The Semantic Relation of Denominal, Deverbal, and Deadjectival Verbs with Other Arguments in the Osing Language

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Abstract

The Osing language is one variation of the Javanese language that is used by the Osing people in Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. For languages that have the constructions of verb-object (VO). Denominal (DN), deverbal (DV), and deadjectival (DA) verbs as the center of the sentence. Those verbs function as a sentence predicate, with its meaning features having semantic relations of arguments of S, O, PEL, and KET fillers with different roles.

The purpose of writing this article is to express the semantic relation of (1) DN, DV, and DA transitive verbs with arguments S and O fillers, and (2) DN, DV, and DA intransitive verbs with arguments S, PEL, and KET fillers.

The method used is the distributional method with techniques (explained, expansion, and binary) and identity method. The result is (1) (active and passive) DN, DV, and DA transitive verbs as predicate (P), semantically and grammatically have semantic relations that are generic, specific, and metaphoric to the argument S and O fillers with the role of the agent/patient, (2) (active and passive) DN, DV, and DA intransitive verbs as P filler, semantically and grammatically have semantic relations that are generic, specific, and metaphoric to argument S filler with the role of experiencer and to argument PEL filler with...
the role of patient-objective/locative, and has a generic semantic relation to argument KET filler with the role of locative.

**Keywords:** Verb, Semantic relation, Argument, Role, *Osing* language
1. Introduction

The semantic relation of verb in syntax structure in here is the relation of meaningful characteristic between the verb with the other argument in sentence or clause. Like of Javanese language, the Osing language is one variation of the Javanese language that is used by the Osing community in Banyuwangi Regency of East Java, as a language that has the verb-object (VO) construction (Sudaryanto, 1994). As a VO language, verb is the central or core of the sentence that functions as predicate (P). Verb can be in the basic or inflicted form. The inflicted form can be formed through affixation from basic noun (denominal/DN), basic verb (deverbal/DV), and from the basic adjective (deadjectival/DA) which are transitive and intransitive verbs.

Transitive verb is a verb that has a subject and one or more direct object(o) (Harimurti Kridalaksana, 1982:177; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transitive verb; Anton M. Moeliono, Ed., 1988:97-107) or a verb that requires a noun which follows it that functions as the object and also requires a preceding noun that functions as the subject of the sentence. Unlike transitive verb, an intransitive verb is a verb that does not need a noun phrase that follows it as an object. It means that there is an intransitive verb that needs only one argument, namely: argument S filler, and another one takes two arguments, namely: argument S and KET fillers or argument S and PEL fillers. Semantically, these verbs have meaning features that can bring other arguments into the sentence.

The argument is a constituent that must be present to accompany the verb because of verb semantic demands (Harimurti Kridalaksana, 1996:162-187), which in this case can be S, O, PEL, and KET. These arguments syntactically have multiple roles, which according to Cook (1989:191) and Fillmore (1968) in the case of grammar; the role is divided based on 5 cases or roles, namely: agent (actor), experiencer (experience), benefactive, object, and locative. Semantically and grammatically, verbs as P fillers with meaning features have semantic relation with other arguments in the sentence. The definition of the semantic relation (semantics) of verbs in syntactic structure here is a relationship that is meaningful between denominal, deverbal, and deadjectival (transitive and intransitive) verbs with other arguments, namely S, O, PEL, and KET fillers in a sentence or clause of generic (general), specific (special), and metaphorical. Therefore, the purpose of writing this article is to reveal the semantic relation (1) denominal (DN), deverbal (DV), and deadjectival (DA) transitive verbs with the arguments S and O fillers; and (2) DN, DV, and DA intransitive verbs with arguments S, PEL, and KET fillers. The method used in solving these problems include agih method or distributional method with techniques (explained, expansion, binary) and method on the referential (Sudaryanto, 1993; Edi Subroto, 1992). Here is a description of the semantic relation of DN, DV, and DA transitive and intransitive verbs with argument S, O, PEL, and KET fillers in the Osing language.

2. Semantic Relation of Transitive Verbs with Arguments S and O Fillers

Transitive verb is a verb as P filler in a sentence or clause. Notarized as transitive noun because it syntactically requires noun that follows it which functions as the object and the preceding noun that functions as a subject of the sentence. Noun which follows the verb can
be classified as an object, if it can be used as the subject in the passive voice. Subject in the active transitive sentences act as an agent, but in the passive transitive sentences S acts as a patient-objective. Object in the active transitive sentences serve as patient-objective, but in a passive transitive sentences, the object acts as an agent. Transitive active verbs semantically have meaning features of (+human as agent, +active action, and ±human as a patient). Therefore, the transitive with an action meaning syntactically occupy P function will have a semantic relation with the argument S filler that is categorized as human with the role of agent and O filler that is categorized as human/object with the role of patient-objective. Here is a description of the semantic relation on denominal, deverbal, and deadjectival transitive verbs with arguments S and O fillers.

2.1 Semantic Relation of Denominal Transitive Verb with Arguments S and O Fillers

In a denominal transitive verb in the Osing language there are active and passive forms. The active transitive form is characteristicized by argument S filler with the role of agent and argument O filler with the role of patient-objective, while in the passive form it is characteristicized by the presence of argument S with the role of patient-objective and argument O filler with the role of agent. Both verbs (active transitive and passive transitive) as P filler have a semantic relation with argument S and O fillers in a sentence or clause. Here is a description of active and passive denominal transitive verbs.

2.1.1 Active Denominal Transitive Verb

For example:
(1) Apak njebre tikus

         [apa? ňyjəbrEt tikUs]
  ‘father capture  mouse’
    S        P       O

(1a) Ani njebre  lære lanang ikau

         [ani ňyjəbrEt          lære lanaN  ikau]
  ‘Ani practice black magic  son’
    S        P       O

The verb ňyjəbrEt ‘capture’ on example (1) is an active in adversative denominal transitive verb that needs an argument S, namely: Apa? ‘father’ And argument O filler, namely tikUs ‘mouse’. Semantically, the verb ňyjəbrEt ‘capture’ has semantic features (+human, +active action of ‘capture’,+the object captured “a type of rat”). Therefore, the verb ňyjəbrEt ‘capture’ semantically and grammatically have a semantic relation to argument S filler that are common (generic), which deals with human or (anyone) that is human so that the word apa?can be replaced with anyone as long as it is human, namely: Amir, əmak, anay, paman tani, etc. Moreover, the verb ňyjəbrEt ‘capture’ has a specific semantic relation with the object because the object that can be dijyəbrEt is only an animal of a rodent species, so it cannot be replaced by any object, for example: pitIk, sapi, kebo, kuclŋ, etc. Therefore, it can be said that verb ňyjəbrEt has a semantic relation that is a generic characteristic to argument S filler, but has a semantic relation with a specific characteristic to argument O filler.
Moreover, the verb ńyjəbrEt also has a semantic relation with a metaphorical characteristic to argument O filler like on example (1a), namely: lare lanaj ikau. This happens because semantically the verb ńyjəbrEt on example (1a) has deviated from the basic meaning, that is ‘capture’ to the meaning ‘to witchcraft or to enchant’ and argument O filler that follows it also has deviated from the real object that can be captured (a type of rodent), namely lare lanaj ikau. Thus, the verb ńyjəbrEt on example (1a) has a specific semantic relation to argument S, namely ani which is categorized as a human with the gender of female that has a loving feeling to argument O filler, so that O as the action receiver with the gender of male, that is lare lanaj itu reciprocate or accept her love, so S enchants O. Therefore, it can be said that the verb ńyjəbrEt has a generic and specific semantic relation to argument S filler and also has a specific and metaphorical semantic relation to argument O filler, as depicted in the following pattern.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Generic: } & \text{Apak? } \quad \underbrace{\text{ńyjəbrEt}}_{\text{P}} \quad \text{tikus } : \text{specific}
\\
\text{S: Agent} & \quad \text{P} \quad \text{O: Patient}
\\
\text{Spesifik: } & \text{ani } \quad \underbrace{\text{ńyjəbrEt}}_{\text{P}} \quad \text{lare lanaj ikau } : \text{metaphoric}
\\
\text{S: Agent} & \quad \text{P} \quad \text{O: Patient}
\end{align*}
\]

The above pattern may also occur in the following sentences.

(2) Paman ńjyala iwak ning byanyu

[paman ńjyɔlɔ iwak nIŋ byaňu]

‘uncle catch fish at the water (river)

S P O KET

(2a) Isun ńjyala perasaan riko

[esUn ńjyɔlɔ porasaan riko]

‘I take your feeling’

S P O

The verb ńjyɔlɔ ‘capture’ on example (2) is an active denominal transitive verb that functions as P. Semantically, that verb has meaning features (+human as agent, +active action of capture, +the object that can be captured which is fish, +place of capturing). The verb ńjyɔlɔ semantically and grammatically have a generic semantic relation to argument S filler, namely paman which is categorized as human and can be replaced with other pronouns that is human, namely Tohir, apak, anaŋ, etc. Moreover, the verb also has a specific semantic relation to argument O filler, which is an object that can be captured, namely: iwak nIŋ byaňu. It is called specific because the object cannot be replaced with any object. Verb ńjyɔlɔ on example (2a) is a verb that fills P that has a generic semantic relation to argument S filler, namely esUn and also has the metaphorical semantic relation o argument O filler, namely porasaan riko. It is called metaphorical because the verb ńjyɔlɔ has changed from the original meaning, namely ‘capturing’ into ‘taking/stealing/loving’ and the object that is dijiyɔlɔ becomes the object that should not be dijiyɔlɔ. Therefore, the real meaning has deviated. For more details can be seen in the patterns of the following semantic relations.
Based on the above explanation, it can be said that the active denominal transitive verb have a generic and specific semantic relation to argument S filler, and have a specific and metaphorical semantic relation to argument O filler.

2.1.2 Passive Denominal Transitive

Passive denominal transitive verb as P filler has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of patient-objective and argument O filler with the role of agent. Passive denominal transitive verb semantically has meaning features of (+human as patient-objective, + passive action, + other humans as agent). Semantically and grammatically, passive denominal transitive verb has a semantic relation to argument S filler categorized as object or human that receives the action and argument O filler categorized as object or human who have the ability and the power to act. For more details can be seen in the following sentences.

For example:

(3) Iwyake dįjyala paman
   [iwyake dįjyala paman]  
   ‘His fish was catch uncle’
   S   P   O

(3a) Perasaanisun dįjyala ambik lare Penataban ikau
   [perasaanesUn dįjyala ambik? lare ponataban ikau]  
   ‘My feeling was take by a man (village) of Penataban’
   S   P   O

The verb dįjyala ‘captured’ in example (3) is a passive denominal transitive verb that functions as the P filler has meaning features (+the object that was dįjyala with the role of patient-objective, namely: iwyak, + passive action with the tool jyala, human as action agent with jyala tool, namely: paman). Semantically and grammatically, the verb dįjyala ‘captured’ has a specific semantic relation to argument S filler, namely iwyak, because the word iwyak cannot be replaced by any object, but has to be similar to iwyak. In addition, these verbs also have a semantic relation to argument O filler, namely: paman because the word can be
replaced by all the objects that is categorized as human.

The verb *dijyɔlɔ* in example (3a) has a metaphorical semantic relation to argument S filler, namely: ṭorasanesUn because the word is already deviated from the actual object can be captured by *jyɔlɔ*, which is a kind of *iyak*. In addition, the meaning of the verb *dijyɔlɔ* also been deviated from its true meaning, which can means *nared, retrieved, loved, tied up, etc.* In addition, verb *dijyɔlɔ* in example (3a) has a specific semantic relation to argument O filler, namely *lare, penataban ikau* because it can not be replaced with *lare‘child’ of another region. Here is a brief description.

specific:*iwyake*  
\[\text{dijyɔlɔ} \rightarrow \text{paman} : \text{generic}\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{S: Patient-obj} & \text{P} & \text{O: Agent} \\
\end{array}
\]

metaphoric:*ṭorasanesUn*  
\[\text{dijyɔlɔ} \rightarrow \text{ambi lare penataban ikau} : \text{specific}\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{S: Patient-obj} & \text{P} & \text{O: Agent} \\
\end{array}
\]

In addition, denominal transitive verb have a generic relationship with argument S and O fillers, which also has a specific relationship with the arguments S and O fillers. Here are example sentences containing the verb.

For example:

(4) *Kakang dipayungi emak*

[kakaŋ  dipayuŋi əmak]  
‘brother sheltered mother’

(4a) *Uwong hang sholeh dipayungi ambik Gusti Allah SWT*

[Uwɔŋ haŋ shɔlɛh dipayuŋi ambI? gUsti Allɔh SWT]  
‘the pious person was protect by Got Allah SWT’

The verb *dipayuŋi* ‘sheltered’ on example (4) is a passive denominal transitive verb which functions as P that has the meaning features (+human that receives the action with the tool of *payUŋ* with the role of patient-objective, namely: *Kakaj*, +passive action with the tool *payUŋ*, +other human as action agent with the tool *payUŋ*, namely *əma*?). Semantically and grammatically, the verb *dipayuŋi* has a generic relation meaning to argument S filler with the role of patient-objective, namely *kakaŋ*, because that personal pronoun can be replaced by anyone as long as it is human, for example: *ani, apa?, esUn, etc.* Moreover, that verb also has a generic relation to argument O filler, with the role of action agent, namely: *əma?* because that noun can be replaced by anyone as long as it is human, for example: *aDik, mamat, adɔn.*

The verb *dipayuŋi* also has a specific semantic relation to argument S with the role of patient-objective, namely: *uwoŋ han sɔlɛH* on example (4a), because that noun cannot by
replaced by any other noun even though it is still categorized as human and also has a specific semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of agent, namely *ambi gUsti allɔh swt* because that noun also cannot by replaced by any noun. Here is a brief description of the explanation.

Generic : kakaŋ \(\rightarrow\) dipayuŋi \(\rightarrow\) ñma?: specific

S: Patient-obj. \hspace{1cm} P \hspace{1cm} O: Agent

Specific : uwɔn haŋ sɔlEh \(\rightarrow\) dipayuŋi \(\rightarrow\) ambik gUsti allɔh swt: specific

S: Patient-obj. \hspace{1cm} P \hspace{1cm} O: Agent

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the passive denominal transitive verb that functions as the P has a semantic relation to the argument S filler with the role of patient-objective with the generic, specific, and metaphoric characteristics, and also have a semantic relation to argument O filler as an agent with the generic and specific characteristics.

2.2 The Semantic Relation of Deverbal Transitive Verb to the Arguments S and O Fillers

In deverbal transitive verb, there are active and passive transitives. Active transitive verbs have an argument S filler with the role of an agent and argument O filler as patient-objective, while passive transitive verb has an argument S filler as patient-objective and argument O filler as an agent. Below is the description of active and passive deverbal transitive verbs.

2.2.1 Active Transitive

Active deverbal transitive verb as P filler has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of agent and argument O filler with the role of patient-objective. Those verbs semantically have meaning features (+human as action agent, +active action, +noun with the role of the patient-objective). Semantically and grammatically, the verb has the semantic relation that is generic and specific characteristics with argument S filler categorized as human as agent and has semantic relation of generic, specific, and metaphoric characteristics to the argument O filler categorized as human or object as patient-objective. Here are sample sentences containing the active deverbal transitive verbs.

(5) *Mbyah anang mbyabyat alas*

\[mbyah anang \ mbyabyat \ alas\]

‘Grandfather cut down woods’

‘grandfather is a pioneer/first person’

S \hspace{1cm} P \hspace{1cm} O

(5a) *Mbyah anang mbyabyat wit sawi*

\[mbyah anang \ mbyabyat \ wit \ sawi\]

‘grandfather cut down cassava’

S \hspace{1cm} P \hspace{1cm} O
The verb *mbyabyat* ‘cut down’ or ‘pioneer/first person’ in example (5) is an active deverbal transitive verb that functions as P that has meaning features of (+human as action agent which is *mbyah anang*, +active action *byabyat*, +the object that is *dibyabyat*, namely *alas*). Semantically and grammatically, the verb *mbyabyat* has a semantic relation to argument S filler which is categorized as human as the action agent with a generic characteristic, namely *mbyah anang* because personal pronoun can be replaced by anyone as long as belonging to human and has a semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of patient-objective that is generic, namely *alas* because it can be replaced with another noun that can be *dibyabyat*. It would be different, if the form of verb *mbyabyat alas* means ‘pioneer/first person’ so the verb *mbyabyat* has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of an agent, namely *mbyah anang* with specific characteristic because it cannot be replaced with people, and have a semantic relation to argument O filler that are metaphoric because its meaning has deviated from its true meaning, which is of the meaning of ‘cut down’ to the meaning of ‘pioneer/first person’.

Verb *mbyabyat* ‘cut down’ in example (5a) semantically and grammatically has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of an agent categorized as human that is generic, namely *mbyah anang* as it can be replaced with anyone as long as human and has a semantic relation to argument O filler as a patient-objective that is also generic, namely *sawi* ‘cassava’ because it can be replaced with all the objects that can *dibyabyat*. Here is a summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>generic</th>
<th>mbyabyat</th>
<th>alas: generic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S: Agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>O: Patient-obj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>specific</th>
<th>mbyabyat</th>
<th>alas: metaphoric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S: Agent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
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<td>O: Patient-obj</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>generic</th>
<th>mbyabyat</th>
<th>sawi: generic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S: Agent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>O: Patient-obj</td>
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</table>

In addition, the following sentences contain an active deverbal transitive verb.

(6) *apak nyyangkungi umyahe Pak Lurah*  
[apa? nyyangkungi umyahe pak lurah]  
‘father stand guard his house of village chif’

(6a) *Ali nyyangkungi perasaanisun*  
[ali nyyangkungi perasaanesUn]  
‘Ali keep my feeling’

The verb *nyyangkungi* ‘stand guard’ in the example (6) semantically and grammatically has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of agent categorized as human that is generic, namely *apad* ‘father’ because that noun can be replaced by anyone belonging to human who are likely to be male and have a semantic relation to argument O filler that is categorized as object with the role of generic patient-objective, namely *umya pe pa? lurah* because it can be replaced with other objects.
The verb ĕňyaŋkuŋi ‘keep’ in example (6a) semantically and grammatically have semantic relation to argument S filler categorized as human as the agent with specific characteristic, namely: ali because only ali is willing to commit an act of love and has a semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of specific patient-objective, namely perasaanesUn. Here is a better picture of the description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S: Agent</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>O: Patient-object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generic: apa? ĕňyaŋkuŋi umyae pa? lurah: generic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specific: ali ĕňyaŋkuŋi porasaanesUn: specific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Based on the description above, it can be said that active deverbal transitive verb in the Osing language as P fillers has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of agent in generic and specific characteristics, and also has a semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of patient-objective that is generic, specific, and metaphoric.

2.2.2 Passive Deverbal Transitive

Passive deverbal transitive verb as P filler has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of patient-objective and argument O filler with the role of agent. The verb semantically has meaning features of (+human/the other as a patient, +passive action, +noun as an agent). Semantically and grammatically, the verb has generic and specific semantic relations to the argument S filler categorized as human/other as patient-objective, and also have generic and specific semantic relations to the argument O filler categorized as human as the agent. Here is sample sentences containing a passive deverbal transitive verb.

(7) Salahe digyawe dhyewek.
    [salae digyawe DyEwE]k
    ‘his fault made self’
    S P O

(8) Pager isun dianyari ambi anang.
    [page yer esUn dyañi ambi an]ang
    ‘My hedge renewed by grandfather’
    S P O

The verb digyawe ‘made’ in the example (7) is a passive deverbal transitive verb as P filler. Semantically, the verb has the meaning features (+some as a patient, +passive action, +human as agent). Semantically and grammatically, the verb digyawe ‘made’ has a generic semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of patient, and also has a generic semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of agent. For more details can be seen on the following pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S: Patient</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>O: Agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generic: salae digyawe DyEwE:generic</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The verb diyañari ‘refurbished’ in example (8) is a passive deverbal transitive verb that
functions as the predicate (P) in sentences. Semantically, the verb has the meaning features (+object as a patient, +passive action, +human as agent). Semantically and grammatically, the verb diyaňari ‘refurbished’ have specific semantic relation to argument S filler, because only certain object that can be refurbished, namely: pagyor esUn (as a special term of ‘self-guardian’) and has a specific semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of agent, namely: anay ‘grandfather’, because personal pronoun in greeting ‘grandfather’ in it is not just any grandfather, but the grandfather who had supernatural abilities. For more details can be seen on the following pattern.

Specific: pagyor esUn          diyaňari          ambi anay: specific
S : Patient            P                O: Agent

Based on the above explanation, it can be said that the passive deverbal transitive verb in the Osing language, both semantically and grammatically have semantic relation that are generic and specific to the argument S filler with the role of patient, and also have a semantic relation that is generic and specific to the argument O filler with the role of agent.

2.3 Semantic Relation of Deadjectival Transitive Verb to the Argument S and O Fillers

Deadjectival transitive verb includes active transitive and passive transitive. Active deadjectival transitive verb has or presents two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of agent and argument O filler with the role of patient-objective, whereas passive transitive verb has also two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of patient-objective and argument O filler with the role of agent. Here is a description of the semantic relation of active transitive verb and passive deadjectival transitive with arguments S and O fillers.

2.3.1 Active Transitive

Active deadjectival transitive verb as a P filler has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of agent and argument O filler with the role of patient-objective. The verb semantically has meaning features of (+human as action agent, +active action, +noun which are action as the patient-objective). Semantically and grammatically, the verb has the semantic relation to the argument S filler categorized as human with the role of agent that is generic and specific, and also generic, specific, and metaphoric to the argument O filler categorized as human or object that are categorized as patient-objective. Here are sample sentences containing the active deadjectival transitive verbs.

For example:

(9) Riko (hang bisok ) ngadyemi atinisun
    [riko (haŋ bisok ) ŋadyəmi atinesUn]
    ‘You (be able) comfortable my heart’
    S        P          O

(9a) emak ngadyemi byanyu ngombe
    [əmak ŋadyəmə byaŋu yəmbo]


The verb ƞaDyəmi ‘comfortable’ in example (9) is an active deadjectival transitive verb as P filler. Semantically, that verb has the meaning features of (+human as agent, +active action, +another human being as a patient). Semantically and grammatically, the verb ƞaDyəmi has a semantic relation to argument S filler categorized as human as agent that is specific, namely: riko because only riko and not another patient-objective and has semantic relation with argument O filler categorized as human as patient-objective which is metaphoric, namely: atinesUn because its meaning has deviated from its true meaning, namely: soothing or pleasing and cannot be replaced with another noun. This is in contrast with the verb ƞaDyəmi ‘refrigerate’ in example (9a) as P filler semantically and grammatically has semantic relation with argument S filler categorized as human as the agent that is also generic characteristic, namely: ema? because it can be replaced with other nouns as long as it is human origin and has a semantic relation with argument O filler with the role of patient-objective that is also generic, namely: byaŋu yombe because it can be replaced with another noun as long as it is categorized as an object that can be desired, example: byaŋu, segɔ, jyaŋan, etc. Here is a summary overview.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>riko</td>
<td>(ŋaDyəmi?)</td>
<td>atinesUn: metaphoric</td>
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<td>S: Agent</td>
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<td>P: O: Patient-obj</td>
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<td>ema?</td>
<td>ƞaDyəmi</td>
<td>byaŋu yombe: generic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S: Agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P: O: Patient-obj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.2 Passive Transitive

Passive deadjectival transitive verb as a P filler has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of patient-objective and argument O filler with the role of agent. The passive transitive verb semantically has meaning features of (+human as patient, +passive action, +other human as agent). Semantically and grammatically, the verb has a semantic relation to argument S filler categorized as object or human that receives the action, and argument O filler categorized as human that has the ability and capability to do the action. For more details can be seen in the following sentences.

For example:

(10) Isun disandhying maru’

[esUn disanDyIŋ maru]

‘I was near honey’

‘I was near other wife from his husband’

S     P     O

(10a) Apak disandhying mbyah anang.

[apa? disanDyIŋ mbyah anŋ]

‘father was near grandfather’

S     P     O

Verb disanDyIŋ in example (10) is a passive deadjectival transitive verb as P filler that
semantically has meaning features of (+human as patient-objective, namely: *esUn*, +passive action, + another human being doing the action or agent, namely: *maru*). Semantically and grammatically, that verb has a specific semantic relation to argument S filler as patient-objective, namely: *esUn* because only *esun* (speaker) as the approached wife, no one else and has a metaphoric semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of agent, namely: *maru* which means honey, but not in the literal meaning of honey, it actually means ‘another wife of the husband’. This is different from the verb *disanDyIŋ* in example (10a) has a generic semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of patient-objective, namely: *apa?* because it can be replaced with other noun as long as it is still categorized as human, namely: *əma?, anaŋ, adɔn, mak onah*, etc. and also has a generic semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of agent, namely *mbyah anaŋ* because it can be replaced with other nouns as long as it is categorized as human. For more details can be seen in the following schemes.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{specific : } & esUn \quad \text{disanDyIŋ} \quad \text{maru: metaphoric} \\
\text{S: Patient-obj} & \quad \text{P} \quad \text{O: Agent} \\
\text{generic : } & apa? \quad \text{disanDyIŋ} \quad \text{mbyah anaŋ: generic} \\
\text{S: Patient-obj} & \quad \text{P} \quad \text{O: Agent}
\end{align*}
\]

Based on the description above, it can be said that active and passive deadjectival transitive verbs have a semantic relation with argument S filler with the role of agent that is specific and generic, and also has a semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of patient-objective that is metaphoric and generic.

Thus it can be said that based on the description of denominal, deverbal, and deadjectival transitive verbs have semantic relations argument S filler with the role of agent/patient that is generic, specific, and metaphoric characteristics, and also have a semantic relation argument O filler with the role of agent/patient-objective that is generic, specific, and metaphoric characteristics.

3. Semantic Relation of Denominal, Deverbal and Deadjectival Intransitive Verbs with Arguments (S, PEL dan KET) Fillers

As explained in advance that denominal, deverbal and deadjectival intransitive verbs some have one argument, namely: argument S filler with the role of experiencer; and some has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of experience/agent and argument PEL filler with the role of patient-objective/locative, or argument S filler with the role of experiencer and argument KET filler with the role of locative; or some are three arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of agent, argument PEL1 filler with the role of patient-objective, and argument PEL 2 filler with the role of instrument. Here is the semantic relation description of denominal, deverbal, and deadjectival intransitive verbs as P with arguments S, PEL, and KET fillers function.

3.1 Semantic Relation of Denominal Intransitive Verb to Arguments S and KET Fillers
Denominal intransitive verb in the Osing language as P filler semantically has meaning features of (+human as experiencer and +passive adversative action). Semantically and grammatically, that denominal transitive verb has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of experience that is categorized as object or human. Here are the explanations.

(11) lawang umyah njeybret dheywek.
[lawaŋ umyah njyəbrEt DyEwEk]
‘The door suddenly close (with sound “bret”) self’
S P KET

(12) Aspale kemeringret
[aspale kəmərɨŋət]
‘Aspal sweat’
S P

(12a) Apak kemeringet marek olah raga mlayu-mlayu.
[apa? kəmərɨŋət marE? Olah raga mlayu-mlayu]
‘father sweat after sport run about.’
S P KET

The verb njyəbrEt on example (11) is denominal intransitive verb as a P filler. Semantically, that verb has meaning features of (+object that can move until it can close itself as experiencer, namely: lawaŋ umyah, +adversative circumstance). Semantically and grammatically, the verb njyəbrEt verb has a specific semantic relation to argument S filler that is categorized as object or noun that can move/close itself up until the sound ‘bret’ as the experiencer, namely: lawaŋ umyah because nouns can not be replaced by any noun. The presence of complement DyEwEk in the sentence example is not obligatory. For more details can be seen in the following scheme.

Specific: lawaŋ umyah njyəbrEt
S:Experiencer P

The verb kəmərɨŋət in example (12) is a static denominal intransitive verb as P filler. Semantically, that verb has specific meaning features to argument S filler as noun categorized as human, namely: aspale because only living things that can produce sweat. However, the verb kəmərɨŋət in example (12a) is a static denominal intransitive verb as P, semantically and grammatically have a generic semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of experiencer, namely: apa? because that personal pronoun can be replaced by anything as long as it is categorized as human. The presence of complement phrase marE? olah raga mlayu-mlayu in sentence example (83a) is not obligatory. Here is the overview.

Specific: aspale kəmərɨŋət
S:Experiencer P

Generic: apa? kəmərɨŋət
S:Experiencer P
Based on the above explanation, it can be said that denominal intransitive verb as P has a semantic relation to the argument S filler with the role of experiencer that is specific and generic. The function KET on denominal intransitive verb does not have a role so it cannot be called an argument.

3.2 Semantic relation of Deverbal Intransitive Verb to Arguments S, KET, and PEL Filler Function

Deverbal in transitive verb as P semantically has meaning features of (± human as experiencer and + adversative passive action). Semantically and grammatically, that deverbal intransitive verb has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of experiencer that is categorized as object or human which are specific and generic. Moreover, it also has a semantic relation with argument PEL filler as an agent that is generic, specific, and metaphoric. Here are the descriptions.

(13) Suwarane paman membyat mayun.

[Suwarane paman məmbyat mayUn.]
‘Sound uncle sways’
‘sound uncle bends (wriggle)’

S
P

(13a) Godhong kelopo ikau membyat mayun keterak angin.

[gɔDɔŋ kɛloŋ ikau məmbyat mayUn kɛtɛɾa? aŋIn.]
‘leaf coconut sway be touched wind’

S
P
KET

The verb membyat mayun in example (13) is a static deverbal intransitive verb as P, which semantically and grammatically has a semantic relation that is metaphoric to argument S filler, namely: suwarane paman because the noun should not be able to move and swing so that it can change the real meaning of the verb məmbyat mayun, namely to writhe. In example (13a), the verb məmbyat mayun semantically and grammatically has a generic semantic relation to argument S filler, namely: gɔDɔŋ kɛloŋ ikau because that noun can be changed with other objects that can swing and writhe because of the wind. The presence of the phrase kɛtɛɾa? aŋIn as KET is not obligatory so it has no role and not included argument S filler. Here are brief descriptions.

metaphoric: suwarane paman membyat mayun
S: Experiencer

məmbyat mayun
P

generic: gɔDɔŋ kɛloŋ membyat mayun (kɛtɛɾa? aŋIn)
S: Experiencer

məmbyat mayun
P

In addition of having one argument, some deverbal intransitive verb has two arguments, namely: argument S filler with the role of experiencer and argument PEL filler with the role of experiencer, as shown in the following sentences.
For example:

(14) Tawang Alun ketemu Macan Putih.

\[ \text{[tawa} \eta \text{ alUn k} \text{\o} \text{t} \text{\mu} \text{ macan putl} \text{h]} \]
‘Tawang alun meet tiger white’
S P PEL

(14a) Atinisun wis ketemu ambi lare ikau.

\[ \text{[atinesUn w} \text{lIs k} \text{\o} \text{t} \text{\mu} \text{ ambi lare ikau]} \]
‘My heart meet with the man’
S P PEL

The verb *k\text{\o}t\text{\mu}m* ‘meet’ in example (14) is a static reciprocative deverbal transitive verb which functions as P semantically and grammatically have a generic semantic relation to argument S filler as experiencer, namely: *tawa} \eta \text{ alUn* because it can be replaced with anything as long as it is human. The verb *k\text{\o}t\text{\mu}m* has a generic semantic relation to argument PEL filler that also has the role of experiencer, namely: *macan putl} \text{h* because this noun can also be replaced by another similar type of noun. In contrast, the verb *k\text{\o}t\text{\mu}m* in example (14a) has a specific semantic relation to argument S filler, namely: *atinesUn* and has a specific semantic relation to argument PEL filler, namely: *lare ikau* because both cannot be replaced by other nouns. Therefore, it can be stated that the verb *k\text{\o}t\text{\mu}m* is a static reciprocative deverbal intransitive verb as P filler that semantically and grammatically has generic and specific semantic relation to argument S filler and also has a generic and specific semantic relation to argument PEL filler. Below are the brief descriptions.

\begin{align*}
\text{generic:} & \text{ tawa} \eta \text{ alUn} \quad \text{ k\text{\o}t\text{\mu}m} \quad \text{ macan putl} \text{h:} \text{ generic} \\
\text{S:Experiencer} & \quad \text{P} & \quad \text{PEL:Experiencer} \\
\text{Specific:} & \text{ atinesUn} \quad \text{ w} \text{lIs k\text{\o}t\text{\mu}m} \quad \text{ ambi lare ikau:} \text{ specific} \\
\text{S:Experiencer} & \quad \text{P} & \quad \text{PEL:Experiencer}
\end{align*}

In addition, deverbal intransitive verb as P filler has a metaphoric semantic relation to the argument PEL filler, as show in the following sentences.

For example:

(15) Sikilisun kesandhung watu

\[ \text{[sekelesUn k\text{\o}sanDU} \eta \text{\mu} \text{ watu]} \]
‘My foot bumped into a stone’
S P PEL

(15a) Paman kesandhung otang ambi uwong ikau

\[ \text{[paman k\text{\o}sanDU} \eta \text{ otang ambi u\text{\o}ng ikau]} \]
‘Uncle snared debt with the person’
The verb *kəsanDUŋ* in example (15) is an adversative deverbal intransitive verb as P filler. Semantically and grammatically, the verb has a specific semantic relation to argument S filler, namely *sekelesUn* because the noun cannot be replaced with any other noun. This means only the noun *sekel* that can undergo *kəsanDUŋ*. Moreover, the verb also has a generic semantic relation to argument PEL filler, namely *watu*, because the noun can be replaced by other noun that can cause people to *kəsanDUŋ*, for example *sikile mejɔ*, *pərIŋ*, etc. In contrast, the verb *kəsanDUŋ* in example (15a) has a generic semantic relation to argument S, namely *paman*, because the noun can be replaced by other noun as long as it is still categorized as human. In addition, the verb *kəsanDUŋ* in example (15a) has a metaphoric semantic relation to argument PEL filler, namely *ɔtaŋ* because this noun is not the type of object that can cause people to *kəsanDUŋ*, so both (verb *kəsanDUŋ* and noun *ɔtaŋ*) has a new meaning that is deviated from its true meaning. Moreover, the verb *kəsanDUŋ* in example (15a) as P semantically and grammatically also has a generic semantic relation to argument KET filler, namely: the phrase *ambi uwɔŋ ikau* because that phrase can be replaced by another noun as long as it is categorized as human. Here are the brief explanations.

Specific : *sekelesUn*  
S:Experiencer  
\[ \leftarrow \]  
*kəsanDUŋ*  
P  
\[ \rightarrow \]  
*watu*: generic  
PEL:locative

generic : *Paman*  
S:Experiencer  
\[ \leftarrow \]  
*kəsanDUŋ*  
\[ \rightarrow \]  
*ɔtaŋ*: metaphoric  
PEL:patient-object  
KET:patient-locative

Based on the description above, it can be said that deverbal intransitive verb as a P filler, semantically and grammatically have a semantic relation that is generic, metaphoric and specific to argument S filler; have a semantic relation that is generic, specific and metaphoric to argument PEL filler; and have a semantic relation that is generic to argument KET filler.

3.3 Semantic Relation of Deadjectival Intransitive Verb to Argument S Filler

Deadjectival intransitive verb as P filler that semantically has meaning features of (+ human as experiencer and + passive action). Semantically and grammatically, the deverbal intransitive verb has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of experiencer categorized as object or human that is specific and generic. Here is a brief explanation.

For example:

(16) *Dyalan ning umyahe melot*  
[dyalan  nIŋ umyae melɔt]  
‘the street in at home not straight’
The verb melɔt ‘not straight’ in example (16) is a static deadjectival intransitive verb functions as P. Semantically and grammatically, the verb melɔt ‘not straight’ has a generic semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of experiencer, namely: dyalan nŋ umyae because that noun can be replaced with other noun, for example kayu, garisan, poringe, etc. This is different to the verb melɔt ‘crazy’ in example (16a) as P filler has a specific semantic relation to argument S, namely pikirane lare ikau, because that noun cannot be replaced with other noun. This means only the mind that can be melɔt ‘not straight’ which means ‘insane’. Here is a brief explanation.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that deadjectival intransitive verb as P filler, semantically and grammatically have a generic and specific semantic relation to argument S filler.

Based on the description above, it can be said that intransitive verb (denominal, deverbal, and deadjectival) as P filler, semantically and grammatically have a semantic relation that is generic, specific and metaphoric to argument S filler with the role of experiencer; have a semantic relation that is generic, specific and metaphoric to argument PEL filler with the role of patient-objective/locative, and have a semantic relation that is generic to argument KET filler with the role of locative.

4. Conclusion

Based on all of the explanation above, it can be concluded that denominal, deverbal, and deadjectival transitive and intransitive verbs in the Osing language as P filler, semantically and grammatically have a generic and specific semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of agent/patient/experiencer; have a semantic relation that is generic, specific and metaphoric to argument O filler with the role of patient-objective/agent;
have a semantic relation that is generic, specific and metaphoric to argument PEL filler with the role of patient-objective/locative; and have a semantic relation that is generic to argument KET filler with the role of locative.

References


