I. DESKRIPSI MATA KULIAH

Semantics provides an introductory study on meaning in language with a focus on English, covering such topics as propositions, referring expressions, universes of discourse, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, homonymy, polysemy, derivation, participant roles, and speech acts. During the course, learning mostly through inquiry and discovery, students are introduced to defined concepts with clarifying examples followed by exercises in applying the principles involved. On the whole, they are presented with cases pertinent to the topics and analyze the cases in prescribed ways.

II. STANDAR KOMPETENSI MATA KULIAH

At the end of the course students will achieve a competency in conducting studies on meaning in language, indicated by an awareness of the various aspects of meaning in language and an experience and ability in analyzing meaning in verbal communication.

III. POKOK BAHASAN DAN RINCIAN POKOK BAHASAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minggu Ke</th>
<th>Pokok Bahasan</th>
<th>Rincian Pokok Bahasan</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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| 1         | Introduction to Semantics | • Semantics Defined  
• Basic Terms in Semantics  
• Meaning, Sign, and Symbol | Kreidlr, p 1-15 |
| 2         | Types of Meaning | • What is Meaning?  
• Some Types of Meaning: Literal, Figurative, Denotative, Connotative  
• Leech’ Classification of Meaning  
• Sentence/Word Meaning & Speaker Meaning | Kreidlr, p 1-15 |
| 3         | Basic Notions in Semantics | • Aspects of semantic knowledge  
• Utterances, Sentences, and Propositions | Kreidler, p. 41-59, 62-66 |
| 4         | Reference & Sense | • The Relationship of concept – word – object in semantics  
• Meaning, Sense, and Reference  
• Kinds of Referents  
• Ways of Referring  
• Opaque Contexts | Kreidler, p. 129-153 |
<table>
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| 5 – 6   | Predicates | • Equative Sentences  
• Predicates in syntax vs. in semantics  
• Predicate, predicator, & argument  
• Degree of predicate (valency)  
• Some changes in valency  
Kreidler, p. 115-128, 197-227, 251-266 |
| 7       | Aspect   | • The term *aspect* and its position in a sentence  
• Kinds of aspect: generic/specific, durative/punctual, telic/atelic, ingressive/continuative/egressive, prospective/retrospective  
• Vendler’s classification of predicates  
• Grammatical expressions of aspect  
Kreidler, p 197-228 |
| 8       | Deixis   | • What is deixis?  
• Deixis as parts of reference  
• Deictic Elements, Context of Utterance, & Definiteness  
• Classification of deixis  
• Anaphora  
• Referential ambiguity  
Kreidler, p 144-151 |
| 9       | Mid-term Examination | All above |
| 10      | Lexical Relations (1) | • Word forms: lexeme, lexicon  
• Semantic field theory vs truth conditional semantics  
• Paraphrases, entailments, and contradictions  
• Lexical relations: homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, and hyponymy  
Kreidler, p. 87-100 |
| 11      | Lexical Relations (2) | • What is an antonym?  
• Kinds of antonymy: complementary pairs, gradable pairs, relational opposites  
• Antonymous relations: Binary/non binary antonyms, Converses  
• Symmetry and reciprocity  
Kreidler, p. 100-113 |
| 12      | Participant Roles | • Kinds of participant roles  
• Participant roles and grammatical position  
Kreidler, p. 61-83 |
| 13      | Derivations | • What is derivation?  
• Morphological, Syntactic, & Semantic Processes of Derivations  
• Inchoative, Causative, & Resultative Forms  
• Conversion/zero derivation  
Kreidler, p. 267-296 |
| 14      | Semantics and the Dictionary | • Semantic universals  
• Dictionary and its lexical entries  
• How meanings are arranged in a  
Kreidler, p. 267-296; Oxford Dictionary |
IV. REFERENSI/SUMBER BAHAN

A. Wajib:

B. Anjuran:

V. EVALUASI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Komponen Evaluasi</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Tugas-tugas</td>
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<td>4</td>
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**Jumlah** 100%