

SENSES ON HOT ISSUES

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Abstract

Pemahaman makna atau pengalaman di dunia ini secara alami sangatlah penting dimiliki oleh setiap orang. Setiap orang mempunyai media sensor makna atau pengalaman secara alami, yakni dengan sense. Sense juga disebut sebagai media pemahaman termasuk pengelihatan, pendengaran, perasa, pencium dan peraba. Proses sense secara umum dimulai dari issu hangat dan dilanjutkan dengan pemberian kode pada otak. Setelah berada di otak, pastilah dia merupakan sebuah makna atau pengalaman. Pertama, makna atau pengalaman akan dipersepsikan sebagai persepsi pribadi, ini tergantung pada pengetahuan dasar orangnya yang disebut pemahaman pribadi. Kedua, akan ada tanggapan terhadap issu yang difahami. Tanggapan itu secara otomatis berbeda kekal dengan orang lain. Beberapa orang menanggapi sejalan dengan issu dan yang lainnya menanggapi secara berbeda. Tentunya kedua tanggapan itu harus ada. Tetapi, jika tidak ada tanggapan dari sebuah issu, itu berarti orang tersebut belum atau tidak berproses dengan issu. Ketiga, dengan memberikan tanggapan, akan dilanjutkan dengan tindak lanjut. Ini berarti setiap orang yang sudah memahami akan secara alami menanggapi dan memberikan tindak lanjut atas apa yang dia fahami khususnya jika itu berkaitan dengan kehidupannya. Kehidupan maksudnya disini adalah segala sesuatu yang berkaitan dengannya.

Keywords: Ideational Function, Senses and Hot Issues

A. INTRODUCTION

The process of senses generally is started firstly from a hot issue sensed by senses and to be continued by giving code to our brain. After being in our brain, there must be meaning. The meaning will be perceived by a very personal perception related to the background experience of every human being. Secondly, after being perceived by background experience, there will be respond on hot issue. The respond will be automatically different forever; Some people say respond good and some say respond contrary bad. There also must be between the two answers. But if there are no answers of these, it means the person has really not done the process of senses on hot issue delivered. Thirdly, by giving respond on the hot issue, there must be a following up. It means that everybody who already understand will naturally respond and follow up

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what he/she understand especially if it is related to his/her life. Life means here is all related to him/her.

Thus, so many hot issues are coming up. The Issues are I think really related to a life of people For example; there is a negative issue or positive issues. I had done so many simple interviews to know the rest of the issue, I really doubt that it is really understood or not. Because there are so many answers going to nothing on meaning or experience, it goes like not to care and not to follow up and at last no rest of the issue. I believe that this paper will be good enough to give a new experience and hopefully it will enrich such the theory of senses as the natural sensor of experience.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Ideational Function

Life is eternal with its exchange. This is where the role of discourse and text as well as in-depth study in a language and other sciences where the language as a form of experience. Language as human experience is theoretically now developed by Metafunctions.

Met functions are grammars based human experience on representation (experiential), Exchange (Interpersonal), organizing (Textual) and relationships (Logical). We say grammar is a theory of experience, how the experience is described, exchanged, assembled and linked. Form of experience contained in clause, because the clause is a grammatical unit as a form of experience. As met functions is exposure as follows:

2. Experiential Function

A clause serves as the unit of experience. Experience was contained in three elements, namely: Process, Participants and circumstance. Process is the essence of an experience. The process is determining the participants. While circumstance is a choice. There are 6 types of labeling processes and its participants, namely:

No.	Process	Participant I	Participant II
1	Material	Actor	Goal
2.	Mental	Sense	Phenomenon
3.	Relational: 1. Identification 2. Attribute 3. Possessive	1. Token 2. Carrier 3. Possessor	1. Value 2. Attributor 3. Possessed

4.	Verbal	Sayers	Verbiage
5.	Behavioral	Behavior	-
6.	Existential	-	Existent

While circumstance, there are 9 types: extent (time and place), location (time and place), manner, cause, contingency, role, matter, long with what / whom (Accompaniment) and says who (angle). Here is example in analysis:

Mr. Sutan's grandson, Abdullah studies regional language with his father in their house.

Mr. Sutan's grandson, Abdullah	Studies	regional language	with his father	in their house
Participant I: Sensor	Process: Mental	Participant II: Phenomena	Circumstance: Contingency	Circumstance: Location: Place

In this study, this just focuses on two processes in projecting ideas and locutions; they are Mental and Verbal Processes. Let see the elaboration below.

3. Mental Process

Mental process is one element of experiential function related to Functional Grammar. It is about process of feeling and thinking. It means that the process of feeling is about meaning in mind after understanding experience in society naturally by senses. After the meaning of experience is already in mind, there will be perception toward the meaning in mind personally related to the background of experience that gets such the meaning. That is we name also someone experience.

Saragih says that mental process point's activity of senses, cognition, emotion and perception and they happened on human being such as process of seeing (sight), understanding (hearing), taste and smell, touching, like or dislike.² Looking the process, it can be seen that mental process is really done inside of human being about mental or personal experience (psychological aspects) in life. Mental process is 100% about human being.

² Saragih, A. *Bahasa dalam Konteks Sosial* (Medan: PPs Unimed Press, 2006) p. 29

The steps of mental process are started from senses as the natural sensor of experience for human being. These senses will automatically deliver experience of the nature by senses and at last will be perceived by thought. This is we name process of understanding.

After being understood by thought, there will be responding on the experience related to the personal perspectives to argue the experience and that is we name starting point of language production. At last of this language production, thought will deliver the experience to be produced by sound or may be symbol such in speaking and writing. This production generally is named as following up of the experience. Let see first the discussion of senses

4. Verbal Process

Verbal Process Lies between mental process and relational process. Therefore, Verbal process has some mental process criteria and some relational process criteria. Semantically, verbal process refers to activity or action about information for instance: process of saying, asking, ordering, requesting, and instructing, realizing, explaining, elaborating, critics, examining, telling, stating, forcing, denying, screaming, promising, and swearing, and so on.

Quina said that she would attend the meeting

Quina	Said	that she would attend the meeting
Participant I: Sayer	Process: Verbal	Participant II: Verbiage
A		"b"

a. Logical Function

Language is linking the experiences contained in clause. It means that it is logical relationship between two variables or two clauses within complex clauses or taxis. There are two relationships status of the two clauses, namely; parataxis and hipotaxis. Parataxis is the status of the two experiences (clause) are the same (both independent) with marked 1,2,3, ...

Abdullah likes red dan Adinda likes red

1 = 2

Hipotaxis is the status of the two experiences (clauses) are different (one is independent, and the other dependent) with marked A and B.

Abdullah suka merah dan Adinda juga

A = B

There are two meanings that can be described or referred by both relationships we name lexicosemantic relationship.

1. What is the purpose of clause 2 to 1 or B to A?
2. What is the meaning given by 2 to 1 or B to A?

Thus, the lexical meaning of the two relationships above, the first question will result in development (expansion) and Projection (projection). From the first meaning would give meaning to each, namely:

a. Expansion

- 1) Elaboration encoded by (=)

Abdullah likes red and Adinda likes red

1 = 2

- 2) Extension encoded by (+)

Abdullah likes red, but Adinda likes green

1 + 2

- 3) Enhancement encoded by (:)

Abdullah likes because red is brave

1 : 2

b. Projection

- 1) Locution encoded by (")

Abdullah said "my mother likes green"

A " B

- 2) Ide (Idea) ditandai dengan (')

Abdullah thought 'my mother likes red'

A ' B

5. Senses

Sight or vision is the ability of the brain and eye to detect electromagnetic waves within the visible range (light) interpreting the image as "sight." It identifies real thing in the universe as its quality. The quality of sight is dynamics. Someone is given by God capacity to look everything around means that it is just to know Him as the greater one this life. Sight is still categorized as general identification understanding. So this will give revelation on an event such in case of low.

Hearing or audition is the sense of sound perception. Our ears have capacity to identify such sound and it gives codes to our brain on what kind of sound we listen is. Since sound is vibrations propagating through a medium such as air, the detection of these vibrations, that is the sense of the hearing, is a mechanical sense akin to a sense of touch, albeit a very specialized one. This hearing is the second step of revealing an event. To justify low decision, hearing will give the second understanding on what to be justified. God gives this hearing capacity is to activate it on what is going on around to be understood to seek the truth of the event.

Taste or gestation is one of the two main "chemical" senses. It sensors more specific than the two senses above sight and hearing. This taste is a more personal sensor on what the object is to be identified on giving understanding and coding it to our brain. There are at least four types of tastes that "buds" (receptors) on the tongue detect, and hence there are anatomists who argue that these constitute five or more different senses, given that each receptor conveys information to a slightly different region of the brain. The inability to taste is called ageusia. For a normal working of taste will be in general same with others. But, this will better be examined first to know normal or not.

Smell or olfaction is the other "chemical" sense. If it is compared to taste, it is unlike taste. There are hundreds of olfactory receptors, each binding to a particular molecular feature. Odor molecules possess a variety of features and thus excite specific receptors more or less strongly. This combination of excitatory signals from different receptors makes up what we perceive as the molecule's smell. In the brain, olfaction is processed by the olfactory system. Olfactory receptor neurons in the nose differ from most other neurons in that they die and regenerate on a regular basis. The inability to

smell is called anosmia. Smell is also categorized personal sensor on identifying experience and coding it to brain.

Touch, also called tactician, mechanoreceptor or somatic sensation, is the sense of pressure perception, generally in the skin. This is revelation of the two general and specific sensors as the effect of them transferred by brain and brain moves such our body to reveal such the responds on understanding to an event. There are a variety of nerve endings that respond to variations in pressure (e.g., firm, brushing, and sustained). The inability to feel anything or almost anything is called anesthesia. Paresthesia is a sensation of tingling, pricking, or numbness of a person's skin with no apparent long term physical effect.

a. Process of Senses

The process of senses generally is started firstly from a hot issue sensed by senses and to be continued by giving code to our brain. After being in our brain, there must be meaning. The meaning will be perceived by a very personal perception related to the background experience of every human being or it is named understanding. Secondly, after being perceived by background experience, there will be respond on hot issue. The respond will automatically different forever, some people say respond good and some say respond centrally bad. There also must be between the two answers. But if there are no answers of this, it means the person has really not done the process of senses on hot issue delivered. Thirdly, by giving respond on the hot issue, there must be a following up. It means that everybody who already understands will naturally respond and follow up what he/she understands especially if it is related to his/her life. Life means here is all related to him/her.

b. Understanding

Understanding is process of thinking and feeling or mental. Halliday says that mental process is process of sensing and it is concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness.³ It means that it is about our understanding on the reality we face such an event around us. It is based on the firstly coming from the

³ Halliday, M.A.K., and Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M., *An Introduction to Functional Grammar (Third Edition)* (London: Edward Arnold, 2004) p 197

senses. When an event is going, it will be directly censored by senses. Senses give code to thought about what experience is going.

c. Responding

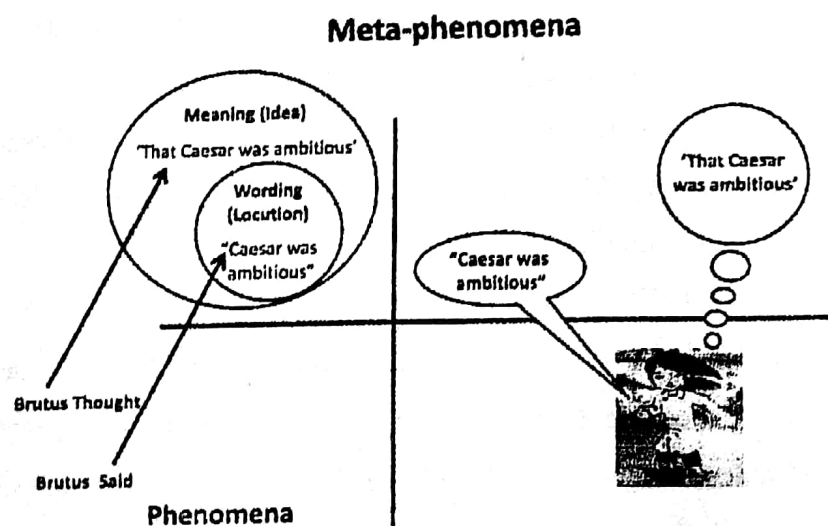
Responding is expansion of idea. Expansion means as the result of comparative or temporal idea being sensed. Expansion can come very close to projection.⁴ There are three kinds of projection. They are reports, ideas and facts. Reporting is to represent views in scientific discourse, to construct dialog in narrative, to frame question in conversation. This reporting is named projection of mental process and the realization can be seen in direct and indirect speech. Talking is not only way of using language; we also use language to think.⁵

d. Following Up

Following up is the process of projection of verbal on the locution or verbiage after responding. The locution or verbiage is as the statement of action to do properly. This verbiage is as the outcome of all the process from sensing, understanding and at last, that is responding. It is usually coded in written form by double quotation (“ ”).

Let see this figure 1!

Figure 1 Meta-phenomena
 (The Two Basic Patterns of Projection: Idea and Locution)⁶



⁴ Halliday, M.A.K., and Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M. *Ibid.*, p. 396

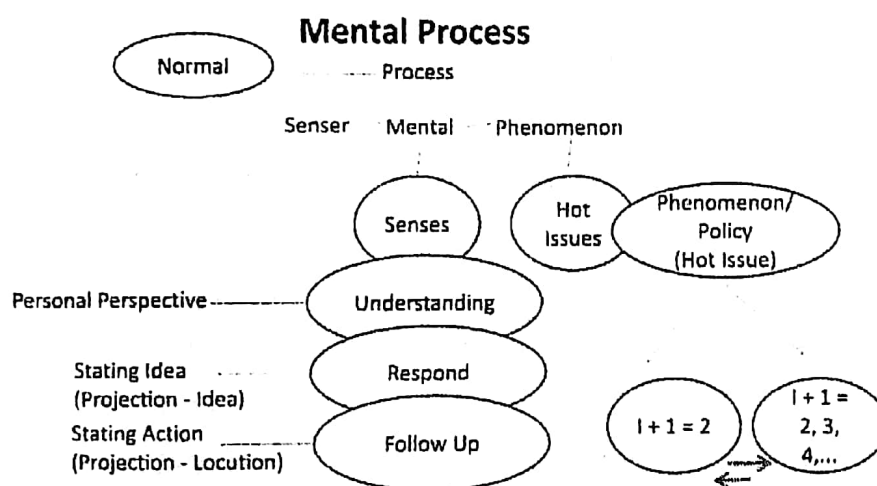
⁵ Halliday, M.A.K., and Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M. *Ibid.*, p. 448

⁶ Halliday, M.A.K., and Matthiessen, Christian M.I.M. *Ibid.*, p. 454

Above figure shows that the phenomenon is really close to the participants. Close means that participants are alive around and exist for surrounding as what creates idea as comprehension of phenomenon. Then it will give a specific stating idea and stating action (locution). In this study, we just identify a normal situation of the phenomenon by examining or asking the situations and conditions of participants. It means that this process of senses hopefully will be in a normal result. The participants will be asked properly about the familiar hot issues.

Let see the following figure 2!

Figure 2 Process of Senses



6. Hot Issues and Phenomena

The object of mental proses is labeled as phenomenon. It means that phenomenon is the natural setting of what is sensed as mental proses. The natural setting of sensing will be good enough to be familiar to the participants in this research. The familiar one is in general named as hot issues.

Hot issues are what is familiarly going on in society to be known by people around. The issues of course must be related to the people needs, wants, seeing, hearing, and life and so on. Those are very I believe sensitive to be discussed. There are so many hot issues we can find related to our daily life. Where we live for example will

absolutely give issues. The choice is very important because it will give more experience on how actually senses are there. It can be seen such the issues on policy, regulation, behavior, study, target of institution, development, enrichment and popularity of the institution. There are some steps to find the hot issues, They are by Interview. interview is one of technique of data collection and it will be the main instrument of this research. In qualitative research, an instrument is dynamic and the dynamic is related to the researching phenomena and the limit of the researcher until the maximal meaning of the result is done. There will be two instruments may be planned. This is to anticipate something happened to the limit of the researcher. To avoid bias, names of the subjects will be in abstracts. The status also will be same with the names of subjects. It is actually only known by the researcher as the responsibility and out of intervention. Status will be classified into related to the types of participant. The table above will describe result of interviewing the subjects of the research on Senses in three steps as the indicators on the table and they are in related number as the following:

a. Understanding

This indicator, subjects will be interviewed by asking them Senses or what they know or understand or they do not know or understand of hot issues delivered by the researcher. The hot issues will be different in line with the phenomena needed to be .research. Understanding will be qualified by three types; they are a) low, b) medium, and c) high.

b. Responding

This responding indicator will be used to interview subjects about what they think after understanding or not and knowing or not about the hot issues in a phenomenon. This will be the quality of participation for all participants or members of in a phenomenon. This responding also will be qualified by three types, they are a) low, b) medium, and c) high.

c. Following Up

Following up will be the rest of these indicators to see the solution of every participant or subjects of a research on Senses in a phenomenon. However, this is not to justify something is wrong or not about an organization, but it is to see the idea or phenomenon on of every subjects or human beings on what is going on around. The subjects care or do not care; it depends on the experience forever in the exchange. To

see the quality, following up will be qualified by three types; they are a) low, b) medium, and c) high.

Observation is one of the techniques of data collection in research to observe the natural phenomena done by researcher related to the focus of the research. Observation will be used to describe phenomena before and after the research to be compared and stating the idea of the research. It is to observe Senses in a phenomenon by making indicators of Senses. There will be two steps done as observation in this research, (1) Starting Observation; and (2) Final Observation.

C. CONCLUSION

Comprehension of meaning or experience in the world naturally is very important to be had by everyone. Everyone has media for censoring meaning or experience naturally by senses. Those senses are also named comprehension media; they are sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. The process of senses generally is started firstly from a hot issue censored by senses and to be continued by giving code to our brain. After being in our brain, there must be meaning. The meaning will be perceived by a very personal perception related to the background experience of every human being or it is named understanding. Secondly, after being perceived by background experience, there will be respond on hot issue. The respond will automatically different forever, some people say respond good and some say respond centrally bad. There also must be between the two answers. But if there are no answers of this, it means the person has really not done the process of senses on hot issue delivered. Thirdly, by giving respond on the hot issue, there must be a following up. It means that everybody who already understands will naturally respond and follow up what he/she understands especially if it is related to his/her life. Life means here is all related to him/her.

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