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Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya
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**PROSIDING KONFERENSI LINGUISTIK TAHUNAN ATMA JAYA
(KOLITA) 18**

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DAFTAR ISI

Halaman Sampul		i
Susunan Tim		ii
Kata Pengantar		iii
Daftar Isi		iv-viii
Willy A. Renandya	<i>BRIDGING THE READING-WRITING GAP IN LANGUAGE LEARNING</i>	1
Stefanie Pillai	<i>SURVIVING IN A SEA OF LANGUAGES: DOCUMENTING AND REVITALISING INDIGENOUS AND MINORITY LANGUAGES</i>	1
Thomas Connors	<i>JAVANESE UNDRESSED: PERIPHERAL DIALECTS IN TYPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE</i>	2
Asako Shiohara, Yanti	<i>BUILDING A SEMI-PARALLEL CORPUS OF MALAY VARIETIES</i>	2
Marielle Butters	<i>THE NEGATIVE EXISTENTIAL CYCLE IN A COLLECTION OF AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES</i>	3-4
Yosephine Susanto, Ng Bee Chin	<i>THE DESCRIPTION OF INDONESIAN EMOTION LEXICON: AN OVERVIEW</i>	5-9
Ade Mulyanah	<i>PROBLEMS IN INTERPRETING</i>	10-16
Afandi Setiawan	<i>ENGLISH CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS HAVE AND GET IN INDONESIAN ELT</i>	17-22
Agung Pramujiono, Suhari, Tri Indrayanti	<i>UJARAN EMOTIF TR WALIKOTA SURABAYA: KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK</i>	23-28
Alvin Taufik	<i>SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ON (MACHINE) TRANSLATION</i>	29-33
Ambarsari Dewi	<i>PERUBAHAN KATA "MAU" DALAM KORAN PERIODE 1800-AN, 1900-AN, DAN 2000-AN: TINJAUAN SEMANTIK DAN MORFOLOGI</i>	34-37
Anindita Dewangga Puri	<i>ANALYSIS OF HUMOR ON @OVERHEARDKAMPUS INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT: A PRAGMATIC STUDY</i>	38-41
Anisa Amielia, Aceng Ruhendi Saifullah, Wawan Gunawan	<i>HOMOFOBIA PADA AKUN INSTAGRAM ISLAMI PENDUKUNG LGBT "@IMAANLGBTQI" (COMPUTER MEDIATED DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)</i>	42-48
Arapa Efendi	<i>PARENTS LANGUAGE ATTITUDES TOWARDS BILINGUALISM AND THEIR DECISION MAKING ON LANGUAGE POLICY</i>	49
Ardi Nugroho	<i>INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INDUCTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING TASKS TO TEACH THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE</i>	50-55
Ayu Nur Fazza	<i>TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DALAM UNGGAHAN MEDIA SOSIAL INSTAGRAM @INDONESIATANPAPACARAN</i>	56-61
B. Wahyudi Joko Santoso	<i>FENOMENA TUTURAN HOAKS POLITIS DI MEDIA ELEKTRONIK DALAM PERSPEKTIF PRAGMATIK FORENSIK</i>	62-68
Bambang Widiatmoko, Tuti Sulastri	<i>ANALISIS STILISTIKA CERITA TJINDUR MATA KARYA AMAN DT. MADJOINDO</i>	69-72

Bernadette Kushartanti, Zakiyah, Nazarudin	<i>INDONESIAN-SPEAKING TEENAGERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS CODE-MIXING: A CASE STUDY IN TANGERANG</i>	73-77
Bernardus Guntur Setyo Nugroho, Valentinus Rido Rasmodjo	<i>AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' SPOKEN FILLERS IN INSTAGRAM VIDEOS ASSIGNMENT: A CASE STUDY</i>	78-83
Brando Pancarian Butar Butar	<i>THE WORD FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL TERMS IN GREENPEACE'S WEBSITE ARTICLES</i>	84-88
Christien Tiyuni Tirtayasa, Harris Hermansyah Setiajid	<i>GOOGLE TRANSLATE'S QUALITY IN TRANSLATING AN ENGLISH LITERARY TEXT INTO INDONESIAN PERFORMED IN 2017 AND 2019: A DIACHRONIC STUDY</i>	89-93
Christy Evrilista Ningrum	<i>TRANSCREATION: TRANSLATION SHIFTS AND PROCEDURES IN ADVERTISEMENT RENDERINGS</i>	94-97
Clara Herlina Karjo	<i>A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING JOURNAL ARTICLES</i>	98-102
Danang Satria Nugraha	<i>ADAPTING NEUROLINGUISTICS FOR STRENGTHENING THE RESEARCH METHOD OF BAHASA INDONESIA</i>	103
Devara Ordelia Apfia Parapat, Bernadus Wahyudi Joko Santoso	<i>TINDAK TUTUR KONSTATIF DAN PERFORMATIF DALAM PIDATO KEMENANGAN PRESIDEN PRANCIS EMMANUEL MACRON</i>	104-108
Dhion Meitreya Vidhiasi	<i>BLENDED LEARNING: SIMPLIFY OR COMPLICATE? A CASE STUDY AT AKADEMI MARITIM NUSANTARA CILACAP</i>	109-113
Dita Amelia	<i>THE DYNAMICS OF INDONESIAN CONJUNCTION 'DAN' IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS FROM THE 1800-S TO THE 2000-S</i>	114-116
Dita Riandini Hidayat, Paulina Chandrasari Kusuma	<i>BALANCING THE INFLUENTIAL LANGUAGE SKILLS AND COMPONENTS IN EFL TEACHING: A CASE STUDY AMONG ENGLISH TEACHERS IN JAKARTA</i>	117-121
Djeinnie Imbang, Kevin Yeremia Robot	<i>NILAI RELIGIOSITAS KAKANTAREN TONTEMBOAN</i>	122-125
Efron Erwin Yohanis Loe	<i>PREFIKS 'BA' DAN 'TA' DALAM BAHASA MELAYU KUPANG</i>	126-131
Eka Margianti Sagimin	<i>FAMILY LANGUAGE POLICY AND HERITAGE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AMONG SUNDANESE PARENTS</i>	132-138
Esther Hesline Palandi	<i>KONSEP HARMONY DALAM PERILAKU DAN TINDAK TUTUR BAHASA JEPANG</i>	139-144
Eti Setiawati, Elisabeth Worobroto P.	<i>SENSE RELATION IN THE NAMES OF BAKSO EATERIES: THE CITY OF MALANG</i>	145-148
Faisal Azhar	<i>METAFORA PADA PERIBAHASA BAHASA MBOJO BERANAH SUMBER AIR, API, TANAH, DAN UDARA</i>	149-155
Faisal Azhar, Lilie Suratminto	<i>POSTER LARANGAN MUDIK MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 KAJIAN SEMIO-PRAGMATIK</i>	156-161
Fifi Puryanti	<i>STRUKTUR SINTAKSIS TUTURAN DIREKTIF ANAK USIA 5 TAHUN YANG MENGALAMI KETERLAMBATAN BICARA</i>	162-167
Fortunata Tyasrinestu	<i>KATA GANTI PERSONA DALAM LIRIK LAGU-LAGU ANAK DENDANG KENCANA</i>	168-169
Geraldly Ruwayari	<i>SOCIOLINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION OF DURI [MVP], ONE OF THE MASSENREMPULU LANGUAGES IN SOUTH SULAWESI</i>	170-171
Guan Nan	<i>AN ANALYSIS OF ERRORS IN USE OF CHINESE IDIOMS BY INDONESIAN INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED CHINESE LEARNERS</i>	172-176

Gunawan Widiyanto	<i>MENEROKA LANSKAP LINGUISTIK: KASUS DI STASIUN SOLO BALAPAN SURAKARTA</i>	177-182
Hanna Suteja	<i>ONLINE VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGY</i>	183-186
Hanung Rudhiani, Harits Agung Wicaksono, B. Wahyudi Joko Santoso	<i>KOHERENSI WACANA NARASI DALAM BUKU TEKS BAHASA INDONESIA KELAS VII SMP KURIKULUM 2013 REVISI</i>	187-192
Hendra	<i>ANALYSIS OF THE MISAPPLICATION OF BROWN AND LEVINSON'S POLITENESS STRATEGY BY THE MEMBERS OF A WHATSAPP CHAT GROUP NAMED 'ARISAN JAMIKA'</i>	193
Hesti Muliawati	<i>PERGESERAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT KETURUNAN ARAB DI PANJUNAN, CIREBON</i>	194-196
I Gusti Ayu Vina Widiadnya Putri, Komang Dian Puspita Candra	<i>IMPLICATURES AND INFERENCE OF BALINESE COMMUNICATION IN NGAYAH TRADITION</i>	197-202
Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta, Ni Wayan Suastini	<i>DEIXES (PERSON) IN BALINESE CONVERSATION OF SINGARAJA COMMUNITY</i>	203-206
Imelda	<i>MOI LANGUAGE: FROM LANGUAGE POLICY TO LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION?</i>	207-210
Imelda, Halimatusa'diah, Luis Feneteruma	<i>TELA'AH LITERATUR UNTUK MODEL REVITALISASI BAHASA DI INDONESIA</i>	211-215
Indrani Dewi Anggraini	<i>MAKNA PARADOKSIKAL PIDATO KEVIN RUDD: THE APOLOGY TO THE STOLEN GENERATION OF AUSTRALIA(AWK MODEL NORMAN FAIRCLOUGH)</i>	216-221
Jacklin Bunga	<i>LANGUAGE VITALITY: LANGUAGE CHOICE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS VERNACULAR DEVELOPMENT AND DOMAIN OF LANGUAGE USE</i>	222
Jermy Imanuel Balukh	<i>IMPLOSIVES AND PREGLOTTALIZED CONSONANTS IN DHAO</i>	223
Johan Varian, Nilawati Hadisantosa	<i>GENDER DIFFERENCES IN L2 MOTIVATIONAL SELF SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY</i>	224-227
Jonathan Tanihardjo	<i>SENTENCE FRAGMENTS IN THE INDONESIAN EFL STUDENTS' WRITINGS</i>	228-232
Jufrizal, Lely Refnita	<i>FORMAL AND FUNCTIONAL MARKEDNESS OF INTRANSITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MINANGKABAUNESE</i>	233-237
Kanisius Barung	<i>KATA SERAPAN KATEGORI NOMINA DALAM BAHASA MANGGARAI SEBAGAI BAHAN AJAR BACA-TULIS DI KELAS SATU SEKOLAH DASAR</i>	238-242
Katharina Endriati Sukamto, Maria Fe Suganob Nicolau, K.R. Vinitha Rani, Sugiyanta	<i>LANGUAGE USE, LANGUAGE ATTITUDE, AND IDENTITY: PERCEPTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ATTENDING AN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL IN JAKARTA</i>	243
Kevin Yeremia Robot, Djeinnie Imbang	<i>GLOSOLALIA DALAM TINJAUAN LINGUISTIK</i>	244-248
Linda Eka Pratiwi	<i>THE MEANING OF EMOTION VOCABULARY "FEAR" IN ANNE FRANK'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY</i>	249-251
Lianny Oktovianny	<i>TOPONIMI "TALANG" DI PALEMBANG: KAJIAN ETNOLINGUISTIK</i>	252-254
M. Arif Rahman Hakim, Eni Kusmiati, Bernadus Wahyudi Joko Santoso	<i>KOHERENSI PADA WACANA EKSPOSISI TENTANG COVID-19</i>	255-258
M. Umar Muslim	<i>EJAN BAHASA INDONESIA DAN PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA INDONESIA</i>	

Meltarina Sihura	<i>TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS USED IN INCEPTION MOVIE: A PRAGMATICS STUDY</i>	264-269
Miftah Nugroho	<i>KAJIAN TINDAK TUTUR PADA LIRIK LAGU DIDI KEMPOT</i>	270-273
Mirsa Umiyati	<i>MENINGKATKAN PENCAPAIAN MAHASISWA PADA MATA KULIAH CORPUS LINGUISTIK MELALUI PENERAPAN BLENDED LEARNING</i>	274-278
Nadya Inda Syartanti	<i>MUDIK VS PULANG KAMPUNG: AMBIGUITAS DI TENGAH PANDEMI (KAJIAN ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS NORMAN FAIRCLOUGH)</i>	279-285
Nora' Azian Nahar	<i>THE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY OF MALAY LANGUAGE READING SKILLS OF NON-NATIVE STUDENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL</i>	286-290
Nurul Hikmayaty Saefullah, Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna, Nany Ismail, Rohaidah Bt. Haron	<i>MAKNA KONJUNGSI PADA KLAUSA KOMPLEKS PARATAKTIK DALAM TRAVEL BLOG GEOWISATA BERBAHASA PERANCIS: KAJIAN LINGUISTIK SISTEMIK FUNGSIONAL</i>	291-295
Nurul Jamilah Binti Rosly	<i>RELATIONS OF THE PREPOSITION IN MOTION VERB OF THE MALAY LANGUAGE BASED ON CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURE REPRESENTATION WITH SPATIAL REPRESENTATION</i>	296-298
Penny Handayani, Marcella	<i>PERBEDAAN ASPEK LEKSIKON KEMAMPUAN BAHASA INDONESIA ANAK USIA TIGA TAHUN BILINGUAL DAN MONOLINGUAL DI JAKARTA</i>	299-307
Pranowo	<i>PENDIDIKAN ANTI KORUPSI TERINTEGRASI DALAM PERKULIAHAN BAHASA INDONESIA</i>	308-312
Putu Nindhya Nirmala	<i>FUNGSI TINDAK TUTUR DAN PELANGGARAN PRINSIP KERJA SAMA DALAM STAND UP COMEDY RADITYA DIKA</i>	313-318
R. Kunjana Rahardi	<i>HAKIKAT KONTEKS EKSTRALINGUISTIK BERBASIS KULTUR SPESIFIK DALAM PERSPEKTIF CYBERPRAGMATICS</i>	319-324
Rahmat Gaho	<i>WHAT'S UP WITH VOCABULARY AND GRAMMATICAL USE IN NEWS TEXTS?</i>	325-331
Raida Dewi Hasnawati, Luluk Atul Funadah, B. Wahyudi Joko Santoso	<i>KOHERENSI PADA WACANA ARGUMENTASI TENTANG PANDEMI GLOBAL COVID-19</i>	332-337
Rex Stardy	<i>AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL METADISCOURSE MARKERS IN OPINION ARTICLES IN THE JAKARTA POST AND WASHINGTON EXAMINER</i>	338-342
Rika Purnama Sari	<i>FROM CORPUS TO A POST-COVID 19 INDONESIAN DICTIONARY</i>	343-348
Rini Wahyuningsih	<i>EXTENSIVE LISTENING TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' SPEAKING AND VOCABULARY: A STUDY AT UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN, KARAWACI, TANGERANG</i>	349-355
Riza Sukma	<i>MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN "IBU KITA KARTINI" DALAM PENGAJARAN BIPA DI KBRI NEW DELHI: SEBUAH DIPLOMASI KEBAHASAAN</i>	356-359
Saiyidinal Firdaus	<i>PENGGUNAAN METAFORA PADA LIRIK LAGU #2019GANTIPRESIDEN OLEH SANG ALANG</i>	360-364
Shinta Aziez	<i>THE F-STRUCTURE OF SUNDANESE PROVERBS : A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS</i>	365-371
Shiva Dwi Samara Tungga	<i>PEMANFAATAN YOUTUBE DALAM MEMBANGUN KORPUS UJARAN BAHASA JAWA DIALEK JAWA TIMUR</i>	372-376

Siti Tuti Alawiyah	<i>A PROPOSED ENGLISH SYLLABUS FOR TEACHER OF AL-HIKMAH ELEMENTARY ISLAMIC SCHOOL</i>	377-380
Sri Minda Murni, Nena Syahrani Syahaf Nst	<i>THE REALIZATION OF LINGUISTIC POLITENESS IN LECTURERS' FEEDBACK</i>	381-385
Sri Wuryanti, Dian Rahdiani, Rumondang Purwati, Fahmi, Giri Sarana Hamiseno	<i>KEMAMPUAN GURU SD KELAS IV DALAM MENYELESAIKAN SOAL BAHASA INDONESIA</i>	386-391
Srisna J. Lahay	<i>PARTAI POLITIK DAN KORUPSI: SEBUAH ANALISIS WACANA</i>	392-395
Tasnim Lubis, Eddy Setia	<i>LANGUAGE USE AND LANGUAGE CODE REALITY IN PANDEMIC COVID-19 SITUATION</i>	396
Tatu Siti Rohbiah	<i>BENTUK KONTRASTIF FONOLOGI BAHASA JAWA BANTEN (BJB) DAN BAHASA INGGRIS (BI)</i>	397-401
Tiar Simanjuntak	<i>FINDING THE CURRENT LANGUAGE VITALITY OF MAMUJU [MQX]</i>	402
Ummi Fadhilah	<i>STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYSES OF LEXICAL BUNDLES IN NEWS ARTICLES WRITTEN BY INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS</i>	403-408
Unggul Pratiwi	<i>ANALISIS PRAGMATIK PADA IKLAN EMINA: BRIGHT STUFF FACE WASH</i>	409-412
Vincentius Seto Ariwibowo	<i>SOUND DELETION BY JAVANESE SPEAKERS IN ELIZABETH BISHOP'S "ONE ART"</i>	413-416
Yohanis Sanjoko, Sitti Mariati S.	<i>KALIMAT TUNGGAL BAHASA SERUI LAUT</i>	417-423
Yuliana Setyaningsih, R. Kunjana Rahardi	<i>INKLUSI DIMENSI-DIMENSI KONTEKS PRAGMATIK DALAM BUKU AJAR BIPA SAHABATKU TINGKAT DASAR</i>	424-430
Yusuf Sawaki	<i>ANIMACY HIERARCHY OF THE OBJECT ARGUMENT IN PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN PAPUA MALAY: A SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC ARGUMENTATION</i>	431-435
Zefta Marcell Wijanarto	<i>WORD FORMATION OF INDONESIAN TOURISM IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC WEBSITE</i>	436-440
Zubaedah Wiji Lestari, Mursyid Saleh, Januarius Mujiyanto, Suhendra Yusuf, Agus Heriyanto	<i>STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES IN LEARNING ENGLISH</i>	441-447

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 typology definitely needs 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 Pangkalan Data Dewan Bahasa dan 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 skemata of space that is oriented to object relationship with its object and orientation. The views of the Gestalt 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 laluan³, 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 argumen. In the functional structure of the arguments 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 Kesepadannya, 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 a 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 Fprep

[_{FK}...BALIK...DARI...]₁ berhubungan kepada :

[...GERAK/MENJADI (DIA/PHUKET)]₂

(b) Representasi konseptual:

[_{peristiwa} GERAK_{arah} ([_{Benda} DIA]₁ [_{Hala} DARI PULAU PHUKET]₃)]₁

(c) Representasi ruang:

[_{peristiwa} GERAK_{arah} ([_{Benda} DIA]₁ [_{Hala} DARI PULAU PHUKET]₃)]₁

DARI Situasi x [BALIK] mula/ tamat =

[PULAU PHUKET TITIK AKHIR GERAK ([dari X]])=

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} +b, -i \\ \text{ruang DIM } 0d \\ BD+ ([balik])^8 \end{array} \right)$$

CONCLUSION

The research has divided the motion of space and the preposition to three main key, which is mapping to the representation of the rule 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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