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Characteristic of the Case of Muna Language Verbs

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Abstract

The characteristic of the case of Muna language verbs: (1) the feature of the stative verb argument: (a) the semantic feature of stative verbs [Os], (b) the semantic feature of stative verbs [E], (c) the semantic feature of stative verbs [O—B], and (d) the semantic feature of stative verbs [O—L]; (2) the semantic feature of process verbs the argument of process verbs: (a) the semantic feature of process verbs [O], (b) the semantic feature of process verbs [O—A]; (3) the semantic feature of the argument of action verb: (a) the semantic feature of action verbs [A], (b) the semantic feature of action verbs [O—A], (c) the semantic feature of action verbs [O—K—A], and (d) the semantic feature of action verbs [O—L—A].

Keywords: case of Muna language, stative verb, Muna language verbs

A. Introduction

Each type of verb case features a different argument. Stative verbs have a different case features argument with verbs process or action verbs semantically. Stative verbs have type basic stative verbs, stative verbs experincer, ownership stative verbs, and verbs stative locative. Basic stative verbs have a case argument [Os], stative verbs experience of having a case argument [P]. Pischaracteristic of the case the argument that the argument shaves experienced circumstances that directly or psychologically, stative verbs have ownership case argument [O and K]. Case [O] is a noun that acts as an entity owned and case [K] is a noun that acts as owner or benefit. Locative stative verb is a verb that has a case argument [O] and [L]. Case [O] is a feature of the case that the form of the noun argument that acts as an object. Case [L] is the characteristic form of the noun case argument that acts as a noun [O] are.

Verbs case argument features Muna language process can be divided into verbs characterize the cases [O] and verbs characterize the cases [O—A]. Case [O] is the case in the form of a noun argument that undergo a process of change naturally entity. Characteristic cases [O] are the characteristic form of the noun case argument that changes the entity as a result of a process. Characterize the case [A] is a hallmark case in the form of a noun argument that act as effector

the process. Action verbs case features argument Muna language is characteristic of case arguments for semantically in a logical structure. Muna language action verbs characterized arguments case [A], characterized cases of arguments [O—A], characterize cases of arguments [O—L—A], and the characteristics of the case argument [O—B—A].

The problem in this paper is "What is the characteristic of the case of Muna language verbs?" In general, this study aims to reveal the facts of language, especially with regard to the characteristic of the case of Muna language verbs. The expected benefits of this research is documenting the case features a characteristic of the case of Muna language verbs. The theory used in this research is the Theory of the Case Cook (1979).

B. Finding and Discussion

Characteristic cases verb argument that the purpose of this article is the ability verbs semantically binds a number of arguments in a logical structure that is expressed in the structure of the clause born. Characteristic of verbs of Muna language cases argument can be explained in detail as follows.

1. Characteristics of Argument Case of stative Verbs

Stative verbs case features argument is characteristic of a case that states the number of arguments possessed verbs. Stative verb serves as the core proposition of having an argument in a logical structure. Stative verb argument logical structure given case features [Os] (object of the stand). Stative verbs case features argument with its case can be explained in more detail below.

a. Characteristics of arguments cases [Os] of stative verbs

[Os] case features argument is characteristic of a case stated verb argument as an argument that having a state or characteristic inherent in creatures/humans. Stative verbs *kesa* 'handsome', *pasole* 'beautiful', and *misikini* 'poor' is a stative verb that has the characteristics of cases [Os]. This case features a verb argument did not show any activity. Stative verbs relationship over the case the argument marked with a subject marker **no**. **No** subject marker function confirms the state-owned noun as an argument. [Os] case features can be seen in the following examples stative verb.

- 1) *Anoa nokesa*+ [Os]
ia 3T tampan
'*Dia tampan*'
Os
- 2) *La Uri norangkaea* + [Os]
la uri 3T kaya
'*La Uri kaya*'
Os
- 3) *Wa Pina nopasole* + [Os]
wa pina 3T cantik
'*Wa Pina cantik*'
Os

b. Characteristics of argument case [P] of stative verbs

Stative verbs case [P] is the characteristic of the case the argument that the argument has the characteristics of a state that suffered directly or psychologically. *Lolu* verb 'stupid', *pande* 'smart' and *misikini* 'poor' is a stative verb that have an argument cases [P]. Stative verb relationship is with the case [P] associated with the subject marker **no**. **No** subject marker function asserts that the nature or circumstances experienced or possessed argument. Case arguments stative verb [P] can be explained in the following examples stative verbs.

- 1) *La Adi nololu*+ [P]
la adi 3T bodoh
'*La Adi bodoh*'
P
- 2) *Wa Lina nopande* + [P]
wa lina 3T pintar
'*Wa Lina pintar*'
P

- 3) La Bio nomisikini + [P]
 la bio 3T misikin
 'La Bio misikin'
 P

c. Characteristics of arguments cases [O—K] of stative verbs

Case features argument [O—K] is the hallmark of the arguments for the case *naando* stative verb 'to have'. Case [O] states the argument in the form of a noun that acts as a marker object ownership. Case arguments [O] noun form animat can be either a noun or non-animat. Case arguments [K] in the form of a noun that acts as owner. Case arguments [K] can be animat noun or noun can also be filled by non-animat. Stative verbs in the Muna language in the appearance of the structure does not have a marker. Case arguments [OK] can be explained in the following examples stative verbs.

- 1) Wa Ani naando bulawano+ [O-K]
 wa ani memiliki emas POSS 3T
 'Wa Ani memiliki emas'
 K O
- 2) La Indu naando adharano+ [O-K]
 la indu memiliki kuda POSS 3T
 'La Indu memiliki kuda'
 K O
- 3) Wa Tati naando singkaruno + [O-K]
 wa tati memiliki cincin POSS 3T
 'Wa Tati memiliki cincin'
 K O

d. Characteristics of arguments cases [O—L] of stative verbs

Case [OL] stative verb is characteristic of the case stating the arguments object is at a particular location. Case [O] is the case of the argument in the form of a noun that acts as an object. Case [L] is the case of the argument in the form of a noun that acts as the argument [O] are. Stative verbs characteristic cases [OL] can be seen in the following example.

- 1) O karambau welo karumbu+ [O-L]
 Art kerbau Pl hutan
 'Kerbau berada di hutan'
 O L
- 2) O kambulu welo katoa+ [O - L]
 Art sayur Pl loyang
 Sayur ada di dalam loyang'
 O L
- 3) O kapaea welo kampili+ [O - L]
 Art pepaya Pl karung
 'Pepaya ada di dalam karung'
 O L

2. Characteristics of Argument Case of Process Verbs

Verbs case argument features Muna language process can be divided into verbs characterize the cases [O] and verbs characterize the cases [O—A]. Verbs characterize the cases [O] and characterize verb cases [O—A] can be explained below.

a. Characteristics of arguments cases [O] of process verbs

Verbs process *kele* 'dry' *leu* 'wilt', and *hansuru* 'devastated' has a characteristic cases [O]. Case [O] is the case in the form of a noun argument that undergo a process of change naturally entity. Verbs process Muna language in birth structure is characterized by the subject **no**. Characteristic process of verbs argument that has case [O] in Muna can be seen in the example verbs following process.

- 1) Katofa nokele+ [O]
 cucian 3T kering
 'Cucian menjadi kering'
 O

- 2) *Kambulu noleu+* [O]
sayur 3T layu
'Sayur menjadi layu'
O
- 3) *kalulu panda nohansuru+* [O]
tikar pandan 3T hancur
'Tikar pandan menjadi hancur'
O

b. Characteristics of arguments cases [O—A] of process verbs

Verbs *fanahi* process 'heat', *fekanggelahi* 'clean up' and *fohansuru* 'destroy' has characteristic cases [O—A]. Characteristic cases [O] is the characteristic form of the noun case argument that changes the entity as a result of a process. Characterize the case [A] is a hallmark case in the form of a noun argument that act aseffect or the process. Argument [A] is filled by the arguments in the form of a noun or noun non-animat. Case arguments characterized the case of [O—A] in the structure of the subject is born marked marker *ne*. *Ne* subject marker stating the meaning of the processes occurring in the argument [O] is under way. Characteristic argument verbs process the case [OA] in the Muna language can be seen in the following example.

- 1) *Wa Nasa nefanahi oe+* [O - A]
wa nasa 3T memasak air
'Wa Nasa memasak air'
A O
- 2) *Wa Tati nefekanggelahi karete+* [O - A]
wa tati 3T Pref bersih Suf KAUS halaman
'Wa Tati membersihkan halaman'
A O
- 3) *La Indu nefohansuru kontu+* [O - A]
la indu 3T Pref KAUS hancur batu
'La Indu menghancurkan batu'
A O

3. Characteristics of Argument Case of Actions Verbs

Action verbs case features argument Muna language is characteristic of case arguments for semantically in a logical structure. Action verb in Muna language have characterized arguments case [A], characterize cases of arguments [O—A], characterize cases of arguments [O—L—A], and the characteristics of the case argument [O—B—A]. The fourth feature of the case argument verbs such actions can be described in detail below.

a. Characteristics of argument case [A] action verbs

Action verbs case [A] is an action verb that has only one core argument in the form of a noun that acts as an actor. The action taken is not directed to something outside yourself noun persona. Verb has a characteristic feature of the case argument [A] in the Muna language can be seen in the following example.

- 1) *Wa Tati nofotaa+* [A]
wa tati 3T tertawa
'Wa Tati tertawa'
A
- 2) *Amaku nofumaa+* [A]
ayahku 3T makan
'Ayahku makan'
A
- 3) *Anoa noghae+* [A]
ia 3T tangis
'Ia menangis'
A

b. Characteristics of arguments cases [O—A] of action verbs

Action verbs *hole* 'fry', *kandara* 'roasting', and the *rambi* 'hit' has a characteristic cases [O—A]. A characteristic case [O] is an argument in the form of personal nouns targeted action. Case [A] is the case in the form of a noun argument persona who acts. Muna action verbs in the language of the subject marker *ne*. *Ne* subject marker function confirms that the perpetrator is an agent noun tangible animat. Characteristic language verbs case argument Muna [O—A] with a marker attached to them can be seen in the following example.

- 1) *Wa Nasa nehole kalei+* [O - A]
wa nasa 3T goreng pisang
'Wa Nasa menggoreng pisang'
A O
- 2) *La Uri nekandara manu+* [O - A]
la uri 3T panggang ayam
'La Uri memanggang ayam'
A O
- 3) *La Indu nerambi adhara +* [O - A]
la indu 3T pukul kuda
'La Indu memukul kuda'
A O

c. Characteristics of the argument [O—K—A] of action verbs

Waghoo action verb 'to give', *rabu* 'make', and *buri* 'write' have cases [O—K—A]. Case [O] is an argument in the form of a noun that acts as a result of the action. Case [A] is the argument in the form of a noun acting as a principal. Case [K] is the argument in the form of a noun that benefit from the results of an action. *Ne* subject marker action verbs and case arguments [K] are marked with the word *so*. *So* marker serves as a marker of ownership [K]. Relations with the action verbs case [O—K—A] with a marker attached to the min the Muna language can be explained in the following example.

- 1) *La Ida newagho doi soanahi moelu+* [O - K - A]
la ida 3T beri uang Pk anak yatim
'La Ida member uang untuk anak yatim'
A O K
- 2) *Wa Lina nerabu bhaku soisaku+* [O - K - A]
wa lina 3T buat bekal Pk kakakku
'Wa Lina membuat bekal untuk kakakku'
A O K
- 3) *La Bio neburi sura soanano+* [O - K - A]
la bio 3T tulis surat Pk anak POSS 3T
'La Bio menulis surat untuk anak nya'
A O K

d. Characteristics of arguments cases [O—L—A] of action verbs

Neaso action verbs 'sell', *nebayara* 'pay', and *newagho* 'give' hasa case [O—L—A]. A case argument [O] is the case of the argument in the form of a noun that acts as an object which relocates. A case argument [L] is the case in the form of a noun argument that serves as the destination location. A case argument [A] is the noun form of human cases of arguments that acts as a principal. Case arguments action verbs [O—L—A] in Muna can be explained in the following example.

- 1) *Inaku neasomanu we daoa+* [O - L - A]
ibuku 3T jual ayam Pl pasar
'Ibuku menjual ayam di pasar'
A O L
- 2) *Wa Lina nebayara haragano bhaju we waru+* [O-L-A]
wa lina 3T bayar harga baju Pl warung
'Wa Lina membayar harga baju di warung'
A O L
- 3) *Wa Tati nerabu lapa we ghabu+* [O-L-A]
wa tati 3T buat lapa Pl dapur
'Wa Tati membuat lapa di dapur'
A O L

C. Conclusion

The characteristic of verb argument in Muna language consist of: 1. Characteristics of cases stative verb argument that include (a) the characteristics of cases stative verb [Os]; (b) the characteristics of cases stative verb [E]; (c) the characteristics of cases stative verb [O—B]; and (d) the characteristics of cases stative verb [O—L]. 2. Characteristics of the case argument verbs process that includes (a) the characteristics of verbs process cases [O]; (b) the verb characteristic cases [O—A]. 3. Characteristics of the case argument action verbs consist of (a) the characteristics of action verbs case [A]; (b) characteristics of action verbs case [O—A]; (c) characteristics of action verbs case [O—B—A]; and (d) the characteristics of action verbs case [O—L—A].

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