

# THE ARGUMENT STRUCTURE OF SERIAL VERB CLAUSE IN PAPUAN MALAY: GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATION

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**Abstract:** *This paper discusses an argument/case structure of serial verb clause in Papuan Malay. Papuan Malay has some cases which is shared by each of the row verb. Data involving the marking of oblique/default. As the approach, this research uses the case for case that applied by the grammatical transformation Fillmore (1968). Cases in Papuan Malay is showed with some variation of serial verb. Based on the data, the serial verb clause in Papuan Malay consists of two or three serial verb which may be followed by some cases such as Experiencer, Locative, Instrumental, and mostly often began by agent corresponds with the context. By using the descriptive method is lined by Sutedi (2009) analysis descriptive method is description of a phenomenon that occurs by using scientific procedures to answer the problem in actual. The data is collect by elicitation method which refered to predictable samples of language.*

**Keywords:** *Serial verb clause, Argument Structure, Papuan Malay, rammatical Transformation*

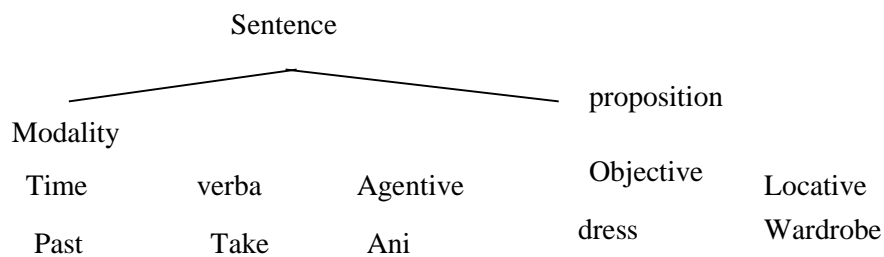
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## Introduction

Argument is the relevance between verb and noun phrase which are interrelated, where lexical for verbs belong to the spaces of argument. Sharing argument as a set of two or more interrelated proposition (Maran, 2007). The serial verb clause in Papuan Malay have some proposition of argument that forms form, function and meaning to support the clause stand. Papuan Malay is the Austronesian languages of New Guinea (Saragih, 2012). Base on the case for case, the sentence structure consists of modality and proposition. Fillmore (Suparnis, 2012) distinguished the cases into the agentive, experiencer, benefactive, instrumental and objective. The case for case by Fillmore is derived from the transformation grammatical that focused on the deep semantic structure, which reviewed by Suparnis (2012).

## Framework of The Thought

Deep structure is the composition of abstract in an idea that can be represented by a clear form in the order of sentences. Meanwhile, the surface structure is the last stage of the rule of the forming process in making sentences after applying the deep structure. The relationship between the both is to determine the meaning of a sentence. The relationship between these two structures is called transformation grammar. Transformation grammar is the process of producing sentences through an intermediary transformation rule, which transfers the deep to surface structure in a language, then the surface structure is analyzed. Relate with this research, clause will be analyzed based on the semantic component which determines the semantic interpretation from a clause. The mode deep structure of sentence below where at the right part show the relationship which the verb as a core with the case that needed to build a proposition. While, the left part is showed by mode below is the valency of verba.



**Figure 2.2.** Mode deep structure of sentence

The propositional framework in this theory can be determined as follows: 1) Agentive: The case required by the actors' action verbs of the action and the case commonly used for living things but not always. 2) Experience: The case required by an experiential verb refers to a living thing that experiences psychological or is associated with feelings, emotions and cognition. 3) Benefactive: A case which state ownership, obtains or declares a loss referring to an object. 4) Objective is things that mentioned: a) The verb expressing the state of the object contained in a state, b) The verb process that result experience will be change a state, c) Object as a experiential and stimulus that cause a state, and d) The objective is a case that asserts ownerships of the object or object being transferred. 5) Locative: The case

required by the locative verb that states location of an object or the changing location of the object.

### **Research Method**

This research outlined some principals of descriptive analysis as follows; (1) Descriptive analysis must be based upon what people say, (2) The form more important than the usages, (3) A language must be identified in one system without separate of the parts of that language, (4) Language always change, (5) Descriptive analysis also must keeping the relation between the descriptive linguistics and historical linguistic and the comparative linguistic because all of them has interaction one and each other. The data is required by elicitation method which referred to predictable samples of language. Predictable sample for elicitation follow principles of controlled, limited and static (Payne, 1997, p.336). The stimulating technique is the technique that was used to do this method.

### **Results of The Research and The Discussion**

Fillmore (Suparnis, 2012, the case for case which are the deep semantic structure used to describe and argument of serial verb clause data into the forms. By using this analysis; the first step is to identify the argument of the serial verb clause. The second step is to classify the argument that have been identified or investigated into the form that it belongs to. The third step is to formulate if any specific or universal of the case was discovered. In the analyzing, the data is sorted down by using one of Leipzig glossing rules which is the grammatical category labels.

The forms of an argument structure of serial verb clause in Papuan Malay is formed by some proposition framework with some variation depend on the natives with their context. In this circumstance, the argument of serial verb clause consist of the explanation is illustrated in the following data below.

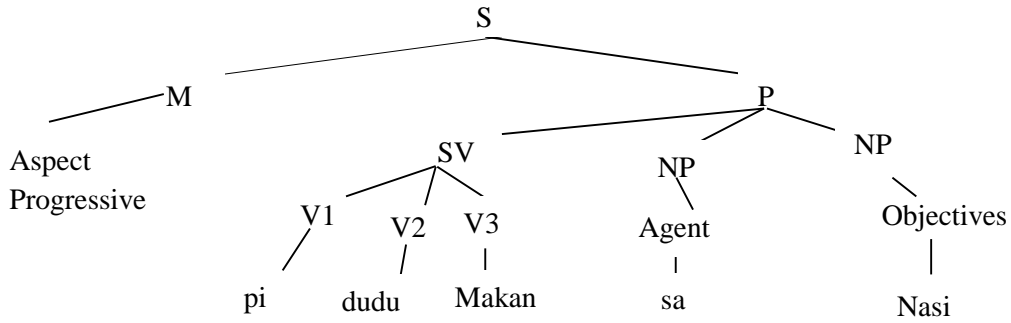
(1) **Data 1**

a. *Sa. pi dudu*  
 1sg.Agent. go. V1. MotionV (minor V) sit. V2. StativeV (MajorV)  
*makan nasi*  
 eat.ActV(Major V) Rice.Objectives  
 'I go to eat the rice' (lit. I go sit eat rice)

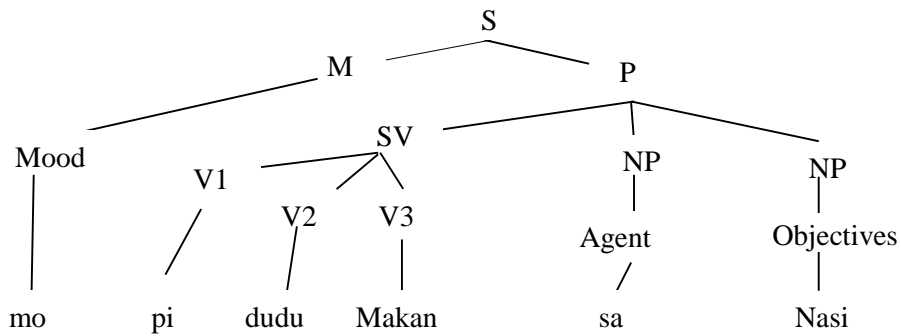
b. *Sa mo pi*  
 1sg.Agent want. Mood go.V1. Motion  
*dudu makan*  
 (MinorV)sit. V2. StativeV(MajorV) Eat.ActV(MajorV)  
*nasi*  
 Rice.Objectives  
 'I want to go and eat the rice' (lit. I want go sit eat rice)

c. *Sa mo pi*  
 1Sg.Agent want. Mood go.V1. MotionV  
*dudu makan*  
 (MinorV)sit. V2. StativeV(MajorV) Eat.V3ActV(MajorV)  
*nasi di blakan*  
 rice.Objectives in.Preposition Back.Locative  
 'I want to go and sit and eat the rice in the kitchen'

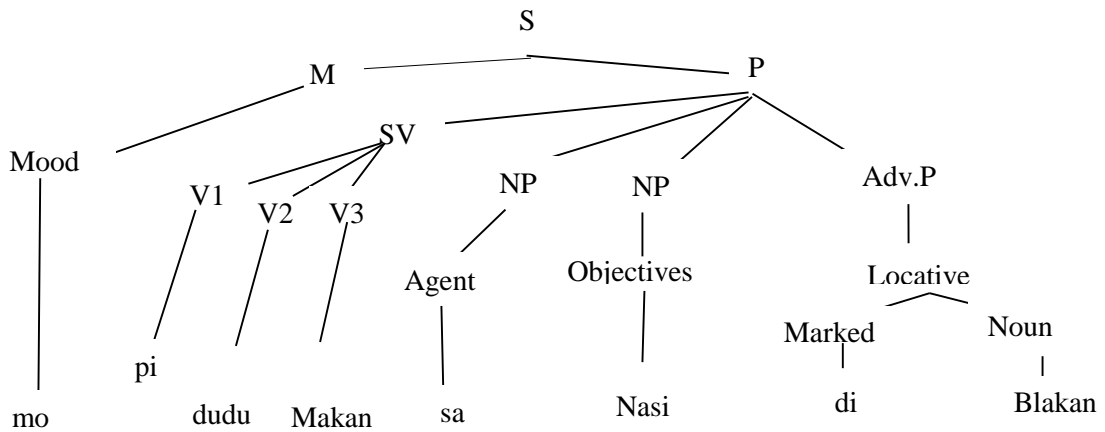
The third serial verb clause above has same meaning actually, they are began by the agent-sharing *sa* or 'I'. The data (a) Agent-sharing *sa* or 'I' is shared by the both verb which are *pi* 'go' and *dudu* 'sit' whereas *makan* 'eat' as the both cases. It refers that *nasi* 'rice' as object-sharing argument while *sa* 'I' as agent-sharing argument. The data (b) there is an additional of mood *mo* 'want', the kind of modality, which may covered in this serial verb clause while in the data (c) a locative *diblakan* 'in the back' consist of preposition *di*- 'in' and *blakan* 'back' as noun. Let us see the deep structures s\_ata a, b, c below.



The deep structure of the data (a).



The deep structure of the data (b).



The Deep structure of the data (c).

The serial verb clause above also has instrumental argument. As in data d below showed that *pirin* 'plate' as instrumental-sharing for the *pake* 'use' as V3.

<i>d.</i>	<i>Sa</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>dudu</i>	<i>makan</i>
	1sg.Agent	Aspect	Sit.V1.StativeV (MajorV)	eat.V1.ActV(Major V)
	<i>pake</i>	<i>pirin</i>	<i>ni</i>	
	use.V3.MajorV	plate. Instrumental	This.DEM	

(2) *Data 2*

- a. *De* *pi* *bataria*  
3SgM.he. Agent go.V1.motionV (MinorV) shout.V2.stativeV  
(Majorv)  
*biking* *kaco* *don*  
make.V3DynamicV(MajorV) Mess.Objectives. them.Experiencer  
*di sana*  
in.Preop there. DEM  
'He shout and make a mess to them in there'
- b. *De* *bataria* *biking*  
3SgM.he.Agent shout.V2.stativeV (MajorV) make.dynamicV (MajorV)  
*dong disana kaco*  
them.Experiencer there.DEM messed. Objectives  
'He shout and make them become chaotic'
- c. *De* *pi* *kaco*  
3sgM.he.Agent go.V1.MotionV (MinorV) Mess.V2.DynamicV(MajorV)  
*Di.sana*  
In.Preop.there.DEM .Locative  
'He go to mess them there'

The third data of the second datashowed the three argument which are Agent, Experiencer, Objectives and Locative. Structurcally, the data above is different yet have similar meaning. the explanation of the data a) the agent-sharing *de* 'he' is shared by *pi* 'go', *bataria* 'shout', *biking* 'make' whereas, Objectives-sharing *kaco* 'messed' is shared by the verb *bataria* 'shout' and *biking* 'make'. The Experiencer don 'them' is shared by the verb (V3) *biking* 'make'. The data b) Object-sharing *kaco* 'messed' is located on the end of the clause. In the data c) *kaco* 'messed' as V2 which share the Agent and Locative.

## Conclusion

In Papuan Malay, an argument structure or cases of serial verb argument is formed by Agent, Objectives, Locative, Experiencer, Instrumental. Mostly, Agent always is used in the every context. Every cases is shared by the difference of the each of the row verb. For instance, the data a) of the first data, the agent-sharing *sa* or 'I' is shared by the both verb which are *pi* 'go' and *dudu* 'sit' whereas *makan* 'eat' as the both cases. It refers that *nasi* 'rice' as object-sharing argument while *sa* 'I' as agent-sharing argument.

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