

Construction of Experiential in the News Text of the Inauguration of Members of the MPR/DPR/DPD RI 2024-2029

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the construction of experiential in the news text of the inauguration of members of the MPR/DPR/DPD RI for the period 2024-2029. The construction of experiential is a morphosyntactic construction where the subject experience something, feels a sensation, and experiences mental actions by the stimulus of the sentence object. The steps in this research method are carried out with the aim of finding structured, concrete answers through language phenomena that can be studied. Data collection was conducted using the observation method and note-taking technique. Data analysis was conducted using the distribution method and basic techniques for direct elements and advanced techniques of reading, marking, expanding, and changing forms. The results of this study show that the construction of experiential can be analyzed in the verbs of affection and verbs of cognition. The agent occupies the position of the subject mapped as the experiential or the object mapped as the stimulus or both can correspond in the sentence. The verbs of affection can involve or describe someone's feelings. In addition, the addition of two verb arguments can change the semantic role in the example of the verb "feel". The dative element found in the object of experiential in the verb to be and juxtaposed with adjectives describes quality. The purpose of the construction of experiential is to find a strong meaning in the relationship of subject - object or object - subject in the sentence and the semantic role bound in it. Therefore, it can be concluded that the semantic role and morphology is closely related to the syntactic structure in a sentence.

KEYWORDS

construction; experiential; stimulus.

INTRODUCTION

In the morphosyntactic level, the subject that corresponds as an experiential is distributed by mental and cognitive verbs. (Croft, 1993; Dowty, 1991; Primus, 1999; Valin, R.D.; & Lapolla, 1999) experiential verbs are verbs that relate to the subject experiencing something, feeling sensations, and experiencing mental actions by triggers (stimuli) from the object of the sentence. Furthermore, experiential can also be defined as an argument regarding mental states marked by the construction of its predicate (Mulyadi, 2009; Bossong, 1998; Dahl, E., & Fedriani, C., 2012).

Construction of experiential is a phenomenon where the subject is mapped as a patient and the object as a stimulus. In the construction of experiential in Minangkabau language, several things are known: 1) the affection verb "feel" (meraso) can only involve and represent human sensations and feelings, it cannot be represented in the type (animacy hierarchy) 2) the addition of two verb arguments can change the semantic role, in the example of the verb

(feel) "maraso" 3) some mental verbs such as (tagang) "tegang" are more acceptable if the dative function is added. In the construction of experiential in Minangkabau language, the dative element is found in the object of experiential in the verb (become) and is encoded with a graded adjective that describes quality. The construction of experiential on the dative element in language studies is certainly different from other languages. The purpose and function of the construction of experiential is to find a strong meaning in the relationship between subject-object object-subject in a sentence and the semantic role that covers it. With that, it can be assumed that knowing the semantic role can improve understanding between how syntactic structures build sentences in a particular language (Wierzbicka, 1996).

According to Dahl, E., & Fedriani, C. (2012) in the study "The argument structure of experience: experiential constructions in early Vedic, Homeric Greek and early Latin construction in Hokkien". "Semantic roles generally represent prototypes based on characteristic groups of lexical requirements. Specifically, a prototypical agent is defined as a human or at least an animate participant who consciously and voluntarily causes another participant in the situation to experiential an involuntary mental or physical change arising from or caused by some characteristic stimulus that is involuntarily involved in the situation". He also concluded that experiential predicates differ significantly from prototypical transitive verbs, such as agentive predicates, in terms of their argument structure and syntactic expression. Experiential predicates involve less typical semantic asymmetry between experiential and stimulus compared to agent-patient relationships. The wide variety of argument realization patterns associated with experiential verbs across languages reflects the unique nature of experiential predicates. These verbs show diverse options for argument realization due to the semantic properties shared by the experiential and the stimulus, leading to morphosyntactic assimilation to agent-like structures.

According to Novita, S., & Mulyadi. (2019). In a study entitled "A Semantic analysis of experiential construction in Hokkien". "Experiential construction is a process or method used to form meaning that has experience as a human participant who accidentally experiences a mental or physical state. The concept of experiential explains 5 subdomains of experiential verbs, namely bodily sensations (thirsty, hungry, sick, itchy), emotions (angry, happy, afraid), desires (desires), cognition (thinking, knowing, remembering), and perception (seeing, feeling, hearing), as well as forms of experiential adjectives, namely curious, clever, forgetful, and confused. Each language has terms for emotions that are bad, good, and neutral and can be described through symptoms outside the body, such as red and pale."

The construction marking of experiential is mentioned as ambivalent status, if the subject corresponds to the experience or the stimulus corresponds to the object or vice versa. And, some linguistic researchers also call the term experiential as "volitional undergoers" (willing actors). According to Verhoeven (2007), experiential can be in the form of adjectives as follows: satisfied, curious, proud, amazed, clever, intelligent, forgetful, confused, stupid, strong, fragile, mighty, blind, happy, excited, angry, afraid, shy. Adjectives in semantics, also data are marked as verbs in semantic analysis studies. Because verbs show the meaning of time and process.

Some linguists define that construction of experiential is a morphosyntactic construction where adjectives and verbs are synonymous in their semantic analysis. Construction is defined as a method and way and process to give accurate meaning to a sentence.

The construction of experiential can be distributed in intransitive, transitive, causative and passive syntactic meanings. Syntactic studies are known to provide different phenomenological colors in cross-cultural studies. Sentences can be distributed as follows:

1. (A) *Mereka haus (S#A)*
(B) *Mereka kehausan karena kehabisan air (S#EXP)*

2. (A) *Bola itu jatuh (S#P)*
(B) *Adik menjatuhkan bola itu (O#EXP)*

In the 2 Indonesian sentences above, sentence 1(a) is an intransitive sentence where the subject has a derivational role as an agent, while sentence 1 (b) is a transitive sentence where the subject has a derivational role as an experiential, and the two arguments placed after the conjunction act as stimuli. The role of this stimulus functions as a trigger for a reaction to the subject's argument. Morphologically, "kehausan" has a semantic meaning that acts as an experiential if followed by other arguments.

Sentence 2(a) is an intransitive sentence where the subject corresponds to the patient, while sentence 2(b) is a transitive sentence where the subject changes to the experiential because the argument "younger sibling" triggers the argument "the ball" fell and the existence of the argument "younger sibling" is an agent category.

ByTherefore, it can be concluded that the construction of experiential as a subject or object requires a phenomenological analysis related to ergative or accusative language in cross-linguistic studies.

According to Valin (1999), the semantic role of experiential construction can be divided into 3, namely: the role of outcome experiential, the role of stimulus experiential, and the role of locative experiential.

Consider the following example:

1. *Pengalaman magang bagi mahasiswa guna meraih sertifikat kompetensi*
(Experiential) (Result)
2. *Mahasiswa yang telah mendapatkan sertifikat kompetensi siap untuk bekerja*
(Experiential) (Stimulus)
3. *Sebagian besar mahasiswa BIPA berasal dari negara Taiwan*
(Experiential) (Locatif)

The elected council members were inaugurated based on Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 115/P of 2024 concerning the Inauguration of the Appointment of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and People's Consultative Assembly for the 2024-2029 Term. The oath-taking of the elected.

DPR/DPD/MPR members was led directly by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (MA) Syarifuddin and attended by all elected members. The session began with a Plenary Session of the People's Representative Council (DPR) led by the interim leadership of the DPR, namely Guntur Sasono, who is the oldest member of the DPR and Annisa Mahesa as the youngest member of the DPR. A total of 579 DPR members were inaugurated based on the Presidential Decree read by the Secretary General of the DPR Indra Iskandar. After the inauguration of the

DPR members, the plenary session was continued with the oath-taking of the members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD). The DPD plenary session was opened by the interim leadership of the DPD, namely Ismeth Abdullah as the oldest member of the DPD and Larasati Moriska as the youngest member of the DPD.

In the plenary session, 152 elected DPD members were inaugurated based on the decision read by the Secretary General of the DPD, Rahman Hadi. Furthermore, the plenary

session was reopened with the agenda of the swearing-in of MPR members led by the temporary leaders of the MPR, namely Guntur Sasono and Larasita Moriska as the oldest and youngest members. On that occasion, Acting Secretary General of the MPR Siti Fauziah read an excerpt from the decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The swearing-in ceremony for members of the DPR/DPD/MPR RI ended with the signing of the minutes of the oath/pledge of office of each state institution. In addition, each Chair of the Institution for the 2019-2024 period also submitted the DPR/DPD/MPR RI memorandum to the temporary leaders.

The inauguration of members of the DPD/DPR/MPR RI has become the main focus of the public after the democratic party held simultaneously in Indonesia, becoming the most awaited news for the Indonesian people, and becoming a trending topic on all social media. This is what underlies the researcher to analyze the construction of the experiential contained in the news text related to the inauguration of the DPR/DPD/MPR RI 2024-2029.

RESEARCH METHODS

According to Creswell (2014) research methods are systematic steps taken by researchers to formulate questions about research, design research studies, collect data, analyze data and inform the results. The steps in this research method are carried out with the aim of finding structured, concrete answers through language phenomena that can be studied. Data collection is carried out using the listening method and note-taking technique. Data analysis is carried out using the distribution method and basic techniques for direct elements as well as advanced techniques of reading marks, disappearing, expanding, and changing forms. All of these techniques are carried out in stages according to their sequence. Basic techniques for direct elements are used to determine the constituents that form sentence constructions that fill their syntactic functions. The reading mark technique is used to recognize and determine constituents in the form of verbs in the predicate position.

The leap technique is used to determine the level of constituent core that fills the syntactic functions of basic sentences. Thus, the leap technique in this study is positioned as a technique that complements the markup reading technique carried out in the previous stage. The expansion technique is used to determine and test (a) the status of syntactic roles and (b) the rigidity/actuality of lingual units that fill the function in the basic sentence. The transformation technique is used as a final testing tool in the analysis of the conjunction of experiential.

The presentation of the analysis results is carried out using informal and formal methods. The informal method refers to a descriptive presentation model through descriptions in the form of paragraphs. This model is used to describe the presentation of the analysis structure in more detail and in detail. The formal method refers to a variety of models for presenting the results of the analysis by utilizing symbols, charts, diagrams, and the like. This model is used to show the role structure by utilizing linguistic signs and symbols specifically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The construction of experiential is characterized by two elements, namely the subject as the experiential and the object as the experiential or dative.

Subject and Object as Experiential

Affective verbs

Affective verbs are verbs that are used to express a person's feelings, emotions, or attitudes.

Antara, October 19, 2024

- (1) Gibran senang acara pelantikan berjalan simple → S#EXP
3rd V-senang Obj
- (2) Acara yang berjalan simple disenangi Gibran → O#EXP
S V-disenangi 3rd
- (3) Acara pelantikannya menyenangkan → S#P
S V-menyenangkan

Based on the four sentences, it is clear that there is a morphological change. In sentence (1) Gibran occupies the patient with (stimulus) the inauguration event went smoothly, the experiential of Gibran feeling happy because the inauguration event went smoothly. Sentence (2) when the object changes into a subject marked by the verb happy changing structure into a passive form, namely liked, then the experiential moves into an object. Sentence (3) the subject of the event, the inauguration, occupies the semantic position of the patient after the affection verb pleasant which describes a person's feelings, emotions, and attitudes. The verb pleasant is a form of assessing someone's feelings.

The next affectionate verb can be seen from the word "geram"

Antara, 22 Agustus 2024

Putusan MK yang final dan mengikat saja tidak ditaati, tentu saja masyarakat menjadi geram
Stimulus 3rd V

S # EXP

Based on this sentence, it can be understood that the subject of society is the experiential of the verb furious based on the stimulus that the Constitutional Court's decision, which is final and binding, is not obeyed, which means that the subject becomes the experiential if it is in an intransitive sentence marked by the verb furious.

However, if the sentence is changed to:

Putusan MK yang final dan mengikat yang tidak ditaati membuat Masyarakat geram
O = EXP

On It can be observed in the sentence that in a transitive sentence, the object can be the experiential in the verb "geram". The verb can correspond as an experiential in both the subject and object sentences.

The following are examples of affection verbs in two or more verb arguments in the subject function as an experiential:

Kompas.com, 1 Oktober 2024

- (1) Kita merasa bangga bahwa kita diterima kalangan G20 → S#EXP
O # ST – Datif
1st V V Conj. 1st V Obj.

Detiknews, 10 Oktober 2024

- (2) Latri merasa senang dapat menghadiri pelantikan anggota DPR → S#EXP
3rd V V V Obj.

In both sentences it is shown that the affection verb can correspond to the dative function in the transitive sentence structure, both active and passive. In sentence (1) the dative function in the sentence structure with the affective verb consists of two arguments, namely "feel" and "proud". In sentence (2) it appears that the affection verb "happy" can correspond to the two arguments "confess and can attend".

Therefore, it can be concluded that the verb of affection can be used for personal perceptual experientials, it will be confusing if used for other than humans. The construction of experiential must pay attention to the syntactic function and semantic role of a sentence (Ardiantari, D. P. S., 2023).

Cognitive Verbs

Cognitive verbs are a type of verb that describes a person's thinking process or mental activity. These verbs are used to express actions related to thoughts, understanding, and knowledge.

Kompas.com, 2 Oktober 2024

(1) *Rapat paripurna DPR pada Selasa sore kemarin memutuskan politikus PDI-P Puan Maharani kembali menjadi ketua DPR untuk lima tahun mendatang* → S#A

O#P

Rapat paripurna DPR pada Selasa sore kemarin (S)

Memutuskan (V)

Politikus Puan Maharani (O)

Kembali menjadi ketua DPR untuk lima tahun mendatang (Comp)

(2) *Puan Maharani terpilih menjadi ketua DPR untuk lima tahun mendatang* → S#EXP
O#ST-Datif

In sentence (1) it can be understood that the subject corresponds as an agent and the object corresponds as a patient, while in sentence (2) the subject acts as an experiential with the stimulus as an object with a dative function. The dative function in a sentence is as a marker for direct and indirect objects.

Tempo.co, 15 Oktober 2024

(1) *Ketika menjadi cawapres, saya pikir bisa memperbaiki* → S#EXP

Conj. V Obj. 1st V-pikir Comp

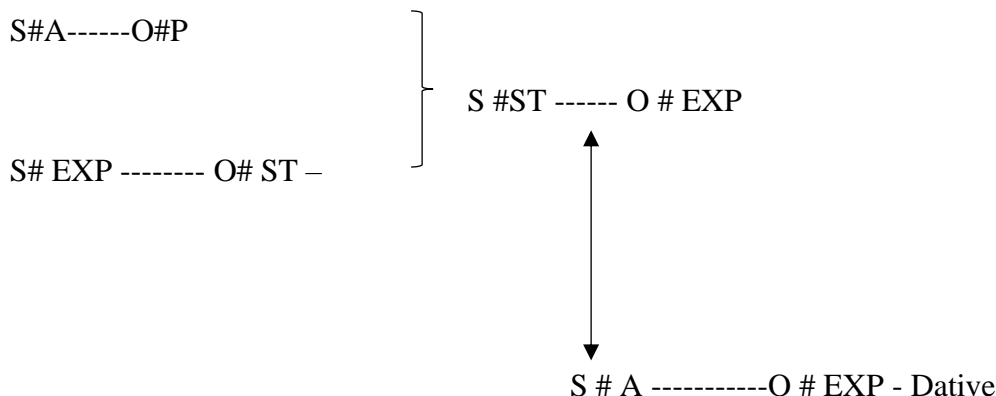
(2) *Ketika menjadi cawapres, saya memikirkan perbaikannya* → S#A

O#EXP

Conj. V Obj. 1st V-memikirkan Obj.

In sentence (1) V-think corresponds to the subject I as the experiential, while in sentence (2) there is an additional argument for improvement and the morphological change of Vthink is a dative characteristic. Therefore, it can be concluded that the cognitive verb think can correspond to the dative experiential

Based on the morphological process, syntax, and semantic role, the construction of experiential in the news text of the inauguration of the DPR/DPD/MPR RI 2024 can be described as follows:



CONCLUSION

Experiential is an argument that feels a sensation, feeling and emotion. Stimulus is something that triggers a reaction of sensation and feeling. The construction of experiential in the news text of the inauguration of the DPR/DPD/MPR RI 2024 occupies the role of the subject, the role of the object, and the presence of a stimulus in the dative role. The construction of experiential can be analyzed in affective verbs and cognitive verbs. The agent occupies the position of the subject mapped as the experiential or the object mapped as the stimulus or both can correspond in the sentence. Affective verbs can involve or describe a person's feelings. In addition, the addition of two verb arguments can change the semantic role in the example of the verb "feel". The dative element found in the object of experiential in the verb to be and juxtaposed with adjectives describes quality. The purpose of the construction of experiential is to find a strong meaning in the relationship between subject - object and object - subject in the sentence and the semantic role bound in it. Therefore, it can be concluded that the semantic role is closely related to the syntactic structure in a sentence.

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