

The Equivalent of Dixon's Take Subtype of Motion-C Verbs in English and Buginese: Dixon Semantic Approach

Nur Hikmah¹, Hamzah A. Machmoed², Harlinah Sahib³

^{1,2,3}English Language Studies-Postgraduate Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences - Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Abstract: This research aims to (1) identify the motion-c verbs in English and Buginese based on Dixon's division of Take subtype, and to (2) investigate and analyze both similarities and differences of motion-c verbs of Take subtype in English and Buginese in term of semantic. The data of this research consist of English and Buginese Language. The first data (English) collected from COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English), and the second data (Buginese) obtained from field research by observing and interviewing. Both data were studied with descriptive and qualitative analysis. The result of this research indicated that (1) there are eight motion-c verbs of Take subtype in English: take, bring, fetch, send, move, raise, steal, and lift. In Buginese data, there are twenty-nine verbs refer to motion-c verbs: *mala, majjeppu, mangampai* (take); *tiwi, mattappi, majjujuug, mangessang, mallempa, makkokkong, mabbiccang, mangule, massoppo, marrenreng, matteteng, matteke, mangepa, maddenge'* (bring); *aleng* (fetch); *makkiring, mappelaluang* (send); *mesa, lette', lesse', soro'* (move); *mappenre'* (raise); *mennau, majjikkau, mallariang* (steal); and *mangaka'* (lift). The key differences of motion-c verbs in English and Buginese based on Take subtype can be seen from two aspects: locus role and a stance of moving or the way something moved related to the social culture.

Keywords: Motion-c verbs, semantic types of verbs, social culture, locus.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of language with a set of rules is known as linguistics. Linguistics has also been well-defined by some linguists. According to Wardhaugh[1], linguistics is the scientific study of language. In addition, Halliday[2] argues that linguistics as the study of how people exchange meaning by 'linguaging'. In brief, linguistics is the study of language associated with how the words are put and arranged together in certain order and how it functions in creating meaning. Furthermore, linguistics is constituted of some disciplines, such as phonology, syntax, morphology, as well as semantics. Linguistics is also a part of language and culture that cannot be separated because they are the social and people behavior's expressions[3]. As euphemism form and function of euphemism in Bachriani et al[4] said that Buginese more complex than euphemism form and function in English. Meanwhile, Zulkhaeriyah et al[5] stated that the Buginese people employ indirect apology such as acknowledgment of responsibility, explanation, an offer of repair, interjection,

address term in their apology, it describe apology as "a speech act set" which is comprised of some potential semantic formulas .

Dealing both grammar and words, there is semantics. It is considered as the study of meaning. As Palmer[6] states that, semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning. Besides, according to Griffiths[7], the branch of the linguistics study related to the meaning is semantics. From the definitions of semantics given above can be inferred that semantics is totally about meaning or the scientific study of meaning.

In relation, Dixon is also delivering his ideas about semantics through his work. Dixon[8] argues that semantics is the organization of meaning. Because language is utilized, meaning is both the beginning and the final point, meaning is related with the way words are joined to make phrases, clauses, and sentences. Thus, he explores the basic principle of language as a complex phenomenon, whose pieces meet or across together in complex way by demonstrating how those interrelate, the meaning of words and the grammatical constructions as a large part of the basis.

Dixon[8] provides some semantics types of verbs, such as in Primary-A verb type which concerns Giving verb, Rest verb, Corporeal, Weather, Affect, as well as Motion verb. This Motion verb can be recognized by seven subtypes. Those are Motion-a up to the Motion-g. Verb *take, bring, fetch, send, move, raise, lift, and steal*, those make up one type called 'Take' subtype of Motion-c. For instance, in English, the word *bring* which has some equivalents in Buginese such as *tiwi, mangessang, majjujung, and mattappi*. When these are compared in English based on the grammar componential analysis, it will show as follows:

English

Bring = [+ by hand], [- by shoulder], [- by waist]

vs.

Buginese

mangessang = [- by hand], [+ by shoulder], [- by waist]

English

Bring = [+ by hand], [- by shoulder], [- by waist]

vs.

Buginese

tiwi = [+/- by hand], [+/- by shoulder], [+/- by waist]

In other words, the word *bring* in English has three basic factors: bring by hand, bring not by shoulder, and bring not by waist. Meanwhile, the word *mangessang* (bring) in Buginese also can have three basic factors or semantic properties: bring not by hand, bring by or on shoulder, and bring by waist. While the word *tiwi* (bring) has semantic properties: bring or bring not by hand, shoulder, and waist.

Motion-c verbs in one language always have differences with other languages. For example, the verb *brings* in English has some equivalents in Buginese. They are *mangessang* means you bring something by putting it on your shoulder. *Mattappi* which refers you bring something by putting or binding it besides your waist. *Tiwi* deals with you are causing something to be in motion by bringing it with your hand. *Majjung* indicates causing something to be in motion by bringing it on your head, etc.

Considering the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting research about Motion-c verbs in English and Buginese. From the two languages (English and Buginese), the researcher would like to see whether 'Take' subtype of Motion-c verbs proposed by Dixon in English can be generalized into whole Buginese Motion-c verbs referring 'Take' subtype. Besides, the researcher chooses Buginese language to be compared with English or to be studied because as well as its spreading in Indonesia as a regional language makes it very important to be learned by other people in different region to understand the language aspects of Buginese, especially in written text and how they are different with English.

Some previous researchers conducted about Dixon semantic approach they are: 1) Melansari[9] conducted a study about motion verb in English and Wolio language. She used qualitative in identifying the motion verb in both languages and she also investigate how the motion verb in both languages differs in their meaning then it could be affecting their grammatical properties. There have been 82 motions in English and 85 motion verbs in local language (Wolio) that had been identified. The motion verbs in both languages are not always similar in their meanings. In addition, there is special phenomenon occur in local language that is some of the 'Arrive' verbs and *bawa* (to take) in Wolio need *ling ka* (to go) to represent movement to a certain location, and to establish that the meaning of the preposition "yi" corresponds to the word "to". 2) Suriati[10] organized a research about Give verb of English and *Kasi* verb of Kupang Malay language. It is a review on Dixon's Giving semantic

type theoretical framework. She analyzed the construction and the extended meaning of English 'give' verb and *kasi* verb in Kupang language. The researcher used qualitative method and found out that the basic constructions of both languages are the same, but different in grammatical properties that result in different meaning. The 'recipient' and 'donor' could be omitted when an adverb such out, away, and back is added to 'give' verb. Indicating general giving activity in Kupang Malay, a verb and noun can be added in *Kasi* verb. In the construction, all the roles can be either omitted or stated. The literal meaning of both verbs can extent to grammatical meaning metaphorically, but 'give' verb exhibit more variations. The different of historical development of language and sociolinguistic characteristic of 'give' verb and *kasi* verb become the reason of the phenomenon happened.

In systemic functional linguistic theory, transitivity is one of its branches to analyze clauses[11]. This research also investigates and compares the verbs subtype by Dixon[8] with the use of verbs variation in the local language that is Buginese. The difference of this study from the studies that have been conducted is the presented of the variation of verbs 'Take' which has three positions from Dixon's theory and differences meaning between English and Buginese.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a) Semantic type

This following discussion of semantic type based on Dixon's[8] explanations. A semantic type is a collection of words that share a common meaning element. At the semantic level, these words are naturally classified into large classes in the same way. For instance, some verbs such as *big, great, short, thin, round, narrow, and deep* are grouped as the Dimension type. Verb such as *begin, start, commence* and some others are gathered as the Beginning type. He divides words which have common meaning components into large groups that are called semantic type. He divides semantic types only for major word classes which have a huge and potentially limitless membership, such as noun, adjective, and verb.

b) Dixon's Take subtype of Motion-c verbs

According to Dixon[8], Take subtype of Motion-c verbs refers to causing something to be in motion with respect to a locus. This subtype deals with three sets. Those are (i) *take, bring, fetch*; (ii) *send*; (iii) *move, raise, and steal*. These are entirely transitive verbs with a Causer which generally human in A function. Set (i) includes double realization of moving role, both A and O NPs normally designate to something in motion. For instance, *Mary* (Causer; moving) *bought her cat* (moving) *to the market*. Thus, the role common to Motion-c verbs is (thing) moving and there is a Causer which typically human.

Most of *Take* verbs are like Arrive in requiring specification of locus. However, *take* and *bring*, the transitive correspondents of *go* and *come*, it has as a part of their

meaning the specifications ‘to there’ and ‘to here’ respectively. Thereby, *there* might be omitted after the word *take* and *here* after *bring*. *Fetch* is a combination of *go* (to where something is) and *bring* (it back to the opening point). In using the verb *fetch*, ‘here’ is implied and can be omitted.

In set (ii) includes *send*. *Send* contains a Causer arranging for a moving thing to go and not normally accompanying it. Moreover, a locus in this set should be specified. For example, *I sent the cow to market* (except it could be inferred from the preceding discourse). Other examples, *have you got in touch with Rina yet? Well, I sent a letter*. In other hand, *take, bring, fetch, and send* can be used with the additional implication of ‘giving’. Such when it compared *take the fish to market* (a destination) with *take the fish for/to John* (*for* is possible to infer a recipient, and *to* might mark recipient).

In set (iii) *move* may be transitive or intransitive. This verb refers to motion with respect to numerous locuses rather than a general mode of motion like Run. For instance, *Siti moved from Makassar to Gowa*. Additionally, *move* can be used with a broad adverb or with no explicit location definition. For example, *He's always moving (about)*, or *She's always moving the chairs (around)*. The meaning of the word, on the other hand, clearly implies "from this place to that place or to another place." The verbs *raise* and *lift* have a similar effect.

Steal in set (iii) is a more specific verb. It is a transitive move in which the moving role (in O function) refers to anything that does not belong to the Causers and should not have been taken or moved by them. The locus NP is optional, it is often included, or it is not essential, and the attention is on the nature of the referent of moving role. For example, *he stole ten dollars (from Jane's purse)*.

III. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

There are two objectives of this study. The first is to identify Motion-c verbs in English and Buginese based on the ‘Take’ subtype divided by Dixon. The second one is to investigate and analyze the differences and similarities in term of semantic and grammatical construction of ‘Take’ subtype of Motion-c verbs in English and Buginese

IV. METHODOLOGY

In doing this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. This method explains about the data in relation to words and sentences. It avoids using number or quantification. This method is intended to collect the data and analyze it to compare the meaning and grammatical structure of Motion-c verbs in English and Buginese. Both languages' motion-c verbs will be given descriptively in the form of a comparison. This research is also conducted in the field and in the library.

In collecting the data, the observation begins by collecting the English data from Corpus of Contemporary American Language (COCA). The variants of data will be

taken from the formal and informal content of conversation, text, and other sources from corpus which have any correlation to the topic of this research. In gaining the information the researcher will organize interviewing and recording. In collecting the Buginese or the local language data, the researcher would like to interview the chosen informant, those basically living in the Buginese area which uses Buginese in their daily conversation. Moreover, the recording will be taken by using smart phone's during the interviewing to get easier in analyzing the data by listening it carefully. In addition, note taking will be done to keep and mark the important point of data which obtained from interviewing and recording. The data will be collected as much as possible from all kinds of book, journal, thesis, and magazine or some text that related to the topic until the problem of the research can be solved.

After the process of collecting data, the researcher analyzed the data. There were several steps that were applied in order to analyze Dixon's take subtype of motion-c verbs in English and Buginese. The first step was to do intensive reading on the data. The second step was applying the theory in order to identify all Dixon's take subtype of motion-c verbs in English and Buginese that can be found in data. The last step was to draw conclusion from the data analysis.

V. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Findings

This chapter outlines the Take Subtype in English and Buginese completely including the differences between the two languages as the results. It is divided into two parts; finding displays the data and discussion. The case is in ‘Take and Mala, Majjeppu, Mangampai’:

5.1.1. English Data (Take)

Table 1. Data 1

I	Take the book	From her
Causer	Moving	Locus

Table 2. Data 2

She	took the flash	from Owen
Causer	Moving	Locus

Table 3. Data 3

She	took the drug	-
Causer	Moving	Locus

Table 4. Data 4

She	took tens of millions of dollars	between the library and foundation
Causer	Moving	Locus

5.1.2. Buginese Data (Mala, Majjeppu, and Mangampai)

Table 5. Data 5

Mala	-i	nanre	-
Moving	Causer		Locus

Buginese:

Mala-i nanre

Take-he rice

'He takes the rice'

Table 6. Data 6

Mala	-ka otti	ri dare'na
Moving	Causer	Locus

Buginese:

Mala-ka otti ri dare'-na

Take-I banana in farm-his

'I took banana in his farm'

Table 7. Data 7

Majjeppu	-i	beppa	ri yase'na mejang'e
Moving	Causer		Locus

Buginese:

Majjeppu-i beppa ri yase'na mejang-'e

Take-she cookie on tabel-the

'She takes the cookie on the table'

Table 8. Data 8

U-	jeppu	karoppo'na	-
Causer	Moving		Locus

Buginese:

U-jeppu karoppo'-na

I-took snack-his

'I took his snack'

Table 9. Data 9

Mangampai	-i	sikatoang golla cella	-
Moving	Causer		Locus

Buginese:

Mangampai-i si-katoang golla cela

Take-he a-bucket sugar brown

'He takes a bucket of brown sugar'

Table 10. Data 10

Beddu	Mangampai	bere' wenni'	-
Causer	Moving		Locus

Buginese:

Beddu mangampai bere' wenni'

Beddu take rice yesterday

'Beddu took the rice yesterday'

Table 11. Data 11

Mangampai	-ka	kaliki	-
Moving	Causer		Locus

Buginese:

Mangampai-ka kaliki

Take-I papaya

'I took the papaya'

The data show there are three equivalents in Buginese of verb the 'take'. In English data (1), (2), and (4) the verb 'take' as moving role is followed by the specification of locus, such *from her, from Owen, and between the building and foundation*. In English only have one verb which means take or causing something move. While in Buginese data, some words that have similar meaning with verb 'take' are differentiated by the way those things are taken. Such as which one means to take something above by hand (*mangampai*), which one tends to take something small by finger (*majjeppu*) and which one means both of them (*mala*). Thus, it would be more specific such shown on the componential analysis.

Based on the Buginese data, the role of locus of verb *mala* and *majjeppu* are optional. It can be using locus or without locus, such on data (5), (8), and (9) they are non-locus, while in data (6) and (7) those verbs are using locus, they are *dare'na* (his farm) and *ri yase'na mejang'e* (on the table). Based on data above, *mangampai* did not provide a locus on the data because its verb already describes a clear locus in its meaning of verb that is above. Therefore, Buginese people are never or seldom to put a specific locus when they use this verb (*mangampai*) because this is such a special given word from Buginese culture, where it can cover a clear meaning within one word. While in English, people have to describe a comprehensive meaning in a clear clause or sentence in order to obtain such an intelligible meaning as *mangampai*

. It indicates 'take' verb in English is more general than Buginese or in other words, Buginese is more likely specific.

In data (5) and (6), the verb *mala* used *nanre* (rice) and *otti* (banana) as its moving object since it means to take something either by hand or finger. As people know, taking something by finger means taking a quite small things or light as the meaning of *majjeppu*. It is related to the next data (7) and (8) provided a different moving object, those are *beppa* (cookies) and *karoppo* (snack) it tends to use *majjeppu* because those things are small and it easier to be taken by fingers. It different from others data that occurred on data (9), (10), and

(11) which the moving object belong to the heavy things because *mangampai* indicates taking somebody or something heavy above by hand.

5.2 Discussions

5.2.1. Motion-c Verbs in English and Buginese Based on Take Subtype Divided by Dixon

There are eight verbs concerning motion verbs of Take subtype in English. They are *take, bring, fetch, send, move, raise, lift, and steal*. The researcher found there are twenty-nine verbs refer to motion verbs in Buginese, they are *mala, majjeppu, mangampai, tiwi, mattappi, majjujung, mangessang, mallempa, makkokong, mabbiccang, mangule', massoppo, marrenreng, matteteng, matteke, mangepa, maddenge', aleng, makkiring, mapplaluang, mesa, lette', soro', lesse', mappenre', mangakka', mennau, majjikau, and mallariang*. Some verbs have some similar meaning with Take verb in English, such *mala, majjeppu, and mangampai*. While *tiwi, mattappi, majjujung, mangessang, mallempa, makkokong, mabbiccang, mangulle, massoppo, marrenreng, matteteng, matteke, mangepa, and maddenge'* have an equivalent meaning with the verb *Bring* in English. Besides, *Fetch* has similar meaning with *aleng* and the word *send* have two equivalents in Buginese, those are *makkiringan* and *mappelaluang*. *Move* has similar meaning with *mesa, lette, soro', and lesse'*. *Mappenre'* has equivalent with the verb *raise* in English. The verb *lift* only has *mangakka'* as its equivalent in Buginese, and the word *steal* is similar to the verb *mennau, majjikkau, and mallariang* in Buginese.

The Buginese motion verbs which have similar meaning with Take subtype verbs in English specify the human body parts as the locus in the meaning of the verb itself, such as *mattappi, massoppo, maddenge', majjujung, mangepa, mabbiccangan* and *matteteng*. In *marrenreng* the verb does not specify the human body part but the way something bring. In addition, the word *mallempa* specifies the tool that is used to bring something. The verb *tiwi* neither specify the human body part as the locus nor the way something brought because this verb indicates something can be brought in bag, pocket or purse.

Since the specification of human body part, tool and the way something taken is reflected from the verb itself, it can be seen that the preposition shows the non-moving locus, such as *dare'* (farm), *galung* (rice field), *pasa'* (market), *kantoro'* (office), *bujung* (well), and *bulu'* (mountain).

5.2.2. The Similarities and Differences of Motion Verbs of Take Subtype in English and Buginese

a. Locus

As data found in this research, in English only have a verb that means bring by hand/on hand, bring in bag, bring on shoulder and bring on back. Therefore, this verb does not imply the meaning of verb itself. In Buginese data, some verbs that have similar meaning with verb

bring are differentiated which one means bring on the shoulder, which one refers to bring on hand or which one tends to bring in bag. For instance, the verb which means bring on head is *majjujung*, the one which belongs to bring on shoulder is *massoppo*. The verb that refers to bring over the shoulder is *mangessang*. While the verb that means bring in arm is *makkokong*. The verb which means bring on hip and bring on back is *mangepa'* and *maddenge'*. The one which refers to bring on hand is *matteteng* and the one which means bring with hand is *mabbiccang*, while the verb that means both of them (bring in hand, bag or pocket and bring with hand) is *tiwi*. Thus, in English may have only one verb which imply the meaning itself or does not specify the locus from its verb while in Buginese, some verbs could imply the specification of locus on their meaning or even the way things are taken in term of Take subtype.

b. A Stance of Moving or The Way Something Moved Related to English and Buginese Culture.

Language was a product of culture because it always represents the cultural activities. In Buginese society of Bone district, particularly in *Ajangale'*, language could have complex meaning based on the context and the situation of the society. Such a stance of moving or the way something moved especially in Take subtype verbs which in the cultural system of Buginese could have several different meanings. Take verbs in Buginese also could mean polite and impolite since people still use term '*Puang*' which means she/he is nobility while others are ordinary people. Therefore, polite and impolite also happen through this situation. Such the verb *mala* in Buginese which is usually used to nobility people is polite to apply instead of using *majjeppu* to talk to them (nobility people), even those verbs have the same meaning. For instance, *Puang, alaki beppa!* (Puang, take the cookies please!) better than *jeppu'ki beppa Puang!*. Thereby, the verb *majjeppu* sometimes used to ordinary people or it is seldom used to talk to the nobility people.

Other verb which has similar meaning with *take* is *mangampai*. It is one of the verbs which have a special meaning where the locus can be implied from the verb itself. The locus here is the particular locus which different from others, that is above the people that will take the things. As the meaning of *mangampai* which refers to take something above or in a higher place/position than us (causer), in other words this verb implies the clear and specific locus. Moreover, this verb only exists in Buginese because the old Buginese societies use their traditional house which called '*Rumah Panggung*'. This house has some tall trusses or poles. Thus, when Buginese people want to ask for somebody to take something from that kind of house, they usually use verb '*mangampai*'. Thereby, this verb not only describes the specific locus but also the way something taken or moving style (from above to the ground).

VI. CONCLUSION

There are eight motion-c verbs of Take subtype in English. They are *take, bring, fetch, send, move, raise, steal, and lift*. While in Buginese, there are twenty-nine motion verbs of Take subtype found in this research. Those are *mala, majjepu, mangampai, tiwi, mattappi, majjujung, mangessang, mallempa, makkokong, mabbiccang, mangule, massoppo, marrenreng, matteteng, matteke, mangepa, maddenge, aleng, makkiring, mappelaluang, mesa, lette', lesse', soro', mangakka, mappenre', mennau, majjikkau, and mallariang*. There are several verbs which implied the specification of human's body part as locus in their meaning such as *tiwi, massopo, maddenge', mangepa, majjujung, matteteng, marrenreng, mabbiccang and mangule*. In addition, there are also verbs that not only implied the part of human's body but include the tool which used into its meaning such as *mallempa, and matteke*.

The meaning difference between English motion verbs of Take subtype and Buginese motion verbs cause the different of semantic. The main differences of motion-c verbs of Take subtype in English and Buginese can be seen from a role of locus and a stance of moving or the way something moved related to the social culture. Most of the Buginese *take* subtype verbs reflect to the human's body part in their meaning as a locus. Therefore, locus can be optional because it can be implied from the verb itself. While in English, *take* verbs need locus. It contrasts with Dixon's statement itself. Thus, Dixon theory in this Take subtype cannot be generalized into whole Buginese motion-c verbs referring Take subtype. From a stance of moving or the way something

moved aspect, cultural background plays significant role defining the variants of the motion-c verbs. Such as in the social background which could mean polite or impolite and the traditional house.

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