CHAPTER II

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

2.1 General Conversation in Traveling

There are some meanings in a word which can be constructed into a sentence. Every word we say must have a meaning behind that. However, in order to make the sentence clearer, first we need to find the actual meaning of certain word. In general conversation in traveling script, the writer found six sentences which can be identified semantically.

2.2 Semantic Role

Semantic role is generally understood as the task of identifying the arguments of a given predicate and assigning them semantic labels describing the roles they play (SRL, Màrquez, 2009).

The theory above explains that the roles and argument are played in the sentences.

In his book (1998:70), Kreidler mentions some roles, as follows:

1. Actor: The role of an argument that performs some actions without affecting any other entity. *Sylvia left*

2. Affected: The role of an argument that undergoes a change due to some event or is affected by some other entity. *A window broke*. *Tom broke a window.*

3. Affecting: The role of an argument that without any action affects another entity. *Betty likes opera.*

4. Agent: The role of an argument that by it's action affects some other entity. *Tom broke a window*.

5. Associate: The role of an argument that tells the status or identity of another argument, the **theme**. *Roger is a student.*

6. Effect: The role of an argument that comes into existence through the predicate. *Tillie baked a pie*.

7. Place: The role of an argument that names the location in which the action of the predicate occurs. *The fireman climbed a ladder*.

8. Theme: The role of an argument that is the topic of a predicate that does not express action – a stative predicate. *Audrey is a computer expert*.

The theories above show arguments and actions played in sentences. It will help the writer to analysis the data found in General Conversation in Traveling script.

2.3 Data Analysis

Data 1

"The Porter will guide you"

The datum above shows 'the porter' has a role as **Agent**, because 'The porter' is doing something to object or **Affected**. Therefore, 'will guide'is categorized as **Predicate** or **Action**, because the agent will do something, which is to guide the object. 'You 'has a role as **Affected** because 'you' will be affected a guide by 'The porter.

Argument 1	Predicate	Argument 2
The porter	Will guide	You
Agent	Action	Affected

Data 2

"I am planning to visit Bandung"

The datum above shows 'I' as **Actor**, because 'I' does not affect any other entity. The phrase 'am planning to visit' is **Predicate** or **Action**, because the actor plans something, which is visiting Bandung . Then, 'Bandung' has a role as **Place**, because 'Bandung' is a destination of the subject or **the actor**.

Argument 1	Predicate	Argument 2
I	am planning to visit	Bandung
Actor	Action	Place

Data 3

"My name is Putri"

The datum above shows 'My name' as **Theme**, because 'My name' does not express action and be the topic in this sentence. The **Predicate** is 'is'. 'Putri' has a role as **Associate**, because 'Putri' is the identity of 'My name' so we call it **Associate**.

Argument 1	Predicate	Argument 2
My name	Is	Putri
Theme	Action	Associate

Data 4

"We will send a taxi for you"

The datum above shows 'Me' as **Agent**, because 'Me' is doing something to object. 'Will send' is **Predicate** and explains what the the

subject or the agent will do to the object. Then, ‘a taxi’ acts as **Associate**, it explains the thing that will be sent by **Agent** to object and ‘ You’ has a role as **Affected**, because ‘You’ will get the taxi from **Agent**.

Argument 1	Predicate	Argument 2	Argument 3
We	Will send	A taxi	For you
Agent	Action	Associate	Affected

Data 5

“I want to return these four books”

The datum above shows ‘I’ has a role as **Actor**, because ‘I’ makes an action that does not affect the other. The **Predicate** is ‘want to return’. It explains the action that will be done by the agent and ‘these four books’ has a role as **Associate**, because it explains the goods that are returned by the **Actor.**

Argument 1	Predicate	Argument 2
I	Want to return	These four books
Actor	Action	Associate

Data 6

“I bought a bat”

The datum above shows ‘I’ has a role as **Actor**, because ‘I’ makes an action that does not affect the other. The **Predicate** is ‘bought’, because it explains something will be done by the actor or the subject which is buying something. And ‘a bat’ has a role as **Associate**, it explains the goods that are purchased by the **Actor.**

Argument 1	Predicate	Argument 2
I	Bought	A bat
Actor	Action	Associate