ABSTRACT

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This thesis explores semantic anomaly in news program *Seputar Indonesia*. The data for this study were the utterances of the news' presenter in *Seputar Indonesia*. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The objectives of the study are to investigate the type of semantic anomaly found in news program *Seputar Indonesia*, to ascertain the dominant type of semantic anomaly and to contextualize the use of the dominant type. The data were collected by recording the news program *Seputar Indonesia* by using video recorder. After collecting the data by recording the news programs on television, then taking note of the utterances related to the semantic anomaly, firstly the data were analyzed by identifying the utterances to find out the semantic anomaly, translating the word that have semantic anomaly in to English and then classifying the identified utterances to find it types by using the classification of semantic anomaly by Cruse. After that, counting the percentage of each identified semantic anomaly to find out its dominance. Finally, giving reasons of the dominant type of semantic anomaly found in news program *Seputar Indonesia*. The findings of this study show that there were four types of semantic anomaly, namely pleonasm (36.84%), dissonance (13.15%), zeugma (2.63%) and improbability (47.36%). Out of the four types of semantic anomaly, the dominant is improbability (47.36%). It is found that the dominant type of semantic anomaly found in *Seputar Indonesia* is improbability, it because of the characteristic of journalistic language itself which is written and designed to attract the attention of public, one of the way to attract the public or viewer in this case is by giving fascinating language as figurative language is.