SEMANTIC CHANGE AND MEANING SHIFT ANALYSIS ON FILM MAKING TERMS

A THESIS

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states truthfully that this thesis is compiled by her without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, the writer ascertains that she does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

"... Bapamu mengetahui apa yang kamu perlukan, sebelum kamu minta kepada-Nya" (Matius 6:8)

"Janganlah hendaknya kamu kuatir tentang apapun tetapi nyatakanlah dalam segala hal keinginanmu kepada Allah dalam doa dan permohonan dengan ucapan syukur (Filipi 4:6)

Bersyukurlah untuk apa adanya Anda sekarang, dan tetaplah berjuang untuk menjadi apa yang ada inginkan besok (Fernanda Miramontes-Landeros)

Life doesn't always work as you've expected. There are ups and down and ups again

DEDICATION
This thesis is dedicated to
my beloved parents
my sister and
my brothers

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Meaning change refers to the changes of word meaning that replace the original meaning. In film making terms, many meaning change has occured that makes the meaning of word may become broader, narrower, positive or negative. This research is aimed to identify the meaning change of words used in film making terms and factors facilitating its meaning change. In addition, the researcher also differentiates the conceptual meaning and the new meaning of words in film making terms.

In this research, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative method fom Isaac and Michael (1971:42), in order to explain the result of the research. The componential meaning analysis from Palmer (1981:111) is used to figure out the characteristic of word. The data of the analysis are all words of the film making terms obtained from *Kamus Istilah Film Populer* by Nisrina Lubis (2009). In collecting data, the researcher uses documentation method from Arikunto (1983:18), because the data are taken from printed media. The method of collecting data was continued by applying a note taking technique from Sudaryanto to classify the data. In addition, the purposive sampling is used because the samples taken randomly from the population

according to particular criteria based on purpose of the research.

The result shows four types of meaning change occured in film making terms, that are, generalization, specialization, pejoration, and amelioration. The researcher concludes that generalization and specialization are the common types of meaning change because the majority of word in film making terms have neutral sense and do not includes as a methapor, so words do undergo two types of meaning. In addition, the discussion on the factors facilitating the meaning change shows that there are five factors that generates the meaning change, they are scientific words, needs new meaning, taboo, vagueness in meaning, and loss of motivation because they represent all factors that is mentioned by Palmer'theory and Ulmann'theory.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Words are semantically changed and have different meaning with its lexical meaning as most of them are created according to the user's needs. The semantic change of words is occured because the word is constantly used and what is intended by speaker is not exactly same in a period time. If a different intention for a word is shared by the speech community and becomes established, a semantic change has occurred.

According to Fromkin and Rodman (1983:297), semantic change is a change in one of the meanings of a word that may expand or replace the original meaning of words in the process by either elevating the value of the word or lowering it. The meaning of words can also be shifted as they are borrowed from one language into another as it happened in the term formulation (Palmer 1981:2-5).

In this research, the researcher analyzes the semantic change of film making

terms. Words in a film making terms has contributed in meaning shift as it gives a new meaning toward the old words. Those terms appeared because the film crew creates new vocabularies which are commonly used in their environment. Consequently, many people do not know the new meaning of the new terms.

Terms can be defined as a word or expression to express the meaning of a word, concept, process, situation or characteristic in a certain field (Palmer, 1981:3). It limites meaning in certain relations and it is peculiar to a science, art, and profession. One example of terms peculiar to profession is film making terms. From producers to crews use particular term in their communication.

For example, the word "cut" in the Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2002:327) means (1) to make an opening or a wound in something especially with a sharp tool such as a knife or scissors; (2) to remove something from the large. However , in the film making-term the word"cut" refers to (1) what the director says to end the filming of a shot; (2) the cutting apart of shots at the frame line, or the point where the shots have been cut apart.

The film making terms sometimes has new meaning that are different from the neutral meaning, so that it can not be understood by common people. Therefore, it is important to describe the meaning of the terms, how it is used and how it is shifted from the neutral meaning. This phenomeon encourages the researcher to analyze the semantic change of film making term.

B. Scope of the Study

According to Moleong (2001:65), the scope of the study is the most determining step in the qualitative research. It is important to restrict the problem because it helps the researcher in analyzing the data. Therefore, the researcher focuses on film making terms and factors facilitating semantic change of those terms.

C. Purpose of the Study

Some purposes which are going to be achieved in this study are:
1. to describe the types of semantic change in film- making terms
2. to differentiate the conceptual meaning and the new meaning of words in film making terms
3. to show what cause the meaning change in film making terms.

D. Underlying Theory

To analyze the data in this research, theories are used as a general framework underlying the data analysis. This research uses the theory suggested by Palmer (1981:8-9) which enable the researcher to describe the types of semantic change. Palmer (1981:8-9)

argues four types of shift meaning as follows:
1. Generalization

   In generalization, a word achieves a more general meaning as the meaning of a word expands when it is used in a different field. Therefore, it has a new meaning that is different from the original one.

2. Specialization

   In specialization, the meaning of a word becomes more restricted over the course the time where words can be used only in fewer contexts.

3. Pejoration

   In pejoration, the meaning of word has grown into a more negative one. Therefore, the sense of word becomes less positive.

4. Amelioration

   In amelioration, the meaning of a word change towards a more positive value in the mind of users.

To differentiate the meaning of two similar words, the researcher uses the Componential Meaning Analysis from Palmer (1976:110) who stated that it is used to provide definition for all these words in term of a few components in term. A particular characteristic of Componential Meaning Analysis is attemping as far as possible to treat components in term of binary opposition. As usual, the symbol used in this analysis are plus (+) and minus (-) that shows the difference.

The researcher also applies Palmer's theory in Pateda (2001:160) which explain four factors facilitating meaning change. Those are :

1. Happening by Chance.
   The meaning of a word happens by chance and there is almost no meaning relation found between the new and old words. For example, the word "money" in English refers to what are you earn by working or selling things and use to buy things (Oxford Learner's Dictionary 2002:172), while the word "money" in Latin refers to a warning (Ulmann, 2007:251).

2. Needs of New Meaning
   The meaning of a word changes as it needs new meaning. The names are usually taken from available words, whether from a language inside or outside community. For example, the word "close" in Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2002:234), means to cover something over, to stop operating or near, while the compound word "close up" in film making terms refers to a photograph or a picture in a film or taking a very close of something to show the detail

3. Scientific Words
   The meaning of a word is changing when it is used as a scientific words that are taken

from everyday vocabularies. For example, the word "mass" refers to a large number of people or things grouped together (Oxford Learner's Dictionary 2002:821), while the word "mass" in physics refers to the quantity of material that something contains.

4. Taboo

The meaning of a word is changing when it is used as a taboo word. For example, the word "*Rest Room*" is not a place to take a rest, but it is an euphemism of Water Closet, a place to defecate or wash and arrange your hair (Oxford Learner's Dictionary 2002:1422)

The theory of factors facilitating meaning change by Palmer's theory in Pateda (2001:160) supported by Ulmann (1972:193:131) who mentioned six factors that motivate semantic change, as follows:

1. Discontinuous of Language

Languange is handed down in a discontinuous way from one generation to another. For example, the original meaning of the word "beads" is a prayer, but now the word "beads" refers to balls.

2. Vagueness in Meaning

The generic nature of words, the multiplicity of their aspects, the lack of familiarity and the absence of clear cut boundaries facilitate shift in usage. For example, the word "old" which means does not has a clear cut boundaries about the standard age or physical change.

3. Loss of Motivation

Some links of words, such as root of language are severed, so that, the sense may move far from its original meaning. For example, in Indonesian, the word "ajang" refers to a plate, but now the word "ajang" is related to a place or area, like in the phrase "ajang pertempuran" which means battle site.

4. Polysemy

A word may acquire a new sense or scores of new senses without losing its original meaning. For example, the word "mouth" shows two related meaning, the mouth of human and the mouth of river.

5. Ambiguous Context

A particular word may be taken in two different senses. For example, the word "light" which means to not heavy and not dark.

6. Structure of the Vocabulary

The phonological and grammatical system of a language is made up of a limited number of closely organized elements. For example, the sentence "the blue butterfly walks quickly" has a right word order because it has a subject, a predicate, and an adverb, however, this sentence is meaningless.

Two kinds of factors facilitating semantic change by Palmer and Ulmann are similar, that is, Happening by Chance and Discontinuous of Language. It describes the lost of original meaning are caused by discontinuous way from one generation to another and there is almost no meaning relation found between the new and old words.

Beside exploring meaning change and factor facilitating meaning change, this research also explore the types of terms meaning by using Leech'theory (1974:11-27). It is important to distinguish the lexical or denotative meaning and new meaning of a term to help the researcher in analyzing the data.

Leech (1974:11) divides the types of meaning into Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Stylistic Meaning, Affective Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning, and Thematic Meaning. In this research, the researcher only takes conceptual and grammatical meaning that are related with the research.

This research is restricted both in conceptual meaning, that is similar with denotative, referential and lexical meaning, and in grammatical meaning. Conceptual meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication (Leech 1974:11). According to Chaer (1994:292), denotative meaning is regarded as a central or core meaning of lexical item. For example, the word "thin" has a denotative meaning which means having a smaller size of body and not covered with much flesh.

On the other side, grammatical meaning exists because of the grammatical process such as derivational process and a relation among words or between phrase and clause. According to Lobner (1997:12-13), grammatical meaning is the word forms that contributes to compositional meaning. For example, the sentence "the dog ate the yellow socks" does not has a larger unit in lexical meaning, but we may observe this sentence in grammatical unit. The verb form ate in the sentence is a past tense not conditional (would eat) and is not negated (did not eat). The singular noun dog has a different meaning from the plural noun dogs. The meaning of present tense (eat) is not the same as that of past tense ate. Therefore, there are rules to make a sentence and these rules are part of the apparatus we use in composition.

E. Research Methods

This research applies a Qualitative Method because the researcher analyzes words, not numbers. (Moleong 1988:2). This research also uses a Descriptive Method as the researcher intends to identify the facts about the research object (Isaac and Michael,1971:42).

In collecting the data, the reseacher uses a Documentation Method as the researcher collects the data from printed media, such as a note, a transcript, a book, etc (Arikunto 1983:18). Then, that method is continued by a Note-Taking Method or Catat Method which means that the researcher rewrites and makes a list words that are semantically changed (Sudaryanto, 1993:136).

From the obtained data, the researcher determines the population and the sample.

Population is a group of cases that meet particular requirements related to the problem studied (Mardalis 2003:53). The population in this research are film making terms in a dictionary entitled *Kamus Istilah Film Populer* by Nisrina Lubis (2009) while sample is a part of the whole population that becomes the object of research. The samples that are used by reseacher are taken by using Purposive Sampling Technique which the sampling taken randomly from the population according to particular criteria based on purpose of the research. In general the samples are chosen if there is semantic change occur in some words (sample). In this terminology, the writer focuses on words that have new meaning related to the research. (Abdul Chaer 2007:39-41).

After providing the sample, the researcher analyzes the data by using Padan Referential from Sudaryanto (1993:13-17). Padan Method is divided into five sub-methods, Referential, Fonetis Articulatoris, Transitional, Ortografis, Pragmatis. The researcher uses Padan Referential Method (Sudaryanto 1993:13) to compare the original meaning of a word with the new meaning of a word on the film making terms.

In addition to figure out the characteristic of word, the researcher uses Componential Meaning Analysis from Palmer (1981:111) to sort out the similarities and differences among the words that share same characteristic.

F. Writing Organization

The researcher presents this research into five chapters under the following organization.

CHAPTER I.	INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the Background of the Study, the Scope of the Study, the Purposes of the Study, the Underlying Theory, the Research Method and the Writing Organization.

CHAPTER II.	LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter describes the theories that relates to this research. Those theories are the Reference Theory, that consists of the Definition of Semantics and Meaning; the Definition of Terminologies; the Semantic Change; the Types of Meaning; the Factors Facilitating Semantic Change, and the Componential Meaning Analysis.

CHAPTER III	RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher explains several methods that are used in this research. This chapter consists of the Type of Research, Unit of Analysis, the Data and Data Source, the Population, the Sample and Sampling Technique, the Technique of Collecting Data, the Technique of Analyzing Data

CHAPTER IV.	DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of the semantic change of film making terms.

CHAPTER V.	CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusions of the research.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter provides several theories in semantics related with the semantic change of a word to support the research on film making terms. It is divided into the Definition of Semantics and Meaning, the Definition of Terminologies, the Semantic Change, the Types of Meaning, the Factors Facilitating Semantic Change, and the Componential Meaning Analysis sub chapters.

A.   The Definition of Semantics and Meaning.

Semantics is the study of a word meaning. According to Palmer (1981:1), semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. In semantics, meaning was defined as a referent or something that is referred to by a word. A meaning brings information to user about something in order to understand the use of word or sentences in particular context.

Meanwhile, Ulmann (1964:265) stated that the meaning is a verbal definition which is conventionally assignable to a form. A meaning can be divided into two: lexical and grammatical. Lexical meaning is the liternal meaning which is found in dictionary. It is the original meaning of a word which has not been influenced by verbal or situational context yet. On the other hand, grammatical meaning defined as the meaning of a word achieved from verbal context.

In addition O'Grady, et. al. (1966:257) meaning must be something that exist in the mind rather than the word so that it must be more abstract than picture. Alan, et. al. (1998:4) supported this theory by dividing meaning into:

a) Meaning as a reference

The meaning of linguistic sign is what the sign refer in the real word. For example, the word "bird" refers to kind of creature which has the ability to fly. It also has two wings and two legs

b) Meaning as a mental concept

The meaning of a linguistic sign is the mental concept that meaning of a word aroses in the mind of the speaker or hearer. For example, the word "chair" has different referent in every mind of people. It can refers to size, shape or kinds of chair.

c) Meaning as usage

The meaning of a word is the ability of people to use that word in ways other people will understand when they utter it and to understand the word when uttered by other people.

From those three definition above, it can be concluded that the meaning of a word is a language connection between what user think and what outside world refer to the agremeent of the user mind so that they can communicate in the right way and understandable.

B.   The Definition of Word Meaning and Terminology and Context

In daily conversation, the meaning of a word is used in various context. Context can differentiate the meaning two similar words. At first, a word just has lexical meaning or denotative meaning but, the meaning of a word will be clear if a word is put in a context of a sentence or a context of a situation. For example, the sentence "she runs to meet us" and "the business run well". The meaning of the word "run" in both sentences is different. In the first sentence, the word "run" means to move using your leg, while in the second sentence the word "run" means to organize a business.

Parera (2004:227-228) gives three features of context. Firstly, the setting that refers to the time and place where the situation happens. Secondly, the activity that refers to impression, feelings, responses and perceptions. Thirdly, the relation that refers to the relation among the speech participants. From the defenition above, it can be said that different context creates different terms.

Terms are words and compound words that are used to designate thing, technical expression in specific contexts (Tridet Press International, 2003:1294) Terminology, then, is the study of terms primarily concerned with organizing them by the context in which they are used. Those contexts may include military, political, scientific, technical or religious. For example, democracy is one of terms in politics which means a system of goverment in which all people of a country can vote to elect their representatives.

According to Hadiwidjoyo (1986:98), terminology has a special characteristic that can distinguish them from another language element such as sentence, phrase, and morpheme. It is not connected to information retrieval in any way, but focused on the meaning and conveyance of concepts.

It can be concluded that terms is a group of words which has particular meaning based on related context.

C.   Semantic Change

Changes in meaning are as common as change in form. Semantic change deals with the change in meaning or the change in the concepts associated with a word. Sometimes a word has a new definition different from the former definition known in the past as Langacker (1970) stated that every language is the product of change and continues to change as long as it is spoken. Change in referents is usually known as a semantic change or meaning change. Henings, (1995:50) define change as shift that occurs when the sense of a word expands and contracts, with the final focus of meaning different from the original

According to Fromkin and Rodman (1983:296), there are three ways in which a lexical item may change semantically; its meaning may become broader, its meaning may become narrower, and its meaning may shifted.

It can be concluded that the meaning of a word may be changed or shifted as it gets new sense.

D.   Types of Semantic Change

Palmer (1981:8-9) argues five types of meaning change as follows
  1. Generalization.

It happens when the meaning of a word is broaden to include new concepts. The range of its meaning increases, so that the word can be used in various contexts with a broader meaning than its neutral one.

Generalization often refers to all items in a class, rather than one specific item. For example, the original meaning of the word "take" means to carry or to move something from

one place to another (Oxford Advanced Learner), while, the word "take" in film making term means the act of photographing a scene or a part of a scene without interruption.

2. Specialization

  This is the opposite of generalization. It occurs when a the meaning of word is narrowed into the same class. The range of its meaning is decreased, so that a word can be used only in fewer contexts than before the change the meaning of its word is reshaped under the pressure of another word that had frequently co-occurred with it. For example, in the sentence "Legion is a good *film* that will be released on Juny 2010", the word "film" refers to a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story. However, in the sentence "Be carreful with this *film*", it will be used to capture an image", the word "film" in film making terms refers to a thin sheet or a strip of developed photographic negatives or transparencies.

3. Pejoration

  It is a process by which a word meaning is worsens or degenerates, coming to represent something less favorable than it originally did. For example, the word "blue" refers to a kind of colour and it has positive meaning., but when it is added with word "film" in final position, the compound word "blue film" means porn movie which has negative meaning.

4. Amelioration

  It is a process by which the meaning of word improves or becomes elevated, coming to represent something more favorable than it originally referres to. For example, in the sentence "The police shoot three of robbers in front of bank", the word "shoot" means to shoot something with a gun. It has terrifying sense of hurting or killing someone. However, in the sentence "The cameraman starts to shoot the objec of film on medium long shot", the word "shoot" in film making terms means making a film or photographing something. In this sentences, the word "shoot" does not has a terrible sense as it is in the former sentence.

E.   Factors Facilitating Semantic Change

  There are many factors why semantic change occur. Generally, the meaning of a word change when the context is altered .According to Palmer (1981:9-13), the meaning of a word can be changed because of the following factors:

 1. Happening by chance.

   The meaning of a word is happening by chance and there is almost no meaning relation found between new and old words, for example, the word "money" in English refers to what are you earn by working or selling things and use to buy things (Oxford Learner's Dictionary 2002:172), while the word "moneo" in Latin refers to a warning (Ulmann, 2007:251).

 2. Needs of new meaning

   The meaning of a word is changed as it need new meaning. Discoveries have caused human to be creative in giving names to new objects. The names are usually taken from available words whether from a language inside or outside community. For example, originally the word "close" in Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2002:234) means to cover something over, to stop operating or near, while the compound word

"close up" in film making terms refers to a photograph or a picture in a film or taking a very close of something to show the detail.

3. Scientific words

The meaning of a word is changing when it is used as a scientific words. Scientific words are indeed taken from everyday vocabularies but they are used to explain something a bit different from the common idea. For example, the word "lens" refers to a curve piece of glass that makes things look larger (Oxford Learner's Dictionary 2002:768), while the word "lens" in film making term refers to a part of camera where light pass through before hitting the film stock (Kamus Istilah Film Populer 2009:55).

4. Taboo

The meaning of a word is changing when it is use as a taboo word. Some tabooed words can lead their replacing words to receive additional meaning. For example, the word "*Rest Room*" is not a place to take a rest, but it is euphemism of Water Closet a place to defecate or wash and arrange your hair (Oxford Learner's Dictionary 2002:1422)

In addition Ulmann (1972:193:131) mentioned six factors that motivates semantic change, that can be summarized as follows.

1. Discontinuous of Language

Languange is handed down in a discontinuous way from one generation to another. Sometimes people misunderstand the meaning of words. If the wrong meaning is not corrected, it will spread out continuously used by a wider community and may cause the original meaning lost. For example, the original meaning of the word "beads" is a prayer, but now the word "beads" refers to balls. It lost its original sense.

2. Vagueness in Meaning

The generic nature of words, the multiplicity of their aspects, the lack of familiarity, the absence of clear cut boundaries facilitates the change in usage. In this category, the meaning of words is related to phonetic, morphological or structural meaning. For example, the word "old" does not has a clear boundaries cut about the standard age or physical change.

3. Loss of Motivation

Some links of words are severed, so that the sense may move far from its original. For example, in Indonesian, the word "ajang" refers to a plate, but now the word "ajang" is related to a place or area, like in the phrase "ajang pertempuran" which means battle site

4. Polysemy

A word may acquire a new sense or scores of new senses without losing its original meaning where same word may have a set of different meaning. For example the word "mouth" shows two related meaning between the mouth of human and the mouth of river.

5. Ambiguous Context

A particular word may be taken in two different sense. For example, the word "light"

which means to not heavy and not dark.

6. Structure of the vocabulary

The phonological and grammatical system of a language is made up of a limited number of closely organized elements. For example, the sentence "The blue butterfly walks quickly" has a right word order because it has a subject, a predicate, and an adverb, however, this sentence is meaningless.

It is obvious that one word can refer to many things depending on the concept and the context that is used. Sometimes terminology has inappropriate meaning with the original meaning or lexical meaning. It can add or reduce the original meaning.

F. Type of Meaning

The meaning of a word depends on the way we use it in a sentence. Leech (1974:11-27) divides types of meaning into conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning. The reseacher only discuss two of those types that are relevant to this study. They are Conceptual and Grammatical Meaning.

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning, also called as dictionary meaning, is a type of meaning which shows the literal meaning. It is also called as denotative meaning because it shows the relation between the concept and the real context.

According to Leech (1974:11), conceptual meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication, lexical meaning is the element meaning of languange as the symbol of thing, even, etc. Moreover, Chaer (1994:292) states that denotative meaning is regarded as a central or core meaning of lexical item. Therefore, denotative meaning is similar with lexical meaning. For example, the word "thin" has a denotative meaning which means having a smaller size of body and not covered with much flesh.

2. Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is also called functional meaning or internal meaning. The meaning exists because of the grammatical process such as derivational process, reduplication, etc. According to Lobner (1997:12-13), grammatical meaning is the word forms that contribute to compositional meaning. It is the function of a word in a sentence and is related to the construction of a sentence according to the context of situation. For example, in the imperative sentence "That's cool!, the word "cool" means showing approval of something or agreeing to a suggestion. Meanwhile, in the imperative sentence "A cool morning ", the word "cool" refers to a weather condition, that is not hot or warm.

Those two types of meaning are different in the thing refered by the word. The former refers to the real thing, while the later refers to the context refers to.

G. Componential Meaning Analysis

The componential meaning analysis is uses as a grid to help the researcher to see connections, make predictions and master important concepts. It also helps the researcher to index the meaning of words, separates the various meaning of individual words, and to analyzes the relationship between similar words.

Palmer (1976:110) states that componential meaning analysis is used to provide definitions for all words in term of a few components in term. For example between male and female or animate and inanimate. One term should be chosen as the label. It is distinguished by using plusses (+) and minuses (-).

Palmer (1976:85) also said that componential meaning is the total meaning of a word, being seen in terms of a number of a distinctive elements or components of meaning. The componen of meaning is used to sort out the similarities and the differences among the word.

Futhermore, Parera (2004), provides some teps to analyze words in terms of Componential Meaning Analysis, as follow:

1) Pick some words that semantically change

2) Find some analogies of those words

3) Make some distinction of the components of meaning according to those analogies.

The Componential Meaning Analysis is used to analyze the meaning change of film making terms as it is used to provide defenition of word in term or a few component in terms and to sort out the similarities and the differences among the wor

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

According to Hornby (1978:553), a method is a way of doing something. Therefore, the researcher explain how to achieve the data and how they are interpreted to answer the problems. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. It is divided into the Type of Research, Unit of Analysis Data and Data Source, the Population, the Sample and Sampling Technique, the Method of Collecting Data, and the Method of Analyzing Data. They are chosen by considering its appropriatness with the research object.

A. Type of Research

This research is a descriptive research. Descriptive is a method of research which describes an actual linguistic condition systematically and accurately (Isaac and Michael 1971:42). In this research, the researcher describes some words that semantically changed, that is, the film making terms and the factors facilitating its meaning change.

Moreover, qualitative research is also used in this research because this research does not depend on the number of data when the reseacher analyzes words, not numbers. Moleong (1996:6) said that the data in qualitative research are words, picture and not numeric data. In this research, the reseacher tries to obtain a brief description about film making terms. Each of terms be analyzed, then it is grouped into types of semantic change.

B. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is the film making terms in *Kamus Istilah Film Populer* by Lubis (2009).

C. Data and Data Source

According to Sudaryanto (1988:10), data are the research object along with the context. It can be facts, events, or information collected by researchers while doing a research project. The data of this thesis are all words in *Kamus Istilah Film Populer* by Nisrina Lubis (2009)

Data source are often divided into two, namely primary and secondary. The primary data are gained when the researcher collects the information directly from the sources, while secondary data are gained when the researcher uses the information (Warsito 1992:69). This research uses primary data source since the data are taken directly from a dictionary.

D. Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

Population is a group of cases that meet particular requirements related to the problem studied (Mardalis 2003:53). The population in this research are film making terms in a dictionary entitled *Kamus Istilah Film Populer* by Nisrina Lubis (2009). Since population is a large number of data, it is important to make limitation since it will be difficult to take and observe the whole population in a research. Therefore, the writer took a sample to focus the analysis only on paticular object

According to Abdul Chaer (2007:39-41) ,sample is a part of the whole population

that becomes the object of research. There are four models of sampling, that is random sampling, cluster sampling, stratified sampling and proposional random sampling. The writer obtains the sample by purposive models. In this way, the samples are chosen if there is semantic change occur in some words (sample). In this terminology, the writer focuses on words that have new meaning related to the research.

E. Method of Collecting Data

In conducting the research, a method to collect the data is needed to achieve an accurate data. The Documentation Method is used in this research because the data are taken from a printed media. Arikunto (1983:18) said that the written data or variable in form of note, transcript, book, etc becomes a main object ib the documentation method.

This research is continued with a Note- Taking Method or *Catat Method* which the data listing by writing the film making terms and classifiying them according to their types of semantic change.

F. Method of Analyzing Data

The aim of analyzing the data is to find out the regular pattern, so that the purpose of the research will be achieved. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative. Moleong (1988:2-3) affirming qualitative research is a type of research which does not include calculation or enumerating. This research also uses a Descriptive Method as the researcher intended to identify the facts about the research object (Isaac and Michael,1971:42). Moreover, the researcher use Padan Referential Method from Sudaryanto (1993:13-17), that is method of analyzing data uses another referent outside the data, for grouping the sample based on its referent.

The researcher uses Padan Referential Method to compare the original meaning of word with the new meaning on the film making terms. In addition, to find a characteristic of word, the writer uses Componential Meaning Analysis by Palmer (1981:111). The researcher find some analogies and make distinction of the components of meaning according to those analogies. To analyze the data, the writer use the following steps:
1. Observing the data,
2. Looking for words that semantically changed,
3. Classifing and giving sign to each word,
4. Using writing technique to analyze the data.