# GRAMMATICAL AND LEXICAL ANALYSIS IN OPRAH WINFREY TALKSHOW

## SKRIPSI

Submitted the Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) English Education Program

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## ABSTRACT

Mashud Ramadhani. NPM. 1702050047. *Grammatical and Lexical Analysis in Talkshow Oprah Winfrey*, Skripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utrara. Medan. 2021.

This study deal with the analysis grammatical and lexical in talkshow *Oprah Winfrey*. 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 talkshow Oprah Winfrey. The data in this research were taken from talkshow 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 talkshow Oprah Winfrey that consist of Grammatical and Lexical Meaning. From the data obtained, there were one hundred and six (106) utterances found in talkshow 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.

Keywords : Semantic, Grammatical and Lexical.

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This research entitled: Grammatical and Lexical in Talkshow Oprah Winfrey to fulfill one of requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The researcher encountered numerous challenges and obstacles while producing this research, but this did not deter him from striving to create a better one, which is impossible to do without the assistance of others.

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Those who read the study and interested in the topic will hopefully find the research findings useful. He sincerely hope that this is not the final research, but rather the start of a new generation of researchers. Finally, the researcher understood that this research was far from flawless, despite the fact that he had given everything. As a result, constructive criticism, comments, and recommendations are encouraged in order to enhance this study. 12.9 cm

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Medan, November 2021

The Researcher

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## **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## A. Background of Study

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 : 1.14) 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 Anggina Pria 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 Charles W. 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.

Talkshow 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 Talkshow 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 talkshow 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 more full of conversation, fresh and varied material and polemics from the press have begun to be given an opening to make assumptions more free and 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 talkshow, like every good talkshow 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 sees 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 guests guests feel 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. His kindness, body language and speech made the audience interested in observing him. 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 talkshow. 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 Talkshow Oprah Winfrey.

### **B.** Identification of Problems

This study is to describe something that is closely related to the problem being observed. Referring to the background of the problem, the researcher can recognize the problem, namely:

- 1. Many researchers get difficulty to comprehend the Oprah Show.
- 2. Many researchers get difficulty to distinguish the types of semantics.
- 3. Many researchers get difficulty to find out the grammatical and lexical meaning.

## C. The Scope of Limitation

The scope of this research is about language analysis but limited on grammatical and lexical meaning taken from talkshow in Oprah Winfrey entitled Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge.

## **D.** The Formulation of Study

From the identification of the problem, it can be formulated as follows :

- What kinds of grammatical and lexical utterances found in talkshow Oprah Winfrey.
- What are the meaning of grammatical and lexical utterances in talkshow Oprah Winfrey.

## E. The Objective of Study

In connection with these problems, the descriptions of the research's objectives are as follows:

- To identify the form of grammatical and lexical utterances found in Oprah Winfrey show.
- To find out the meaning of lexical and grammatical meaning utterances found in Oprah Winfrey Show.

## F. The Significance of study

Based on the theory, the results of this study are expected to be significant and useful directly. These findings can provide contributions for those who read and those who pay close attention to this study. As for the further research which states theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits to the audience who watch the Oprah Winfrey Show. Especially, for some people who have an interest in the field of semantics and also expand their research on the meaning of language and lexical meaning.

2. Practically

Regarding the findings, the practical benefits of the findings are described as below:

a. To researchers,

given input so that this research is reproduced for continuation in semantics how to research a talk show related to grammatical meaning and lexical meaning.

b. To all readers,

it is recommended to take this positive side as a reference to find out the application of semantics, especially for people who want to review and research grammatical and lexical meanings.

## **CHAPTER II**

## LITERATURE REVIEW

## A. Theoretical Framework

So that there are no occurrences in the form of misunderstandings when doing research, a theory of several concepts is needed that will be applied in relevant research. In addition, the researcher explains each theory related to the research. All these formulations are answered in this section.

## 1. Definition of Semantics

Semantics basically has a meaningful meaning that comes from the Greek word Semainen. The verb in the word is semaino which has the meaning of marking or meaning, while the noun is sema which means a sign or symbol. Semantic studies are studying the meaning of language or semantics. Semantic studies are studies of meaning obtained through language. Restrictions are needed in this regard because meaning can be found everywhere. Most experts try to create a definition from their point of view or narrow the scope of semantics.

There are similarities and differences from the definition of semantics described by experts. There are three definitions in the grouping category, namely (1) semantics is a part of linguistics which has a task that focuses on meaning research, (2) semantics is the study of meaning only, and (3) semantics is a study that studies the meaning of language. The audience is able to determine that there is an implied or explicit meaning in a word or sentence by studying this semantic science, or more clearly by learning what semantics is, people will more easily understand the meaning contained.

The definition of semantics according to Lyons (1995: 3) explains that from generation to generation semantics is defined as a study of meaning; and this discussion will be scrutinized and initially picked up. Meanwhile, Saaed (2009:3) semantics are studying the meaning of words and sentences. Meanwhile, according to Palmer (1981:1) defines semantics as a form of technical term used to refer to in the study of meaning, therefore meaning is a fraction of a unit called semantics which is linguistic. There are several definitions of semantics that have been given by experts. According to some linguists, the definition of semantics are as follows:

- Lyons (1997: 1) "Most semantic design is the study of the science of meaning."
- Saeed (2003: 1) "Semantics is communicated through language which is the study of meaning."
- Palmer (1976: 1) "Semantics is a technical term whose use is based on the study of meaning."

Semantics studies context-free meaning. Therefore, semantics is part of linguistics whose study is in the form of meaning. Charles (1998: 03), the topic in this discussion is linguistic semantics, besides that it is also necessary to limit ourselves in expressing meaning in a language, especially English. The researcher

conveys his idea that semantics is a branch of linguistics. Therefore, semantics is one of several parts of linguistics whose study of the meaning of language.

Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3) argues that semantics is a science that studies the arrangement of meanings and the study of how language makes things orderly and clearly explains a meaning is linguistic semantics. In other words, to make a limit on the expression of meaning in a language, it requires meaning in linguistic semantics. Charles explains that systematics is studied from meaning to have three points of discipline, in oneself: linguistics, psychology and philosophy. The point is the interest in psychology about how the human person learns something, tries to stay awake and does not change as before, thinks about, or has lost information. The relevance of the philosophy of language about a way we get information, how a particular fact that we know or understand as a truth that is actually related to other facts that are not necessarily. However, the final systematic study of meaning is concerned with linguistics, and linguistics here seeks to gain an understanding of how language processes.

The researcher takes the understanding that the context fully reflects the meaning of a word or utterance. In this case, the contextual relationship forms a word meaning. So, there is a difference between the participation modes of participation created. In order to achieve this difference, it is necessary that each part of the sentence has meaning and collects it into one with another meaning. This means that the conclusion is that ideas or ideas and concepts that can be channeled between the speaker's mind and the listener's mind are as if they were in the form of a connected language unit.

## 2. Kind of Meanings

Semantics is part of the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words, sentences, language and phrases. Semantics is known as the sign of meaning in the world of language. Relevance to a meaning that is classified into some reference sources. Based on the opinion of Charles W. Kreidler (1998:41) the scope of meaning includes lexical and grammatical meaning, homonymy, polysemy, reference and denotation, connotation, sentence and meaning, morpheme, lexical ambiguity, and understanding relationship.

Jos Daniel Parera (2004:) meaning has a type that includes a correspondence or referential theory, mentalism or conceptual theory, theoretical formalism and contextual theory. In Abdul Chaer (2007:289) the types of meaning consist of grammatical and contextual meanings, lexical meanings, denotative and connotative meanings, referential and non-referential meanings, lexemes, conceptual meanings and associative meanings.

In book Mansoer Pateda (1990:16) Verhaar (1983:124) assumes that the types of meaning include lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. And also in the book Mansoer Pateda (1990:16-17) Boomfield (1933:151) expands its meaning and reduces its meaning. According to Sipley Ed (1962:261-262) in the book Mansoer Pateda (1990:16) the types of meaning include descriptive meaning, dictionary meaning, emotive meaning, referential meaning, cognitive meaning, core meaning, periphery meaning and image meaning. while Mansoer Pateda (2001:96) types of meaning are classified into denotational meaning, cognitive meaning, proportional meaning, and ideational meaning.

In grammatical meaning and lexical meaning the author cites all kinds of related meanings through different references from the books of Josh Parera and Charles W. Kreidler. Therefore, the author takes from these two books to describe the types of meaning. So the writer will analyze Oprah Winfrey's talk show about Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge.

## 1. Conceptual Meaning

In language, conceptual meaning is extremely important. Mansoer Pateda (2001:114) claims that conceptual meaning can be determined by connecting or comparing language levels. As a result, conceptual meaning is regarded as the most important factor in every language.

## 2. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is meaning that is determined by the context. Contextual meaning, according to Abdul Chaer (2007: 290), is the meaning of a lexeme or word in context. A contextual definition is one in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression that also contains its explanation. J.R. Firth stated in Daniel Josh Parera's book (1990:17) in 1930:

"When we think of language as 'expressive' or 'communicative,' we are implying that it is a tool for expressing inner mental states. And, because we know so little about mental states of mind, even with the most careful introspection, the question of language becomes more enigmatic the more we attempt to explain it by referring to unobservable mental mental events. We limit our investigation to what is objective in the life of our fellow group by considering words as actions, events, and habits. Meetham (1969, 499-500)".

According to Firth, in the analysis of meaning, it can inherit the context of thinking about the situation. Contextual theory refers to the meaning of a word in relation to the cultural and ecological environment in which it is used. This theory also demonstrates that utterances of words or symbols have no meaning apart from their context.

Contextual meaning, according to Abdul Chaer (2007:290), is the meaning of a lexeme or word in a context. Contextual meaning, on the other hand, can be seen in the time, situation, and environment of language use.

(Mansoer Pateda, 116-2001) defines contextual meaning as situational meaning. It develops as a result of the interaction between speech and context. There are numerous varieties. The first context organ includes those related to gender, speaker position, age of speaker or listener, and socioeconomic background of speaker or listener. The context of the second situation, such as a safe or noisy environment. A third context goal, such as requesting or anticipating something. The fourth context is whether or not the conversation is formal. The fifth context is the speaker's or listener's mood, which can be fear, joy, irritation, or anger. The sixth time context, such as night or day. Seventh place context, such as where you are at school, at home, in the field, and so on. The context of the eighth object refers to the topic of the conversation. The ninth suitability of the speaker or listener in the context of speaking or listening. The ten linguistic

contexts that satisfy both parties' language rules. The eleventh language context refers to the language used.

## 3. Connotative Meaning

Beyond the purely conceptual content above, the connotative meaning is the communicative value of the expression to the target. Thus, open as a connotative term implies that only our knowledge and beliefs about nature are open. Connotation, according to Charles (1998:45), refers to aspects of personal meaning, emotional associations elicited by the word. Individual connotations have the same experience; however, some people have the word's connotation together.

Connotations have the right to exist and must be debated, argued, and controlled by language users. However, the use of language and connotations has limitations that are not used in the language of reports, scientific papers, magazines, and so on, which are formalized.

Connotation refers to personal meaning and emotional associations elicited by the word. Connotation is the process of stimulating and evoking specific feelings, attitudes, judgments, beliefs, and goals. It is possible to be both individually and collectively. Parera,(2004:99).

Connotations can appear between synonym meanings, and they can also appear within a word. As a result, connotation and connotation appear to be performed on historical and descriptive meanings. According to Parera (2004:105), uses connotations, which are used in report language, science language, magazine language, and textbook discussion. And hence, by use of connotations must be done with caution because connotations can give rise to rhetorical strengths while also creating certain weaknesses.

4. Denotative Meaning

The meaning of what it really is referred to as denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is also defined as a word or group of words based on a direct relationship between units, and forms of language outside the language unit are appropriately treated. According to Harimurti (1982:32) in book Mansoer Pateda (2001:98), a direct designation of something outside the language or based on certain conventions is based on denotative meaning.

A denotation is the primary aspect of a word's meaning. Meaning encompasses more than just denotation. Thus, denotation is a natural, original meaning that appears first, the one to be known, the meaning is appropriate and in accordance with reality's meaning.

## 5. Referential or Correspondence Meaning

According to Ogden and Richard, the term "referential" or "correspondence" refers to three things. Ogden and Richards (2004:46) define meaning as the relationship between references expressed through the sounds of language symbols in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. The direct relationship between existing references and real-world references is emphasized in this theory.

## 6. Lexical Meaning

The meaning of lexical is defined as the meaning of the term without any prefixes or suffixes attached.

For instance : The cloth is so fragrant. The word "cloth", the lexical meaning is items woven from cotton yarn.

## 7. Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is known as the meaning transmitted in a phrase by word order and other grammatical signals.

For instance : Yesterday, Rimuru was become the demon lord. The word "was", the grammatical meaning is kind of "auxiliary verb" in grammatical word. And the word "the" is article.

## 3. 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 Mansoer 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 and each language that has a difference of course has a slightly different arrangement. Grammatical meaning can be formed because of the grammaticalization process by giving in a word such as grammatical words.

## 1. Grammatical Words

Grammatical words, also known as function words, have little definite meaning on their own and are ambiguous without context. Some also function to impart the speaker's attitude or perspective onto other words. These kinds of words define the structure of a sentence and relate lexical words to each other. Grammatical word include affixation, conjunction, preposition, modals, auxiliary verb, articles, pronouns and some adverbs.

## 1. Affixation

In affixation there are several types such as prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes that can be explained and shown in the following tables :

EXAMPLE GRAMMAR	MEANING	TYPES
out + door	Outdoor, the grammatical meaning is "to be in the open or not in the room".	Prefix
mid + town	Midtown, its grammatical meaning is "showing a position in the middle of the city".	Prefix
free + <b>lance</b>	Freelance, the grammatical meaning is "workers who are only needed when there is a temporary job call".	Suffix

shoot + <b>er</b>	Shooter, its grammatical meaning is "a person who has the ability to aim at the enemy".	Suffix
<b>em</b> + power + <b>ment</b>	Empowerment, its grammatical meaning is "a process or way to empower".	Confix
im + possible + ity	Impossibility, its grammatical meaning is "an event that should not happen".	Confix
cup + s + ful	Cupsful, its grammatical meaning is "a small full-eared bowl".	Infix

Table 2.1 The explanation of the grammatical meaning in the arrangement of

affixations.

2. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that can take the position of a noun in a sentence.

For instance : I saw a girl on the stairs. She seemed to recognize me. The word she is used so that the word girl is not repeated again.

3. Article

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific. The, a/an are articles.

For instance : After the short day, the tofu feel particularly chewy. By using the article the, we have shown that it was one specific day that was short and one specific the tofu that feel chewy.

4. Preposition

Words like at, in, of, on, and to are some examples of prepositions. There are at least less than a hundred prepositions. The use of prepositions is something that is complicated even though the phrases are simple.

For instance : He owns the house on the corner. The noun 'corner' is the object of the preposition on.

5. Conjunction

Conjunctions are used to show the relationship between ideas in one clause and the whole sentence.

For instance : Diablo and Guy Crimson will attend the meeting. the word 'and' is used to combine two words between Diablo and Guy Crimson.

6. Modals

There are nine modal verbs, namely can, could, will, would, may, might, must, should, and shall.

For instance : If i should talk him, i will speak him what i think. Should denotes a derived phrase that expresses a state.

7. Auxiliary Verb

Auxiliary verbs are auxiliary words to complete the main verb in a sentence. Do/does/did/done, is/am/are/was/were/been/being/to be and have/has/had are auxilialry verb.

For instance : Magic emperor Julius Novachrono is a kind and smart person.

### 8. Adverb

An adverb is a word that is used to change, qualify or modify several types of words including an adjective, a verb, a clause, another adverb with the exception of determiners and adjectives, that directly modify nouns.

For instance : The package is extremely huge. The word 'extremely' describes the adjective huge.

## 4. Lexical Meaning

In Mansoer Pateda's book, Harimurti (1982:103) argues about lexical meaning which is the meaning of a word when a word is separately viewed, not only in affix forms but also in lexeme forms whose meanings are regular, as can be concluded in an unusual way through dictionaries. language. Lexical meaning is a basic measure of the smallest meaning in a language meaning system which can be compared or distinguished from other similar units. The abstract unit is a lexeme. It is caused in various forms either written or spoken which is actually a sentence. Even when it is inflected, it is a lexeme that has something in common.

The researcher reveals that lexical meaning is defined as a meaning that has a distinctive sign that distinguishes it from other meanings, including those characterized by lexemes, lexicon, and words. The reference is in the form of meaning, which meaning is an acquisition obtained from our senses through observational studies, or facts and real according to life. Many of the lexemes will turn into phrasal lexemes whose characteristics or forms resemble phrases. Therefore, not all of them are lexemes that are shaped like words or words. It has been found that language has several lexical systems whose semantic relevance is related to the order based on meaning in systematic and paradigmatic. Lexical meaning refers to the actual meaning which means that it matches the observations or feelings that have ever existed.

As a result, many people say that lexical meaning is a meaning that comes from the dictionary or the meaning of a lexeme word that has no context. For example, "chicken" has a lexical meaning such as similar to domesticated poultry which is characterized by two legs and does not fly. Well, lexical meaning is a meaning that is appropriate or appropriate to the meaning based on observations and experiences in real life. Usually in a dictionary contains only lexical meanings and in the form of other translations.

1. Class of Word

The researcher began by grouping words roughly based on our instincts about English. It employs a combination of three criteria to determine the word class of a word in lexical meaning, its meaning, its form or shape, and its position or environment in a sentence.

## a. Noun

Nouns are a type of lexical word distinguished by their appearance after certain noun-determining function words, such as the, my, some, and two, as well as their use of two inflections, -es and –s, as well as certain deviational suffixes. A noun is a word that was once used to describe a person.

b. Verb

Verbs are a lexical word class distinguished by their use of four inflections, -s, -ed, and -ing, their appearance in verb phrases with certain auxiliaries, such as can, must, is, has, please, about (to), keep (on), and a small group of deviational affixes, such as (-en) (-ate). A collection of words could not be called a sentence or a clause unless at least one of them was a verb. In some ways, the writer could describe it as the most important part of speech because the action word told the listener or reader what was going on in the sentence.

c. Adjective

Adjectives are a type of lexical word distinguished by their ability to fill the space between a noun-determiner and a noun, as well as the space after a linking verb and qualifier such as very, rather, and quite. An adjective provides additional information about a noun or limits it in some way to the reader or speaker.

## 5. Definition of 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, and 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 Carbaugh (1988) in Rama Martnez, (2000) in 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 monological), between open and private, between group and individual, among open and private, among group and individual.

The term "syndicated program", according to Munson (1993) in (Ilie C., 2006), 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 intertextuality through covers with other mediatized sorts of discussion, and they constantly reinvent themselves by rejecting and violating their own rambling performances. Through covers with other mediatized 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 sociocultural 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 amount 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:

 As crowd-sourced mediatized events, syndicated shows cater to three distinct audiences: the directly catered to crowd of questioners, the onlooking 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.
- Because they are not broadcast during prime time, these projects are frequently low-cost to produce.
- 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's the rambling and semantic highlights that distinguish television shows as a broadcastercontrolled, 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 moxy 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 questionnoting 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.

### 6. 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 cohost 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.

#### **B.** Relevant Studies

There are several similar studies that have been done before. First, "Lexical and Grammatical Meaning", Journal of University of Wisconsin Madison, Lauri Bauer. The study is limited to the grammaticalization and the lexical-grrammatical meaning distinction. The problems that will be discussed are: (1) Formal correlates of the lexical-grammatical morpheme distinction (2) Semantic structures distinguishing lexical and grammatical morphemes. The purpose of this study was to understand the contribute of grammatical and lexical meaning to grammaticalization theory.

Second, "Lexical Meaning : The Beginning) by Ni Putu Indriyani (2015), Journal of Management, IT & social sciences, economics and business faculty, Warmadewa University. The problem of this study will be discussed is ; (1) Lexical and contextual meaning of ONE OK ROCK'S SONG. This thesis uses a descriptive qualitative approach, because the data of this research, this method is used to describe the process of meaning.

#### **C.** Conceptual Framework

Semantic studies that review the grammatical and lexical meaning or the meaning of sentences and lexicon. Grammatical meaning can be found through grammatical word and the lexical meaning can be found directly through the dictionary. The researcher used the documentation method to know grammatical and lexical utterances in talkshow Oprah Winfrey. However, this study focuses on grammatical and lexical meaning systems only. This study uses semantic analysis based on theory from Mansoer Pateda as a conceptual framework. In this way, grammatical and lexical semantics is a transparent realization of lexical and grammaticalization, namely pronouns, affixation, conjunction, preposition, article, adverb, modals, and auxiliary verb. Furthermore, after analyzing, the data obtained was formed into a transcript in order to facilitate the analysis in sentences on talk shows. Below, the researcher shows an overview of the conceptual framework.

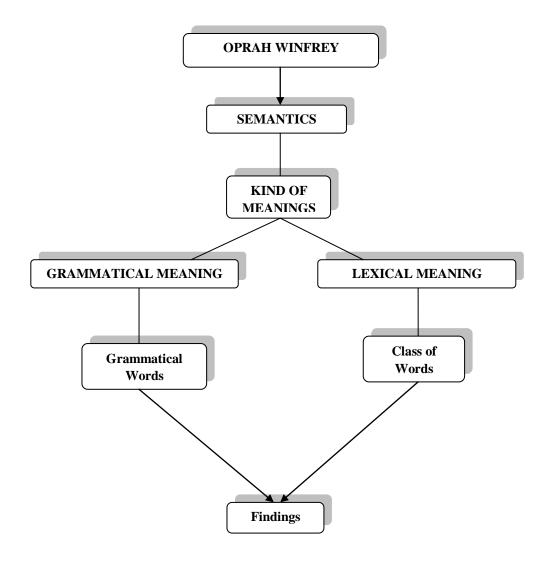


Figure C.1 Analytical Construct

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

### A. Research Design

Grammatical and lexical meaning 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 Mansoer 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.

## **B.** Source of The Data

In this study, the data source is viewed and retrieved through the Oprah Winfrey Show : Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge on youtube content. In the selection, the researcher chose a video with a high viewer on a talk show on the channel. The video tells about a family that is not connected to each other. In addition, the duration of the video is 41 minutes 52 seconds. In analyzing the data, the video data must first be converted into a transcript, because, the form of the transcript makes it easier for researcher to analyze the entire data. There are 106 utterances in Oprah Winfrey Show.

#### C. Technique of Collecting Data

The process of collecting data in this video, the researcher uses the documentation method through video so that what is said can be seen. In this case, it is necessary to apply it so that data from the video source is obtained. To collect data, the following steps are taken:

- a. Searching and downloading the talk show Oprah Winfrey: Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge from Youtube
- b. Watching the video to be better understood the statement and make observation relatively easy.
- c. Making notes resulted in the transcription of the text.
- d. Identifying and classifying the text in order to find the grammatical and lexical meaning.

#### **D.** The Technique of Data Analysis

After downloading the data from Youtube, the data was analyzed through Miles & Huberman (2014) that included : data reduction, data display and verifying conclusion. According to the following theory, the research focused on this following study :

# 1. Data reduction

The first step of data analysis was data reduction. It was referred to the process of selecting, focusing and simplifying. In this first stage, Reducing the data it was meant summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things. The researcher got the data from analysis documentary about grammatical and lexical in talkshow Oprah Winfrey. In this step, the researcher was focused on grammatical meaning and lexical meaning. Further, the researcher put the list form of grammatical and lexical words (table 3.1). Then, the researcher examined all the relevant data sources for the research findings.

Grammatical Words and Lexical Words
Affixation
Pronoun
 Article
 Preposition
 Conjunction
Modals
 Auxiliary verb
 Adverb
Noun (Lexical Words)
 Verb (Lexical Words)
Adjective (Lexical Words)

 Table 3.1 List Form of Grammatical and Lexical Words

# 2. Data display

The second step of analysis activity was display. It was process of displaying data in the form of table to analyze the data so that more understandable. Looking at the display helped us to understand what was happened and to do something either analyze further or took action based on that understanding.

# 3. Verifying conclusions

The researcher was classifying the data with the same code and merge the categories and found the kind among the categories. Then, it continued to give the explanation. Finally the researcher got result and conclusion of the research.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

### DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Data Analysis

The data of this study were selected and collected from "Oprah Winfrey" talkshow that talked about the family. Before that, the researcher made some procedure, they were; first The talk show was downloaded from Youtube. Further more, 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 utterances in the talkshow 'Oprah Winfrey : Peter Walsh stripped down family challenge'. Third, analyzed the process of the meaning. There were 106 data found in talkshow Oprah Winfrey: Peter Walsh Stripped Down Family Challenge and those were analyzed based on grammatical and lexical in Semantic with the theory presented by Mansoer Pateda. The utterances were presented in appendix 2. Two types of semantic were analyzed in this research included grammatical and lexical meaning.

### **B.** Findings

After the data, the types of semantic in talkshow oprah winfrey : "Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge" were classified based on types of semantic by Mansoer Pateda.(2001). There are two types of semantic, namely : Grammatical meaning and lexical meaning.

### **1. Grammatical 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 theutterances in talkshow 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 grammaticalization from 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 apart things like cellphones 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, cellphones, 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 show that a child if want to communicate to his parents, he have 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's 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 an 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.

## 2. Lexical Meaning

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 theutterances in talkshow 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 talkshow 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.

## C. Discussion

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 Mansoer 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.

#### **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

# A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the reasercher concluded

that:

- a. There were 2 types of semantics used in Oprah Winfrey Show, There were grammatical meaning and lexical meaning, namely grammatical meaning there were 63 data and lexical meaning there were 43 data.
- b. Based on the analysis, the researcher found how Oprah Winfrey and guest used grammatical and lexical meaning in talkshow Oprah Winfrey. Oprah and guest used grammatical and lexical meaning in many ways.

#### **B.** Suggestion

The researcher would like to provide some recommendations for instructors, students, and anyone else who reads this study at this time.

- a. It is recommended that student learn more about grammatical and lexical meaning in order to get the clear understanding and deep comprehending.
- b. It is recommended that the readers to conduct their research with detailed analysis, in order to get deep comprehending.

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No.	Types of Semantic	Utterances	Meaning
1	Grammatical Meaning	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?.	In the utterance Oprah explain decision about how to overcome their bad habit. then she asked that most people have already made a what their next step in life was to climb to the best point. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>millions, resolutions,</i> <i>losing, quitting, smoking,</i> <i>cutting, spending,</i> as a suffix and <i>resolve</i> as a prefix in affixation. <i>i, you,</i> <i>your, everything</i> as a pronoun. <i>of, to,</i> and <i>for</i> as a conjunction, <i>made</i> as a verb, <i>have</i> as an auxiliary verb, and <i>a</i> as an article.
		2. Peter Walsh is waiting in the wings, ready to strip them down of everything that is really tearing their lives apart things like cellphones and TVs and <i>computer</i> and blackberries, takeout Menus.	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 <i>waiting</i> , <i>wings, tearing, lives, apart,</i> <i>things, cellphones, TVs,</i> <i>blackberries, Menus</i> as an affixation, <i>the</i> as an article, <i>them, their</i> as a pronoun, <i>and, of</i> as a conjunction, <i>in,</i> <i>to</i> as a preposition and <i>strip</i> as a verb.
		3. It's 5:30 a.m. Mom is off to workout, Dad and Drake are still asleep, and Blake is already busy texting.	In the utterance show that they have an individual activities. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>texting</i> as a suffix, <i>to</i> as a preposition, <i>and</i> as a

<u>г г</u>		conjunction
		conjunction.
	My first priority is pretty much checking my E- mail.	In the utterance show that checking E-mail is important for Steve. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>priority</i> and <i>checking</i> as a suffix, <i>my</i> as a pronoun.
	5. Drake has already watched more than an hour of TV and now has to be pulled away from a video game.	The utterance show that Drake is given a time limit in playing games and watching tv. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>watched</i> , <i>pulled</i> as a verb, <i>an/a</i> as an article, <i>of</i> , <i>and</i> as a conjunction, <i>has</i> as an auxiliary verb.
	5. 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.	This utterance show that a child if want to communicate to his parents, he have to come and talk with the low-sound. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>times, texted, downstairs, learning, correctly</i> as an affixation, <i>and, because, as a conjunction and to, in as a preposition, he, i, it, we, as a pronoun.</i>
	We need to be getting on the floor more and playing with him. You come home, you're tired, and you just don't take that time that you feel you should.	In this utterance show that Peter give suggestion to Steve for more act to his family especially his son. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>we</i> , <i>you</i> , <i>him</i> , <i>that</i> as a pronoun, <i>to</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>with</i> as a preposition, <i>be</i> , <i>are</i> as an auxiliary verb, <i>the</i> as an article, <i>getting</i> , <i>playing</i> , <i>tired</i> as a suffix, <i>and</i> as a conjunction.

	Ahmm It's heartbreaking because that is our life and actually, that day was kind of quiet. There's 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.	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 <i>heartbreaking</i> , <i>actually</i> , <i>days</i> , <i>crazier</i> , <i>tired</i> as an affixation, <i>because</i> , <i>of</i> as an conjunction, <i>our</i> , <i>it</i> , <i>you</i> , <i>we</i> as a pronoun.
	I mean it's we do on the weekends. Occasionally, when boys with his father, obviously, we're at home together with Drake, but when we have him, we usually try to take advantage of a Saturday Evening with big brother watching little brother, so we'll try to get out. It's not necessarily by ourselves,	In the utterance show that Steve and his family tried to get together like a normal family. we can say "QTWF".(quality time with family). Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>i</i> , <i>it</i> , <i>we</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>his</i> , <i>ourselves</i> as a pronoun, <i>do</i> . <i>Are</i> , <i>have</i> , <i>is</i> as an auxiliary verb. <i>On</i> , <i>at</i> , <i>with</i> , <i>to</i> , <i>of</i> , <i>by</i> as a preposition.
	and I've done these shows before, where you know either the family	In the utterance show that Oprah ever met family with his own busy every individual, when foods are available they just grab it and back to his room. No talk to spend time together. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>it</i> , <i>i</i> , these, where, you, either, someone, everybody, their, they as a pronoun, <i>is</i> , have, done as an auxiliary verb, interesting, shows, goes, brings, takes, individual, spaces as a suffix in affixation.

11. Coming up, meet the man with the plan. His five rules, the vault, and the bombshell no one saw coming. Don't go anywhere.	This utterance show that the event will invite guests with terrible and tense rules. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>coming</i> , <i>rules</i> as an affixation, <i>up</i> and <i>with</i> as a preposition.
12. Well, this problem is way more common than i think anyone wants to admit. I heard backstage, everyone nodding their head. And what's happened is, we've all bought into this idea that more is better.	In this utterance show that Peter wants to solve the problems that arise in their family. support and idea from various parties are also coming. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>this, i, everyone, their, that</i> as a pronoun.
13. and we just feel completely disconnected, stripped down is about getting rid of anything that stands between you and your best life, anything that gets in the way.	This utterance aimed to explaining the stripped down that will unite their family back even though obstacles come. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>completely</i> , <i>disconnected</i> , <i>stripped</i> , <i>getting</i> , <i>stands</i> , <i>gets</i> as an afiixation.
14. We're gonna get rid of the excess and you are gonna get yourselves, your family, and your lives back together.	In this utterance show if we want to find out our identity and strengthen family relationships, the way is not to repeat unimportant actions. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>and</i> as a conjunction.
15. So i need to know right now, right here, in front of everyone, whether you are prepared to give one, no, one hundred ten percents, because i guarantee if you come onboard and do the	In the utterance show that Peter wants to offer and assure that once this challenge is over, their family will be reunited. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>prepared</i> , <i>percents</i> , <i>onboard</i> , <i>stripped</i>

"Stripped Down" challenge, at the end of a week, you will have it all back together. So, now, are you onboard ?	as an affixation.
16. 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.	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 <i>is, has,</i> and <i>are</i> as an auxiliary verb.
17. Your house is a mess, so a house starts from the foundation. Today, when you get home, i want you to get your house organized and cleaned up. We've to get rid of that mess.	This utterance show that Peter makes rules for each family member when he gets home, the main thing is to clean up the house. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>the</i> and <i>a</i> as an article.
18. Well, that would be a problem, except we have posted these rules on a very large sign on the front lawn.	This utterance show that a sign in the form of a rule in front of the house will minimize problems that arise. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>would</i> as a modal.
19. Well, that would be a problem, except for one little thing, Oprah, that i call the vault. Guys, can we get the vault out here please ?	In this utterance show that Peter wanted to give a small touch to deal with their problem. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>for</i> as a conjunction.
20. Okay. So, Peter, how are	In the utterance show that

you gonna know if this family has completed those assignments by noon tomorrow ?	Oprah wants to know Peter's way that their job is done. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>if</i> as a conjunction.
21. Because, and here's the kicker, at 12:00 noon tomorrow sharp, there will be a knock at the front door, and i will be there with my bags packed because i am moving in.	In the utterance show that Peter plans to stay in their family home for one week. He is going to come at mid- noon. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>because</i> , <i>and</i> as a conjunction.
22. But anyway, Peter's moving in and the Seven-Days "Stripped Down" challenge is on. Can this family get reconnected in just one week ?	In the utterance show that challenges about removing problems will be carried out and ascertain whether their problems are resolved. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>down</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>just</i> as a preposition.
23. Stay tuned to see what happens when Peter moves in. That should be very interesting, and where are you sleeping ?	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 <i>tuned</i> , <i>happens</i> , <i>moves</i> , <i>interesting</i> , <i>sleeping</i> as an affixation.
24. I'm sure we'll be able to work that out. But Mom, Dad, I'm looking forward to a very fun week.	In the utterance show that Blake is sure all problems will be resolved and he is looking forward to unforgettable days. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>be</i> and <i>am</i> as an auxiliary verb.
25. Seven days ago, life organizational expert,	The utterance show for the first time, Steve and his

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	Peter Walsh challenged Rhonda, Steve, and their two sons to take his stripped down challenge.	family just got a challenge from Peter Walsh who wanted to get rid of the things that was keeping their relationship apart. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>to</i> and <i>down</i> as a preposition.
	26. Peter heads straight down to the laundry room to see how the family did on their first assignment.	In this utterance show that Peter wants to see the progress of their task to clean the clothes. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>heads</i> and <i>assignment</i> as an affixation.
	27. Let's start a rule right now from this day forward that if you come down, you're not allowed to go upstairs with only one thing,	In the utterance show that they are not allowed to go to bed without any reason except sleeping at midnight. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>us, this, you</i> as a pronoun.
	28. Peter says stripping away the junk food and making healthy meals together is an instant way to reconnect.	This utterance show that a happy family is a family that thinks about a healthy lifestyle, especially diet. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>an</i> and <i>the</i> as an article.
	29. There are so many toys and yet it seems to me that one of the very few things that particularly Drake wants, is exactly what he's getting at this very moment.	This utterance show Peter explains that Drake does like toys. but there is a desire in his heart that he wants to get other than that. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>particularly</i> , <i>exactly</i> as an adverb.
	30. My one goal is at the end of today, we're gonna see if we can park the three cars in the Garage.	In this utterance show that Peter wants the space in the garage to be neatly arranged and can fit each

Anything you as longer	other's narround iteres
Anything you no longer need, use, or want.	other's personal items. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>at</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>of</i> as a preposition.
31. We got three Basketballs. Let's donate that one.	In this utterance show that they want to share the balls. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>us</i> , <i>that</i> , and <i>we</i> as a pronoun.
32. But the bigger thing here was it had just become so big in their minds, and i think everyone relates to that.	In the utterance show that the little thing problem will become a big problem if we aren't solve that. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>it</i> , <i>their</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>everyone</i> as a pronoun.
33. So, why did the stuff in the Garage this is for everybody watching at home ? Why does all that stuff in the Garage play a role, in this family's case, in their disconnection ?	This utterance show that Peter wants to observe the scene that will be seen by the family, as well as the reason for the family's relationship disintegration. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>watching</i> and <i>disconnection</i> as a suffix.
34. Peter says that people confuse filling their time with texting and E-mails and talking on the phone with being connected. Because the truth is we have technology that allows to communicate now better than ever, but it doesn't mean that people are actually closer together and connected.	This utterance show that Cellphone technology allows us to communicate with those who are far away, yet it stops us from communicating with those who are closest to us. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>says</i> and <i>closer</i> as an affixation.
35. That's the confusion. You could lock yourself in a room and send 1,000 E-mails a day and	In this utterance show that There is something in the nature of distance behind each family member's

100,000 text messages, but you are not connected.	activity, preventing each family member from socializing. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>could</i> as a modal.
36. Now this is interesting because i was wondering what was gonna happen when you got with your friends.	In this utterance aimed for look out the responses of his friends while playing together before "stripped down". Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>is</i> , <i>was</i> as an auxiliary verb.
37. So, if you drove here today in a nasty car, that car is a metaphor for your life. How what your bedroom looks like right now is a metaphor for your life. Isn't it always ?	This utterance show that trivial things such as the situation in someone's restroom or the shape of a car that is not proper already gives a description of a person's character. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>always</i> as an adverb.
38. And yet there is something missing. What the hell is going on ? It's really easy for me to strip all of the technology out of your house. I've done that. The thing that bothers me is there is a deeper level of being disconnected here. What is it that frightens you most about being the Dad ?	This utterance show that Peter had gotten rid of the item that was destroying their family's bond. As a father, however, Steve's face was filled with concern. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>yet</i> as an adverb.
39. It's just not knowing, i mean if i'm doing a right good of job.	In this utterance show that Steve assumes his actions are wrong and difficult to fix. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>knowing</i> , <i>doing</i> as an affixation.

40. Yeah, extremely. I just feel like that's all i do is work, and you know, when i do come home, i feel like family's in other directions. I guess i'm missing a little bit of that love and attention.	In this utterance show that Steve thinks he is just a breadwinner without any feelings of love and care. he considers his family not his family. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>extremely</i> as an adverb.
41. Well, you just hit the, with me not working in corporate America full- time anymore, that's here we go again. That's my biggest thing. 'Cause i feel guilty.	In the utterance show that Rhonda is feeling satirized. Quitting his job was a mistake that was thought up until now. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>again</i> , <i>guilty</i> as an adverb.
42. Let's get it out in the open. Are you worried he's gonna leave you ? are you worried that this is going to fail ?	In the utterance aimed for asked Rhonda to reveal the regret hidden deep in her heart. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>worried</i> , <i>going</i> as a suffix.
43. You're supposed to go to work, you're supposed to take care of your family, and every father who has a dream also needs to be appreciated for that dream. So, i really appreciated you for reminding us of that. Really.	In this utterance show that Steve has a dream of being a responsible father and raising his family for the better. this is the pride of a man. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>reminding</i> , <i>supposed</i> , and <i>appreciated</i> as a suffix.
44. It's very common to never discuss that underlying fear that Steve was courageous enough to bring up that i'm afraid i might not be doing enough, i'm afraid that things may not be going so well	This utterance show that Rhonda explained that everyone definitely didn't want to discuss matters that weren't clear. however, Steve already knew that Rhonda was worried about her family. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>courageous, underlying,</i> <i>things, going, and doing</i> as

	an affixation.
45. This is not unusual. These guys love each other and love their family to death. And yet there was all of this sense of simmering resentment. And guilt and fear.	
46. and i thought it was really amazing for you to say at the dinner table, too, because that was exactly what Drake was looking for. You know, everybody thinks their kids want more things and everybody's working to get their kids to have more stuff. What they want is you. What they want is to feel like they're a part of something that is a part of them.	
47. He is more outgoing. He is more confident. I mean, he's still a 5- years-old boy. And he's going to act up at times. But, he's just more patient with us. It's amazing. He's a different child.	The drake has a personality that other children don't have. Grammatical words
48. Absolutely, that by shifting the focus of the family, and particularly children, away from self- parenting, away from TV, away from passive entertainment	In this utterance show that Families will unite when one focus is put aside whether the child is playing a game, the father is typing a message and so on. Grammatical words in this

	utterance are <i>absolutely</i> , <i>particularly</i> as an adverb.
49. He threw quite a few fits. I mean, especially when we came home and he yust screamed, "I want TV! I want TV !", but, in this whole process, he's really shed that away. It's been stripped away and he's really he hasn't asked for it.	The utterance show that Rhonda as Drake's mother is proud, Drake has obtained a significant change after the challenge ended. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>especially</i> as an adverb.
50. Everybody says that. It's just a buzzword everybody says. "We need more communication in our relationship." Haven't you said that ?	In this utterance show that Oprah thinks Peter's words are just bullshit. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>says</i> , <i>communication</i> as an affixation.
51. You have to talk with your partner about the foundation of your relationship. So that when you then start talking, he knows or she knows that you love them, that you want to be with them	In the utterance show that Peter explained that in a love relationship there must be a basis that forms the bond, so that later it will be easy to talk from heart to heart. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>or</i> , <i>then</i> as a conjunction.
52. That's really good. Peter says that just one date night a month is better than any yearly vacation. Really ?	This utterance aimed for compare spending one night a month with a partner is better than waiting for an annual vacation. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>yearly</i> as an adverb.
53. One night once a month is worth a hundred weeks of vacation at the end of the year because it	In the utterance show that Peter compares getting together one night a month is better than the holidays

reconnects, i'm not saying don't do the hundred weeks of vacation, as well.	available in a year's time. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>reconnects</i> , <i>weeks</i> as an affixation.
54. You're saying if you can do a date night a month, just the two of you get away or get together, even if your home, that is better than going away on a two-week vacation.	In this utterance show that dating at home is better than going out to visit destinations for vacation. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>is</i> , <i>are</i> , <i>do</i> as an auxiliary verb.
55. Don't leave it to the end of the year. "We'll Catch Up At The End Of The Year." No, no, no. Once a month, reconnect. And we tried that actually, and it worked pretty nicely.	The utterance show that the date should not be left until the end of the year, at least this month and as soon as possible. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>will</i> as a modal.
56. It's not over yet, because we have one more big challenge for the four of you, you ready ? within the next 48 hours, you as a family have to take a road trip to get to Chicago.	In this utterance show that Peter wants to convey the tough challenge that is to Harpo Studio, Chicago via ground transportation and why is it hard? because to get there takes 2 days. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>to</i> , <i>within</i> , <i>of</i> as a preposition.
57. Rhonda, Steve, Blake, and Drake arrived at Harpo this morning. How did it go ?	This utterance aimed for asking the result of the rules made by Peter within their family. Grammatical word in this utterance is <i>did</i> as an auxiliary verb.
58. It was awesome. We had a great time. We followed our new rules, and we just had so much fun.	In this utterance they are successful and happy with the achievements obtained from the given rules. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>awesome</i> ,

	<i>followed, rules</i> as an affixation.
59. Flat Peter. I'm always asked to a lot of people have the flat Stanley. I've taken pictures with many flat Stanleys.	This utterance show that the crowd made a flat Stanleys depicting his face and wanted to take a picture with Oprah. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>asked, taken, pictures</i> as a suffix.
50. To get the family just to spend time together on the road, to negotiate the two-days trips because they had to decide on the activities together.	In this utterance show that activities on the way to the studio should be planned with the family. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>activities</i> , <i>trips</i> as a suffix.
51. It's awesome. I've noticed that i don't need my phone as much and i can just, he said, "Be Where You Are," and that's really stuck with me	In the utterance show that Blake has minimized his addiction, which is holding his cellphone at all times. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>it</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>me</i> , <i>that</i> , <i>my</i> as a pronoun.
52. Where you are, not texting when you're trying to do a family activity. Be with your family or be wherever you're at.	Peter allows them to use
63. It's not magic. Spend time together. Be more active. Eat healthy. Avoid unhealthy foods and drinks, and you will start to transform your life in every way.	In this utterance show that Peter explains to change family life for the better is not impossible. Grammatical words in this utterance are <i>unhealthy</i> , <i>foods</i> , <i>drinks</i> as an affixation.

No.	Types of Semantic		Utterances	Meaning
1	Lexical meaning		Their house is a disaster, and they are simply just existing.	House means building for residence
			Steve and Rhonda have been married eight years. They have a 5 years old son.	Son means male offspring from relationship with his parents.
			An hour later, Dad's up. And immediately jumps on the computer	Computer means a technology that is able to calculate data carefully.
			7:45, Mom's back from the Gym, Drake eats alone, and Dad's out the door.	Gym or gymnasium means a place to do exercise and sports activities.
			You're gonna miss your bus, love you	Love means the feeling that arises after liking someone.
			Oh yeah, you know we just sat around and watched TV.	Sat means put the body resting on the buttocks.
			Oh, well probably around 7,000 to 10,000 every month.	
			Okay, that's what's happening to our world.	World means the earth and everything that is on it.
			Do you all ever spend time alone, Steve, you and Rhonda?	Alone means isolate oneself from others.
			Does it bother you that your family isn't close ?	Family means the basic kinship unit in society.
			I just watch him on Youtube all the time.	Youtube means a video sharing website.

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	12. but inside their <i>idyllic</i> home, like so many of you who are watching right now,	Idyllic means show the nature of the state that is pleasing to the eye.
	13. that is gonna get rid of anything that is making you feel disorganized or disconnected.	Rid means keep something away so as not to get in the way.
	14. So, tell us what your plan is for this family.	Plan means an action step in the future.
	15. So starting today, no cellphones and no texting for the duration of the challenge.	Duration means how long something lasts.
	16. No way you will forget, or any of your neighbors.	Forget means out of memory.
	17. even if we put camera in the house,	Camera means tool for taking pictures.
	18. Absolutely, they can go out.	Go means leave somewhere.
	19. Exhibit "A" in the vault,	Vault means curved roof.
	20. Yayy. Do i have to cook for him ?	Cook means processing food or drink.
	21. I'm gonna fall off my chair.	Chair means seat to lean on.
	22. You can sleep in the bunk bed.	Bed means a place to sleep.
	23. Blake will give you his room.	Room means a place to put something.
	24. To make sure no one broke any of his rules,	Broke means run out of property.
	25. would you like me to take	Bag means container for

vour bog ?	storing things
your bag ?.	storing things.
26. The laundry room is spotless.	Laundry means things to wash.
27. Peter showed up on the family's doorstep at high noon !.	Doorstep means beam that is installed across the bottom of the door.
28. So, when was the last time you actually parked three cars in the Garage ?.	Garage means part of the house where to store the car and etc.
29. And guys, look, you had huge fun doing it.	Look means show others what they are looking at.
30. Drag it out, under the driveway.	Driveway means special roads made for travel paths to a location.
31. so the card table, stay or go?	Card means rectangular sheet for various games.
32. What is your Acronym ?	Acronym means an abbreviation in the form of a combination of letters.
33. it not say, "What the hell is going on?".	Hell means the afterlife where the disbelievers and the disobedient experience torment and misery.
34. It was great because i got to connect with my family again.	Connect means establish a relationship with one another.
35. Did you go through E- mail with drawal ?	E-mail means application to send mail.
36. And then the third day you're having a burger.	Burger means meat and vegetable sandwich
37. The first couple of days were a breeze,	Couple means the person who is always with him

38. You have an amazing partner.	Partner means friends in the world of work.
39. What are you frightened of, of another divorce ?.	Divorce means separation between husband and wife
40. a weekly meal plan, and three dinners together a week.	Meal means anything that is edible.
41. so, i have for you pancake Peter.	Pancake means omelette like jam bread
42. I'll see you in Chicago.	Chicago means the largest city in the state of the united states
43. We're still at the Park. This was the first activity.	Park means a garden planted with flowers and etc.

#### Appendix 2

#### "Peter Walsh's Stripped Down Family Challenge"|The Oprah Winfrey Show

Oprah : 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?. We're about to meet a family who say they feel totally disconnected. Their house is a disaster, and they are simply just existing. But little do they know, life organization expert, our own Peter Walsh is waiting in the wings, ready to strip them down of everything that is really tearing their lives apart things like *cellphones* and *TVs* and computer and blackberries, takeout Menus. Well, it's a bold experiment, but it is also a change for them and for you to think about what it means to become the family they've always wanted to be, all in just seven days. Seven days for a major transformation. We have no idea if this is really going to work for them, but if it does, this could revolutionize or begin to revolutionize, families everywhere, including yours. Something to think about so stay tuned. Roll the open, Joe.

Today, all new, a family disconnected, a marriage on shaky ground. (guys, can we get the vault out here, please?) now, a bold new challenge for a brand new year. For seven days, stripped down. (hand them over) no phones, no computers, no tv. (Oprah : Oh , wait a minute, no microwave?) get your life in order expert Peter Walsh moves in (what the hell is going on?) and rakes them through. (Oprah : I want to know how you knew that this was going on) a new year revolution for your family, next.

- Oprah : Steve and Rhonda have been married eight years. They have a 5 years old son, Drake. Say Hi, Drake
- Drake : Mmnnhh mmnnhh.....
- Oprah : Okay then. (*laughter*)

And Rhonda's 15 years old son from a previous marriage is named Blake. Now, here's a look at a typical day in their lives. May look like a lot of your homes and families.

Explain the videos....

- Rhonda : The first thing i do is i get up and i check my phone. I'm going to the Gym
- Oprah : It's 5:30 a.m. Mom is off to workout, Dad and Drake are still asleep, and blake is already busy texting
- Blake : I sent 23 texts already this morning.
- Oprah : An hour later, Dad's up. And immediately jumps on the computer
- Steve : My first priority is pretty much checking my E-mail.
- Oprah : And breakfast is thin for yourself, y'all.
- Blake : Usually I just grab something quick like a Pop Tart
- Oprah : 7:45, Mom's back from the Gym, Drake eats alone, and Dad's out the door.
- Steve : I got to go.
- Oprah : Drake has already watched more than an hour of TV and now has to be pulled away from a video game
- Rhonda : You can play it tonight when you get home

Beeping Music....

- Rhonda : Come on
- Drake : Hey!
- Rhonda : You're gonna miss your bus, love you
- Drake : Mmm Hmm...
- Oprah : 9:00 a.m Rhonda's alone, the house is quiet, but Rhonda feel stressed by all the mess.

Rhonda	:	Ugh, this drives me crazy, I mean to me, this is embarrassing. If you just shut it, then nobody sees your mess. Blake's closet is empty because he's got to go downstairs to the laundry room to get his clean clothes. We tend to just leave everything down there in piles.
Blake	:	Mom, I'm home.
Oprah	:	Hours later, Blake's home from school. Within second, he's on the computer.
Rhonda	:	What are you doing ?
Blake	:	Facebook
		Cellphone buzzes
		Ohh that's another text.
Rhonda	:	Ugh
Oprah	:	He's already up to 119 texts for the day.
Rhonda	:	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.
Rhonda	:	bedroom and we're downstairs. So it's sad because i don't
		bedroom and we're downstairs. So it's sad because i don't feel like he's learning how to communicate correctly.
Rhonda	:	bedroom and we're downstairs. So it's sad because i don't feel like he's learning how to communicate correctly. Hello? What?
Rhonda Blake	:	<ul> <li>bedroom and we're downstairs. So it's sad because i don't feel like he's learning how to communicate correctly.</li> <li>Hello?</li> <li>What?</li> <li>I feel bad for Drake. We need to be getting on the floor more and playing with him. You come home, you're tired, and you</li> </ul>
Rhonda Blake Rhonda	:	<ul> <li>bedroom and we're downstairs. So it's sad because i don't feel like he's learning how to communicate correctly.</li> <li>Hello?</li> <li>What?</li> <li>I feel bad for Drake. We need to be getting on the floor more and playing with him. You come home, you're tired, and you just don't take that time that you feel you should.</li> </ul>
Rhonda Blake Rhonda Steve	::	<ul> <li>bedroom and we're downstairs. So it's sad because i don't feel like he's learning how to communicate correctly.</li> <li>Hello?</li> <li>What?</li> <li>I feel bad for Drake. We need to be getting on the floor more and playing with him. You come home, you're tired, and you just don't take that time that you feel you should.</li> <li>Hello.</li> </ul>

Rhonda	:	Ahmm It's heartbreaking because that is our life and actually, that day was kind of quiet. There's 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.
Oprah	:	Does anybody here relate to what they just saw at all ? <i>{applause}</i> you do relate ? Okay, so how many texts do you send every-I'm-geez.
Blake	:	Oh, well probably around 7,000 to 10,000 every month.
Oprah	:	Really ?
Blake	:	Yeah
Oprah	:	Who are you talking to ?
Blake	:	It could be five, six people each day in the morning to every
Oprah	:	Five ?
Blake	:	Yeahh
Oprah	:	And what are y'all saying ?
Balek	:	Anything, I mean, so much stuff goes on at school. And you can talk about a lot, I guess.
Oprah	:	Does it bother you that your family isn't close ?
Blake	:	Um,yeah, I feel like we could be a lot closer than what we are. And I think it would help, just growing up, especially with Drake only being 5. He's got so much more time before he's gone. So, I just feel if we were closer it'd be better.
Oprah	:	Do you all ever spend time alone, Steve, you and Rhonda ?
Steve	:	Seldom, I mean it's we do on the weekends. Occasionally, when boys with his father, obviously, we're at home together with Drake, but when we have him, we usually try to take advantage of a Saturday Evening with big brother watching little brother, so we'll try to get out. It's not necessarily by ourselves, but it's with a group of people you know what not, so

- Oprah : So, if you could re-edit that tape, what would you like or would you want, not like what would you want a day in the life of your family to look like ?
- Rhonda : Oh... First of all, I would love the fact that we could have the time to get up in the Morning and be together and actually, maybe even be able to make breakfast for the boys before they get off to school, to not always have to deal with the overwhelming mess of the house all the time.
- Oprah : Cause it's interesting, and I've done these shows before, where you know either the family goes for takeout or someone brings the takeout home, and everybody then takes their food and they go into their individual little spaces. And you don't even sit to eat the takeout together. That's your house.
- Rhonda : That's exactly right.
- Oprah : Yeah, you're saying right, because..
- Steve : Yeahh....there's only maybe like a couple of times a month that we may sit together. And you know it's...
- Oprah : And then when you're sitting, do you even know what to do, cause you're so, i mean...
- Steve : Not, it's so quick, it's just rushed, you know ? I feel like it's like, hurry up, eat, go check facebook, lets go on our merry way. Let's go watch a television show.
- Oprah : **Okay, that's what's happening to our world.** We'll be right back to continue with this family. We'll be right back
- Oprah : Coming up, meet the man with the plan. His five rules, the vault, and the bombshell no one saw coming. Don't go anywhere.

Previously Aired (01/11/2010)

Steve : I mean, as a family, obviously, we need to spend more time together. I think we spend time in the same room, but not necessarily we're communicating and talking and enjoying each other.

- Blake : We don't spend the most time together because i usually would choose to probably go with my friends.
- Rhonda : I don't know where we lost our way. But i do know that the people that live within these walls are the people that, we should be treating the best.
- Oprah : So, to friends and neighbors, Rhonda, Steve, Blake, and Drake look like the perfect family, **but inside their** *idyllic* **home, like so many of you who are watching right now,** they have drifted apart as a family, they are disconnected from each other, and they have filled their lives with a bunch of stuff, and they really need help. They need life organizational expert, Peter Walsh. So come on out here, Peter.

Applause.....

Rhonda : Oh, my gosh. Hey, how're you doing ?

Peter shake hands with the guest stars one by one and then with Master of Ceremony, Oprah.

- Rhonda : I just watch him on Youtube all the time.
- Oprah : Really ? and nice to see you. Happy new year to you.
- Peter : Thank you.
- Oprah : So, Peter says this family needs to be stripped down. What do you mean by that?
- Peter : Well, this problem is way more common than i think anyone wants to admit. I heard backstage, everyone nodding their head. And what's happened is, we've all bought into this idea that more is better. And so suddenly, we look at our houses, our homes are full of stuff, our schedules are overwhelmed, and we just feel completely disconnected, stripped down is about getting rid of anything that stands between you and your best life, anything that gets in the way. We're gonna get rid of the excess and you are gonna get yourselves, your family, and your lives back together.
- Oprah : So, tell us what your plan is for this family.

- Peter : Okay, i have devised a one-week challenge for you, a seven-day challenge, starting today, that is gonna get rid of anything that is making you feel disorganized or disconnected.
- Rhonda : whooo-hoo.

Peter : Okay ?, Now, before i start though, i have to ask you a question. I cannot do this by myself. So i need to know right now, right here, in front of everyone, whether you are prepared to give one, no, one hundred ten percents, because i guarantee if you come onboard and do the "Stripped Down" challenge, at the end of a week, you will have it all back together. So, now, are you onboard ?

- Rhonda : I'm in.
- Steve : I'm in.
- Peter : Yes ? yes ?
- Drake : Yes.

Applause.....

- Oprah : Okay, that's cool. That's very cool. 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.
- Peter : Let's go. Rule number one, and any of you can do this as well. Rule number one has to do with communication. So starting today, no cellphones and no texting for the duration of the challenge, for the next seven days. None.
- Rhonda : I can do it.
- Oprah : For a week, for a week. Just for a week, Okay ?
- Peter : Okay, number two. This is about entertainment and electronics. Starting today, no computers, no E-mail, no TV, no computer games, no ipods. The only entertainment that you get is each other.

Rhonda	:	Okey	[laughter]	]
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- Steve : All right
- Peter : Rule number three, this is about meals.
- Oprah : Did you hear Blake saying to Drake, "no TV, did you get that ?
- Peter : Rule number three is about meals. Starting today, healthy meals prepared together, and you sit together and share a mealtime together. Rule number four, your house is a mess.
- Rhonda : Ya think ?
- Peter : Your house is a mess, so a house starts from the foundation. Today, when you get home, i want you to get your house organized and cleaned up. We've to get rid of that mess. And rule number five, my favorite, which is what i call a little bit of lovin' at least once a day for the next week and then beyond, i want each of you to go to the other, give them a hug, and tell them something that you love about them. Five rules for the next week.
- Oprah : So, what if somebody forgets one of the rules ?
- Peter : Well, that would be a problem, except we have posted these rules on a very large sign on the front lawn.

#### Laughter..cheering

- Rhonda : That's awesome! It's a cute house though, no ?
- Oprah : Cute house.
- Peter : **No way you will forget, or any of your neighbors**. What the "Stripped Down" rules are.
- Oprah : So, how can you be sure, though how are we gonna be sure, **even if we put cameras in the house,** that nobody cheats, like sending a secret text, or microwaving a pop-tart.
- Peter : Well, that would be a problem, except for one little thing, Oprah, that i call the vault. Guys, can we get the vault out here please ?
- Oprah : The vault ?

Peter	:	The vault.
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- Steve : Oh, my Gosh..
- Rhonda : Is that our stuff ?
- Oprah : That's your stuff.
- Peter : **Exhibit "A" in the vault,** I have put anything and you may recognize some of these things, i have put anything that creates disorganization or has this family disconnected. Your microwave that helped you prepare meals...
- Oprah : Ohh, wait a minute, no microwave ?
- Peter : Yes, it's in here. Computers, Ipods, Energy Drinks, anything that was causing a problem has been moved from your home to the vault. Oh, oh, and by the way, your closets-yuck. So, I have taken the liberty can we have exhibit "B" out, please of removing every closet door in your house.
- Rhonda : Laughter... I'm gonna fall off my chair.
- Peter : When your closets are organized then i promise we will put the doors back on your closet.
- Oprah : So, here's what happens next. Your heading straight home...
- Rhonda : Okay
- Oprah : Okay, right now, and you have until noon tomorrow to complete your first two "Stripped Down" assignments. Peter, what are those ?
- Peter : Number one, activity number one, tonight, tomorrow, i want you to get together and organize, think through an activity that you can enjoy together as a family tomorrow night. Okay? So that's something you can share.
- Oprah : They don't have to stay at home, right ? they can go out ?
- Peter : **Absolutely, they can go out.** Activity number two, laundry from one end of the house to the other. So, between now and noon tomorrow, i need you to go through the house and wash, fold,

and put away every single piece of laundry that is on the floor or anywhere in the house.

- Oprah : Okay. So, Peter, how are you gonna know if this family has completed those assignments by noon tomorrow ?
- Peter : Because, and here's the kicker, at 12:00 noon tomorrow sharp, there will be a knock at the front door, and i will be there with my bags packed because i am moving in.

Applause....

Rhonda : Yayy. Do i have to cook for him ?

Laughs...

- Steve : All right.
- Oprah : Rhonda wants to know, does she have to cook for you ?. But anyway, Peter's moving in and the Seven-Days "Stripped Down" challenge is on. Can this family get reconnected in just one week ?. Stay tuned to see what happens when Peter moves in. That should be very interesting, and where are you sleeping ?
- Rhonda : Yeah, where are you sleeping ?
- Peter : I have no idea.

Laughter..

- Rhonda : Blake will give you his room.
- Blake : Why me ?

Laughter...

- Rhonda : You can sleep in the bunk bed.
- Peter : I'm sure we'll be able to work that out. But Mom, Dad, I'm looking forward to a very fun week.
- Steve : Alright, we are too.
- Oprah : I love that, "Why me?" he's got a bunk bed. We'll be right back.

Applause....

- *Oprah* : Coming up, fast-forward one full week. So, i want to know how you knew this was going on. Witness all the tears..
- Rhonda : Here we go again..
- Oprah : Fears..
- *Steve : It's just not knowing.*
- *Oprah* : And cheers..
- Blake : No way...

Laughter...

*Oprah* : When we come back.

Previously Aired (01/11/2010)

Oprah : Seven days ago, life organizational expert, Peter Walsh challenged Rhonda, Steve, and their two sons to take his stripped down challenge.

Flashback...

- Peter : Are you onboard ?
- Steve & Rhonda : I'm in..
- Peter : Yes ?
- Drake & Blake : Yes.

Applause ....

- Oprah : Peter took away their TVs, Computers, their cellphones, anything and everything that was keeping them disconnected. **To make sure no one broke any of his rules,** Peter did something he's never done before.
- Peter : I am moving in...

Cheers and Applause...

Oprah : That is right. Peter moved in. It all happened just one week ago. So, we're here today to see how they did. Did they strip down and reconnect ?. You're about to find out.

Oprah	•	Well, this is going to be very revealing because if this family can be transformed in just one week, think about what that means for
		you and for your family. So as promised, Peter showed up on
		the family's doorstep at high noon!.

Day 2 of Peter's Stripped Down Challenge..

Rhonda : Hi, Peter!. Come on in, would you like me to take your bag ?

Assignment : Wash, fold and put away clothes.

Oprah : Peter heads straight down to the laundry room to see how the family did on their first assignment. Peter believes if they can sort out this mess, it will alleviate tension in the house.

video show the laundry room before-after.

- Peter : I'm seriously surprised.
- Oprah : The laundry room is spotless.
- Peter : Let's start a rule right now from this day forward that if you come down, you're not allowed to go upstairs with only one thing, so do you agree to that ? yes ?
- Rhonda : yes!.

Assignment : Prepare and Eat Healthy Meals Together.

- Oprah : Peter says stripping away the junk food and making healthy meals together is an instant way to reconnect.
- Peter : There are so many toys and yet it seems to me that one of the very few things that particularly Drake wants, is exactly what he's getting at this very moment.
- Rhonda : Attention!.
- Peter : Well, it's not even that, it's just..
- Steve : Togetherness..
- Peter : To be included. I mean, it's really that simple.
- Peter : Drake obviously looks up to you enormously. How do you handle that ?

Blake	:	I don't think i pay enough attention to even care. I just well, I need to work on my patience.
		Assignment : Clean and Organize the house.
Oprah	:	Peter says if the family can't complete the next assignment, reconnection will be impossible.
Peter	:	We are going to tackle they, single biggest mess in the house. And that is ?
Rhonda &	Blak	ke : The Garage.
Peter	:	Let's go. Okay, <b>So, when was the last time you actually</b> parked three cars in the Garage ?
Rhonda &	Blak	ke : Never.
		Laughter
Peter	:	My one goal is at the end of today, we're gonna see if we can park the three cars in the Garage. Anything you no longer need, use, or want
Rhonda	:	Need, use, or want
Peter	:	Drag it out, under the driveway.
Steve	:	Okay, Let's get started, let's go.
Peter	:	Okay, so the Card Table, stay or go ?
Rhonda	:	Go!.
Peter	:	Okay, good. Let's go.
Peter	:	Stay or go ? {bring out the Volleyball}
Rhonda	:	Stay.
Peter	:	Stay or go ?
Rhonda	:	We got three Basketballs. Let's donate that one.
Peter	:	Snowboard ?
Blake	:	That's gone.

- *Oprah* : In just two hours, they are left with a truck load of donation and an empty Garage.
- Rhonda : Whoooo!!!

Laughs...

- Peter : There you go. And guys, look, you had huge fun doing it.
- Steve : Yeah.
- Rhonda & Steve : We did.
- *Oprah* : *The family survives day two of the stripped down challenge.*

Steve, Rhonda, Drake, & Blake : Good Night, Peter !.

*Oprah* : But no one has any idea that tomorrow will be filled with breakdowns and breakthroughs.

Back to in the Oprah Winfrey Show after Seven-Days Stripped D

#### own..

Oprah	:	So, were you surprised that it only took you two hours to clean out that entire Garage ?
Rhonda	:	I was extremely surprised.
Oprah	:	Yeah, well, that's because you had him Orchestrating, right ?
Peter	:	Yeah, but it's more than that. I think for the family, for all of them.
Oprah	:	There's an art to knowing how to do it. What is your Acronym ?
Peter	:	F.A.S.T. Yeah, do it fast, fix a time. Anything that you haven't used in 12 months, you are good. Stuff that belongs to someone else, and trash. That has to go. <b>But the bigger thing here was it had just become so big in their minds, and i think everyone relates to that.</b> They didn't know where to start. So, a little bit of a push didn't hurt.

Oprah	:	So, why did the stuff in the Garage this is for everybody watching at home ? Why does all that stuff in the Garage play a role, in this family's case, in their disconnection ?
Peter	:	Because if you're not connected to your home, if you're not connected to where you live, if your home doesn't bring you peace and calm and focus and harmony
Oprah	:	When you walk in the door.
Peter	:	Absolutely, your line of lines
Oprah	:	Is when you walk in your house
Peter & Opr	ah :	It should rise up to meet you.
Oprah	:	Yeah, it not say, "What the hell is going on?".
Peter	:	Exactly
		Laughter
Peter	:	So if your home doesn't give you that, where are you getting that from ?. So, it starts with the stuff, but then i think has an effect through every aspect
Oprah	:	We all follow that, right ?. Everybody right now is thinking about what their bedroom look like. Peter says that people confuse filling their time with texting and E-mails and talking on the phone with being connected. Because the truth is we have technology that allows to communicate now better than ever, but it doesn't mean that people are actually closer together and connected.
Peter	:	That's the confusion. You could lock yourself in a room and send 1,000 E-mails a day and 100,000 text messages, but you are not connected.
Oprah	:	Did you go through E-mail withdrawal ?
Steve	:	Absolutely not.
Oprah	:	You did not ?
Steve	:	I did not. It was great because i got to connect with my family again.

- Oprah : You did not go through E-mail, you did not go through texting withdrawal ?
- Blake : At first i was like it was hard but then after a while, i was kind of glad i didn't have my phone.
- Oprah : Now this is interesting because i was wondering what was gonna happen when you got with your friends. What happened when you got with your friends ? did you say, hey, i can't participate, or i'm gonna be off for a week, or..
- Blake : They don't think i was gonna be able to do it. And they don't think taken do it. But it's really not that hard.
- Oprah : Okay, so far, so good. It's usually the third day that takes people out.
- Peter : Not usually always. Because i think initially, the family was so into this, and so completely Gung Ho, so enthusiastic..
- Oprah : It's like dieting, you know the first day, fantastic, i feel so great. It's a new start, second day, you're still feeling like, yeah, i'm gonna lose 20 pounds in two weeks. And then the third day you're having a burger.

Laughter....

- Oprah : Yes, with fries, yes.
- Peter : Double fries, thank you.
- Oprah : Okay, so is that what happened here ?
- Peter : Yeah, you know, the third day spun around and i think we had got rid of a lot of the superficial stuff, the garage particularly, was a metaphor for their life, as i always say. Stripped that out, and then started to dig a little deeper, and...
- Oprah : But isn't everything a metaphor for your life ? So, if you drove here today in a nasty car, that car is a metaphor for your life. How what your bedroom looks like right now is a metaphor for your life. Isn't it always ?
- Peter : Absolutely, and it's also the whole idea of stripping that stuff out of the house, starts to get you back in touch with your home,

which is so important. And it was the same thing with all the emotional stuff. We started to strip that out, to get the family really back connected with each other.

Oprah : And that starts the third day, that's when the emotional stuff starts to come through, the third day. We'll be right back

Applause...

Oprah : So, Peter Walsh is here to help you think differently about all the stuff in your life and being disconnected from your family. He's here to help you to begin to strip down all the stuff and the habits and the gadgets that are disconnecting American families one by one. So, seven days ago, Peter moved in with Rhonda and with Steve and their two sons, Blake and Drake. **The first couple of days were a breeze,** as we saw. And then, day three. We sent the children backstage for this part. So, take a look.

Other scenes

- Peter : You have an amazing house. You have an amazing partner. You have an amazing kids
- Rhonda : Hmm
- Peter : And yet there is something missing. What the hell is going on ? It's really easy for me to strip all of the technology out of your house. I've done that. The thing that bothers me is there is a deeper level of being disconnected here. What is it that frightens you most about being the Dad ?
- Steve : It's just not knowing, i mean if i'm doing a right good of job.
- Rhonda : I hope you tell me that then.
- Peter : Do you think you're failing them ?
- Steve : A little bit.
- Peter : In what way?
- Steve : Cause i'm not putting the time in.

Sniffles

Steve	:	I'm letting too many other things just kind of, take me away from them.
Peter	:	And i ask you a simple question. What do you see as the future for you and your kids ? and i'll be honest with you Steve, you are terrified.
Steve	:	Yeah, extremely. I just feel like that's all i do is work, and you know, when i do come home, i feel like family's in other directions. I guess i'm missing a little bit of that love and attention.
Peter	:	Are you feeling unloved at the moment ?
Steve	:	A little bit.
Peter	:	Is there a level of resentment that you are so hard ?
Steve	:	Yeah
Peter	:	Yeahh
Steve	:	That doesn't mean i don't love them.
Peter	:	No
Steve	:	You know
Rhonda	:	But i can tell
Peter	:	You need to tell her that.
Rhonda	:	I know, but i could tell that, and it made me feel worse.
Peter	:	Do you feel guilty because you feel that Steve is working so hard, and then you go exercise ?
Rhonda	:	Well, you just hit the, with me not working in corporate America full-time anymore, that's here we go again. That's my biggest thing. 'Cause i feel guilty.
Peter	:	What are you frightened of, of another divorce ? is that what you're frightened of ?
Rhonda	:	Probably.

Peter : Well, i mean, let's get it out. Let's get it out in the open. Are you worried he's gonna leave you ? are you worried that this is going to fail ?

Back into the talkshow..

- Oprah : Wow.. wow..
- Rhonda : Yeah..
- Oprah : That's hard to do. That's really hard to do. I'm gonna hand it to you guys for being able to open up that way. So, what's the answer to that ?
- Peter : You afraid that..
- Rhonda : At that time, absolutely. We were, i think we were both afraid. We didn't realize how disconnected we had become. And we just weren't talking to each other.
- Steve : We stopped communicating.
- Oprah Well, i wanted to just say, many years ago, we did a show here : with fathers. And i will never forget it. It's probably now 6,7,8 could be 10 years ago. We did an audience full of fathers. And one of the fathers stood up and said, "Every father, every good father has a dream for his family." And i never forgot that because until that moment, i had an actually "Aha!" moment, i'd never thought about men going to work everyday and bringing home the paychecks, and taking care of their families, or contributing, if their wives were also working outside the home. I never thought of that as a dream. I just thought of it as, that's what you're supposed to do. And what i realized is, is that, you know that is why men often feel so depleted and so, um, reserved in their feelings because we all just sort of take that for granted. And that's what society says a man is supposed to do. You're supposed to go to work, you're supposed to take care of your family, and every father who has a dream also needs to be appreciated for that dream. So, i really appreciated you for reminding us of that. Really..

Steve : Thank you.

- Peter : I think for me that was one of the most moving times with Steve and Rhonda. And they have so much to teach people.
- Oprah : Yeah, but you know what is never discussed, and i'm sure that you all don't discuss it in your homes, either. It's very common to never discuss that underlying fear that Steve was courageous enough to bring up that i'm afraid i might not be doing enough, i'm afraid that things may not be going so well. What gave you the courage, the whatever, to open up that way ?
- Steve : This man right here. *Laughing*. I mean, he read us like a book before we even knew him. I got myself in such a hole that i couldn't get out of. I was afraid to communicate to my wife that we weren't communicating, you know ?. You're going through the motions. You're constantly doing just same day, it's just another day, you know ?
- Oprah : It's routine. Okay we'll be right back.
- Oprah : We just saw Peter helping Rhonda and Steve breakdown the walls of their own fear and guilt and resentment that have been building up in their marriage for years.
- Peter : This is not unusual. These guys love each other and love their family to death. And yet there was all of this sense of simmering resentment. And guilt and fear.
- Oprah : So, i wanna know how you knew that this is what was going on, 'cause we sent you there to clean out the garages and do all of that. I mean, really, so how did all of this come up ?
- Peter : The reason i went to this family and the reason we are doing this, is that people are disconnected at every level of their lives, from their homes, from their kids, from their partners. And i've worked with hundreds and hundreds of families, and the moment i stepped into this family, it was a sense that everyone was busy. Everyone was incredibly busy. And if you're busy, you must be doing good things, right ?. Wrong. And i think that once things slowed down, all this honesty came to the surface because we stripped away all of that lack of communication.
- Oprah : Yeah, and i thought it was really amazing for you to say at the dinner table, too, because that was exactly what Drake

was looking for. You know, everybody thinks their kids want more things and everybody's working to get their kids to have more stuff. What they want is you. What they want is to feel like they're a part of something that is a part of them.

- Peter : I've said for many years, the kitchen nourishes your family in so many ways. And if your children are not receiving that nourishment, and not just the stuff into their mouths, but the stuff into their beings, if they are not getting that around the table, where are they being nourished ?And i think Drake, particularly, was amazing, how much he just rose to this once people started paying him some attention. He changed dramatically.
- Rhonda : He has changed.
- Oprah : How so ? Tell us.

Rhonda : He is more outgoing. He is more confident. I mean, he's still a 5-years-old boy. And he's going to act up at times. But, he's just more patient with us. It's amazing. He's a different child.

- Oprah : In a week?
- Rhonda : In a week... I'm not kidding.
- Oprah : Did you notice a difference ?
- Peter : Absolutely, that by shifting the focus of the family, and particularly children, away from self-parenting, away from TV, away from passive entertainment..
- Oprah : Well, how did he handle the TV ? the 5 years old, taking the TV away ?
- Steve : He threw quite a few fits. I mean, especially when we came home and he was very tired and he just screamed, "I want TV! I want TV !", but, in this whole process, he's really shed that away. It's been stripped away and he's really.. he hasn't asked for it.
- Oprah : What is the difference you notice in him, Steve ?
- Steve : He's just.. he's connected with us. You know, we're connected with him more than anything. I mean, it's just been an amazing experience for us.

- Peter : There's a huge thing with children when you let them self-parent, when you sit them in front of the TV. What happens is that everything is on their terms. Everything, they can change the channel, they can roll over. It's a totally passive interaction. And then when you move the child out of that and they have to learn to lose at a game or to do something that they don't want to do, it is such a shock, because they are no longer in control. But kids want parents...
- Oprah : To be in control.
- Peter : Absolutely.
- Oprah : They really do. So, how does the average person, who doesn't have you living in their kid's room, begin to strip down the relationships for themselves ? because, as you said at the beginning here, most of us, myself included, when we have a messy closet or a messy garage, we don't know how to begin with that, it's so overwhelming. So, how do you even begin in your relationship ?. Particularly to have this much of a breakthrough without months of marriage counseling. How do you begin to strip that down ?
- Peter : Look, you've all heard it's about communication. You've all heard that a million times..
- Oprah : Everybody says that. It's just a buzzword everybody says. "We need more communication in our relationship." Haven't you said that ? "We need more communication"
- Peter : Absolutely. But it's not about that. It's about taking the first step, because of the fear that you mentioned before that if you open that door, where will it go ?
- Oprah : Yeah, we might end up divorced.
- Peter : Absolutely, and that was the fear here, that the moment the door was opened, it could go somewhere horrible. This is what you can all do today to reconnect. When you go home tonight, get rid of the kids. If you need a glass of wine to fortify yourself, so much the better. Sit down with your partner and say to your partner, "I am nervous about having a conversation with you. I am frightened of having a conversation with you. But there are

things on my mind. But first, i want to tell you, i love you, i want to be with you, and if that ever changes, i will let you know." Start there, because here's the thing it's called the basic premise.

Oprah : Yeahh..

Peter : You have to talk with your partner about the foundation of your relationship. So that when you then start talking, he knows or she knows that you love them, that you want to be with them

- Oprah : That's a good thing, because you start with that, because it says that at the end of this conversation isn't going to be "We Should Split Up" so you do that in order to.
- Peter : And you keep reinforcing that, and then every time i say to you, "We Need To Talk About Something," i don't go to the worst place. And that gets rid of and that's what happened here. Is that not true ?
- Rhonda : Totally, totally.
- Steve : That's very true.
- Oprah : that's really good. Peter says that just one date night a month is better than any yearly vacation. Really ?
- Peter : I absolutely think it's about a little often. It's about a little open. One night once a month is worth a hundred weeks of vacation at the end of the year because it reconnects, i'm not saying don't do the hundred weeks of vacation, as well.
- Oprah : Or two weeks. You're saying if you can do a date night a month, just the two of you get away or get together, even if your home, that is better than going away on a two-week vacation.
- Peter : Don't leave it to the end of the year. "We'll Catch Up At The End Of The Year." No, no, no. Once a month, reconnect. And we tried that actually, and it worked pretty nicely.
- Oprah : I can see that it, that it did. We'll be right back, we'll be right back.

Oprah	:	Coming up, there's just one more twist in this week-long challenge.		
Blake	:	No way!		
Oprah	:	Could your family get through this ?		
Rhonda	:	Are you guys having fun ?		
Drake and	Blak	xe : Whooo !!! Whoooo !!!		
Oprah	:	Stay with us.		
Peter	:	Four days. And you guys have made amazing progress, and we've sat down together as a group, and together you guys came up with new rules for the house. Number one, what's the new rule ?		
Rhonda	:	The new rule is, no cellphones or texting or computers between 6:00 and 9:00 P.M.		
Peter	:	Okay, so tell me what the second rule is.		
Blake	:	No TV before school or during meals.		
Peter	:	Can you live with that ?		
Blake	:	I can live with that, too.		
Peter	:	New rule three is ?		
Rhonda	:	Sunday family breakfasts, a weekly meal plan, and three dinners together a week.		
Peter	:	Right.		
Steve	:	The rule number four is Saturday morning clean-up and helping with the laundry.		
Peter	:	And you're gonna help with this one, too Drake.		
Drake	:	Laughing		
Peter	:	A great new fifth rule, sticking with the "I Love You," but also a monthly date night for you guys, and a weekly family night. So, you now have five new stripped down rules that now will determine how you stay connected as a family.		

Cheers and Laughter...

Peter : It's not over yet, because we have one more big challenge for the four of you, you ready ? within the next 48 hours, you as a family have to take a road trip to get to Chicago.

Steve and Blake : Ohh no way !!!

Peter : Here is the Peter Walsh Stripped Down road trip kit. Here are over a hundred different activities between here and Chicago. I can't come with you Drake, **so, i have for you pancake Peter.**This is your new bestfriend.

Drake : Laughing..

- Peter : You need to get packing. I'll see you in Chicago. Have a good trip !.
- Rhonda : Thanks !
- Oprah : Rhonda, Steve, Blake, and Drake arrived at Harpo this morning. How did it go ?
- Rhonda : It was awesome. We had a great time. We followed our new rules, and we just had so much fun.
- Oprah : Oh, i see Peter at the top of the tree.

Rhonda : Yes, Peter was with us every step of the way.

- Oprah : Flat Peter. I'm always asked to.. a lot of people have the flat Stanley. I've taken pictures with many flat Stanleys.
- Peter : Pancake Peter.

Laughing...

- Rhonda : We're still at the Park. This was the first activity.
- Oprah : Because you had to have activities along the way ?
- Rhonda : We had to do at least three activities between here and Chicago.
- Oprah : So, what was the point of this, Peter ?

Peter	:	To get the family just to spend time together on the road, to negotiate the two-days trips because they had to decide on the activities together.
Oprah	:	Were they not allowed electronics ? because Blake could have just put his headphones on and
Peter	:	And they had to travel with the new rules. That's the question, did you follow the rules ?
Rhonda	:	Yes, yes, yes, and yes.
Peter	:	There you go.
Steve	:	Before we started, that's what we did. We talked and said, "We're going to go over the rules." And we re-established those and, yeah.
Oprah	:	Alright, we'll be right back. Be right back.
Oprah	:	So Blake, how do you feel after this challenge ? How do you feel ?
Blake	:	It's awesome. I've noticed that i don't need my phone as much and i can just, he said, "Be Where You Are," and that's really stuck with me
Blake Oprah	:	much and i can just, he said, "Be Where You Are," and that's really stuck with me
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- Peter : It's not magic. Spend time together. Be more active. Eat healthy. Avoid unhealthy foods and drinks, and you will start to transform your life in every way.
- Oprah : All right. Thank you Rhonda, Steve, Blake, and Drake. Thank you guys. Keep it up. Special thanks to you, as always. Bye, everybody.

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Form : K-2

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Mashud Ramadhani NPM : 1702050047 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A.



Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 09 Juni 2021 Hormat Pemohon,

both (Mashud Ramadhani)

Keterangan: Dibuat rangkap 3

: - Untuk Dekan Fakultas - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan





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#### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap	: Mashud Ramadhani
N.P.M	: 1702050047
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Semantic Analysis of Polemic Life of Guest Star in The Oprah Winfrey
	Show

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, & September 2021 Disetujui oleh Pembimbing

PFF

Ratna Sari Dewi, SS., MA



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#### SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : NPM : Program Studi : Judul Penelitian : Winfrey

Mashud Ramadhani 1702050047 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Grammatical and Lexical Analysis in Talkshow Oprah

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Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 5 Oktober 2021 Hormat Saya,



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dengan ini menerangkan : Nama

: Mashud Ramadhani

: 1702050047

NIM

: UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Univ./Fakultas

Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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Nama	: Mashud Ramadhani
NPM	: 1702050047
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidika
Jurusan	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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	BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL
Perguruan Tinggi Fakultas Jurusan/Prog. Studi Nama Lengkap N.P.M Program Studi Judul Skripsi	<ul> <li>Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara</li> <li>Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan</li> <li>Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris</li> <li>Mashud Ramadhani</li> <li>1702050047</li> <li>Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris</li> <li>Semantic Analysis of Polemic Life of Guest Star in The Oprah Show</li> </ul>

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
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Diketahui oleh: Seul Cerdas Ketua Prodi

Medan, 6 September 2021

Dosen Pembimbing

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(Ratna Sari Dewi, SS., MA.)

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: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara PerguruanTinggi

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- : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris : Mashud Ramadhani
- Nama Lengkap : 1702050047
- NPM Program Studi Judul Skripsi
- : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Grammatical and Lexical Analysis in Talkshow Oprah Winfrey

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Medan, November 2021

Unggul Cerdas | Terperca Dosen Pembimbing Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Diketahui/Disetujui

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Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., MA.

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8	Cornelia Ilie. "Semi-institutional discourse: The case of talk shows", Journal of Pragmatics, 2001 Publication	<1

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#### **Biodata Diri** Nama Tempat Tanggal Lahir Jenis Kelamin Status Pendidikan Terakhir

: Mashud Ramadhani : Dolok Kataran, 17 Juli 1999

- : Laki Laki
- : Belum Menikah
- : SMA / BAHASA



#### Kemampuan dan Kompeten

- Kedisiplinan
- Tanggung Jawab
- Co-operation

# Pengalaman Kerja

### L-Boy Gym (Medan)

Staff, dan Fitness Consultant Marketing (2019-2020)

• Bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola kemajuan dan perkembangan pusat kebugaran L-Boy Gym, dan bertanggung jawab atas administrasi *Member* serta *Personal Training*.

### **Reseller dodol Sipirok**

• Mengelola usaha dagang cemilan sehat dodol Sipirok sebagai reseller.

### SMA Asuhan Daya Tanjung Mulia Medan (Mabar Hilir, Medan Deli)

- Guru magang sekaligus Penanggung Jawab sebagai sekretaris (2019 sampai akhir tahun 2020)
- Bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola administrasi sekolah, menjadi guru kelas dan guru Bahasa Inggris.

## Pendidikan

### SMA Negeri 1 Dolok Batu Nanggar

Jurusan Bahasa

- Mengikuti Olimpiade Bahasa Inggris di USU.
- Mendapat rank 10 Besar di dalam jurusan Bahasa.
- Anggota OSIS.

### SMP Muhammadiyah 21 Dolok Batu Nanggar

- Rank 3 Umum di tahun kedua
- Ketua IPM Ranting Serbelawan, Pematang Siantar.
- SD Negeri 097358 Negeri Lawan