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RELATIONS OF THE PREPOSITION IN MOTION VERB OF THE MALAY LANGUAGE BASED ON CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURE REPRESENTATION WITH SPATIAL REPRESENTATION

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ABSTRACT

Motion is a change from one location to another location. Motion typography definitely need the role of preposition as indicator and main component to express the direction of motion. Consequently, this study focuses on spatial motion and preposition that simultaneously such as (dari, daripada, ke, kepada, di, di seberang, di sekitar, di sekeliling and di sepanjang by focusing on conceptual structure perspective (abstract). This research uses data acquired from Pustaka, Malaysia as material and sample of study to be analysed using Conceptual Structure Theory (CST) (Ray Jackendoff 1997 & 2011). The argument mapping consists of three main hierarchies: argument-adjunct rules, conceptual structure representation and spatial representation. Finding reveals the existence of directional spatial motion, additive motion, becoming motion and orientative motion in function of [EVENT] and [STATE] that can predict the existence of preposition such as dari, daripada, ke, kepada, di, di seberang, di sekitar, di sekeliling and di sepanjang in bound direction, directive direction and path direction. Spatial representation also demonstrates the involvement of dimension conceptualization such as DIM 0D, DIM 2 (0+E) DIR and DIM 2 (0+E) DIR. Overall, this study has shown the relationship of motion and preposition in conceptual structure representation with spatial representation.

Keywords: motion, preposition, argument-adjunct, conceptual and spatial.

INTRODUCTION

The views of the scientists saw the concept of the move involving translational, swing and rotation due to physical change of nature such as light, noise, waves and others. From a scientific a movement is understood as a location change of an object from one point to another based on time settings. Kamus Dewan (2014), defining a move is the act to do a job in the form several times. Wollner (2012) explains the move is the location change of an object to another object in a row from a point to space across the period of time. As with the concept of motion, the move of the grammar is that it has distinctive motion such as theme, resources, surfaces, directions, bases and goals for the purpose of showing the direction.

Semantics of view that a combination of motion and position can explain the situation throughout the move. As an example of determination to a form of preposition such as to, from and at the same can determine the nature of the move whether it is a direction, no direction or so. (Jackendoff, 1983, p. 163). Based on the cognitive grammar, the motion and the preposition can be described in the form of schemata of space that is oriented to object relationship with its object and orientation. The views of the Gesalt psychologist emphasizes its position as an expression of space to express the linguistic meaning (Zelinsky, 1993, p. 5).

However, Jackendoff (2010), found that a move will operate jointly in the spatial domain set. He has divided into three types, namely, which is aliran3, and is These three types reflect the availability of space and trajektor to describe whether the motion is Nelson, a straight line, something that has an end of motion, form of question or trajektor ending with Explosion. (Jackendoff, 2010, p. 139). Therefore, this article will explain the representation of space with the preposition such as from, from, to, to, in, across, around, around and in the meantime forming its relationship at the level of the space representation.

METHODOLOGY

The first step of this study was to discuss the function of the preposition as marking in the arguments and adjunct. The concept of structural theory described argument as the listing of lexical (KN, KK, KA, KSN) which has its own heads and characteristic subcategories. Subcategories in the said arguments will form an adjunct and will be in touch with the conceptual arguments rather than acting as evidence in the verse. Jackendoff and Cullicover (2005), described the role of adjunct to express the relationship to all kinds of phrases and not only to the CTR alone.

The second step is to implement data to the concept structure that has its own set of anthology categories. The formation of a set of categories of anthology consists of constituents such as [thing], [events], [places] and [way] which are included as semantic part of speech and forming a structural
function of argument. In the functional structure of the argument is explained through a formulated in the undecidable i.e. F (X), referring to the one-place and F (x, Y) function refers to a two-place function.

The third step is to discuss the position of preposition in terms of the representation of space described in the characteristics of division and Kesepadanannya, and a motion that presents with him. These positions are characterized by the internal structure function covering multidimensional and direction. Discussion on this study involves representation from the aspect of the bonding of space i.e. a move with a position and emphasizes the characteristics of the bonding and its internal structure.

ANALYSIS

Based on TSK, these bonded positions refer to the relationship between the way and reference objects or places. This reference object makes the final point on the move marked by the goal. The initial point of motion will be marked by the source. Examples of the presence of these types of positions are such as from, from, to and to. Motion space move refers to the move requiring the role of the constituency of the [PATH] as an indicator of the conversion of motion. Meanwhile, the move of space added refers to the repeated dynamic motion and requires the presence of the constituency of the [PLACES] as the availability of a lokrelationship at the final point.

(1) Dia balik dari Pulau Phuket. (Rencana: 2000)

(a) Peraturan argumen-adjung F prep

[...GERAK/MENJADI (DIA/PHUKET)];

(b) Representasi konseptual:

[(Benda DIA); [(DARI PULAU PHUKET)]];

(c) Representasi ruang:

[(Benda DIA); [(DARI PULAU PHUKET)];

DARI Situasi x [BALIK] mula/ tamat =

\[
\left\{ \begin{align*}
\text{rang} & = +b, -i \\
\text{DIM 0d} & = \text{BD}+ \text{([balik])}^8
\end{align*} \right.
\]

CONCLUSION

The research has divided the motion of space and the preposition to three main key, which is mapping to the representation of the role of adjunct regulations, the representation of the conceptual structure and the space representation. These three mappings show the meaning of the move and the preposition can be proved with the trajektor of the indicator and the dimensions of the motion based on form and object. Proof is based on semantics that was built to provide a description of the meaning of the space that could be present with a position of bonded, direction and path. This study also suggested that this is to be expanded in the phonology structure, syntax structure and conceptual structure to complement the conceptual design of the hypothetical structure.

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