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## English Verb 'Deliver' and Wolio Verb 'Bawa'

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### Abstract

Construction type is a theory proposed by Dixon to analyze sentences based on its semantic type. This study aimed to compare the construction type of 'deliver' verb of English compared to 'bawa' verb of Wolio language proposed by Dixon and to elaborate the form of 'bawa' when it applied in different type of sentences. Generally, for Giving semantic type, there are four types of construction to cover it. There are some words includes in this Giving type and one of the words is 'deliver'. Descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze this study. To do this study, the writer collects the data from COCA and or BNC for English data, while for Wolio data, the writer gained from observation and or interview. Furthermore, in his framework, 'deliver' constructed in construction type I only. Nevertheless, the result of this study shows that beside can be constructed in construction type I, the data from COCA and or BNC shows that 'deliver' also can be constructed in construction type II while the for the Wolio language, the data shows that there are two construction type which can be applied for the verb and Dixon's framework does not cover it. Moreover, in Wolio language, the form of 'bawa' verb can be formed in 'bawa', 'tobawa', 'bawea', 'bawapo', 'bawakea', 'bawakapea', and 'bawapea'.

**Keywords:** : Construction Type, Deliver, Verb, 'Bawa'

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### 1. Introduction

Language is one of the most important things in human life. According to Finocchiaro (1964) in Brown (1994, language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact. Every language has their own rules, structure of the grammar, meaning and interpretation.

Linguistics is a study of language, how it is put together and how it is function. Linguistic analyzes the human language as a system for relating sounds or signs and meaning. It is also to identify the meaningful elements, describing about the element of language itself. There are many branches in linguistics to elaborate the language, such as Phonology which study about sound, to see how sounds or signs are arranged in a system for each language. Morphology is about how individual words are formed from smaller part of meaningful units called morphemes. Syntax concerns about how the words are combined, how phrases, clauses and sentences are constructed and combined in particular languages. Semantics, related to the meaning, which focuses on the relation

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between words, phrases and other bits of language and on how these words and phrases connect to the world (SIL International, 2016). In this study, the semantics and grammar will be studied.

In conducting this research, the writer will focus on the semantic and grammar. Semantic and grammar are interrelated each other. There is no clear line between semantics and grammar (Halliday, 1990). Semantics convey the meaning (Hurford, 1987) while the grammar focuses on the structure of the sentences or utterances. Dixon, a linguist, uncovers the rationale for any kinds of grammatical properties of different words.

In addition, his framework concerns more to the construction of a sentence. In his book *A Semantic Approach to English Grammar*, Dixon classifies some verbs based on the type and analyzes the verb based on the construction type which exists in a certain type of verbs. According to that, the writer wants to compare between the word *Deliver* in a part of *Giving verb* to the word *bawa* in Wolio Language. Wolio language is a language that used by people in Buton Island. Besides Wolio language, people in Buton Island also tend to use Pancana for Munanese, Laiwui for some region in Southeast Sulawesi and North Buton, and Wakatobi or Liwuto language (Abas, 1983). The use of Wolio language is in the region of the kingdom of Buton covers the central government or the Buton palace in Wolio, now known as government areas of Baubau and also used as an official language at the level of Buton kingdom (Niampe, 2011).

In a basic grammar, English and Wolio language have a same basic grammar, which is Subject is followed by Predicate, the followed by Object. As typed in Abbas (1983), syntactically Wolio language is disposed to follow the SPO pattern.

To analyze these languages, Dixon's theory about semantic and grammar is used. In Dixon's framework, the verb classified based on the construction type. In *Giving Verb*, Dixon proposed four type of construction, as follow:

**Table 1:** Construction type in Dixon's framework

Construction Type	A (Transitive Subject)	O (Transitive Object)	Peripheral
I	John (Donor)	gave a book (gift)	to Tom (Recipient)
II	John (Donor)	gave Tom (Recipient)	a book (gift)
IIw	John (Donor)	supplied the army (Recipient)	with bully beef (gift)
III	Tom (Recipient)	bought a book (gift)	from john (Donor)

This study aims to investigate and elaborate the construction type in Dixon's framework and try to uncover the phenomenon which possibly happens related to the theory based on the data in English and Wolio language. Moreover, this study is also to reveal phenomenon which happen in Wolio language when it applied in different types of sentences.

## 2. Method

This research used descriptive qualitative method. This method is derived from qualitative method, which means that this research the data of this research taken from natural condition and the instrument of this method is human (Sugiyono, 2006).

### 2.1. Data Collection

The English data of the research collected from two corpora; COCA and BNC by accessed on <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/> for COCA and <http://corpus.byu.edu/bnc/> for BNC. Then, the writer will choose the sentence which contain the word deliver but not simply taken. Only sentences which fulfill the criteria or related to the study will be taken.

Furthermore, for the depth interview, some criteria of the informant will be applied to gain the Wolio data, such as, they understand well of Wolio language whether in spoken and written and have a good knowledge about Wolio.

### 2.2. Data Analysis

The data which taken from COCA and or BNC for English data will be transcribed and then will be reduced. Data which has correlation to the topic will be taken both in English and Wolio language. Then, the data which have been reduced will be presented and analyzed based on Dixon's framework on semantic role and syntactic relation. The construction type and the type of sentences are the focus in this research.

## 3. Findings

Dixon proposed four basic construction of the sentence in Giving semantic type. Nevertheless, *deliver* verb as the part of Giving semantic type only appear or only can be applied in construction type I, which is the Donor (giver) , the Gift (things given), and recipient are mapped onto A (transitive subject) syntactic relation and O (transitive object) syntactic relation. Below is *deliver* and *bawa* in construction type I

	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>	I (Donor)	Deliver the book (Gift)	for her (recipient)
<b>Wolio</b>	A <i>she/he</i>	<i>bawapo siy</i> <i>deliver this (the bundle)</i>	to bos na <i>for boss possessive</i>

**She delivers the bundle for her boss first.**

From the data above shown that the construction of Wolio language similar to English which is proposed by Dixon, in which focuses on the Gift in O slot. Some data from COCA also shows the same phenomenon. *Deliver* which happen in construction type I is a common thing happen in written or even spoken.

Dixon's theory said that *deliver* verb only exist in construction type one. In contrast, data from COCA shown that *deliver* verb also can be constructed in construction type II, as same as *bawa* verb in Wolio language which also can be applied in construction type II, based on Dixon's framework as follow:

	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>	They are going (Donor)	To <i>deliver</i> me (Recipient)	a check for \$4.650 (Gift)

<b>Wolio</b>	Ku /	Bawa deliver	ka suffix	ko you	Boku some books
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**I deliver you some books**

Differ from construction type I and II proposed by Dixon which appear in English data, taken from COCA and or BNC, in Wolio language, another construction type is possible constructed, as follow:

<b>(i)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>	Laporan	siy E ku	bawa ka Kepala Dinas
<b>Wolio</b>	<i>This bundle</i>	<i>Will I</i>	<i>deliver suffix the Head Office</i>

**I will deliver this bundle to the head office**

and also:

<b>(ii)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>	Bawapea	tala siy	yi banuana La Amiri
<b>Wolio</b>	<i>Deliver</i>	<i>tray this</i>	<i>prep home 3<sup>rd</sup> sing</i>

**Let deliver this tray to La Amiri's home.**

Beside the construction type proposed by Dixon, the form of the word bawa in Wolio language also be the focus in this research. According to Abbas, in Wolio language, there are about 29 affixes but only some of them can put together in this word. The applied of suffixes, infixes and prefixes convey a different meaning and different function of the word.

1. *Addition of Prefix*

Prefix '**to-**' (**tobawa**)

*Yapai a **to bawa** siy?*

(Where we deliver this?)

2. *Addition of Infix*

Infix '**-e-**' (**bawea**)

*Padamo ku **bawea** kalambokota.*

(I have delivered your order)

3. *Addition of Suffix*

Suffix '**-po**' (**bawapo**)

*Ku **bawapo** siy **himpo** kulingka.*

(I will deliver this then I go)

Suffix '**-ka**' (**bawaka**)

*Yincema mo **bawaka** ko siy?*

(Who deliver you this?)

*Bawaka ku po himpo olingka ee* (by phone)

(Deliver me (something) first, and then you go)

Suffix ‘**-kea**’ (**bawakea**)

*Padamo obawakea yi pogauakaku iyawi?*

(Have you delivered the thing that I told you yesterday?)

Suffix ‘**-pea**’ (**bawapea**)

*Bawapea siy!*

(Deliver this!)

Double suffix ‘**-ka+pea**’ (**bawakapea**)

*Yindapo obawea garaaka? Ane bawakapea ndea.*

(Don’t you deliver yet, hah? Deliver it first.)

#### 4. Addition of Prefix and Suffix

Prefix ‘**mo-**’ + suffix ‘**-na**’ (**mobawana**)

*Yincema mobawana karoro siy?*

(Who deliver this *karoro*?)

#### 4. Discussion

The result of this study shows that construction type I in Dixon’s theory is the theory that can be applied both in English and Wolio language. In construction type I focus on the Gift in O slot. From the data which appeared in construction type I, the Donor of both language are human, as the control of Gift, transferred to the Recipient as the result of giving.

	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>	(Donor)	(Gift)	Preposition ‘for’ + (recipient)
<b>Wolio</b>	(Donor)	(Gift)	Preposition ‘to’ + (recipient)

In contrast to construction type I, construction type II which exist in COCA and or BNC focuses on the recipient in O slot.

	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>	(Donor)	(Recipient)	(Gift)
<b>Wolio</b>	(Donor)	Suffix ‘ka’ + (recipient)	(Gift)

According to Dixon (2005:120), this type of construction focuses on the recipient in O slot. This construction shown that the direct transfer of the Donor as the owner of some specific gift which focus on the Recipient of the gift in O slot, in term of *deliver me* and *deliver him* in English data and *bawa(ka)ko* (deliver you) in Wolio data. In construction type II, the *bawa* verb received different treatment, which is in Wolio language adding suffixes is commonly happen.

Beside those two constructions above, in Wolio language other types of construction possibly appear. From the Wolio data shown that there are two other constructions type which exists in Wolio language while Dixon's theory does not cover them.

<b>(i)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>			
<b>Wolio</b>	(Gift)	(Donor) + suffix	(recipient)

<b>(ii)</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Peripheral</b>
<b>English</b>			
<b>Wolio</b>	(Gift)	(preposition) + adv. of place	

Those two constructions above only occur in Wolio language. In (ii), the Donor is omitted and there is no specific recipient to receive the Gift . While in (i), the Gift is in A slot, then followed by Donor, and the Recipient as the Peripheral. In addition, constructions above appear if the type of sentence is instruction.

As mentioned above affixes in Wolio language has an important role to convey a different meaning and purposes. In *bawa* verb, from 29 affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes) only some of them can be put together to this verb.

**- Prefix *to-* (*tobawa*)**

According to Abbas (1983:26), Prefix *to-* refers to the *ability of something* if the prefix preceded the verb or noun. In addition, the prefix *to-* can also refers to *preposition 'for'* in English. Meanwhile, in this part, prefix *to-* refers to adverb of places.

**- - Infix *-e-* (*bawea*)**

As seen on sentence 2, *bawea* is used for asking something. In other word, *bawea* usually use in interrogative sentence.

**- Suffix *-po* (*bawapo*)**

As typed in Abbas dkk (1983), suffix *-po* in Wolio language means '*early or first*'. Usually, there are two sequences in a sentence where *bawapo* exist.

Ku *bawa* + *po*      *siy*                      *himp*o ku    *lingka*  
**I deliver first    this                      then I      go**

I deliver this first, then I go

**- Suffix *-ka* (*bawaka*)**

Suffix *-ka* in Wolio language as typed in Abbas is included in double suffix and convey the meaning *in order to* or *so that*. But in this case, the suffix *-ka* similar to suffix *-po*. In addition, suffix *-ka* also used when the type of sentence is instruction.

**- Double Suffix *-kea* (*bawakea*)**

As Abbas have said that Suffix *-kea* in Wolio language refers to instruction and to make sure about something that have been delivered or not. In a simple word, refers to the things to deliver. Furthermore, in Abbas this suffix known as *-akea* and included in double

suffix. This suffix become *-kea* because of the ended by vowel *a* and usually, this suffix also mean *have done*.

**- Double Suffix *-pea* (*bawapea*)**

Generally, double suffix *-pea* have a similar meaning to suffix *-po* which means *first* or *early*. Nevertheless, this suffix *-pea* indicate instruction. Double suffix *-pea* is used in imperative.

**- Double suffix *-ka+pea* (*bawakapea*)**

The suffix *-kapea* attached to *bawa* means *need to deliver soon* or *urgently needed*. Moreover, sometimes people use that suffix to clarify that the instruction already did by someone or not.

**- Prefix *mo-* + suffix *-na* (*mobawana*)**

As *same* as English, in Wolio language the addition of prefix and suffix is a common thing. The word *bawa* can also get this treatment, even though, in Abbas does not cover the suffix *-na* but in oral communication, it such as a common phenomenon.

In *general*, prefix *mo-* in Wolio language refers to someone or *person* meanwhile the suffix *-na* refers to something which *already done* and it is also possible to refers to someone who is responsible for that things should be delivered.

## 5. Conclusion

English and Wolio language basically has the same basic pattern of grammar. Based on Dixon's theory also has similarities. Dixon's theory proposed four types of construction which can be applied in Giving semantic type. Moreover, from those four construction type, *deliver* is constructed in construction type I only meanwhile the phenomenon found in COCA and or BNC that *deliver* also possible to be constructed in construction type II. Furthermore, for *bawa* in Wolio language, this verb also can be constructed in construction type I, II, and also has two other construction type and only occur in Wolio language. Besides, for *bawa* verb, it has more than one form, added by affixes, instead of prefix, infix, and suffix. Every affixes in Wolio language which can be put together to this word, can convey different meaning or purposes, depend on the affixes that preceded or followed the verb.

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