SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN SASAK LANGUAGE OF *MENO-MENE* DIALECT: A TYPOLOGY AND LFG APPROACH

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Master Degree in Linguistics

Sartika Hijriati
13020213420042

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2016

PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER LINGUISTIK
PROGRAM PASCASARJANA UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
SEMARANG

Document Viewer

Turnitin Originality Report

Processed on: 13-Sep-2016
3:35 PM WIB
ID: 704642314
Word Count: 18709
Submitted: 1

refresh

SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN SASAK LANGUAGE O... By Sartika Hijriati

Similarity Index	Similarity by Source	
5%	Internet Sources:	3%
	Publications:	1%
	Student Papers:	0%

1% match (Internet from 07-Dec-2014)
http://www.pps.unud.ac.id

1% match (Internet from 04-Nov-2012)
http://www.hrelp.org

1% match (Internet from 04-Nov-2012)
http://www.contohmakalah77.com

<1% match (Internet from 05-Sep-2013)
http://fkip-unram.ac.id

<1% match (publications)
Insaidoo Appah, Clement Kwamina. "The representation of ISVC in C and F structures of LFG: A proposal", SKASE Journal of Theoretical Linguistics/1336782X, 20090601

<1% match (Internet from 18-Apr-2016)
http://eprints.undip.ac.id

<1% match (publications)
Pieter Muysken. "Serial Verbs", The Blackwell Companion to Syntax, 01/01/2006

A THESIS

SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN SASAK LANGUAGE OF *MENO-MENE* DIALECT: A TYPOLOGY AND LFG APPROACH

Submitted by

Sartika Hijriati
13020213420042

Approved by

Advisor,

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A
NIP. 196408141990011001

Master's Program in Linguistics
Head,

Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum
NIP. 196111091987032001

A THESIS

SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN SASAK LANGUAGE OF *MENO-MENE* DIALECT: A TYPOLOGY AND LFG APPROACH

Submitted by

Sartika Hijriati
13020213420042

VALIDATION

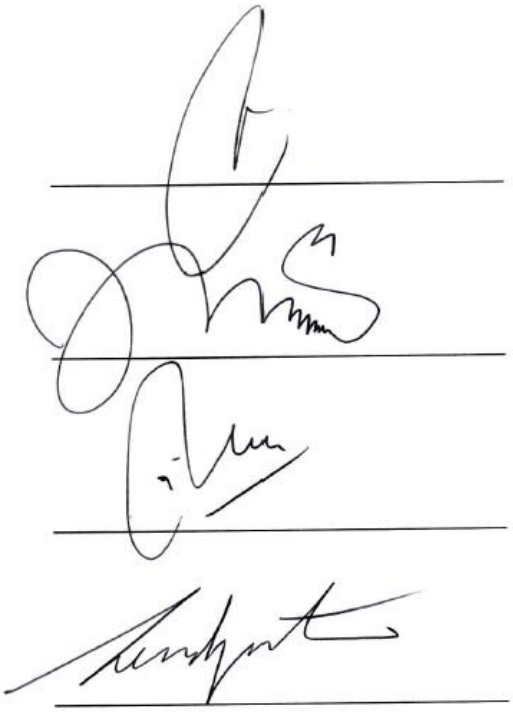
Approved by
Thesis Examination Committee
Master Degree in Linguistics
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University
On September, 2016

Chairman
Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A.
NIP. 196408141990011001

First Member
Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum.
NIP. 196111091987032001

Second Member
Dr. Nurhayati, M. Hum.
NIP. 196610041990012001

Third Member
J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D.
NIP. 195303271981031006



CERTIFICATION OF ORIGINALITY

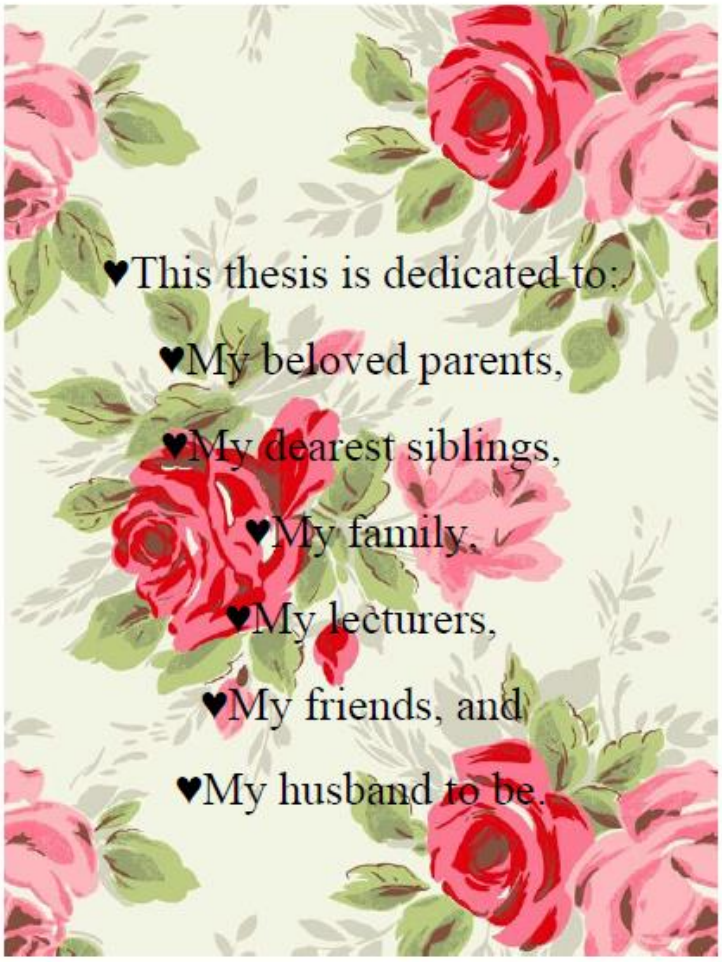
I hereby declare that this study entitled "SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN SASAK OF *MENO-MENE* DIALECT: A TYPOLOGY AND LFG APPROACH" is really my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this study constains no material previously published or written by another or material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other or diploma of a university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement is made in the text of the thesis.

Semarang, August, 2016

Sartika Hijriati

MOTTO

DEDICATION


♥This thesis is dedicated to:
♥My beloved parents,
♥My dearest siblings,
♥My family,
♥My lecturers,
♥My friends, and
♥My husband to be.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbil 'alamin

All praises to Allah, the Almighty, The Most Merciful, for blessing me and for giving me faith and patience during working on this thesis. Peace and blessing of Allah SWT be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, my family and my companions. In addition, many people supported me to finish this thesis that would like to express my wholehearted gratitude to:

1. Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A as my advisor. I am very grateful and blessed for all his valuable advices, motivation, and immense knowledge. His guidance helped me in all the time of research and writing this thesis.
2. Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum as the Head of Master Program in Linguistics of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
3. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum as the secretary of Master Program in Linguistics of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
4. J. Herudjati Purwoko, Ph.D., Dr. Suharno, M.Ed., Prof. Dr. Sudaryono, S.U., Prof, Dr. Astini Su'udi, Dr. Dwijanto, Dr. Suwandi, M.Pd., Dr. Helena I.R. Agustin, and all the lecturers of Master Program in Linguistics of Diponegoro University who deeper my knowledge for these couple years.

5. My beloved parents, Hj. Siti Khadijah, S.pd and H. Saryono, for the endless love in my life.
6. My siblings, Sardita Hidayati and Ahmad Thoriqqurrahman, and all of my family members for their never ending supports.
7. My colleagues at Master Program in Linguistics of Diponegoro University, especially Achmad Dicky Romadhan, S.Pd, M.Hum, Annisa Arifiyani, S.Pd, M.Hum, Yeyisha Shellayukti, S.S., Lisdiana Anita, S.Pd, Laksananing Mukti, S.S., Martvertnad, S.Pd, Adha Ritnasih Griyani, S.Pd, Mahabbatul Camalia, S.Pd., and M. Ivan Chabibillah, S.S., for the friendship, happiness, and all the good times and bad times we have shared.
8. My favourite administrators of Master Program in Linguistics of Faculty of Humanities, Ahlis Ahwan and Wahyu Setia Budi, for your endless help to organize all the requirements in preparing this thesis, as well as submitting it on time.
9. My informants and library staffs of Udayana University, for helping and supporting me during my research.

Finally, I expect that this thesis contributes some knowledge to every reader.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

FIGURE

LIST OF ABREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

ABREVIATION

A	=	adjective
ACT	=	active
ADJ	=	adjective
AUX	=	auxiliary
C-Str	=	constituent-structure
COMP	=	complement
CONJ	=	conjunction
CONT	=	contiguous
D	=	determiner
DEF	=	definite
DP	=	determiner phrase
F-Str	=	functional-structure
I	=	inflection
IP	=	inflectional phrase
IMPF	=	imperfective
LFG	=	lexical functional grammar
MOD	=	modal
N	=	noun
N.	=	nasal
NEG	=	negation

NP	=	noun phrase
NUM	=	numeral
OBJ	=	object
OBJ_T	=	object theta
OBL	=	oblique
PL	=	plural
PASS	=	passive
PERF	=	perfective
PERS	=	person
PP	=	prepositional phrase
PRED	=	predicate
PROJ	=	projective
RED	=	reduplication
REL	=	relative
SNG	=	singular
SPEC	=	specifier
SUBJ	=	subject
SVC	=	serial verb construction
TOP	=	topic
V	=	verb
VP	=	verb phrase
X-ADJ	=	open adjunct
X-COMP	=	open complement

SYMBOLS

1	=	first person
2	=	second person
3	=	third person
1SG	=	first person singular
1PL	=	first person plural
2SG	=	second person singular
2PL	=	second person plural
3SG	=	third person singular
3PL	=	third person plural
.	=	separates elements of interlinear that correspond to a single morpheme in the original
-	=	affix boundary
=	=	clitic boundary
*	=	unacceptable
{ }	=	flank the two categories which are interchangeable
→	=	formed by
↑	=	mother meta-variable
↓	=	ego meta-variable
< >	=	flank the argument which is required by a predicate
[ ]	=	glosses in square brackets are the f-structure

LIST OF APPENDIXES

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the semantic types, the characteristics, and the constituent structure and functional structure of Sasak serial verb constructions. The theory of Typology and Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) were used to analyze the data. The data in this research were taken from the uttarances of speakers of *meno-mene* dialect of Sasak. This study is designed as descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected through observation, interview, and reflective-introspective methods with recording and elicitation techniques. The results show that Sasak serial verb constructions have ten semantic types, which are motion, direction, instrument, comitative, manner, aspect and mood, benefactive, causative, cause-effect, and synonym. Based on the phonological, morphological and syntactical characteristics, Sasak serial verb constructions have the following characteristics: (1) They fall under one intonation contour, 2) They form mono-clause as a single predicate, 3) They have verb markers that occur only on one verb or each verb obtains the same marker, 4) They share aspect, mood, and negation, and 5) They share the same arguments. Sasak serial verb constructions are formed by the combinations of intransitive-intransitive, intransitive-transitive, transitive-intransitive, transitive-transitive, intransitive-intransitive-transitive, and intransitive-transitive-transitive verbs. The analysis of constituent structure and functional structure shows that Sasak serial verb constructions have V-V stucture, and X-COMP or X-ADJ structure. Serial verbs of Sasak language have X-COMP structure for motion, comitative, aspect and mood, benefactive, causative, and synonym serialization, while the form of X-ADJ structure is found in motion, direction, instrument, manner, aspect, benefactive, cause-effect, and synonym serialization.

Keywords: serial verb constructions, sasak, typology, lexical functional grammar

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tipe-tipe semantik, ciri-ciri, dan struktur konstituen dan struktur fungsional konstruksi verba serial Bahasa Sasak. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah teori tipologi dan tata bahasa leksikal fungsional. Penelitian ini dirancang sebagai penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi, wawancara dan introspektif-reflektif dengan teknik rekam dan pancing. Hasil analisis menunjukkan konstruksi verba serial bahasa Sasak memiliki sepuluh tipe semantik, yakni gerakan, arah, instrumen, komitatif, kecaraan, aspek dan modal, benefaktif, kausatif, sebab-akibat, dan sinonim. Berdasarkan ciri-ciri fonologis, morfologis dan sintaksis, verba serial Bahasa Sasak memiliki ciri: 1) konstruksi verba serial Bahasa Sasak dilafalkan dalam satu intonasi, 2) konstruksi verba serial Bahasa Sasak ialah monoklausa dan berperilaku sebagai predikat tunggal, 3) pemarkah verba serial Bahasa Sasak pada salah satu atau tiap-tiap verba dengan pemarkah yang sama, 4) verba serial Bahasa Sasak berbagi aspek, modal dan negasi, dan 5) verba serial Bahasa Sasak berbagi argumen dalam konstruksinya. Konstruksi verba serial Bahasa Sasak dibentuk dari kombinasi verba intransitif-intransitif, intransitif-transitif, transitif-intransitif, transitif-transitif, intransitif-intransitif-transitif, dan intransitif-transitif-transitif. Analisis terhadap struktur konstituen dan struktur fungsional menunjukkan verba serial bahasa Sasak memiliki stuktur V-V, struktur X-KOMP, dan X-ADJ. Konstruksi verba serial Bahasa Sasak memiliki struktur X-COM pada tipe gerakan, komitatif, aspek dan modal, benefaktif, kausatif, dan sinonim, sedangkan struktur X-ADJ terdapat pada tipe gerakan, arah, instrument, kecaraan, aspek, benefaktif, sebab-akibat, dan sinonim.

Kata kunci: konstruksi verba serial, sasak, tipologi, tata bahasa leksikal fungsional

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definitions of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Sasak is a Western-Malayo-Polynesian language. It is spoken on Lombok island, West Nusa Tenggara province in eastern Indonesia. This language has around 2.7 million speakers or 85% of the population of Lombok. Sasak is closely related to Samawa and Balinese, as members of Austronesian languages (Austin, 2012: 1).

Sasak, like other languages in the world, has clauses with verbal predicates and non-verbal predicates. Verbal predicate clauses can be transitive clauses or intransitive clauses, while non-verbal predicates clauses in Sasak can be filled by noun, adjective, or prepositional phrases. The word order of Sasak is SVO with an OVS alternation. Sasak is rich of verbal affixation. This language does not have core markers or markers for subject or object.

Sasak has many kinds of dialect used by native speakers of Sasak. According to Djelenge (1999: 12), there are four kinds of Sasak dialect: Selaparang or *ngeno-ngene* dialect, Pejanggik or *meno-mene* dialect, Pujut or *meriak-meriku* dialect, and Petun bayan or *ngkuto-ngkute* dialect. The name of the dialects is connected with the name of Kingdoms in Lombok, such as Selaparang kingdom, Pejanggik kingdom, Pujut kingdom, and Petun Bayan kingdom.

Sasak is divided into five dialects recognized by native speakers and named for shibboleth terms meaning ‘like that-like this’. The five dialects are *Ngeto-ngene*,

Nggeto-nggete, Meno-mene, Kuto-kute, Meriak-meriku (Austin, 2003: 1). *Ngeno-ngene* dialect is mostly spoken in East Lombok and West Lombok, *meno-mene* dialect or Pejanggik dialect is spoken in Central Lombok, *meriak-meriku* dialect is spoken in Central Lombok and some in East Lombok, *kuto-kute* and *nggeto-nggete* dialects are spoken in the Northwest of Lombok and some parts of East Lombok.

The uniqueness of Sasak is that it has a lot of serial verbs. Thus, I am interested in analyzing the characteristics of Sasak serial verbs, and the types of verbs filling Sasak serial verb constructions. Semantically, the verbs need to be proven whether each verb has close relation to the other verbs in Sasak serial verb constructions. The serial verb constructions, written in bold, can be seen in the clauses below:

(1) *Da* ***moteng betelenjek kaeng*** *deket dengan tokol.*
3-S stand akimbo waist ADJ man sit
'S(He) stood up with her/his hands on her/his hip near the sitting person.'
(Pradnyayanti, 2010: 64)

(2) *Bilang jelo da* ***lalo megawean***.
every day 3-S go work
'Everyday s(he) goes to work.' (Pradnyayanti, 2010: 72)

Some studies dealing with Sasak language have been conducted, but few of them discussed serial verbs as a predicate in a clause. Therefore, I am interested in exploring the constructions of serial verb in Sasak especially in *meno-mene* dialect that has not received adequate attention from other researchers.

The deep analysis on the constructions of serial verbs is not from the syntactical aspects alone, but also from the aspect of morphology and meaning of verbs that build the constructions. I used theory of Typology and Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) in this research to discuss the aspects of Sasak serial verb constructions.

1.2. Research Questions

From the phenomena above, this research has three questions as follows:

1. What are the semantic types of serial verb constructions in Sasak?
2. What are the characteristics of serial verb constructions in Sasak?
3. How are the constituent structure (c-str) and functional structure (f-str) of serial verb constructions in Sasak?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems, this study has three objectives as follows:

1. To identify and analyze the semantic types of serial verb constructions in Sasak
2. To describe and analyze the characteristics of serial verb constructions in Sasak
3. To explain the constituent structure (c-str) and functional structure (f-str) of serial verb constructions in Sasak

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, this research can give constribution to the development of the typological theory of serial verb constructions. The findings on the semantic types and the characteristics of serial verb constructions in Sasak can strengthen the theory of serial verb constructions proposed by Aikhenvald (2006), and van Staden and Reesink (2008). In addition, this research can also become an LFG model of analysis of serial verb constructions. The theory of LFG is described by using c-structure (c-str) and f-structure (f-str) in Sasak serial verb constructions.

Practically, this research can be a proper source for those who want to study and explore their knowledge of syntax in Sasak especially *meno-mene* dialect, with different approaches. In addition, the result of this research can give a positive response to the Sasak speakers as the maintenance of Sasak language in West Nusa Tenggara.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the semantic types of serial verb constructions, the characteristics of serial verb constructions, the verb patterns, and the syntactic stuctures of serial verb constructions in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect. The data used in this study are mono-clauses in Sasak. The data were taken from the utterances of the native speakers of Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect. This dialect is spoken in Praya city as the research location. The problems in this study cover the identification of the sematic types of serial verb constructions based on the framework of van Staden and Reesink (2008) and Baird (2008), the characteristics of serial verb constructions and the verb patterns based on the concept of Aikhenvald (2006), and the syntactic stuctures of serial verb constructions in Sasak based on the LFG Theory.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

1. Serial verb constructions

Serial is what happens when two or more verbs are juxtaposed in such a way that they act as a single predicate (Durie, 1988: 3). Serial Verb Constructions (SVCs) are marked by the existence of two or more verbs that act as a single predicate in a single clause, which are not separated by any conjunction.

2. Constituent

Constituent is the words within a phrase or sentence organized into sub-groups (Kroeger, 2005: 28).

3. C-structure

C-structure (c-str) is a surface phrase structure of Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) Theory. The c-str model in LFG takes the idea of X-bar theory in which every syntactic structure has a head (Bresnan, 2001; Dalrymple, 2001). C-structure is the tree in LFG.

4. F-structure

F-Structure is a finite set of attribute-value pairs. Mathematically, an f-structure is a finite set of pairs of attributes and values. An attribute is a symbol, i.e. SUBJ, TENSE, NUM, PRED. A value can be a symbol (i.e. PL), or a semantic form (a complex symbol in single quotes, i.e. 'lion'), or an f-strucure, or a set of f-structure (Bresnan, 2001: 44). F-structure in LFG consists of the information of predicate-argument structure and the grammatical function to form a sentence.

5. Attribute Value Matrix (AVM)

A matrix that has an attribute (or function) on the left and its value on the right. The set of all AVMs for a sentence form the sentence's f-structure (Carnie, 2002: 355).

6. Metavariable

A variable over variables. ↑ = my mother's variable, ↓ = my variable (Carnie, 2002: 356)

7. X-Complement

X-COM is an open complement of grammatical functions with a missing argument.

8. X-Adjunct

X-ADJ is an open adjunct of grammatical functions having a controlled or unexpressed argument. The appearance of X-ADJ does not influence the grammatical meaning of a clause.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of three sections. The first section is previous studies, the second section is concept and literature review, and the last section is theoretical framework of this study.

2.1 Previous Studies

This study analyzes the serial verb constructions in Sasak. To support this study, some information is needed from many different sources. Numerous studies of Sasak language have already been conducted and presented in various forms such as thesis and journals. Some notable studies of Sasak languauge are conducted by Sukri (2008) in his dissertation entitled "*Sistem Morfologi Bahasa Sasak Dialek Kuto-Kute: Kajian Berdasarkan Morfologi Generatif"*, Shibatani (2008) in his paper entitled "Relativization in Sasak and Sumbawa, Eastern Indonesia", Austin (2011) in his paper entitled "Tense, aspect, mood, and evidentiality in Sasak, eastern Indonesia", Austin (2012) in his paper entitled "Too many nasal verbs: dialect variation in the voice system of Sasak", and Dewi (2013) in her study entitled "A contrastive study on verbal affixes in sakra and bayan Sasak language".

There are also some previous studies discussing serial verb constructions which are conducted by Pradnyayanti (2010) in her thesis entitled "*Konstruksi Verba Beruntun Bahasa Sasak Dialek Ngeto-Ngete*", Liswayuningsih (2011) in her thesis entitled "Indonesian V-V Constructions In *"Laskar Pelangi"* And Its Translations In

"The Rainbow Troops"", and Benu (2015) in his thesis entitled "*Konstruksi Verba Serial Bahasa Dawan*".

Another study on typology was conducted by Budiarta (2013) in his dissertation entitled "*Tipologi Sintaksis Bahasa Kemak*". Some studies using LFG Theory are also investigated by Subiyanto (2013) in his dissertation entitled "*Predikat Kompleks Bahasa Jawa: Kajian Sintaksis dan Pragmatik*", and Anam (2016) in his thesis entitled "*Adjung Bahasa Arab: Kajian Tata Bahasa Leksikal Fungsional*". The following description will highlight the differences of this research with the other research.

First, Sukri (2008) explored the morpho-phonological process in Sasak of *Kuto-Kute* Dialect using the theory of generative morphology. The result of his research shows that some affixes can change the syntactic category of a word. In general, based on morphological typology, Sasak language of Kuto-Kute Dialect is mix-typed language. The process of forming words involves four components: 1) list of morpheme, 2) word formation rules, 3) filter, and 4) dictionary. Apart from the different dialects of Sasak language analyzed, the differences of his study and my study can be seen from the topic of the study and the theory used in data analysis. However, his study as the literature review of the characteristics of verbs in Sasak based on syntactical, morphological, and semantical categories.

Second, Shibatani (2008) discussed the relativization phenomena in the dialects of Sasak and Sumbawa. He concluded that the relativization in Western Malayo-Polinesian (and Formosan languages and many other non-Austronesian languages) involves nominalized clauses juxtaposed to a head noun in appositive syntagm. Apart from the different object of the study, his study is also different with my study that he focuses on relativization phenomena while I focus on the serial verb constructions.

Third, Austin (2011) discussed the forms and functions of pre-verbal auxiliary particles in Sasak. Austin (2012) also discussed the distribution of nasal-prefix verbs in Sasak. Both studies used the data from geographically-based surveys, including comparative materials from 'frog story' and 'pear story' texts, together with other kinds of narratives. The goals of his papers are to determine how different varieties of Sasak employ nasal-prefix verbs and which functions they carry out. His study covers the illustration of the forms and functions of verbs in each five dialects in Sasak. Both of his studies as the literature review of the pre-verbal and nasal-prefix verbs in Sasak, especially in *meno-mene* dialect.

Fourth, Dewi (2013) investigated contrastive study on verbal affixes in Sakra and Bayan dialect of Sasak language. Her study is aimed to identify some types of verbal affixes in a-e and a-a dialect and to describe the differences in both dialects in terms of morpho-syntactic function. The data were gained through literature of Sasak, recording, interview, performing cross check techniques. The results indicated that there are three types of verbal affixes discovered in a-e dialect, which are prefix, suffix, and circumfix. The difference between her study with my study can be seen from the topic of the study, the form of the data and the approach used to analyze the data.

Fifth, Pradnyayanti (2010) analyzed double verb constructions in *Ngeto-Ngete* Dialect of Sasak. Her discussion began with the description of the basic clause structures of Sasak *Ngeto-Ngete* which are classified based on the subject and predicate position as well as the category of the words functioned as the predicates. She explained the characteristics of the double verb constructions in Sasak *Ngeto-Ngete* as follows: the verbs act as a single predicate, the verbs share the same argument as well as tense, aspects, modality, and negative marker, and they indicate a single event in the constructions. Based on the semantic characteristics of the verbs, the double verb

constructions are categorized into nine types: motion, benefactive, manner, instrument, aspect, causative, locative, purpose, and synonym. There are some similarities between her research and my research. Apart from the different dialects of Sasak language analyzed, the difference can also be seen from the approach used to analyze the data, in which syntactically her research used the traditional model of typological approach, while my research used typology and lexical-functional grammar (LFG) approach. In this research, I explain the constituent structures (c-str) and functional stucture (f-str) of Sasak serial verb constructions which have not been discussed yet in any other studies of Sasak serial verb constructions.

Sixth, Liswayuningsih (2011) discussed the phenomena of the use of serial verb constructions in Indonesian and their equivalents in English. The data were taken from *Laskar Pelangi* and The Rainbow Troops. There are eight categories of Indonesian V-V constructions found which are cause-effect, motion, direction, instrumental, motion or posture, manner, synonymic, and aspect. Her research has a similarity with my research especially on the topic which is serial verb constructions. However, this research is different from my research since she analyzed the phenomena of the use of serial verb constructions in Indonesian and their equivalents in English with the data taken from an Indonesian novel and its translation into English novel. Meanwhile, my research discussed serial verb constructions in Sasak using the theory of typology and LFG theory with the data taken in form of sentences from utterances of Sasak speakers.

Furthermore, Subiyanto (2013) analyzed complex predicates in Javanese from the syntactic aspect and pragmatic aspect, especially information structure in his dissertation. The results of his research show that complex predicates in Javanese can be distinguished into nine types, namely (1) movement, (2) manner, (3) comitative, (4) instrument, (5) posture, (6) commitment, (7) causative, (8) cause-effect, and (9)

aspectual and modality. Complex predicates have seven characteristics. Typologically, Javanese complex predicates belong to independent serial verb constructions. The analysis on the functional structure shows that complex predicates can have an X-COMP or X-ADJ structure. However, his research focuses on complex predicates in Javanese while this research focuses on serial verb construction in Sasak. His study is different from this study in terms of the object of the study.

Moreover, Budiarta (2013) discussed basic clause structure, predication, valency, function, grammatical relation, and complex sentences. The aim of his reserach was to explore the grammatical alliance system to define Kemak syntax typology. Data in the form of oral were taken from elicitation techniques while written data were taken from his previous study. The data were analyzed using distributional method. His research focused on syntactic typology of Kemak language while this research focuses on serial verb constructions in Sasak.

Benu (2014) discussed the structure, morphological marking, and meaning and functions of Dawanese serial verb constructions. The data in his study were serialized clauses taken from the field work, supported by documentation data taken from Dawanese bible entitled *Beno Alekot: Sulat Knino anbi Uab Meto Neno-neno* (Good News: Bible in everyday Dawan) and intuitive data from the researcher as the native speaker of Dawan language. The result concludes that the structure of Dawanese serial verb constructions, due to the type, consist of nuclear and core serial which is formed by two or more verbs. Dawanese serial verb constructions are mono-clausal. It can be proved by argument sharing that is subject, object, and subject and object. It share aspect *-en* as a suffix and always attached to second verb or third verb in the construction, it also share the same modals and negation with the pattern of *ka*-PRED-*f*. This study is different to his study, in which this study focused on Sasak language and

his study focused on Dawanese. This study became the completion of the previous studies, since the previous studies mostly discuss the phenomena of Serial Verb Constructions with V-V constructions.

The last, Anam (2016) analyzed the syntactic representation of Arabic adjuncts. He concluded that there are five phrasal categories representing Arab adjuncts, namely adverb phrase, preposition phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, and determiner phrase. Arabic adjuncts have two different representation of c-structure, while on the representation of f-structure, Arabic adjucts have two variants based on the case properties. The correspondence of c-structure and f-structure Arabic adjuncts proves the existence of LFG postulate that two of them is completing each other. His research is as the literature review of the way LFG theory decribes and explains the linguistics phenomena in various languages in the world.

2.2. The Characteristics of Verbs in Sasak of *Meno-Mene* Dialect

Syntactically, verb appears commonly as a predicate in a clause or sentence. Based on its syntactical distribution, verb is as a core element of verb phrase (VP). Verb is also a core constituent of a clause or sentence. Verb determines the obligation of an argument in a clause.

Sukri (2008: 244) stated that verb in Sasak is divided into two. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A morph that can stand alone as a word is a free morph, while a morph incapable of standing alone as a word is a bound morph. In Sasak, there are some free morpheme, such as *bait* ‘take’, *mangan* ‘eat’, *tulis* ‘write’, *talet* ‘plant’, and *popoq* ‘wash’. Unlike free morpheme, bound morpheme needs verbal affixation to form a verb, for example, prefix *be-* precedes the verb *ketuan* ‘ask’ in

intransitive verb *beketuan* ‘asking’, or verb *ketuan* ‘ask’ followed by verbal suffix *–an* in *ketuanan* ‘ask’.

A bound morpheme in Sasak is also categorized based on the semantic lexical category that has different characteristics, as seen in the following examples:

(3) *Cupak sayan leger.*
name more trembling
‘Cupak is getting shaky.’ (Sukri, 2008: 246)

(4) *Sebie teoq eleq kebon.*
chili grow Prep garden
‘Chili(es) grows in the garden.’

(5) *Raksasa uleq gancang.*
giant go.home soon
‘The giant is coming home soon.’ (Sukri, 2008: 248)

(6) *Cupak inget, nge-rasa Grantang masih urip.*
name remember, feel name still alive
‘Cupak remembers that Grantang is still alive.’ (Sukri, 2008: 249)

In the sentence (3), PRED contains of verb *leger* ‘trembling’ that expresses a condition experienced by the noun *Cupak* as SUBJ. Stative verbs express a static situation or condition. In the sentence (4), PRED contains of verb *teoq* ‘grow’ that expresses a process. The verb *teoq* ‘grow’ is an action verb. In the sentence (5), PRED is filled by the verb *uleq* ‘go home’ that expresses an action. Dynamic verbs express a situation in which the entity is engaged in some or other activity. In the sentence (6), the noun *Cupak* as SUBJ who experiences the mental activity of the verb *inget* ‘remember’. This kind of verb is grouped as the experience verb.

Finally, the bound morpheme in Sasak can be divided based on the semantic categories, which are: 1) stative verb, 2) action verb, 3) dynamic verb, and 4) experience verb.

Table 2.1: Verbs in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect based on Semantic category

Stative verb	**Action verb**	**Dynamic verb**	**Experience verb**
ceket 'being creative'	*teriq* 'fall'	*tokol* 'sit'	*iri* 'envy'
kuning 'turning yellow'	*sugul* 'go out'	*keteh* 'throw'	*mele* 'want'
saru 'fade away'	*tama* 'come in'	*empuk* 'hit'	*engat* 'look'
	teoq 'grow'	*peta* 'search'	*enget* 'remember'
		lalo 'go'	*taon* 'know'
		oleq 'go home'	

Like other western Indonesian languages, all varieties of Sasak have nasal-prefixed verbs (also called nasal verbs) such as *mandiq* 'bath', *milu* 'be with/ accompany', *nangis* 'cry', and non-nasal prefixed verbs (also called 'zero verbs') such as *dateng* 'come', *lalo* 'go', *sakit* 'be ill', *pelai* 'run' (Austin, 2012: 30).

However, morphologically, main verbs in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect commonly have verbal affixes: prefix *meng-*, prefix *ng-*, prefix *be-*, prefix *te-*, suffix *–an*, and confix *ng- –an*.

Sukri (2008: 140) explained that the prefix *meng-* has derivative function when attached to noun, adjective and numeral. The prefix *meng-* also has inflective function when attached to the verb. The affix *meng-* has some morpheme, such as *meng-*, *mem-*, *meny-*, *menge-*, and *men-* that have formal similarities and semantic relation in active intransitive meaning. Therefore, those five morpheme can be categorized into the same morpheme. The prefix *meng-* is chosen to represent those morpheme because of the high capability of its distribution with bound morpheme beginning with any vocal in Sasak, as seen in the following examples:

(7) *Saiq Siti meng-anak eleq bale.*
aunt name give.birth Prep house
'Aunt Siti is giving birth in the house.'

(8) *Batur=k me-meta pegawean.*
friend=1S search job
'My friend is searching for a job.'

In sentence (7), the prefix *meng-* is followed by noun *anak* 'child 'as an intransitive verb. In sentence (8), the prefix *meng-* is followed by verb *peta* 'search' as a transitive verb. This sentence is an active transitive because the PRED needs an OBJ to complete the sentence. The prefix *meng-* has derivation and inflection functions as seen in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Derivation and verbal inflection of prefix *meng-* in Sasak

Morpheme	**Prefix *meng-***	**Gloss**	**Change of Category**
anak 'child'	*menganak*	'give birth'	N → V
gabah 'rice grain'	*menggabah*	'harvest'	N → V
pajek 'tax'	*majek*	'pay taxes'	N → V
beli 'buy'	*meli*	'buy'	V → V
peta 'search'	*meta*	'search, look for'	V → V
bait 'take'	*mbait*	'take'	V → V
talet 'plant'	*Nalet*	'plant'	V → V

Moreover, Sukri (2008: 149) explained that the prefix *ng-* has derivative function when attached to bound morpheme in an intransitive sentence. The prefix *ng-* has inflective function when attached to bound morpheme in a transitive sentence. The affix *ng-* has some morpheme, such as *ng-*, *m-*, *ny-*, *nge-*, and *n-* that have semantic relation, as seen in the following examples:

(9) *Papuq* *nge-teh* *eleq* *warung.*
grandfather drink.tea Prep shop
'Grandfather is drinking a cup of tea in a shop.'

(10) *Inaq* *nunu* *ambon jawe.*
mother N.roast potato
'Mother roasted the sweet potato(es).'

In sentence (9), the prefix *nge-* is followed by noun *teh* 'tea' as an intransitive verb. In sentence (10), the prefix *nge-* is followed by verb *tunu* 'roast' as an active transitive verb. The prefix *nge-* has derivation and inflection functions as seen in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Derivation and verbal inflection of prefix *ng-* in Sasak

Morpheme	**Prefix *ng-***	**Gloss**	**Change of Category**
kupi 'coffee'	*ngupi*	'drink coffee'	N → V
teh 'tea'	*ngeteh*	'drink tea'	N → V
bang 'adzan'	*ngebang*	'adzan, call to prayer'	N → V
tunu 'roast'	*nunu*	'roast'	V → V
kulup 'boil'	*ngulup*	'boil'	V → V

Furthermore, Austin (2012: 31) explained that affixation in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect also has the prefix *be-* as verbalizer which converts transitive verb root into intransitive verb stem. Austin also stated that transitive verb is passivized by prefix *te-* to the verb root, as seen in the following examples:

(11) *Aku be-dait kance guru leq sekolah.*
1-S meet CONJ teacher Prep school
'I met with the teacher at school.' (Austin, 2012: 39)

(12) *Mu=k te-gitaq isiq Ali.*
PERF=1S PASS-see Prep name
'I was seen by Ali.' (Austin, 2012: 43)

In sentence (11), the prefix *be-* is followed by verb *dait* 'accompany' as an intransitive verb. In sentence (12), the prefix *te-* is followed by verb *gitaq* 'see'. The SUBJ precedes the passive verb *tegitaq* 'seen' and the preposition *isiq* 'by' as oblique syntactically, and the OBJ follows after it.

Moreover, Sukri (2008: 149) explained that the suffix *–an* has derivative function to form a verb as seen in sentence (13). The suffix *–an* has also inflective function as seen in sentence (14).

(13) *Sopoq-an buku saq be-gelanyat tie.*
one book REL scatter DEF
'Tidy up those scattered books.'

(14) *Beli-an ariq=m jaje.*
buy brother=2S snack
'Buy your brother a snack.'

In sentence (13), the numeral *sopoq* 'one' is followed by suffix *–an* that has derivative function as a transitive verb in *sopoqan* 'unite/ tidy up'. In sentence (14), the verb *beli* 'buy' is followed by suffix *–an* that has inflective function as an transitive verb in *belian* 'buy'.

Sukri (2008: 168) stated that confix *ng- –an* consists of two separated parts. One affix with the other affixes in a confix cannot be separated. Bound morpheme is attached to confix *ng- –an* to form a noun, adjective, numeral, and verb, as seen in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Derivation and verbal inflection of confix *ng- –an* in Sasak

Morpheme	**Confix *ng- –an***	**Gloss**	**Change of Category**
ampah 'reckless'	*ngampahan*	'ignore'	Adj → V
ajah 'teach'	*ngajahan*	'teaching'	V → V
araq 'exist'	*ngaraqan*	'hold'	V → V
osah 'worry'	*ngosahan*	'worrying'	V → V

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework related to typology of serial verb constructions and LFG theory are explained in the following discussion.

2.3.1. Typology of Serial Verb Constructions

Serial verb constructions are marked by the existence of two or more verbs in a single clause and not separated by any conjunction. In simple descriptive terms, serial verb constructions in this context are explained as follows:

> Serial as what happens when two or more verbs are juxtaposed in such a way that they act as a single predicate. The verbs in serialization are bound together syntactically and/or morphologically. They share one or more arguments. Typically in a serial construction there is no subordination or coordination marker, and the verbs cannot have separate scope for tense, mood, aspect, and negation. (Durie, 1988: 3)

Moreover, Aikhenvald (2006: 5) explained that serial verb constructions are different from complex predicates, especially one of the predicates in complex predicates is a dependent form. Sells (1998: 1) stated that a complex predicate consists in an argument structures of two separate predicate being brought together, typically the argument structure of one of those predicate in separation is taken to be incomplete.

Aikhenvald (2006: 4-12) explained the characteristics of serial verb construction (SVC) as follow: (1) SVC is a single predicate, (2) SVC is mono-clause and allows no markers of syntactic dependency on its component, (3) SVC has the intonation properties of a mono-verbal clause, (4) SVC shares tense/aspect, mood, modality, and (5) SVC shares arguments.

Van Staden ad Reesink (2008: 22) also stated that there are several properties that are mentioned almost universally in SVC: (i) a single intonation contour covers the entire construction, (ii) no conjunction can be inserted between the verbs, and (iii) the entire construction represents a single notional event.

Serial verb constructions are very often said to express a single event (Aikhenvald 2006:1, van Staden and Reesink 2008: 22) and they “act together as a single predicate” (Aikhenval 2006: 1) or “like a single verb” (Durie 1997: 290). That the serial verb constructions encode a single event is solved by Pawley’s statement (1996: 197) typically the different verbs in an SVC are linked, grammatically, to the point where they form a single complex predicate and have the same kinds of argument

structures as single verbs do. Pawley pointed out that the separate (sub)events denoted by each verb in a SVC must be integrated conceptually into a single complex event.

Apart from those morpho-syntactical characteristics, serial verb constructions can be divided based on the semantic types. Van Staden and Reesink (2008) noted eight types of the semantic types of serial verb construction of languages in East Nusantara, especially the Austronesian and Papuan languages. Those eight semantic types are motion, direction, state change, instrument, comitative, manner, aspect, and mood.

Furthermore, van Staden and Reesink (2008: 36-46) gave explanation of those semantic types of serial verb construction. Motion serialization can be composed of only motion verbs; a motion verb and a non-motion verb; and a motion verb and a directional. For the expression of state changes, only co-dependent serial verb constructions are found. In instrument serialization, the instrumental verb follows the first action verb which often carries a derivational instrumental prefix. Direction serialization consists of intransitive verb followed by a directional verb. In comitative serialization, the comitative verb may either precede or follow another motion verb in a construction. In manner serialization, one of the two verbs expresses manner while the action is expressed by the other. Aspect serialization is formed by aspectual auxiliary verb for the verb that followed after it. And the last, mood serialization is formed by modal auxiliary verb.

Those eight semantic types of serial verb construction may not be found in certain languages having serial verb constructions. Baird (2008), for example, found six types of serial verb constructions in her research entitled motion serial in Keo. She identified benefactive/ purposive, causative, cause-effect, synonymic, manner, and motion.

The following are the examples of eight semantic types of serial verb construction according to van Staden and Reesink (2008: 36-46) in Austronesian and Papuan languages of East Nusantara and six types of serial verb found by Baird (2008) in Keo:

Table 2.5 : Semantic Types of Serial Verb Constructions

Semantic Types	**Van Staden and Reesink (2008)**	**Baird (2008)**
Motion	Taba *N=**hantuli**.* 3S-go sleep '(S)he's going to sleep.' (Bowden, 2001a: 307)	Keo ***Nuka wado** dera-kiri*. go.up go.home late.afternoon '(He'll) go home late afternoon.'
Manner	Tidore *Rustam **wo-yo** **wo-dedo**.* 3M 3M:A-eat 3M:A-fast 'Rustam eats fast.' (van Staden, 2000: 320)	Keo *'Imu **muri** **pawe** ena nua-'oda.* 3S live be.good LOC village 'He lives a (morally) good life in the village.'
Direction	Hatam *Ji-**krau** munggwom cin* 2P-hold child two *pi-ma **kwei**.* ANAPH-that come 'You bring the two children.' (Reesink, 1999: 99)	
State change	Ambon Malay *Be **pukol** anjing **mati**.* I hit dog die 'I killed dong (by hitting).' (Tjia, 1997: 56 and pers.com)	

Comitative	Tidore *Ngone fo-**mote*** 1P:INC 1P:INC:A-follow *mansia- yo-**tagi yau**.* people 3P:A-go fish 'We go fishing with people (lit. we follow people go fish).'	
Instrument	Kambera *Na-**wanda**-ta **wa**-nya* 3S:N-call-1P:ACC use-3S:D *na pulung yena.* use-3S:D ART wordDEI:3S 'He calls us by means of this message.' (Klamer, 1998: 287)	
Aspect	Ambon Malay *De seng makang abis ikan tu.* 3S not eat finish fish that 'He didn't eat up the fish(es).' (van Minde, 1997: 334)	
Mood	Tidore *Memelaksa=re **loca maya*** giant=here wobble want *moju.* still 'The giant could still wobble if he wanted to.' (van Staden, 2000: 323)	
Benefactive		Keo *'One sa deza 'oto sa pudu ta* in one day vehicle one ten REL ***paku** dai **ti'i** 'ata peta.* carry sand give people buy 'In one day there are ten trucks that carry sand for people to buy.'

Causative		Keo *'Ine* ***tau iso*** *'uwi-jawa.* mum make half.cook sweet.potato 'Mum half-cooked the sweet potato.'
Cause-effect		Keo *Taku 'ata podo* ***pongga mata*** *kau.* afraid person sorcerer hit die 2S '(I'm) afraid the sorcerer will beat you to death.'
Synonymic		Keo *'Imu* ***kai mbana*** *pasa rede* 3S go go market east *So'a.* name 'She went to the market in So'a.'

Based on the examples and explanation above, we can conclude that the semantic types of serial verb construction in a certain languages can be identified after analyzing the semantic relation between the verbs involved in a serial verb construction.

2.3.2. LFG theory

Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) is a non-transformational generative grammar theory that was developed by Bresnan and Kaplan in 1970's, but its echo began to appear in 1990's. In LFG, language is described in parallel structures which are related to one another (Dalrymple, 2001). LFG appears because of dissatisfaction on the idea of transformation in which the existence of lexical entries (the knowledge of grammar

and vocabulary) will appear naturally in the minds of the speakers both morphologically and syntactically. LFG also appears as an attempt to get an alternative model of grammar for explaining the phenomena of languages all over the world, typologically.

Two major parallel structures in LFG are constituent structure (c-str) and functional structure (f-str). C-str is a surface phrase structure. The c-str model in LFG takes the idea of X-bar theory in which every syntactic structure has a head. C-str is the tree in LFG. Unlike c-str, f-str consists of features and functions and their values. The lexicon is where a lot of the work in LFG is done. All the information that ends up in an f-structure starts out in the lexical entries of the words that compose the sentence. The lexical entry for the inflected verb *loves* is seen in (15). C-strs are often annotated with their functional equations, as a notational device. There s a useful device that is used to clarify these annotations. These are metavariables. Metavariables are variables that stand for other variavles. The equation such as ↑=↓ means "all of the features I have also belong to my mother", which ↑ can be read as 'the mother node' and ↓ as 'ego self'. These arrows are seen in lexical entries. They means the same thing here. (↑PRED)='love' means "the terminal node that I fill has the predicate value of 'love'."

(15) loves: V (↑PRED) = 'LOVE <↑SUBJ>, <↑X-ADJ>'
(↑TENSE) = PRESENT
(↑SUBJ NUM)= SNG
(↑SUBJ PERS)= 3rd (Carnie, 2002: 340)

The theory of LFG defines c-str and f-str as independent, but mutually constraining levels of representation. Thus, it is possible for a sentence to have more than one c-str realization, as long as well-formedness conditions such as completeness and coherence are met at f-str (Bresnan, 2001; Dalrymple, 2001). Functional structure or f-str consists of the information of predicate-argument structure and the grammatical

function to form a sentence. F-str describe mathematically in Atribute-Value Matrix (AVM). In the sentence *Diana loves phonology*, *Diana* is equated with the SUBJ grammatical function. This equation is usually represented in AVM*;* the item on the left is the attribute or function, the item on the right is the value attributed to that function:

SUBJ	[PRED 'DIANA']	(Carnie, 2002: 339)

The term grammatical function in this research refers to LFG, which classified the grammatical function into three parameters: sub-categorization (SUBJ, OBJ, ADJ), control (X-COMP, X-ADJ), and the limitation of semantic rules (Simpson, 1991; Arka, 1993; Subiyanto, 2013).

F-stucture, as noted above, are the set of all the attribute value pairs for a sentence. Perhaps the easiest way to see this is to look at an example. An f-structure for the sentence *the professor loves phonology* is seen in (16):

(16) F-Str

PRED	'LOVE <SUBJ, OBJ>'	
TENSE	PRESENT	
SUBJ	DEF + NUM SNG PRED 'PROFESSOR'	
OBJ	PRED 'PHONOLOGY'	(Carnie, 2002: 341)

This research also discussed SUBJ, OBJ, OBJ_T, X-COMP and X-ADJ, which are parts of the functional structure (f-str) of LFG. SUBJ is a syntactic concept which must be proven syntactically, not semantically (Artawa, 1998). SUBJ properties are not

universal, as Keenan and Comrie (1977) found three properties of SUBJ: first, canonical constituent rules; second, relativization; and third, control construction. The canonical constituent rules are SUBJ in the construction precedes the verb. Relativization in Sasak is marked by *saq* 'who' before the serial verbs. The control construction means that SUBJ can be controlled.

Furthermore, this research also discussed OBJ as a core argument. Cole (1977) stated that there are three ways to determine the properties of OBJ cross-linguistically in a clause: (i) OBJ is the NP controlling the prefixes of OBJ that can be attached to the verb; (ii) OBJ is NP which directly follows the verb; and (iii) OBJ is NP which can be raised to SUBJ through the process of passivization in a clause or sentence. The passivization strategy can also be indicators of the difference between OBJ and OBJ_T, because only OBJ can be SUBJ in a passive construction.

Moreover, in analyzing the constituent structure (c-str) of serial verb, serial verb constructions have X-COMP or X-ADJ structure. An open complement (X-COMP) is a complement having a controlled argument. This can be seen from the unexpressed argument, especially SUBJ of the subordinate clause (Dalrymple, 2001). This is different from close complement (COMP), which is no unexpressed argument in close complement (COMP). The argument in close complement is externally seen and it does not have control functions to the argument of matrix verb, as seen in the following examples:

(17) a. *David complained* COMP(*that Chris yawned.*)
name complain REL name yawn
'David complained that Chris yawned.' (Dalrymple, 2001: 24-25)

b.* *David complained*
name complain
'David complained'

X-COMP

(18) a. *David seemed to yawn.* (SUBJ=SUBJ X-COMP)
name seem TO yawn
'David seemed to yawn' (Dalrymple, 2001: 24-25)

b.* *David seemed*
name seem
'David seemed'

Those clauses above show the differences of X-COMP and COMP in English. Clause (17-a) shows that COMP is closed functions which has argument *Chris* and not related to other argument *David* of matrix verb. On the contrary, the clause (18-a) above has the argument that unexpressed as it is controlled by the argument of matrix verb *Chris*.

Sag and Pollard (1991) divide three types of verbs as control verb: order/permit type, promise type, and want/expect verb. Verbs which have meaning to order or permit are called OBJ controller. It means that the OBJ argument of matrix verb is a controller form SUBJ argument of subordinate verb. Meanwhile, verbs which have meaning to promise and want/ expect are called SUBJ controller, because this verb wants the SUBJ argument of matrix verb become the controller of SUBJ in subordinate verb (Sag and Pollard, 1991; Arka, 2000; Subiyanto, 2013).

Besides X-COMP, open grammatical functions also have X-ADJ. X-ADJ has unexpressed argument. Unlike X-COM, X-ADJ is not an argument function. Moreover, the existence of X-ADJ is not influenced by verb as seen in X-COMP. This can be described as in the following example:

X-ADJ

(19) a. *Stretching his arms, David yawned.*
stretch 3-S arms, name yawn
'Stretching his arms, David yawned.'

b. *David yawned.*
name yawn
'David yawned.'

In clause (19-a) above, *Stretching his arms* is a function of X-ADJ. The function of X-ADJ in the clause above has unexpressed argument, especially the SUBJ. Argument that unexpressed is an argument which controlled by matrix verb *David*. The appearance of X-ADJ does not influence the grammatical meaning of a clause, as in clause (19-b).

The example of simple f-str for 'David' in clause above, as seen in:

(20)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{PRED} & \text{'DAVID'} \\ \text{NUM} & \text{SNG} \end{bmatrix}$$

For the sentence 'David yawned', the f-str is as seen in:

(21)
$$g \begin{bmatrix} \text{PRED} & \text{'YAWN<SUBJ>'} \\ \text{TENSE} & \text{PAST} \\ \text{SUBJ} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{PRED} & \text{'DAVID'} \\ \text{NUM} & \text{SNG} \end{bmatrix} \\ & f \end{bmatrix}$$

In the f-str above, the annotation *g* shows the functional information of sentence 'David yawned', and the annotation *f* refers to the functional information of SUBJ.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, I would like to explain the description of the research method and the procedures of collecting the data. It explains research method and design, research location, data source, data collecting procedures, method of data collection, data analysis, and research report.

3.1. Research Design

Research method is necessary for researchers because it can guide the researchers to achieve their focuses of the study based on the problems arising in the study (Sudaryanto, 1993: 25). Moleong (2009: 9-10) stated that qualitative research uses qualitative methods including interview and observation.

Creswell (2014: 69) stated that qualitative research tries to understand and interpret human and social behavior participants in a particular social setting. This approach involves asking participants broad, general questions, collecting the views of participants, and analyzing the collected information for exploring and understanding a central phenomenon.

This study is descriptive qualitative research. It is called descriptive because this research attempts to describe all aspects of serial verb constructions in Sasak. Ary *et al.* (2009: 23) stated that the result of qualitative research design is a narrative report, that the researcher can understand the social reality experienced by the participants.

3.2. Research Location

The Sasak language is spoken on the island of Lombok by around 2.7 million speakers or 85% of the population of Lombok, which was recorded as 3,169,050 (Austin, 2012). The research location is Praya, a city located in Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Central Lombok that includes puyung village, semayan village, mujur village, and other villages are the region of *meno-mene* dialect, as seen in figure 3.1. One village to other village somewhat has a different phonological intonation, but has no different meaning semantically. However, Praya city was chosen because this area represents the *meno-mene* dialect spoken in Central Lombok.

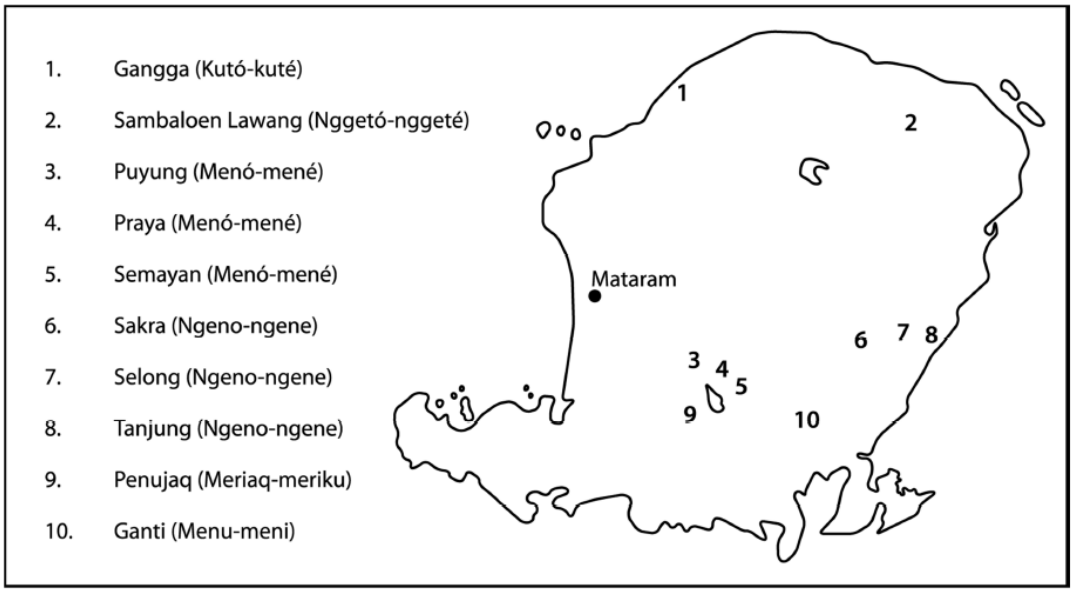


Figure 3.1: Location of Sasak varieties (Austin, 2012: 30)

3.3. Data Source

I have noticed that Sasak also shows complex system of speech levels, but this study uses the data from the low level of *meno-mene* dialect. This language variation is the most commonly used in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect. The data of this research are sentences drawn from Sasak native speakers of *meno-mene* dialect.

The utterances used as the data were taken from five speakers of Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect as informants based on the following criteria:

a. The respondents are native speakers of *meno-mene* dialect.
b. They are able to speak in *meno-mene* dialect well.
c. They are between 25 up to 70 years old.
d. They are healthy and have good articulation, or not defective in speech production.
e. They graduated from at least elementary school.
f. They do not go travelling frequently outside the area of Praya.
g. They are ready to be informants in this research and they have available time.

In collecting the data, I applied observation, interview, and reflective-introspective methods with recording and elicitation techniques. The technique applied in collecting the data was note-taking technique. The elicitation technique was also used to test with the informants the grammatical acceptibility of Sasak serial verb constructions. In this research, I also applied reflective-introspective method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 121). In this case, as a Sasak native speakes of *meno-mene* dialect, I use my linguistic intuition to create the data and test the acceptability of the data. The data that I made were then consulted with the informants to check their grammatical acceptability.

3.4. Data Collecting Procedure

There are two things that can influence the quality of the data source, which are the quality of the instrument and the quality of the data collection. Sugiono (2005: 59) said that in qualitative research, the researchers themselves are an instrument of the

research. Furthermore, the researcher as an instrument must understand the concept of serial verb constructions and truly prepare to object of the study.

In this study, the researcher acts as the main instrument of the research. The other instruments used in this study are the recording equipment that is a tape recorder, a list of questions and the note of various forms of data into categories for analysis in serial verbs found in the data source. In this context, a list of questions is in Indonesian serial verb constructions that used to provide the constructions of serial verbs in Sasak. The informants were asked to assess whether the use of the serial verb constructions in Sasak are acceptable or unacceptable.

3.5. Data Collection

The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interview, and document analysis (Ary *et al*., 2009: 431). Moreover, Creswell (2014: 603- 605) mentioned four kinds of data collection procedures of qualitative study. There are a qualitative observation, qualitative interviews, qualitative documents, and qualitative audio and visual materials. In order to investigate serial verb constructions in Sasak, the data were collected using an observation method.

Observation method is a method of collecting data by doing an observation toward the treated objects (Sudaryanto, 1993: 113). Observation is the primary method for obtaining data in qualitative research. In this research, I as a native speakers also as participatory observation to catch the data of serial verbs that spoken naturally from the conversation of the informants. The technique applied in collecting the data was note-taking technique. I took the interview results related to serial verb constructions in Sasak from the native speakers of Sasak in *meno-mene* dialect as the informants.

3.6. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using distributional method that the determining tool is the language itself (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13-16). I attemped to analyze serial verb constructions in Sasak. The techniques used in data analysis are deletion, substitution and insertation techniques (Sudaryanto, 1993: 31-63). Those are basic techniques used to analyze and determine serial verb constructions in Sasak.

Deletion technique is used to determine the quality of the verbs in serial verb constructions. This technique is applied to determine whether the verbs in serial verbs are independent. Otherwise, the deletion of one of the verbs is not influenced the acceptability of a sentence. With this deletion technique, it could be determined that (1) the serial verb construction is formed by an independent verbs, and (2) serial verb construction is formed by an independent verb and a dependent verb. For example, deletion technique is used to determine the close quality of a SUBJ in a clause, as seen in the following sentences:

(22) a. *Papuq* ***tedem*** ***te-lungkup***.
grandfather sleep prone
'Grandfather is sleeping on her stomach'

b. *Papuq* *saq* ***tedem*** ***te-lungkup***.
grandfather REL sleep prone
'Grandfather who slept on her stomach'

Substitution technique is used to verify the acceptability of the data in serial verb constructions. This technique is applied by replacing a certain lingual unit with another lingual units. This technique was used to determine the quality of the characteristics of serial verb constructions cross-linguistically, and the constraints found in forming serial verb constructions. With this substitution technique, the quality of the similar characteristics of serial verb constructions are find out, both semantically and

syntactically. For example, substitution technique is used to determine the quality of serial verbs grammatical acceptability, as seen in the following sentences:

(23) *Kakaq* ***tesuruq*** ***lalo*** ***be-langar*** *isiq* *Inaq.*
Sister PASS-ask go go.to.funeral Prep mother
'Sister asked to go to the funeral by Mother.

b.**Ariq* *te-suruq* *be-langar* *lalo* *isiq* *Inaq.*
brother PASS-ask go.to.funeral go Prep mother
'Brother asked to go to the funeral by Mother.'

The next technique is insertation technique, it is applied to examine whether serial verb construction is mono-clause or bi-clause. With this insertation technique, some syntactic operators such as tense, mood, and negation marker can be used to examine the serial verb construction. The serial verb construction is mono-clause when the verbs are sharing the same marker. For example, insertation technique is used to determine the quality of monoclausity of serial verbs in a clause, as seen in the following sentences:

(24) *a. Motor=n* ***te-besoq*** ***pandiq*** *isiq* *Amaq.*
Motorcycle=3S PASS-clean take.a.bath Prep father
'His motorcycle has been washed by Father.'

*b. *Motor=n* *te-besoq* *te-pandiq* *isiq* *Amaq.*
Motorcycle=3S PASS-clean PASS-bath Prep father
'His motorcycle has been washed by Father.'

3.7. Method of Research Report

Sudaryanto (1993: 144-145) stated that there are two methods in reporting research results, which are formal and informal methods. Formal method refers to reporting the result of the research using signs and symbols. Informal method refers to reporting the result of the research using words in general, although there is possibility of technical terminology usages in it. In this research report, I elaborated the explanation of each event related to the data analysis of Sasak serial verb constructions of *meno-mene*

dialect clearly in detail by using sentences. In addition to the informal method, I also used formal method in reporting my research with the using of signs and symbols, such as right arrow (→), down arrow (↓), up arrow (↑), curly brackets ({ }), square brackets ([ ]), angle brackets (< >), etc, used to describe the components of LFG structure, which contains c-structure and f-structure.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of three sections. The first section presents the semantic types of Sasak serial verb constructions. The second section is the discussion of the characteristics of Sasak serial verb constructions. The last section is the analysis and the representation of the syntactic structures of Sasak serial verb constructions.

4.1. The Semantic Types of Sasak Serial Verb Constructions

The semantic types of serial verb constructions are explained in the following discussion based on the point of view of van Staden and Reesink (2008) and Baird (2008). As explained before, van Staden and Reesink (2008: 36-46) divided eight semantic types of serial verb: motion, direction, instrument, state change, comitative, manner, aspect, and mood. Those eight semantic types of serial verb construction are not universal. Baird (2008), for example, found six types of serial verb constructions in her research entitled motion serial in Keo. She identified benefactive/ purposive, causative, cause-effect, synonymic, manner, and motion.

Moreover, Pradnyayanti (2010) found nine types of semantic types in double verb constructionsin Sasak of *ngeto-ngete* dialect in her research; they are: motion, benefactive, manner, instrument, aspect, causative, locative, purpose, and synonym.

The result of data analysis in this research shows that Sasak serial verb constructions in *meno-mene* dialect have ten semantic types, which are motion, directional, instrumental, comitative, manner, aspect and mood, benefactive, causative, cause-effect, and synonym. Thus, this study strengthens and becomes the completion of the previous studies.

4.1.1. Motion Serialization

In many languages, the verb expressing a motion, typically meaning ‘go’, precedes some action by the same actor (Talmy 2000 in van Staden and Reesink, 2008: 36). The verb ‘go’ expressing a motion sub-event is easily bleached in its deictic meaning (van Staden and Reesink, 2008: 36). In Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect, motion verbs are found commonly as the first verb of motion serial verb constructions such as the verb *lalo* ‘go’, *lampaq* ‘walk’, and *dateng* ‘come’, as seen in the following examples:

(25) *Amaq* ***lalo*** ***oleq*** ***be-galeng***.
father go go.home lunch
‘Father is going home for lunch.’

(26) *Kanak-kanak no* ***lampaq*** ***moye*** *kecimol eleq rorong.*
child=RED DEF walk N.watch kecimol Prep street
‘Those children went to watch the kecimol (the event where people hold wedding party with traditional music and dance along the street).’

(27) *Ariq* ***dateng*** ***nyinggaq*** *kepeng eleq Inaq.*
brother come borrow money Prep mother
‘Brother is lending some money to Mother.’

The examples of motion serial verb constructions above have some similarities with the semantic types of serial verb in Keo, as studied by Baird (2008: 64) claiming that motion serialization can contain only motion verbs, as seen in clause (25) in which the serial verbs *lalo* ‘go’ and *oleq* ‘go home’ is followed by *begaleng* ‘lunch’; a motion verb and a non-motion verb, as seen in clause (26) containing the verb *lampaq* ‘walk’ is followed by *moye* ‘watch’, and in clause (27) having the verb *dateng* ‘come’ is followed by *nyinggaq* ‘borrow’.

The second verb in motion serial verb constructions can be transitive verb as in the clauses above. Moreover, motion serial verb can also be formed with transitive verbs in passive or active forms, as seen in sentences (28-a) and (29-a):

(28) a. *Kakaq* ***tesuruq*** ***lalo*** ***be-langar*** *isiq* *Inaq.*
sister PASS-ask go go.to.funeral Prep mother
'Sister asked to go to the funeral by Mother.

b.**Ariq* *tesuruq* *be-langar* *lalo* *isiq* *Inaq.*
brother PASS-ask go.to.funeral go Prep mother
'Brother asked to go to the funeral by Mother.'

(29) a. *Inaq* ***nyuruq*** *Ariq* ***oleq*** ***mandiq***.
mother ACT-ask brother go.home N.take.a.bath
'Mother asks Brother to return home for a shower.'

b.**Inaq* *nyuruq* *Ariq* *mandiq* *oleq.*
mother ACT-ask brother N.take.a.bath go.home
'Mother asked Brother to go home having a shower.'

Clause (28-a) is a dependent serial verb construction in which only one of the verbs carries all the inflections, while the others are given their bare form. In this clause, the first verb has prefix *te-* in *tesuruq* 'asked', the second verb *lalo* 'go' is in the bare form, and the third verb has prefix *be-* in *belangar* 'go to the funeral'.

Clause (29-a) is a co-dependent serial verb construction by a shared argument and as such the parts of the construction depend on each other. The OBJ of the first clause as matrix clause *Ariq* 'Brother' is the SUBJ of the second clause as subordinate clause.

The pattern of deixis verb and action verb cannot be exchanged. In other word, deixis verb must before action verb which stating a goal. The changing position of those two makes this ungrammatical as in clause (28-b) and clause (29-b).

4.1.2. Directional Serialization

Directional serial verb constructions have two semantic components, path or location related to directional meaning and manner related to motion (Talmy in van Staden and Reesink, 2008: 38).In Sasak, directional serial verb is formed by the first verb as a motion verb and second verb as a directional verb. In this case, Zwarts (in Subiyanto,

2013: 91) stated that directional serial verb can be divided into three: source path, goal path, and route path.

Based on transitivity of motion serial verb, directional serial verb is divided into two kinds, motion serial verb which is formed by motion intransitive verb and motion transitive verb.

(30) *Papuq* ***lalo*** ***be-daye***.
grandfather go go.to.the.north
'Grandfather is going to the north.'

(31) ***Jauq*** *kanak-kanak no* ***be-lauq*** *endah.*
take child=RED DEF go.to.the.south also
'Bring the children to the south with you.'

In clause (30), the motion verb *lalo* 'go' is followed by a directional verb *bedaye* '(go) to the north'. In clause (31), transitive verb *jauq* 'take' precedes the directional verb *belauq* '(go) to the south'.

Clause (30) and (31) are dependent serial verb constructions in which only one of the verbs carries all the inflections, while the others are given their bare form. In this clause, the first verbs *lalo* 'go' in clause (30) and *jauq* 'take' in clause (31) are in bare form while the second verb has prefix *be-*.

The verbs that form directional serial verb constructions have an independent syntax. In other words, those verbs can stand alone as serial verbs in a clause, as seen in the following clauses:

(32) *Nie eaq* ***(lalo / sogol / lampaq)***
3-S PROJ go out walk
S(He) will (go / out / walk)

(33) *Tiang ndek* ***(be-daye / be-lauq / be-bat / be-timuq)***
1-S NEG to the north / to the south / to the west / to the east
I am not (go) to the north / to the south / to the west / to the east

The examples of directional serial verb of Sasak above have a similarity with the semantic types of serial verb cross-linguistically, as stated by van Staden and Reesink.Van Staden and Reesink (2008: 38) who mentioned that constructions with an intransitive verb are followed by a directional verbs, it is the only argument of the first verb that moves in a particular direction. Sasak has independent serialization of an intransitive verb and a direction verb as seen in clause (30) and clause (31).

4.1.3. Instrumental Serialization

Instrumental serial verb in Sasak is formed by a verb which expresses instrumental meaning after an action verb. The instrumental verb expresses the use of tools or instruments, as seen in the following examples:

(34) *Inaq* ***lalo*** ***be-dokar*** *jok* *peken.*
mother go use.cidomo Prep market
'Mother is riding a cidomo to the market.'

(35) *Uah=n* *saq* ***lalo*** ***be-sepedah*** *jok* *sekolah.*
PERF=3S REL go use.bicycle Prep school
'S(He)'s already riding a bicycle to the school.'

(36) *Amaq* ***meng-gale*** ***mbau*** *paok.*
father use.bamboo N-pick mangoes
'Father is using bamboo to pick some mangoes.'

Instrumental serial verb in Sasak can be formed by the first verb which expresses action, while the second verb expresses instrument. In clause (34), motion verb *lalo* 'go' is followed by instrumental verb *bedokar* 'riding a cidomo'. In clause (35), motion verb *lalo* 'go' is followed by instrumental verb *besepedah* 'riding a bicycle'. In clause (36), the instrumental verb *menggale* 'use a bamboo' precedes the nasal verb *mbau* 'pick' which is stating an action.

Clauses (34) and (35) above are dependent serial verb constructions in which the first verb *lalo* 'go' occurs as a bare verbs while the second verbs have the prefix *be-*

attached to *bedokar* ‘riding a cidomo’ in clause (34) and *besepedah* ‘riding a bicycle’ in clause (35). Meanwhile, the clause (36) is a independent serial verb construction which all of the verbs has the same inflectional morphology as prefix *me-* in first verb *menggale* ‘use a bamboo’ and nasal verb in second verb *mbau* ‘pick’.

The example of instrumental serial verb of Sasak above has similarity with the semantic types of serial verb cross-linguistically as stated by van Staden and Reesink (2008: 43), in which the instrumental verb follows the first verb. Van Staden and Reesink also continue stating that the instrument verb precedes the action verb which often carries a derivational instrumental prefix. In Sasak, an instrumental verb may either follow or precede the other verb in the constructions. The instrumental verb follows the first verb, as seen in the clause above which has derivational instrumental prefix *be-* in clause (34) and clause (35), while the instrument verb precedes the action verb which carries prefix *me-* found in clause (36).

4.1.4. Comitative Serialization

Comitative serial verb in Sasak is formed by comitative verb, or verb involved a verb meaning ‘accompany/together with’, which followed by intransitive or transitive verb. Verbs express comitative have the same agent with other verb as intransitive verb and transitive verb which are expressing an action. Sasak has comitative serial verb which is formed by *milu* ‘accompany/together with’ followed by the other verb which is expressing an action, as seen in the following examples:

(37) *Tiang* ***milu*** ***meken*** *lemak* *aru.*
1-S be.with N-go.to.the.market later soon
‘I come along to the market tomorrow morning.’

(38) *Saiq* ***milu*** ***be-gawe-an*** *eleq* *acare* *dengan* *merarik* *no.*
aunt be.with work Prep event man wedding DEF
‘Aunt joins cooking for the wedding ceremonial.’

(39) *Kakaq* ***milu*** ***nidok*** ***mboyaq*** *penganten.*
Sister come N.peek N.search bride
'Sister comes along visiting the Bride (before the wedding).'

(40) *Nie* ***milu*** ***madeq*** *uwik.*
3-S be.with sleep.over yesterday
'S(He) slept over (here/ there) yesterday.'

The clauses above (37), (38), (39) and (40) are dependent serial verb constructions in which the first verb *milu* 'together/be with' is in bare verb. In clause (37), the comitative serialization *milu* 'be with' precedes the nasal verb *meken* 'go to the market'. In clause (38), the comitative serialization *milu* 'be with' precedes the second verb *begawean* 'work'. In clause (39), the comitative serialization *milu* 'be with' precedes the nasal verbs *nidok* 'look' and *mboyaq* 'visit'. In clause (40), the comitative serialization *milu* 'be with' precedes the nasal verb *madeq* 'sleep over'.

Van Staden and Reesink (2008: 42) stated that comitative verb may either precede or follow the other verb in the construction. Van staden and Reesink are also provided that the subject of both verbs is the same when comitative follows the other verbs as seen in clauses above. The examples of comitative serial verb of Sasak above have similarity with the semantic types of cross-linguistically, as stated by van Staden and Reesink (2008: 42) in which Sasak expresses the comitative first, as seen in clauses above (37), (38), (39) and (40).

4.1.5. Manner Serialization

Manner serial verb can be formed by intransitive verb, transitive verb, and dynamic verb that explain how an action is completed. Van Staden and Reesink (2008: 44) claimed that in manner serialization, one of the two verbs expresses manner while the action is expressed by the other verb.

Manner serial verb constructions can be formed by intransitive and transitive verb. Manner serial verb constructions in Sasak are divided into those that have to follow the intransitive verb, and those that have to precede the transitive verb, as seen in the following examples:

(41) *Amaq* ***tokol*** ***be-sile***.
father sit cross-leg
'Father is cross-legged sitting.'

(42) *Araq,* ***gitaq****=k* *Ariq* ***oleq*** ***cemus***.
exist, see=1S brother go.home smile
'Then, I saw brother returns home smiling.'

(43) *Bebeaq* *no* ***nangis*** ***be-godol***.
child DEF N.cry roll
'That baby is roll over crying.'

Those three clauses (41), (42) and (43) are independent serial verb constructions. In clause (41), intransitive verb *tokol* 'sit' is followed by manner verb *besile* 'cross-legged' in which explains how action *tokol* 'sit' is done. In clause (42), the construction may be radical change in meaning when the verbs *oleq* 'go home' and *cemus* 'smiling' are separated by a conjunction or a characteristic prosodic contour. In clause (43), all the verbs have the inflectional morphology in nasal verb *nangis* 'crying' and second verb *begodol* 'roll over'.

(44) *Kanak-kanak* ***be-joret-an*** ***tangkep*** *paoq.*
brother=RED grab catch mango
'Brothers snatching away to catch some mangoes.'

(45) *Niniq* ***be-kuih*** ***ng-gitaq*** *maling* ***tame*** *bale* *uiq* *biyan.*
grandmother scream see thief come house last night
'grandmother screams out loud at the moment she found thief comes inside the house last night.'

(46) *Inaq* ***moter*** ***ng-umbaq*** *bai=n.*
mother N.walk.around carry grandchild=3S
'Mother walks around carrying her grandchild.'

Those three clauses are also independent serial verb construction which all the verbs have the same inflectional morphology. In those three clauses, manner verbs are found in each first verb, as verb *bejoret* ‘grab’ in clause (44), verb *bekuih* ‘scream’ in clause (45), and verb *moter* ‘walk around’ in clause (46). Those manner verbs are followed by transitive verb *tangkep* ‘catch’ in clause (44), *nggitaq* ‘see’ and *tame* ‘come’ in clause (45), and *ngumbaq* ‘carry a child’ in clause (46).

The examples of manner serial verb of Sasak above have similarity with the semantic types of serial verb in Keo, as stated by Baird (2008:62) that manner verb in the series cannot be considered an adverb, for two reasons: firstly, it cannot move around the clause as other adverbs can, but always occurs as the first verb in clauses (41), (42), and (43), or second verb in clauses (44), (45), and (46); secondly, it shares arguments with the other verb, as the subject in the clauses above.

4.1.6. Aspect and Mood Serialization

Aspect and mood serial verb in Sasak is formed by a main verb and an aspectual or modal auxiliary verb. In Sasak, verbs that indicating aspect are *selese* ‘finish’, *engkah* ‘stop’, *mulai* ‘start’, while verbs that indicate mood are *mele* ‘want’ or *melet* ‘want so much/desire’. Those forms of aspectual or modal are different from aspect markers such as *uah* ‘done’, *eaq* ‘will’, and mood markers such as *tao* ‘can’, *harus* ‘must’, *mesti* ‘must’, and *kadi* ‘must’.

The difference between aspectual or modal auxiliary verb with aspect and mood markers is that the auxiliary verbs can stand alone while aspect and mood markers cannot. Here are the following examples of aspect and mood serial verbs:

(47) *Inaq* ***selese*** ***mace*** *surat* *ni.*
mother PERF N.read letter DEF
‘Mother has read this letter.’

(48) *Tuaq* ***engkah****=n* ***lalo*** ***be-botoh****.*
uncle PERF=3S go bet
'Uncle has quit gambling.'

Aspect serial verb in Sasak is formed by aspectual auxiliary verb for verb followed after it. As seen in clause (47), aspectual auxiliary verb *selese* 'finish' is followed by verb *memace* 'read'. In clause (48), aspectual auxiliary verb *engkah* 'stop' is followed by verb *lalo* 'go' and verb *bebotoh* 'gambling'. Those two clauses above are dependent serial verb constructions in which only one of the verbs has the inflectional morphology.

(49) *Tiang* ***mele*** ***lalo*** ***mancing*** *lendong lemak aru.*
1-S MOD go N.fish eel later soon
'I want to fishing for (some) eels tomorrow morning.'

(50) ***Melet****=k* *gati* ***meli*** *bale.*
MOD=1S very N.buy house
'I really want to buy a house.'

(51) *Amaq* ***melet*** ***ngupi****.*
father MOD drink.coffee
'Father wants to drink a cup of coffee.'

Mood serial verb in Sasak can be formed by modal auxiliary verb with a verb follows after it. As seen in clause (49), modal auxiliary verb *mele* 'want' is followed by verb *lalo* 'go' and nasal verb *mancing* 'fishing'. In clause (50), modal auxiliary verb *melet* 'desire' is followed by nasal verb *meli* 'buying'. In clause (51), modal auxiliary verb *melet* 'desire' is followed by verb *ngupi* 'drink coffee'.

The clause (49) is an independent serial verb construction in which the serial verbs cannot be inserted by a conjunction. Meanwhile, the clauses (50) and (51) are classified dependent serial verb constructions in which only one of the verbs has the inflectional morphology.

The examples of aspect and mood serial verb constructions of Sasak above have similarity with the semantic types of serial verb cross-linguistically, as van Staden and Reesink (2008: 45-46) stated that in aspect serial verb, the second verb in the series means something like ‘finish’, ‘complete’, or ‘over’, as seen in clauses (47) and (48), while in mood serial verb, the modal verbs refer to possibility as in clause (49), and desirability in clauses (50) and (51).

4.1.7. Benefactive Serialization

Benefactive serialization contains two or more verbs, the second of which is always one of two verbs in Sasak *beng* meaning ‘give’, as seen in the following examples:

(52) *Inaq* ***oleq*** ***nge-beng*** *Ria* ***nyusu***.
mother go.home give name breastfeed
‘Mother returns home for breastfeeding Ria.’

(53) *Nie* ***nge-beng*** ***mangan*** *bebeaq* *no.*
3-S give eat baby DEF
‘S(He) feeds the baby.’

(54) *Muk* ***beng****=n* ***nyinggaq*** *bale=t* *arak* *sejelo* *due.*
AUX give=3P rent house=1P only one.day two
‘I rent out our house to them several days.’

In clause (52), the benefactive serialization has three serial verbs as *oleq* ‘go home’, *ngebeng* ‘give’, and *nyusu* ‘breastfeeding’. In clause (53), the benefactive serialization consists of verb *beng* ‘give’ and verb *mangan* ‘eat’. In clause (54), the benefactive serialization consists of verb *beng* ‘give’ and verb *nyinggaq* ‘rent’.

The example of benefactive serialization of Sasak above has similarity with the semantic types of serial verb constructions in Keo, as Baird (2008:60) claimed that the two verbs in serialization may be either contiguous or non-contiguous, with the object of the first verb intervening between the verbs. The examples of Sasak benefactive

serialization above are non-contiguous. The beneficiary or purposive is encoded as the object of the second verb, as seen in clauses (52), (53) and (54).

4.1.8. Causative Serialization

The first verb in Sasak causative serialization is always the verb *pinaq* or *piyaq* ‘do/ make’ and the second is typically an intransitive verb. This can be seen as in the following clauses:

(55) *Nie* ***miyaq*** ***menenjot*** *bebeaq no.*
3-S N.make make.shock baby DEF
‘S(He) shocked the baby.’

(56) *Dendek* ***miyaq*** ***me-lilaq*** *keluarge entan.*
NEG N.make make.shy family way
‘Never embarrass the big family’s name.’

In clause (55), the causative serialization consists of causative verb *miyaq* ‘make’, and verb *menenjot* ‘make shock’. In clause (56), the causative verb *miyaq* ‘make’ is followed by verb *melilaq* ‘embarrass’.

The example of causative serialization of Sasak above has similarity with the semantic types of serial verb constructions in Keo, as Baird (2008:60) stated that in Keo causation is expressed either lexically or in a SVC. The verbs in causative SVCs are always contiguous, as seen in clause (55) and clause (56).

4.1.9. Cause-Effect Serialization

Cause-effect serialization in Sasak is formed by independent verbs. Cause-effect serial verbs consist of verb which expresses effect, while the first verb expresses the cause, as seen in the following examples:

(57) *Kokoh no* ***be-labur*** ***ng-ilih-an*** *bale=n dengan.*
river DEF flood float house=3P people
‘River floods washed away the buildings.’

(58) *Ariq* ***meneq*** ***m-basaq-an*** *kasur.*
brother N.urinate N.make.wet bed
'Brother has urinated the bed.'

Based on those two clauses, cause-effect serialization can be formed by two verbs in which express the cause and the effect. In clause (57), cause verb *belabur* 'flood' precedes the effect verb *ngilihan* 'float'. In clause (58), the nasal verb *meneq* 'urinate' is the cause of the second verb *mbasaqan* 'make wet'. In those clauses, intransitive verb is stating cause, while transitive verb is stating effect. Clauses (57) and (58) above are an independent serial verb which all of the verbs in the construction have the complete inflectional morphology.

In this case, the cause-effect serialization can be exchanged into effect-cause serialization. In effect-cause serialization, the effect verb is intransitive verb, while the cause verb is transitive verb. The following examples of effect-cause serialization, as seen in:

(59) *Kakaq* ***ngeleleq*** ***nggitaq*** *Tiang* ***terik***.
sister laugh see 1-S fall
'Sister laughs a lot saw me felt.'

(60) *Inaq* ***nangis*** ***njangoq*** *Niniq* ***sakit.***
mother N.cry N.visit grandmother sick
'Mother can't hold her tears while visiting Grandmother in the hospital.'

Based on those three examples above, cause-effect serial verb constructions in Sasak can be formed with two serial verbs which stating effect-cause. In clause (59), the effect verb *ngeleleq* 'laugh' is followed by the cause verb *nggitaq* 'see'. In clause (60), the effect verb *nangis* 'cry' is followed by the cause verb *menjangoq* 'visit'.

Clauses (59) and (60) above are classified co-dependent serial verb constructions in which share argument and as the parts of the constructions depend on

each other. Both OBJ of the matrix clause *Ariq* 'Brother in clause (59) and *Niniq* 'Grandmother' in clause (60) are the SUBJ of the subordinate clause.

The examples of cause-effect serialization of Sasak above have similarity with the semantic types of serial verb constructions in Keo, as Baird (2008: 60) stated that the cause-effect serial verb constructions are conceived of as consisting of distinct sub-events which are temporally ordered, as seen in clauses above.

4.1.10. Synonym Serialization

Synonym serialization in Sasak consists of two intransitive verbs which contain the same meaning or almost the same meaning. The relation between PRED1 and PRED2 in this type of Sasak serial verb constructions is very stiff. They appear in a row. They cannot be separated or inserted with other constituents, as mentioned in the following examples:

(61) *Uah=n saq* ***nyaur nge-lunas-an*** *utang=n.*
PERF=3S REL pay pay.off debt=3S
'S(He) is done paying off all his/her debt.'

(62) *Dita* ***ngemi ngelak*** *eleq pawon.*
name cook cook Prep kitchen
'Dita is cooking in the kitchen.'

(63) *Ye jangke=n ndekman* ***mangan be-kaken****.*
3S PROJ=3S NEG.yet N.eat eat
'That's why she hasn't eaten yet.'

(64) *Onyak, ye saq* ***terik tumpah*** *laun.*
careful, 3-S REL fall fall later
'Be careful, don't make it fall anyway.'

(65) *Mu=n meno jaq mentelah* ***ngupi ngeteh*** *nani.*
then=3S like.that TOP pass drink coffe drink.tea now
'If it's like that, let's have a drink first.'

(66) ***Tendoq tedem*** *doang poroq=m.*
sleep sleep only CONT=2S
'Sleeping is all what you did all day long.'

The clauses above are independent serial verb constructions in which all the verbs have a complete range of verbal inflectional morphology. Those clauses above are synonym serial verb constructions which contains the same meaning or almost the same meaning.

The synonym serial verbs *nyaur* and *ngelunasan* in clause (61) have the same meaning ‘paying off’. The synonym serial verbs *ngemi* and *ngelak* in clause (62) have the same meaning ‘cook’. The verb *ngemi* ‘cook’ is use for rice cooking, while *ngelak* ‘cook’ is use for cooking the vegetables, meat, or chicken (commonly with soup).

The synonym serial verbs *mangan* and *bekaken* in clause (63) have almost the same meaning ‘wash’. The nasal verb *mangan* ‘eat’ is used for breakfast, lunch, or dinner, while *bekaken* ‘eat’ means having meal or snacks. The synonym verbs *terik* and *tumpah* in clause (64) have almost the same meaning. The verb *terik* ‘fall’ is typically for person, while *tumpah* ‘fall’ is commonly for things, such as glassware or tableware.

The synonym serial verbs *ngupi* and *ngeteh* in clause (65) are use for meaning ‘drink’. The last, the synonym serial verbs *tendoq* and *tedem* in clause (66) have the same meaning ‘sleep’.

Apart from synonym serialization, antonym serialization is also found in Sasak serial verb constructions, as seen in the following example:

(67) *Lalo* ***mangan*** ***ngenem*** *to* *pawon.*
go eat drink Prep kitchen
‘Go eating to the kitchen’

(68) *Mokor=k* ***be-lauq*** ***be-daye*** *peta=m.*
CONT=1S (go)to.the.south (go)to.the.north search=2S
‘I have looking for you everywhere.’

Synonym serialization of Sasak has similarity with the semantic types of serial verbs cross-linguistically, as Durie (1997 in Baird, 2008: 61) stated that a serial

construction type where two verbs are closely related in meaning, being either synonyms or antonyms with identical argument structures and which are not ordered causally or temporally, as synonym serialization seen in clauses (61), (62), (63), (64), (65), and (66), while antonym serialization seen in clauses (67) and (68).

4.2. The Characteristics of Sasak Serial Verb Constructions

The characteristics of serial verb constructions are explained in the following disscussion based on the concept of Aikhenvald (2006). Aikhenvald (2006: 4-12) gave the characteristics of serial verb constructions (SVC) as follows: (1) SVC is a single predicate, (2) SVC is mono-clause and allow no markers of syntactic dependency on its component, (3) SVC has the intonation properties of a mono-verbal clause, (4) SVC shares tense/aspect, mood, modality, and (5) SVC shares arguments.

The result of the analysis on serial verb constructions in Sasak shows that: (1) Sasak serial verb constructions fall under one intonation contour, 2) Sasak serial verb constructions form mono-clause as a single predicate, 3) Sasak serial verb markers occur only on one verb or each verb obtains the same marker, 4) Sasak serial verb constructions share aspect, mood, and negation, and 5) Sasak serial verb constructions share the same arguments. The characteristics of Sasak serial verb constructions are explained below:

4.2.1. Sasak serial verb constructions fall under one intonation contour

The phonological characteristic of Sasak serial verb constructions, as explained below, has the similarity with the characteristics of serial verb constructions cross-linguistically. Aikhenvald (2006: 7) stated that serial verb construction has the

intonation properties of a mono-verbal clause, which are indicated by an intonation break. This is also found in Sasak, as seen in the examples below:

(69) a. *Ie* ***lalo midang***.
3-S go N.date
'He is dating.'

b. **Ie* ***lalo*** ***midang***.
3-S go N.date
'He goes, (he) is dating.'

(70) a. *Ariq* ***nangis ngendeng*** *aik susu.*
brother N.cry ask water milk
'Brother is crying because of thirsty.'

b. **Ariq* ***nangis*** ***ngendeng*** *aik susu.*
brother N.cry ask water milk
'Brother cries, (brother) asked milk.'

Sasak serial verb constructions are said under one intonation contour, and normally there is no pause between the constituents. In clause (69-a), the serial verb *lalo* 'go' and *midang* 'dating' happened in the same time as one single event, which is marked by the use of one intonation unit, that is ' ' (intonation break). This is also found in clause (70-a), in which the serial verbs *nangis* and *ngendeng* show a mono-clause with one single event. The use of intonation break between one verb and the other following verb as in clauses (69-b) and (70-b) shows that the serial verbs exist in the clauses are in two separated events, semantically it must not related. Therefore, the clauses (69-b) and (70-b) are unacceptable in Sasak.

Clause (69) above is a dependent serial verb construction which only one of the verbs carries the inflection as in the second verb is nasal verb *midang* 'date', while the first verb is *lalo* 'go'. Meanwhile, clause (70) above is an independent serial verb

construction which all the verbs also have the same inflectional morphology as nasal verbs in *nangis* ‘cry’ and *ngendeng* ‘ask’.

4.2.2. Sasak serial verb constructions form mono-clause as a single predicate

Verbs in serial verb constructions act together as single predicates in a clause, and often translatable into non-serializing language, as seen in the following example:

(71) *Amaq* ***besoq*** ***pandiq*** *montor=n.*
father clean take.a.bath motorcycle=3S
‘Father is washing his motorcycle.’

(72) *Nie* ***pelai*** ***lawoq*** *baruq*.
3-S run fall just.now
‘S(He) was in a rush.’

In clause (71), the verb *besoq* ‘clean’ is usually use for things such as *besoq piring* ‘cleaning dish(es)’, or for part of body such as *besoq ima* ‘washing hand’. Meanwhile, the verb *pandiq* ‘take a bath’ is commonly use for person, i.e. *Inaq pandiq Ariq* ‘Mother bathes brother’. However, the serial verbs *besoq pandiq* act together as a single predicate, because they are followed by OBJ *montorn* ‘his motorcycle’. Because of the OBJ *montorn* ‘his motorcycle’ is a vehicle, therefore, the serial verbs *besoq pandiq* ‘washing’ must be followed by the vehicle object, such as *montor* ‘motorcycle’, *mobil* ‘car’, *sepedah* ‘bicycle’, etc.

Semantically, the serial verb construction in clause (71) above is encoded as a single event represented as a single predicate. The actions of *besoq* ‘clean’ and *pandiq* ‘bath’ are inseparable. They form one event. Literally, they are translated as ‘clean bath’ meaning ‘washing’. This serial verb construction is acceptable to the native speakers of Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect.

In clause (72), the action of *pelai* ‘run’ and *lawoq* ‘fall’ in Sasak is inseparable. They form one event as a single predicate in a serial verb construction. They are translated as ‘in a rush’ or ‘impatient to do something’. Semantically, when two verbs are separated, there are two different events that has different meaning. This serial verb construction is acceptable as monoclause to the native speakers of Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect.

The serial verbs *besoq pandiq* which form mono-clause of serial verb constructions cannot take separate markers of syntactic dependency, as seen in the following examples:

(73) *a. Motor=n* ***te-besoq*** ***pandiq*** *isiq Amaq.*
motorcycle=3S PASS-clean take.a.bath Prep father
‘His motorcycle has been washed by Father.’

*b. *Motor=n te-besoq te-pandiq isiq Amaq.*
motorcycle=3S PASS-clean PASS-bath Prep father
‘His motorcycle has been cleaned and bathed by Father.’

The examples above show that the serial verbs *besoq pandiq* formed in passive form in which prefix *‘te’* attached to only the first verb *besoq* in *besoq pandiq* ‘washing’ followed by *isiq* means ‘by’ in clause (73-a). They act as a single predicate, so only one verb has the morphological affixation. The clause becomes unacceptable if the affixation attached to all of the verbs as seen in (73-b). Here are the other examples:

(74) *a. Nie* ***uah*** ***pelai*** ***lawoq*** *baruq.*
3-S PERF run fall just.now
‘S(He) was in a rush.’

*b. *Nie uah pelai uah lawoq baruq.*
3-S PERF run PERF fall just.now
‘S(He) has run, and felt just now.’

The examples above show that the serial verbs *pelai lawoq* as mono-clause of Sasak serial verb constructions share aspect *‘uah’* in clause (74-a) attached to only one

of the verbs. The clause becomes unacceptable if the aspect attached to all of the verbs as seen in (74-b).

The syntactical characteristics of Sasak serial verb constructions in clause (71) and (72) above have similarity with the characteristics of serial verb construction cross-linguistically, as Aikhenvald states that serial verb constructions are mono-clausal and act as a single predicate (2006: 4-6), serialization is restricted to sequence of events which are commonly asociated culturally (2006: 11). Pawley (1996: 197) also stated that a SVC must be integrated conceptually into a single complex event.

4.2.3. Sasak serial verb markers occur only on one verb or each verb obtains the same marker

The morphological characteristics of Sasak serial verb constructions explained below have similarity with the characteristics of serial verb constructions cross-linguistically, Aikhenvald (2006: 3-4) stated that some verbal categories may have to be marked on every verb in a series, or just once per constructions, as seen in the following example:

(75) *Nyeke=n* ***te-mpuk*** ***te-siliq*** *sengaq=n ndek sembahyang.*
PROJ=3S PASS-hit PASS-scold because=3S NEG pray
'He has hitted and scolded because he didn't praying.'

(76) *Uah=k* ***be-kuris*** ***be-cukur*** *uni=n .*
PERF=1S shave cut.hair say=3S
'He said "I have shaved and had a haircut". '

(77) *Muk* ***dengah****=n* ***be-siaq*** *uwik biyan.*
AUX hear=3S fight yesterday night
'I heard her/him fighting last night (all night long)'

(78) *Nie* ***suruq****=k* ***be-lakoq bait****=m.*
3-S ask=1S ask take=2S
'S(He) asked me to ask you to marry me'.

In clause (75) above, Sasak serial verb construction is formed by two verbs that obtain the same marker in which prefix *te-* is as the marker of a passive form. In clause (76), Sasak serial verb is also formed by two verbs that obtain the same marker in which the prefix *be-* is as the marker of an active form.

In clause (77) above, Sasak serial verb construction is formed by two verbs that marker occurs only on one of the verbs in which prefix *be-* is found in second verb *besiaq* 'fighting'. Moreover, In clause (78), Sasak serial verb is also formed by three verbs that marker occurs only on one of the verbs in which the prefix *be-* is found in second verb *belakoq* 'ask'.

Those clauses are independent serialization, as van Staden and Reesink (2008: 24) stated that an independent serial in which all the verbs in the constructions have the same morphological marker.

4.2.4. Sasak serial verb constructions share aspect, mood and negation

Aspect marker which is used in Sasak serial verb construction is lexical form *uah* meaning 'already done'. Mood which is used in Sasak serial verb construction is lexical form e*aq* meaning 'will/ about to'. Negation marker which is used in Sasak serial verb construction is lexical form *ndeq* meaning 'not'. Here are the following examples:

(79) *Papuq* ***uah*** ***dateng*** ***ber-orah***.
grandfather PERF come get.a.massage
'Grandfather has come for body massage.'

(80) ***Uah****=n* ***lalo*** ***be-dait***.
PERF=3S go meet
'S(He) has met (him/her).'

(81) *Amaq* ***eaq*** ***lalo*** ***nalet*** *sebie lemak aru.*
father PROJ go N.plant chili later soon
'Father will plant (some) chilies tomorrow morning.'

(82) *Mesti-n=t* ***eaq*** ***lalo*** ***meta*** *owat=n*
must-link=1P PROJ go N.search cure=3S
'We have to find the cure.'

(83) *Tiang* ***ndeq****=k* ***lampaq*** ***ngaji****.*
1-S NEG=1S walk pray
'I don't go to recite Qur'anic verses.'

(84) ***Ndeq****=k* ***uah*** ***gitaq****=n* ***tegel*** *kepeng.*
NEG=1S PERF see=3S touch money
'I have not see him get the money.'

The aspect marker of Sasak serial verb constructions in clause (79) and clause (80) is *uah* 'already done'. In clause (79), aspect marker *uah* 'already done' precedes the intransitive verbs *dateng* 'come' and *berorah* 'get a massage'. In clause (80), aspect marker *uah* 'already done' precedes the intransitive verb *lalo* 'go' and *bedait* 'meet'. The clauses above are dependent serial verb construction in which the first verb has the bare form while the second verb has inflectional morphology.

The mood marker of Sasak serial verb constructions in clause (81) and clause (82) is *eaq* 'will'. In clause (81), mood marker *eaq* 'will' precedes the two verbs which are intransitive verb *lalo* 'go' and transitive verb *nalet* 'plant'. In clause (82), mood marker *eaq* 'will' precedes the intransitive verb *lalo* 'go' and transtive verb *meta* 'search'. Note that *mesti* 'must' can co-occur with projective *eaq* 'will', as seen in clause (82) above.

The negation marker of Sasak serial verb constructions in clause (83) and clause (84) is *ndeq* 'not'. In clause (83), negation marker *ndeq* 'not' precedes the intransitive verbs *lampaq* 'walk' and *ngaji* 'pray'. In clause (84), negation marker *ndeq* 'not' precedes the aspect marker *uah* 'already done', the intransitive verb *gitaq* 'see', and the transitive verb *tegel* 'touch'. Note that the negative marker can precede and have scope over the other marker, as seen in clause (84) above.

The syntactical characteristic of Sasak serial verb constructions that explains above has similarity with the characteristics of serial verb constructions cross-linguistically. Aikhenvald (2006: 8) stated that serial verb construction shares aspect as seen in clauses (79) and (80); mood as seen in clauses (81), and (82). I also found that it shares negation as well as aspect and mood, as seen in clauses (83) and (84).

4.2.5. Sasak serial verb constructions share the same arguments

Serial verb constructions prototypically share at least one argument. A serial verb construction with no share arguments is rare, but not non-existent (Aikenvald, 2006: 12). Sasak serial verb constructions form a single clause or mono-clause with the same arguments, as seen in the following examples:

(85) *Kakaq* ***nge-runguq*** *Ariq* ***ngutak*** ***ngoron***.
sister take.care brother N.vomit N.more.vomit
'Sister has give medicine to cure the airsickness of his brother.'

(86) *Lelah laloq nie* ***lalo ngater*** *side* ***nge-rampek***.
A very 3-S go send.food 2-S harvest
'S(He)'s so tired of sending you food while harvesting.'

In clause (85), the constituent *Kakaq* 'Sister' has function as SUBJ only, while the constituent *Ariq* 'Brother' has two functions which are as OBJ in matrix clause and as SUBJ in subordinate clause. This clause is co-dependent serial verb construction in which a shared argument and the parts of the construction depend on each other. The OBJ of the first clause *Ariq* 'Brother' is the SUBJ of the second clause. This serial verb construction has three serial verbs *ngerunguq* 'give attention', *ngutaq* 'vomit', and *ngoron* 'vomit so hard'.

In clause (86), the constituent *Nie* 'S(He)' has function as SUBJ only, while the constituent *Side* 'You' has two functions which are as OBJ in matrix clause and as SUBJ in subordinate clause. This clause is co-dependent serial verb construction in

which a shared argument and the parts of the construction depend on each other. The OBJ of the matrix clause *Side* 'You' is the SUBJ of the subordinate clause. This serial verb construction has three serial verbs *lalo* 'go', *ngater* 'send the food', and *ngerampek* 'harvest'.

The syntactical characteristic of Sasak serial verb construction explained above has similarity with the characteristics of serial verb construction cross-linguistically. As Aikhenvald (2006: 3-4) claimed that a serial verb construction may share subject or another argument, as seen in clause (85) and clause (86).

4.3. Types of Verb filling Serial Verb

As has been mentioned that serial verb construction is a series of verbs which form predicate in a clause, it can be filled by two verbs or more. Because of serial verb constructions filled with two verbs or more, it is very important to explain the combination. The result of analysis shows that combination of verbs which form serial verb construction in Sasak, as shown in the following table:

Table 4.1: Verb Transitivity in Sasak Serial Verb Constructions

Combination of Verb Transitivity in Sasak Serial Verb Constructions				
Pattern	V1	V2	V3	Example
1	Intransitive	Intransitive		***tedem ng-alaq*** ***lalo mancing***
2	Intransitive	Transitive		***lalo boyaq*** ***ber-ajah ng-emi***
3	Transitive	Intransitive		***jauk pelai*** ***jauk meken***
4	Transitive	Transitive		***ng-goroq...ng-adu…*** ***nyuruq****...****m-bait-an…***
5	Intransitive	Intransitive	Transitive	***lampaq be-bat mbait****...* ***lalo lampaq mboyaq****...*
6	Intransitive	Transitive	Transitive	***dateng nenaq****...* ***mboyaq****...* ***keleleq engat****...* ***maleq****...*

Classification in Sasak serial verb based on grammatical structures in this part is discussion of serial seen from verb class. Each verb in Sasak belongs to one of three transitivity classes: intransitive, transitive, and ditransitive. Most verbs are either intransitive or transitive, and the only one ditransitive verb of the Sasak language is *beng* ‘give’.

Serial verbs structure in many kinds of sentences types of cross-language have the same tendency. Serial verbs can be side by side in a line or split. Besides that, serial verbs can also form as incorporation and non-incorporation (Durie, 1997: 330).

Based on the valency, Sasak verb can be classified as: 1) one argument verb, verb which needs one core argument known as intransitive verb; 2) two argument verb, verb which take two core argument known as transitive verb; 3) three argument verb, verb which take three core argument known as ditransitive verb.

Based on grammatical categories, first pattern of Sasak serial verb is formed by intransitive verb with intransitive verb, as seen in the following sentences:

(87) *Rahman* ***tedem*** ***ngalaq***.
name sleep sprawl
'Rahman sleeps sprawl.'

(88) *Amaq* ***lalo*** ***mancing*** *jok segare.*
father go N.fish Prep ocean
'Father is fishing to the sea.'

Both clauses (87) and (88) are mono-clause serial verb constructions. In clause (87), Sasak serial verb construction is formed by two serial verbs, both of them are intransitive verbs *tedem* 'sleep' and *ngalaq* 'sprawl' with the core argument which has function as SUBJ in constituent *Rahman* 'Rahman'.

Similarly, in clause (88), Sasak serial verb is formed by two verbs, which are intransitive verb *lalo* 'go' and *mancing* 'fishing' with the core argument which has function as SUBJ in constituent *Amaq* 'father'.

Those two clauses above are dependent serial verb constructions in which the first verb as bare verbs *tedem* 'sleep' in clause (87) and *lalo* 'go' in clause (88) while the affix verb found in second verb *ngalaq* 'sprawl' in clause (87) and *mancing* 'fishing' in clause (88). The second pattern Sasak serial verb is formed by intransitive verb with transitive verb, as seen in the following sentences:

(89) *Inaq* ***lalo*** ***boyaq*** *penyampah.*
mother go search food
'Mother buys some food for breakfast.'

(90) *Kakaq* ***ber-ajah*** ***ngemi*** *eleq pawon.*
sister study cook Prep kitchen
'Sister learns cooking in the kitchen.'

In clause (89), Sasak serial verb construction is formed by two serial verbs, which are intransitive verb *lalo* 'go' and transitive verb *boyaq* 'find' with the core argument which has function as SUBJ in constituent *Inaq* 'Mother'.

In clause (90), Sasak serial verb construction is formed by two serial verbs, which are intransitive verb *berajah* 'learn' and transitive verb *ngemi* 'cook' with the core argument which has function as SUBJ in constituent *Kakaq* 'Sister'.

Those two clauses (89) and (90) above are independent serial verb constructions in which the first verb and second verb are independent because both of them have essential change in meaning when distracted by a conjunction or a characteristic prosodic contour. In clause (90), both of the verbs have inflectional morphology in each verb as prefixes *be-* in *berajah* 'learn' and prefix *ng-* in *ngemi* 'cook. The third pattern of Sasak serial verb is formed by transitive and intransitive verb, as seen in the following sentences:

(91) *Fahri* ***jauq*** ***pelai*** *bal=n.*
name bring run ball=3S
'Fahri is playing football.'

(92) *Tiang* ***eaq*** ***jauq****=n* ***meken*** *lemak aru.*
1-S MOD bring=3S N.go.market later soon
'I will take her to the market tomorrow.'

In those two clauses, Sasak serial verb consructions are formed by transitive verb *jauq* 'bring' in clause (91) as well as *jauq* 'bring' in clause (92) and intransitive verb *pelai* 'run' in clause (91) as well as *meken* 'go to market' in clause (92).

Clause (91) is an independent serial verb construction in which the first verb *jauq* 'bring' and the second verb *pelai* 'run' cannot be inflected, and no conjunction can be

inserted. Meanwhile, clause (92) is a co-dependent serial construction by sharing argument and the parts of the construction depend on each other. The fourth pattern of Sasak serial verb is formed by transitive verb with transitive verb as seen in the following sentences:

(93) *Inaq* ***ng-goroq*** *manok* ***ngadu*** *ladik.*
mother kill chicken use knife
'Mother is slicing chicken using knife.'

(94) *Inaq* ***nyuruq*** *Ariq* ***mbait-an*** *kepeng.*
mother ask brother N.take money
'Mother is asking Brother to take the money.'

Clause (93) above is a co-dependent serial, because it shares argument and parts of the construction depend on each other. The OBJ of the first clause *manok* 'chicken' is the SUBJ of the second clause. Meanwhile, clause (94) is a complex serial verb construction which two verbs share one set of affixes.

Besides those four categories above, the result of analysis of Sasak serial verb constructions show that serial verbs can be formed by three verbs with three different patterns. The first pattern is two intransitive verbs followed by one transitive verb as in clause (93) and clause (94). The second pattern is one intransitive verb followed by two transitive verbs, as seen in the following sentences:

(95) *Tuaq* ***lampaq*** ***be-bat*** ***mbait*** *pupak=n.*
uncle walk (go)to.the.west N.take grass=3S.
'Uncle takes his grass to the west.'

(96) *Nie* ***lalo*** ***lampaq*** ***mboyaq*** *kepeng.*
3-S go walk N.find money
'S(He) is working to earn money.'

(97) *Mamat* ***dateng*** ***nenaq*** *side* ***mboyaq*** *beraye=n.*
name come N.invite you N.find boyfriend=3S
'Mamat asks you to come along visit her boyfriend.'

(98) *Inaq* ***keleleq*** ***engat*** *Ariq* ***maleq*** *basong.*
mother laugh see brother N.run dog
'Mother laughs a lot saw Brother chasing the dog.'

Clauses (95) and (96) above are dependent serial verb constructions in which only one of the verbs has the inflection. In clause (95), the serial verbs carry the inflection are the second verb *bebat* '(go) to the west' and the nasal verb *mbait* 'take', while the first verb *lampaq* 'walk' is bare form. In clause (96), the verb carries the inflection is the nasal verb *mboyaq* 'find', while the first verb *lalo* 'go' and second verb *lampaq* 'walk' cannot be inflected and no conjuction can be inserted.

Clauses (97) and (98) above are co-dependent serial verb constructions in which they share argument and the parts of the construction depend on each other. In clause (97), the OBJ of the matrix clause *side* 'you' is the SUBJ of the subordinate clause. In clause (98), the OBJ of the matrix clause *Ariq* 'Brother' is the SUBJ of the subordinate clause.

4.4. The Syntactic Structures of Sasak Serial Verb Constructions

4.4.1. Subject of Sasak Serial Verb Constructions

SUBJ is a core argument in a clause or a sentence. Linguists use some properties to prove SUBJ. Keenan and Comrie (1977) used three properties to prove SUB: canonical order, relativization and control construction, as seen in the following examples:

(99) *Ijah* ***lalo*** ***meli*** *teri.*
name go N.buy teri
'Ijah is buying fish(es)'

(100) a. *Papuq* ***tedem*** ***te-lungkup***.
grandfather sleep prone
'Grandfather is sleeping on her stomach'

b. *Papuq* *saq* ***tedem*** ***te-lungkup***.
grandfather REL sleep prone
'Grandfather who slept on her stomach'

(101) a. *Nie***i** ***dateng*** *[__***i*** ***nyinggaq*** *kepeng.*
3-S come borrow money
'S(He) lends (some) money'

b. **Nie***i* *dateng [kepeng* *__***i*** *nyinggaq*
3-S come money borrow
'S(He) comes money to lend some'

The example of clause (99) above shows that SUBJ in Sasak always precedes the verb in a clause. *Ijah* 'Ijah' is the SUBJ of serial verbs *lalo* 'go' and *meli* 'buy'. The example (100) is a relativization clause. The outcome of relativization shows in clause (100-b). SUBJ has relativization in clause (100-a) is *Papuq* 'Grandfather'. The clause (100-b) shows that relativized in Sasak is marked by *saq* 'who' before the serial verb *tedem telungkup*.

Clause (101) shows that SUBJ *Nie* 'S(He)' can be controlled. This explains that SUBJ *Nie* 'S(He)' of subordinate verb can be controlled. However, any other argument except SUBJ cannot be controlled and unacceptable in Sasak as seen in clause (101-b).

The results of data analysis above show that SUBJ in Sasak has three properties which are (1) SUBJ of Sasak appears precede the verb or preverb in canonical order, (2) SUBJ can be tested by relativization, and (3) SUBJ can be controlled in control constructions.

4.4.2. Object of Sasak Serial Verb Constructions

Linguists use some properties to prove SUBJ cross-linguistically. Cole (1977) used two properties to prove OBJ: based on the position in constituent stucture, and based on the ability to become SUBJ in a passive constructions. The second property is also used to differenciate OBJ from OBJ_T in a clause, that the predicate needs three core arguments.

Based on the position in constituent structure, OBJ is always following the verb without any precendence of conjunction. The relation between verb and OBJ is very close. Therefore, both of them cannot be separated by other conjunction, as well as SUBJ. The position of the OBJ from active to passive construction and pasivization can also be used to differentiate OBJ from OBJ_T in Sasak, as seen in the following examples:

(102) *Amaq* ***dateng*** ***nge-beng*** *Inaq* *kepeng.*
father come give mother money
'Father gives Mother some money.'

(103) *Inaq* ***te-beng*** *kepeng isiq Amaq (saq)* ***dateng****.*
mother PASS-give money Prep father REL come
'Mother has received some money (from) Father who came.'

(104) **kepeng* *te-beng* *Inaq* *isiq* *Amaq* *(saq)* *dateng*
money PASS-give mother Prep father REL come
'Money given Mother by Father who came'

The example of clause (102) above shows that SUBJ argument *Amaq* 'Father' precedes the verb with OBJ *Inaq* 'Mother', and *kepeng* as OBJ_T function. Furthermore, the process of pasivization in Sasak is use the prefix *te-* attached to *beng* 'to give' anf followed by *isiq* 'by' as seen in clause (103). Different from OBJ, OBJ_T cannot be SUBJ in passive constructions, as seen in clause (104).

Based on the analysis above, I found that OBJ in Sasak is an argument directly following the verb or postverb. OBJ in Sasak also can be identified in pasivization by using affixes that attached to the verb in active to passive constructions.

4.4.3. V-V Constructions and X-COM or X-ADJ structure

The concept of serial verb constructions in this context refers to Durie (1988) and Aikhenvald (2006). By using syntactic stuctures, I found that Sasak serial verb constructions form can have V-V constructions as single predicate, and can have an X-COM or X-ADJ structure.

In clause (105) below, Sasak serial verb construction form a single clause or mono-clause with SUBJ *Amaq* 'Father' as the sharing argument. This subject contains a single predicate that can be ellipses.

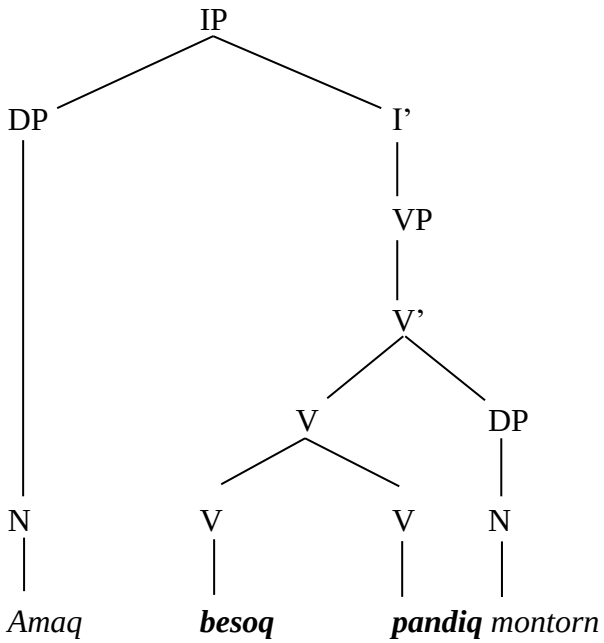
(105) *Amaq* ***besoq pandiq*** *montor=n.*
father clean bath motorcycle=3S
'Father is washing his motorcycle.'

In LFG, the serial verb construction in clause (105) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (106), sentence (105) has c-str as seen in (107) and f-str as seen in (108). Note that every node of the c-str is related to some f-str, the annotations have the form of equations such as ↑=↓, which ↑ can be read as 'the mother node' and ↓ as 'ego self'.

(106) Entry Lexical:

Amaq	N (↑PRED)	= 'FATHER'
Besoq	V (↑PRED)	= 'CLEAN <SUBJ,OBJ>
Pandiq	V (↑PRED)	= 'BATH <SUBJ,OBJ>
Montor	N (↑PRED)	= 'MOTORCYCLE'

(107) C-Str



(108) F-Str

PRED	'CLEAN'<SUBJ,OBJ> 'BATH'<SUBJ,OBJ>
SUBJ	PRED 'FATHER'
OBJ	PRED 'MOTORCYCLE'

The c-structure (107) is parallel with the f-structure (108). IP (Inflectional Phrase) corresponds to the sentence *Amaq besoq pandiq montorn* 'Father is washing his motorcycle'. This clause has V-V construction in *besoq* 'clean' and *pandiq* 'bath' meaning 'washing'. They are treated as a single predicate in a clause.

The sentence (109) below is a motion serialization. It has two clauses, which are a matrix clause and a subordinate clause or an X-COM. *Ariq* 'Brother' as the SUBJ of matrix verb *tesuruq* 'was asked' is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb *oleq* 'go home'. Therefore, SUBJ of subordinate verb should be unexpressed as it is controlled by SUBJ of matrix verb.

X-COMP

SUBJ SUBJ

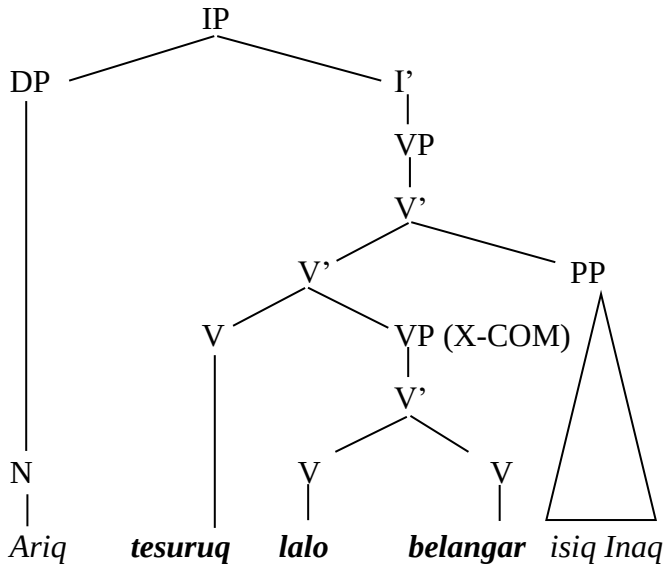
(109) [*Ariq* $_i$] ***te-suruq*** **[__$_i$]** ***lalo*** ***be-langar*** *isiq* *Inaq.*
brother PASS-ask go go.to.the.funeral Prep mother
'Brother was asked to return home by Mother.'

In LFG, the serial verb construction in (109) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (110), sentence (109) has c-str as shown in (111) and f-str as shown in (112). The followings are the representations:

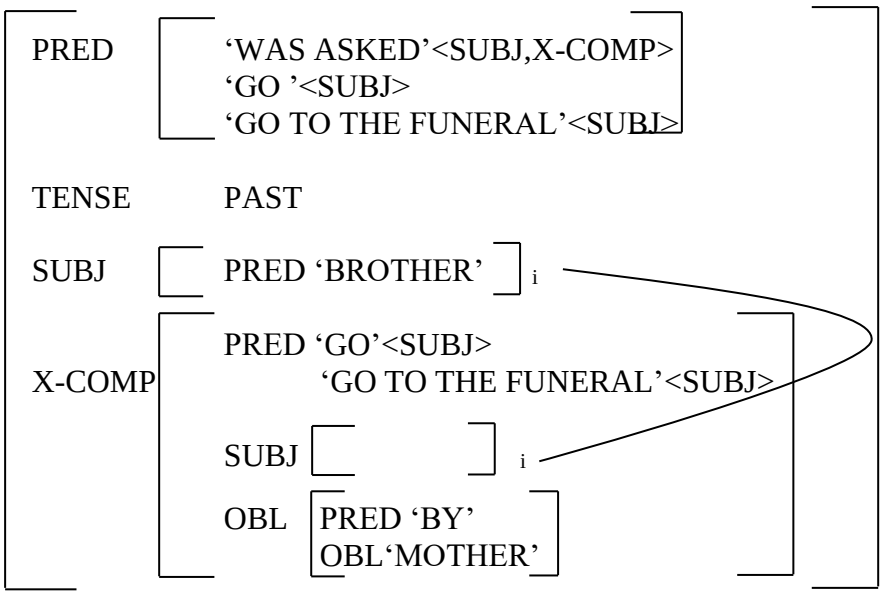
(110) Entry Lexical:

Ariq	N (↑PRED)	= 'BROTHER'
Tesuruq	V (↑PRED)	= 'WAS ASKED <SUBJ,X-COMP>'
Lalo	V (↑PRED)	= 'GO <SUBJ, OBL>'
Belangar	V (↑PRED)	= 'GO TO THE FUNERAL <SUBJ, OBL>'
Isiq	P (↑PRED)	= 'BY'
Inaq	N (↑PRED)	= 'MOTHER'

(111) C-Str



(112) F-Str



The c-structure (111), IP (Inflectional Phrase) corresponds to the sentence *Ariq tesuruq lalo belangar isiq Inaq* 'Brother was asked to go to the funeral by Mother'. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (112), the construction also shares argument in which the SUBJ *Ariq* 'Brother' of the matrix verb *tesuruq* 'was asked' is the same as the SUBJ of X-COMP.

		X-COMP		
	SUBJ	SUBJ		
(113) [*Tiang*$_i$]	***milu***	**[__$_i$]** ***meken***	*lemak*	*aru.*
	1-S	be.with	N.go.to.market	later	soon

'I come along to the market tomorrow morning.'

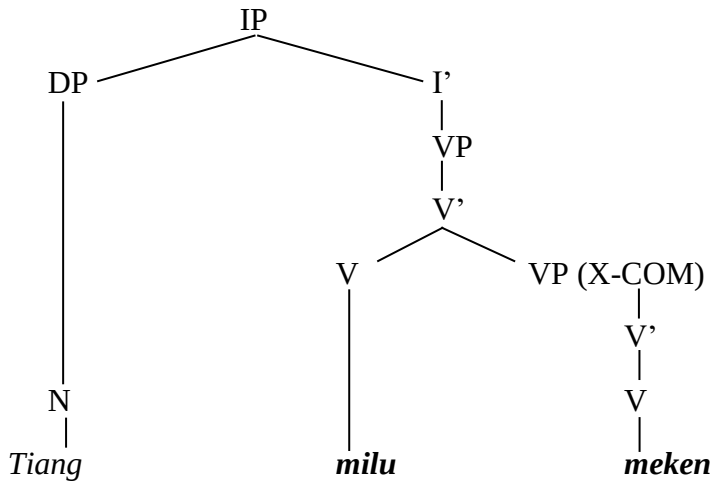
The sentence (113) is a comitative serialization. SUBJ of the first verb is a controller of SUBJ of X-COMP. In this clause, serial verb construction with X-COMP structure in which the comitative verb *milu* 'be with/ come along' is followed by nasal verb *meken* 'go to the market'. In LFG, the serial verb construction in (113) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the

lexical entry as seen in (114), it has c-str as seen in (115) and f-str as seen in (116). The followings are the representations:

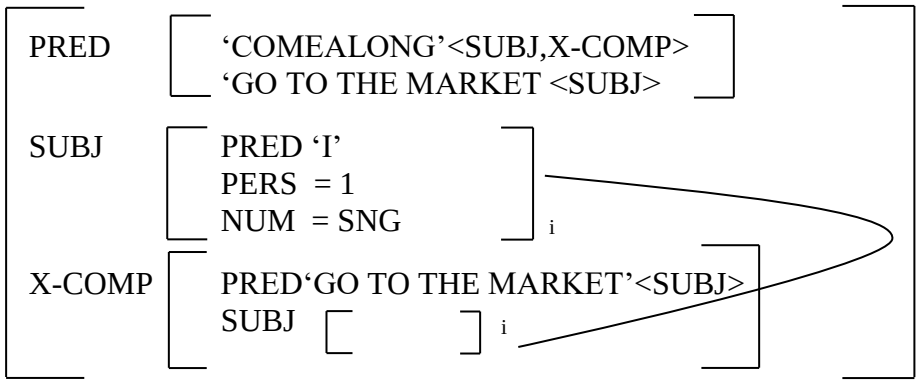
(114) Entry Lexical:

Tiang	N (↑	PRED)	=‘I’
		PERS	= 1
		NUM	= SNG
Milu	V (↑	PRED)	= ‘COME ALONG<SUBJ,X-COMP>’
Meken	V (↑	PRED)	= ’GO MARKET <SUBJ>’

(115) C-Str



(116) F-Str



The c-stucture (115) above shows that the sentence *Tiang milu meken* ‘I come along to the market’ is an IP (Infelctional Phrase). This clause has V *milu* ‘come’ as matrix verb and structure of VP=(X-COMP) consists of V *meken* ‘go to market’ as subordinate verb. In this construction, V *milu* ‘come’ needs X-COMP to complete the clause. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-stucture (116), the construction also shares argument in which the SUBJ *Tiang* ‘I’ of the matrix verb *milu* ‘come along’ is same as the SUBJ of X-COMP.

X-COMP

SUBJ SUBJ

(117) [*Inaq*$_i$] ***selese*** **[__$_i$]** ***mace*** *surat* *ni.*

mother PERF N.read letter DEF

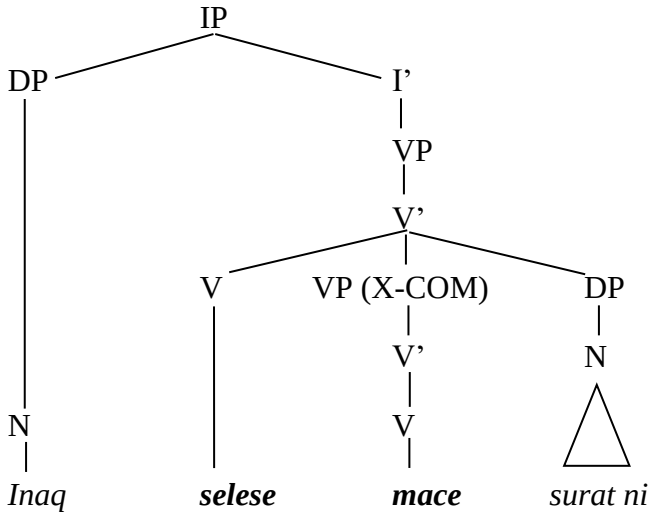
‘Mother has read this letter.’

The sentence (117) is an aspect serialization. SUBJ of the first verb is a controller of SUBJ of X-COMP. In this clause, serial verb construction with X-COMP structure in which the aspect verb *selese* ‘finish’ is followed by nasal verb *mace* ‘read’. In LFG, the serial verb construction in (117) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (118), it has c-str as seen in (119) and f-str as seen in (120). The followings are the representations:

(118) Entry Lexical:

Inaq	N (↑PRED)	= ‘MOTHER’
Selese	I (↑ASPECT)	= ‘PERFECTIVE’
Mace	V (↑PRED)	= ’READ <SUBJ, OBJ>’
Surat	N (↑PRED)	= ‘LETTER’
Ni	D (↑DEF)	= +

(119) C-Str



(120) F-Str

X-COMP	PRED'READ' <SUBJ, OBJ, X-COMP>
ASPECT	PERFECTIVE
SUBJ	PRED 'MOTHER'
OBJ	PRED 'LETTER'
	DEF +

The c-stucture (119) above shows that the sentence *Inaq selese mace surat ni* 'Mother has read this letter' is an IP (Inflectional Phrase). This clause has V *selese* 'finish' as matrix verb and structure of VP=(X-COMP) consists of V *mace* 'read' as subordinate verb. In this construction, V *selese* 'finish' needs X-COMP to complete the clause. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-stucture (120), the construction also shares argument in which the SUBJ *Inaq* 'Mother' of the matrix verb *milu* 'come along' is same as the SUBJ of X-COMP.

		X-COMP	
	SUBJ	SUBJ	
(121)	[*Amaq* $_i$]	***melet***	**[__$_i$]**	***ngupi***
	father	MOD		drink.coffee

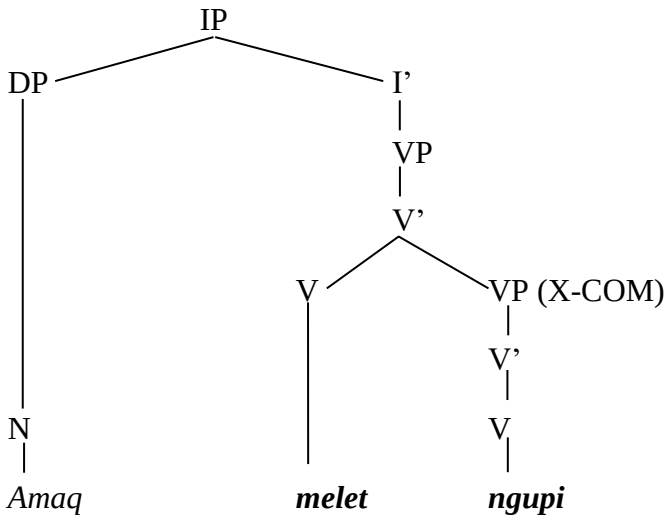
'Father wants to drink a cup of coffee.'

The sentence (121) is a mood serialization. SUBJ of the first verb is a controller of SUBJ of X-COMP. In this clause, serial verb construction with X-COMP structure in which the aspect verb *melet* 'desire' is followed by verb *ngupi* 'drink a cup of coffee'. In LFG, the serial verb construction in (121) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (122), it has c-str as seen in (123) and f-str as seen in (124). The followings are the representations:

(122) Entry Lexical:

Amaq	N (↑PRED)	= 'MOTHER'
Melet	I (↑MOD)	= 'WANT'
Ngupi	V (↑PRED)	= 'DRINK A CUP OF COFFFEE<SUBJ>'

(123) C-Str



(124) F-Str

X-COMP	PRED ‘DRINK A CUP OF COFFEE’ <SUBJ>
MODAL	‘WANT’
SUBJ	PRED ‘FATHER’

The c-stucture (123) above shows that the sentence *Amaq melet ngupi* ‘Father wants to drink a cup of coffee’ is an IP (Infelctional Phrase). This clause has V *melet* ‘desire’ as matrix verb and structure of VP=(X-COMP) consists of V *ngupi* ‘drink a cup of coffee’ as subordinate verb. In construction above, V *melet* ‘desire’ needs X-COMP to complete the clause. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-stucture (124), the construction also shares argument in which the SUBJ *Amaq* ‘Father’ of the matrix verb *melet* ‘desire’ is same as the SUBJ of X-COMP.

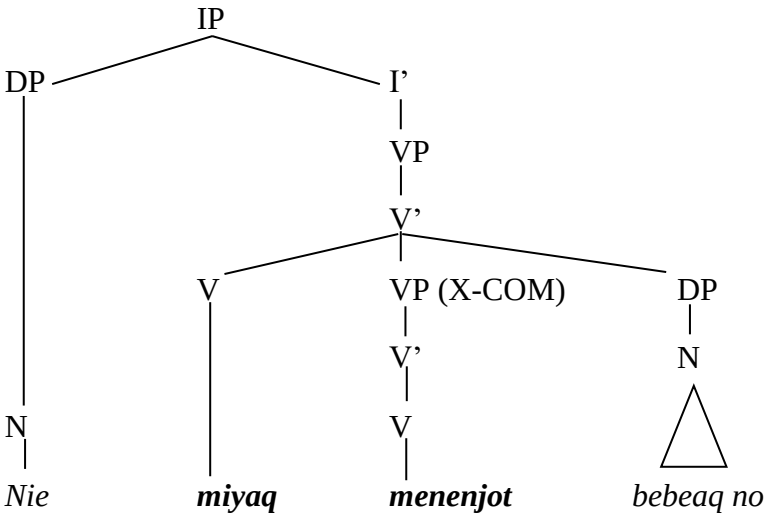
		X-COMP	
	SUBJ	SUBJ	
(125)	[*Nie* i]	***miyaq***	**[__i]** ***menenjot*** *bebeaq no.*
	3-S	N.make	make.shock baby DEF
	‘S(He) shocked that baby.’		

The sentence (125) is a causative serialization. SUBJ of the first verb is a controller of SUBJ of X-COMP. In this clause, serial verb construction with X-COMP structure in which the aspect verb *miyaq* ‘make’ is followed by *menenjot* ‘make shock’. In LFG, the serial verb construction in (125) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (126), it has c-str as seen in (127) and f-str as seen in (128). The followings are the representations:

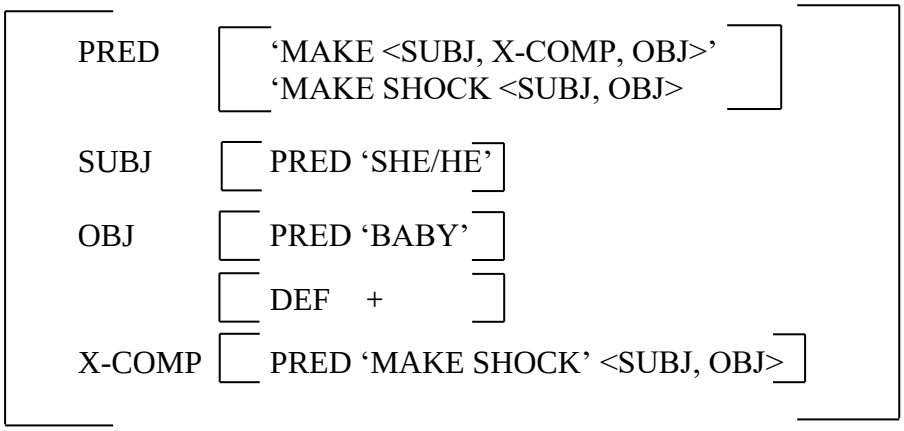
(126) Entry Lexical:

Nie	N (↑PRED)	= ‘SHE/HE’
	PERS	= 1
	NUM	= SNG
Miyaq	V (↑PRED)	= ‘MAKE’
Menenjot	V (↑PRED)	= ’MAKE SHOCK <SUBJ, OBJ>’
Bebeaq	N (↑PRED)	= ‘BABY’
no	D (↑DEF)	= +

(127) C-Str



(128) F-Str



The c-stucture (127) above shows that the sentence *Nie miyaq menenjot bebeaq no* ‘S(He) shocked that baby’ is an IP (Infelctional Phrase). This clause has V *miyaq* ‘make’ as matrix verb and structure of VP=(X-COMP) consists of V *menenjot* ‘make

shock' as subordinate verb. In this construction, V *miyaq* 'make' needs X-COMP to complete the clause. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-stucture (128), the construction also shares argument in which the SUBJ *Nie* 'S(He)' of the matrix verb *miyaq* 'make' is same as the SUBJ of X-COMP.

Furthermore, Sasak serial verb constructions have X-ADJ structure. In sentence (129), the first verb *lampaq* 'walk' act as the head, while the other verbs explain or give additional information to the head verb.

		X-ADJ		
	SUBJ		SUBJ	
(129)	*Amaq* $_i$	***lalo***	**[**__$_i$	***oleq***	***be-galeng***].
	father	go		go.home	lunch

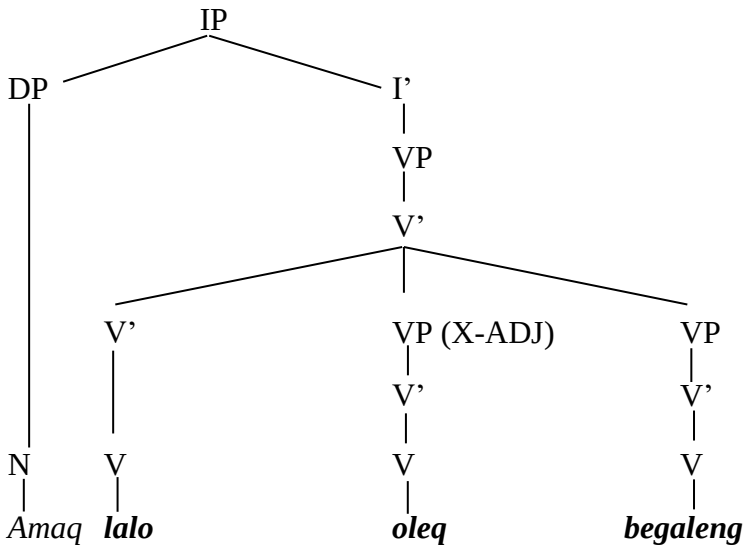
'Father is going home for lunch.'

The sentence (129) is a motion serialization with X-ADJ structure. In LFG, the serial verb construction in sentence (129) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (130), sentence (129) has c-str as shown in (130) and f-str as shown in (131). The following are the representations:

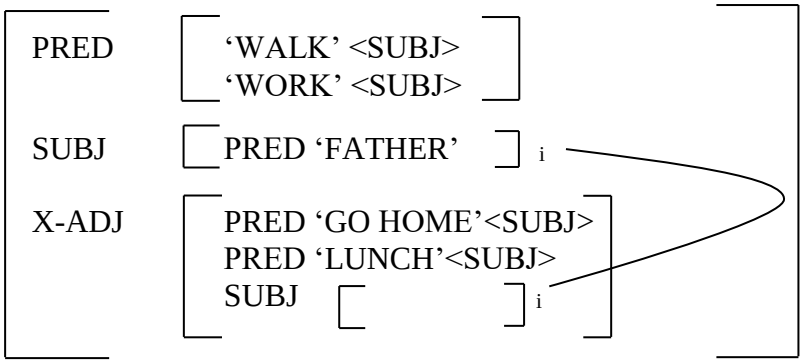
(130) Entry Lexical:

Amaq	N (↑PRED)	= 'FATHER'
Lalo	V (↑PRED)	= 'GO <SUBJ, X-ADJ>'
Oleq	V (↑PRED)	= 'GO HOME <SUBJ>'
Begaleng	V (↑PRED)	= 'LUNCH <SUBJ>'

(131) C-Str



(132) F-Str



The c-stucture (131) above shows that the sentence *Amaq lampaq oleq* 'Father is going home' is an IP. This clause is a motion serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In this structure, *Amaq* 'Father' as the SUBJ of matrix verb is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb. The existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of the first verb. However, without the second verb, the sentence is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (132), the construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the construction is the SUBJ *Amaq* 'Father'. Therefore, SUBJ of X-ADJ is ellipsis because it is controlled by SUBJ of the matrix verb.

X-ADJ

SUBJ SUBJ
(133) *Papuq*$_i$ ***lalo*** **[__$_i$** ***be-daye***.
grandfather go go.to.the.north
'Grandfather is going to the north.'

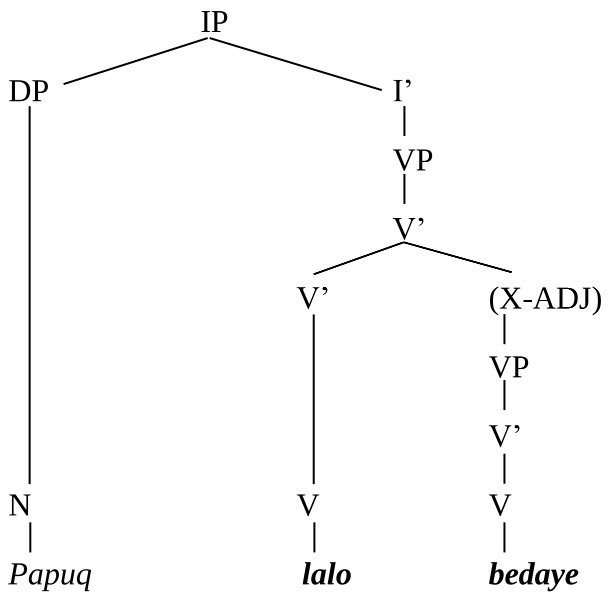
The sentence (133) is a directional serialization with X-ADJ structure. The first verb *lalo* 'go' is the head, while the other verbs explain or give additional information to the head verb.

In LFG, the serial verb construction in sentence (133) is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (134), sentence (133) has c-str as shown in (135) and f-str as shown in (136). The following are the representations:

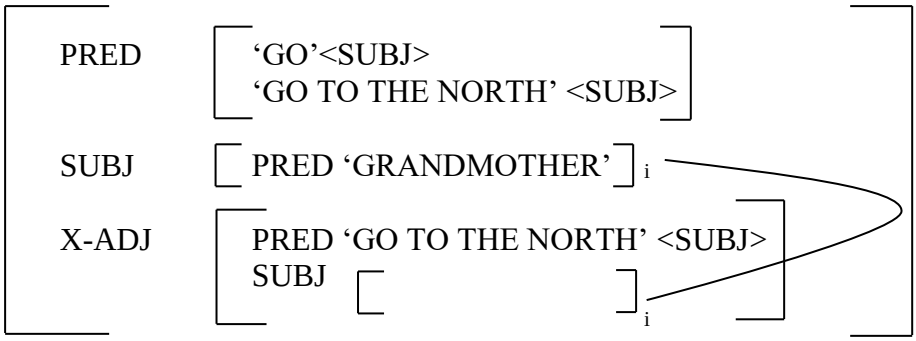
(134) Entry Lexical:

Papuq	N	($\uparrow$PRED)	= 'GRANDFATHER'
Lalo	V	($\uparrow$PRED)	= 'GO <SUBJ, X-ADJ>'
Bedaye	V	($\uparrow$PRED)	= 'GO TO THE NORTH<SUBJ>'

(135) C-Str



(136) F-Str



The c-stucture (135) above shows the sentence *Papuq lalo bedaye* 'Grandfather is going to the north' is an IP. This clause is a motion serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In this structure, *Papuq* 'Grandfather' as the SUBJ of matrix verb is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb. The existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of the first verb. However, without second verb, the sentence is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (136), the construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the construction is the SUBJ *Papuq* 'Grandfather'. Therefore, SUBJ of X-ADJ is ellipsis because it is controlled by SUBJ of matrix verb.

X-ADJ

SUBJ SUBJ

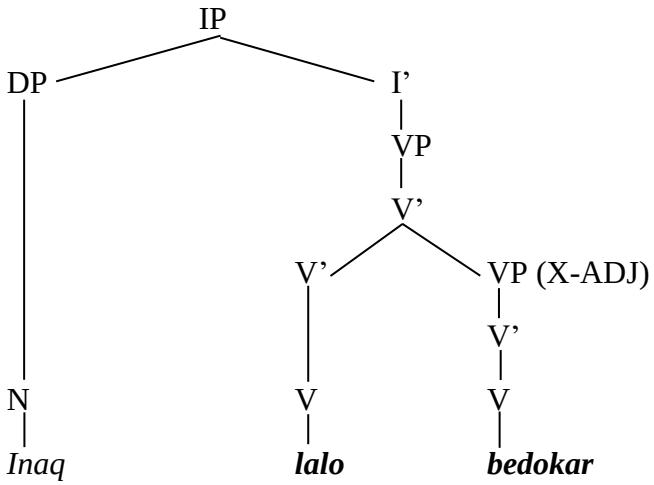
(137) *Inaq*$_i$ ***lalo*** **[__$_i$** ***be-dokar*** *jok* *peken*].
mother go use.cidomo Prep market
'Mother is riding acidomo to the market.'

In LFG, the serial verb construction in (137) above is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (138), sentence (137) has c-str as shown in (138) and f-str as shown in (139). The followings are the representations:

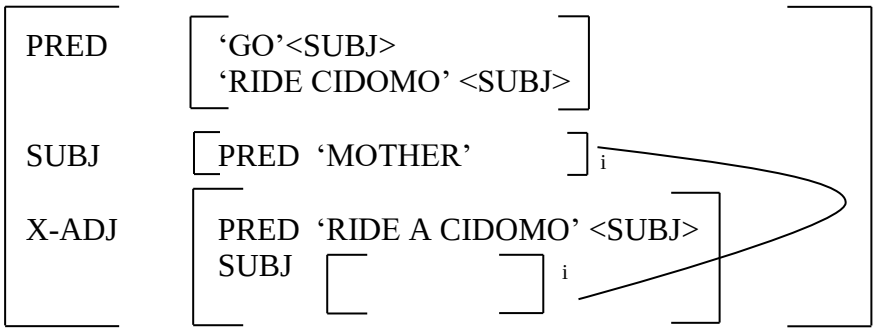
(138) Entry Lexical:

Inaq	N (↑PRED) = ‘MOTHER’
Lalo	V (↑PRED) = ‘GO <SUBJ,X-ADJ>’
Bedokar	V (↑PRED) = ’RIDE CIDOMO<SUBJ>’

(139) C-Str



(140) F-Str



The c-structure (139) above shows the clause '*Inaq lalo bedokar'* is an IP (Inflectional Phrase). This clause is an instrumental serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In this structure, *Inaq* 'Mother' as the SUBJ of matrix verb *lalo* 'go' is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb *bedokar* 'using cidomo'. The existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of first verb. However, without second verb, the construction is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (140), the construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the construction is the SUBJ *Inaq* 'Mother'. Therefore, SUBJ of X-ADJ is ellipsis because it is controlled by SUBJ of matrix verb.

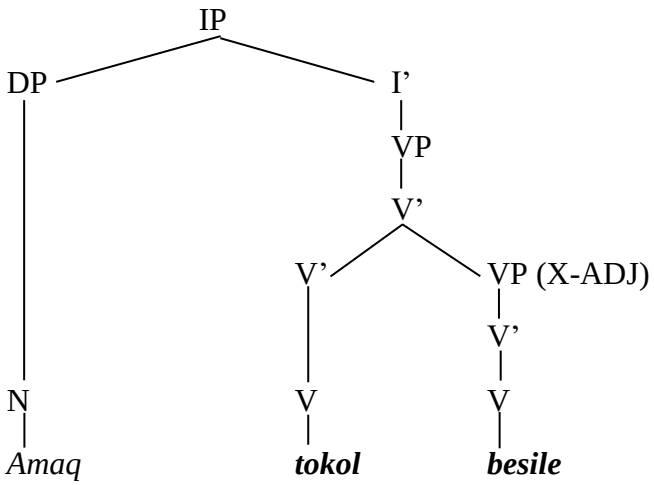
		X-ADJ	
	SUBJ	SUBJ	
(141)	*Amaq*$_i$	***tokol***	**[__$_i$** ***be-sile***].
	father	sit	cross-leg
	'Father is cross-legged sitting.'		

In LFG, the serial verb construction in (141) above is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (142), sentence (141) has c-str as shown in (143) and f-str as shown in (144). The followings are the representations:

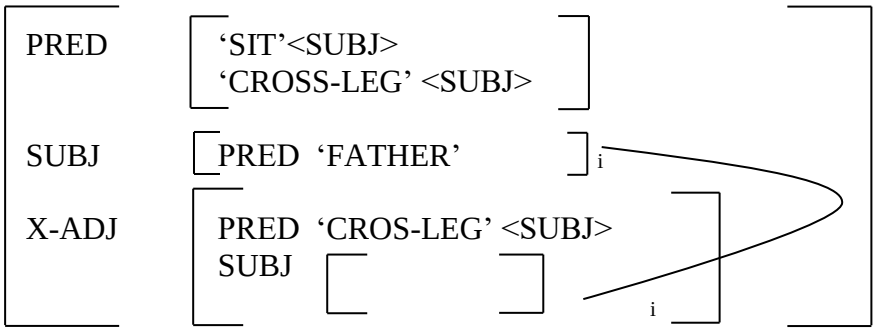
(142) Entry Lexical:

Amaq	N (↑PRED)	= 'FATHER'
Tokal	V (↑PRED)	= 'SIT <SUBJ,X-ADJ>'
Besile	V (↑PRED)	= 'CROSS-LEG <SUBJ>'

(143) C-Str



(144) F-Str



The c-structure (143) above shows the clause '*Amaq tokol besile'* is an IP (Inflectional Phrase). This clause is an instrumental serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In this structure, *Amaq* 'Father' as the SUBJ of matrix verb *tokol* 'sit' is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb *besile* 'cros-legged'. The existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of first verb. However, without second verb, the construction is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (144), the construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the

construction is the SUBJ *Amaq* ‘Father’. Therefore, SUBJ of X-ADJ is ellipsis because it is controlled by SUBJ of matrix verb.

		X-ADJ			
	SUBJ	SUBJ			
(145)	*Inaq* i	***oleq***	**[**__i	***nge-beng***	*Ria*	***nyusu***].
	mother	go.home	give	name	breastfeeding	

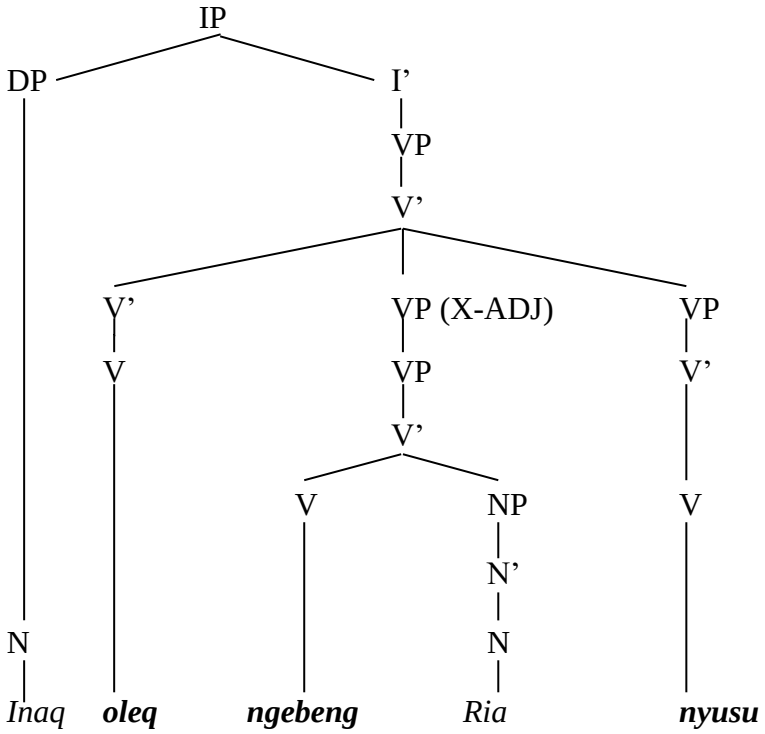
‘Mother returns home for breastfeeding Ria.’

In LFG, the serial verb construction in clause (145) above is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (146), sentence (145) has c-str as shown in (147) and f-str as shown in (148). The followings are the representations:

(146) Entry Lexical:

Inaq	N (↑PRED) = ‘MOTHER’
Oleq	V (↑PRED) = ‘GO HOME <SUBJ>’
Ngebeng	V (↑PRED) = ‘GIVE <SUBJ, OBJ>’
Ria	N (↑PRED) = ‘RIA’
Nyusu	V (↑PRED) = ‘BREASTFEED < SUBJ, OBJ>’

(147) C-Str



(148) F-Str

PRED	'GO HOME' <SUBJ> 'GIVE' <SUBJ, OBJ>
SUBJ	PRED 'MOTHER'
OBJ	PRED 'RIA'
X-ADJ	PRED 'GIVE <SUBJ, OBJ>' SUBJ OBJ PRED 'BREASTFEED <SUBJ, OBJ>

The c-structure (147) above shows that the clause '*Inaq oleq ngebeng Ria nyusu'* is an IP (Inflectional Phrase). This clause is an instrumental serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In this structure, the existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of first verb. However, without second verb, the construction is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (148), the

construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the construction in which the OBJ of the matrix clause *Ria* ‘Ria’ is the SUBJ of the subordinate clause.

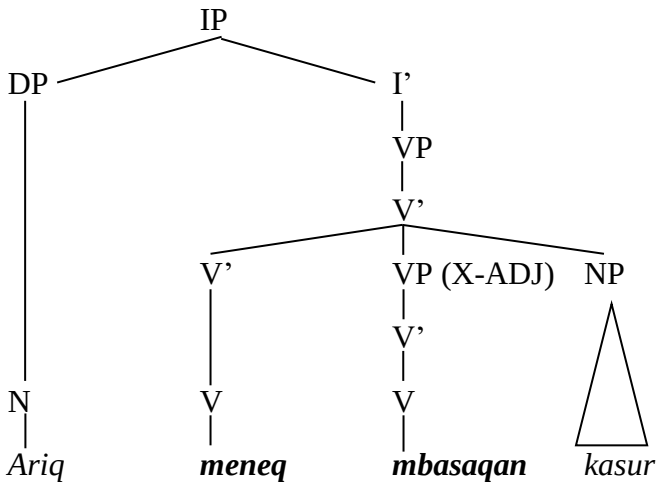
			X-ADJ		
	SUBJ		SUBJ		
(149)	*Ariq* i	***meneq***	**[**__i	***m-basaq-an***	*kasur*].
	brother	N.urinate		N.make.wet	bed
	‘Brother has urinated the bed.’				

In LFG, the serial verb construction in (149) above is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in (150), sentence (149) has c-str as shown in (151) and f-str as shown in (152). The followings are the representations:

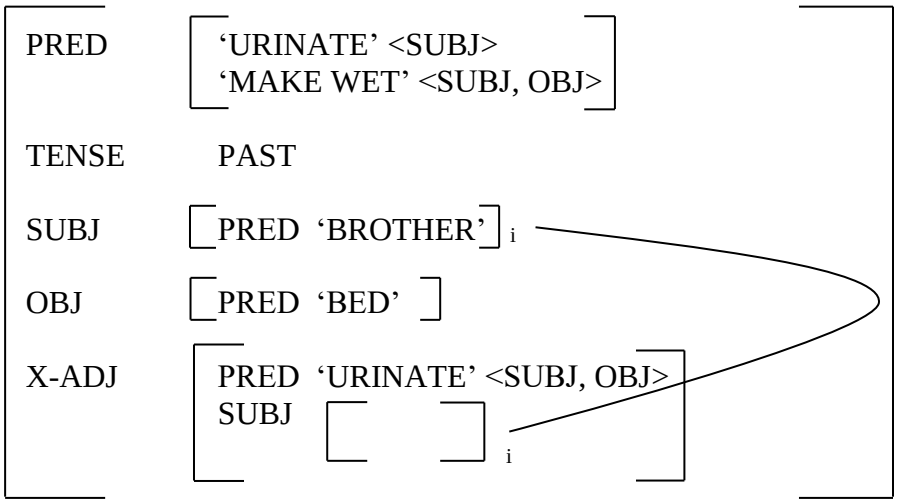
(150) Entry Lexical:

Ariq	N (PRED)	= ‘BROTHER’
Meneq	V (↑PRED)	= ‘URINATE <SUBJ, X-ADJ >’
Mbasaqan	V (↑PRED)	= ‘MAKE WET<SUBJ, OBJ>’
Kasur	N (↑PRED)	= ‘BED’

(151) C-Str



(152) F-Str



The c-structure (151) above shows that the clause '*Ariq meneq mbasaqan kasur'* is an IP (Inflectional Phrase). This clause is an instrumental serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In this structure, *Ariq* 'Brother' as the SUBJ of matrix verb *meneq* 'urinate' is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb *mbasaqan* 'make wet'. The existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of first verb. However, without second verb, the construction is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (152), the construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the construction is the SUBJ *Ariq* 'Brother'. Therefore, SUBJ of X-ADJ is ellipsis because it is controlled by SUBJ of matrix verb.

X-ADJ

SUBJ SUBJ

(153) *Dita* i ***ngemi*** **[**__i ***ngelak*** *eleq* *pawon.*].
name cook cook CONJ kitchen
'Dita is cooking in the kitchen.'

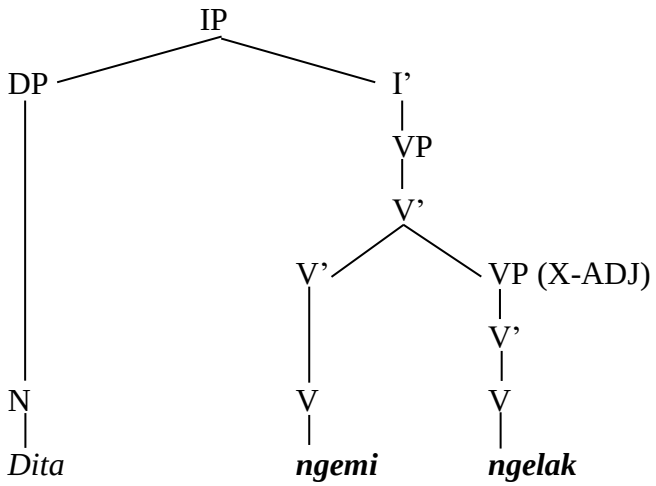
In LFG, the serial verb construction in (153) above is described by using parallel structures, which are c-str and f-str. With the input from the lexical entry as seen in

(154), sentence (153) has c-str as shown in (155) and f-str as shown in (156). The followings are the representations:

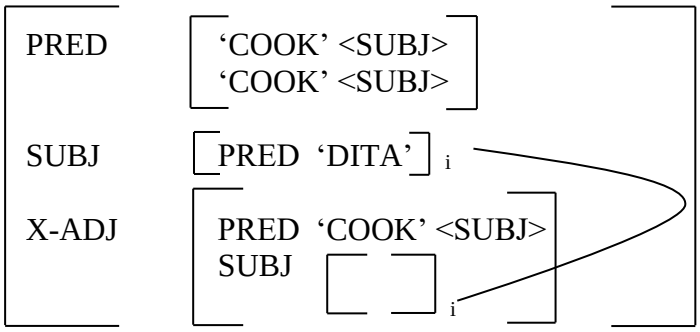
(154) Entry Lexical:

Dita	N (↑PRED)	= 'DITA'
Ngemi	V (↑PRED)	= 'COOK <SUBJ,X-ADJ>'
Ngelak	V (↑PRED)	= 'COOK <SUBJ>'

(155) C-Str



(156) F-Str



The c-structure (155) above shows that the clause '*Dita ngemi ngelak'* is an IP (Inflectional Phrase). This clause is instrumental serialization with VP=(X-ADJ). In

this structure, *Dita* ‘Dita’ as the SUBJ of matrix verb *ngemi* ‘cook’ is same as the SUBJ of subordinate verb *ngelak* ‘cook’. The existence of second verb is only to clarify the meaning of first verb. However, without second verb, the construction is still a complete clause and acceptable. The c-structure is parallel with the f-structure. In f-structure (156), the construction also shares argument. The sharing argument in the construction is the SUBJ *Dita* ‘Dita’. Therefore, SUBJ of X-ADJ is ellipsis because it is controlled by SUBJ of matrix verb.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, I present the conclusion and suggestion dealing with the data findings of this study.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion, serial verb constructions in Sasak language can be filled by two verbs or more in independent serialization, dependent serialization or co-dependent serialization. Typology of serial verb constructions can be determined semantically, phonologically, morphologically, and syntactically. Semantically, Sasak serial verb has ten semantic types, which are motion, direction, instrument, comitative, manner, aspectand mood, benefactive, causative, cause-effect, and synonym.

Based on the phonological and morphological characteristics, Sasak serial verb constructions have the following characteristics: (1) Sasak serial verb constructions fall under one intonation contour, 2) Sasak serial verb constructions form mono-clause as a single predicate, 3) Sasak serial verb markers occur only on one verb or each verb obtains the same marker, 4) Sasak serial verb constructions share aspect, mood, and negation, and 5) Sasak serial verb constructions share the same arguments.

Based on grammatical categories, Sasak serial verb constructions form by the combinations of intransitive-intransitive, intransitive-transitive, transitive-intransitive, transitive-transitive, intransitive-intransitive-transitive, and intransitive-transitive-transitive.

Based on analysis of syntactical structures: constituent structure (c-str) and functional structure (f-str), Sasak serial verb constructions can have V-V stucture, and

X-COMP or X-ADJ structure. Serial verb constructions of Sasak have X-COMP structure in motion, comitative, aspect and mood, benefactive, causative, and synonym serialization in which SUBJ of the first verb is a controller of SUBJ of X-COMP. Meanwhile, Sasak serial verb constructions have X-ADJ structure in motion, direction, instrument, manner, aspect, benefactive, cause-effect, and synonym serialization.

5.2. Suggestion

This present study investigates the semantic types, the characteristics, and the syntactic structures of serial verb constructions in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect. This study did not consider the inflectional morphology and the syntactical functions of the serial verbs that appear in serial verb constructions. The limitation obtained in this study, however, lead suggestions for further research, for instance: (1) this is important to investigate whether the prefixes or other inflectional morphology influence the semantic meaning of serial verb constructions than the bare form type of verb filling the serial verb constructions, (2) whether the prefixes or other inflectional morphology influence the argument of the verbs in serial verb constructions, and (3) whether the prefixes or other inflectional morphology influence the form or the structure of serial verb constructions.

REFERENCES

Aikhenvald, Y. Alexandra. 2006. *Serial Verb Construction in Typological Perspective.* In *Serial Verb Constructions: A Cross-Linguistic Typology*. Eds. Alexandra Aikhenvald and R.M.W. Dixon, eds*Serial Verb Construction: a cross-linguistic typology*, 1-87. London: Oxford University Press.

Anam, Faqihul. 2016. "Adjung Bahasa Arab: Kajian Tata Bahasa Leksikal Fungsional". Master Thesis. Semarang: Diponegoro University.

Artawa, Ketut. 1988. "Ergativity and Balinese Syntax". In *NUSA Vol. 42—44.* Jakarta: Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya.

Ary, Donald., Jacobs, Lucy Cheser., Razavieh, Asghar., Sorensen, Chris. 2009. *Introduction to Research 8th Edition.* Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing.

Austin, Peter K. 2003. *The Linguistic Ecology of Lombok*. PELBBA 16: 165-198.

_____. 2011. *Tense, aspect, mood and evidentiality in Sasak, eastern Indonesia*. Paper given at Chronos 10, Aston University. Accessed at http://www.hrelp.org/aboutus/staff/peter_austin/2011_tufs_paper.pdf

_____. 2012. *Too many nasal verbs: dialect variation in the voice system of Sasak*. Nusa 35:1-18. Accessed at http://repository.tufs.ac.jp/bitstream/10108/71804/2/

Baird, Louis. 2008. "Motion Serialization in Keo". In Gungter Senft (Ed.) *Serial Verb Constructions in Austronesian and Papuan Languages.*Canberra: Pacific Linguistics RSPAS ANU

Benu, Naniana Nimrod. 2014. "Konstruksi Verba Serial Bahasa Dawan". Master Thesis. Denpasar: Udayana University.

Bresnan, Joan. 2001. *Lexical Functional Syntax.* Oxford: Blackwell.

Budiarta, I Wayan. 2013. "Tipologi Sintaksis Bahasa Kemak". Dissertation (Unpublished). Denpasar: Udayana University.

Carnie, Andrew. 2002. *Syntax: A Generative Introduction.* Oxford: Blackwell.

Cole, Peter and S. N. Shrider. 1977. "Clause Union and Relational Grammar". In *Linguistic Inquiry 8.*

Creswell, John W. 2014. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitatve, and Mixed Methods Approached, Fourth Edition*. Los Angeles: Sage Publications, Inc.

Dalrymple, Mary. 2001. *Lexical Functional Grammar: Syntax and Semantics.* New York: Academic Press.

Dewi, Puspita. 2013. *A contrastive study on verbal affixes in Sakra and bayan Sasak Language*. Accessed at https://www.academia.edu/5116858/A_Contrastive_Study_on_Verbal_Affixes_in_a-%C9%99_Sakra_and_a-a_Bayan_Sasak_Language

Djelenge, Lalu, 1999. *Sejarah Lombok dan Beberapa Bukti Peninggalannya.* Mataram: Percetakan Bahasa Sasak.

Durie, Mark. 1988. "Verb Serialization and Verbal Prepositions". In Oceanic Languages. *Oceanic Linguistics,* Vol 27, 1-23.

Kroeger, Paul R. 2004. *Analyzing Syntax: A Lexical – Functional Approach.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Liswahyuningsih, Ni Luh Gede. 2011. *Indonesian V-V Constructions In "Laskar Pelangi" And Their Translations In "The Rainbow Troops"*. Master Thesis. Denpasar: Udayana University.

Newson, Mark, et al. 2006. *Basic English Syntax with Exercise.* Budapest: Bolcsesz Konzorcium.

Pawley, Andrew. 1996. "Compact versus narrative serial verb constructions in Kalam". In Gunter Senft (Ed.) *Serial Verb Constructions in Austronesian and Papuan Languages.* Canberra: Pacific Linguistics RSPAS ANU

Pradnyayanti, Luh Putu Astiti. 2010. "Konstruksi Verba Beruntun Bahasa Sasak Dialek Ngeto-Ngete". Master Thesis (Unpublished). Denpasar: Udayana University.

Sells, Peter. 1998. Structural Relationships Within Complex Predicates: Toward Demystifying Serial Verbs. In Johannes Helmbrecht, at all. (Ed.) *Form and Function in Language Research.* Berlin: Moulton de Gruyter.

Shibatani, Masayoshi. 2008. Relativization in Sasak and Sumbawa, Eastern Indonesia. In *Language and Linguistics* 9.4: 865-916

Subiyanto, Agus. 2013. "Predikat Kompleks Bahasa Jawa: Kajian Sintaksis dan Pragmatik". Dissertation (Unpublished). Denpasar: Udayana University.

Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa.* Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Sugiono, Dendy. 1995. *Pelesapan Subjek dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.

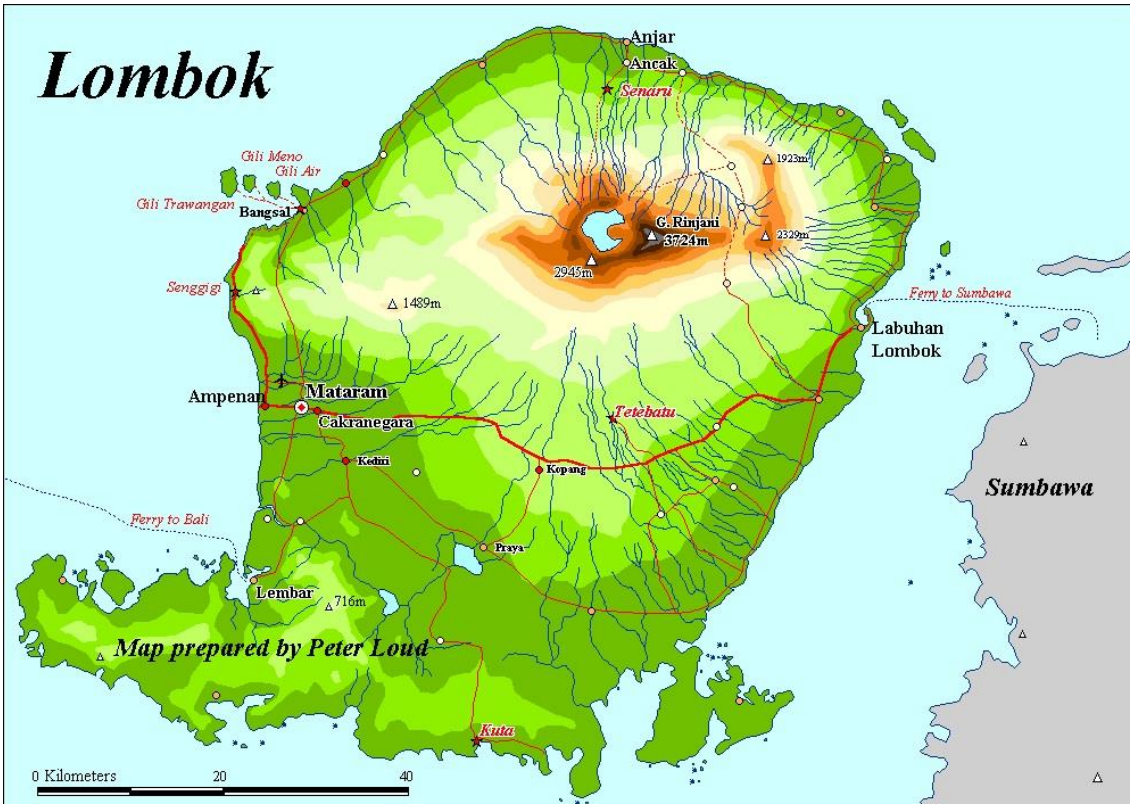
Sukri, Muhammad. 2008. “Sistem Morfologi Bahasa Sasak Dialek Kuto-Kute: Kajian Berdasarkan Morfologi Generatif”. Dissertation (Unpublished). Denpasar: Udayana University.

Tarigan, H.G. 1984. *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Sintaksis*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Van Staden, Miriam and Ger Reesink. 2008. “Serial Verb Constructions in a Linguistic Area”. In Gunter Senft (Ed.) *Serial Verb Constructions in Austronesian and Papuan Languages.* Canberra: Pacific Linguistics RSPAS ANU

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Map of Lombok Island



Source: https://indone5ia.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/pulau-lombok.jpg

APPENDIX 2:

Serial Verb Constructions in Sasak of *meno-mene* dialect

(1) *Amaq* ***lalo*** ***oleq*** ***be-galeng***.
father go go.home lunch
'Father is going home for lunch.'

(2) *Kanak-kanak no* ***lampaq*** ***moye*** *kecimol eleq rorong.*
Child=RED DEF walk N.watch kecimol Prep street
'Those children went to watch the kecimol (the event where people hold wedding party with traditional music and dance along the street).'

(3) *Ariq* ***dateng*** ***nyinggaq*** *kepeng eleq Inaq.*
brother come borrow money Prep mother
'Brother is lending some money to Mother.'

(4) *Kakaq* ***tesuruq*** ***lalo*** ***be-langar*** *isiq Inaq.*
sister PASS-ask go go.to.funeral Prep mother
'Sister asked to go to the funeral by Mother.

(5) *Inaq* ***nyuruq*** *Ariq* ***oleq*** ***mandiq***.
mother ACT-ask brother go.home N.take.a.bath
'Mother asks Brother to return home for a shower.'

(6) *Papuq* ***lalo*** ***be-daye***.
grandfather go go.to.the.north
'Grandfather is going to the north.'

(7) ***Jauq*** *kanak-kanak no* ***be-lauq*** *endah.*
take child=RED DEF go.to.the.south also
'Bring the children to the south with you.'

(8) *Inaq* ***lalo*** ***be-dokar*** *jok peken.*
mother go use.cidomo Prep market
'Mother is riding a cidomo to the market.'

(9) *Uah=n saq* ***lalo*** ***be-sepedah*** *jok sekolah.*
PERF=3S REL go use.bicycle Prep school
'S(He)'s already riding a bicycle to the school.'

(10) *Amaq* ***meng-gale*** ***mbau*** *paok.*
father use.bamboo N-pick mangoes
'Father is using bamboo to pick some mangoes.'

(11) *Tiang* ***milu*** ***meken*** *lemak aru.*
1-S be.with N-go.to.the.market later soon
'I come along to the market tomorrow morning.'

(12) *Saiq* ***milu*** ***be-gawe-an*** *eleq acare dengan merarik no.*
aunt be.with work Prep event man wedding DEF
'Aunt joins cooking for the wedding ceremonial.'

(13) *Kakaq* ***milu*** ***nidok*** ***mboyaq*** *penganten.*
sister come N.peek N.search bride
'Sister comes along visiting the Bride (before the wedding).'

(14) *Nie* ***milu*** ***madeq*** *uwik.*
3-S be.with sleep.over yesterday
'S(He) slept over (here/ there) yesterday.'

(15) *Amaq* ***tokol*** ***be-sile.***
father sit cross-leg
'Father is cross-legged sitting.'

(16) *Araq,* ***gitaq****=k* *Ariq* ***oleq*** ***cemus.***
exist, see=1S brother go.home smile
'Then, I saw brother returns home smiling.'

(17) *Bebeaq no* ***nangis*** ***be-godol.***
child DEF N.cry roll
'That baby is roll over crying.'

(18) *Kanak-kanak* ***be-joret-an*** ***tangkep*** *paoq.*
brother=RED grab catch mango
'Brothers snatching away to catch some mangoes.'

(19) *Niniq* ***be-kuih*** ***ng-gitaq*** *maling* ***tame*** *bale uiq biyan.*
grandmother scream see thief come house last night
'grandmother screams out loud at the moment she found thief comes inside the house last night.'

(20) *Inaq* ***moter*** ***ng-umbaq*** *bai=n.*
mother N.walk.around carry grandchild=3S
'Mother walks around carrying her grandchild.'

(21) *Inaq* ***selese*** ***mace*** *surat ni.*
mother PERF N.read letter DEF
'Mother has read this letter.'

(22) *Tuaq* ***engkah****=n* ***lalo*** ***be-botoh.***
uncle PERF=3S go bet
'Uncle has quit gambling.'

(23) *Tiang* ***mele*** ***lalo*** ***mancing*** *lendong lemak aru.*
1-S MOD go N.fish eel later soon
'I want to fishing for (some) eels tomorrow morning.'

(24) ***Melet****=k* *gati* ***meli*** *bale.*
MOD=1S very N.buy house
'I really want to buy a house.'

(25) *Amaq* ***melet*** ***ngupi****.*
father MOD drink.coffee
'Father wants to drink a cup of coffee.'

(26) *Inaq* ***oleq*** ***nge-beng*** *Ria* ***nyusu****.*
mother go.home give name breastfeed
'Mother returns home for breastfeeding Ria.'

(27) *Nie* ***nge-beng*** ***mangan*** *bebeaq no.*
3-S give eat baby DEF
'S(He) feeds the baby.'

(28) *Muk* ***beng****=n* ***nyinggaq*** *bale=t arak sejelo due.*
AUX give=3P rent house=1P only one.day two
'I rent out our house to them several days.'

(29) *Nie* ***miyaq*** ***menenjot*** *bebeaq no.*
3-S N.make make.shock baby DEF
'S(He) shocked the baby.'

(30) *Dendek* ***miyaq*** ***me-lilaq*** *keluarge entan.*
NEG N.make make.shy family way
'Never embarrass the big family's name.'

(31) *Kokoh no* ***be-labur*** ***ng-ilih-an*** *bale=n dengan.*
river DEF flood float house=3P people
'River floods washed away the buildings.'

(32) *Ariq* ***meneq*** ***m-basaq-an*** *kasur.*
brother N.urinate N.make.wet bed
'Brother has urinated the bed.'

(33) *Kakaq* ***ngeleleq*** ***nggitaq*** *Tiang* ***terik****.*
sister laugh see 1-S fall
'Sister laughs a lot saw me felt.'

(34) *Inaq* ***nangis*** ***njangoq*** *Niniq* ***sakit****.*
mother N.cry N.visit grandmother sick
'Mother can't hold her tears while visiting Grandmother in the hospital.'

(35) *Uah=n saq* ***nyaur nge-lunas-an*** *utang=n.*
PERF=3S REL pay pay.off debt=3S
'S(He) is done paying off all his/her debt.'

(36) *Dita* ***ngemi ngelak*** *eleq pawon.*
name cook cook Prep kitchen
'Dita is cooking in the kitchen.'

(37) *Ye jangke=n ndekman* ***mangan be-kaken****.*
3S PROJ=3S NEG.yet N.eat eat
'That's why she hasn't eaten yet.'

(38) *Onyak, ye saq* ***terik tumpah*** *laun.*
careful, 3-S REL fall fall later
'Be careful, don't make it fall anyway.'

(39) *Mu=n meno jaq mentelah* ***ngupi ngeteh*** *nani.*
then=3S like.that TOP pass drink coffe drink.tea now
'If it's like that, let's have a drink first.'

(40) ***Tendoq tedem*** *doang poroq=m.*
sleep sleep only CONT=2S
'Sleeping is all what you did all day long.'

(41) *Lalo* ***mangan ngenem*** *to pawon.*
go eat drink Prep kitchen
'Go eating to the kitchen'

(42) *Mokor=k* ***be-lauq be-daye*** *peta=m.*
CONT=1S (go)to.the.south (go)to.the.north search=2S
'I have looking for you everywhere.'

(43) *Ie* ***lalo midang****.*
3-S go N.date
'He is dating.'

(44) *Ariq* ***nangis ngendeng*** *aik susu.*
brother N.cry ask water milk
'Brother is crying because of thirsty.'

(45) *Amaq* ***besoq pandiq*** *montor=n.*
father clean take.a.bath motorcycle=3S
'Father is washing his motorcycle.'

(46) *Nie* ***pelai lawoq*** *baruq.*
3-S run fall just.now
'S(He) was in a rush.'

(47) *Motor=n* ***te-besoq*** ***pandiq*** *isiq Amaq.*
Motorcycle=3S PASS-clean take.a.bath Prep father
'His motorcycle has been washed by Father.'

(48) *Nie* ***uah*** ***pelai*** ***lawoq*** *baruq.*
3-S PERF run fall just.now
'S(He) was in a rush.'

(49) *Nyeke=n* ***te-mpuk*** ***te-siliq*** *sengaq=n ndek sembahyang.*
PROJ=3S PASS-hit PASS-scold because=3S NEG pray
'He has hitted and scolded because he didn't praying.'

(50) *Uah=k* ***be-kuris*** ***be-cukur*** *uni=n .*
PERF=1S shave cut.hair say=3S
'He said "I have shaved and had a haircut". '

(51) *Muk* ***dengah****=n* ***be-siaq*** *uwik biyan.*
AUX hear=3S fight yesterday night
'I heard her/him fighting last night (all night long)'

(52) *Nie* ***suruq****=k* ***be-lakoq*** ***bait****=m.*
3-S ask=1S ask take=2S
'S(He) asked me to ask you to marry me'.

(53) *Papuq* ***uah*** ***dateng*** ***ber-orah****.*
grandfather PERF come get.a.massage
'Grandfather has come for body massage.'

(54) ***Uah****=n* ***lalo*** ***be-dait****.*
PERF=3S go meet
'S(He) has met (him/her).'

(55) *Amaq* ***eaq*** ***lalo*** ***nalet*** *sebie lemak aru.*
father PROJ go N.plant chili later soon
'Father will plant (some) chilies tomorrow morning.'

(56) *Mesti-n=t* ***eaq*** ***lalo*** ***meta*** *owat=n*
must-link=1P PROJ go N.search cure=3S
'We have to find the cure.'

(57) *Tiang* ***ndeq****=k* ***lampaq*** ***ngaji****.*
1-S NEG=1S walk pray
'I don't go to recite Qur'anic verses.'

(58) ***Ndeq****=k* ***uah*** ***gitaq****=n* ***tegel*** *kepeng.*
NEG=1S PERF see=3S touch money
'I have not see him get the money.'

(59) *Kakaq* ***nge-runguq*** *Ariq* ***ngutak*** ***ngoron***.
sister take.care brother N.vomit N.more.vomit
'Sister has give medicine to cure the airsickness of his brother.'

(60) *Lelah laloq nie* ***lalo*** ***ngater*** *side* ***nge-rampek***.
A very 3-S go send.food 2-S harvest
'S(He)'s so tired of sending you food while harvesting.'

(61) *Rahman* ***tedem*** ***ngalaq***.
name sleep sprawl
'Rahman sleeps sprawl.'

(62) *Amaq* ***lalo*** ***mancing*** *jok segare.*
father go N.fish Prep ocean
'Father is fishing to the sea.'

(63) *Inaq* ***lalo*** ***boyaq*** *penyampah.*
mother go search food
'Mother buys some food for breakfast.'

(64) *Kakaq* ***ber-ajah*** ***ngemi*** *eleq pawon.*
sister study cook Prep kitchen
'Sister learns cooking in the kitchen.'

(65) *Fahri* ***jauq*** ***pelai*** *bal=n.*
name bring run ball=3S
'Fahri is playing football.'

(66) *Tiang* ***eaq*** ***jauq****=n* ***meken*** *lemak aru.*
1-S MOD bring=3S N.go.market later soon
'I will take her to the market tomorrow.'

(67) *Inaq* ***ng-goroq*** *manok* ***ngadu*** *ladik.*
mother kill chicken use knife
'Mother is slicing chicken using knife.'

(68) *Inaq* ***nyuruq*** *Ariq* ***mbait-an*** *kepeng.*
mother ask brother N.take money
'Mother is asking Brother to take the money.'

(69) *Tuaq* ***lampaq*** ***be-bat*** ***mbait*** *pupak=n.*
uncle walk (go)to.the.west N.take grass=3S.
'Uncle takes his grass to the west.'

(70) *Nie* ***lalo*** ***lampaq*** ***mboyaq*** *kepeng.*
3-S go walk N.find money
'S(He) is working to earn money.'

(71) *Mamat* ***dateng*** ***nenaq*** *side* ***mboyaq*** *beraye=n.*
name come N.invite you N.find boyfriend=3S
'Mamat asks you to come along visit her boyfriend.'

(72) *Inaq* ***keleleq*** ***engat*** *Ariq* ***maleq*** *basong.*
mother laugh see brother N.run dog
'Mother laughs a lot saw Brother chasing the dog.'

(73) *Ijah* ***lalo*** ***meli*** *teri.*
name go N.buy teri
'Ijah is buying fish(es)'

(74) *Papuq* ***tedem*** ***te-lungkup****.*
grandfather sleep prone
'Grandfather is sleeping on her stomach'

(75) *Papuq* *saq* ***tedem*** ***te-lungkup****.*
grandfather REL sleep prone
'Grandfather who slept on her stomach'

(76) *Nie* ***dateng*** ***nyinggaq*** *kepeng.*
3-S come borrow money
'S(He) lends (some) money'

(77) *Amaq* ***dateng*** ***nge-beng*** *Inaq* *kepeng.*
father come give mother money
'Father gives Mother some money.'

(78) *Inaq* ***te-beng*** *kepeng isiq Amaq (saq)* ***dateng****.*
mother PASS-give money Prep father REL come
'Mother has received some money (from) Father who came.'

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Indonesian SVC translated into Sasak SVC with the Informants

Number	Indonesian SVC	Sasak SVC
1	*Ibu **duduk menonton** tv.*	*Inaq **tokol moye** tv.*
2	*Bapak **duduk bersila meminum** kopi.*	*Amaq **tokol ngupi besile.***
3	*Adik **datang minta** uang.*	*Ariq **dateng ngendeng** kepeng.*
4	*Kakak **pergi dilarikan** oleh pacarnya.*	*Kakaq **lalo tepelaiq** isiq berayen.*
5	*Nenek **ditemani belanja** oleh paman.*	*Niniq **tedengan meken** isiq tuaq.*
6	*Adik **belajar berjalan.***	*Ariq **berajah lampaq.***
7	*Kakak **berdiri menjemur** pakaian.*	*Kakak **nganjeng bejeloq.***
8	*Nenek **duduk memakan** daun sirih.*	*Niniq **tokol mamaq.***
9	*Ibu **duduk menenun** kain.*	*Inaq **tokol nenun** songket.*
10	*Bapak **menyuruh membuat** kopi.*	*Amaq **nyuruq miyaq** kupi.*
11	*Paman **berhenti merorok.***	*Tuaq **engkah ngerokoq.***
12	*Kakak **pergi ngapel.***	*Kakaq **lalo midang.***
13	*Kakek **pergi pijat.***	*Papuq **lalo berorah.***
14	*Adik **berebut menangkap** manga.*	*Ariq **bejoretan mbau** paoq.*
15	*Bapak **pergi memancing** ikan.*	*Amaq **lalo mancing** empaq.*

2. Test of Sasak SVC Grammatical Acceptability with the Informants

1. *Amaq* ***besoq pandiq*** *montor=n.*
   father clean bath motorcycle=3S
   'Father is washing his motorcycle'.

2. **Amaq uah besoq uah pandiq montor=n.*
   father PERF clean PERF bath motorcycle=3S
   'Father has washed his motorcycle'.

3. **Amaq besoq-an pandiq-an montor=n.*
   father clean bath motorcycle=3S
   'Father is washing his motorcycle'.

4. *Amaq* ***tokol be-sile*** *eleq berugaq.*
   father sit cross-legged Prep gazebo
   'Father is cross-legged sitting in a gazebo'.

5. ***Tokol be-sile*** *Amaq eleq berugaq.*
   sit cross-legged father Prep gazebo
   'Father is cross-legged sitting in a gazebo'.

6. ***Tokol*** *Amaq* ***be-sile*** *eleq berugaq.*
   sit father cross-legged Prep gazebo
   'Father is cross-legged sitting in a gazebo'.

7. *Papuq* ***lalo ber-orah.***
   grandfather go massage
   'Grandfather is going for body massage'.

8. ***Lalo ber-orah*** *papuq.*
   go massage grandfather
   'Grandfather is going for body massage'.

9. ***Lalo*** *papuq* ***ber-orah.***
   go grandfather massage
   'Grandfather is going for body massage'.

10. *Ariq-ariq* ***be-joret*** ***nangkep*** *paok.*
    brother=RED grab N.catch mango
    'Brothers snatching away to catch some mangoes.'

11. ***Be-joret*** *ariq-ariq* ***nangkep*** *paok.*
    grab brother=RED N.catch mango
    'Brothers snatching away to catch some mangoes.'

12. ***Nangkep*** *paok ariq-ariq* ***be-joret.***
catch mango brother=RED grab
'Brothers snatching away to catch some mangoes.'

13. ***Be-joret nangkep*** *paok ariq-ariq.*
grab catch mango brother=RED
'Brothers snatching away to catch some mangoes.'

14. **Be-joret nangkep ariq-ariq paoq.*
grab catch brother=RED mango
'Snatching away Brothers to catch some mangoes.'

APPENDIX 4: THE INFORMANTS

1. Name : Hj. Bq. Siti Masitah Wardi
   Age : 67 years old
   Occupation : Shop Owner
   Education : Elementary School Graduated
   Address : Muzdalifah, Sasake, Praya, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

2. Name : Hj. Siti Khadijah, S.Pd.
   Age : 49 years old
   Occupation : PNS/ Dikpora Supervisor
   Education : S1
   Address : Muzdalifah, Sasake, Praya, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

3. Name : Abdul Hakim, S.H., S.Pd.
   Age : 46 years old
   Occupation : PNS/ Teacher of SDN Selanglet
   Education : S1
   Address : Muzdalifah, Sasake, Praya, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

4. Name : Mariana Wardi, S.Pd.
   Age : 43 years old
   Occupation : PNS/ Teacher of SDN 22 Praya
   Education : S1
   Address : Muzdalifah, Sasake, Praya, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

5. Name : Bq. Sabrina Nazwirita, S.Pd.
   Age : 25 years old
   Occupation : Freelance
   Education : S1
   Address : Ketapang Street, 15, Tampar-Ampar Recidence, Praya, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

6. Name : Sartika Hijriati, S.S.
   Age : 24 years old
   Occupation : Postgraduated student
   Education : S1
   Address : Muzdalifah, Sasake, Praya, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.