Transitivity Construction of Verbal Clause in Ciacia Language

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Abstract

Typology study of Ciacia language (CL) in various linguistic aspects has not been conducted yet. It is the first study that focuses on syntactic typology. Ciacia language is one of the local languages in Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The study focuses on verbal clause construction of CL. This construction covers several subject and aspect markers, intransitive and transitive verb, and argument as consequence of verb valencies in the clause construction. The study used written and oral data. The oral data of this study is obtained through recording and elicitation techniques. Written data is obtained from the previous studies. The study also used synthetic data which is verified by the informants. It was analyzed by using distributional and match methods with change and loss techniques. Based on the result of this study, it found that verbal clause construction of Ciacia language is always filled by subject and aspect markers (S/AM) that are affixed to PRED verb. The base structure of verbal clause in CL consists of the verbal predicated clause and non-verbal predicated clause. The non-verbal predicated clause can be constructed through base nominal and adjective categories. Verbal clause predicate can be filled by an intransitive base verb, monotransitive base verb, ditransitive base verb, and ambitransitive base verb. Those verbal clause construction of Ciacia language always uses S/AM, either with affix or without affix. The roles of argument semantic in verbal clause construction in CL are (i) the main argument acts as A/ACT, O/UND, benefactive (BEN), and thema and (ii) peripheral argument acts as benefactive (BEN), temporal (TEMP), and locative (LOC). Based on the semantic features, the verb in the intransitive clause is classified based on verbal clause with argument SUBJ as A/ACT and verbal clause with argument SUBJ as O/UND. Semi-transitive verbal clause construction in CL can be formed from (i) semi-transitive base verb with S/AM, (ii) intransitive integral verb which is formed from transitive base verbs and base nominal by using affix {pi-} with S/AM. Construction of ditransitive verbal clause in CL is filled by PRED verb in the form of monotransitive with affix BEN {-aso} and IO with features [+human/soul].

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1. Introduction

Ciacia language (CL) is one of the local languages in Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi. Nowadays, Buton has developed in several regencies, so CL also spread or found in several regencies. CL is used in Buton and South Buton regencies, Baubau Town, and Binongko and Togo Binongko Districts in Wakatobi Regency.

Ciacia language is grouped in Muna-Buton Language of West Austronesia Family (Sugono, at. all (ed), 2008). Morphologically, CL has a morphemic process, that is affixation. It has several affixes, either prefix, infix, suffix, or circumfix. It is a language with agglutinative type. Besides, based on constituent word order, CLhas SVO type.

CL has an important role in the daily communication, mainly for Ciacia community in Buton. Besides, it is also used as a medium language for several elementary schools in Buton. However, the run of time and development of science and technology, and the role of Indonesian language as national language, the use of Ciacia language is decreasing. It mostly occurs in the young generation. Therefore, it needs several efforts for maintenances and keeping the use of Ciacia language, mainly in various studies of CL.

This study investigates verbal clause of CL based on syntactic typology. The clause is one of the aspects of syntax. The clause has closed relationship to studying of sentence, either simple or complex sentence. A simple sentence consists of one clause, while complex sentence consists of several clauses (Dixon, 2010:93). Typology concerns to grouping the languages based on structural characteristics, either word order or sentence pattern (Mallinson dan Blake, 1981:3; Artawa, 2015:19). Typology tries to group the language based on the related features. The languages which have same features will be grouped into one group.

Study of verbal clause construction of CL is very interesting. This construction covers several subject and aspect markers, intransitive and transitive verb, and argument as consequence of verb valencies in the clause construction.

2. Research Methods

This study investigated language phenomena which have relation to the concern of verbal clause construction of CL based on typology point of view.From the study design, it is flexible, either concerning of study problems, instrument, theory, and data analysis (Creswell, 2009:175-176; Sugiyono. 2013:26-29).

The study used written and oral data. Oral data is obtained from native speakers of CL in the field based on decided criteria. Written data is obtained from previous studies of CL. Besides, the researcher also has several own data (researcher is a native speaker of CL) with various variations and then verified to the informants to find out the receptacle and natural data.

In the data collection, this study used interview method with recording, noting, and elicitation techniques (Mithun, 2001). It was analyzed by using distributional and match methods with change and loss techniques (Djajasudarma, 2010:69; Sudaryanto, 1993; 2015:37-47). The analyzed data was presented in study result reported in the forms of formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993; 2015:145; Mahsun, 2013:123).

To make this paper well understood, several abbreviations or terms used in the discussion section were presented first, as follows: ACT = Actor; A = Agent; BEN = Benefactive; UND = Undergoer; SUBJ = Subject; OBJ = Object; PRED = Predicate; GM= Gender Marker; S/AM=Subject/Aspect Marker; PREF=Prefix; PN=Personal Name; BEN CONJ =Benefactive Conjuction; PL = Plural; SG = Singular; DO = Direct Object; andIO = Indirect Object.

3. Results and Analysis

Traditionally, clause or sentence consists of subject and predicate. It investigates the clause/sentence based on philosophy only, without looking at the existence of clause/sentence as parts of language grammatical. The clause is defined as a part of grammatical that consists of *predicator* and its arguments. In typology study, there are two main assumptions of clause/sentence. First, predicator structure concept can be acted to all languages. Second, those arguments are viewed as (i) something different in terms of its relation semantics with *predicator*, and (ii) those are different each other in the term of grammatical markers. Clause structure has two arguments, namely

agent and patient agent and patient arguments are marked by grammatical features, which is called as grammatical roles. Besides, there is a relationship among subject, direct object, and indirect object. Agent and patient have an important role in typology. Other roles follow the roles of agent and patient, like benefactive, instrumental, and locative (Palmer, 1994; Jufrizal, 2007:27).

Discussion of grammatical roles in the clause is grouped as semantics roles. In semantic role theory, the agent is included in *ACTOR*role, and the patient is classified into *UNDERGOR*role. The semantics roles depend on kinds of the verb in clause (Van Valin Jr. and La Polla, 1997). While Dixon (2010) states that the roles of argument semantics can be classified based on clause type: intransitive and transitive. The intransitive clause has a main argument, intransitive subject (S), while transitive clause has main argument, agent (A) (transitive subject) and object (O) (transitive object). An argument has a reference to something who is the soul and can control the activity. O argument is influenced by the activity. S, A, and O arguments are a main or base argument, and others are an instrumental argument*,* like *with stick*; benefactive, like *for child*; temporal, like in the afternoon; and locative, like *under the tree* as peripheral argument and they are optional.

The discussion of argument semantic roles in verb clause instruction of CL can be seen from the following examples.

1   La Ali_S no-   tadhe
     PG+   Nd   PS/A   stand
     'La Ali is standing/has standed'

2. $Moia_S$ noka-   mbule   -mo   hanuwia
     3PL   PS/A   back   have   yesterday
     'They have gone back yesterday'

3.   Wa $Sari_O$ no-   ko-   panaki
     PG-   Nd   PS/A   Prev   sick
     'Wa Sari (is being/was) sick'

The examples of (1) to (3) are verbal clause construction that is filled by predicate function verb (PRED). Example (1) is filled by PRED verb *notadhe* 'stand'; *nokambulemo* 'has gone back'in example (2), and *nokoponaki* 'sick'in example (3). The examples of (1) and (2) are filled by PRED verb that needs one main argument,'La Ali' as S (1), and one main argument, *moia* 'they' and one peripheral argument in the form of temporal *hanuwia* 'yesterday' (2). Either argument 'La Ali' or argument 3PL *moia* 'they'have a semantic role as A/*ACTOR*.It differs from the example (3).The example is filled with PRED verb *nokopanaki* 'sick'. PRED verb of *nokopanaki* 'sick' has only one argument 'Wa Sari'. Argument of 'Wa Sari' has a semantic role as O/*UND*. Other examples can be seen below.

4.   La Ali_A no-   pi-   angku ee_O I   gusi
     PG+   Nd   PS/A   Pref   draw   water   Pref   flask
     'La Ali (is/has) drawing/drewn water in the flask

5. $Isimiu_A$ cuka-   mi-   angke $wacu_O$ naibita
     2PL   PS/A   Pref   move   stone   tomorrow
     'You (will) move the stone tomorrow'

6. Ia_A no-   pi-   dheu   -aso $indau_{BEN}$ $sala_{TEM}$
     3SG   PS/A   Pref   needle   Suf   1SG   pant
     'She/he sew a pant to me

The examples of (4) – (6) are verbal clause construction that is filled by PRED verb in the forms of *nopiangku* 'draw', *cukamiangke* 'move', and *nopidheuaso* 'sew'. PRED verb, *nopiangku* 'draw' (4) has two main arguments, 'La Ali' and *ee* 'water'. Semantically, argument 'La Ali' acts as A/ACT and argument *ee* 'water' acts as O/UND, and argument locative *i gusi* 'in the flask' acts peripheral argument. PRED verb *cukamiangke* 'move' (5) has two main arguments, *isimiu* 'you' and *wacu* 'stone'and one peripheral argument, *naibita* 'tomorrow'.

Semantically, argument *isimiu* 'you' acts as A/*UND*, *wacu* 'stone' acts as O/*UND* and the peripheral argument is *naibita* 'tomorrow'. The example (6) is filled by PRED verb, *nopidheuaso* 'sew' with three main arguments, namely 2SG*ia* 'she/he', ISG *indau* 'I', and *sala* 'pants'. Argument 2SG *ia* 'she/he' acts as A/*ACT*, argument ISG *indau* 'I' acts as benefactive (BEN) and *sala* 'pants'acts as theme. Therefore, the roles of argument semantic in verbal clause construction in CL are (i) main argumenta cts as A/*ACT*, O/*UND*, benefactive (BEN), and thema and (ii) peripheral argument act as benefactive (BEN), temporal (TEMP), and locative (LOC).

3.1 Intransitive Verbal Clause Construction of CL

PRED verb in intransitive verbal clause construction is always formed through intransitive base verb with S/AM. Intransitive verb clause is a verbal clause that presents only one main argument. The argument in intransitive verb functionally can fill the grammatical function of SUBJ (Dixon, 1994, 2010; Artawa, 2015:17; van Vallin and Lapolla, 1997). Based on the semantic features, the verb in the intransitive clause is classified based on verbal clause with argument SUBJ as A/*ACT* and verbal clause with argument SUBJ as O/*UND*. The intransitive verbal clause of CL can be seen in the following illustration.

a) Intransitive Clause with SUBJ as *A/ACTOR*

A verbal clause with argument SUBJ as A/*ACT*is a verb clause that is filled by an intransitive base verb with meaning action/activity. In CL, the intransitive verb clause with PRED verb can be seen in the following examples.

7. Isami to- todhe
   1PL PS/A run
   'We run'

8. Moia noka- tadhe
   3PL PS/A stand
   'They stand'

The examples of (7) – (8) are intransitive verb clause with PRED verb that is filled by an intransitive base verb with S/AM. The example (7) has PREDverb *notodhe* 'run which is formed from intransitive base verb *todhe* 'run' with S/AM {to-} with one argument as SUBJ *1PL isami* 'we' and acts as ACT. The example (8) has PRED verb *nokatadhe* 'stand'is formed from intransitive base verb *tadhe* 'stand'with S/AM {noka-} with one argument as SUBJ *moia* 'they'and acts as A/*ACT*. Therefore, the two verbs in the examples are formed from intransitive base verbs with S/AM. PRED verb in the construction has one argument, SUBJ that control the activity. Semantically, argument SUBJ in the construction acts as A/*ACT*. The examples show that CL has an intransitive verbal clause which is formed from the intransitive base verb with S/AMwith argument S as A/*ACT*.

b) Intransitive Clause with SUBJ as O/*UNDERGO*

An intransitive verbal clause with SUBJ as O/*UND* is filled by PRED verb in the form of intransitive base verb and adjective. PRED verb in this clause is stative and argument S is the main argument and acts as experiencer. The examples show verbal clause construction with S as O/*UND*.

9. Indau o- ko- panaki
   1SG PS/A Pref sick
   'I am sick'

10. Ai -u no- kee
    Young brother 1SG PS/A cry
    'My young brother cries'

11. La Ali no- mangada
    PG+ Nd PS/A handsome
    'La Ali is handsome'

The examples of (9) – (11) are intransitive verb clause that is filled by PRED verb in the forms of the intransitive base verb and adjective with S/AM. PRED verb in the clause construction has one main argument, namely SUBJ as O/UND. The example (9) is filled by PRED verb *okopanaki* 'sick' that is formed from the intransitive base verb with S/AM {-o}. PRED verb *okopanaki* is stative verb with one main argument, SUBJ *indau* 'I'and acts as experiencer (O/*UND*). The example(10)is filled by PRED verb *nokee* 'cry' that is formed from the intransitive base verb with S/AM{no-} and SUBJ *aiu* 'my young brother'as O/UND. The example (11) is filled by PRED verb *nomangada*. PRED verb *nomangadha* 'handsome'is formed from adjective *mangada* 'handsome'with S/AM {no-} and one argument, SUBJ La Ali as O/UND. The examples show that-intransitive verbal clause construction of CL with argument SUBJ as experiencer (O/UND) can be formed from an intransitive base verb and adjective.

Based on the illustration above, intransitive verbal clause construction in CL can be formed from (i) intransitive base verb with S/AM which has one argument, SUBJ as A/*ACT* and (ii) from an intransitive base verb and adjective which has one argument, SUBJ as (O/UND).

3.2 Semitransitive Verbal Clause Construction of CL

CL also has a semi-transitive verbal clause. Construction of semi-transitive verbal clause is clause construction, in which its PRED verb does not obligate the presence of OBJ (optional). The argument OBJ does not influence construction grammatical. It views that there are several PRED verbs which its objects are optional.

Ciacia language has semi-intaransitive verbs that are formed from intransitive base verbs like *maa* 'eat', *bughi* 'write', *adhaghi* 'teach', *kulu* 'chase', and *pontasu* 'plant'. Construction of semi-transitive verbal clause of CL can be seen in the following examples.

12a.	Indau	o-	bughi
	1SG	PS/A	write
	'I write'		

b.	Indau	o-	bughi	sugha
	1SG	PS/A	write	letter
	'I write a letter'			

13a.	Ia	no-	maa
	3SG	PS/A	eat
	'She/he eats'		

13b.	Ia	no-	maa	kambose
	3SG	PS/A	eat	corn
	'She/he eats corn'			

The examples (12a) –(13b) are the construction of semi-transitive verbal clause with PRED verbs, *obughi* 'write' and *nomaa* 'eat'. PRED verbs are formed from semi-transitive base verb e*bughi* 'write'and *maa* 'eat' and they are preceded by S/AM {o-} and {no-}. Although the constructions are not filled by constituent *sugha* 'a letter'and *kambose* 'corn', they are still acceptable. However, the semi-transitive verbs in CL are very limited.

PRED verbs of semi-transitivealso can be formed from transitive base verb and base nominal by using affix {-pi} 'repeated' like*pibhoke* (pi-+bhoke 'tie') 'to tie', *pitondo* (pi-+tondo 'fance') 'made fance', *pikamalo* (pi-kamalo 'paint') 'to paint', *pihato* (pi-hato 'roof') 'give the roof to house', *pitepi* (pi-+tepi ''filter) 'to filter', *picika* (pi-+cika 'plant') to plant', *picimbangi* (pi-+ cimbangi 'weighing') 'to weigh',and*pilemba* (pi-+lemba 'shoulder') 'to shoulder', and *piatogho* (pi-+atogho 'order') 'to order'. The construction which is filled semi-transitive integral verb which is formed from a base verb and nominal can be seen in the following examples.

14a.	Indau	o-	pi-	bhoke	
	1SG	PS/A	PREF	tie	
	'I am tying'				
b.	Indau	o-	pi-	bhoke	hato

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	1SG	PS/A	PREF	tie	roof

'I am tying the roof'

15a.	Wa	Sari	no-	pi-	tepi	
	PG-	Nd	PS/A	PREF	filter	

'Wa Sari is filtering'

b.	Wa	Sari	no-	pi-	tepi	bhae
	PG-	Nd	PS/A	PREF	filter	hulled rice

'Wa Sari is filtering hulled rice'

The examples (14a) –(15b) are the construction of semi-transitive verbal clause with PRED verbs, *opibhoke* 'tie' and *nopitepi* 'filter'. The PRED verbs are formed from transitive base verbs *bhoke* 'tie' and *tepi* 'filter'.Although the constructions are not filled by object constituent, they are still acceptable.

Based on the illustration above, semi-transitive verbal clause construction in CL can be formed from(i) semi-transitive base verb with S/AM, (ii) intransitive integral verb which is formed from transitive base verbs and base nominal by using affix {pi-} with S/AM.

3.3 Ditransitive Verbal Clause Construction of CL

Construction of ditransitive verbal clause in CL is formed from ditransitive and intransitive base verbs, and non-verbal category. PRED verb in this construction has three arguments, namely SUBJ, direct object, and indirect object like in the sentence*Mary gives John a book. Mary* constituent as SUBJ, *John* as a direct object, and *book* an indirect object.*Mary*, *John*, and *book* are arguments of verb *gives*. Semantically, those arguments can act as an ACT, BEN, and THEMA (van Vallin dan Lapolla, 1997). However, Dixon (2010:117) uses terms of *extended* transitive for ditransitive. Dixon uses Tongan language to explain the construction of *extended* transitive verbal clause as in the following example.

a'e	'oange	['a	e	tohi']o	['e	he	fefine]A	[ki	he	tangata]E
past	give	Abs	Art	book	Erg	Art	women	Dat	art	man

'The women (A) gave the book (O) to the man (E)'

The above example shows that Tongan language has ergative-absolutive case system. S and O are signed by absolutive cases (particle 'a sign 'means glottal stop sound) and A is signed by the ergative case (particle e'). Dative is shown by *ki*. The nominal phrase is always after predicate and its function shown by particles. Ekstendedtransitive has two main arguments, namely O *e tohi* 'a book' and argument A *'e he fefine* 'the woman'. Construction of ditransitive verbal clause in CL can be seen in the following examples.

16.	Moia	noka-	ala	-aso	ama		-no	kamaa
	3PL	PS/A	take	Suf	father		POS	food

'They give their father the food'

17.	Indau	o-	bhicu	-aso	ungkaka	ncuia	kadhese
	1SG	PS/A	give	Suf	child	Dem	banana

'I give the child the banana'

18.	Isoo	mu-	adaghi	-aso	ana	-mu	pulu	Malao
	2SG	PS/A	teach	Suf	child	2SG	language	Indonesian

'You teach your father of Indonesian language'

The examples (16) – (18) are the construction of the ditransitive verbal clause in CL. The example (16) is filled by PRED verb *nokaalaaso* 'take'which is formed from transitive base verb *ala* 'take' and affix BEN {-aso} withS/AM {-noka};the example (17) is filled by PRED verb *nokabhicuaso* 'give'which is formed from transitive base verb *bhicu* 'give' with affix BEN {-aso} and S/AM {noka-}. Those verbs have three arguments, namely3PL *moia* 'they' as S, *amino* 'his father' as IO, and *kamaa* 'food'as DO; 1SG *indau* 'I' as S, *ungkangka ncuia* 'the child' as IO, and *kadhese* 'banana'. The similar explanation for example (18).

In conclusion, construction of the ditransitive verbal clause in CLis filled by PRED verb in the form of monotransitive with affix BEN {-aso} and IO with features [+human/soul]. PRED verb in the construction of the ditransitive verbal clause in CLhas three arguments, namely A/ACT and two arguments after PRED verb, IO/ BEN/THEMA and DO/UND.

The examples (16), (17), and (18) use pattern of OPr and OSk. Further, construction in the following examples is BEN construction with lexical marker BEN CONJ *dhiaaso*.

19.	La	Ali	no-		bhawa	Doe	dhiaso	Ina	-no
	PG+	Nd	PS/A		brings	money	BEN	mother	Pos/his
	'La Ali brings money to his mother'								
20.	Ia		no-	Ala	kamaa	dhiaaso		au	
	3SG		PS/A	take	food	BEN		dog	
	'He gives food to dog'								

The examples (19) and (20) are ditransitive construction with lexical marker*BENdhiaaso* 'to'. The example (19) places constituent of VERB *nobhawa* 'bring'which present three arguments, namely SUBJ *La Ali*as A/*ACT*, DO *doe* 'money' as THEMA, andIO*dhiaaso inano* 'to his mother' as BEN. The example (20) places VERB constituent *noala* 'take'which present three arguments, namely SUBJ 3SG *ia* 'she/he', DO *kamaa* 'food' as THEMA, and IO *dhiaaso as* 'to dog' as BEN.

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of this study, some conclusions can be drawn as follows. Verbal clause construction of Ciacia language is always filled by subject and aspect markers (S/AM) that are affixed to PRED verb. The base structure of verbal clause in CL consists of the verbal predicated clause and non-verbal predicated clause. The non-verbal predicated clause can be constructed through base nominal and adjective categories. Verbal clause predicate can be filled by an intransitive base verb, monotransitive base verb, and ditransitive base verb. Those verbal clause construction of Ciacia language always uses S/AM, either with affix or without affix.

The roles of argument semantic in verbal clause construction in CL are (i) the main argument acts as A/*ACT*, O/*UND*, benefactive (BEN), and theme and (ii) peripheral argument acts as benefactive (BEN), temporal (TEMP), and locative (LOC). Based on the semantic features, the verb in the intransitive clause is classified based on verbal clause with argument SUBJ as A/*ACT*andverbal clause with argument SUBJ as O/*UND*.Semi-transitive verbal clause construction in CL can be formed from (i) semi-transitive base verb with S/AM, (ii) intransitive integral verb which is formed from transitive base verbs and base nominal by using affix {pi-} with S/AM. Construction of ditransitive verbal clause in CLis filled by PRED verb in the form of monotransitive with affix BEN {-aso} and IO with features [+human/soul]. PRED verb in the construction of the ditransitive verbal clause in CLhas three arguments, namely A/ACT and two arguments after PRED verb, IO/ BEN/THEMA and DO/UND.

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