

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the researcher describes the finding and discussion. The findings consist of data description and data analysis.

#### **A. FINDINGS**

Based on the result of research, from the 13 articles in the digital magazine 101 World's Greatest Cities, there are 12 articles' greatest cities in which there are words/lexemes that are related to each other according to their meaning. The articles are about Rome, Budapest, Florence, Moscow, Paris, Oslo, Vienna, Manchester, Istanbul, Berlin, Bilbao, and Copenhagen, while in the article city about Seville, the words that have been mentioned are a cafe, minaret, and tower which have been mentioned in the article about the previous cities, that are Vienna, Istanbul, and Paris. Therefore I do not include the sentences of the 3 lexemes in the table from The Data of Types of Semantic Field, Lexemes, and the Sentence.

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research results. The researcher describes the kinds of semantic fields of the text stunning destinations on *101 World's Greatest Cities* Digital Magazine and describes semantic components that exist in its semantic field.

## 1. Data Description

Table 3			
<i>The Data of Types of Semantic Field, Lexemes, and the Sentence.</i>			
No.	The Types of Semantic Field	Lexeme	The Sentence
1	Worship Place	Shrine	A <b>shrine</b> to the renaissance era, this city is brimming with art and culture
		Temples	It's filled with <b>temples</b> , squares and old government buildings that are well worth taking a stroll around.
		Church	Purchase an entrance ticket from the ticket office and explore all five <b>church</b> museums...
2	High Structure	Tower	Another iconic Parisian institution that cannot be missed is the Eiffel <b>Tower</b> .
		Minarets	The old quarter's fabled skyline of <b>minarets</b> and domes still sits atop a tangle

			of narrow,
		Domes	The old quarter's fabled skyline of minarets and <b>domes</b> still sits atop a tangle of narrow,
		Turret	A short walk south lies the John Rylands Library, its neo-Gothic <b>turrets..</b>
3	Building Materials	Marble	..., overlooked by stained glass and <b>marble</b> statues of literary giants.
		Tiles	..., festooned with 20.000 handcrafted Iznik <b>tiles-</b> famously created from quartz rather than traditional clay.
		Stuccoed	Architecturally, it's one of the most fascinating in all of Europe, ranging from its ornate, <b>stuccoed</b> buildings that line any street to the grandiose structure like parliament or St Stephen's Basilica.

		Steel	The varied and eclectic contemporary architecture of Oslo is certainly one of major reasons to explore the city, but it's hard not to be captivated when those straight edges of <b>steel</b> and glass are softened by snow.
		Glass	The varied and eclectic contemporary architecture of Oslo is certainly one of major reasons to explore the city, but it's hard not to be captivated when those straight edges of <b>steel</b> and glass are softened by snow.
4	Underground Structure	Tunnels	..., including abandoned subway station, air raid shelters from World War II and <b>tunnels</b> used for East German citizens looking to escape to the West during the Cold War.

		Subway	..., including abandoned <b>subway</b> station, air raid shelters from World War II and tunnels used for East German citizens looking to escape to the West during the Cold War.
		Air raid shelter	..., including abandoned subway station, <b>air raid shelters</b> from World War II and tunnels used for East German citizens looking to escape to the West during the Cold War.
5	Commercial Foodservice	Restaurants	..., which is an array of <b>restaurants</b> , cafes, and bars that make this area of the city an essential part of your trip.
		Bars	..., which is an array of restaurants, <b>cafes</b> , and bars that make this area of the city an essential part of your trip.
		Cafes	..., which is an array of

			restaurants, cafes, and <b>bars</b> that make this area of the city an essential part of your trip.
6	Types of Road	Alleyway	... and there are plenty of palace to grab a bite while exploring the city's <b>alleyways</b> and hidden streets.
		Paths	With its compact size, flat terrain and a profusion of cycle <b>paths</b> to follow, few cities are better set up for two-wheeled journeys.
		Maze	Suleymaniye Mosque crowns one of Istanbul's seven hills, towering over the medieval Grand Bazaar and its labyrinthine <b>maze</b> of coffee shop and stalls,...

## 2. Data Analysis

### 1) The Semantic Field of “Worship Place”

The Characteristic features of the semantic properties on the table are hypernyms of worship place.

Table 4			
<i>The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Worship Place”</i>			
The Semantic Properties	The Lexemes		
	Shrine	Temple	Church
For public worship	+	+	+
Used for spiritual activities	+	+	+
Sacred place	+	+	+

The three words that include in the semantic field of worship place. These words are *shrine*, *temple*, and *church*. The word “**shrine**” can be found in an article about Florence on page 28 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “A shrine to the renaissance era, this city is brimming with art and culture”

The table above explained that a *shrine* means a place where a particular person uses it for worship. It’s usually used as glorification. According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), the shrine is a “place where people come to worship because it is connected with a holy person or an event”(p. 409). A

shrine is a structure used for religious or spiritual activities, such as prayers and sacrifices, or rituals. A shrine consists of a sacred area designated by a priest. Shrines are also associated with the dwelling houses of the gods. A shrine is a holy or sacred place or a small area or monument dedicated to someone, or a place known as the site of a religious occurrence or a historical event.

The word “**temple**” can be found in an article about Rome on page 12 in paragraph 3 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “ it’s filled with temples, squares and old government buildings that are well worth taking a stroll around.”

A *temple* is a place used to worship by Hindus or Buddhists (Oxford, 2015, p. 457). Physically, temples are more often dominated by brown or dark colors such as unpainted wood. The gate is the first thing to notice. If the gate is a roofed building (it has tiles or a building-like ornament that people can enter) then it is a temple. The atmosphere in temples always seems simple, looks calmer, with less striking ornaments. Usually large and spacious because it is inhabited by many monks as a place of worship (Lahuddin, 2018).

The word “**church**” can be found in an article about Moscow on page 29 in paragraph 1 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “Purchase an entrance ticket from the



ticket office and explore all five **church** museums and the Patriarch's Palace.”

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary(2015), **Chruch** is a “building for public Christian worship” (p.72). Physically, the church is a building where Christians carry out worship and other spiritual activities. while the general meaning of the church is a Christian “house of worship”, where people can pray.

The three lexemes have the same component as a place of worship. But the distinguishes it is the religion of the adherents of each worshiper of the place. A shrine is a place of worship for followers of the Shinto religion (Hayashi, 2020), while a temple is a place of worship for Hindus or Buddhists, and the Church is a place of worship for Christians.

## 2) The Semantic Field of “ High Structure”

The Characteristic features of the semantic properties on the table are hypernym of High Structure.

Table 5

*The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “High Structure”*

The Semantic Properties	The Lexemes			
	Tower	Minaret	Domes	Turret
Religious Architecture	+/-	+	+	+/-
Have antennas on Top	+	+	-	+/-
Cylindrical or cone	+/-	+	+/-	+

The word “**Tower**” can be found in an article about Paris on page 43 in paragraph 10 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “Another iconic Parisian institution that cannot be missed is the Eiffel **Tower**.”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), Tower is “tall narrow (part of a building)” (p. 479). The Tower is made of a series of iron or pipes, either rectangular or triangular, or just a long pipe (stick), which aims to place antennas and radio transmitters and receivers of telecommunications and information waves.

Most of the towers are shaped as if they are the same but the architecture is different. Towers also sometimes have antennas on

top. The purpose of building the tower, among others, is to make it beautiful and magnificent, to strengthen the ground, as a landscape, for tourism, for surveillance purposes, to spread sound, to indicate time, and so on.

The word “**Minarets** and **domes**” can be found in an article about Istanbul on page 52 in paragraph 4 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “The old quarter’s fabled skyline of **minarets** and **domes** still sits atop a tangle of narrow, cobbled streets that echo with the muezzin’s five daily calls to prayer.”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), **Minaret** is a “tall thin tower of the mosque, from which people are called to prayer” (279). Minarets are generally tall with a cone or onion-shaped crown, usually standing alone or taller than the surrounding structures. The style varies according to region and period time. The Minaret is religious architecture. The minarets are now equipped with loudspeakers to call people to prayer in Muslim countries.

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), **Dome** is a “round roof with a circular base” (p. 132). The dome is one of the architectural elements that is always used. It is shaped like a half ball, or like a cone whose surface curves outward. There

are also 'plate domes' (due to the low top and large base) and 'onion domes' (because they almost resemble the shape of an onion).

Usually, the dome will be placed in the highest place on top of the building (as a roof). The dome can be thought of as a gate that is rotated on its support frame. This means that the dome has great structural strength.

The word “**turret**” can be found in an article about Manchester on page 51 in paragraph 4 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “A short walk south lies the John Rylands Library, its neo-Gothic **turrets** and grand arches rising gracefully above a sea of ultra-modern steel and glass”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), **Turret** is a “small tower on top of a building” (p. 479). A turret is a small tower that protrudes vertically from the walls of a building like a medieval castle. A turret is a small tower that juts vertically from the building's wall like a medieval castle. The turret is also used for decorative purposes.

The turret can have circular peaks. May contain stairs if protruding higher from the building. However, the tower is not always taller than the rest of the building.

The table above shows that the lexemes *Tower* is superordinate of *minaret* and *turret*.

### 3) The Semantic Field of “ Building Material”

The Characteristic features of the semantic properties on the table are hypernyms of building material.

Table 6					
<i>The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Building Material”</i>					
The Semantic Properties	The Lexemes				
	Marble	Tiles	Stuccoed	Steel	Glass
The Basic material of the furniture	+	+	-	+	+
Decorative Items	+	+	+	+ /-	+
Can be used in the interior of a house	+	+	-	+	+
Can be used in the exterior of a house	+	+	+	+	+

The word “**marble**” can be found in an article about Manchester on page 51 in paragraph 4 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “Inside, its dimly lit innards open into a cavernous reading room, overlooked by stained glass and **marble** statues of literary giants.”

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), Marble is a "kind of hard stone, used, when cut and polished, for building and sculpture" (p. 269). The marble that is mined from various countries has different characteristics and motifs. The patterns produced on marble stone are the result of the natural process of forming rocks. Marble stone is already known to have decorative and structural uses in a dwelling, especially in upscale dwellings. This stone has a very beautiful appearance and suitable for use as a material for building decoration and also easy to carve. We often find marble stones as stones that decorate homes, as stones used for floors, walls, and even furniture such as tables and chairs.

Marble can also be used in the interior and exterior of a house, such as being used on exterior walls and veneers, floors, decorative house features, stairs, and paths inside or outside the house. Thus a house will have a beautiful decoration with marble as the main material. Marble stone when used as a home construction material will bring a luxurious and exclusive impression.

The word "**tiles**" can be found in an article about Istanbul on page 52 in paragraph 6 of 101 World's Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is " Gazing across Sultanahmet Square is the iconic Blue Mosque festooned with 20.000 handcrafted Iznik **tiles**-famously created from quartz rather than traditional clay."

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), tile is a "thin usually square piece of baked clay or other material for covering roofs, walls, and floors" (p. 465). Tiles can be used in the interior and exterior of a house, such as being used on floors, and exterior walls. Tiles are thin objects that are usually square or rectangular. Tiles are pieces produced from hard-wearing materials such as ceramics, stone, metal, baked clay, or even glass, which are generally used to cover or coat roofs, floors, walls, or other objects such as tabletops. Shape tiles such as simple square to complex or mosaic.

The word "**stuccoed**" can be found in an article about Budapest on page 14 in paragraph 2 of 101 World's Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is "Architecturally, it's one of the most fascinating in all of Europe, ranging from its ornate, **stuccoed** buildings that line any street to the grandiose structure like parliament or St Stephen's Basilica."

Stucco has a similar meaning to plaster. Stucco is a coating for the outside of a building and plaster a coating for interiors (Henry and Steward, 2011, p. 87). Plaster is a little more versatile than stucco, as it can be used both inside and out, while stucco is only meant for exterior use. Stucco is a bit rougher in texture and holds up better than many types of plaster.

Stuccoed is a building material that is used as a protective or decorative coating for walls and ceilings as well as for printing decorative elements. The stucco is produced in the form of a dry powder, after being mixed with water and stirred to form a paste-like dough, it can be used directly to grease the surface.

The word “**steel** and **glass**” can be found in an article about Oslo on page 45 in paragraph 3 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “The varied and eclectic contemporary architecture of Oslo is certainly one of the major reasons to explore the city, but it’s hard not to be captivated when those straight edges of **steel** and **glass** are softened by snow..”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), **steel** is “hard metal made from iron and carbon, used for knives, machinery, etc” (p. 435). Steel is a metal alloy composed of iron as the main element and carbon as the reinforcing element. Steel is a very vital basic material for industry. Steel can be used for interior design. All equipment is made of steel, from kitchen utensils, transportation, generators, to building frames and bridges. In addition, Steel can also be used for exterior doors.

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), **glass** is a “hard transparent substance, used in windows, mirrors, etc” (p. 187). Glass has clear, translucent, or shiny properties. Glass is one part of the building that is most often used and has a very



important role for the house. Glass can be used in the interior of a house. Glass material can be used to make various forms of objects such as flower vases, plates, and drinking glasses. Glass has an important role in building construction. Almost all existing buildings must have the glass. Glass can also be used for exterior walls and doors. In general, the function of glass is of course to make the room not dark and let natural light from the sun enter easily. A house with natural lighting will certainly be brighter and feel warmer. In addition, it will also save electricity and do not require additional lighting during the day.

The table above shows that there are no lexemes that have a close meaning because there is no similar component to each other.

#### **4) The Semantic Field of “ Underground Structure”**

The Characteristic features of the semantic properties on the table are hypernyms of underground structure.

Table 7

*The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Underground Structure”*

The Semantic Features	The Lexemes		
	Subway Station	Air raid shelter	Tunnels
For vehicular road traffic	-	-	+
For rail traffic	+	-	+
For a canal	-	-	+
For protection	-	+	-

The word “**subway station, air raid shelter, and tunnels**” can be found in an article about Berlin on page 19 in paragraph 7 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “Subterranean Berlin (Berlin Unterwelten) is a museum offering tours of the city’s underground structures, including abandoned **subway station, air-raid shelters** from World War II and **tunnels** used for East German citizens looking to escape to the West during the Cold War”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), **Subway** is an “underground railway system in a city” (p. 444). The subway station is provided for passengers to purchase a ticket. Additional facilities are provided at the subway station such as

toilets, and kiosks. In addition, public staff and security services were provided, such as transit police.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), **Air-raid** is an "attack by aircraft" (p. 9). Meanwhile, the **shelter** means a place to protect oneself from rain, danger, or attack (Oxford, 2015, p. 405). Air Raid Shelter is a structure, often a reinforced underground shelter designed to provide protection against air attacks.

**Tunnels** are underground passages, which are usually used for roads or railways (Oxford, 2015, p. 478). Tunnels are generally closed on all sides of the wall, except at both ends which are open to the outside environment. Tunnels are one of the infrastructures that utilize underground space for transportation, water supply, storage of goods, energy, defense, utility buildings, and other activities, especially to deal with the problem of limited space and land in urban areas which tend to be very dense, due to a large number of buildings other infrastructure.

The lexemes *tunnels* and *subway* have a similar meaning. Based on the meaning, the lexeme *tunnels* are superordinate to the lexeme *subway*.

##### 5) **The Semantic Field of "Commercial Foodservice"**

The Characteristic features of the semantic properties on the table are hypernyms of Commercial Foodservice.

Table 8

*The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Commercial Foodservice”*

The Semantic Properties	The Lexemes		
	Restaurants	Bars	Cafes
Serve food and drink	+	+	+
Providing entertainment	+/-	+	+
Having staff	+	+	+
Having certain standards	+	-	-

The word “**restaurants**, **cafes**, and **bars**” can be found in an article about Vienna on page 50 in paragraph 5 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “The city’s museum quarter (Museumsquartier) features the Leopold Museum, with its numerous works by Schiele; the popular Museum of Contemporary Art; and the Kunsthalle, which is an array of **restaurants**, **cafes**, and **bars** that make this area of the city an essential part of your trip.”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), a restaurant means a “place where meals can be bought and eaten”(p. 327). In general, a restaurant is a place or building that is

commercially organized that provides good service, in the form of eating or drinking. A restaurant having certain standards, such as menu quality standards, service standards, employee appearance standards, and others.

Restaurants are located in a hotel, factory, or can also stand alone. Sometimes, the restaurant also provides entertainment in the form of music. The goal of operating a restaurant is to make a profit and satisfy customers.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), a **bar** is a "room or counter where drinks and food are served" (p. 29). The bar is provided with tables and chairs as befits a restaurant. The function of the bar is apart from being a facility or complement to visiting guests, the bar also functions as a substantial revenue supplier for the hotel and also the function of the bar in the hotel is a facility for guests who provide alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, hot drinks, and various kind of snack. As with current developments, not only are bars for gathering or drinking but they are also a place of entertainment, a relaxing place after a day's work, releasing and thronging and listening to music both indirectly (on audiocassettes, compact disc, disc) and directly from the singer, even guests can dance at the bar.

**Cafe** means a place where we can buy drinks and simple meals" (Oxford, 2015, p. 57). A Cafe is a commercially managed

food business that offers its customers snacks with service in an informal setting without any standard rules or services being followed. In addition, a cafe is also a type of restaurant that usually provides seats inside and outside the restaurant. The cafe provides a less menu than the restaurant. Most cafes do not serve heavy meals but focus more on a light menu such as cakes, bread, soups, and drinks. Furthermore, cafes usually provide entertainment such as band performances or solo singers. The cafe offers a relaxing atmosphere for its customers feeling tired and bored.

The table above shows that the lexemes “restaurant” is superordinate of *cafe* and *bar*. They have a close meaning because there is a similar component to each other.

#### 6) The Semantic Field of “Types of Road”

The Characteristic features of the semantic properties on the table are hypernyms of Types of Road.

Table 9			
<i>The Componential Analysis from Semantic Field of “Types of Road”</i>			
The Semantic Properties	The Lexemes		
	Alleyway	Paths	Maze
For pedestrian	+	+	+
Between the walls of the building	+	-	-
Can be used for slow-moving vehicles	+	+/-	-

The word “**alleyway**” can be found in an article about Bilbao on page 41 in paragraph 5 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “These little tapas-style snacks form the backbone id Basque cuisine, and there is plenty of places to grab a bite while exploring the city's **alleyways** and hidden streets.”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), an alley is a “narrow passage between or behind buildings” (p.11). Alley is a narrow usually paved lane, walkway, or passageway, often reserved for pedestrians and often used by slow-moving vehicles. It typically runs between, behind, or inside buildings in older parts of town and city.

The word “**paths**” can be found in an article about Copenhagen on page 20 in paragraph 2 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “With its compact size, flat terrain, and a profusion of cycle **paths** to follow, few cities are better set up for two-wheeled journeys.” Path means the track that made and used for people walking” (Oxford, 2015, p. 321). The Path is a trodden wayworn by pedestrians, usually also used as paths in gardening or forests.

The word “**maze**” can be found in an article about Istanbul on page 52 in paragraph 6 of 101 World’s Greatest Cities digital magazine. The sentence is “Suleymaniye Mosque crowns one of

Istanbul's seven hills, towering over the medieval Grand Bazaar and its labyrinthine **maze** of coffee shop and stalls – tended by polo shirt-clad men, balancing spices and loose – tea on brass scales used by their father and grandfathers before them.”

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), Maze means a “system of paths in a park or garden that is designed so that it is difficult to find your way through”(p. 273). The Maze is a system of paths that are complicated, tortuous, and have many branches and dead ends. The Maze may have an entrance and exit with a complex path between the two.

The lexemes *paths* and *maze* have a similar meaning. Based on the meaning, the lexeme *paths* are superordinate to the lexeme *maze*.

## **B. DISCUSSIONS**

In this part, the researcher explained the further information of findings. After randomly choosing articles about countries in 101 World's greatest cities digital magazine. The researchers translate words using the Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary and assisted by using the U-Dictionary application. Each lexeme studied has different meaning components but some are related to one another. The meaning of a lexeme is a complicated structure where elements of meaning have definite interrelation (Crystal, 1987, p. 104).



From the table in the findings, several lexemes are classified according to the semantic features component. Based on the results of this analysis, the 13 articles from the digital magazine 101 World's Greatest Cities that the researcher choose, there are 12 articles about countries in which there are words/lexemes that are related to each other according to their meaning, the articles are about Rome, Budapest, Florence, Moscow, Paris. Oslo, Vienna, Manchester, Istanbul, Berlin, Bilbao, and Copenhagen, while in the article about the country of Seville, several words that have been mentioned in the previous article, the words are a *cafe*, *minaret*, and *tower* which have been mentioned in the article about the country of Vienna, Istanbul, and Paris, therefore I do not include the sentences of the 3 lexemes in the table from The Data of Types of Semantic Field, Lexemes, and the Sentence.

From several sets of words (lexeme) that are related to each other, a semantic field is found. A semantic field is a technical term in discipline of linguistics to describe a set of words grouped in a certain way (Andersen, 1990, p.237). Based on the research results, there are 6 types of Semantic Field from the 13 articles, namely Worship place, High Structure, Building material, underground structure, commercial foodservice, and types of road. Fasold (2013) stated, "A word is a hypernym if its semantic meaning is more general than the other's ( p. 141). In each semantic field, many lexemes have a relationship with one another, such as synonyms and superordinate or hypernyms.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), Tower is "tall narrow (part of a building)" (p. 479). The table above shows that the lexemes *Tower* is superordinate of *minaret* and *turret*. They have close meaning, Minaret is a "tall thin tower of the mosque, from which people are called to prayer" (279) and a turret is a small tower that juts vertically from the building's wall like a medieval castle. There are both semantic field of High Structure. It is just the lexeme *tower* more general term is called the superordinate or hypernym.

The lexemes *tunnels* and *subway* have a similar meaning. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2015), Subway is an "underground railway system in a city" (p. 444) and Tunnels are underground passages, which are usually used for roads or railways (Oxford, 2015, p. 478). Based on the meaning, the lexeme *tunnels* are superordinate to the lexeme *subway*. There are both semantic field of Underground Structure. It is just the lexeme *tunnels* more general term is called the superordinate or hypernym.

The table above shows that the lexemes "restaurant" is superordinate of *cafe* and *bar*. They have a close meaning because there is a similar component to each other. In general, a restaurant is a place or building that is commercially organized that provides good service, in the form of eating or drinking. The bar is provided with tables and chairs as befits a restaurant. Furthermore, a cafe is also a type of restaurant that usually

provides seats inside and outside the restaurant. The cafe provides a less menu than the restaurant.

The lexemes *paths* and *maze* have a similar meaning. Path means the track that made and used for people walking” (Oxford, 2015, p. 321). The Path is a trodden wayworn by pedestrians, usually also used as paths in gardening or forests. According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2015), Maze means a “system of paths in a park or garden that is designed so that it is difficult to find your way through”(p. 273). There are both semantic field of Types of Road. Based on the meaning, the lexeme *paths* are superordinate to the lexeme *maze*. It is just the lexeme *paths* more general term is called the superordinate or hypernym.

The researchers analyzed and found the kind of semantic field by following the componential analysis theory with representing similarities and differences among words with related meaning. Componential analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analysis the structure of words meaning. Thus it reveals the culturally important features by which speakers of the language distinguish different words in the domain (Ottenheimer. 2006, p. 20). By using a componential analysis, each lexeme is analyzed by looking for meaning and using the symbol "+" which means " the presence of or yes" and the symbol "-" which means "absence or not, and the symbol" +/- "means that componential both "Can be yes" or "can be not" at all.