



SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTION IN BAWEANESSE: A TYPOLOGICAL LINGUISTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study is to identify and describe the characteristics of serial verb construction (SVC) in Baweanese, and to analyze the semantic types of SVC in Bawean. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Data collection used was by interviewing, listening and taking notes with native speakers of the Baweanese, and also the library method to find references to previous studies to compare in this research. The result can be shown in the pattern of forming SVC of Baweanese are (1) transitive V_1 + transitive V_2 , (2) intransitive V_1 + transitive V_2 , (3) transitive V_1 + intransitive V_2 , and (4) intransitive V_1 + intransitive V_2 . Then, the types of verb serialization (VS) that can be identified include: (1) manner type, (2) locative type, (3) directional type, (4) purpose type, (5) movement type, (6) instrumental type, (7) causal type. The implication of this study obtained is that BBW has similarities with Madurese in the pattern of formation of SVC, but in terms of written language and dialect it is not similar. **Keywords:** *Baweanese; Linguistics; Serial verb construction; Typology Study*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan karakteristik konstruksi verba serial (SVC) dalam bahasa Bawean, serta menganalisis tipe semantik SVC dalam bahasa Bawean. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan datanya menggunakan teknik wawancara, simak dan catat dengan penutur asli bahasa Bawean, dan juga metode kepustakaan untuk mencari referensi dari penelitian-penelitian terdahulu sebagai pembandingan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pola pembentukan SVC bahasa Bawean adalah (1) V_1 transitif + V_2 transitif, (2) V_1 intransitif + V_2 transitif, (3) V_1 transitif + V_2 intransitif, dan (4) V_1 intransitif + V_2 intransitif. Kemudian, tipe-tipe serialisasi kata kerja (VS) yang dapat diidentifikasi antara lain: (1) tipe cara, (2) tipe lokatif, (3) tipe arah, (4) tipe tujuan, (5) tipe gerakan, (6) tipe instrumental, (7) tipe kausal. Implikasi penelitian ini yang diperoleh adalah BBW memiliki kesamaan dengan Bahasa Madura dalam pola pembentukan SVC, tetapi dalam hal bahasa tertulis dan dialek tidak sama.

Kata Kunci: *Bahasa Bawean; Kajian Tipologi; Konstruksi verba serial; Linguistik*

INTRODUCTION

Talking about Indonesia, there will be no end to the variety of languages and cultures, as well as the many regions from all over the Indonesian archipelago. Regarding the archipelago, there is one small island located in the province of East Java which is so small when we look at the map, it is almost invisible. That is Bawean, a small island that has been inhabited by people from various mixed regions, which eventually gave birth to a cultural mix of Madurese, Javanese, Malay, Bugis, and other regions. Even though this island is very small when observed on a map, this island is already inhabited by more than 100,000 residents based on data from BPPS Gresik Regency in 2017 (<https://gresikkab.bps.go.id/>). Previously, Bawean was included in the administrative management scope of the Surabaya Residents, but since 1975, further Andayani, Sutrisno, and Tjahyudi in a book entitled *Introduction to Morphology of the Bawean Language* (2020) explained that Bawean is included in the realm of management of Gresik Regency until now. In addition, Utami (2018: 728) explains that among the ethnic diversity on Bawean Island, there are two main language variants on Bawean Island, namely (a) the "Madura-Bawean" language variant and (b) the "Bawean Javanese" language variant. The "Madura-Bawean" variant is an accent that tends to be influenced by the Madurese language, while the "Javanese-Bawean" variant is an accent that is influenced by the Javanese language.

Based on the explanation put forward by Aikhenvald and Dixon (2006), the meaning of serial verb construction is a sequence of verbs that together act as one predicate without coordination, subordination, or markers of syntactic dependency. Sequence verbs describe things that can be conceptualized as a single event. They are exclusive; their intonational character is classified as a mono-verbal clause, with only one value in tense, aspect, and polarity. Sequence verbs can also share arguments and slashes. Serial verbs are also used for various meanings and functions as language techniques. Furthermore, based on the following parameters, Aikhenvald and Dixon (2006: 3) classified serial verbs: "(1) *Composition*, (2) *Contiguity versus Non-Contiguity of components*, (3) *Word-hood of Components*, (4) *Marking of grammatical categories in a serial verb*".

In addition, the definition of serial verb constructions, stating that in order for a structure to be classified as an SVC, it must at minimum possess the following qualities: (1) two or more verbs; (2) without a connecting element or dependence sign; (3) sharing tense, aspect, and modalities and negation; and (4) sharing arguments (Ross et al., 2015; Lovestrland and Ross, 2021). Then, the sample definition of SVCs also eliminates a rather uncommon sort of construction that employs repeated subject pronominals or tense-aspect indicators that appear to be syntactically and phonologically distinct from the verb. The majority of SVC formulations include several verb roots that are individually unique grammatical words. To distinguish them from multi-word SVCs, similar formations with all of the same properties as SVCs but in which two verb roots create a single

grammatical word have been named (verb-verb) compounds (Lovestrand and Ross, 2021).

Serial verbs have their own character which is different from complex predicates. Even though the formation of both uses the same morphological and syntactic processes, serial verb construction only has a single predicate, while complex predicates definitely consist of more than 1 predicate, each of which has its own role in each predicate (Mulyadi and Saragih, 2020). A structure is said to allude to an event if it can be translated into another language, most often English, by combining one sentence with another finite verb. Another approach is to compare the semantic structure of SVCs to the semantic structure of single lexical verbs in a variety of languages (Defina, 2016).

The first research is researching the serial verb construction of Mandarin Chinese by Andersen and Jiang (2017), which focuses on the syntactic level. There are 4 parts classified in this SVC, namely location, temporal, cause and effect, and finally manner and instrument relationship. The data obtained is classified in the form of a table that explains the details of the SVC process that occurs. The results of the findings indicate that there are general limitations in the order of verb phrases in SVC, and this is the principle for all data obtained. Secondly, Fan (2017) in his research compared resultative SVC with excessive SVC which focused on Mandarin. The existence of syntactic differences between the two types of SVC has been found in this research. Apart from that, the interaction between semantic properties is also a material for study. Then, it can be shown that the resultative SVC can be symbolized as follows $S[vp V1 V2] le$, while the excessive svc can be described with the following symbol $S[[vpV1] [vp V2-le]]$. Both can be shown to have differences in structure, which looks strict and simple in the first part, but in the second part it looks more complicated.

The next discussion related to SVC is about the Medumba language, which is a language used in the western Cameroon region, which was researched by Kouankem (2022). This research focuses on morpho-syntactic and semantic analysis that gives rise to the structural characteristics of SVC. The results of the analysis on the semantic function of Medumba's SVC are 7 types, including directional, sequential, beneficial, comitative, comparative, instrumental, causative and resultative. There are several characteristics of this SVC, namely that the verb is formed from one predicate, mono-clausal, there are two or more subordination verbs, they have similarities in signs in tenses and aspects.

Meanwhile, research on the Kedang language was developed by Subiyanto and Syifa (2022) who are focused on studying the semantics of serial verbs. Unlike the previous research in 2020 that the results of the research were in the form of serial verb patterns of manners, in this study the researchers found eight semantic relations in the Kedang language itself, namely displacement, mannerisms, causation, objective, aspectual, benefactive, locative, and causative. In addition, they also explained the patterns found from several of these points including the pattern of action purpose, pattern of action means, pattern of action-cause, and pattern of action-location.

Furthermore, there is research about serial verb construction of Tariana was studied by Aikhenvald (2022), specially in the Arawak language, which is today considered endangered owing to the vast number of other languages spoken, which is the trigger. In an ordinary construction, the prefix form -siwa, which has several meanings, including empathetic, sociative, and reflexive, might eventually transform to SVC. The growth of recapitulation of serial verbs in the Tariana example, innovation, and internal linguistic pressure are variables in the formation of further serial verbs in this research. Next, Andrason (2022) conducted research that focused on analyzing the 4 oldest languages in the North-west Simitic language SVC, including Akkaidan, Biblical Hebrew, Ugaritic, and Biblical Aramaic. The verb series in this case is reshaped as conjunctive coordination by linking the two clauses that appear.

In the same year 2022, Andarson conducted further research on SVC in partnership with Aikhenvald to examine the mechanisms involved in the evolution of SVC, further investigating its origins and destruction. Apart from that, the prototype approach in the SVC category was introduced by the two of them, where other things such as research strategies that were suitable for use in this case were also discussed. Then, Locatell (2022) in the same year, conducted research analysis in Old Aramaic. This also continues to connect with Andarson's previous research, which discussed this section a little. Here, the researcher discusses the constructions of *hlk* and *?th*, both of which are verbs. In minor verbs, it is positioned as V1, and in major verbs, it is positioned as V2, both of which are stated to have aspects of closeness to each other.

Nyame and Tomekyin (2022) conducted research on the Nzema language which is a Kwa language in Southern Bia. The discussion focuses on the functions and types of SVC in Nzema. Researchers used interview techniques and a direct approach to informants who were native Nzema speakers. The results obtained from this research are that there are SVC patterns that informants tend to use in their daily lives, namely instrumental and beneficial. Meanwhile, the presence of aspect and tense markers can be found due to the repetition of verbs in the speech by the informants in this case.

On the other hand, Alotaibi (2023) investigated into SVC in Saudi Arabic in the following study on the topic. The interesting analysis is a comparison between this language and other serialization-based building languages. The formation of a verb+verb combination is found to satisfy the appropriate and relevant criteria in the Saudi Arabian language in the SVC pattern. These findings are based on three SVC features that are discussed here: syntactic, semantic, and descriptive features. Next, in the same year 2023, there is Sawaki analyzed the Papuan Malay language, especially Creol. Syntactic and semantic structures are the main focus of this research, which is to find out linguistic characteristics such as SVC, which requires a typological approach, and elasticity techniques, which are used as instruments in data collection. Researchers found that there are two categories of SVC in Papuan

Malay, including dependent and co-dependent serialization in terms of argument structure and properties, both of which are considered SVC categories, which refer to a series of events that occur in the formation process or monoclausibility.

The researchers picked the topic of serial verb formation in Baweanese (BBw), because there is currently not a lot of study on this issue in BBw, and because it is highly intriguing to employ as research material in typology studies. Then, this study aims to describe the process characteristic SVC forms in Bawean and to categorize the different types of SVC in Bawean based on their semantic aspects. As a result, the authors of this study focus on two issue formulations: (1) What are the characteristics or patterns of serial verbs in the Bawean language? and (2) Which serial verbs may be discovered in the Bawean language when viewed from a semantic perspective? (3) What are the differences among Baweanese-Madurese and Baweanese-Javanese?

Furthermore, reviewing several previous studies that have been presented, the researchers feel that there must be novelty and gaps in this research and previous research. First, the topic used in this research is the Bawean language, which is a language in Indonesia that not many people know and no similar research has been found that addresses the same topic of the Bawean language as study material. Furthermore, this study use the SVC translation technique to simultaneously translate the Bawean language into Indonesian and English. Based on the prior examined data, it appears that just two languages are utilized for translations. This facilitates direct comprehension and expedites the understanding process for non-native English speakers, while also enabling local readers who are not proficient in English to comprehend the content without the need for translation. On the other hand, the significance of this research is that it can achieve the research objective of developing knowledge in the field of typology, especially regarding serial verb constructions, and also so that it can contribute to other researchers as reference material for research on similar themes and topics in the future and can be further developed the scope of research is wider.

METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was used in this research. The researchers chose the technique of interviewing, listening, and taking notes in data collection, where in collecting the data, the researchers prepared several vocabulary words and sentences that were used as material for serial verb formation data according to their type. Interviews are used only to translate, identify differences in vocabulary and pronunciation of Bawean and Madurese, and clarify how to write them. Interview and listening techniques were carried out via telephone, and WhatsApp text messages were used as a note-taking technique. All of these things are needed so that the data obtained is valid.

Furthermore, the participants who were the data sources were two native residents of Bawean Island who spoke Bawean in everyday conversations. The two participants have family relationships with the following differences, the first

participant is a 49-year-old woman, who works as an elementary school teacher at a school in Bawean, with her last education being a Bachelor's degree. Meanwhile, the second participant was a 27-year-old man, with a bachelor's degree, and his job was as an English teacher at an English course in the Kediri area.

In addition, the library approach functions as a source for finding references from previous research that can be studied and contrasted with current research. Next, after conducting interviews and obtaining some of the necessary data, the researcher processed it to identify what kind of SVC patterns could be formed in BBw and then classified them into types of SVC semantically. Here the researcher does not categorize all types of serial verbs, only 7 types can be explained, including SV of manner, SV of directional, SV of locative, SV of purpose, SV of movement, SV of instrumental, and SV of cause-effect.

FINDINGS

In this section, the researcher presents the findings and explanations separately, so that the data obtained can be seen and observed first. Next, the second part is the discussion section which will be placed after the researcher shows the research data, in which part the researcher explains everything descriptively.

The pattern form SVC of Baweanese

Furthermore, based on the analysis in this research which has been carried out using interview techniques with native Bawean-speaking informants, it can be explained that the SVC of BBw seen syntactically can be formed from a mono-clause or a simple single clause, which consists of two verbs which are functions as a predicate in the clause and refers to the same SUBJ and OBJ. So, in the structure that can be formed, namely the first verb (V₁) + the second verb (V₂) appear to be present in one clause side by side without any conjunction markers. Apart from that, there are no different intonations in the pronunciation, meaning that in this case it can be said to be one intonation pronunciation. Apart from that, adding affixes at the beginning and end of a word can differentiate the meaning and function of the word itself. In this case it can be said to be a morphological process, which, as explained by Kolanchery (in Dewi, et al. 2020), is related to the formation of more specific words and the formation of morphemes, resulting in the formation of new words that add meaning from that word. Furthermore, Gusdin and Ratih (2018) define the word formation process as a method of creating new words from existing words using specific guidelines. The process of word production may be both effective and ineffective. The following is an example of a clause in BBw that can be seen along with a detailed explanation.

1) Pattern V₁ transitive + V₂ transitive

(1) *Sapopona eson mole nengok bibik se sakek.*
Cousin 1st SG-POSS go home visit aunt who sick.

"Sepupuku pulang mengunjungi bibi yang sedang sakit."

"My Cousin goes home to visit aunt who is sick."

2) Pattern V₁ intransitive + V₂ transitive

(2) *Putri berkak ngodhek tukang roti.*

NAME run chase seller bread.

"Putri berlari mengejar penjual roti."

"Putri runs to chase the bread seller."

3) Pattern V₁ transitive + V₂ intransitive

(3) *Sinta ementa akejhung e adekna kelas oleh guruna.*

NAME request-PASS sing in front of class by teacher-POSS.

"Sinta diminta bernyanyi di depan kelas oleh gurunya."

"Sinta is requested to sing in front of class by her teacher."

4) Pattern V₁ intransitive + V₂ intransitive

(4) *Paman eson buru naek pesawat dari Sorabhejhe ka Bali.*

Uncle 1st SG-POSS go up plane from Surabaya to Bali.

"Pamanku pergi naik pesawat dari Surabaya ke Bali."

"My uncle goes using a plane from Surabaya to Bali."

Types of Semantic SVC of Baweanese

Following the discussion of the various linguists' definitions of serial verb construction and our understanding of the SVC BBw pattern of formation, we now need to understand the many forms of serial verb construction. Based on Durie (1997: 331-338), classifies and categorizes SVC types by taking into account instances of cross-linguistic variances, such as:

- 1) Cause-Effect Serialization
- 2) Causative Serialization
- 3) Goal/Benefactive Serialization
- 4) Motion Serialization
- 5) Instrumental Serialization
- 6) When Iconic Principles Do Not Apply; Coincident Motion or Posture Serialization, Manner Serialization, Synonymic Serialization, Comitative Serialization.

Moreover, serialization type from SVC according Baker (1997; 79-81) that showed by Maulidan's research (2020), those are: Locative Serialization, Purpose Serialization, Directional Serialization, Modal or Ability Serialization.

Next, researchers classified several types of SVC contained in BBw, such as (1) serialization of manner, (2) serialization of locative, (3) serialization of directional, (4) serialization of purpose, (5) serialization of movement or displacement, (6) serialization of instrumental, (7) serialization of cause-effect. The following are explanations that can be identified according to the serialization of each verb mentioned previously.

- 1) Serialization of manner

Manner serialization is to express the way in which a particular action is performed. In this case, Schapper, (2017) revealed that a person's actions can be transitive or intransitive, while behavioral verbs are always intransitive (Khasanah & Subiyanto, 2020). In addition, Process, movement, and action verbs are the constructing components of the KVS method type. These verbs are followed by other verbs that describe how an activity is performed or takes place (Romadhan, 2020). The following is an example of serial verb construction in BBw:

- (5) *Nino macepet masok ka dalem kamar.*
NAME hurry enter into inside bedroom.
“*Nino terburu-buru masuk ke dalam kamar tidur.*”
“Nino hurried to enter into the bedroom.”
- (6) *Pedagang jeroak epaksa majher pesse iuran.*
Seller DET PRE-force PRE-pay money contribution.
“*Pedagang itu terpaksa membayar uang iuran.*”
“The seller forced to pay contribution money.”
- (7) *Nenek jhik tojuk asela e teras bengkona.*
Grandmother DET sit PRE-cross-leg in terrace house-POSS.
“*Nenek sedang duduk bersila di teras rumahnya.*”
“Grandmother is sitting cross-legged in terrace of her house.”

2) Serialization of locative

Locative Serialization is SVC which means a certain position where the location component is required semantically (Maulidan, 2020). Examples of SVC in BBw are as follows:

- (8) *Paman ngapele ngajhek bibik ka taman be'erik sore.*
Uncle choose invite aunt to park last afternoon.
“*Paman memilih mengajak bibi ke taman tadi sore.*”
“Uncle chose to invite aunt to go to park last afternoon.”
- (9) *Bhupak Febi ngajhuel hasel panen e pasar.*
Father NAME sell result harvest in market.
“*Ayahnya Febi menjual hasil panen di pasar.*”
“Febi's father sells the harvest in the market.”
- (10) *Raka buru nyare jhukok e songai.*
NAME go look for fish in river.
“*Raka pergi mencari ikan di sungai.*”
“Raka goes to look for fish in the river.”

3) Serialization of directional

In the study of typology, especially the construction of directional movement verbs, there are two important parts, including manner which plays a core role, and path which plays a complementary role (Talmy, 2000; Satria and Subiyanto, 2021). Meanwhile, Magfiroh and Subiyanto (2021) describe several components of movement verbs based on Talmy, consisting of: (1) figure or an object that moves to another object, (2) motion, (3) manner, (4) path. In addition, Chen's (2022) explanation of the SVC direction in Mandarin, as an example, she states that the function of the verbal morphemes in the first verbal phase is to maintain consistency, while the morphemes in the second verbal phase indicate a curved path that indicates the duration of the object's motion. These are example of sentence SVC directional of BBw :

- (11) *Kakek alangka asemak ka meja jereak.*
Grandfather PRE-stride PRE-approach to table DET.
"Kakek melangkah mendekati meja itu."
"Grandfather strides to approach to the table."
- (12) *Hisyam berkak anendang bula ka arah labeng.*
NAME run PRE-kick ball to direction door.
"Hisyam berlari menendang bola kea rah pintu."
"Hisyam runs to kick a ball to direction a door."
- (13) *Kanak-kenek jeroak aloncak-loncaan ngoleleng sepeda baruna.*
Kids small DET PRE-jump-SUF N-around-SUF bicycle new-POSS.
"Anak-anak itu loncat-loncatan mengelilingi sepeda barunya."
"The kids jump around their new bicycle."

4) Serialization of purpose

Indrawati, et al. (2013) revealed that SVC goals are two verbs, one of which is a verb that acts as a goal to achieve a target or goal in the form of an action assisted by the other verb. One of the connecting words that can be used as a characteristic of SVC meaning purpose is the word 'to'. The following data obtained can be seen below.

- (14) *Eson ngodhiaken abelajar satiap are sopaje olle nilai bheghus.*
1st SG try study every day in order to get score good.
"Saya mencoba belajar setiap hari supaya mendapatkan nilai bagus."
"I try to study every day in order to get good score."
- (15) *Rangga datang nengok ka bengkona Cinta menta sapora.*
NAME come visit to house NAME ask apologize.
"Rangga datang mengunjungi rumahnya Cinta untuk meminta maaf."
"Rangga comes to visit Cinta's house to apologize."
- (16) *Sapopona eson ngapele ngabeliaken gitar untuk kadhu kakak lalakena.*
Cousin-SUF 1st SG-POSS choose N-buy-SUF guitar to gift brother- POSS.
"Sepupuku memilih membeli sebuah Gitar untuk hadiah kakak laki-lakinya."
"My cousin chooses to buy a guitar to gift her/his brother."

5) Serialization of movement or displacement

The serialization of movement or movement explained by Maulidan (2020), that SVC means movement or action contained in one of the verbs. It can be seen from several examples below, where the first verb shows the meaning of movement and the event of movement.

- (17) *Kanak-kenek jeroak jhik abelajer ajhelan kalaben emakna.*
Toddler DET DET learn PRE-walk with mother-POSS.
"Balita itu sedang belajar berjalan bersama ibunya."
"The toddler is learning to walk with her/his mother."
- (18) *Emak molai ngagerakaken sokona ka adek.*
3rd SG start NG-move-SUF leg-POSS to front.
"Ibu mulai menggerakkan kakinya ke depan."
"Mother starts moving on her leg forward."
- (19) *Bekna abalik mampere eson.*
2ndSG PRE-turn around lead 1stSG-POSS.
"Kamu berbalik menghampiriku."
"You turned around to lead me."

6) Serialization of instrumental

In this Instrumental serialization, the meaning of the tool becomes the point that is focused on doing something. Nahak, et al. (2022) understand the meaning of serial instrumental verbs as meaning tools in the form of objects or other things in carrying out an action. The researchers gave the example of the Tetun language, where two complementary verbs act as actions carried out by the subject in the position of the first verb, and the following verb acts as a complement which refers to the tool used. Look at the example below:

- (20) *Dela ngodhiaken nyeksek kuena kalaben pesok mera.*
NAME try cut cake-POSS with knife red.
"Dela mencoba memotong kue nya dengan pisau berwarna merah."
"Dela tries to cut her cake with red knife."
- (21) *Kakek jeroak marebhu kaju nyior ngangghui kapak.*
Grandfather DET cut tree coconut use axe.
"Kakek sedang memotong pohon kelapa menggunakan kapak."
"Grandfather is cutting coconut tree using axe."
- (22) *Mona ngajheik kolambhina alek eson ngangghui mesin jheik.*
NAME N-sew dress-POSS my sister-POSS N-use-SUF machine sewing.
"Mona menjahit gaun adiknya menggunakan mesin jahit."
"Mona sews my sister's dress using sewing machine."

7) Serialization of cause-effect

Hijriati (2018) identifies this serialization of cause and effect with the presence of verbs that indicate the cause of something which is found in the first verb, while those which express the effect are in the second verb. Pay attention to the sentences below:

(23) *Mak Ani kalo mahar bulenjheanna sambil harus abali ka toko.*
NAME forget pay shopping goods-POSS so must back to store.

"Ibu Ani lupa membayar belanjannya, jadi harus Kembali ke took."

"Mrs. Ani forgot to pay shopping goods, so must be back to store."

(24) *Alek amempe jhubek karena nengghu felem horor ghitakna tedung.*
Lil brother PRE-dream bad because watch movie horror before sleep.

"Adik Laki-laki mimpi buruk karena menanton film horror sebelum tidur."

"Little brother got a nightmare because watching a horror movie before sleep."

(25) *Jereak takerjhet karena ngabes pessena ilang.*
3rd SG PRE-shock because N-see money-POSS lost.

"Dia terkejut karena melihat uangnya hilang."

"He/She shocked because see his/her money lost."

DISCUSSION

This section is a series of descriptions of the data obtained and presented above. The following explanation which can be seen below is in the order of the data displayed, namely starting from serialization of manner; serialization of locative; serialization of directions; serialization of purpose; serialization of movement or displacement; serialization of instrumentals; and finally, serialization of cause-effect. Apart from that, explanations can be seen from example sentences according to the numbering that has been written according to existing data.

In first sentence (1) word *mole nengok* "goes home to visit" formed by *mole* "go home" as V₁ and *nengok* "visit" as V₂. The two verbs contained in this clause both require arguments, which are part of the transitive verb group. Next, in clause (2) there are two verbs *berkak ngodhek* "run to chase" as form SVC that different status from the first case is *berkak* "run" as V₁ intransitive and *ngodhek* "chase" as V₂ transitive, and get a nasal prefix *ng* from singular form is *odhek* "chase", so *ngodhek* is "chasing". Then, in example number 3, there are two verbs *ementa akejhung* "requested to sing". One of them explains there is a verb form passive sentence is V₁ *ementa* "requested" as a transitive verb that has the prefix *e* "in" from the singular verb is *menta* "request", and for V₂ *aghijhung* "singing" get prefix *a* from singular verb *ghijhung* "sing" as an intransitive verb. So, the two verbs explain that instruction sentence in the passive form. The last example (4) states the ongoing activity carried out by the argument marked by two verbs *buru naek* "go up", and both of them can be classified as the same intransitive verb. So it can be concluded that the patterns that form SVC BBw are (1) V₁ transitive + V₂ transitive, (2) V₁ intransitive + V₂ transitive, (3) V₁ transitive + V₂ intransitive, dan (4) V₁ intransitive + V₂ intransitive.

The sentence (5) showed that two verbs *macepet masok* "hurry into" which can be classified by verb *macepet* "hurry" is V_1 intransitive that explains the description of the manner carried out by the third person singular SUBJ is Nino and explain *masok* "enter" as V_2 intransitive. However, in sentence (6), the meaning of the manner can be seen in V_1 *epaksa* "forced" which has the prefix *e* "in" from the word *paksa* "force" which explains V_2 is *majher* "pay" where the two verbs are side by side showing activity or action without any separation. Next, two adjoining verbs in a sentence (7) *tojuk asela* "sit cross-legged" present the verbal meaning found in V_2 *asela* "cross-legged" which explains the activity in V_1 *tojuk* "sit" carried out by the SUBJ argument *nenek* "grandmother". The verb *asela* "cross-leg" undergoes prefixation at the beginning with *a*, so that the root of the word is *sela* "cross-leg" which gets this affix produces the word *asela* "cross-legged" and means a verb that is done in a manner.

In the example sentence above which contains locative meaning, for example (8) is located in the verb *ngapele ngajhek* "choose to invite", where these two words receive the nasal prefix '*nga*' which has the meaning of the prefix *me-* in Bahasa which indicates activities that refer to a location, namely a *taman* is "park". Meanwhile, in example (9), the verb *ngajhuel* "to sell" also has the prefix nasal *nga* and is adjacent to the basic word, namely *jhuel* "sell" and produces the meaning "to sell" which shows the event that occurs or is carried out, namely *pasar* is "market". In addition, in a sentence (10) there are two different verbs, namely V_1 *buru* "go" which is an intransitive verb, and V_2 *nyare* "look for" which is a transitive verb which requires an OBJ argument to express activity and complete a perfect sentence. Here, the argument for OBJ is the *jhukok* "fish" found in *songai* "river" which complements the information about the place or location of OBJ's existence, so that the locative verb in this sentence is explained by V_2 .

If we look at the example in (11), the directional meaning in (9) is shown by V_2 , namely the *asemak* "approaching" which explains the activity carried out by the argument in V_1 , namely *alangka* "stepping" with reference to the OBJ table. This can be categorized as a directional movement towards the goal, because SUBJ *Kakek* "Grandfather" is the one that aims to approach the table. Meanwhile, in example (12), there is a directional movement verb in the form of transitive V_1 , is *berkak* "run", and *anendang* "kick" which is carried out by the argument of the name of the Hisyam person who is heading towards *labeng* "door". This can include directional movement in the direction of the route. Then in (13) it can be seen that the existence of two directional movement verbs refer to the route direction category, because Subiyanto (2010) describes the route direction verbs, one of which is *ngubengi* "around", and this has the same meaning as *ngolelenge* "around" in BBw which also shows the direction of the route, where the activity carried out by SUBJ towards OBJ is in the form of *sepeda baruna* "his/her new bicycle" with the addition of the verb of manner, namely *aloncak-loncaan* is "jumping".

The next sentence (14), it can be identified that the verb *ngodhiaken abelajar* “trying to learn” describes an activity that refers to the meaning of the goal, namely *bheghus* “good grades” carried out by the first person singular, namely *eson* “I”. In contrast to (15), the word which means the purpose of *menta sapora* “to apologize” is explained by the verb *datang nengok* “come to visit”. As for sentence (16), there are two verbs side by side which are the predicates of SUBJ *Sapopona eson* which means “my cousin”, where *eson* “I” becomes possessive of his cousin, so if we look there is an additional suffix *-na* “nya” in Bahasa which emphasizes and strengthens the status of ownership. Meanwhile, two verbs that both have the nasal prefix *ngapele* “to choose” and *ngabeliken* “to buy” are marked *nga-* “me- / mem-“ in Bahasa which is characteristic of the Bawean language which has the nasal prefix (N). So, it can be re-identified, which means that the purpose is in V₁, namely *ngapele* “choose” aimed at the OBJ of the object is the guitar, and aimed entirely at the OBJ of the older *kakak lalakena* “his older brother” which is owned by SUBJ, marked by the suffix *-na* “nya” in BBw.

From the sentences above, it can be identified that there are serial verbs of movement or displacement. In (17), for example, *abelajer ajhelan* which means “learning to walk” shows the meaning of movement activities, and two verbs are intransitive verbs. Furthermore, in (18), the verbs *molai* “start” and *ngagerakaken* “move” which have the nasal prefix *nga-* “meng-“ in Bahasa and the suffix *-ken* “-kan” become predicates that explain the argument for making forward movements in one of the body parts as a OBJ is *sokona* “leg”, which is marked with a complementary direction, namely *ka adek* “forward”. The next example (19), the verb *abalik* “turn around” has the prefix *a* from the basic word *balik* “back” which indicates a movement carried out by the second person singular SUBJ, and is clarified with V₂ *mampere* “almost” which means directional or movement in a certain direction, and the OBJ of this movement is the *eson* “I” in the first person singular whose status is the possessive or possessive of the second verb. So, in example (19) this can be included in the directional motion serialization type too.

The three sentences above illustrate the meaning of the instrumental serial verbs in them. Look at sentence (20) *ngodhiaken nyeksek* “trying to cut” in the second verb is an instrumental verb because it requires an instrument or tool to carry out this action, namely *pesok mera* “red knife” as a complement. Then sentence (21), *marebhu ngangghui* “cutting down” has an instrumental meaning that requires a tool used on the object *kaju* “tree”, namely *kapak* “axe”. In (22) it contains an instrumental meaning, indicated by the verb *ngajheik ngangghui* “to sew using” which also has the nasal prefixation (N) *nga-*, while in V₂, namely *ngangghui*, it has the additional suffix *-i* so the word becomes “use”. The meaning of this instrument is also strengthened by the argument that OBJ has *mesin jheik* “sewing machine” which is used by SUBJ, the person's name is Mona.

In the next case, it can be seen in (23) that the verb *kalo mahar* “forgot to pay” contains a cause, and *harus abali* “must return” has the meaning of the result of the cause in V₁. In contrast to case (24), *amempe jhubek* “nightmare” means the result that has been caused by V₂, namely *nengghu* “watch” which means the cause

or cause of the action carried out by SUBJ *Alek* "little brother". In sentence (25), the verb *takerjhet ngabes* "shocked to see" is affixed with a prefix or at the beginning of the base word, namely each *takerjhet* (ta-kerjhet) "shock-ed" and *ngabes* (ng-abes) "to see" gets a nasal prefix (N), meaning cause and effect can be identified that the cause of the third person singular SUBJ argument is experiencing *takerjhet* "shock" resulting from the OBJ argument *pessena* "his money" meaning the ownership of SUBJ marked by the suffix.

The differences among Baweanese - Madurese and Baweanese - Javanese

The explanations and analyses of the study findings are predicated on accepted ideas. Subsequently, the researchers will compare their analysis findings with those of a prior study by Ummah (2018) that examined SVC formation patterns and component structures in the Madurese language. The fact that Madurese and Bawean are both small islands near the island of Java and belong to the same language family despite having nearly identical languages is one of the reasons why researchers must compare their findings with the previously mentioned research. Some variations need to be compared in terms of accent.

Based on the similarities that are currently evident, specifically the traits of the pattern that make up the Madurese language, the Bawean language SVC and Madurese language share the following characteristics: (1) V_1 transitive + V_2 transitive, (2) V_1 transitive + V_2 intransitive, (3) V_1 intransitive + V_2 transitive, and (4) V_1 intransitive + V_2 intransitive. However, Ummah (2018) only discusses the SVC patterns that may be constructed in Madurese; he makes no mention of the several kinds of serial verbs that can be formed in the language. In this instance, researchers are unable to compare them. So far, researchers have not found similar research regarding various serial verbs in Madurese.

Utami (2018) mentioned that the Bawean language is also influenced by Javanese besides Madurese. The language called Javanese-Bawean is an acculturation between the two languages, giving rise to that term. The use of the language is specific to certain regions. Meanwhile, Utami gave the example of the word 'dèh' in Bawean which means the second person singular, namely you, while in Javanese 'dè' or 'deweke' means the third person singular, namely himself. However, in this research, researchers found that the Bawean language means 'you' is 'Bekna'. *Bekna* is used by almost the entire Bawean community which is not mixed with other languages such as Madurese and Javanese. Utami also classifies several words in BBw level speech with other influencing factors such as style level, situation and application. For example, at the level of the name Abhesa alos, it is included in the high style level, which can be used in public situations, but is not very familiar, usually also applied by people who are more respected, such as students and teachers.

This contrasts with Hima's (2015) analysis, which focuses on Javanese SVCs that exhibit syntactic properties of either single sentences or simple clauses. The

role of the subject (SUBJ) in this phrase can be same for both verbs, resulting in a subject-verb-complement (SVC) structure. Despite comprising two verbs, the verbs in the SVC function as simple verbs and provide only one clause function, specifically as the core part of the predicate in the clause. In this analysis, the researcher focuses just on the development of the SVC and does not provide an explanation of the many types of serialization. The generation of predicates (PD) in Javanese is analogous to the formation of SVC BBw. The Javanese complex predicates consist of four types: PD1 transitive + PD2 transitive, PD1 transitive + PD2 intransitive, PD1 intransitive + PD2 intransitive, and PD1 intransitive + PD2 transitive.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the data analysis described above can show that there are similarities in the patterns forming serialization verb constructions in Bawean (BBw) and Madurese, such as: (1) V₁ transitive + V₂ transitive, (2) V₁ transitive + V₂ intransitive, (3) V₁ intransitive + V₂ transitive, and (4) V₁ intransitive + V₂ intransitive.

Then, types of SVC that explain in this research that there are seven kinds of serialization in BBw that has described by researchers, such as: (1) Serial verb (SV) of manner, (2) SV of locative, (3) SV of directional, (4) SV of purpose, (5) SV of motion, (6) SV of instrumental, and (7) SV of cause-effect.

In addition, BBW has similarities in the pattern of SVC formation of Madura and Javanese language, but in terms of written language and dialect it is not similar, because of the mixing of languages which has influenced the local people who live there so that the original Bawean language is not the same as Madura language.

It is anticipated that this research can be extended in the future with additional reference material, acknowledging that researchers are aware of the incomplete nature of this research due to many limitations and challenges in its execution. Perhaps there is potential for further expansion and development regarding the comparison of the SVC (Subject-Verb-Object) structures in Bawean and Javanese languages, which is not thoroughly discussed in this research.

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