



## Diathesis Deconstruction in Efforts to Differentiate Titles in Scientific Article Manuscripts (Proposition Analysis Studies: A Psycholinguistic Review)

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### Abstract

*This study attempts to describe the descriptive deconstruction of the title of a scientific article whose text is derived from the conversion of research reports. The method used in this study is a qualitative method using a propositional analysis model. Proposition analysis is an analytical model that seeks to dissect the structure of the language based on the structure outside the language. Therefore, this field of study is included in the field of psycholinguistic studies because it raises language problems based on human psychological elements. In this study, it is known that research reports and scientific articles have different reader objectives. Each has a different motive of interest. Research reports have expository motifs with specific audiences, such as leaders or related stakeholders. For this reason, the description and presentation are detailed and detailed. While scientific articles emphasize the informative side with the general target audience; academics, experts, and society in general. Because of this difference, the use of titles needs to be distinguished even though they have the same essence. This is because, by selecting the appropriate title, it is expected to increase the visitation and readability of the scientific article. One of the efforts that can be done is to diathesis deconstruct the research title. This diathesis deconstruction is based on a propositional analysis that looks at the structure of the proposition, the meaning of the predicator, and the role of the argument in the research title, which is then deconstructed by considering the construction of the previous diathesis.*

**Keywords:** *diathesis deconstruction, diathesis, propositional analysis, psycholinguistics, scientific articles*

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### INTRODUCTION

As a lecturer, carrying out the tridharma is a must. In addition to teaching, lecturers must also carry out research and do community service. These activities are obligations that cannot be separated from the role of a lecturer because they play an important role in efforts to increase the capacity of human resources in the era of globalization (Khairiah, 2019).

Related to this goal, publishing the work of lecturers, both in research activities and community service, is something that must be done. This is so that what lecturers do can be known and disseminated to the general public. Thus, the benefits of what is done will be felt in real terms for the community.

Unfortunately, Indonesian people are still not used to reading references from scientific articles. They are more familiar with looking for references through popular articles that are sometimes unclear. In fact, Kominfo stated that there are 800,000 sites in Indonesia that are indicated to be spreading false information (Yuliani, 2017). For that, if the existence of scientific articles can be a reference for the community, of course it will be able to suppress the spread of false information in the community.

One of the things that can be done to attract people's interest in reading scientific articles is to make an interesting title. Unfortunately, many lecturers have not been able to accommodate scientific articles from their research with interesting titles. The titles of scientific articles used on average still sound like ordinary research reports. In fact, scientific articles originating from research reports can be accommodated with interesting titles through changes in the position or structure (deconstruction) of each he said. One of these deconstructions is by considering the relationship between the participant (noun) and the action (verb). The relationship between the participant (noun) and the action (verb) is known as diathesis. For this reason, this study seeks to describe the descriptive deconstruction in the title of scientific articles whose manuscripts are derived from the conversion of research reports.

In the process, deconstruction does not only focus on functional elements. However, the changes to the external structure that will be carried out will also pay attention to the structure in the text. To find out the structure in a text, a propositional analysis is carried out first before the text is deconstructed diathetically.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method using a propositional analysis model. Proposition analysis is an analytical model that seeks to dissect the structure of the language based on the structure outside the language. Therefore, this field of study is included in the field of psycholinguistic studies because it raises language problems based on human psychological elements.

In propositional analysis, a sentence will be dissected its internal structure by paying attention to the predicate and its arguments (Rosadi, 2021). The arguments in question are nouns whose roles can be determined after knowing the meaning of the predicate. Through this analysis, it will be known the structure of the proposition, the meaning of the predicator, and the role of the argument (Manning, 1994).

The steps taken in analyzing the proposition are:

1. Determine the predicator. A predicate is a word that occupies the position of a predicate in a sentence. This predicator element can be categorized as verb, adjective, or zero (0).
2. Determine the meaning of the predicator. The relationship between the predicator and the argument will give birth to meaning. The meaning can be in the form of actions, processes, positions, circumstances, and identities (Harimurti, 1985: 9).
3. Define arguments. Arguments are nouns or objects. This argument element is a word categorized as a noun.
4. Define the role of the argument. In contrast to the external structure which sees nouns functionally (subject-object), in a propositional perspective, the nouns that appear are called arguments and focus on the role of the noun. There are 19 roles of argument, namely responder, actor, character, subject, characteristic, sufferer, target, result, gainer, measure, tool, place, place of origin, reach, method, participant, direction, time, and origin of material (Verhaar, 1996). : 166-167; Rosadi, 2018)
5. Determine the structure of the proposition. In contrast to functional grammar, which arranges structures by looking at the position of the subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), and description (K) based on their appearance in the text, in a proposition, the structure always starts with a predicate (P). Next, it is followed by the position of the argument (N) based on the priority of its role. Each structure has only one predicator (P). If a sentence has two predicators (P), then the structure will be made separately.

After the text is known about the role of the argument, the meaning of the predicator, and the structure of the proposition, then the text is deconstructed in a diathetic manner.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Results

In this study, the author uses one of the titles of the research report to be deconstructed. The author chose the title of the research on *Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021* to then be deconstructed as an illustration in the description of the diathetic deconstruction process. Here's the description.

### Predictors

A predicator is a word that functionally occupies the position of a predicate. Kridalaksana (1985: 9) reveals that the predicate can come from words categorized as verbs, adjectives, and even zero (0). The zero category (0) is a word that is not categorized as a verb or an adjective but in meaning, the word can mean a position, action, identity, process, or condition.

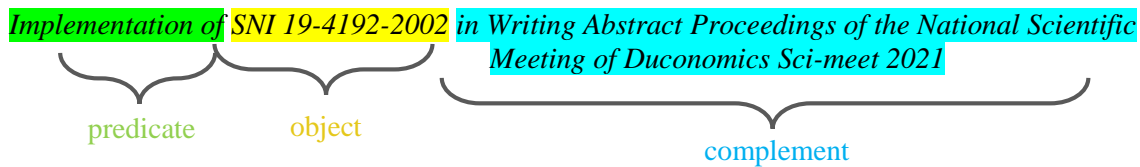
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In the research title *Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021*, the external structure formed is as follows.



**Figure 1.** Outer structure division

The figure shows that the position of the predicate is occupied by the word implementation. Thus, the predicator in the text is implementation. Related to the meaning contained in these predicators, will be discussed in the next discussion.

#### *Predicator meaning.*

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that the predicator is implementation. Although in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) the word implementation is categorized as a noun, the meaning that appears in the text is closer to implementation which means the act of implementing. From this meaning, it is clear that implementation has the meaning of action. So it can be concluded that the implementation predicator means action.

#### *Argument*

After knowing the position of the predicate from Figure 1, other positions will be easily determined. In the outer structure, arguments usually take the position of subject and object. According to Verhaar (1996: 166-167) the subject is what does/does the predicate. Whereas the object is what experiences/receives the action of the predicate. Based on that, it was found that there was no subject in the title. However, it can be seen that the object is SNI 19-4192-2002.

While the inner particle indicates a complement, which, if omitted, which derives the action of the predicate becomes unknowable. Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 is a complement to the object. Phrases for Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 is an extension of phrases for abstract writing.

Judging from these complementary elements, we can show that the subject who carried out the act of implementing was the participant who wrote the abstract of the proceedings of the 2021 Duconomics Sci-meet National Scientific Meeting. In this case, the participants who wrote the abstract of the proceedings of the 2021 Duconomics Sci-meet National Scientific Meeting can be summarized become academics.

Thus, it can be concluded that the arguments in the title are academics, SNI 19-4192-2002, and abstract writing. Regarding the role of each of these arguments, will be discussed in the following discussion.

#### *Define the role of the argument*

The role of the argument is determined by taking into account the roles that arise from the existing arguments based on their relationship to the predicator. In Indonesian, the roles of argument are divided into 19 roles (Rosadi, 2018), namely responder, actor, character, principal, characteristic, sufferer, target, outcome, gainer, measure, tool, place, place of origin, reach, method, participants, direction, time, and origin of the material.

Responders are animate objects that react to their environment or undergo psychological processes. Responders can also be those who covet, who love, who appreciate, or who suffer from humiliation, ridicule, and so on. Actors are animate or inanimate objects that drive a process or act. Characters are animate objects that are explained by other objects or who play what are called predicators. The subject is an inanimate object that is explained by another object or which acts as a predicator. Characteristics are things that describe other things. Meanwhile, the patient is an

animate object that has changed physically or has changed its place or location. Patients can also be owned, obtained, or exchanged.

The target is an inanimate object that undergoes a physical change or that changes its place or location. The result is an object that completes or specializes the predicate or which is the result of the action of the predicate. The gainer is the object that benefits from the predicator. Size is an object that expresses the number or size of the predicator. A tool is an inanimate object used by an actor to complete an action or to encourage a process or an animate or inanimate object that creates conditions for something to happen. Place is the object where the predicator occurs. While the origin of the place is the place that is the source of the predicator or the object of the original owner in the exchange.

The range is the location limit of the predicator. Way is a characteristic of an action. Participants are objects/nouns that follow the actors. Direction is the purpose of the predicator activity. Time is the time the predicator occurs. Then, the origin of the material is the material of the occurrence of the predicator.

Based on the implementation predicate which in this case means the act of implementing, the arguments of the academics are the people who did the act. Referring to the understanding of roles that have been described previously, academics have a role as actors. Meanwhile, SNI 19-4192-2002 is something that is used to be implemented. Referring to the understanding of roles that have been described previously, something used by the perpetrator to carry out an action is a tool. So it can be concluded that SNI 19-4192-2002 has a role as a tool. Abstract writing is an argument that is present to accept the actions of the perpetrator. The perpetrator who already has the tools to perform an action, needs something to accept the action. Because what the perpetrator did did not cause a loss, the abstract writing had a role as a gainer.

Based on the analysis of these roles, it is clear that academics act as actors, SNI 19-4192-2002 acts as a tool, and abstract writing acts as a receiver.

### *Proposition structure*

The propositional structure is the determining stage in determining the argument that has the priority of occurrence. In a propositional structure, the predicate (P) is always written at the beginning of the structure. The argument that has the priority of the first occurrence is indicated by N1, while the next argument is indicated by N2, and so on. It is the relationship between the predicator and the argument that determines the priority of the arguments.

In the text, implementation predicators require more of an explanation of “What is implemented?” rather than “Who implements?” or “To whom/what is it implemented?”. This means that readers will understand the implementation clause of SNI 19-4192-2002 better than academics implementing or implementing it in abstract writing. The first clause is simply formed with one argument only, while the second and third clauses require the appearance of other arguments so that the meaning of the clause can be accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that SNI 19-4192-2002 is the argument that has the priority of the first occurrence (N1).

Furthermore, the priority of the occurrence of the second argument must also be determined. Same as before, the priority of occurrence of the second argument will be tested using a clause whose meaning is acceptable. The implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 requires an explanation “To whom/what is SNI 19-4192-2002 implemented?” rather than “Who implements SNI 19-4192-2002?”. This means that readers will understand the clauses of implementing SNI 19-4192-2002 in abstract writing better than academics implementing SNI 19-4192-2002. The suffix me(N)-kan in the word implies requires the clause to present a complementary element so that the meaning can be accepted. Thus, it is clear that writing the abstract becomes the argument that has the priority of the second occurrence (N2). It also concludes that academics have a third emergence priority (N3).

Based on this analysis, it can be seen that the propositional structure formed is  $P + N1 + N2 + N3$ , where P is occupied by implications, N1 is occupied by SNI 19-4192-2002, N2 is occupied by abstract writing, and N3 is occupied by academics. The disclosure of this propositional structure also shows that the role of the actor is not always the argument with the first priority. The priority of the occurrence of an argument is always determined by the relationship of the argument itself to the predicator. This also confirms that the omission of the subject element in the text is not an omission, but is indeed influenced by the priority of the emergence of arguments that have been psychologically patterned on the structure in language.

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### *Diathesis*

The term diathesis in English grammar is commonly called voice, which is one of the subcategories of meaning (meaning categories) that indicate the relationship between participants and the action (voice indicates the relationship of participants to the action). Although there is a syntactic relationship, voice indications are also seen in the verbal affix system or other word classes. The so-called voice includes (a) active, if the participant is the actor of the action; (b) passive, if the participant is the goal of the action; (c) reflective, if the participant acts on him/herself; (d) reciprocal, if multiple participants act in a reciprocal manner; (e) causative, if the participant is exposed to a situation or event; (f) benefactive, when participants act for others (Elson & Velma, 1982: 24). In this case, the discussion of diathesis is a discussion of the external structure of a text.

In the text of Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021, if you refer to Figure 1 again, then there is no subject in the text. Therefore, the implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 is only seen through the writing of the abstract itself. That is, to see the implementation action of SNI 19-4192-2002 in the writing of the abstract, it can only be seen through the writing of the abstract itself. Referring to the discussion related to the previous diathesis, if the action in a text can only be seen through the participants themselves, then the diathesis that occurs is a reflective diathesis. Thus, the Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 is included in the text of reflective diathesis.

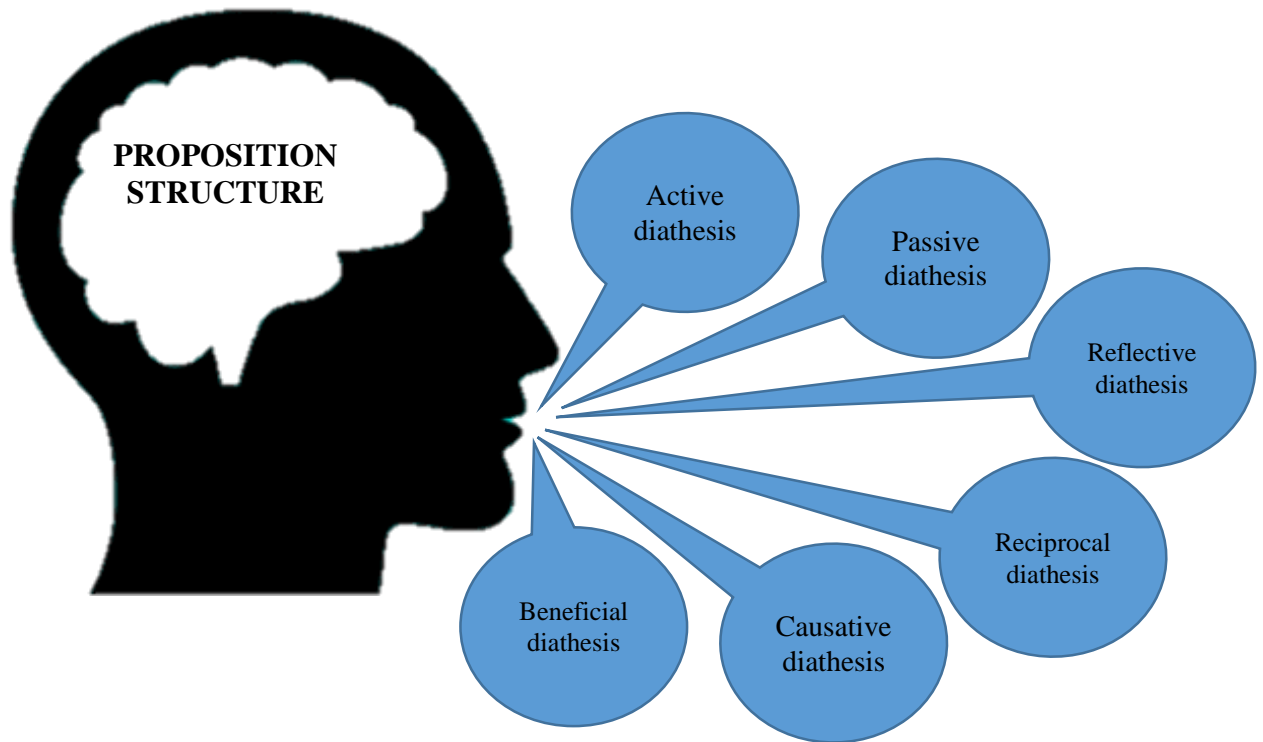
### *Discussion*

Basically, deconstruction is an attempt to reveal something that is implied from what is stated. This is in line with what Muzir & Santoso (2016: 12) said that a text that contains philosophical elements can be interpreted textually and becomes a determinant for changing the text in order to bring out other philosophical elements. Through the "dissection" of propositional analysis, the structure in the text will be known. Based on the structure in the text, this then becomes the basis for writing a change of text in order to reveal other philosophical elements.

The structure of the proposition in the text of Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021, namely P + N1 + N2 + N3, where P is occupied by implication, N1 is occupied by SNI 19-4192-2002, N2 is occupied by abstract writing, and N3 is occupied by academics. The implementation predictor (P) means action, SNI 19-4192-2002 (N1) acts as a tool, abstract writing (N2) acts as a getter, and academics (N3) acts as an actor. Based on the disclosure of the propositional structure, it can be seen that the previously undisclosed actors can finally be seen. This is in line with what Derrida (in Sarup, 2008:49) said that deconstruction is a process of reading a text carefully so that it can reveal the paradoxes and inconsistencies of a text.

In terms of the diathesis, the text of Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 is included in the reflective diathesis. This diathesis was analyzed and determined as previous research conducted by Jufrizal, Rusdi, & Refnita (2009) in the form of a paper discussing diathesis in the Minangkabau language as well as the researchers themselves (2019) regarding diathesis in the Twitter chirps of teenagers.

Basically, diathesis is determined by the external structure of the language. Diathesis explains the relationship between participants and their actions based on the external structure. While the proposition is the disclosure of the inner structure that is in a person's mind and is influenced by the person's psychological elements. In other words, the embodiment of the outer structure is the result of processing from the previously formed inner structure. That is, in forming the text, someone has designed the structure of the proposition first and then constructed and realized it in the form of a text with a certain diathesis. In other words, in constructing and realizing the text, someone can make the text with active, passive, reflective, respiratory, causative, or even benefactive diathesis. The decision to choose one of these diathesis, of course, is influenced by certain motives that are not discussed in this study. The description of the description can be seen from the following figure.



**Figure 2.** Illustration of the embodiment of diathesis (outer structure) based on the propositional structure (inner structure) that has been formed.

In relation to this research, the text of Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 is one embodiment of the implementation proposition + SNI 19-4192-2002 + abstract writing + academics. In practice, the language product that is manifested in the form of the text of Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 can also be in the form of other texts with different diathesis. For example, in the form of an active diathesis, namely Academics Implementing SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021. However, if it is written in the form of a passive diathesis, it will become SNI 19-4192-2002 Implemented by Academics in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021. For more details, it can be described as follows.

Inner Structure		Outer Structure	
Proposition		Diathesis	
Structure	Text	Type	Text
P+N1+N2+N3	Implementation + SNI 19-4192-2002 + Abstract Writing +Academics	Reflective	<i>Implementation of SNI 19-4192-2002 in Abstract Writing Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 (by Academics)</i>
		Active	<i>Academics Implement SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021</i>
		Passive	<i>SNI 19-4192-2002 Implemented by Academics in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021</i>
		Respirator	<i>Academics do each other Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021 by Implementing SNI 19-4192-2002</i>

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Causative	<i>SNI 19-4192-2002 Implemented because Academics are Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021</i>
Beneficial	<i>Academics Implement SNI 19-4192-2002 for Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021</i>

Figure 3. Schematic of the embodiment of the diathesis based on the proposition

Based on the scheme, it can be seen that diatatively, the constructions formed from one proposition are very diverse. A person has the opportunity to choose the form of the text according to his needs. In terms of choosing a publication title, in order to arouse curiosity, the text can also be expressed in the form of a question. With regard to forming questions, one only needs to add a question sentence to the text and end it with a question mark. For example, someone chooses an active diathesis and presents it in the form of a question, then the text that appears is Have Academics Implemented SNI 19-4192-2002 in Writing Abstract Proceedings of the National Scientific Meeting of Duconomics Sci-meet 2021?

The new text that was formed from the results of this diathetic deconstruction gave rise to a different meaning and taste of language from the title of the research report used previously. This is in line with what Endaswara (2013:175) said that deconstruction exists to allow each text to have a variety of meanings. For this reason, this diathetic deconstruction can become a new basis and method in enriching the passion of scientific publications by using more interesting titles.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that the diathetic deconstruction is able to present the differentiation of titles in scientific article manuscripts derived from research reports. Diathetic deconstruction is basically an attempt to reveal something that is implied from what is stated by displaying a different diathetic pattern. Diathesis looks at the participant's relationship with actions that are determined by structures outside the language. Therefore, it is necessary to do a propositional analysis to find out the structure in the text. Through the "dissection" of propositional analysis, the structure in the text will be known. Proposition is a disclosure of the inner structure that is in a person's mind and is influenced by the person's psychological elements. In other words, the embodiment of the outer structure is the result of processing from the previously formed inner structure.

In forming the text, someone has designed the structure of the proposition first and then constructed and realized it in the form of a text with a certain diathesis. That is, in constructing and realizing the text, someone can make a text with an active, passive, reflective, respiratory, causative, or even benefactive diathesis. The decision to choose one of these diathesis, of course, is influenced by certain motives that are not discussed in this study. It is hoped that this diathetic deconstruction can become a new basis and method in enriching the passion of scientific publications by using more interesting titles.

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