The Resultative Construction in the Lamalera Dialect

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Abstract

The resultative construction represents a condition or state expressed by a state verb. In addition to using a state verb predicate, the resultative construction can also be expressed by the category of adjectives or other word categories experiencing morphological process. Universally, the resultative construction refers to the state embodied by state verbs or verbalizations and process that reflect a result. Thus, the resultative construction is a resultant construction. The resultative construction shows similarities with the stative construction. However, resultative construction principally differs from stative construction. The resultative construction reveals a condition with no implications whatsoever with regard to the conditions while the stative construction reveals both the condition and the actions that precede it (Nedjalkov dan Jaxontov, 1998: 6). Mathews (1997: 320) states that the resultative construction is the elements in the clause that refer to the result of the action. In other words, the resultative construction is a construction that describes the attainment of a condition experienced by the noun phrase due to the action expressed by the verb predator (Broccias, 2008 :28). The resultative construction in agglutinative languages is expressed through morphological processes. Lamalera dialect (henceforth: LD) is not an agglutinative language (dialect). Thus, LD does not have any morphological strategy to reveal the resultative construction. Language data analysis proves that the resultative and stative constructions in LD are disclosed using a syntactical strategy.

Keywords: resultative construction, statif construction, depictive

INTRODUCTION

Resultative construction is a universal linguistic phenomenon. It states that the resultative construction exists in all languages of the world. As a universal linguistic phenomenon the resultative construction in every language has its peculiarities. The peculiarity of resultative construction in every language in the world relies heavily on the strategy of disclosure of resultative constructions and language systems of each language.

The resultative construction in languages that are agglutinative is different from that of the languages that are not agglutinative. The resultative construction in the isolative language differs from the resultative construction in the fusional and agglutinative languages. The resultatifly in agglutinative language can be observed in the semantic changes of resultative cluster predictive whereas in fusional and isolative language it

cannot. So the language system of a language is very influential on the resultative construction.

Resultative construction is a considist referring to a state expressed by a state verb. In addition to using the verb predator, the state of the resultatifly can also be expressed by adjectives or other word categories that undergo a morphological process. The resultative construction in a language refers to a condition in which the event is embodied by the resultative verb and the event shows a result. Thus, the resultative construction is a construction of hash. Fernandes (1996) advised that the Lamaholot Language is a language of nine regional languages in Flores (p. 31). According to Keraf (1978) the Lamaholot Language has 35 dialects spreading across four different regions; in East Flores there are 9 dialects, in Solor island there are 2 dialects, in Adonara island there are 6 dialects and in Lembata island there are 18 dialects (8). Despite belonging to the same language family, each dialect shows similarities and differences. The similarities and differences among the dialects are unique.

The Lamalera dialect (LD) is a language (dialect) that can be stated as a not agglutinative language, neither fusional nor isolative. The Lamalera dialect has a number of affixes such as prefixes, infixes, and suffixes that form the noun category but do not have affixes categorized verbs. Thus, LD does not have a morphological strategy as one of the tricks in forming resultative, causative, applicative and other constructions. However, LD has a distinctive strategy to realize these constructions. This paper further sharpens the LD strategy used to realize the resultative construction.

At a glance, the resultative construction and stative construction show semantic similarities. However, the resultative construction is completely different from the stative construction. According to Nedjalkov dan Jaxontov (1998) The differences between a stative construction and a resultative construction are as follows: (a) a stative construction reveals a state or condition without any implication regarding the circumstance or condition, and (b) the resultative construction reveals both the circumstance and the preceding action (p. 6). Mathews (1997) says that the resultative refers to the elements in the clause that refer to the result of the action or process (p. 320).

Stative construction represents a situation that has occurred without mentioning why this has happened. Stative construction emphasizes more on outcomes than processes. So the matter of the occurrence of the outcome is completely ignored, opposed to the case with resultative construction. In many languages, a resultative construction tends to have two clauses or two clause predicators. The parent clause predator reveals the process and an embedded clause predator reveals the result. Both of these predicators are dragged so as to appear as serial verb predators.

Similarities do not occur only in resultative construction and stative construction, but also between causative construction and anticausative construction. Comrie (1985) uses an anticausative term that refers to a syntactic phenomenon (p. 325). The anticausative is a symptom of intransitive verbal valence degradation of transitive verbs. In a

somewhat different view, Schäfer (2008) and Li (2005) suggests that anticusative construction is an alternative form of causative (p. 9) (p. 63).

Comrie (1985) stated that the anticausative construction is similar to passive construction (p. 325). The resemblance is that the direct object of intransitive verb construction can be the subject of anticausative construction. Passive construction agents are optional whereas agents in anticausative constructs never materialize. The following English clause examples are quoted from Artawa (1998) which show the similarities and differences between anticausative and passive construction.

(1a) Anton opened the door.

(1b) The door opened.

(1c) The door was opened. (p. 56)

Clause (1a) is a basic clause, clause (1b) is an anticausative construct, and clause (1c) is a passive construction. The difference between anticausative construction and passive construction can be seen in clauses (1b) and (1c). The agent constituents in the passive construction (1c) are optional, while the agent constituent in the anticausative construction (1b) is never realized.

In other words, the difference between passive construction and anticausative construction is that passive construction does not have an agentive phrase, the existence of a person or something that leads to implied situations, and that passive construction may use adverbs associated with passive agents. Borsley,et al (2007) advised that passive construction includes or involves the decline or subjecting of the subject and the object (p. 275). The anticausative constructions remain with the immediate situation. For example, the passive clause (1c) may be modified with the following oriented agent (1d). The anticausative construction cannot take an adverb-oriented agent, such as (2a) and the clause construction (2b) is not grammatical (unacceptable).

(2a) The door was opened cautiously.

(2b) *The door opened cautiously.

In relation to passive construction and anticausative construction, Comrie (1985) states that, structurally, the basic verb object can be the subject of passive or anticausative construction (p.325). The passive sentence agent is optional, while the anticausative construction agent is never presented. The concept of anticausative construction is also used by Donohue (1999) and refers to the behavior of the *mo*-prefix (in the language of the Ironman) attached to the transitive process verbs (p. 280-281). The iron prefix in the Ironman language if it is added to the process verb shows the original object changed.

Stative, resulatative, anticusative, and passive construction are constructs that indicate a decrease in verb valence in English. In addition to these constructions, Simpson in Himmelmann, ed. (2005) stated that English is also familiar with the existence of depictive construction (p. 69-93). At a glance, the depictive construction is almost the same as the resultative because both constructs are expressed with secondary predicate, as seen in the following example according to Simpson in Himmelmann (2005).

(3a) They burned Joan of Arc alive.

(3a[1])Burning Joan alive was an error. (depictive)

(3b) They burned the steak black.

(3b[1])Burning the steak black was an error. (resultative)

(3c) I ate the meat raw.

(3d) She left drunk.   (p. 69 and 93)

Although it shows similarities, depictive constructions are used in syntactic constructs that state predicate of being, such as (3a1), (3c), and (3d). The adjectives in the raw 3 *'mentah'* construction, and (3d) drunk *'mabuk'* are the second predictors of the quality of the meat '*daging'* participants as objects, and she 'he' as subjects and also at the same time declaring actions mentioned by verbs. Construction (3b-b1) is a resultative construction expressed in predicate of being. The black construct adjective (3b-b[1]) is the second predicate, stating the quality of the steak 'meat' participants, and is the summation of a process expressed by burned *'memanggang'* verbs.

Depictive construction is a construction used to describe a situation or situation. Depictive verbal predicators mean significant rather than declare a process of an action. If closely observed, the depictive construction will be more sharpening on the quality of a paperctisipan. Unlike the case with resultative construction, which actually consists of two combined clauses. This merger is possible because the slot of the second clause subject function is wiped. This deletion results from the fact that it has the function of the second clause subject which refers to the function of the first clause subject. The most important thing is that the predictor of the second clause represents the result of the process expressed by the first clause predictive verb.

DISCUSSION

This paper discusses consecutive pseudo-resultative predicate constructions, the puzzling semantics of pseudo-resultatives, and resultative construction in LD. These resultative species are discussed in the following sequence.

Pseudo-Resultative Predicates

The pseudo-resultative predicate construction is a construct which in turn both syntactically and semantically describe a parallel state such as resultative. The example of resultative type below was stated by Levinson (2010).

(4a) Janet braided her hair tight.

(4b) Rhoda hammered the metal flat (p. 135)

At a glance, examples (4a) and (4b) semantically and syntactically show parallel similarities and refer to the resultative construction. Example (4a) is a composite of two single clauses having the same subject function. The similarity of the subject function causes the second clause subject to be imprinted. The tight predictor in the second clause actually explains the object rather than stating the result of the first clause predictive action. Thus the clause in example (4a) is evidence of a false reslutative predicator. In contrast to example (4b), the second flat clause indicator represents the result of a process expressed by a predefined hammered predictive clause.

The pseudo-resultative predicate construction can also be observed in the example in the following LD.

(4c) Rae tuba   ikə   tobang=i

3P   tikam ikan terbalik=Enc3P

'Mereka menikam ikan terbalik'

(4d) Kame   mə=kə   ikə   tangə=nə

1PINC 1PINC=makan ikan mentah=Enc3SG

'Kami makan ikan mentah'

The clause example (4c) states that the predicate tobang=i is not expressing the result of a 'stab' *tuba* process in the first clause predictor. The predictor of the second clause describes the process and not the result. Similarly, the clause in example (4d), the raw *tangə=nə 'mentah'* indicator does not state the result of the process *mə=kə 'makan'* the first clause predictor. The clause in example (4c, 4d) proves that although the parallel is syntactic and semantic but it does not declare resultative.

The Puzzling Semantics of Pseudo-Resultatives

The puzzling semantics of pseudo-resultatives states that the second clause adjectival indicator states tendency as a resultative rather than modifying the first clause object. This type of resultative construction according to Levinson (2010) can be observed in the following example.

(5a) Mary braided her hair tight.

(5b) Mary tied her shoelaces tight.

(5c) Mary piled the cushions high.

(5d) Mary chopped the parsley fine.

(5e) Mary sliced the bread thin.

(5f) Mary ground the coffee beans fine.   (p. 137)

The clause (5a-5f) has syntactic and semantic construction parallel as the resultative construction. However, the second clause adjective predictor such as tight, high, fine, thin, illustrates the tendency as a result-oriented resultant construction rather than stating the result of a process as stated by predicators such as braided, tied, piled, chopped, sliced, ground. Such resultative constructs tend to be called resultative adverbs. An adverbial resultant construction or a semantically apparent semantic construction in LD can also be considered in the following example:

(6a) Rae tobo=li   məli

3P   duduk=Encl3P diam

'Mereka duduk diam'

(6b) Nae   gulu   ikə   alus=ə

3SG   potong ikan baik=Enc3SG

'Dia memotong ikan dengan baik'

(6c) Mio tutu nuǝ   bera

2P   cerita omong cepat

'Kamu berbicara cepat'

(6d) Kame plae knei

1PINC lari cepat

'Kami berlari kencang'

Predictions of *lǝe* 'clean' adjectives, good *alus=ǝ* 'baik', fast *bera cepat''*, and fast' *knei* '*cepat'* in each clause (6a-6d) express the tendency as a result rather than expressing the result of the process expressed by the first clause predictor of each clause. The predictor of the second clause describes or explains both the object as in the clause (6a-6c) and describes the predictive clause first as in clause (6d).

Based on the analysis of clause samples (6a-6d), Broccias (2008) stated that the puzzling semantics of pseudo-resultatives construction is called the resultative adverb construction or the resultative adjective construction (p. 28).

Resultative Construction in Lamalera Dialect

Resulative constructions in each language are expressed in a way that is typical for the language of each language. The resultative construction represents a state or condition in which the event or event is embodied by resultative verbs and circumstances. Or, in other words, resulative construction is a construction that shows a result.

The resultative construction in the LD shows similarities such as depictive or adjectival resultative construction. Nevertheless, LD has a specificity in expressing the resultative construction. The Lamalera dialect has a second predictive strategy or secondary predicate according to Levinson (2010) in revealing the resultative construction (p. 138). Before discussing the second predictive strategy or secondary predicate, the example of the resultative construction in the LD is given as follows.

(7) Rae r=enu   tua   kvuel

3P   3P=minum tuak mabuk

'Mereka minum tuak mabuk'

Example clause (7) consists of two basic constructs: Rae *r=enu tua,* They drink palm wine '*Mereka minum tuak mabuk*', as transitive construction and *rae kvuel* '*Mereka mabuk*', They are drunk, as an intransitive construction. The function of the subject *rae 'mereka'*, they, of second clause (intransitive) is deleted because it refers to the function of the matrix clause subject. The coarse semantic conjugation is seen in the second verb *'mabuk'*, drunken, which is the construction of the prediction of the matrix clause *r=enu* '*minum*', drink. Thus construction (7) represents a condition or state in which the *r=enu* '*minum*', drinking, event is implied by the resultative verb of '*minum*' verb. There is a process (excessive drinking) expressed by the verbal predictor of the *r=enu* '*minum*', drinking, matrix clause resulting in conditions expressed by the second predator of *kvuel* '*mabuk',* drunk. So there is a transfer of circumstances from normal to abnormal (drunk).

The resultative phenomenon with this strategy is universally available in almost all languages. The example of the resultative construction expressed by the second predictor can be observed in the following example:

(8a) Nae ləpa=ve   mate keni

3SG tempeleng=Enc3P mati kecil

'Dia menempeleng mereka pingsan'

(8b) Mio henga ikə/ vata   putuk=i

2P goreng ikan/jagung hangus=Enc3P

'Kamu menggoreng ikan hangus'

(8c) Moe pu   kluba   ləe

2SG cuci   perikuk bersih

'Engkau mencuci piring bersih'

(8d) Ikə   bəpər tena   təmər

ikan pukul perahu tenggelam=Enc3SG

'Ikan memukul perahu tenggelam'

The clause (8a-8d) consists of two clauses, a matrix clause (nonresultative) and a resultative clause. The clause construction (8a-8d) has the same syntactic and semantic structure as clause (7) but the difference is that the clause prediction (8a-8d) describes P / O rather than explaining S as in clause (7). Thus the resultative construction of the second predator can also explain the subject as well as P / O.

The predictors of both clauses (8a-8d) are merged into one with the matrix clause predator because the P / O embedded clause (second) refers to the P / O of the matrix clause. The second predictor of clause (8a) of the *mate keni* 'pingsan', unconscious, is the result of the process or event of the *lepa 'tempeleng'* slapping, predicator. There is a transfer of circumstances from normal (healthy) to abnormal (faint). The second predictor of clause (8b) *putuk=i 'hangus'* charred, is a condition or state of cultivation resulting from the 'fried' henga event to the fish / corn object. There is a process of transfer of circumstances from normal (immature) to abnormal (charred). The clause predictor (8c) *ləe 'bersih'* 'clean, is a state of affairs due to a washing event. There is a change in the previous state of being dirty to being clean. Likewise, the predictive of the two clauses (8d) *təmər 'tenggelam'*, sink, is the state or condition of the inclusion resulting from the *bəpər 'pukul'*, hit, event done by the subject of the matrix clause. There is a change of state from floating to drowning because of action A matrix clause against P / O of embed clause.

CONCLUSION

The resultative construction represents a condition or state of incarnation embodied by a resultative predicator. The resultative construction consists of two clauses: a matrix clause as a basic clause and an embedded clause as a resultative clause. The matrix clause or basic clause can be either a transitive or intransitive clause as well as an embedded clause or resultative clause.

Data analysis shows that if the basic clause or the matrix clause is a transitive clause then the functioning slot in the embedded clause or resultative clause can occur in the subject function or object function. The impedance of that function can be observed in the following figure:

S/NP   PNRVP   O/NP   ØNP   PVP/FDJP(V)
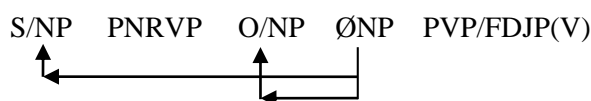
Description:

S   = Subject   NR   = Nonresultative

                             ADJ (V)P   = Adjective / Adverbial Phrase

P   = Predicate   NP   = Noun Phrase

O   = Object   VP   = Verbal Phrase

The figure states that the basic clause or nonresulative clause is always in the form of a transitive clause and the resultative clause is always an intransitive clause.

In addition, the data analysis also proves that LD also recognizes the existence of the resultant construction, the resultative construction of adjective and adverbial resultative construction. The resultative construction in the LD uses a secondary predicate strategy and as stated by Li (1999) does not use a resultative compound verb (RCV) verb and the V-de construction as in Chinese (p. 445), or as stated by Tungseth (2007) the use of particles to express the resultative construction as in Norwegian (p. 212).

As non-aglutinative, fusional and non-isolative languages, LD utilizes secondary predicate as a strategy to declare a resultative construction. Semantically and syntactically, pseudo-resultative construction (constructive adjective construction and adverbial reslutative construction) is similar to stative construction, depictive construction and resultative construction. Nevertheless, these types of construction are different from one another.

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