

## Semantic properties or meaning properties

Semantic properties or meaning properties are the aspect of the linguistic unit, for example is that morpheme, word or sentence that contribute to the meaning of that unit. Beside basic properties of semantic, sometimes semantic properties also used to describe the semantic component of the word, for example women we can define women as an adult, female, human (race), another example is female, semantic properties for females is human, girl, young something like that. Semantic properties or meaning properties consist meaningful and meaningless and ambiguity. Meaningful and meaningless if there any word that the speaker and reader both understood the word, that word is meaningful. Ambiguity is a sentence having more than one meaning for example is "he found a bat" from that sentence "He" found a baseball bat or flying rodent/ animal called bat. Another high level semantic relations that describe the relationship between units is synonymy, antonym, and hyponymy. Synonym is a word that mean the same but sound different, for example is couch and sofa, both of the have the same purpose for human to sit. Antonym is word that opposite in meaning for example is alive and dead. Hyponymy is set of related words for example is red, white, yellow, blue are all hyponymy of color).

**Commented [R1]:** is this a science or attributive?

**Commented [R2]:** Write semantic properties by the international agreement to write them; [ADULT] [FEMALE] [HUMAN]

**Commented [R3]:** Please crosscheck about it

**Commented [R4]:** They are ideas on lexical relations. We have not done it yet

Comments: please see the syllabus given and provide your references. Thank you

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Clauses describe situations containing a verbal element/process and participants which involve the following:

1. The process (verbal element) itself
2. Participants in the process
3. Circumstances associated with the process.

For example:

- A lady in blue impressed most young men during the party.
- A lady in blue (The actor participant)
  - impressed (The process – material/process of doing)
  - Most young men (The affected element)
  - During the party (The circumstance – when it occurred)
- 
- She is preparing a big party next Saturday

- Process: Is preparing
- Participants:
- She: (subject) the one who performs the action of the verb
- A big party: (Od) the affected element of the verb

Propositions are combinations of concepts. As we have already known that in semantic structure there are ten parts, two of them are meaning component and concept. Meaning components and concepts are classified semantically into four principle groups that are THINGS, EVENTS, ATTRIBUTES, and RELATIONS. So, maybe little bit known about them. In event proposition, the THING and ATTRIBUTE concepts are related to the central EVENT concept by relation, or it called case roles.

Case Roles:

## **SUBJECT**

1. AGENTIVE (actor)

Example: Mary is cooking for us tonight

2. AFFECTED

Example: My friend collapsed after the exam

3. EXTERNAL CAUSER

Example: A storm destroyed my garden last year

4. INSTRUMENTAL

Example: A car destroyed my garden

5. EXPERIENCER

Example: John feels melancholic today

6. LOCATIVE, TEMPORAL, EVENTIVE

Example for locative: Albacete is in Castilla la Mancha

Example for temporal: Yesterday was a holiday

Example for eventive: The match is tomorrow

7. IDENTIFIER / CARRIER

Example for carrier: Mary is the secretary

Example for identifier: Mary is pretty

**DIRECT OBJECT**

1. AFFECTED

Example: Your parents sold a house last year

2. LOCATIVE

Example: I swam the Channel when I was young

3. RESULTANT

Example: My brother discovered this magical remedy

4. COGNATED

Example: A friend painted a picture of his family

**INDIRECT OBJECT**

1. Recipient

Example: Mum gave the child something to eat

2. Affected

Example: John gave the car a wash

3. Beneficiary

Example: John bought Mary some flowers

**COMPLEMENTS**

1. Current Attribute

Example: He is bad-hearted

## 2. Resulting Attribute

Example: The leaves became orange in autumn.

### Comment:

You should put the references to support your ideas on the topic. Concerning to your writing, you are suggested to read types of propositions and learn more about roles: Identifier, temporal, location, and attributive. Well done.

Indah Hasan

63716002

## Semantic Structure of Properties and Preposition

Semantic Structure of properties are aspect of linguistic unit that explain the meaning of words or sentence. A word or sentences understood differently by it's multiple, meaning, ambiguity which isn't related to the actual topic. Semantic properties are used to define the semantic word or set of words. As Murphy (year:page) mentioned in his book Semantic properties of nouns/entities can be divided into eight classes: specificity, boundedness, animacy, gender, kinship, social status, physical properties, and function (Murphy, 2003). This study is needed because we can classify the "noun" to our given language into what is near and exact meaning that more touch the actual meaning.

Commented [R1]: Decide where you put the reference

Our defferences of language sure have an impact on how we translate the clause. We can interpret the language by it's grammatical, we can see the expression shown in 3 aspects : The Process (verbal element), Participants in the process (actor and the 'affected' element) and circumstances). For example : A lady in blue impressed most young men during the party. as we can describe (1) A lady in blue (The actor participant) (2) impressed (The process – material/process of doing) (3) Most young men (The affected element) (4) During the party (The circumstance – when it occurred). From that clause we can identify the Actor as role of an argument that perfoms some action. "Impressed" as the process of something that work by Actor, .ostly known as argument. "Most young men" as the Affected, the role of an argument that undergoe to some event or is affected to something. And the last is the location of the action.

Another example is "a window broke" and " a plate is broke" is totally different meaning, from its grammatical it can be translated as a sentence, but from its meaning, it can be transferred in a language that make sense and have a connction between the Actor and Material Process. The doer and do. Even from grammatical its right, but its not sharing the identical events. We can use with different verbs to express the meaning.

### Comments:

Revise the way you cite scientist's ideas. You should be aware which one is yours and which one is not. Learn other writing.

### Chapter Review #3 (Proposition)

From the previous chapter, we know that words have meanings to be understood to people. We also know that to know what the meaning of words there are semantics that learn about meaning. However, one of ways to learn meaning is to learn small unit first that is meaning component and concept in semantic structure. Meaning components group together to form concept. Concept will be united to form another level of groupings called **proposition**. A **proposition** is a grouping of concepts into a unit which communicates. **Proposition** may directly related to make a central concept. Concept is classified semantically into four principle groups – THINGS, EVENTS, ATTRIBUTES AND RELATION, Larson (32:1984). All of them will represent the word(s) of the sentence that you want to know and how the structure of sentence will work.

For example, there are concepts ANNA, BOOKS and READ may be combined to form **propositions**. What **proposition** communicates will be depend on the relationship of the other concept. If the sentence will be active, the **proposition** will be Anna reads books. If the sentence will be passive, the **proposition** will be Books are read (by Anna). So it depends on the relationship of the other concept.

According to Larson (212:1984), there are two kinds of **proposition**, **STATE proposition** and **EVENT proposition**. If the **proposition** has an EVENT as the central concept, it is an **event Proposition**. Event proposition may refer to an action, an experience or a process. For example, *Rani runs*. Run refers to an action which refers to an EVENT. Otherwise, if the **proposition** does not have an EVENT, it is **STATE proposition**. **STATE proposition** does not have an EVENT concept to the **proposition**. It has two parts, the topic and the comment. The topic is the CONCEPT being talked about and the comment consists ATTRIBUTE or THING. Usually, verb *be* expresses many **STATE Proposition**. For example, *the car is mine*. **Proposition** also can be made by moods. It is called illocutionary force of the proposition. Illocutionary force is often encoded by mood such as a statement, a question or a command. For example, *I command you to go!* It is a command as intended a speaker to make the hearer go. In this case, without knowing author's purpose, it is impossible to understand the communication.

#### Reference:

Larson, Mildred. 1984. *Meaning-Based Translation*. USA: University Press of America.

#### Comment:

Well done. I suggest you to make a specific research on it by learning Halliday's idea about clause as a representation. You will find an amazing things when you combine Halliday's and Larson's. Goodluck

SEMANTICS "PROPOSITIONAL STRUCTURE"  
RENI HAYATUN NUFUS SURYA  
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**Proposition** are a class of words used to express spatial or temporal relation in, under, forward, before or mark various semantic role from and for. Preposition is usually combined with nouns or pronouns, or more generally noun phrases these are called complementary or sometimes objects. A preposition comes before its complement a position comes after its complement. Phrases formed by preposition together with their complement are called prepositional phrases or postposition phrases, adposition phrases these phrases usually play an adverb role in the sentence. In logic, propositions have three elements, that is:

- Subject, the case mentioned is made up of people, objects, places, or cases.
- Predicate is a case stated in the subject.
- Copula is a word that connects subject and predicate.

Words used in front of nouns to assemble the noun with another part of the sentence are called prepositions. For example the words in, with and by the following sentence:

- Grandpa lives in the village.
- Grandma wrote with a marker.
- This bridge was built by the government.

Judging from its function, the preposition states the following:

- Place to be, namely; in, on, in, up and between.
- Origin direction, namely; from.
- Directions, namely; to, to, will, and to.
- Actors, namely; by.
- Tools, namely; with and thanks.
- Comparison, namely; of the.
- Things or problems, namely; about and about.
- Consequences, namely; up to and up.
- Objectives, namely; for, create, use, and share.

Preposition is words that serve as prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases are located at the beginning of the phrase and the elements that follow it can be nouns, adjectives, or verbs. Prepositions are also words that are usually placed before a noun or pronoun shows the relationship between the noun and the pronoun with other words in the sentence or it can be said that the preposition is a word used to connect different nouns whose words included in the preposition include: at, in, on, about, under, of, to, for and so on.

**Commented [R1]:** Proposition differs from preposition, my sweetheart. Preposition is category of grammatical and proposition is category of semantics.

Comments: Sorry you fail to recognize proposition. Put references if you write. Thank you

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### Chapter Review on Proposition

The concerned of semantics is the meaning of non-sentences, such as phrase and incomplete sentences, just as much as with whole sentence. The analysis of whole sentences involve proposition and the notion of a proposition is central to semantics. According to Hurford (2007:page), Proposition is part of the meaning of the utterance of a declarative sentence which describe some state of affairs. The state of affairs typically involves persons or things referred to expression in the sentence or the situation and action. Proposition distinction involves the notion of truth and proposition also is not limited by different languages. There is kind of family tree relationship between notions that show in the diagram.

In addition, according to Hurford (2007:page), a proposition is an abstraction that can be grasped by the mind of an individual person. The proposition in this sense is an object of thought. In this case, thought and proposition it is really different because thought is usually held to be private, personal, and mental processes while proposition is public in the sense that it is accessible to different persons. It means different individuals can grasp the same proposition.

Larson (1984:page), in his book ~~look~~ explained that proposition is a grouping of concepts into a unit which communication. It is semantic unit of concepts, which one is central and the others is related to the central. For instance, *John hit Peter*, *John* is an agent that has relation to *hit* and *hit* is the central of event concept. And the relation between *John* and *Peter* is *John* affected *Peter*, in other words *John* as an agent has an effect to the agent *Peter* after agent *John*'s activity. Larson (1984:page) also mentioned that there are two kinds of proposition, first is event proposition. Event proposition is consist of a central EVENT concept and additional THING concept. The central of EVENT refers to action, experience (refer to an activity), and process (refer to change of a state). Second is state of propositions, it consists of THINGS and ATTRIBUTE which are related to state relations. There are two main part of state of propositions the topic and the comment. The topic is the CONCEPT that being talked and the comment consists of THING and ATTRIBUTE that being discussed.

**Commented [R1]:** Learn Halliday for clause as a representation. You will find something amazing about it

**Commented [R2]:** Do you understand this? You will also find something unbelievable when learning language

**Commented [R3]:** Hmmm which diagram?

**Commented [R4]:** ?

**Commented [R5]:** You should not put it

**Commented [R6]:** You will be great when you think also Halliday's concepts on clause as a representation



## References

James R. Hurford, B. H. (2007). *Semantics a coursebook second edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Larson, M. L. (1998). *Meaning-Based Translation*. America: University Press of America.

Proportion is the base meaning of sentence (Griffith Patrick, 2006 : 16-17). Therefore, proportion is abstract ---it doesn't have an exact word to make a meaning--- so it can be represented in various form of sentence. Proportion can be examined whether it is true or false through asking a question. The kind of sentence easy to identify is declarative, because it explicitly served the information and can be examined its falseness or trueness by simply asking a question.

**Commented [R1]:** In writing references, you are expected to write the last name of the writer, year and page; (Griffith, 2006:16-17)

As the proportion is abstract and can be presented in various form of sentence, the one that make differences are the focus of the sentence (Kreidler, Charles W, 2002: 62-65), for example :

**Commented [R2]:** Learn the previous comment

- Ayo is swimming in the river
- The person swimming is Ayo
- River is where ayo swimming

Here we can follow that all of the 3 sentences above has one proportion (a person name Ayo doing an activity [swimming] in the river) but difference focus (*Ayo, The person, River*).

Comments: are you sure that all three sentences have one proposition, that is, participat\_ayo....action\_swim....circumstance....in the river

Please learn Larson (1984) for enlightenment

References :

1. Griffith, Patrick. An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics. Edinburg University Press, 2006.
2. Kreidler, Charles W. Introducing english semantics. Routledge, 2002.

## Semantic Structure

As we all already know semantics is a study of meaning, which mean in semantics we learn about meaning of words or phrases. And to understand that is by understanding the **surface structure** (grammatical, lexical, phonological) and **deep structure** (semantic). Larson (1984) in his book "A Guide to Cross- Language Euivalence" explained that surface structure does not tell us all about the meaning, what we need to understand about the language in order to translate is the deep structure, which we also known as semantics (the study of meaning). Larson (1984:page) also stated that semantic structure is more nearly universal than grammatical structure. That is types of units, the features, and the relationships are essentially the same for all languages. All have meaning components which can classified as things, events, attributes, or relations, for example. Larson (1984:page) later on conclude that any concept occuring in any languages will refer to one of that classes. Which mean that no matter what language it is the words that exist in the language must have relation whether to things, events, attributes, relation, etc.

Meaning components is the smallest unit of the semantic structure. Menaing components and concepts are classified semantically into four principle groups- THINGS, EVENTS, ATTRIBUTES, and RELATIONS. Larson said in his book that all the of the groups have one-to-one correlation between the semantic and grammatical structures. For the English, only nouns used to illustrate THINGS, only verbs to illustrate EVENT, only modifiers to illustrate ATTRIBUTES, and RELATION are illustrated by preposition and conjunction. For eample; *boy* which is a THING, is a single lexical item in English. However, it is made up of several meaning components – HUMAN BEING (semantic class things), MALE, and YOUNG (class attributes). According to Larson grouping the meaning components of a word or clause is essential so we can understand the meaning. This grouping of meaning components which called **proposition**, consists of concepts that related to one another with an event, thing, or attribute as the central concept.

### Comments:

1. You should put references in the end of your writing to make your readers track your references.
2. You have just closed to the introduction of proposition.

**Commented [R1]:** It is not necessary since it is mentioned in your references – in the end of this writing

**Commented [R2]:** Write them as traditional agreement; THINGS, EVENTS, ATTRIBUTES, RELATIONS

**Commented [R3]:** Learn previous comment

Honesty Audi

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### Semantic Structure of Clause

The idea of gathering and proviso gets from the thought of scale and classification which subsumes etymological ideas like Unit, Structure, Class and Framework under Hallidayan Fundamental Practical Etymology. It is inside the arrangement of unit that we discover Gathering and Condition whereupon this investigation is center. It is trusted that these four hypothetical classes are the real language devices which can be utilized in portraying the syntactic example of any language. This suggests that the subject of this examination (gathering and provision) are additionally fundamental components in the investigation of any language. Our real worry here is the explanation of their structures and how they can be utilized in the procedures content investigations.

Structures, as can be derived from the places of the researchers referred to above, have to do with example displayed by the units. For example, we have seen that language is comprised of five linguistic units and every one of the unit is a segment some portion of the one next above it, that is, a higher unit is made out of at least one of the unit underneath it on the rank scale. This being the situation, the job of structure is to decide how lower units are situated inside the bigger ones in language. As it were, the structure gives openings that are to be filled by every unit inside a development so as to accomplish a linguistically right and significant articulation. In this way the idea of terms like S P C An and M H Q can be said to get from the idea of structure. We will accordingly continue to analyze the structures of a statement and gathering as pursues.

Some real parameters that are apropos to powerful comprehension of the structures of a statement are: the fundamental components of proviso structure, and sorts of condition. Hence our dialog in this segment will be guided by these two parameters.

**Commented [R1]:** What do you mean by this? Would you kindly give me explanation using a concrete sentences including explanation for each

**Commented [R2]:** Would you kindly explain what they stand for?

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## Chapter Review

### The Semantic Structure of a Clause

In the linguistics field, understanding of the semantics structure concerns with the concept is surface and deep structure. As for semantics structure of a clause or propositions that occur in all languages. A proposition is one of the smallest units of communication as well as it also is defined as a sentence expressing something true or false which is part of the meaning of a clause or sentence that is constant. For example, Jim's girlfriend, Mery, who is a teacher, likes strawberry. The proposition would be 1) Jim has a girlfriend 2) her name is Mery 3) Mery is a teacher 4) Mery likes strawberry. Those may refer to the kinds of the situation in which one sentence is true, while the other is wrong.

The propositions consist of concepts related to one another with **Event, Thing, and Attributes or Relations** as the central concepts. If the central concept is an event concept, it will be an event proposition and if the central concept is a thing or attributes it is a state proposition. The word proposition includes a single event or state and the concept which are immediately related to that event or state.

Moreover, Event propositions are classifying the concept represented by the lexical item in the text. It can be seen from the example, the destruction (event) of the city(things) was planned( event) well (attribute). It may refer to the action, experience or a process.

Also, a state proposition does not have event concept central to the proposition. They consist of thing and attributive which related the one to the other by stated relations. It has two central part; comment and topic. The topic is concept being talked about then the comment is to describe or identify the topic the plus relations as the car is mine, so the meaning concept is car ownership me. Besides, there is an illocutionary force that is shown by words order and it indicated by mood. Type of illocutionary force can be performed as a statement, question, and command Larson(1984:212).

**Commented [R1]:** Please write it using international agreement of meaning concept; [THINGS], [EVENTS], [ATTRIBUTES] [RELATIONS]

**Commented [R2]:** Please revise the way you cite scientific ideas. It does not make sense that you copy all the text of Larson as well as it is impossible you do not write your own sentences.

## Reference

Larson, Mildred L. *Meaning-based translation: A guide to cross-language equivalence*. Vol. 366. Lanham, MD: University press of America, 1984.

Proposition is one of the three level of abstracts which is one of the concerns of semantic study. This particular level, the Proposition, deal with the whole sentence and it does not have to be concerned with grammar compared to Sentence which is another level of the abstracts. Proposition is the idea of a sentence that remains the same although the sentence itself changed into different structures or even the words (Griffith, 2006:page). Proposition also has the value of whether the sentence is true or false because proposition is normally a declarative sentence.

Ex:

1. A rope tripped john
2. John was tripped by a rope
3. A rope was the cause of why john tripped
4. Something tripped someone

The example above has the same idea although four of it has different structure and not tied to a particular words. The idea are still the same which is *john was walking and he fell because he was tripped by a rope*. It can be concluded that the example above has four sentences and one proposition.

To point out that proposition has its own value which is true or false could be simply by analyzing a fact of the world. These fact are depends on our world knowledge.

*A bat has a screeching sound* could be considered true because the proposition match with the content that is the fact that everyone knows how a bat sounds like. But, for example, if a deaf person said the same thing, cannot made a true or false proposition as the speaker because this person never heard a bat noise. Moving on, if the speaker said *A bat has a meowing sound* then it is a false proposition because it has a wrong fact about the bat.

In conclusion, a proposition is the main or the center idea of a sentence. No matter how the sentence are written, as long as it has the same idea it is a proposition. Another thing is that proposition also carries a true or false depends on the world knowledge and between the speaker and the listener.

## REFERENCES

1. Griffith, Patrick. An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics. Edinburg University Press, 2006.
- Hurford, James. Semantics: A Course Books Second Edition. Cambridge University Press. 2007.

**Commented [R1]:** Please compare the ideas of Griffith and Larson

**Commented [R2]:** Have you cited his ideas? Which one?

**Proposition** is the term for a kind of core sentences meaning, the abstract idea that remains the same in cases. The proposition expressed by a sentence is not known until an explicature has been worked out for it reference and ambiguities both cleared up using contextual information. A proposition is something abstract but meaningful. It expressed in different sentence with different focus but always with the same basic meaning. As we can recall, any sentence can be expressed in different utterance, produced by different people at different times and in different places. A proposition, then, can be realized as several different sentences.

In this sentences, a proposition have no particular focus; a sentence may add a focus and may add the focus in different places and in different ways.

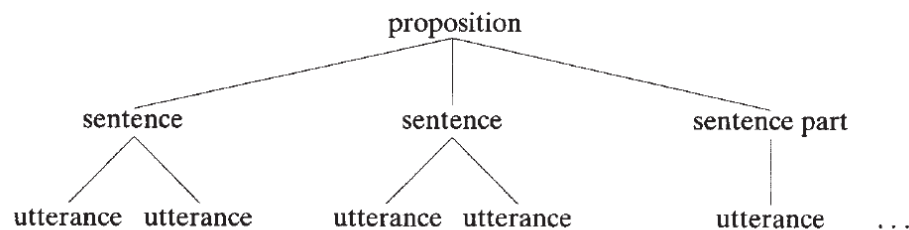
3a Anto wrote the report.

3b Anto is the one who wrote the report.

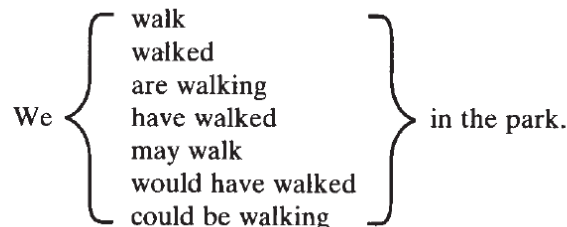
3c The report was written by Anto.

3d The report is what Anto wrote.

We may say the four sentences express a single proposition but they differ in focus: 3b and 3c give a special credit to Anto. 3d emphasizes the report, and 2a has no particular focus.



Consider these ways of modifying our original sentence:



An English sentence has certain kinds of modification that, together, we call **inflection**. Inflection includes **tense** (the distinction between present *walk* and past *walked*, for instance); **aspect** (*are walking*, *have walked*), and **modality** (*may walk*, *could walk*, *should walk*, among other possibilities). Tense, aspect and modality can be combined, as in *were walking*, *should be walking*, *would have walked*.

But the book consider Inflection separately from the Proposition. A general scheme for a simple sentence, then, has these parts:

Inflection + Proposition (+ Focus)  
|  
Tense  
Aspect  
Modality

The only features that all propositions have – and this is a litmus test for propositions – is that it is reasonable to wonder whether they are true or false. But notice that we have to know what is being spoken or written before we can judge whether a proposition is true or false. The proposition expressed by a sentence is not known until explicature has been worked out for it reference and ambiguities both cleared up using contextual information.

**References:**

Griffiths, Patrick. 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. George Square, Edinburgh: Design and Patents Act 1988

Keidler, Charles W. 1988. *Introduction English Semantic*. London: Routledge

**Comments:**

You should put citation in the sentences that you take them from the references. Please revise the way you make a citation. Thank you

Suhailah Nurahma Indah  
63716023



## Chapter Review of Proposition

Sentence build by the collected words that have meaning. In grammar, we know sentence is consist of subject and verb and other forms. Different with semantics that using another concepts to use it. Study about the concepts of sentence is formed by the unit of meaning components called proposition. To the further discussion, the writer will talk about proposition.

Proposition is a grouping of concepts into a unit which communicates. It is a semantic unit consisting of concepts, one of which is central and the others directly related to the central concept (1998:208). In every sentence combined propositions. Mostly, proposition using in clause or simple sentence. Proposition have two kinds event proposition and state proposition. Event proposition is event concept as the central concept. State proposition is thing or attribute as the central concept. Before identifying those concepts, propositions are consists Things, Events, Attributives.

Event proposition expressed by the action. Someone who did action called as participant. As an example, John rejected Petter's offer. The events are rejected and offer. The participants are John and Peter. This sentence may include two propositions; John rejected and Peter offered. Event proposition always tells an action, experience, process.

State proposition different with event proposition. They consist of things and attributives. A state propositions has two main parts; the topic and the comment. For example; The book is Petter's, the topic is book and the comment is petter.

## References

Larson, Mildred L. (1998). *Meaning-based translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Boston: University Press of America Inc.

Commented [R1]: Where does it refer to?

**Nurdita Afifah**

**63716026**

### **Chapter Review: Semantic Structure of a Clause**

In ordering words to another structure of language, the lexicon of the surface structure needs to be concerned. In syntax, grammatical structure is being the main focus. On the other hand, semantic focused on the meaning of the text. Hence, word formation is assorted by distribution in the grammar to show the substance of text. Even though the classification of surface structure divided into semantic and grammatical classes, the network between each semantic component is still building meaning. For example, “*mother water the roses*,” the word *water* here does not stand as noun but being used as the verb of the grammatical construction. Despite the fact that *water* is acceptable for English native as verb in “*mother water the roses*”, *water* in different culture might representing itself as noun or adjective. Indeed, cultural substitutes also need to be absorbed.

Cultural substitutes occur when a text should be interpreting cultural situation which do not happen in other places. In the example “*mother water the roses*,” the word *water* would not be same as if it was in Indonesia. The word “water” in Indonesia, if it was translated literally, was only exemplifying noun. If text was translated in a literal way, this kind of misconception would likely to happen. Therefore, to see if the generic term in one culture was substituted by a description, engage the form, function, form and function and classifier of the word or phrase.

### **References**

Larson, Mildred L. (1984). *Meaning-based translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Oxford: University Press of America.

Comments: To support your reconstructive ideas, you are suggested to cite some other scientist. The citations make your reconstruction valued highly. That is the important of citation. However your focus on this writing is meaningful although it does meet the requirements.

**Commented [R1]:** It is very interesting and full of insight. Please study more about it to see how amazing people use language to express ideas.