

**Karya Ilmiah**

**PARTICULAR AREA OF SPECIALIZATION IN  
LINGUISTICS IN INDONESIA**

Oleh :

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. General Remark

Language is the 'species-specific' and 'species uniform' possession of man. It is God's special give to mankind .Without language human civilization as we know it, would have remained and impossibility. Language is ubiquitous. It is present everywhere-in our thoughts and dreams, prayers and meditations, relations and communication, and rituals. Besides being a means of communication, and store house of knowledge. It is an instrument of thinking as well as a source of delight (e.g. singing).

The study of meaning and its manifestation in language is normally referred to 'as semantics' from the Greek noun sema 'sign', signal; and the verb semains signal, mean, signify. The shorter Oxford Dictionary glosses the term semantics as relating to signification or meaning.

Broadly speaking, semantics is that aspect of linguistics which deals with the relations between referents (names) and

referends (things), that is, linguistic levels (words, expressions, phrases) and the objects or concepts or ideas to which they refer- and with the history and changes in the meaning of words.

A semanticist would like to find how a man is able to paraphrase, trasform, and detect ambiguities and why the surrounding words sometimes force him to choose one interpretation rather than another. A semantic analysis, for example. of English, must also explain antonyms, synonyms, homonyms, polysemy, anomalies, contradiction, paraphrase, relations, ambiguition, implications and transformations of the language. It should give all acount of semantic properties and relations. Hence to understand the meaning of a sentence and its semantic relations to other expressions, one must know not only the meaning of its lexical elements but also how they inter-relate.

## **1.2. The Status of Indonesian**

Genetically, Indonesian or Bahasa Indonesia, belongs to the Malayo-Polinesian or Austronesian family of languages. The Austronesian languages are generally subgrouped into: (1) Indonesian, (2) Melanesian, (3) Polynesian, and (4) Micronesian.

According to this" - subgrouping the Indonesian subgroup includes the regional languages of Indonesia such as Achinese, Batak, Javanese, etc., Malay as well as languages of Madagascar, the Philippines, and Formosa (Mees 1954:24-26; Dyen 1962:13; 1971:5-17)

Indonesian is the official as well as the national language of the Republic of Indonesia. As the official language Indonesian function as a means of communication in which legislative, executive and judicial affairs are administered.

### **1.3. The Scope of the Study**

This work attempt to study Indonesian verbs of condition particularly based on their semantic features. This work does not cover all verbs of consdition. It is limited to only seven types of verbs of condition which consist of ninety one verbs.

Some of the verbs which have been discussed are simple verbs (root verbs which are monomorphemic) and some of them are derived verbs (verbs which are derived from other forms like nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc. after the addition of affixes).

Verbs (either transitive or intransitive) which are derived from the same root word, have been discussed under the same heading. The verbs have been studied for their concrete as well as abstract meaning; as well as deals with the internal composition of them.

The orthography which is used to write this language as is fairly phonemic in nature, the same has been used here. Also, some of the conventions of writing which employed in normal writing of Indonesian have been incorporated here as well.

#### **1.4. The Method of Research**

In planning and undertaking a scientific project, a scientist has to follow certain well defined procedures. These procedures are generally recognised as the scientific method comprising four main steps, namely (1) observation of the data, (2) intelligent guesses concerning the structure of the data, (3) formation of an hypothesis, (4) public verification of the hypothesis (Cook 1969:3-4). The first three steps are the basic *modus operandi* for the writer, since through these steps he can formulate and propose a certain hypothesis about the problem he has investigated.

There are two main sources of data for the present study: (1) speakers of Indonesian as a primary sources (the writer himself is included) and (2) written materials as secondary sources. In addition to these, we also use some monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, the most common one is Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (General Dictionary of Indonesian), published by Department of Education and culture, 1990 edition.

Appendix is given at the end of the work. The verbs which are considered for analysis are listed in the appendix to give a fair idea of the verbs which are included in the work. All verbs have been listed and classified.

## CHAPTER II

### VERBS OF IMPACT

The verbs grouped here indicate the a touch -of one object against another object with or without force. The verbs are mainly divided into two subgroups. They are (1) impact with the use of hands and (2) impact with the use of legs.

#### **2.1. Impact with the use of hands**

The verbs grouped here indicate an object being beaten with hands. The verbs are divided under the following heads: (1) beating and knocking, (2) cutting, (3) pressing and crushing, (4) scratching and rubbing.

##### **2.1.1. Beating and knocking :**

The verbs included here are : memukul, menampar, menempeleng, menepuk, meninju, mengetok, mengetuk and menokok.

##### **2 1. 1. 1. memukul :**

The verb memukul is a general term for 'beating'. It specifies the action of hitting an object with or without the use of an instrument.

1. to hit, to strike

Dia memukul saya.

he hit I

He hit me.

ia memukul saya dengan tongkat.

he hit with stick

He hit me with a walking stick.

Dia memukul kucing itu.

he beat cat

the He beats the cat.

Dia sedang memukul tambur.

he going-on beat drum

He is beating the drum.

2. to serve as in tennis, volley ball, etc.

Sekarang giliran kamu untuk memukul bola.

Now turn you to serve ball

It is your turn to serve.

2.1.1.2. Menampar

The verb menampar expresses the action of hitting an object, usually a human being by using palm.

Dia menampar anak itu.

he slap child the

He slapped the child.

Dia menampar muka saya.

he slap face I

He slapped my face.

#### 2.1.1.3. menempeleng :

The verb **menempeleng** indicates slapping someone- especially on the cheeks.

Guru itu menempeleng muridnya.

teacher the slap pupil-his

The teacher slapped his pupil.

Dia menempeleng muka saya.

he slap face I

He slapped my face.

Note: The verbs **menempeleng** and **menampar** are interchangeable.

#### 2.1.1.4. menepuk

The verb **menepuk** denotes patting someone from behind or from side with the palm.

Dia menepuk bahu saya.

he hit shoulder I

He hit my shoulder.

Dia menepuk temannya dari belakang.

he hit friend-his from behind

He hit his friend from behind.

#### 2.1.1.5. Meninju

The verb **meninju** indicates hitting an object, usually a human being with the fist.

Dia meninju mulutnya.

she punch mouth-his

She punched him on the mouth.

Dia meninju muka anak itu.

He slug face child the

He slugged the child's face.

Dia meninju lawannya.

He box opponent-his

He boxed his opponent.

#### 2.1.1.6. mengetok

The **verb mengetok** indicates knocking of an object such as door, table, etc. It also indicates removing the dent by tapping.

##### 1. to knock such as door, table, etc.

Dia mengetok pintu.

She knock door

She knocked at the door.

Dia mengetok meja dengan penggaris.

He tap table with ruler

He tapped the table with a ruler.

##### 2. To remove the dent by tapping

Dia mengetok kepenyokan pada kaleng itu.

He tap dent on tin the

He removed the dent of the tin by tapping.

#### 2.1.1.7. Mengetuk :

The verb **mengetuk** also indicates knocking of an object such as door, table, etc.

Dia mengetuk pintu.

He knock door

He knocked at the door.

Dia mengetuk meja dengan pulpen.

He tap table with pen

He tapped on the table with a pen.

#### 2.1.1.8. Menokok

The verb **menokok** denotes hitting an object with a hammer or with other tools.

##### 1. to hammer

Dia menokok paku di dinding.

He hammer nail on wall

He hammered the nail into the wall.

##### 2. To hit as for breaking, such as a rock, etc.

Mereka menokok batu besar itu supaya pecah menjadi

They strike rock-big the so that brake become kecil-kecil.

Small pieces

They are striking that big rock so that it will break into small pieces.

##### 3. To knock as a door, a table, etc.

Dia menokok pintu.

he knock door

He knocked at the door.

### 2.1.2. cutting

The verbs which fall under this group are: **memotong, memenggal, memancang, menyembelih, mengiris, menyayat, mencincang, menebang, menggergaji, menuai, memangkas, mencukur and menggunting.**

#### 2.1.2.1. memotong :

The verb memotong is a general term to indicate **.'cutting'**. **It can be used in most of the contexts where the verb expressing 'cutting' is used.**

1. to cut

a. slit with a sharp tool

Dia memotong roti itu menjadi tiga bagian.

She cut bread the be three part

She cut the bread into three pieces.

Dia memotong tali itu dengan pisau.

He cut rope the with knife

He cut the rope with a knife.

b. cut down

Mereka memotong pohon itu.

They cut tree the

They cut down the tree.

c. shorten by cutting or trim

Dia memotong rambutnya.

he cut hair-her

She cut her hair.

Dia memotong kukunya.

He cut nail-her

She cut her nail.

Dia memotong rumput di halaman.

He cut grass in yard

He cut the grass of the yard.

d. to sever

Mereka memotong tangan pencuri itu. they severe hand  
thief the They severed the thief's hand.

2. to kill, to slaughter

Dia memotong seekor kambing.

He slaughter one tail goat

He slaughtered a goat.

3. to cut across

Kami memotong jalan melalui semak-semak ke sekolah.

We cut across road through bushes to school

We cut across through the bushes on the way to school.

4. to cut off as clothing material

Dia sedang memotong bahan pakaian.

He going-on cut material clothes

He is cutting the cloth material (for making dresses).

5. to reduce as price, salary. etc.

Toko itu memotong harga sampai 50%.

Shop the reduce price up to 50%

The shop reduced the price up to 50%.

6.. To interrupt as a conversation

Dia memotong percakapan kami.

He interrupt conversation we

He interrupted our conversation.

7. to harvest

Para petani sedang memotong padi.

The farmer going-on cut paddy

The farmers are harvesting.

#### 2.1.2.2. memenggal :

The verb memenggal is used especially to indicate cutting of the head of a human being (to be-head), or an animal such as chicken, goat, etc. As a result of cutting the object changes into parts but not into small pieces. It cannot be used in connection with non-living beings.

##### 1. to be-head

Mereka memenggal kepala pembunuh itu sebagai hukuman.

They be-head head killer the as punishment

They be-headed the killer as a punishment.

##### 2. to severe

Mereka memenggal tangan pencuri itu.

They severe hand thief the The severed the hand of the thief.

#### 2.1.2.3. memancung :

to be-head; to decapitate

Algojo memancung kepala pembunuh itu sebagai hukuman mati.

Executioner be-head head killer the as sentence death

The executioner be-headed the killer as a death sentence.

Dia memancung kepala kambing itu.

He decapitate head goat the

He decapitated the head of the goat.

#### 2.1.2.4. menyembelih :

The verb menyembelih indicates cutting of the head, especially animal's head such as chicken, goat, etc., for the purpose of eating its meat. It can also be used to express cutting of the head of a human being in the case of violence. to slaughter, to kill

Dia menyembelih seekor kambing.

He slaughter one tail goat

He slaughtered a goat.

Teroris itu menyembelih seorang sandera.

Terrorist the butcher one person hostage

The terrorist butchered a hostage.

#### 2.1.2.5. mengiris

The verb mengiris implies cutting of an object such as vegetable, fish, bread, etc., into pieces.

Dia mengiris sayur-sayuran.

She slice vegetables

She sliced the vegetables.

Dia mengiris daging.

He slice meat

He sliced the meat.

Dia mengiris roti.

He slice bread

He sliced the bread.

#### 2.1.2.6. menyayat

The verb menyayat also indicates cutting of an object into pieces.

Dia menyayat sayur-sayuran.

She slice vegetables

She sliced the vegetables.

Dia menyayat daging.

He slice meat

He sliced the meat.

Dia menyayat roti.

He slice bread

He sliced the bread.

Note: The verbs menyayat and mengiris are interchangeable.

#### 2.1.2.7. mencincang :

to chop into small pieces

Dia mencincang daging. he chop up meat

He chopped the meat into small pieces.

Dia mencincang sayur-sayuran. he chop vegetables

She chopped the vegetables into small pieces.

#### 2.1.2.8. menebang

The verb menebang denotes cutting down a tree or the branches of a tree.

Dia menebang pohon kelapa.

He cut down tree coconut

He cut down the coconut tree.

#### 2.1.2.9. menggergaji :

The verb menggergaji implies cutting of an object by using a saw.

Dia menggergaji kayu itu.

He sawed the log.

Dia menggergaji cabang-cabang pohon itu.

He saw branches tree the

He sawed the branches of the tree.

#### 2.1.2.10. menuai :

The verb **menuai** denotes harvesting rice by cutting each stalk individually close to the ear with **ani-ani** (a kind of cutter especially used for cutting rice stalks).

Para petani menuai padi setiap enam bulan sekali.

The farmer cut paddy every six month once

The farmers harvest rice every six months.

Mereka sedang menuai padi di sawah.

They going-on cut paddy in wet rice field

They are harvesting rice in the wet rice field.

#### 2.1.2.11. memangkas :

The verb **memangkas** indicates cutting, especially the top of the plants. It also denotes trimming of hair. It cannot be used to indicate cutting of vegetables, meat, trees, etc.

##### 1. to cut as tip of plants

Dia memangkas pagar tanam-tanaman itu.

He cut fence plants the He clipped the hedge.

##### 2. to cut as hair

Dia sedang memangkas rambut temannya.

She going-on cut hair friend-her

She is cutting her friend's hair.

#### 2.1.2.12. mencukur :

The verb **mencukur** used with the meaning 'to shave'.

##### 1. to shave

Dia mencukur rambut temannya.

He shave hair friend-his

He shaved his friend's hair.

Dia mencukur kumisnya.

He shave mustache-his

He shaved his mustache.

##### 2. to defeat

Kesebelasan Medan mencukur kesebelasan Bandung.

Team Medan beat team Bandung

Medan's team beat Bandung's team.

Note: In the context no. 2 the verb **mencukur** is used in the spoken language; and especially used in the football game only.

#### 2.1.2.13. menggunting

The verb **menggunting** denotes cutting of an object by using a scissor.

1. to cut out as a dress

Dia sedang menggunting pakaian.

She going-on cut dress

She is cutting a dress.

2. to cut as hair

Dia menggunting rambut temannya.

He cut hair friend-his

He cut his friend's hair.

3. to trim as a hedge

Dia menggunting pagar tanam-tanaman itu. she clip fence  
plants the She clipped the hedge.

### 2.1.3. Pressing

The verbs grouped here are: **menekan, menindih, memijat, memijit, memencet, menyubit, menjepit, menyekik, meremas, memeras and memerah.**

#### 2.1.3.1. Menekan :

The verb menekan is used with the meaning 'to press'.

1. to press

Dia menekan tombol bel.

he press button bell

He pressed the button of the bell.

Dia menekan mukanya ke bantal.

He press face-his to pillow

He pressed his face to the pillow.

2. to suppress

Dia menekan perasaannya.

She suppress feeling-her

She suppressed her feeling.

3. to oppress

Diktator itu menekan rakyat yang lemah.

Dictator the oppress people which weak

The dictator oppressed the weak people.

4. to hold down

Mereka menekan harga penjualan.

They hold down price sale

They hold the sale price down (They reduced the prices).

2.1.3.2. menindih

The verb mendidih indicates pressing of an object with heavy things which are placed on it.

Dia menindih kertas itu dengan batu supaya tidak diterbangkan oleh angin

He press paper the with rock so that not blow by wind

He pressed the paper with a rock so that the wind cannot blow it.

Dia menindih saya dengan badannya yang gemuk itu.

He press I with body-his which fat the

He pressed my body with his fat body.

#### 2.1.3.3. memijat and memijit :

The verbs memijat and **memijit** denote pressing of an object with fingers:

##### 1. to press

Dia memijat (memijit) tombol itu.

He press button the He pressed the button.

##### 2. to massage

Dia memijat (memijit) badan saya.

He massage body I He massaged my body.

#### 2.1.3.4. memencet :

The verb memencet is also used to indicate pressing of an object with fingers. It cannot be used with the meaning 'to massage'.

Dia memencet tombol.

He press button

He pressed the button.

#### 2.1.3.5. menyubit .

The verb menyubit is used with the meaning 'to pinch'. Dia menyubit tangan saya.

He pinch hand I

She pinched my hand.

#### 2.1.3.6. menjepit :

The verb menjepit denotes holding of an object by pressing it tightly with a pair of tongs, hand or fingers. Kepiting itu menjepit kerang.

Crab the squeeze shell

The crab squeezed the shell.

Dia menjepit bara api itu dengan tang.

He squeeze coal the with pincer

He squeezed the live coals with a pincer.

#### 2.1.3.7. menyekik :

The verb **menyekik** is used with the meaning 'to throttle'.

Dia mencekik istrinya.

He throttle wife-his

He throttled his wife.

Dia memencet tombol.

He press button

He pressed the button.

#### 2.1.3.8. menyubit .

The verb menyubit is used with the meaning 'to pinch'. Dia menyubit tangan saya.

He pinch hand I

She pinched my hand.

#### 2.1.3.9. menjepit :

The verb menjepit denotes holding of an object by pressing it tightly with a pair of tongs, hand or fingers. Kepiting itu menjepit kerang.

Crab the squeeze shell

The crab squeezed the shell.

Dia menjepit bara api itu dengan tang.

He squeeze coal the with pincer

He squeezed the live coals with a pincer.

2.1.3.10. menyekik :

The verb **menyekik** is used with the meaning 'to throttle'.

Dia mencekik istrinya.

he throttle wife-his

He throttled his wife.

2.1.3.11. meremas :

The verb meremas is used with the meaning "to knead".

1. to knead.

Ibu meremas adonan kue.

Mother knead dough cake

Mother kneaded the dough.

Anak itu meremas kerupuk.

Child the knead chips

The child kneaded the chips.

2. to squeeze as to remove the liquid

Dia meremas kain basah.

She wring cloth wet

She wrung the wet cloth.

3. to squeeze as part of the body

Dia meremas tangan saya.

He squeeze hand I

He squeezed my hand.

#### 2.1.3.12. memeras and memerah :

The verbs memeras and memerah denote squeezing out liquid.

##### 1. to squeeze out liquid

Dia memeras (memerah) kelapa.

She squeeze coconut

She squeezed the coconut.

##### 2. to squeeze as to remove the liquid

Dia memeras (memerah) kain basah. she wring cloth  
wet She wrung the wet cloth.

##### 3. to milk

Dia memeras (memerah) susu sapi. h milk milk cow He  
milked a cow.

##### 4. to black mail

Dia memeras para pedagang. he black mail the merchant He  
black-mailed the merchant.

Note: In context no. 2 memerah is not commonly used.

#### **2.1.4. Scratching and rubbing**

The verbs included here are: menggaruk, mencakar, menggores, menggosok, mengasah, mengikir, menyikat, mengusap, menghapus, menyeka and menyapu.

#### 2.1.4.1. menggaruk

The verb menggaruk expresses scratching with nails due to itching.

Dia menggaruk kepalanya.

He scratch head-his

He scratched his head.

Dia me nggaruk *tangannya*.

He scratch hand-his He scratched his hand.

#### 2.1.4.2. mencakar :

The verb mencakar implies scratching with nails which causes a wound or damage.

##### 1. to scratch

. Dia mencakar muka saya.

She scratch face I

She scratched my face.

##### 2. to claw as a bird, a cat, a lion, etc.

Burung itu mencakar tangannya.

Bird the claw hand-his

The bird clawed his hand.

Singa itu mencakar pohon.

Lion the scratch tree

The lion scratched the tree.

3. to scrape as a chicken in search of food

Ayam itu mencakar tanah untuk mencari makanan.

Chicken the scrap earth for search food

The chicken scraped the earth for food.

2.1.4.3. menggores :

The verb menggores is used with the meaning 'to scratch'.

1. to scratch

Dia menggores mobil saya dengan pisau.

He scratch car I with knife

He scratched my car with a knife.

2. to line

Dia menggores kertas dengan pena.

He line paper with pen

He lined the paper with a pen.

Note: The verbs menggaruk and mencakar cannot be used here.

2.1.4.4. menggosok :

1. to rub

Dia menggosok matanya.

He rub eye-his

He rubbed his *eyes*.

2. to scrub

Dia menggosok lantai.

He scrub floor

He scrubbed the floor.

3. to brush teeth with a tooth brush

Dia menggosok gigi.

He brush teeth

He brushed his teeth.

4. to polish

Dia menggosok sepatu.

He polish shoes

He polished the shoes.

5. to play on a violin

Dia menggosok biola.

He play viola

He played violin.

6. to incite

Dia menggosok temannya agar membenci saya.

He incite friend-his so that hate

He incited his friend to hate me.

#### 2.1.4.5. mengasah :

##### 1. to sharpen

Dia mengasah pedang.

He sharpen sword

He sharpened the sword.

##### 2. to file

Dia mengasah giginya.

He file teeth-his

He filed his teeth.

##### 3. to polish

Dia mengasah gelang peraknya.

She polish bangle silver-her

She polished her silver bangle.

##### 4. to plane

Papan itu diasah sebelum di cat.

Board the plane before paint

The board is planed before it is painted.

##### 5. to exercise as brain

Dia mengasah otak dengan mengisi teka-teki silang.

He exercise brain by fill puzzle crossword

He exercises his brain by doing the crossword puzzle.

#### 2.1.4.6. mengikir :

The verb **mengikir** indicates filing of an object such as a metal, nail, etc.

Dia mengikir besi.

He file iron

He filed an iron.

Dia mengikir kuku.

She file nail

She filed her nails.

#### 2.1.4.7. menyikat .

##### 1. to brush as teeth

Dia menyikat gigi.

He brush teeth

He brushed his teeth.

##### 2. to brush as shoes

Dia sedang menyikat sepatu.

He going-on brush shoes

He is brushing the shoes.

##### 3. to comb

Dia menyikat rambut.

She comb hair

She combed her hair.

4. to harrow

Mereka menyikat ladang.

They harrow field

They harrowed the field.

5. to steal, to take away

Dia suka menyikat barang orang lain.

He like steal property person other.

He likes to steal other's property.

6. to massacre, wipe out, clean out

Teroris itu menyikat semua sandera dengan senjata.

Terrorist the massacre all hostage with gun

The terrorists massacred the hostages by shooting.

2.1.4.8. mengusap .

1. to wipe off as sweat, tear, etc.

Dia mengusap keringat dengan handuk.

He wipe off sweat with towel

He wiped off the perspiration with a towel.

2. to caress, to stroke

Dia mengusap rambut putrinya.

She caress hair daughter-her

She caressed her daughter's hair.

Dia mengusap dadanya.

He stroke chest-his

He stroked his chest.

#### 2.1.4.9. menghapus :

The verb **menghapus** denotes cleaning or removing an object by wiping to wipe off as blackboard, tear, sweat, etc.

Dia menghapus papan tulis.

He wipe off blackboard

He wiped off the blackboard.

Dia menghapus air matanya dengan sapu tangan.

She wipe off tear-her with handkerchief

She wiped off her tears with handkerchief.

Note: The verb mengusap also can be used here. However the verb menghapus cannot be used with the meaning 'to caress' or 'to stroke'.

#### 2.1.4.10. menyeka :

The verb **menyeka** indicates drying or removing an object by rubbing with a cloth, etc.

##### 1. to wipe

Dia menyeka mukanya dengan sapu tangan.

He wipe face-his with handkerchief

He wiped his face with a handkerchief:

2. to wipe away

Dia menyeka air matanya.

She wipe away tear-her

She wiped away her tears.

3. to wipe up

Dia menyeka susu yang tertumpah.

She wipe up milk which spilled

She wiped up the spilled milk.

Note: The verbs mengusap and **menghapus** can be used in contexts nos. 1 and 2, however they cannot be used in context no 3. The verb menyeka cannot be used in the case of cleaning the blackboard and with the meaning 'to caress' or 'to stroke'.

2.1.4.11. menyapu :

The verb menyapu implies sweeping such as floor, yard, garden, etc., with a broom.

Dia sedang menyapu lantai.

She going-on sweep floor

She is sweeping the floor.

Dia menyapu kebun.

He sweep garden

He swept the garden.

## 2.2. Impact with the use of legs

The verbs grouped here indicate an object being beaten with the use of legs. The verbs included here are **menyepak**, **menendang**, **mendepak** and **menginjak**.

### 2.2.1. menyepak :

The verb **menyepak** is used with the meaning 'to kick'.

Dia menyepak bola.

He kick ball He kicked the ball.

Dia menyepak saya.

He kick He kicked me.

Kuda itu menyepak saya.

Horse the kick I

The horse kicked me.

### 2.2.2. menendang :

The verb **menendang** As also used with the meaning 'to kick'.

Dia menendang bola.

He kick ball

He kicked a ball.

Dia menendang saya.

He kick I

He kicked me.

Kuda itu menendang saya.

Horse the kick I

The horse kicked me.

### 2.2.3. mendepak :

The verb **mendepak** is also used with the **meaning 'to kick'**.

Dia mendepak bola

He kick ball

He kicked the ball.

Dia mendepak saya.

He kick I

He kicked me.

Kuda itu mendepak saya.

Horse the kick I

The horse kicked me.

Note: The verbs **menyepak**, **menendang** and **mendepak** are interchangeable. However the verb **mendepak** is not commonly used in the case of kicking a ball.

#### 2.2.4. menginjak :

The verb **menginjak** is used with the meaning 'to tread' or 'to trample *on*'.

Dia menginjak kaki saya.

He tread foot I

He trod my foot.

Anak itu menginjak ekor kucing.

Boy the tread tail cat

That boy trod upon the tail of the cat.

## CHPATER III

### CONCLUSION

The present study has primarily focussed on the semantic analysis of Indonesian verbs. Since the scope of the work is very wide, we restrict ourselves to a certain extent. There are many limitations in this work. It does not take into account the syntactic and grammatical aspects of the language. This work also does not incorporate all the verbs available in the language. Since there is no general agreement regarding the 'standard' of Indonesian, so the author of present work has taken into consideration the variety which he speaks as the source.

However; this work is substantial and it is hoped to contribute significantly to the field of Malayo-Polynesian or Australian linguistics. This work widens the scope of Indonesian language for further research, especially in the area of semantics.

The following paragraphs highlight the main findings of the present work. There are some verbs which are identical in all their contexts though in some contexts the other verb is not commonly used, but it is usable, and it can be substituted for the

other. For example: (a) the verbs *mengetok* and *mengetuk*, (b) the verbs *memijat* and *memijit*, and (c) the verbs *memeras* and *memerah*.

Usually the restrictive meaning of the verbs are explained in most of the dictionaries, either monolingual or bilingual. But in this work an attempt has been made to provide a full information of these verbs.

In conclusion : the author has tried to present an appropriate semantic analysis of the Indonesian verbs, keeping in mind the various limitations of such a work.

The author hopes that the present research will be beneficial and will be the guiding spirit for future researchers in this particular area of specialization in linguistics in Indonesia.

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