



## THE NATURE OF KNOWLEDGE

RATIONALISM VERSUS EMPIRICISM	
Rationalism is a theory based on the claim that reason is the source of knowledge	Empiricism is a theory based on the claim that experience is the source of knowledge
Rationalists believe in intuition	Empiricists do not believe in intuition
Claim that individuals have innate knowledge or concepts	Claim that individuals have no innate knowledge
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## KNOWLEDGE: NATURE OF NURTURE

- **Rene Descartes (1596 - 1650), French philosopher:** trying hard to know something for certain by doubting everything – *Method of Cartesian Doubt*. We cannot trust our senses, but the fact that he could think confirms that he existed – “I think therefore I am” (*cogito ergo sum*). He believes that, to a certain extent, knowledge is innate. → **Rationalist**
- **David Hume (1711 - 1776), Scottish philosopher:** “Like Locke, he believed that our knowledge comes from observation and experience.” (Warburton, 2011: 100) This knowledge acquisition by using reason has limits; however, “there were always more plausible explanation of what was going on.” (Warburton, 2011: 102) This will need further evidence without which is pure guesswork. → **Empiricist**
- **Pyrrho (365 – 270) BC, Ancient Greek philosopher:** “No one knows anything – even that’s not certain... Everything can be questioned, everything doubted. The best option, then, is to keep an open mind.” He was “...the most extreme sceptic of all time.” (Warburton, 2011: 15) → **Sceptic**

## LINGUISTIC MEANING CONSTRUCTION

- “Language is an integrated system, where everything ‘conspire’ to convey meaning – words, grammatical constructions, and illocutionary devices (including intonation). Accordingly, linguistics falls naturally into three parts, which could be called **lexical semantics**, **grammatical semantics**, and **illocutionary semantics**.” (Wierzbicka, 1988: 1)
- Meaning construction is almost linguistic meaning construction: lexically, grammatically, illocutionary. “Semantics is one. It encompasses lexicon, grammar and illocutionary structure.” (Wierzbicka, 1988: 2)
- Perceiving and making sense of the world is personal as well as social, and anthropocentric.
- **Linguistic relativity:** different way of talking about external reality – weak version vs strong version/**linguistic determinism** (language determines thought: “We dissect nature along the lines laid down by our native language.” (Carroll, 1956 in Yule, 2010: 270)

## LINGUISTIC RELATIVITY

- 'HAND' (English) VS 'TANGAN' (Bhs Indonesia)



## BERAS DKK (BHS INDONESIA) VS RICE (ENGLISH)



## THE PRIMARY ROLES OF LANGUAGE TO CONSTRUCT MEANING

- This meaning construction (thinking) is done to make sense and interpret the world to develop knowledge.
- It is, to a certain extent, personal and anthropocentric and is done mainly by using language.
- In other words, language becomes the main tool to construct meaning to develop knowledge; consequently, meaning should be the primary motivation underlying linguistic constructions at all levels: lexical, grammatical, and illocutionary.

## THREE STRANDS OF MEANING (IN SFL):

- **Ideational:** "...meanings about things and ideas, are realized in the clause by options from TRANSITIVITY: Processes, Participants, and Circumstances..." (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 22)
- **Textual:** "... those which make language contextually and co-textually relevant, are realized in lexicogrammar through Thematic and Information system as well as through cohesion." (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 22)
- **Interpersonal:** "... meanings through which social relations are created and maintained. These interpersonal meanings are realized in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD." (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 22)

## VERB TYPES AND SITUATION TYPES

- Jackson (1990) classifies verbs (processes in SFL) into three situation types: states, events, and actions, related to (in SFL) ideational type of meanings, namely meanings about things and ideas involving Participants, Processes, and Circumstances.
- **States** refer to the nature and condition of participants (people, things or ideas), further divided into 4 sub-types – Table 1; **events** refer to things that happen naturally without any animate agents (participants,) further divided into 4 sub-types – Table 2; and **actions** refer to the role of participants as agents doing the process, further divided into 4 sub-types – Table 3.
- Each of those situation types is reflected in an expression by a related verb of states, events, and actions.

## SITUATION TYPES:

- **Table 1. States**

Affixes	State Verbs						
	Quality	Temporary States	Private State				Stance
			Intellectual	Emotion/Attitude	Perception	Bodily sensation	

## STATES (JACKSON, 1990: 9-11)

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. It <i>was</i> a quite place.                           | [QUALITY]                   |
| 2. She <i>was</i> silent again.                           | [TEMPORARY STATE]           |
| 3. He <i>had</i> security, comfort, for a little at last. | [TEMPORARY STATE]           |
| 4. Andrew <i>knew</i> that it was purposeless to stay.    | [PRIVATE: intellectual]     |
| 5. I don't <i>like</i> the risk.                          | [PRIVATE: emotion/attitude] |
| 6. She could <i>hear</i> faint voices the other side.     | [PRIVATE: perception]       |
| 7. It <i>hurts</i> most when she tried to twist outwards. | [PRIVATE: bodily sensation] |
| 8. Spiders <i>have</i> eight legs.                        | [QUALITY]                   |
| 9. This soup <i>tastes</i> of garlic.                     | [QUALITY]                   |
| 10. I can <i>taste</i> garlic in the soup.                | [PRIVATE: perception]       |

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 11. Would you kindly <i>taste</i> the soup?                         | [ACTION]     |
| 12. It <i>sounds</i> a good idea.                                   | [QUALITY]    |
| 13. They don't <i>look</i> very exciting.                           | [QUALITY]    |
| 14. She could <i>hear</i> his steps.                                | [perception] |
| 15. I could see its clean baked concrete.                           | [perception] |
| 16. Tom would not even <i>listen</i> to me.                         | [ACTION]     |
| 17. <i>Look at</i> the names she called your mother.                | [ACTION]     |
| 18. She was <i>standing</i> right in front of him.                  | [STANCE]     |
| 19. The couple were <i>sitting</i> on a low couch against one wall. | [STANCE]     |
| 20. <i>Stand</i> on the sidelines and cheer on anyone...            | [ACTION]     |
| 21. Shall we <i>sit down</i> ?                                      | [ACTION]     |

- **Table 2. Events**

Affixes	Event Verbs			
	goings - on	process	momentary event	transitional event

- **Table 2 a. Change of States/Time Period**

	DURATIVE	PUNCTUAL
NON-CONCLUSIVE	goings-on	momentary event
CONCLUSIVE	process	transitional event

## EVENTS (JACKSON, 1990: 12-13)

1. In this modern age very few of those reminders of man's early attempts at mechanization on a fairly large scale are still *working*. [EVENT: goings-on]
2. The general condition and appetite *improved*. [EVENT: process]
3. The steering wheel *hit* his chest. [EVENT: momentary event]
4. I *arrived* at the Oldham Empire with the gang. [EVENT: transitional event]

- **Table 3. Actions**

Affixes	Action Verbs			
	activity	accomplishment	momentary act	transitional act

- **Table 3 a. Change of Actions/Time Period**

	DURATIVE	PUNCTUAL
NON-CONCLUSIVE	activity	momentary act
CONCLUSIVE	accomplishment	transitional act

## ACTIONS (JACKSON, 1990: 13-14)

1. She *sang* in clubs and in concerts. [Activity]
2. In 1901 Landsteiner *discovered* the ABO blood group system [Accomplishment]
3. He *kicked* the razor clear. [Momentary Act]
4. He *began* his search. [Transitional Act]



## OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

- This paper investigates meaning constructions in Bahasa Indonesia at the lexical level by focusing on semantic characteristics of verbs in a complex word formation as an attempt:
- 1) to find out the semantic patterns of verb-based complex word formation, and
- 2) to reveal if there is an iconic relationship of a sign (signifier) and its meaning (signified) at a morphological level of affixation.

FINDINGS

**TABEL 1. KERANGKA SEMANTIK AFIKSASI DENGAN DASAR VERBA KEADAAN (*STATE VERBS*)**

Afiks	Dasar Verba Keadaan						
	Kualitas	Keadaan Temporer	Keadaan Diri (private state)				Posisi
			Intelektual	Emosi/sikap	Persepsi	Sensasi Ragawi	
	anggap, menang, putus	harap, muncul	duga, ngerti, ingat	-	pandang, lihat, dengar	rasa	duduk, pangku

## QUALITY/KUALITAS

- anggap

[1] ... di tahun terakhirnya di junior. Dia **menganggap** ini belum rezekinya. "Inginnya seperti Asia Junio CAMPUR (1).txt

[2] ... melakukan kesalahan, bahkan insiden tersebut **dianggapnya** menjadi pelajaran berharga. CAMPUR (1).txt

[3] ... keliru jika ada pandangan pihak luar yang **menganggap** dinamika yang terjadi sebagai bentuk tidak solidn POLITIK (1).txt

[4] ... luar biasa hingga kebijakan pemerintah yang **dianggap** tidak pro rakyat seperti mencabut subsidi rumah t POLITIK (1).txt

- **menang**

[1] ... tersebut dengan skor akhir 1-0 untuk **kemenangan** PSM. Kekalahan yang diderita Persib Bandung CAMPUR (1).txt

[2] ... ung dalam Pemilu 2019 mendatang. Bekal strategi **memenangkan** kader mereka di Pilwalkot POLITIK (1).txt

[3] ... Juru bicara Badan **Pemenangan** Nasional ( BPN) pasangan Prabowo Subianto-Sandi POLITIK (1).txt

- **putus**

[1] ... "Terkadang saya mengambil **keputusan** pada saat terakhir, itu yang benar. CAMPUR (1).txt

[2] ... dari DNI. Dengan **keputusan** itu, asing bisa investasi 100 di 54 bidang EKONOMI (1).txt

[3] ... ucap dia.\*\*\* 4. KPK Hormati **Putusan** MA soal Pencabutan Hak Politik POLITIK (1).txt

[4] ... Laode menuturkan, **putusan** MA tersebut telah final, sehingga KPK tidak POLITIK (1).txt

## TEMPORARY STATE/KEADAAN TEMPORER

- **Harap**

[1] ... uhan yang menghibur para penonton. Para iKONIC **berharap** sang idola bisa kembali menggelar konser di Indon CAMPUR (1).txt

[2] ... Mutia (21), salah seorang penggemar, **berharap** iKON tidak bosan menggelar konser di Indonesia, CAMPUR (1).txt

[3] ... dan Nurul **berharap** konser iKON bisa digelar di tempat dengan daya ta CAMPUR (1).txt

[4] ... teranyar tersebut. **Diharapkan**, target pertumbuhan ekonomi pun bisa dicapai. EKONOMI (1).txt

[5] ... dalam rupiah juga **diharapkan** bisa mendongkrak nilai tukar rupiah terhadap d EKONOMI (1).txt

[6] ... Pasar memiliki **harapan** bahwa pertemuan itu akan meredakan ketegangan a EKONOMI (1).txt

[7] ..."Di situ ada harapan pertemuan itu akan membawa hasil positif yang ? EKONOMI (1).txt

- **Muncul**

[1] ... 3.500 meter kubik per hari. **Kemunculan** kubah lava tersebut menandai CAMPUR (1).txt

- **PRIVATE STATE: intellectual**

- **duga**

[1] ... penghentian perkara **dugaan** tindak pidana korupsi dana bantuan sosial (bans

- **ingat**

[1] ... tim sudah **mengingat** saya untuk beralih menggunakan ban soft. CAMPUR (1).txt

[2] ... Agung **mengingat** Jaksa Agung juga berasal dari Partai Nasdem. Art POLITIK (1).txt

[3] ..."Perlu diingat dalam Pilpres 2014 Prabowo menang telak di Jabar. POLITIK (1).txt

- **ngerti**

[1] ... fitur yang semakin mengerti kebutuhan kelas menengah yaitu untuk aktualisais

- **PRIVATE STATE: emotion**

(tidak/belum ada data)

- **PRIVATE STATE: perception**

- **pandang**

[1] ... Ia menilai, keliru jika ada **pandangan** pihak luar yang menganggap dinamika yang terjadi POLITIK (1).txt

- **Dengar**

[1] ... menyesal tidak **mendengarkan** saran dari para tim dan mekaniknya untuk mengg CAMPUR (1).txt

- **Lihat**

[1] ... sudah merasa populis, **terlihat** tidak terlalu ingin dilibatkan dalam ongkos polit POLITIK (1).txt

[2] ... Deddy Mizwar karena **terlihat** yang bersangkutan seperti enggan dikaderkan, Kala POLITIK (1).txt

[3] ... Dari sana Edy **melihat** bahwa industri hasil investasi di Indonesia tak b EKONOMI (1).txt

[4] ... KON-nya sendiri. Hanbin (leader iKON) juga tadi **kelihatan** kecewa," ujar Ambar, yang CAMPUR (1).txt

[5] ... Deddy pun **terlihat** karena sudah merasa populis, terlihat tidak terla POLITIK (1).txt

[7] ... Tak optimal Bila dilihat dengan seksama, dua dari tiga kebijakan di paket EKONOMI (1).txt

- **BODILY SENSATION (Sensasi Ragawi)**

- **Rasa**

[1] ... belum enak mainnya. Saya **merasa** belum mendapatkan ritme mainnya, CAMPUR (1).txt

[2] ... ataupun sudah **merasa** cukup dengan pencapaian sekarang. EKONOMI (1).txt

[3] ... jelang akhir konser euforiannya lebih **terasa**, jadi penonton juga puas," CAMPUR (1).txt

[4] ... era 1980-an **terasa** kental mulai dari busana yang digunakan para pema CAMPUR (1).txt

- **STANCE (Posisi)**

- **Pangku**

[1] ... Miljan Radovic kembali ke **pangkuan** tim Pangeran Biru. Namun kembalinya sosok pemain

- **duduk**

[1] ... Merapi agar dikosongkan dari aktivitas **penduduk**. Masyarakat CAMPUR (1).txt

## PEMBAHASAN

- Kajian ini berupaya memetakan perilaku verba sederhana sebagai dasar pembentukan kata kompleks. Hal tersebut dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi pola distribusi verba sederhana (root/akar kata) berinteraksi dengan imbuhan membentuk kata kompleks untuk mengonstruksi makna secara verbal. Dari hasil analisis terhadap verba keadaan sementara diperoleh kecenderungan bahwa mayoritas kata kompleks yang dibentuk dari dasar verba ini menggunakan imbuhan yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan keadaan partisipan, seperti awalan {ter-}, {di-}, {ber-}, akhiran {-an}, konfiks {ke- R - an}. Temuan memunculkan juga penggunaan {me-}, terutama digunakan untuk mengonstruksi makna sensasi ragawi seperti pada kata kompleks *merasa*.
- Hasil analisis terhadap verba jenis ini memunculkan pula bentukan kata kompleks untuk mengonstruksi makna sebuah aktifitas/*action*, melalui afiksasi {me - R - kan} seperti dalam ujaran, “Bekal strategi memenangkan kader mereka di Pilwalkot” Namun, kemunculan data seperti itu bukan sesuatu yang tipikal.

## KESIMPULAN

- Dari kajian yang sudah dilakukan, sementara bisa disimpulkan dalam proses pembentukan kata kompleks dengan dasar verba sederhana melalui proses afiksasi:
  1. Ada kecenderungan teridentifikasi suatu pola afiksasi tertentu untuk mengonstruksi makna yang ingin disampaikan.
  2. Patut diduga ada aspek ikonitas pada level morfologi afiksasi manakala terjadi proses penandaan/signification dengan sebuah tanda Bahasa (signifier) untuk menandai secara konsisten sebuah makna (signified). Perlu pengkajian lebih dalam dengan ukuran korpus yang mendukung agar bisa menarik kesimpulan lebih kuat.

# TERIMAKASIH

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**TABLE 2. KERANGKA SEMANTIK AFIKSASI DENGAN DASAR VERBA PERISTIWA (EVENT VERBS)**

Afiks	Dasar Verba Peristiwa			
	Sedang Berlangsung	Proses	Peristiwa Sekilas	Peristiwa Transisi
	landa, alir, tumpang, gilir	temu, jatuh, lahir	hilang	letus, terap

**TABLE 3. KERANGKA SEMANTIK AFIKSASI DENGAN DASAR VERBA TINDAKAN (ACTION VERBS)**

Afiks	Dasar Verba Tindakan			
	Kegiatan	Pemenuhan	Kegiatan Sekilas	Kegiatan Transisional
	makan, pimpin, kejang, angkat, ungkap	pasang, panggil, bongkar	ambil, ancam, tawar	lantik, cabut, tarik