

## ***CARRY' SUBTYPE OF MOTION VERBS IN ENGLISH AND BUGINESE***

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### ***Abstract***

*The aims of this research were (1) to identify the motion verbs in English and Buginese based on the "Carry" subtype. (2) to investigate the similarities and differences of motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype in English and Buginese. The data of this research consists of English and Buginese. English data were collected from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), while data of Buginese were obtained from field research through the process of observation, and in-depth interview. Both of the data were analyzed by using a descriptive and qualitative method. The result of this research reveals that (1) There are four motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype in English, they are carrying, bear, cart and transport. In Buginese there are twelve motion verbs found in this research, they are mattiwi, massoppo, majjujung, maddenge, mangepa, makkaleppi, matteteng, mabbiccang, marrenreng, mallempa, matteke and maggandeng. (2) From clause structure, it can be found that the clause structure in Buginese has some variations. In Buginese there are two prepositions that have a similar meaning and different usage, they are ri and ku which mean in.*

**Keywords:** 'carry' subtype, semantic types of verb, locus, role

## **INTRODUCTION**

Many experts divided verbs into many kinds of verbs based on some considerations. For instance, Leech (2004) in Fahrudiddin (2016) divided English verbs based on tense and aspect. On that categorization, Leech only concerned with a set of grammatical forms in relation to a set of meaning, without raising discussion of Syntax and Morphology. Another expert who makes categorization of verbs is Dixon (2005) in his book *A Semantic Approach to English Grammar*. He divided English verbs into two main divisions, that is Primary and Secondary verb. One of the subtypes in the divisions is motion verbs. (Melansari, 2015)

According to Talmy (1991) in Jessen (2013), the basic assumption is that motion can be considered a universal cognitive concept that is lexicalized across languages. Differences across languages arise with respect to how the framing event, i.e., the motion as such, is expressed.

In the sense of Taylor (2007), the elicitation in motion verbs can be described, as a mixture of naming; i.e., informants were asked to name a randomized series of videos in terms of mapping. They could use the same verb several times, thus indicating a possible range of motion scenes that could be named by this verb. This way, motion verbs together with their extensional range could be elicited.

There were differences in the categorization of "walking" events, where the speakers of the languages under investigation varied in how fine-grained they subdivided the type of motion event. This is in line with the results reported by Malt et al. (2008), who also found a categorical distinction between high- and low-velocity gaits, and a more fine-grained distinction within these two categories in English, Spanish, Japanese, and Dutch. Then, as observed by Slobin (2006), V-languages display a less elaborated lexicon for motion verbs. This is reflected by a lack of hyponyms. As a matter of fact, it seems hard to imagine an infinite number of "kinds of path" as opposed to "kinds of manner".

According to Dixon (2005) in Melansari (2015), 'Carry' subtype covers verbs indicating

‘motion in juxtaposition with some moving object’. These verbs are all transitive. The moving role is mapped onto the object slot and the causer in the subject slot. The locus is ‘part of human’s body’ that ‘can be specified by a prepositional noun phrase’. When the locus is not specified then ‘it is taken to be unmarked one’ that is hands for human, mouth for dog, etc. However, it does not cover the Buginese. It is because there are several verbs in Buginese that implied the specification of human’s body part locus in their meanings such as *maddenge*, *mangepa*, *massompo*, *majjung* and *mallempa* including the tools that are used.

Thus, to cover Buginese motion verbs the Dixon’s theory should be added, “...the locus is ‘part of human’s body’ that ‘can be specified by a prepositional noun phrase’. When the locus is not specified then ‘it is taken to be unmarked one (that is hands for human, mouth for dog, etc) or it is implied by the verb itself in their meaning. The verb may also imply the tools that are used by causer into their meaning”.

Koulikova (2006) conducted “A Contrastive Componential Analysis of Motion Verbs in English and Swedish”. She found that the realization of a specific component often depends on context. For the motion verbs in English and Swedish their sentence context is of principal importance. Context influences the most part of components characterizing the semantic domain of motion. In addition, Kopecka (2010) finds in a study looking at the expression of motion in written prose that Polish has fewer manner verbs than English.

Based on the explanation above, this research is aimed to show the similarities and differences between English motion verbs of ‘Carry’ subtype with Buginese motion verb of ‘Carry’ subtype. This is a comparison study between these two languages. It can be seen later that there the Dixon theory of motion verb in ‘Carry’ subtype cannot be generalized into Buginese.

## METHOD

### Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables; she can only report what has happened or what is happening. It also includes attempts by researchers to discover causes even when they cannot control the variables. This research describes and elaborates what the similarities and differences of English and Buginese about motion verbs, especially in “Carry” subtype. They are presented descriptively in the form of comparison.

### Technique of Sampling

The technique of sampling that used for English is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique of sampling source of data with certain consideration, for instance, the source of data (informant) is regarded as one who knows much about information the researcher expects, or he has an authority to facilitate the writer to get information (Sugiyono, 2010).

The technique of sampling used for Buginese is snowball sampling. It is a technique of sampling which at the first time only has a few sources of data then it is increased until it gets many sources of data. It is caused by those few sources of data have not given adequate information yet, so it needs to get another person again to be source of data. Thus, the number of sample of data source is getting bigger as a snowball rolling around (Sugiyono, 2010).

In this research, the writer chooses one participant who is Buginese language expert as the initial participant and then it increased gradually and becomes three participants.

### Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, first of all, the writer lists English verbs and Buginese verbs which indicate motion. Then the examples of the verb usage of English and Buginese is obtained in different ways. English data is collected from COCA, [corpus.byu.edu/coca](http://corpus.byu.edu/coca). Among the

categories of source of text provided in COCA, the writer chooses spoken texts which are expected to be equal with Buginese data.

Meanwhile, Buginese data is gained from observation and in depth interview with people using Buginese. Observation is a process of watching and memorizing the things happened around. Besides observation, the researcher will also use in depth interview to obtain data that could not be gained from observation. The Buginese data is collected from people using Buginese language in Kabupaten Barru. The writer chooses Kab. Barru because she can understand well the typical Buginese language there and it makes the writer get easier to collect the data.

## Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher uses some techniques of analyzing data in order to answer the research questions in the first chapter. They are, transcribing, the data from Buginese is transcribed, while English data do not need to be transcribed anymore. Reducing, that is to select the data which could present other. Next, presenting data based on 'Carry' subtype. Then, analyzing data using Dixon's semantic principles. Finally, concluding the data which could reflect the main points of the analysis.

## FINDINGS

*Carry* means 'to support the weight of somebody or something and take them or it from one place to another place' or 'have something with you and take it wherever you go'. The moving role is in the object slot, while the subject slot is filled by the causer. The moving role may be filled by either human or non-human and the noun phrase of locus is always specified marked by preposition.

*Mattiwi* means 'to carry something in hand/bag/pocket'. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer in the subject slot. The subject may be omitted and represented by the prefix of the verb. *Massoppo* refers to 'carry something or somebody on the shoulder'. *Majjujung* means 'to carry something on the head'. *Maddenge* means 'to carry something or somebody on the upper part of back'. *Mangepa* refers to 'carry somebody on hip especially for baby or child'. *Makkaleppi* means 'to carry something under the armpit'. *Matteteng* refers to 'carry something in hand'. *Mabbiccang* means 'to carry something with hand'. *Marrenreng* refers to 'carry something or somebody away'. *Mallempa* means 'to carry two things with car pole on the shoulder by putting each other at the end of pole'.

*Bear* deals with 'carry something unpleasant'. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer is in the subject slot. *Transport* refers to 'move goods or people from one place to another place'. The moving and the causer roles are always in the object and subject slot respectively. The noun phrase locus is often specified.

*Matteke* refers to 'move goods from one place to another place with horse'. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer in the subject slot. *Maggandeng* means 'to move something or somebody with vehicle especially motorcycle or bycycle'. The moving and the causer roles are always in the object and subject slot respectively. The noun phrase locus is often specified.

*Cart* refers to 'carry something in cart' or 'carry something heavy'. The moving and the causer roles are always in the object and subject slot respectively. The noun phrase locus marked by preposition is often specified.

## DISCUSSION

The result of this research shows there are four verbs indicating motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype in English, they are *carry*, *bear*, *transport*, and *cart*. In Buginese, there are twelve verbs refer to motion verbs, they are *mattiwi*, *massoppo*, *majjujung*, *maddenge*, *mangepa*,

*makkaleppi, matteteng, mabbiccang, marrenreng, mallempa, matteke* and *maggandeng*. Some verbs have similar meaning with *carry* verb in English, they are *mattiwi, massoppo, majjujung, maddenge, mangepa, makkalleppi, matteteng, mabbiccang, marrenreng* and *mallempa*, while *matteke* and *maggandeng* have an equivalent meaning with the verb *transport*.

Generally, as shown in finding before, the basic clause structure of Buginese is similar with English in which it has noun phrase followed by a verb phrase since all the verbs of 'Carry' subtype is in transitive construction. However, it is permissible in Buginese to simplify the structure to become only a verb (or a verb phrase) as long as the subject is plainly comprehensible from the previous discourse or context. As explained in detail in Malt et al. (2011), one could take on two perspectives with respect to how meaning is mapped onto words, and hence where variation or common patterns respectively arise from. One perspective is that those linguistic categories carved out often and in a similar fashion across languages reflect structure in the input.

About preposition, in English, the use of preposition like *in, to, on* or *from* is clear but in Buginese there are two prepositions that have a similar meaning and different usage, they are *ri* and *ku* which mean *in*. The use of these prepositions is depend on the situation of conversation where the use of preposition *ri* is tend to be more polite than *ku*. As what stated by Mahmud (2008b) that in expressing their politeness, Buginese people use various strategies such as grammar, address terms, speech levels, code switching, jokes, humor, and small talk.

In addition, there is another difference of English and Buginese verbs in 'Carry' subtype based on the preposition of the sentence. Dixon (2005) in Melansari (2015) stated that in 'Carry' subtype of motion verbs, the locus is likely to be some part of the human's body and the actual body part involved can be specified by a prepositional NP, e.g. John carried/held the banana in/with his hand/teeth. (If no body part is specified it is taken to be the unmarked one: hand for a human, mouth for a dog, etc.). However, it does not work in Buginese motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype. From the data in finding before, most of the Buginese motion verbs reflect the actual body part involved in the activity in those verbs meaning itself and the preposition only show the non-moving locus. Thus, Dixon theory in this 'Carry' subtype cannot be generalized into whole Buginese motion verbs referring 'Carry' subtype.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the research result, the writer may conclude that There are four motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype in English, they are *carry, bear, cart* and *transport*, while in Buginese there are twelve motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype found in this research, they are *mattiwi, massoppo, majjujung, maddenge, mangepa, makkaleppi, matteteng, mabbiccang, marrenreng, mallempa, matteke* and *maggandeng*. The meaning differences between English motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype and Buginese motion verbs cause the different grammatical constructions. The main differences of motion verbs of 'Carry' subtype in English and Buginese can be seen from two aspects, clause structure and preposition. From clause structure, it can be found that basically clause structure of Buginese is similar with English in which it has noun phrase followed by a verb. However, the clause structure in Buginese has some variations, they are NP + VP, NP + VP + ADV, VP, VP + NP, VP + NP + ADV, VP + ADV, ADV + VP + ADV and NP<sub>(Ob)</sub>+VP+ADV. In aspect of preposition, it is found that in Buginese there are two prepositions that have a similar meaning and different usage, they are *ri* and *ku* which mean *in*. Also, most of the Buginese motion verbs reflect the actual body part involved in the activity in those verbs meaning itself and the preposition only show the non-moving locus. This current study applies semantic approach to analyze grammar of language.

There are some other verb categories that are proposed by Dixon. This current study takes one that is “Carry” subtype. In the future, the writer expects that there will be another researcher who takes other subtype of Dixon to analyze or applies another local language to be compared to English.

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