oldest statements as an analysis so that the audience can understand every word of the speaker, because language can be seen through contextual or textual. Therefore, the researcher chose the data sources and objects to be analyzed regarding to the Talk show Oprah Winfrey.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is a meaning that appears after a grammatical or

grammatical process. And this grammatical meaning can also be called the meaning of the included phrase. This means that any language that has a limited grammatical meaning and cannot be changed or changed for a very long time. The grammatical meaning in language can be explained based on the group that uses the language.

Grammatical meaning also has similarities with functional meaning, internal meaning, or structural meaning. According to Pateda (2001:103) grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the role of words in a sentence. That means that each language has an orderly arrangement of languages. Grammatical meaning can be formed because of the grammatical process by giving in a word such as grammatical words.

Talk Show

Turn taking is one of the ways of doing a talk show to dig for, clarify, and confirm any topic addressed to the interviewer, and it is one of the ways of doing a talk show to dig for, clarify, and confirm any issue addressed to the interviewer (Mustikaningtyas, Setiawan, & Lisdawati, 2019). The talk show is a complicated genre with hard-to-define parameters. The talk show, according to Ilie (2001), reveals patterns of communicative and social behavior that can be linked to multiple discourse types. A chat show, for example, might be viewed as a type of entertainment program, aimed to be funny and easygoing, based on its introductory and closing segments. A talk show may also be classified as a news interview, insofar as it is expected to provide information about current social, political, or moral issues, or as a debate program, in so far as it encourages the exchange and confrontation of opinions, based on the recurring goal-oriented question-response sequences. Talk programs are frequently referred to as a subcategory of 'infotainment' due to their various components. When the chat show focuses on themes related to people's physical and mental health, however, it resembles a doctor-patient interaction and, in certain cases, a therapeutic dialogue. Furthermore, based on the amount of time given to informal and spontaneous chat, a large portion of the talk program could very well be classified as conversation. While each of these modes of discourse appears to have certain characteristics with talk shows, none of them can be considered to be more representational than the others.

According to Ilie C (2001), the classification of talk shows into personality-type and issue-type reflects the shift in talk show style from a simple chat with a celebrity to a dialogue with the audience about a societal issue. A profoundly furious desultory type, a typically convincing media marvel, as well as a strategically and ethically problematic sort of diversion, the talk show is a profoundly angry desultory type. Not many digressive acts of famous transmission culture have been more disagreeable and subject to social and academic assessment in recent years than the syndicated program, particularly the TV syndicated program. The idea of a syndicated program raises issues about the boundaries between talk (prototypically dialogical) and show (prototypically monology), between open and private, between group and individual, among open and private, among group and individual.

The term “syndicated program”, according to Munson (1993), unites two distinct, frequently antagonistic expository norms by combining relational conversation (which takes place before the current oral convention) with the mass-intervened exhibition (developing in advancement).

There are three main reasons why characterizing syndicated programming is such a difficult task: They talk about rapidly shifting half-media marvels, they demonstrate intersexuality through covers with other media sorts of discussion, and they constantly reinvent themselves by rejecting and violating their own rambling performances. Through covers with other media varieties of talk, the syndicated program demonstrates a half breed broadcast conversation in which instances of open and social conduct can be associated to more than one talk type, Interviews, debates, sitcoms, game programs, and test shows are just a few examples. To grasp its recognizable features, one must first analyze the socio-cultural situation and the logical elements that shaped it and continue to shape it.

The TV show's design, setting, time period, and aim; the show host's own profile, plan, and overall direction; and the participants' experiences, objectives, and relationships are the last three. Relational talk is used in television shows to open up discussion by using mostly conversational, half-institutional rambling shows and procedures, which includes blurring the lines between traditional divisions such as open versus private, aggregate versus individual experience, and ability versus experience.

This is why the dialogue on talk shows has been called semi-institutional (Ilie C, 2001). In terms of regulation, talk shows have a certain number of digressive highlights, with conversational highlights at the casual end of the discourse continuum and institutional highlights at the proper end. Syndicated program members participate in unrestricted and intentional talk, non-institutional and institutional jobs, non-controlled and have controlled talk, questioner situated, message-arranged, and various crowd situated talk, depending on the character of the show, the idea of the point, the overall foundation and perspectives on the members, as well as the type of crowd Ilie C (2001).

According to Ilie (2006), naturally discussion show, through the intercession of a host, a visitor board (specialists and lay members), a studio crowd, and incidentally a group of persons of 'guests,' Following are some of the most notable highlights from television shows:

1. As crowd-sourced mediatized events, syndicated shows cater to three distinct audiences: the directly catered to crowd of questioners, the on- looking studio crowd, and the enthralling crowd of TV viewers. Both specialists and lay people are frequently present as show visitors. A great part of the program's center has to do with the exchange between them.
2. By animating, managing, and encouraging the participants' jobs and commitments to the program, the show's host, usually a media character, is witnessing the vast majority of the discourse (for data trade, encounter, and diversion).
3. Each scene in the show focuses on a different social, political, or personal issue. The determination of themes and members, in general, ensures showdown and clashing suppositions.
4. Personal experience and sound judgment have gained prominence, and they are increasingly emerging as sources of information that run counter to skill and popular opinion (of intensity, race, sex, and etc.).
5. Talk with, story, banter, game, admission, and proclamation are some of the desultory strategies used in television shows.
6. Because they are not broadcast during prime time, these projects are frequently low-cost to produce.

7. The majority of projects are either broadcast live or recorded in stages with minor changes.

Ilie (2001) has provided a systematic analysis of the relationship between the rambling and semantic highlights that distinguish television shows as a broadcaster controlled, have witnessed, member shaped, and crowd rated discourse occasion. The syndicated program's institutional necessities support its situational and digressive requirements. The situational imperatives involve limits in communication, time and plan constraints, for example, as well as speaker selection and turn-taking constraints. The rambling requirements are expressed in talk-constricting instances such as the pre-determined point plan, standardized openings and closings, as well as recurrent breaks.

The semi-institutional aspect of television shows can be seen in less surprise theme and subtopic switches, interferences, unprompted member mediations, crowd located redundancy, and crowd ordered queries, among other things. Because they show both conversational highlights (having a place with non-institutional talk, for example, customary discussion) and institutional highlights (having a place with non-institutional talk, for example, customary discussion), the syndicated program's cross breed nature can be productively analyzed by adopting a similar viewpoint (having a place with institutional talk, for example, news meetings and open discussions).

The repetition and circulation of the two sets of features differ according to the specific confinement of each broadcast network program, which includes the characters and life-jobs of the show visitors, the maxi and authority of the show, and the desires raised by the specific character of the show being known to

Syndicated programs, in carefully etymological terms, show explicit highlights in terms of the rambling association of talk, the grouping of contiguousness matches and turns, and the members' inquiry posing and question-noting jobs. These highlights are mostly about conversational, or non-institutional, talk, but they are also about halfway to institutional talk; the semi-institutional nature of this twofold reliance is what characterizes television show association.

Oprah Winfrey Show

Oprah Winfrey (born January 29, 1954 in Kosciusko, Mississippi, United States) is an American television personality, entertainer, and business idealist whose scheduled step-by-step TV program was one of the most notable of its kind. She was given among the most opulent and strong women in the United States. At the age of six, Winfrey moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to live with her mother. In her early adolescence, she was sent to Nashville to live with her father, who turned out to be a positive influence in her life. At the age of 19, Winfrey became a reporter for the nearby CBS television network. Regarding her completion from Tennessee State University in 1976, she was hired as a reporter and coach for ABC's Baltimore news partner. She became dissatisfied with the objectivity expected of newscasters and became co-host of the Baltimore morning show *People Are Talking* in 1977.

Winfrey outperformed expectations in the agreeable and individual TV program structure, and she relocated to Chicago in 1984 to host the struggling coordinated program *AM Chicago*. Winfrey's directness and association with character quickly transformed the program into a success, and it was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show* in 1985. Composed extensively in 1986, the program became the most important rated TV network show in the United States, earning a couple of Emmy Awards. She quickly obtained responsibility for the program from ABC, drawing it vigorously influenced by her new creation organization, Harpo Productions ('Oprah' spelled backward), and gaining progressively more money from syndication.

While coordinated projects became dynamically horrible and exploitative in 1994, Winfrey vowed to keep her show free of paper subjects. Despite the fact that her ratings initially fell, she earned the respect of her peers and was rewarded with a boost in reputation after a short time. Adventures with Harpo have included the critically acclaimed 1989 TV miniseries, *The Women of Brewster Place*, in which Winfrey also appeared. Winfrey announced in 2004 that she would continue with *The Oprah Winfrey Show* through the 2010-11 season. By then, the organized show had been seen on approximately 212 US radio stations and in over 100 countries around the world. In 2009, Winfrey announced that she would end her show when her contract with ABC expired in 2011.

METHOD

Grammatical and lexical meanings are studies that have something in common, namely the study of meaning. These meanings help linguists to better understand the language studied by the writer/speaker to explain meaning in qualitative data. The grammatical and lexical meanings certainly help the process of understanding the meaning of the main ideas in qualitative data through semantic analysis.

Researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis in this study. To be the source of the data is the documentation or script that downloaded from YouTube channel in Oprah Winfrey Show. All the utterances in this show collected and analyzed by using the theory proposed by Pateda. Based on these experts, researcher tries to analyze all the sentences and find out the lexical and grammatical meanings. In grammatical meanings, there are grammatical words.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data of this study were selected and collected from “Oprah Winfrey” talk show that talked about the family. Before that, the researcher made some procedure, they were; first the talk show was downloaded from YouTube. Furthermore, it was unnecessary to obtain permission because it has legally allowed people to watched it and changed the data from YouTube into transcript. Second, investigated the data that has collected and found what type of every utterance in the talk show ‘Oprah Winfrey: Peter Walsh stripped down family challenge’. Third, analyzed the process of the meaning. There were 106 data found in talk show Oprah Winfrey: Peter Walsh Stripped Down Family Challenge and those were analyzed based on grammatical and lexical in Semantic with the theory presented by Pateda. The utterances were presented in appendix 2. Two types of semantic were analyzed in this research included grammatical and lexical meaning.

After the data, the types of semantic in talk show Oprah Winfrey: “Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge” were classified based on types of semantic by Pateda (2001). There are two types of semantic, namely: Grammatical meaning and lexical meaning.

In grammatical meaning, the process of grammaticalization and meaning can change based on context in conversation. Related to place, scope of language use, and time.

Grammatical meaning is the meaning that can be obtained from the grammatical words. Grammatical meaning can be understood more deeply through the science of morphology. The following examples were taken from the utterances in talk show Oprah Winfrey: “Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge”.

Data 1:

I know millions of you have made your resolutions, everything from losing weight to quitting smoking to cutting down the spending. But what if you resolve to go even further for a better life? (1)

In the utterance Oprah explain that most people have already made a decision about how to overcome their bad habit. then she asked what their next step in life was to climb to the best point. Grammatical words in this utterance are *millions*, *resolutions*, *losing*, *quitting*, *smoking*, *cutting*, *spending*, as a suffix and *resolve* as a prefix in affixation. *I*, *you*, *your*, *everything* as a pronoun. *of*, *to*, and *for* as a conjunction, *made* as a verb 2 because grammatical form verb 1 namely make, *have* as a modal, and *a* as an article.

Data 2:

Peter Walsh is waiting in the wings, ready to strip them down of everything that is really tearing their lives a part things like cell phones and TVs and *computer* and blackberries, takeout Menus. (2)

In this utterance show that Peter wants to get rid of all the things that disturb the harmony of their family. Grammatical words in this utterance are *waiting*, *wings*, *tearing*, *lives*, *apart*, *things*, *cell phones*, *TVs*, *blackberries*, *Menus* as an affixation, *the* as an article, *them*, *their* as a pronoun, *and*, *of* as a conjunction, *in*, *to* as a preposition and *strip* as a verb.

Data 3:

There's been times that I've texted Blake, and he's up in his bedroom and we're downstairs. So, it's sad because I don't feel like he's learning how to communicate correctly. (6)

This utterance shows that a child if want to communicate to his parents, he has to come and talk with the low-sound. Grammatical word in this utterance are *times*, *texted*,

downstairs, learning, correctly as an affixation, *and, because,* as a conjunction and *to, in* as a preposition, *he, i, it, we,* as a pronoun.

Data 4:

Ahmm... It's heartbreaking because that is our life and actually, that day was kind of quiet. There are other days that are so much crazier that by the end of the day, you're just tired and we do, we sit in front of the TV. (8)

In this utterance show that their living conditions from day to day are just like that, there is no time to gather together even though there are holidays. Grammatical words in this utterance are *heartbreaking, actually, days, crazier, tired* as an affixation, *because, of* as a conjunction, *our, it, you, we* as a pronoun.

Data 5:

So, now that the entire family is on board, the "Stripped Down" challenge begins right now. It begins right now. So, Peter has five rules that this family must. {laughter}. yes Blake, you already said yes. In front of millions of people his five rules that the family must follow. What are they? Let's hear it. (16)

This utterance show that Oprah explains that there are 5 rules that will be conveyed by life organizational experts in Steve's family and the funny thing is, Blake looks like he's doubtful and worried. Grammatical words in this utterance are *so* as a preposition, *the* as an article, *of* as a conjunction, *it* as a pronoun, *millions, rules, begins, laughter* as an affixation

Data 6:

Stay tuned to see what happens when Peter moves in. That should be very interesting, and where are you sleeping? (23)

In this utterance show that Oprah makes viewers wonder how Peter fits into their family. and she wants to know where he rests later. Grammatical words in this utterance are *interesting, sleeping, moves, happens* as a suffix in affixation and *tuned* as a verb, *and* as a conjunction.

Lexical meaning is a branch of semantics that looks at the meaning of vocabulary pieces in a language as a whole, regardless of where they appear in a phrase. The lexical semantics of a dictionary is an excellent example. The following examples were taken from

the utterances in talk show Oprah Winfrey: “Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge”.

Data 1:

Their house is a disaster, and they are simply just existing. (1)

House means building for residence. Lexical words in this utterance are *house* as a noun, and *disaster* as an adjective.

Data 2:

Does it bother you that your family isn't close? (10)

Family means the basic kinship unit in society. Lexical words in this utterance are *family* as a noun and *close* as an adjective.

Data 3:

Peter showed up on the family's doorstep at high noon! (27)

Doorstep means beam that is installed across the bottom of the door. Lexical words in this utterance are *family*, *doorstep*, *noon* as a noun and *high* as an adjective.

Data 4:

What is your Acronym?. (32)

Acronym means an abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters. Lexical words in this utterance are *Acronym* as a noun.

Data 5:

What are you frightened of, of another divorce? (39)

Divorce means separation between husband and wife. Lexical words in this utterance are *another* as an adjective and *divorce* as a noun.

Data 6:

We're still at the park. This was the first activity. (43)

Park means a garden planted with flowers and etc. Lexical words in this

utterance are *Park* and *activity* as a noun.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found how Oprah and guest used semantic in talk show Oprah Winfrey: Peter Walsh Stripped Down Family Challenge. Oprah, Peter, Steve's family used grammatical and lexical in many ways from used affixation, conjunction, preposition, modals, article, adverb, pronoun, auxiliary verb and lexical word on dictionary.

In this study, part of semantics in Oprah Winfrey's talk show were found. Those are two kinds of semantics. The research data is relevant to the theory presented by Pateda that the sentence consists of grammatical words and lexical items. So, in the adjustment of the types contained in grammatical and lexical related to the way of delivering speech. Oprah Winfrey uses a mix of lexical and grammatical in many things that are delivered. Starting from conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, affixations, modals, auxiliary verb, and etc.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there were 2 types of semantics used in Oprah Winfrey Show that are grammatical meaning consisting 63 data and lexical meaning consisting 43 data. The grammars that used in her show are nouns, affixations, conjunctions, prepositions, modals, articles, adverb, pronoun and auxiliary verb and the nouns becomes the most frequently used in her show.

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APPENDIXES

If any