Dixon's Fall Verb of Drop Subtype in Makassarese

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Abstract: Drop subtype is one of covers verb that show motion in juxtaposition to some moving object. All member of drop subtype are intransitive excepted fall verb. In generally, the motion can happen because there is combination of natural forces such as gravity and weather.

The result of this paper shows that there are nine fall verb in Makassarese. They are; ta'tindola', ammattung or amma'bung, ta'tindola', angra'ba, rurusu', junang, lelasa', runang and runtung. However, the clause structure in Makassarese has six pattern. namely; VP+NP+NP, VP+NP+ADV, ADJ.V+VP+N, ADV+VP+NP+NP, VP+ADV+NP and VP+NP+NP+ADV. In general, most of the VP in Makassarese sentence consist of prefix or suffix which reflect the subject pronoun of the sentence, they are prefix- 'na', and suffix-'I', 'iyya','a', .Prefix-'na' and suffix-'iyya' reflects first person singular pronoun of the sentence. While suffix-'I' and 'a' reflects third person pronoun of the sentence.

Keywords: Drop subtype, Makassarese, semantic, syntactic

Introduction

Language is one of the elements of interaction that used by human to communicate in daily life. Language is very important because all of aspects in human life use language started from people born until died. For example, when people were born in this world, automatically their parents give names to their baby and this name is use as mark and this mark is always used by the society to distinguish with other people. This process is one of way, how the language also has function to give symbol or mark in one thing and then that symbol can be received and used by the society in daily life. In process of giving of something by someone is always related to habit and agreement of all people in one society [1]. Certainly, this case is different from one society to the other society, especially when they give the name to the thing or object where they relate it to their habits, so the name of thing or object is different even that thing or object refers to the same thing or object.

From the examples above, people can understand that the human life never walk alone. It is mean that the people always need help from people around them. It is the reason why the people always called as "social beings". There is a hesitancy that in one community there are many people that different to another. Begin from social status, background of education until different of their languages. Even though, the people never difficult to do activity everyday with their neighbor because the people can switch or combine their languages, thus although switch or mix two languages the people automatically can study other language.

One of impact if someone never studies about function of language is someone will do mistake to translate words in language. Someone can misunderstands about meaning of language that said by other people. Thus, after knowing the impact that can happen if one never studies about function of language. Next section is talked about semantic. The term of semantic appear to help in explaining different lexical relation, grammar and process of semantic.

The reason of why semantics appear is to understand contradiction of meaning in languages, since in learning semantics material, meaning of languages have strong relation to express a sign form which is a sign form also related to logic, phenomenon, and attitude. Meaning word "logic" is something that makes sense and can be perceived. It can happen when relation between language and sign form become synchronous to understand about meaning, and then term of social behavior appear to make specific meaning. This case can be happened because the mostly sign of linguistic suspended on social behavior. Linguistic is study of meaning in language, but sometimes the meaning is difficult to be found [2]. This case can happen because semantic term is related between phenomenon in the world or context. Which is semantic called as "Science" of meaning. Other hand semantic propose that term is part of linguistic approach that is dependent because must be combined with syntactic to analyze grammar of language [3]

Aside from Semantic, Syntax term is part of Linguistic that important to understand the construction of sentences in a language. Syntax itself related to grammar. Syntax is "the expressions of a language involve a relationship between a sequence of sounds and meaning and this relationship is mediated by grammar, a core component" [4].

Language that used in daily life is regulated by grammar when the people say something. Grammar is a major aspect of the English language in general, and the parser which implements it facilitates the proper analysis of some of the most basic metalinguistic statements in common use" [5]. There are many aspects of the language that always related to grammar. Such as, in Syntax terms as a grammar has important role in makes sentences in language because grammar combined some words in structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences become language that has meaning.

Every sentences in languages has organized appropriate their part of speech in classes. Those classes can look at their function and also their place that related with other part. Basically, all of languages have a basic distinction between a group of words, such as different in concept, grammar, event and action. Same with verb Fall different function in grammar.

In make grammatical structure, construction of subject, predicate and object or called as a complete sentence has role to determination meaning in one language. This construction is valid for Indonesian language. For Indonesian language, predicate can be called as verb.

A verb is defined as referring to an action or state [6].In addition, a verb is the center of clause [7]. A verb may refer to some activity and there must be a number of participants who have roles in that activity (e.g. Sinbad carried the old man); or a verb may refer to a state, and there must be a participant to experience the state (e.g. My leg aches). Something that related to English construction aside from subject is verb. Here, Dixon's theory also explains about English verb which have two main separations. They are; primary and secondary verbs. In his theory talk about some of subtypes and one of section in the subtype is about motion verbs.

Motion verb are verbs used commonly in human daily actions and their meaning refer to verbs showing the motion such as *return, pull, throw, spill and fall*. And then this motion also related to preposition for example: *she returns that book to you, she pulls the toys, I throw stone in the tree*.

Therefore, the researcher wants to take research of Fall Verb of Drop Subtype in Makassarese. The reason for conducting research is based on the preliminary research that there are difference meanings of *fall* verb in Makassarese.

For example, in *fall* verb of Makassarese have five verbs based on the semantics meaning. The first *Tu'guru'* is kind of *Fall* in Makassarese if there is something fall from the top to bottom. The second *Ammattung*. This kind has similar meaning with verb tu'guru'. The thirt *Ta'tindola'* means there is somebody fall in the chair because their chair is not balance. The fourth *Amma'bung* means when there is something fall from the top to bottom and gives noisy sound.

Drop subtype is one of covers verb that show motion in juxtaposition to some moving object [8]. All member of drop subtype are intransitive excepted *fall* verb. In generally, the motion can happen because there is combination of natural forces such as gravity and weather.

Review of Literature

There are some previous research that analyzed about the Motion verbs, such as in the first is Lukman (1994) conducted research entitles "The Soppeng Buginese Verb Phrase, A Generative Transformational Analysis"[9]. He used descriptive qualitative method. The result of his research showed that there are three types of transformation found in Makassarese verb phrases, namely the obligatory absolute maker transformation, optional intensifying and interrogative transformations. Second, Frostad (2006) conducted research entitled "Syntactic and Semantic Aspects of some Verbs of Motion and Location in Äiwoo"[10]. The purpose of his research was to study verbs used in the description of the location and movement of inanimate entities in Äiwoo, from data produced through elicitation tests using video clip stimuli. The result of this thesis showed that many of the posture verbs, causative verbs and motion and path verbs combine in serial verb constructions, both on the nuclear and core layer of the clause structure.

Method

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in conducting this research. Where the researcher collected and analyzed some data motion verb in Fall verb of subtype in Makassarese of meaning aspect and also in grammatical construction. For collecting research data, the

researcher listed Makassarese verb which indicate motion verb in "Fall" verb in Drop subtype. Next, the last, makassarese data was obtained from observation. In depth interview, the researcher give questioner to people who as native of Makassarese. A process of watching and memorizing the things happened around is called observation. Makassarese data was collected from people who as native of Makassarese in Makassar city. The researcher chooses Makassar city because she can understand well the typical Makassarese there and it makes the researcher gets easier to collect the data. 1.Transcribed the data that had been collected. Makassarese data that have been taken from result of investigating and interviewing was transcribed. It was the first ways to transcribe some data from Makassarese. 2. The numbers of transcribed data were reduced by selecting data that can display the other. The collected Makassarese data were subsequently reduced by selecting data that could represent others. 3. The presented data is reduced. The next step is to present the data of Makassarese based on the type of construction in Dixon theory. 4. Then, the data were analyzed. The current data was first constructed based on the semantic role and syntactic relationships proposed by Dixon in the type of construction of the *fall* verbs. Furthermore, data reveal the general activity that related to *fall* verbs, and then the researcher analyzes its meaning by reading the context. 5. Conclusion was made. After doing the analysis, in the last step the researcher made some conclusions that could reflect the main points of the analysis.

Finding

In Makassarese there are nine verbs refers to *Fall* verb in Drop subtype. namely; *tu'guru', ammattung or amma'bung, ta'tindola', angra'ba, rurusu', junang, lelasa', runang* and *runtung*.

1. **Recapitulation Makassarese in Fall Verb of Drop Subtype as well as Grammatical Construction of Related example**

Fall means to somebody or something that moving place from up to down which the move action is uncontrolling motion towards the ground. The moving role is the intransitive subject. While the subject slot is filled by the causer. The moving role may be noun phrase is often specified by either a natural force responsible. Then noun phrase of Locus is always specified marked by preposition.

Tu'guru' means fall that has distance between starting position to the falling position is short and the moving process is from up to down. 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 adv.

Ammattung or Amma'bung means something fall up to down which is marked by a noisy sound because has distance fall that far or deep. The moving role is always in object slot and the causer in the subject slot. And then, subject always after verb slot.

Ta'tindola' refers to something or somebody fall on the chair or table. Its mean that a chair or a table is not balance. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer is in the subject slot. Locus is always stated because the locus as explanatory of moving object.

Angra'ba refers to something fall which the something is embedded or stuck in the ground. The moving role is the object slot and in the subject slot is filled by the causer.

Rurusu' means a leaf that fall from the up to down. The moving and the causer role are in the object and subject slot respectively. The noun phrase as locus that marked by position of preposition before noun phrase.

Junang refers to something that fall waved from the sky because there is wind. The moving role is always in the object slot and the cause in the subject slot. There is subject in second slot or after the verb slot.

Lelasa' refers to branches falls because the brances is broke. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer in subject slot.

Runang means something fall from high to down because there is deliberately action such as, thrown with stones. Thus, the subject or something fall down. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer in subject slot.

Runtung come from it 'Runtuh' in Indonesian language. Its mean 'falls to pieces'. Runtung mean something fall because fall to pieces in the ground. The moving role is always in the object slot and the causer in subject slot. Besides, the causer in subject slot may be there are two in a clause.

In Makassarese, there are nine verbs that implied the specification *fall* position. There are several verbs that is specified base on the distance of fall in movement and noisy sound, such as Tu'guru' and Ammattung or amma'bung.

Even there are also verb that not only implied the part in fall position, however, include the things or noun. They are, *Ta'tindola', rususu' lelasa' and junang*. Besides, *tu'guru' and ammattungor amma'bung* are verbs that always is used by Makassa people. The last, *runang* verb is the deliberate action.

Discussion

Base on the Makassarese data shown in finding, there are six variations or patterns of constructions in Makassarese as in the follow table:

No.	Pattern	Verb
1.	VP+NP+NP	Tu'guru'
	Ammattung/amma'bung	
		Runang
		Runtung
		Ta'tindola'
		Angra'ba
2.	VP+NP+ADV	Ammattung
3.	ADJ.V+VP+NP	Amma'bung
4.	ADV+VP+NP+NP	Rurusu'
5.	VP+ADV+NP	Tu'guru'
6.	VP+NP+NP+ADV	Angra'ba

From the table above shows that it is general to not begin the sentence with noun phrase (NP) as subject but with verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (ADJ.V) or adverb (ADV). In general, most of the VP in Makassarese sentence consist of prefix or suffix which reflect the subject pronoun of the sentence, they are *prefix- 'na',* and *suffix-'I', 'iyya','a',* .Prefix-'*na*' and *suffix-'iyya'* reflects first person singular pronoun of the sentence. While suffix-'I' and 'a' reflects third person pronoun of the sentence.

Conclusion

In fall in Makassar there are nine kinds of fall verb found in this research, namely; *ta'tindola', ammattung or amma'bung, ta'tindola', angra'ba, rurusu', junang, lelasa', runang* and *runtung.* There are several verbs that is specified base on the distance of fall in movement and noisy sound, such as Tu'guru' and Ammattung or amma'bung.

Even there are also verb that does not only implied the part in fall position, however, include the things or noun. They are, *Ta'tindola', rususu' lelasa' and junang.* Besides that, *tu'guru' and ammattungor amma'bung* are verbs that always is used by Makassa people. Last, *runang* verb is the deliberate action.

In Makassarese finally construction mostly are started by fall as verb, subject in causer slot, noun phrase as moving object and locus slot that is marked by preposition.

However, the clause structures in Makassarese have some variations and can be simplified to become only a verb (or a verb phrase) as long as the subject is plainly comprehensible from the previous context. The variations of Makassarese clause structure are VP+NP+NP, VP+NP+ADV, ADJ.V+VP+NP, ADV+VP+NP+NP, VP+ADV+NP and VP+NP+NP+ADV.

This current study applies semantic approach to analyze grammar of language. There are some other categories that are proposed by Dixon. This current study takes one that is Drop subtype. In the future, the researcher expects that there will be another researcher who takes other subtype of Dixon to analyze or applies another local language

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