

A Contrastive Study of Walk Verb in English and Makassarese Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to contrast sentences and interpretations of the meaning and the grammatical constructions of the verb walk in English under Dixon's principle and Makassarese languages. The data from this study were taken from two sources. The English data was taken from the Corpus of Contemporary America English (COCA) while the Makassar language data was taken from the Mangkasara Dictionary. The data were collected and analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method design. The results of this study indicate that: 1) There is one walk verb in English and there are thirteen verbs in Makassarese; 2) both of the language has similarities that can be implemented in intransitive and transitive verbs 3) The verb walk found in both languages has some similarities and differences in terms of sentence construction and interpretation of meaning. 4) Walk verb in Makassarese language produce seven pattern of the structure that are VP+ADV+NP, ADV+ADJ+NP+VP, ADV+NP+VP+NP, VP+NP+ADV+NP, ADJ.P+NP+ADV VP+NP, VP+NP+NP, VP+NP.

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1. Introduction

Culture is a combination of knowledge, beliefs, laws, customs, and habits of a community that has been mutually agreed upon. One of the results of the culture that is formed is the language because it has become a sign system, and has an important role in bridging the understanding of culture, especially for people who want to learn a lot about that culture. Language is an "index" of a culture that reveals ways of thinking or habits in a particular culture, so it is often said that language is a reflection of a culture. Language is not only symbolized as a "sound" spoken by the sender and receiver but is a series of processes used to ensure there is an agreement and understanding between the sender and the recipient both through sound and movement (Tahir et al., 2021). Moreover, Idris et al., (2020) stated that language was used to communicate with others by using language device. The function of language is not only as a means of communication but also as a symbol of the identity of language users. This is one of the reasons for using language, people need to pay attention to the culture that surrounds participants, both speakers, and listeners

Each language has its characteristics because it is a reflection of each of its own cultures so that each language must have a variety of meanings, sounds, to a distinctive structure. From this statement, it can be seen that there are contrastive and similarities between the two languages to be studied, namely English and Makassarese from regions in South Sulawesi which are of course different (Bachriani et al., 2018).

Related to the previous statement, it is shown that there will be difficulties in learning a language for people who need to learn a certain language as a second language, so people sometimes apply the rules of the local language within the second language they are learning. On occasion, Makassarese people who learn English will tend to apply the Makassarese rule into English.

Language builds up semantic fields or zones of meaning and they are linguistically limited. Vocabulary, grammar, and syntax are adapted to the organization of these semantic fields. While semantics is a branch of linguistics that relates to meaning, it deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as words, phrases, and sentences (Rahman & Weda, 2019). It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronunciation of linguistic objects. As stated by Katz (1972) in Begley (2020), "Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation." Furthermore, grammar and semantics are interrelated.

A grammatical construction always considers aspects of meaning and a different form of sentence will also convey a different meaning. Linguist Dixon (2005) shows how grammar helps people to communicate and looks at how grammar and meaning interrelate with one another in his book *A Semantic Approach to English Grammar*. Dixon's theory proposes to categorize people as a semantic group if a group of verbs use the same set of participant roles and common sense elements and recognize seven subtypes of Motion verb e.g run, arrive, take, follow, carry, throw, drop.

Semantic meaning has previously been studied by many researchers because each language has a separate characteristic, including Sosnina (2015), she provided that the adjective Empty has a larger meaning and it can be combined with various nouns and can be applied to reflect the thoughts or emotions of a person. She found that the data of dictionaries showed that the Russian world-building class display more data than English. Furthermore, Aso (2017) mentioned that The Muna language always has a pronoun Prefix embedded in the Muna verb and each lexicon in the Muna language has a different meaning based on the data found in the field. So, when the prefix in the verb is removed, the meaning that will be generated will be different. Otherwise, Nurhayati (2018) recognized that in terms of deliver me and deliver him in English data and bawa(ka)ko (deliver you) in Wolio data, the verb bawa in Wolio language adding suffixes commonly happens. Meanwhile, Ningrat et al., (2019) recognized the function, meaning, and the role of semantic of each verb "to see" and argued that semantic roles of each verb consist of agent and themes. In addition, Setiawan (2020) implemented the Natural Semantic Metalanguage as a theory to avoid misunderstanding on the main phrasal verb "pick up". Most of these previous studies only mention the variety of each verb and do not explain more about the contraction of each verb and how to use it also do not contrast it.

Since we know that every language has uniqueness itself. Therefore, In contrast with the previous studies, this research exists to understand the contradiction of meaning in two different languages both in terms of meaning, usage, grammatical construction, and also show the similarities that appear in these two different languages. This research focus on "Walk" verb in English and Makassarese languages under the semantic principle by Dixon's theory. The researchers believe that the use of the verb "walk" in English and Makassar is not only walking on feet but also has a broad meaning as well as different uses. This research examined differently based on the Corpus of Contemporary American English and Kamus Bugis to find the similarities and the contrastive both in meaning, usage, and sentence arrangement where English as a foreign language also an international language, and Makassarese is one of local language that used in South Sulawesi.

This research is expected to enrich the readers in understanding linguistics itself more deeply about the contrastive English and Makassarese language because the researcher believes that local languages have some distinct futures which do not appear in English.

2. Methodology

The researcher use a descriptive qualitative method design that focuses on analyzing some data to compare Run subtype especially "Walk" verb in English and Makassarese language. Motion verbs in both languages presented descriptively in form of the contrastive construction that show the reader the similarities and the differences in meaning aspect and also in grammar.

The researcher uses a Qualitative method design to produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken by people. In the influential Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research, Denzin & Lincoln, (2011) provide an inclusive definition of qualitative research arguing that qualitative researchers "study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them".

In this research to collect the data, the researcher use library research. First, the researcher observe the use of the English language and Makassarese language which indicate the Motion verb according to Dixon's framework. Then, looking for the usage of Motion verb especially walk verb in English and Makassarese language that obtains in the same way. For the data of English language, the researcher find the definition of conceptual meaning of "Walk" verb itself and wcollect the other meaning of "Walk" verb from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), corpus.byu.edu//coca as the resource and the data of Makassarese language collected from Bugis Dictionary 'Kamus Bugis'. Next, the researcher choose the text that provides in COCA which indicates motion verb particularly in "Walk" verb meanwhile the data of Makassarese language, the researcher analyze the conceptual meaning of "Walk" verb in Makassarese language then choose the text that displays the similar meaning in "Walk" verb and the use of walk verb in Makassarese language. The researcher use some techniques of analyzing data to answer the research questions in the first chapter. Such as:

1. The data for English language, the data that had been collected from COCA contrasted with the data of Makassarese language that had been collected from Makassarese language dictionary.
2. After the data obtained is more specific, the next is to present both of the data based on the type of Dixon's theory construction of the Walk verbs.
3. The final step is to conclude. After analyzing the data, the researcher makes a conclusion that reflects the main point of the analysis similarities and differences of semantic complement construction of Dixon's framework based on the data.

3. Result

In English language, there is a walk verb that only has one kind of for all context and situation based on Dixon's framework. Whereas in Makassarese language there are thirteen kinds of "Walk" verbs found in this research that are different in semantic aspect. They are *a'jappa*, *a'dakka*, *a'dikki*, *a'lingka*, *amminro*, *ammesu'*, *a'cenreng*, *a'canda'*, *a'cadondong*, *tappere-pere*, *a'rurung*, *a'lete*, *a'lolo*.

3.1 Walk Verb in English and Makassarese Language in Run subtype under Dixon's Principle

The walk verb is a part of Run subtype where somebody or something moves from one place to another and is a planned or desired movement. According to linguist Dixon, *Walk* means an action to somebody or something that produces a movement and has control for the motion to move along on foot that moving from a place to another place and advance by step. The moving role of walk verb is basically intransitive but in a causative sentence, a walk can become a transitive construction, while the subject slot is filled by the causer and the noun phrase of locus is always specified marker by the preposition.

Some of the noun phrases do not have a locus, some of the prepositions are some moving locus, and some others are non-moving locus namely:

The process, the job, and me. While the prepositions show the additional non-moving locus. Namely: The balcony, eggshells, the water, the line, the airport, the lobby, home, a fine line, the house, a window, the kitchen.

After reviewing the data that has been collected it shows that the walk verb does not always walk on foot and has a very extended meaning, which means it doesn't just move from one place to another place and advance step.

The data that shown the difference in meaning in English walk verbs. They are shown below:

walk on eggshells, walk on water, walk off with, walked the walk, walk a fine line, walk away.

In general, "walk" verb in Makasarese and English languages are similar. Both of these languages in walk verb could be a transitive and intransitive verb, it is contrasted on Dixon's principle as mentioned that in generally motion verbs are intransitive but can be changed to transitive form in the causative tense (the subject is not directly responsible for the movements that occur).

In Makassarese language, there are thirteen verb revers to "walk" verb that different in semantic aspect namely:

a'jappa, *a'dakka*, *a'dikki*, *a'lingka*, *amminro*, *ammesu'*, *a'cenreng*, *a'canda'*, *a'cadondong*, *tappere-pere*, *a'rurung*, *a'lete*, *a'lolo*.

While the data shows that "Walk" verb could become an intransitive and transitive verb even though it is not in the form of a causative verb And some of the data shows that the moving role is not always a non-moving locus It is stated by Dixon that the NP in the Locus Role is indicated by an appropriate preposition. Like adverbials, NPs are usually placed after the predicate. Meanwhile, the data shows that a preposition is not always followed by NP locus.

Based on the result of data analysis, the researcher found that both English and Makassarese language can be compared using Dixon's theory. In addition, both languages have their factors that cause movement. the similarities between English and Makassarese language data are in the linguistic aspect for *walk* verb. Both English and Makassarese

language could become an intransitive verb and transitive verb form although not a causative form and the meaning of *walk* verb in English and Makassarese languages do not always mean producing movement and moving from one place to another. Based on the data shown in the finding, in English data “*walked off*” has meaning of quit or resigning from work, this shows that there is no movement from a place to the other place. While in Makassarese data, the verb “*a’lingka*” has the meaning of a person’s move to the afterlife or to another world (abstract context. it does not show any movement in action on its use. This verb is used for someone who has died. The locus of both languages is marked by preposition where the preposition of both of the languages do not always a non-moving locus.

The differences between English and Makassarese languages are shown in the grammatical construction. The basic construction of English language and Makassarese language is different. In English, the construction mostly are started by a subject or something as a causer and followed by *walk* verb with or without Noun phrase as moving object because *walk* verb in English language can be categorized as intransitive and transitive verb. Meanwhile in Makassarese languages mostly started by *walk* as verb, subject in causer slot, noun phrase as moving object, some of the data shown that subject in causer slot also can be a moving object itself and the locus always marked by a preposition.

4. Discussion

Based on the Makassarese languages data shown in findings, there are seven variations of patterns of constructions in Makassarese language as in the following table:

Table 1. Seven variations of patterns of constructions in Makassarese language

No	Pattern	Verb
1.	VP+ ADV+NP	A’jappa, , Amminro, A’lolo’
2	ADV+ADJ+NP+VP	A’canda’
3	ADV+NP+VP+NP	A’jappa
4	VP+NP+ADV+NP	A’cadondong
5	ADJ.P+NP+ ADV VP+NP	Ammesu’
6	VP+NP+NP	A’dakka, A’dikki,, A’lingka,, A’rurung, A’lete
7	VP+NP	Ammesu’, a’cenreng, tappere-pere

Based on the data shown in the table that is general to start a sentence with a verb phrase (VP) than Noun phrase (NP). It can also begin with an Adjective phrase (ADJ.P) and adverb (ADV). This is different with English language construction that always begins the sentence with a Noun phrase as the subject. Most of the VP in Makassarese language sentences consist of prefixes or suffixes which reflect the subject pronoun of the sentence. They are prefix and suffix- ‘*l*’, ‘*na*’, ‘*a*’ reflects third person pronoun of the sentence, and the suffix- ‘*ku*’, ‘*ma*’, ‘*a*’ reflects first person singular pronoun of the sentence. From COCA’s data, it is identified that there is a gap of Dixon’s theory in *Walk* verb in Run subtype that the *walk* verb is categorized as an intransitive verb that is not followed by an object, except in a causative sentence and *walk* verb is a verb that moves from a place to another place. The locus slot is marked by a preposition and followed by a non-moving locus. While the data in COCA shows the contrast to Dixon’s principle. The data shows that *walk* verb in Run subtype can be categorized as an intransitive and transitive verb without causative sentence form and the locus that is marked by a preposition, does not always follow by a non-moving locus which also can be followed by moving locus such as a human.

5. Conclusion

In English language, there is a *walk* verb that only has one kind of for all context and situation based on Dixon’s framework while the data shown in COCA that *walk* is not only walking with feet to produce a movement. It has some kind of meaning besides walking with feet but constantly in the same word writing method.

Whereas in Makassarese language there are thirteen kinds of “*Walk*” verbs found in this research that are different in semantic aspect. They are *a’jappa*, *a’dakka*, *a’dikki*, *a’lingka*, *amminro*, *ammesu’*, *a’cenreng*, *a’canda’*, *a’cadondong*, *tappere-pere*, *a’rurung*, *a’lete*, *a’lolo*. The main differences between English language and Makassarese language of “*walk*” verb in Run subtype are different in the grammatical constructions. The particular differences of “*walk*” verb in Run subtype

both of them can be seen from two aspects, semantically and syntax. From clause structure, it can be found that basically, the clause structure of Makassarese language is different from English.

English construction mostly are started by subject or something as causer slot which is followed by Verb While in Makassarese language the construction mostly is started by Walk as a verb, subject in causer slot, noun phrase as moving object and locus slot that is marked by a preposition. However, the clause structures in Makassarese language have some variations and can be simplified to become only a verb (or a verb phrase) as long as the subject is comprehensible from the previous context. The pattern of Makassarese language structure are VP+ADV+NP, ADV+ADJ+NP+VP, ADV+NP+VP+NP, VP+NP+ADV+NP, ADJ.P+NP+ADV VP+NP, VP+NP+NP, VP+NP.

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