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 sintax structure in here is the relation of meaningful characteristic between the verb with the other argument in sentence or clausa. 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 inflcted form. The inflcted 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 metaphoric. 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 ransitive 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 njebret tikus*
     [apaʔ ňyjəbrEt tikUs]
     'father capture   mouse'
          S   P   O
(1a) *Ani njebret   lare lanang ikau*
      [ani ňyjəbrEt   lare lanaŋ   ikau]
   'Ani practice black magic   son'
          S   P   O
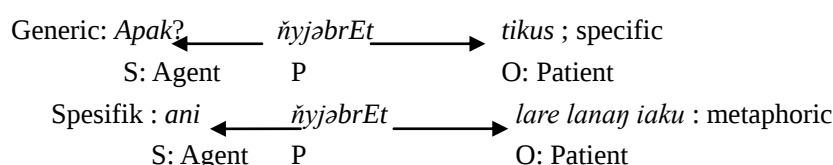
The verb *ňyjəbrEt* 'capture' on example (1) is an active in adversative denominal transitive verb that needs an argument S, namely: *Apaʔ* 'father' And argument O filler, namely *tikUs* 'mouse'. Semantically, the verb *ňyjəbrEt* 'capture' has semantic features (+human, +active action of 'capture',+the 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 *apaʔ* can be replaced with anyone as long as it is human, namely: *Amir, əmak, anaŋ, paman tani,* etc. Moreover, the verb *ňyjəbrEt* 'capture' has a specific semantic relation with the object because the object that can be *dij*y*əbrEt* is only an animal of a rodent species, so it cannot be replaced by any object, for example: *pitIk, sapi, kebo*, *kucIŋ*, 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 *ňyjəbrEt* also has a semantic relation with a metaphoric characteristic to argument O filler like on example (1a), namely: *lare lanaŋ ikau*. This happens because semantically the verb *ňyjəbrEt* 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 lanaŋ ikau*. Thus, the verb *ňyjəbrEt* 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 lanaŋ itu* reciprocate or accept her love, so S enchants O. Therefore, it can be said that the verb *ňyjəbrEt* has a generic and specific semantic relation to argument S filler and also has a specific and metaphoric semantic relation to argument O filler, as depicted in the following pattern.

Generic: *Apakʔ* ⟵⟶ *ňyjəbrEt* ⟶ *tikus* ; specific
　　　　　S: Agent　　P　　　　　O: Patient

Spesifik : *ani* ⟵ *ňyjəbrEt* ⟶ *lare lanaŋ iaku* : metaphoric
　　　　　　S: Agent　P　　　　　O: Patient

The above pattern may also occur in the following sentences.

(2)　*Paman **njyala**　iwak　　ning byanyu*

　　[paman ňjyɔlɔ　iwyak　nIŋ byaňu]

　'uncle catch　　fish　　at the water (river)
　　　S　　P　　O　　　KET

(2a) *Isun **njyala** perasaan riko*

　[esUn ňjyɔlɔ pərasaan rikɔ]

　'I　　　take　your feeling '
　S　　　　P　　　　O

The verb *ňjyɔlɔ* '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 *ňjyɔlɔ* 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: *iwyak nIŋ byaňu*. It is called specific because the object cannot be replaced with any object. Verb *njyɔlɔ* 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 metaphoric semantic relation o argument O filler, namely *pərasaan rikɔ*. It is called metaphoric because the verb *njyɔlɔ* has changed from the original meaning, namely 'capturing' into 'taking/stealing/loving' and the object that is *dijyɔlɔ* becomes the object that should not be *dijyɔlɔ*. Therefore, the real meaning has deviated. For more details can be seen in the patterns of the following semantic relations.

Generic:*Paman* ⟵——— *njyɔlɔ* ———⟶ *iwyak nIŋ byaňu* ;specific

      S: Agent   P   O: Patient-object

generic:*esUn* ⟵——— *njyɔlɔ* ———⟶ *perasaan rikɔ* :metaforic

      S: Agent   P   O: Patient-object

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 metaphoric 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*   *dijyala*   *paman*

   [*iwyake*   *djyɔlɔ*   *paman*]

  'His fish   was catch   uncle'
     S   P   O

(3a) *Perasaanisun **dijyala** ambik   lare Penataban ikau*

   [*perasaanesUn dijyɔlɔ ambi? lare pənataban ikau*]
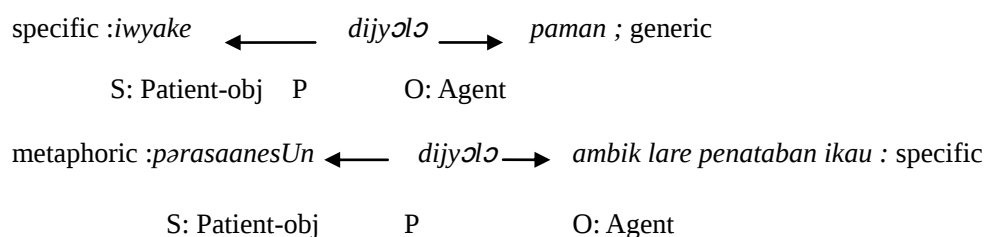
  'My feeling   was take   by   a man (village) of Penataban '
    S   P   O

The verb *dijyɔlɔ* 'captured' in example (3) is a passive denominal transitive verb that functions as the P filler has meaning features (+the object that was *dijyɔlɔ* with the role of patient-objective, namely: *iwyak*, +passive action with the tool *jyɔlɔ*, human as action agent with *jyɔlɔ* tool, namely: *paman*). Semantically and grammatically, the verb *dijyɔlɔ* '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: *pərasaanesUn* because the word is already deviated from the actual object can be captured by *jyɔlɔ*, which is a kind of *iwyak*. In addition, the meaning of the verb *dijyɔlɔ* also been deviated from its true meaning, which can mean*s nared, retrieved, loved, tied up,* etc. In addition, verb *dijyɔlɔ* in example (3a) has a specific semantic relation to argument O filler, namely *lare pənataban ikau* because it can not be replaced   with *lare*'child' of another region. Here is a brief description.

specific :*iwyake* ⟵   *dijyɔlɔ* ⟶   *paman ;* generic

      S: Patient-obj   P   O: Agent

metaphoric :*pərasaanesUn* ⟵   *dijyɔlɔ* ⟶   *ambik lare penataban ikau :* specific

         S: Patient-obj   P   O: Agent

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'

    S   P   O

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

   [Uwɔŋ haŋ shɔleh dipayuŋi ambI? gUsti Allɔh SWT]
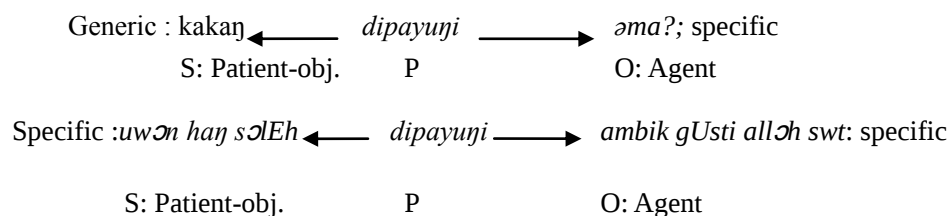
  'the pious person   was protect   by Got Allah SWT'

    S   P   O

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: *Kakaŋ,* +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: *uwɔŋ haŋ sɔlEh* 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 ⟵——— *dipayuŋi* ———⟶ *əma?;* specific
        S: Patient-obj.   P   O: Agent

Specific :*uwɔn haŋ sɔlEh* ⟵—— *dipayuŋi* ——⟶ *ambik gUsti allɔh swt*: specific

        S: Patient-obj.   P   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 theArguments 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*
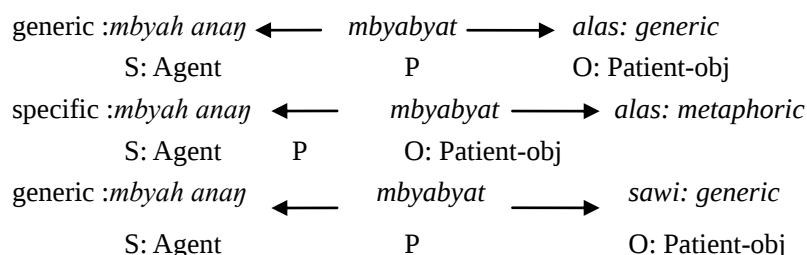
   [mbyah anaŋ   mbyabyat   alas]
  'Grandfather   cut down   woods'
  'grandfather is a pioneer/first person''
    S   P   O

(5a) Mbyah anang mbyabyat wit sawi

   [mbyah anaŋ   mbyabyat wIt   sawi]
 'grandfather   cut down   cassava'
    S   P   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 anaŋ*, +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 asemantic relation to argument S filler with the role of an agent categorized as human that is generic, namely *mbyah anaŋ* 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.

generic :*mbyah anaŋ* ⟵ *mbyabyat* ⟶ *alas: generic*
        S: Agent   P   O: Patient-obj

specific :*mbyah anaŋ* ⟵ *mbyabyat* ⟶ *alas: metaphoric*
        S: Agent   P   O: Patient-obj

generic :*mbyah anaŋ* ⟵ *mbyabyat* ⟶ *sawi: generic*
        S: Agent   P   O: Patient-obj

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

(6) apak **njyangkungi** umyahe Pak Lurah
   [apa? ňjyaŋkuŋi umyahe pak lurah]
  'father stand guard   his house of village chif'
    S   P   O

(6a) Ali **njyangkungi** perasaanisun
   [ali ňjyaŋkuŋi perasaanesUn]
  'Ali   keep   my feeling'
    S   P   O
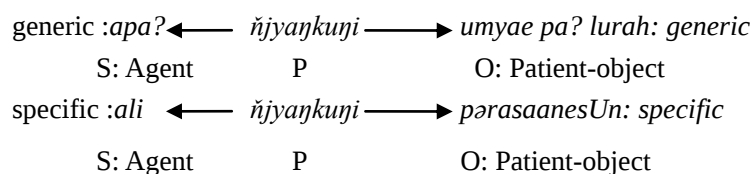
The verb *ňjyaŋkuŋi* 'stand guard' in the example (6) semantically and grammatically has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of agent categorized as human that is generic, namely *apa?* 'father' because that noun can be replaced by anyone belonging to human who are likely to be male and have a semantic relation to argument O filler that is categorized as object with the role of generic patient-objective, namely *umyae pa? lurah* because it can be replaced with other objects.

The verb *ňjyaŋkuŋi* '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.

generic :*apa?* ⟵ *ňjyaŋkuŋi* ⟶ *umyae pa? lurah: generic*

      S: Agent   P   O: Patient-object

specific :*ali* ⟵ *ňjyaŋkuŋi* ⟶ *pərasaanesUn: specific*

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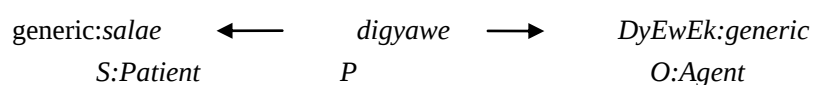
Based on the description above, it can be said that active deverbal transitive verb in the *Osing* language as P fillers has a semantic relation to argument S filler with the role of agent in generic and specific characteristics, and also has a semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of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

2.2.2 Passive DeverbalTransitive

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.
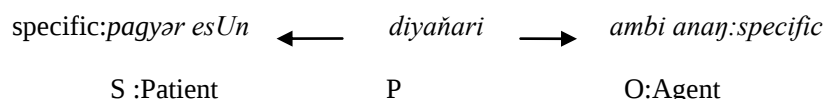
(7) *Salahe*   *digyawe dhyewek.*

   [salae   *digyawe DyEwEk]*

   'hisfault   made   self'

    S   P   O

(8) *Pagyer isun*   *dianyari ambi anang.*

   [pagyər esUn diyaňari   *ambi anaŋ]*

  'My hedge   renew   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.

generic:*salae*   ⟵   *digyawe*   ⟶   *DyEwEk:generic*

    S:Patient   *P*   *O:Agent*

The verb *diyaňari* '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: *pagyǝr esUn* (as a special term of 'self-guardian') and has a specific semantic relation to argument O filler with the role of agent, namely: *anaŋ* '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:*pagyǝr esUn* ⟵ *diyaňari* ⟶ *ambi anaŋ: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*

    [rikɔ (haŋ bisɔk) ŋadyǝmi atinesUn]

  'You (be able) confortable my heart'

     S   P   O
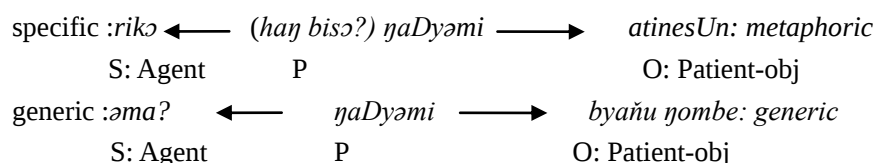
(9a) *emak **ngadhyemi** byanyu ngombe*

    [ǝmak ŋadyǝmi byaňu ŋombe]

'mother refrigerate drink water'
   S   P   O

The verb *ŋaDyəmi* 'confortable' 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 *ŋaDyəmi* has a semantic relation to argument S filler categorized as human as agent that is specific, namely: *rikɔ* because only *rikɔ* 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 *ŋaDyəmi* '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: *əma?* 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: *byaňu ŋombe* because it can be replaced with another noun as long as it is categorized as an object that can be desired, example: *byaňu, segɔ, jyaŋan*, etc. Here is a summary overview.

specific :*rikɔ* ◄——— (*haŋ bisɔ?*) *ŋaDyəmi* ———►   *atinesUn: metaphoric*
        S: Agent   P   O: Patient-obj
generic :*əma?*   ◄———   *ŋaDyəmi* ———►   *byaňu ŋombe: generic*
        S: Agent   P   O: Patient-obj

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 anaŋ]
     'father was near   grandfather'
        S   P   O
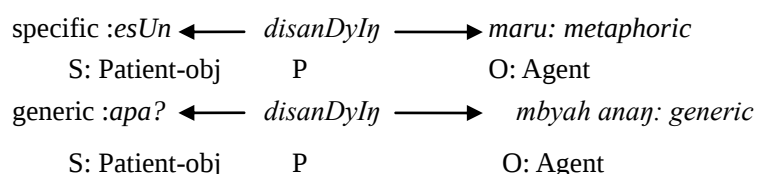
Verb *disanDyIŋ* in example (10) is a passive deadjectival transitive verb as P filler that

semantically has meaning features of (+human as patient-objective, namely: *esUn*, +passive action, + another human beingdoing 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.

specific :*esUn* ⟵——— *disanDyIŋ* ———⟶ *maru: metaphoric*

    S: Patient-obj   P   O: Agent

generic :*apa?* ⟵——— *disanDyIŋ* ———⟶   *mbyah anaŋ: generic*

    S: Patient-obj   P   O: Agent

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 experiencer/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 experiencerand +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 ňjyəbrEt   DyEwEk]

   'The door   suddenly close (with sound "bret") self'

         S   P   KET

(12) Aspale   kemeringret

   [aspale   kəməriŋət]

   'Aspal   sweat'

     S   P

(12a)Apak kemeringet marek olah raga mlayu-mlayu.

   [apa? kəməriŋət marE? Olah raga mlayu-mlayu]

   'father   sweat   after   sport run about.

    S   P   KET

The verb *ňjyəbrEt* 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 *ňjyəbrEt* 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: *lawang 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* ⟵――――― *ňjyəbrEt*

    S:Experiencer   P

The verb *kəməriŋət* 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 *kəməriŋət* 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* ⟵――――― *kəməriŋət*

    S:Experiencer   P

Generic: *apa?* ⟵―― ― *kəməriŋət*

    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 experience 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)Suarane 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 kelɔpɔ ikau məmbyat mayUn kətəra? 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 kelɔpɔ ikau* because that noun can be

changed with other objects that can swing and writhe because of the wind. The presence of the phrase *kətəra? aŋIn* as KET is not obligatory so it has no role and not included argument S filler. Here are brief descriptions.

metaphoric :*suwarane paman* ⟵————— *məmbyat mayUn*

      S:Experiencer   P

generic : *gɔDɔŋ kəlɔpɔ* ⟵————— *məmbyat mayUn (ketera? aŋIn)*

      S:Experiencer   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.*

    [tawaŋ] alUn kətəmu macan putIh]

    'Tawang alun meet   tiger   white'
         S   P   PEL

*(14a)Atinisun wis **ketemu** ambi lare ikau.*

     [atinesUn wIs kətəmu ambi lare ikau]

     'My heart   meet   with the man'

      S   P   PEL

The verb *kətəmu* '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: *tawaŋ alUn* because it can be replaced with anything as long as it is human. The verb *kətəmu* has a generic semantic relation to argument PEL filler that also has the role of experiencer, namely: *macan putIh* because this noun can also be replaced by another similar type of noun. In contrast, the verb *kətəmu* 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 *kətəmu* 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.

generic : *tawaŋ alUn* ⟵————— *kətəmu* —————⟶ *macan putIh:* generic

     S:Experiencer   P   PEL:Experiencer

Specific: *atinesUn* ⟵————— *wIs kətəmu* —————⟶ *ambi lare ikau:* specific

     S:Experiencer   P   PEL:Experiencer

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*

    [sekelesUn kəsanDUŋ watu]

   'My foot   bumped into a stone'
       S   P   PEL
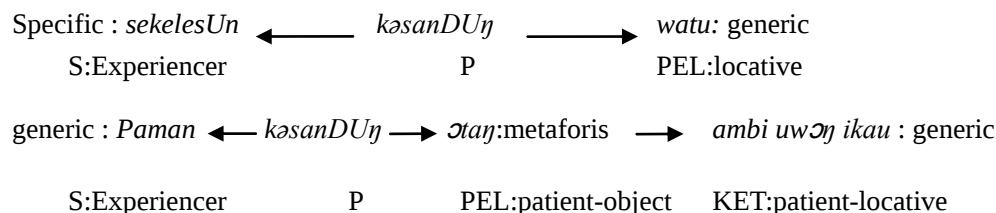
(15a) *Paman **kesandhung** otang ambi uwong ikau*

    [paman kəsanDUŋ   ɔtang ambi uwɔŋ ikau]

    'Uncle   snared   debt   with the person'

S	P	PEL	KET

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* ⟵——— *kəsanDUŋ* ———⟶ *watu:* generic
    S:Experiencer   P   PEL:locative

generic : *Paman* ⟵— *kəsanDUŋ* —⟶ *ɔtaŋ*:metaforis ——⟶ *ambi uwɔŋ ikau* : generic

    S:Experiencer   P   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 ($\pm$ 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'

```
              S         P
```

(16a) *Pikirane   lare ikau* **melot**

    [pikirane   lare ikau melɔt]

  'his thought the child not straight'
  'the child   is   crazy'

```
        S                  P
```

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 nIŋ umyae

because that noun can be replaced with other noun, for example kayu, garisan, pəringe,

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.

generic :*dyalan nIŋ umyae* ⟵——————— *melɔt*

       S:Experiencer   P

specific : *pikirane lare ikau* ⟵————— *melɔt*

       S:Experiencer   P

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 semantic relation that is generic, specific and metaphoric 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.

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