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Semantic understanding According to experts, the elements and types are complete - In this discussion we explain about semantics. This includes insight, elements, types of semantics with a complete and easy-to-understand discussion. For more information, please check out the review below carefully. A semantic meaning is a linguistic branch that learns about meaning, with words contained in language, code, or other type of view. In other languages, semantics learns meaning. Often semantics is associated with two other aspects, namely syntax, namely the formation of complex symbols from simpler ones and pragmatists, which is the practical use of symbols by the community in certain contexts. Another meaning of semantics is the study of the meaning used to understand human expression through language. Other forms of semantics include programming languages, formal logic, and semantics. From the general understanding above, we also include some semantic concepts expressed by experts. Here's the full story.1. Lyons (1968:400)Semantic concept according to Lyons term semantics is the term concerning the origin, being coined at the end of the century nineteenth of the century from the Greek verb meaning to designate. This means that semantics is a relatively new term of origin coined at the end of the nineteenth century from the meaning of the Greek verb meaning2. Palmer (1981:1) The semantic concept according to Palmer semantics is a technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is part of the language, semantics is linguistic. The meaning of semantic is a term that refers to the study of meaning, and because meaning is part of language, so semantics is part of linguistics.3 Kridalaxana (2001:1993) The meaning of semantics by Crichalaxan is part of a linguistic structure pertaining to the meaning of expression and to the meaning of speech structure4. KBBI (English Dictionary)Semantic understanding according to KBBI is the meaning, intention of the speaker and the author, or the meaning of this form of discussion.5 Kreidler (1998:3)The definition of Kreidler semantics is a systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics study how languages organize and express meanings. This means that semantic is a systemic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is a study of how language organizes and expresses meaning.6 Tarigan (1985:7) Tarigan's semantic feeling is the semantics of the study of symbols or symbols expressed in meaning, the relationship of meaning with each other and their influence on man and society.7 Griffiths (2006:1) The semantic concept according to Griffiths is semantics is the study of the toolkit for meaning: knowledge encoded in the dictionary of language and in patterns to build more elegant values, in the direction of the level of the value of the offer. The point of semantics is to study macanas: knowledge of code in the dictionary of language and patterns to construct more complex values, up to the level of the value of the sentence8. Chaer (1994:60)Semantic concept according to Chaer, in semantics discusses the relationship between the word and the concept or meaning of the word, and the object or thing mentioned in that meaning that is outside the language. Semantic elementsIn semantics, there are elements, namely: Signs and Emblems (Symbols) signs and symbols (symbols) are two elements that exist in the language. The sign was developed into a theory called semiotic. Semiotics has three aspects related to linguistic science, namely the syntax aspect, the pragmatic aspect, the semantic aspect. Lexical Value and Reference Relationships Lexic Flexibility is the smallest unit in the system of the value of language science and its existence can be distinguished from other terkecil units. The lexical meaning can be in categorical and sysca gorehamatic, adlaa of all words and impressions, scientific groups with structural values, which should be interpreted in the building block. Whereas a reference relationship is the connection that exists between the word and the outside world of the language to which the conversation refers. Naming names is the process of finding a language emblem to describe conceptual objects, processes, and so on. Often using existing directing, for example, with possible changes in meaning or by depicting the word at a group of words. Types of semantic types or types of semantics include: Conceptual semantic conceptual values, which are denoting values or cognitive values, which are central factors in language communication. This is because there is a conceptual meaning that has a very complex and complex arrangement. Grammatical semantic semantics or grammatical values, as well as fixation, re-evaluation, composition or calcematization. Examples of grammatical semantics or grammatical values yatu the process of fixing the prefix ber with shirt grammatical meaning received is the wearing of clothingSemantic reference reference or reference value in leksem based on reference age references. A word that has a reference meaning has a link in the surrounding life. For example, the reference meaning in the word chicken, red and so on. The semantic term semantic term is a certain meaning, obviously without a doubt, despite the context of the sentence. Thus, the term is called context-free, while the word is not context-free. But keep in mind that this term can only be used in certain scientific fields or activities. The adages of semantics are values that can still be or trace the meaning of the elements there is a connection between the original meaning and the meaning of the proverb. Associative semantic semantic semantic is a meaning that has a leksem or a word associated with the relationship of a word with something outside of a language. An example of an associative meaning is that the word red is associated with courage, the word black is associated with evil. The semantic denotative meaning of the appropriate is the original value, or the actual value is leksem. Thus, the value of this appropriate is the same as the lexical value. The unconscious meaning of non-reference meaning means that there is no reference or reference. And Allah is All-Ing, All-17, All Around. Narrow meaning is a narrower meaning than everything is said. Broad meanings may narrow or the word of general meaning may mean narrow (specific) because it is limited. Broad value (extended value) is a value in a word that is broader than expected. The broad meaning of the statement, which is wider than the central meaning, is broad. An example of the broad meaning of a school in kalim, he again attended a school that is broader than the meaning of building a place of study. The connotative meaning of Konothatif is another value added to the annotative value that exists in the lexem. The idiomatic meaning of the meaning of the idioms is a unit of the word that has meaning that cannot be foreseen from its element, whether lexical or also grammatical. The meaning of Kias Meaning kias is opposition to its true meaning. The form of the language of words, phrases or sentences that do not refer to the real meaning of either the lexical value, the conceptual meaning or the artery, is called figurative meaning. An example of the value of kias is the night princess, which means that the moon and the king of the day mean the sun. Thus, it has been explained about the understanding of semantics According to experts, Elements and Types Full, hopefully can add insight and knowledge. Thanks for visiting and be sure to read more articles. Semantics - Understanding, History, Type, Element, Use, Analysis, Experts : Semantics in Indonesian comes from the Greek sema (noun) meaning sign or emblem. The verb is semaino, which means a sign or symbol. The sign or symbol here is linguistic signs (French: sign' linguistic). Semantics is a linguistic branch that studies meanings/meanings contained in language, code, or other types In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. Semantics are usually associated with two other aspects: syntax, the formation of complex symbols of simpler characters, and the pragmatic, practical use of symbols by people in certain contexts. Below are some opinions of various world experts on the concept of semantics, including: Suggesting that semantics study the relationship of marks with objects that are the container of application of these signs. This suggests that semantics means meaning theory or meaning theory, a systemic branch of language that explores meaning or meaning. Semantics is the study of meaning. For Lehrer, semantics is a very broad area of study because it also refers to aspects of the structure and function of language, so that it can be related to psychology, philosophy and anthropology. Semantics suggests that language consists of structures that reflect meaning when connected to objects in the human world experience. Read the article that may be related: 20 Understanding Leadership According to ExpertsSemantic is to explore the relationship between linguistic differentiation and the relationship of mental processes or symbols in speech activities. Semantics is a linguistic interdisciplinary that speaks to meaning. Semantics is a science of meaning or meaning. Namely, one of the 3 (three) states of language analysis (phonology, grammatical and semantic). Semantics meaning, intention of the speaker and author, or the meaning of this form of discussion. Semantics in Indonesian comes from English semantics, from the Greek Sema (noun) 'sign': or from the verbs of the samino 'sign', 'means'. This term is used by language experts to refer to a part of language science that teaches meaning. Semantics is part of three grammars that include phonology, grammar (morphology-syntax) and semantics. The term semantics appeared only in 1984 known through the American Philological Association of the American Philological Organization in an article titled Reflected Values: a dot in semantics. The term semantics themselves have been around since the 17th century, when viewed through the phrase semantics of philosophy. The history of semantics can be read in the article Account of the semantics of the word (Word, No. 4 y 1948: 78-9). Breal through its article Le Lois Intellectuelles du Language expresses the term semantics as a new field of science, in French the term as historical semantics. Historical semantics tend to study semantics associated with elements that go beyond language, such as changes in meaning with logic, psychology, etc. (late 19th century). Read the article Related: Understanding astronomy and the most comprehensive exampleReisig (1825) as one of the classical experts revealed a new concept of grammar, which includes three main elements, namely etymology, the study of the origin of the word due to changes in form and meaning, syntax, the system of proposals in semaziology, a sign of science (meaning). Semasology as a new science in 1820-1925 was not realized as semantics. The term Semasiologi is the term itself, pronounced Reisig. Based on Resi's thinking, the development of semantics can be divided into three on growth, namely, the first period spanning half a century, including reisig activities; then it's called ulman as the 'Underground' period. The second period, namely semantics as a historical pure science, had an idea of historical semantics, with the advent of the classic bream (1883)Third period of development, the study of meaning was characterized by the appearance of the work of Swedish physicist Gustav Stern (1931) under the name Meaning and Change of Meaning with a special reference to the English language Stern conducted empirical studies of meaning. Semantics was explicitly stated as the science of meaning, only in the 1990s with the advent of Essai de semanticue from Breal, followed by Stern's work in the next period. However, before the birth of Stern's work, in Geneva, a collection of lectures from a language teacher determined the following linguistic development, Ferdinand de Sossur, entitled Course de Linguistique General. Sossur's view became a view of structuralism. According to de Sossur's structuralism, language is a system consisting of interconnected elements and a single (all unified). This view was then used as a guideline for research that strongly influenced various fields of research, especially in Europe.The semantic view then differed from the previous point of view, after de Sossur's work appeared. These differences of opinion include: Historical views began to be abandonedIn notification began to put on the structure in the dictionary, semantics became dependent on stilistikaDirectional semantic study in a particular language (not common anymore)The relationship between language and thought began to be studied, because language is a force that bends and guides the mind (development of the attention of this idea SapirWhfor, 1956-Language of the nation of mirrors). Semantics has separated from philosophy, but that doesn't mean that philosophy doesn't help the development of semantics (note the philosophical semantics, which is a branch of symbolic logic. significant relationship with the referee. The emblem is not directly related to the symbol. Read the article that may be related: 7 Understanding international law According to experts the symbol has no arbitrary relationship. As for the meaning, semantic experts question the fact that the origin of the word meaning (noun) from the average (verb) it contains many different meanings. Leach (1974) argues that semantics often unnaturally think about the meaning of meaning required to introduce semantic research. They actually tend to explain semantics in relation to other sciences; Experts themselves still claim that the meaning of language is unclear or can not be developed, except in non-linguistic values. Aside from the state of analysis of other languages, semantics are branches of linguistic going that are relevant to social walking, such as sociology and anthropology. Even with philosophy and psychology. Semantics is associated with sociology because of the frequent fact that the use of certain words to say something can mean the personality of a group of speakers. For example:P /choice of the word girl or woman, will be able to show the identity of the group of speakers. The word chicken is identical to a group of young people, while the word woman seems more polite and identical to the group of parents who put politeness first. Semantics is considered interesting for anthropology, because the analysis of meaning in language, the choice of words used by its speakers, will be able to promise a practical classification of the cultural life of its speakers. For example:P use/choice of the word ngelih or lethargic, which equally means hungry can reflect the culture of the speaker. Because the word ngelih is a term for the hungry for the people of Jogjakarta. Although the word lethargy is a term hungry for the people of the Jombang area. In semantic analysis, the language is unique and has a close connection with the culture of the oratory community. Thus, language analysis cannot be used to analyze another language. For example, English speakers who use the word rice in English represent rice, rice, grain and rice. The word pic will have different meanings in each of the different contexts. Can mean rice, rice, grain or rice. Of course, English speakers know only rice to refer to rice, rice, grain and rice. This is because they do not have a culture of processing rice, grain, rice and rice as Indonesians. Another difficulty in analyzing meaning is the fact that it's not always a marker The referee has a one-on-one relationship. That is, every linguistic sign does not always have only one meaning. Sometimes one linguistic sign has two or more references. Conversely, two linguistic signs may have one similar reference. Read the article that may be related: 4 Understanding of political culture According to experts, the opinion of experts can be described with the following examples: Below there are several types of semantics, among which Behaviors have a common relationship. (1) behavioral is not very confident in the mimic terms such as mind, concept and idea; (2) there is no significant difference between human and animal behavior; (3) focusing on learning factors and lack of confidence in the innate factors : and (4) its mechanism or definition. Based on this sketch, the meaning is in the range between stimulus and response, between stimuli and responses. Value is determined by a situation that is determined by the environment. Thus, the meaning can only be understood if there is observable data that exists in the human experience environment. Example: a mother who feeds her child with food. Descriptive semantics are semantic studies that specifically show the meaning that now prevails. The meaning of the word is when it first appears. I didn't notice. For example, in Indonesian there is a champion word that is orrag, which gets the highest rating in the match, regardless of the previous value, which is the organizer or the rim in the chicken persabungan. So the descriptive semantics only pay attention to the meaning now. Known concepts in this tradition: (1) competence, i.e. the ability or knowledge of the language that is understood in communication; (3) the external structure, i.e. the element of language in the form of a word or sentence, which is heard; and (4) the structure within, i.e. the meaning that is in the external structure. The tradition became famous with the introduction of the 1957 book of Homsyky, which was later updated. Read the article that may be related: 7 Understanding, purpose and benefits of scientific work According to experts Generative semantic theories appeared in 1968 due to linguistic dissatisfaction with the opinion of Homsyky. In their opinion, the semantic structure and syntax structure are homogeneous. The internal structure is not the same as the semantic structure. To connect, this is illustrated by one rule, namely conversion. This theory concludes that grammar consists of an internal structure containing nothing more than a semantic structure and an external structure, which is the embodiment of the words of these two structures associated with a process called transformation. Grammatical semantics are symental studies that specifically study the values found in the supply units. Verhaar says grammatical semantics is much more complicated To analyze sentences still sitting, the sleeping brother is not only interpreted from the words that make up them. It is necessary to interpret all the content of the sentence, as well as what is behind the verdict. The word will reverb in its meaning when placed or in combination with another word. The lexical semantics is more satisfying to the semantic research on the system of meaning contained in the word. The lexical semantics isn't too complicated. The dictionary is a perfect example of lexical semantics: they decipher the meaning of each word. Thus, the lexical semantics draws attention to the meaning contained in the word sentence as an independent unit. Historical semantics are semantic studies that study the system of meaning several times. This historical semantic study emphasizes the study of meaning in a time span, rather than a change in the shape of a word. Changes in the form of words are more widely seen in linguistic lifts. The origin of this word has become part of the study of etiology. This semantics compares words by period or between words at a given time and words in other languages. For example, BI has a rice word, and Javanese has the word stingray. Phonem / d / and / g / correspondence. Semantic logic is a branch of modern logic pertaining to symbolic concepts and notations in the analysis of semantic language logic examines a system of meaning seen from the logic used in mathematics, which is used to assess the meaning of the word or the interpretation of the doctrine, especially those formed in the logical system, which Karnap called semantics. In semantics, logic discusses the value of propri differs in sentences, because different sentences in the same language can be spoken in the same proportion. Instead, the sentence can be pronounced in two or more proportions. Proportions can be correctly incorrect, and emblems are called proportional variables in semantic logic. Structural semantics begins from the point of view of structural linguists first introduced by Saussure. Structuralists claim that each language is a system of unique structural communication consisting of units called structures. The structure is embodied in the form of phonemes, morphine, words, phrases, sentences and discourse, which divides it into phonological, morphological, syntax and discursive studies. Read the article that may be related : Understanding morality according to the language and its full TermAs stated that semantics covers a very broad area, both in terms of language structure and function and in terms of the interdisciplinary field of science (Fatima, 2009: 4). But in this case, the field of semantics is limited to the attitude of the science itself on the importance in the field of linguistics. Non-lyngic factors affect semantics as non-symbolic Function. Semantics is the study of linguistic differentiation with the relationship between mental processes or (Tarigan, 2004: 5). The connection between language and mental processes can be expressed in several ways. Some mental process experts do not need to be studied because it is confusing, others are thrust that mental processes should be studied separately from semantics, or semantics learned without offending the mental process. In fact, semantics or meaning are closely related to structure and function. This means that a structure without meaning and makna without structure is impossible. Thus, form or structure, function and meaning are one unit in the study or study of elements of language. It is clear from a number of states and complexities that, although the meaning and symbolism and aspects of semantics and grammar are elements that cannot be separated, there are still a number of differences in the definition of semantic and linguistic relations. There are experts who prefer to mention semantics with the theory of meaning and directly include it in the field of language philosophy (Aminuddin, 2001: 27). On the other hand, there are also experts who think that during abstraction and interconnection of processes and combinations, the meaning is still something abstract, so empirical research and scientific research is impossible to implement and achieve. Below are three semantic elements, among them: Signs and symbols are two elements contained in the language. The sign was developed into a theory called semiotics. Semiotics has three aspects related to linguistic science, namely the syntax aspect, the pragmatic aspect, the semantic aspect. Lexic elements are the smallest units in the system of linguistic significance, where their existence differs by other smaller units. The lexical meaning is a category and syncatogrematis, where all words and consequences, scientific groups with structural values must be defined in the building block. While in reference relationships there is a relationship that exists between word and world, which is beyond the language in the matter of conversation. The term improvised Crydalaxanan that process the search for language symbols that serve to describe objects, concepts, processes and so on. In addition, naming is used for existing treasures, in particular by changing the probability of meaning or creating words or groups of words. Below are three advantages of semantics, among them: For a journalist, a reporter, or people who dabble in the world of newspapers and sermons : They will benefit practically from knowledge of semantics that can contribute to the choice and use of words with the right meaning in conveying information to the public. For literature students, semantic knowledge will be many theoretical provisions for language analysis that is being studied. As for the teachers of literature, semantics will have theoretical and practical advantages. Theoretically, semantic theories will help to better understand the language he will teach. And the practical benefit lies in the ease of learning. The use of semantic basics is still necessary in order to be able to understand a world full of information and evolving linguistic traffic. READ ALSO: Related Articles: Business Law: Understanding, Scope, Principles, Examples and Its Functions

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