

VALENCY-INCREASING MECHANISM IN THE DAWAN LANGUAGE

Mekanisme peningkatan valensi dalam bahasa Dawan

Naniana N. Benu¹, Risman Iye², I Wayan Simpen³, Fithriyah Inda Nur Abida⁴

¹ Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana Kupang

Jalan Adi Sucipto No. 147, Kota Kupang, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesia

^{2,3,4} Universitas Udayana

Kampus Bukit, Jalan Raya Kampus Unud, Badung, Bali, Indonesia

Pos-el: rismaniye@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the valency-increasing mechanism in the Dawan language. The data was obtained through observation of Dawan language speakers by applying the note-taking method. Other data were obtained from literature in Dawan's language, namely Beno Alekot (bible) and Si Knino (songbook). In addition, the data is supported by intuitive data from the researcher as a native speaker of the Dawan language. Considering the variety of dialects in this language, the data and discussion are focused on the Amanuban dialect. The results show that the mechanism of valency-increasing in the Dawan language is a transitive process. This process is carried out through the strategy of adding new arguments such as in causative construction or promoting peripheral arguments into core arguments as in applicative construction. The transitive referred to is the process of making an intransitive clause into a transitive or a transitive into a ditransitive. This process does not cause morphological changes to the verb as the core of a clause.

Keywords: *applicative; argument; causative; valency*

Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas mekanisme peningkatan valensi dalam bahasa Dawan. Data diperoleh melalui observasi terhadap penutur bahasa Dawan dengan menerapkan metode simak dan catat. Data lain diperoleh dari literatur berbahasa Dawan, yaitu *Beni Alekot* (Alkitab) dan *Si Knino* (buku nyanyian). Selain itu, data tersebut didukung oleh data intuitif dari peneliti sebagai penutur asli bahasa Dawan. Mengingat keragaman dialek bahasa ini, data dan pembahasan difokuskan pada dialek Amanuban. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa mekanisme peningkatan valensi dalam bahasa Dawan merupakan proses transitif. Proses itu dilakukan melalui strategi penambahan argumen baru seperti pada konstruksi kausatif atau menempatkan argumen perifer ke dalam argumen inti seperti pada konstruksi aplikatif. Transitif yang dimaksud adalah proses menjadikan klausa intransitif menjadi transitif atau transitif menjadi ditransitif. Proses itu tidak menyebabkan perubahan morfologis pada verba sebagai inti dari sebuah klausa.

Kata kunci: *aplikatif; argumen; kausatif; valensi*

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INTRODUCTION

Dawan Language is a Central Malayo Polynesian, a subgroup of the Austronesian language. The speakers of the language are spread throughout part of the Oecusse-Ambeno district (Timor Leste) and west Timor, including part of the Belu regency, North Central Timor regency, South Central Timor regency, and Kupang regency. This language is known as Uab Meto or Molok Meto. As well as other languages, it has its own characteristics that can be observed from the phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects. Based on its phonological aspects, it possesses the process of metathesis, deletion, the addition of sounds, and contraction (Tarno et al., 1992). Morphologically, the Dawan language is an agglutinative language, vocalic and open syllabic, and cliticization (Reteg, 2002); (Tarno et al., 1992). Syntactically, it is a nominative-accusative language, with a verbal and nonverbal predicate. Its verbal predicates clauses have the order of SVO or AVP (Yulismayanti et al., 2022).

The characteristics of the Dawan language stated above prove that there have been many studies done relating to the linguistics aspects, either published or unpublished in form of books, theses, and articles. However, some aspects need to be elaborated deeply to explore the phenomenon of the language, especially its syntactic structure. One of the phenomena is the clause structure, especially relating to the valency strategy.

Valence is a term related to a verb and the number of arguments that accompany it. Verbs are the core of a clause or sentence and at the same time determine the valency. Thus, the valency process in a language can be decreased or increased depending on its morpho-syntactic behavior. For example, the argument of an intransitive verb can be increased to form a transitive or ditransitive verb through a certain process. On the other hand, a transitive verb can be reduced to an intransitive. Likewise, an active sentence can be a passive sentence. The valency, then, is

the number of arguments and participants in a clause (Dixon & Aikhenvald, 2000).

Research and discussions on this have been carried out in various world languages including languages in Indonesia, such as Indonesian (Artawa & Satyawati, Made Sri Purnawati, 2018; Suari et al., 2014; M. Umiyati et al., n.d.), Mandailing (Daulay & Mulyadi, 2021), Javanese and Banjarese (Wulandari, 2021). The results of this study show that the mechanism pattern is generally the same, but differs in its morphological structure.

This valence change mechanism can also be observed in the Dawan language, an Austronesian language in West Timor, Indonesia. Dawan language has its own grammatical structure or rules that can be seen from its phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects. These three aspects play an important role in the verb and its function as the predicate of the clause. One of the characteristics that can be observed is the presence of a clitic which is always attached to the verb (Benu et al., 2022). The following data is an example.

- a. *bol na n-pe*
ball that 3Sg-break
'That ball is broken'
- b. *Au u-pe bol na*
1Sg 1Sg- break ball that
'I broke that ball'

Verb *n-pe* in data (a) is an intransitive verb while *u-pe* in (b) is a transitive verb. Each verb is marked by a pronoun clitic *n-* which refers to the subject *bol* 'the ball' and *u-* which refers to the subject of *au* 'I'. The data above also briefly explain the mechanism of valency change in the Dawan language. As it shows that clause (a) is intransitive, while (b) is transitive using the same verb *-pe* 'broke'. Taking this data into account, this analysis needs to be done to see the mechanism of the change in valency in more detail. In addition to the existence of clitics, the Dawan language is also a language whose morpho-syntax structure is also strongly influenced by phonological aspects (Benu et al., 2022).

This article only focuses on the morpho-syntax aspect of the valency-

increasing mechanism, so even though the semantic valency is also inseparable from this discussion (Zhen, 2017). The valency-increasing mechanism in this article is a process of transitivity by adding arguments to verbs as the core of the clause. This process can be indicated syntactically (Payne, 2007; Van Valin & La Polla, 1997). This paper is expected to enrich the literature related to morpho-syntax, especially valency.

Valency theory is a grammatical theory that focuses on verbs or predicates as its core. Thus valency concerns the question of how many arguments can be realized by a verb. Dixon (Dixon & Aikhenvald, 2000) says that the change in valency means the number of arguments and participants in a clause. This statement indicates that valency is related to syntax. Meanwhile, Van Valin and La Polla (1997) argue that there are two types of valency, namely syntactic valency, namely the number of arguments required by a verb which is indicated morphosyntactically, and semantic valency, namely the number of semantic arguments possessed by a verb. In addition, Payne (2007) says that valency is within the scope of semantic, syntactic, or a combination of both. Semantic valency refers to the number of participants and syntactic valency refers to the number of arguments in a particular clause.

In theory, there are two types of valency-increasing mechanisms, namely through causative and applicative processes (Dixon & Aikhenvald, 2000; Haspelmath & Müller-Bardey, 2001; Payne, 2007). The causative construction discusses the concept of cause and effect in the grammatical structure of a language. Among the three types of causatives, Payne (2007) said that valency increasing is operated in the morphological causative. Some Indonesian languages such as Java and Banjar (Wulandari, 2021) and Balinese (Suari et al., 2014) proved that affixes are very productive in changing the valency of the verb.

Causative into formal and semantic-based on their parameters. The formal type is well known as morphosyntax causation which is consisted of three types, namely analytic, morphological, and lexical

causative (M. Umiyati et al., n.d.). The analytic causative is formed by a causative verb; the morphological causative is formed through a morphological process of affixation; and the lexical causative is shown by lexicons without any morphological process (Satyawati et al., 2009). The semantic parameter, on the other hand, is classified into two subordinate parameters based on the degree of control received by cause and based on the proximity of cause and effect in macro (causative) situations. Umiyati et al.(n.d.) provided examples of analytic causative in Indonesia as follows.

1. Begitu nyerinya tatapan itu sampai Vania ikut *merasa perih*.
2. Sebelum menemukan Nita, aku tidak dapat *merasa tenang*.
3. Saya tidak *merasa nyaman* dengan ulah orang itu.

Causative is classified into two groups, namely morphological causative or synthetic causative and syntactic causative or periphrastic causative. Morphological causative construction consists of a single clause and uses a causative verb whose functions are embedded as a single syntactic unit. While periphrastic causative or syntactic causative consists of a single clause, but has two separated syntactic units.

Applicative is also one of the strategies to increase the valence which is the process where the peripheral argument is raised to the status of the direct object (Liu & Du, 2017). Dixon (2012) says that applicative construction is a transitive process that makes intransitive verbs become transitive, or monotransitive verbs become ditransitive. As also has been pointed out by Dixon & Aikhenvald (2000), that in general an applicative object displays the characteristic of a direct object of a ditransitive verb. Another prototypical by Dixon's applicativization thus is a process by which, through the affixation of an applicative affix, an additional non-subject argument is introduced into the argument structure of the verb as stated Artawa (Artawa, 2014; Booij, 2005). The applicative affix thus increases

the valence of the verb by one (non-subject) argument. For instance, an instrumental or locative NP can be promoted to the status of O as the effect of adding an applicative affix to the verb (Booij, 2005). It means that an applicative morpheme introduces an argument as the core object of the sentence. The promotion of oblique in applicative construction is not always done through the applicative morpheme as in Dyrbal (Van Valin & La Polla, 1997) or in Rote (Balukh, 2008), and mostly in Australian languages (Aikhenvald, 2011). Based on the example in Dyrbal and Rote, to anticipate the lack of affixes (Benu, 2014), the writer follows the prototypical of applicative construction by Tallerman (2011) that changes may occur in the morphology of the verb to signal the applicative construction which is mean that applicativation is not necessarily done through affixation.

RESEARCH METHOD

All data used in this study is verbal data in the form of sentences, not in the form of numbers, and the analysis of the selected data is carried out using descriptive-argumentative and qualitative analysis techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this case, the qualitative methodological conception is used to refer to the phenomenological epistemological conception which states that the object of science is not only limited to sensual or empirical data, but includes phenomena in the form of perceptions, wills, and beliefs of the subject about something outside the subject in (Creswell, 2003).

This study uses qualitative methods because the type of data used is qualitative data. The data is in the form of sentences or clauses. There are two data sources used, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is obtained directly from the field, where the researcher is directly involved with the speakers of Dawan language to collect sentences or clauses. Data were obtained from conversations, both formal and informal, between researchers and data sources and between data sources. The data was also

obtained from three informants to test the level of acceptability of the clause obtained from field data. The way to obtain informants is done through a key person, on the grounds that the researcher already understands the initial information about the object of research. The purposive sampling technique is used to determine the informants which are selected based on the consideration of the research objectives. Secondary data were obtained from other data sources namely from reading sources in Dawan language, such as the Bible and folk stories.

The research data were taken from native speakers of the Dawan language by applying the participatory observation method. This method is equipped with a note-taking technique. The next method is the interview method which is used to test the acceptability and non-acceptance of sentence constructions or clauses. To obtain the desired data, in-depth interviews used elicitation techniques (provoking). With this technique, the researcher directs the informant to reveal sentences, clauses, or phrases related to the transitivity. In addition, elicitation techniques are also used to check the level of acceptance of variations in sentence structures or clauses. The next data collection method is the library method, which is carried out by examining the transitivity contained in written sources in the Dawan language, namely *Beno Alekot: Sulat Knino anbi Uab Meto neno-neno* (Good News: Bible in the daily Dawan language) published by the Institute Indonesian Bible (LIA) 2000. The technique used in this method is the note-taking technique. The data analysis technique used is descriptive-analytic and the approach used is deductive-inductive.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Theoretically, it has been stated that there are two strategies for increasing valency, namely causative and applicative processes. Syntactically, causative in Dawan language is the process of adding a causer argument, while applicative is the process of advancing or promoting non-core (periphery) arguments

to core arguments. This is due to the absence of affixation. Both strategies of valence increase are discussed in this section.

Causative

Causative construction in the Dawan language is not only derived from the verb category, but also can be derived from other categories, such as adjectives and nouns. Here are the examples.

1. Verb

- a. *Au ʔ-mouf*
1sg 1sg-fall
'I fall'
- b. *Ho mu-mouf kau*
2sg 2sg-fall 1sg
'You make me fall/You caused me to fall'

Adjective

- a. *In lul-na me*
3sg lip-3sg-POSS red
'His lips are red'
- b. *In na-me lulu-n*
3sg 3sg-red lip-3sg-Poss
'He reddens his lips'

Noun

- a. *Ume na eno-n*
'House that door-Poss
'That house' door'
- b. *Bapa na-eon ume na*
'Father 3sg-door house that
'Father is making the door for that house'

The verb in the derived transitive is always marked with proclitic to mark the agreement with A (causer).

Valence increasing in the Dawan language through causative construction can be realized by adding a causer argument. The argument addition will change an intransitive to a transitive verb and a ditransitive from a transitive. The addition of the argument is either the subject or object. The data below shows the phenomena.

2. a. *Ho mu-niu*
2Sg 2Sg-bath
'You are bathing'
- b. *Ho mu-niu kau*
2Sg 2Sg-bathe 1Sg.Obj
'You are bathing me'

- c. *Au u-niu ko*
1Sg 1Sg-bath 2Sg
'I am bathing you'

The morphological markers attached to the verb *-niu* is clitics and will be changed its form to agree with the subject of the clause. Data b-c shows the structure of adding a subject or object argument to form a transitive clause. There is no change in the root verb *niu*, but for some construction, the verb will change because of phonological as the data below.

3. a. *teno na n-mouf*
egg that 3Sg-drop
'That egg is dropped'
- b. *ho mu-mouf teno na*
2sg 2Sg-drop egg that
'You dropped the egg'
- c. *ho mu-mofu*
2Sg 2Sg-drop
'You dropped (something)'

The data above show the process of increasing valency through the mechanism of adding arguments in causative construction. Data 3a is an intransitive clause, while 3b-c are transitive clause. The argument *ho* "you" is added to function as the subject of the clause. The prefixes *n-* and *mu-* in the verb *-mouf* and *-mofu* 'fall/drop' are clitics that refer to the subject of the clause. The clause in 3c is transitive even though the object does not exist. There are two things to be considered here, the verbs *mouf* and *mofu* in 3b-c are the same words but distinguished by a phonological intervention that is metathesis. The object of the verb *mofu* does not have to exist because the verb is transitive and usually it is because the object is already known.

The valency-increasing mechanism by adding arguments as in the causative construction can cause phonological changes to the verb. This process is affected by both morpho-syntax and morpho-phonemic, such as the addition of vowel sounds, internal changes in verbs, and affixation. Some examples can be observed in the following data.

4. a. *klas an-mouf*
glass 3Sg-drop
'The glass is dropped'
- b. *Na Simon na-mofu klas*
Art Name 3Sg-drop glass
'Simon dropped the glass'
- c. *Na imon na-mofu kleni*
Art Name 3Sg-drop ring
'Simon dropped the ring'
- d. *Na Simon na-mouf kateli*
Art Name 3Sg-drop scissors
'Simon dropped the scissors'
- e. *Na Simon na-mouf bol*
Art Name 3Sg-drop ball
'Simon dropped the ball'

The data presented above shows a phonological interference in the morpho-syntax process where the verb *mouf* 'falls' changed through the metathesis process into *mofu* because of the sound or syllable in the object. It is seen that the initial sound and number of syllables of the object influenced the pattern of the verb. The prefix *an-* or *na-* attached on verbs is a pronoun marker of 3Sg pronouns referring to the subject of the clause. The clitic and the verb are intentionally separated by (-) to make it easier for readers to understand.

The function of clitic in the Dawan language is not only indicating the position of an argument as a subject, but also its role. The following data shows it.

5. a. *Ume ma-eno*
house Poss-door
'The house has a door'
- b. *bapa na-eon ume*
father 3Sg-door house
'Father is making the door of the house'
- c. *bapa na-eno klei*
father 3Sg-door church
'Father is making the door of the church'
- d. *mama n-mais ik-enu*
mother 3Sg-salt fish-PL
'Mother is salting fish'

The prefix *ma-* attached to the noun *eno* 'door' as in data (a) is a possessive marker means have (Benu, 2019). The derivation of the noun *eno* to become a verb and function as a predicate of the clause. The verbalization is done by adding pronominal affixes (cliticization) to a noun. The change of *eno* to

eon has been explained in previous data where it is influenced by the phonology of the object as shown in (c), as well as *mais* is a metathesis process of *masi* in (d). The noun *ik* in *ik-enu* 'fish' is actually from *ika* 'fish', but vowel deletion accrued to adjust phonological needs. The phonological process of vowel deletion is also productive in the Dawan language. So, it is concluded that clitic is functioned not only to indicate the subject of the clause but also to verbalize a category. The clitic attached to a verb can be replaced by another clitic depending on the subject.

Data presented above shows the derivation of a noun to a verb which is only by cliticization but the same case also occurred in other categories.

6. a. *Au fetu n-malin*
1Sg sister 3Sg-happy
'My sister is happy'
- b. *Au ?-halin au fetu*
1Sg 1Sg-happy 1Sg sister
'I make my sister happy'

Dawan language seemed to not have a distinct class of adjectives, as semantically adjectival words behave morphosyntactically as verbs or nouns, or both verbs and nouns. Dixon (2012) said that if a language does not have an independent class of adjectives, its words with adjective-like meanings (e.g. property concepts) behave as either verbs or nouns or both. The word *malin* is an adjective-like meaning, but behaves as a verb. Other examples below show the morphosyntax structure of this category.

7. a. *au u-m-tau*
1Sg afraid
'I am afraid'
- b. *Ho m-akatau kau*
2Sg 2Sg-afraid 1Sg
'You frightened me'
8. a. *Ho m-sues*
2Sg 2Sg-sad
'You are sad'
- b. *Au u-suse-b ko*
1Sg 1Sg-sad-Afx 2Sg
'I make you sad'

For the affixation process, more attention needs to be paid to prove whether the addition of the sound is an affix or just a sound as a harmonic. In the following example, it can be seen that the process of adding sound which can lead to debate about whether it is an affix or not. The following data presents the addition of /a/ and /b/ sounds with their variants.

9. a. *oli n-tup*
younger brother 3Sg sleep
'The younger brother is asleep'
- b. *mama na-tup-a oli*
mother 3Sg-sleep-Afx younger brother
'Mother made the younger brother sleep'
10. a. *in na-sae-ba hun neu oto*
3Sg 3Sg-load-Afx grass to truck
'He loaded the grass onto the truck'
- b. *in na-sanu hun nako oto*
3Sg 3Sg-unload-Ø grass from the truck
'He unloaded the grass from the truck'

The data above shows that there is a change in the verb as the core of a clause in the transitive process. In the data, it should also be emphasized that the change in the verb does not cause the addition of an argument but on the contrary, the addition of an argument requires a change in the verb. The point is that the presence of sounds, such as affixes aims to adjust the sound so that it does not seem strange to pronounce.

Argument addition in causative construction for a transitive clause is by replacing the subject with the causer argument.

11. a. *hai m-lak noe*
2Pl 2Pl-cross river
'We crossed the river'
- b. *Atoin-enu na-laka-b kai noe*
People-Pl 3Pl-cross-Afx 2Pl river
'People make us cross the river'

The addition of argument *atoin-enu* to the subject replacing the position of *hai* 'we', then it is moved to object position become *kai*. This is the example of valence increasing from a clause with two arguments (transitive)

to three arguments (ditransitive). The existence of *m-* and *na-* on the verb is clitics which agree with the subject of the clause, but the suffix *-b* is may questionable, whether it is an affix or only a sound addition as has been explained. This remains an unclear conclusion because some verb does not allow it.

Another mechanism for increasing valency in the Dawan language is shown below.

12. a. *polisi na nem*
police that 3Sg.come
'That police is coming'
- b. *in neik polisi na nem*
3Sg 3Sg.bring police that 3Sg.come
'He brings the police to come'

The data above shows the valency-increasing mechanism through verb serialization. The verb serialization process occurs because the verb *nem* '3Sg.comes' cannot directly become transitive because this verb is already attached to the subject of the pronoun 3Sg so it is read as an intransitive clause. This serial verb construction is called core serialization where the two verbs are separated by object arguments. In that clause, the subject is *in* 'he' and *polisi* 'police' is the object. This serialization process changes the intransitive clause into a transitive clause as in b.

One of the well-known processes of causative construction is through complex sentence construction that is one clause shows the cause even and the other is the effect. The two clauses in a complex sentence are then connected by conjunction which carries a causative meaning.

The causative complex sentence in the Dawan language is connected by the conjunction *fun* and *natuin*. A test of these two connectors found that there is no difference because they can be used in the same construction to mean *because* as seen in the following data.

13. *In n-tup natuin in n-sesa?3sg 3sg-sleep Conj. 3sg 3sg-sleepy*
'He sleeps because sleepy'

The clause that shows the cause in the above sentence in *in nsesa* ‘he is sleepy’ the effect is *in ntup* ‘he sleeps’. So, the order of the sentence is effect-Conj-cause. The order of the clause can be changed to become Cause-Conj-effect by changing the conjunction *natuin* to *talantia* which shows the resultative meaning.

14. *In n-sesa? talantia in n-tup* 3Sg 3Sg-
sleepy Conj. 3Sg 3Sg-sleep
‘He is sleepy that is why he sleeps’

In the causative process, it can be seen that there are no morphological markers of affixes that have a causative meaning, but those markers refer to or indicate the subject (clitic) of the clause. Thus, the causative process in Dawan language is carried out through the

creation of a causer argument if the basic clause is an intransitive clause so that the creation of this causer argument simultaneously increases the valence to become transitive. Besides argument addition, another process is through serial verb construction (Benu et al., 2022). Cause-effect serialization in Dawan language shows that the cause verb comes before the effect verb. It also shows that based on the order, V1 is a transitive verb, while V2 is intransitive. In other words, V2 is the effect caused by V1. This type of serial verb construction is very productive in Dawan language as given below.

15. *Na Pe’u n-biso n-pe’e klas*
Art Name 3Sg-hit 3Sg-break glass
‘Pe’u is breaking the glass (by hitting it)’

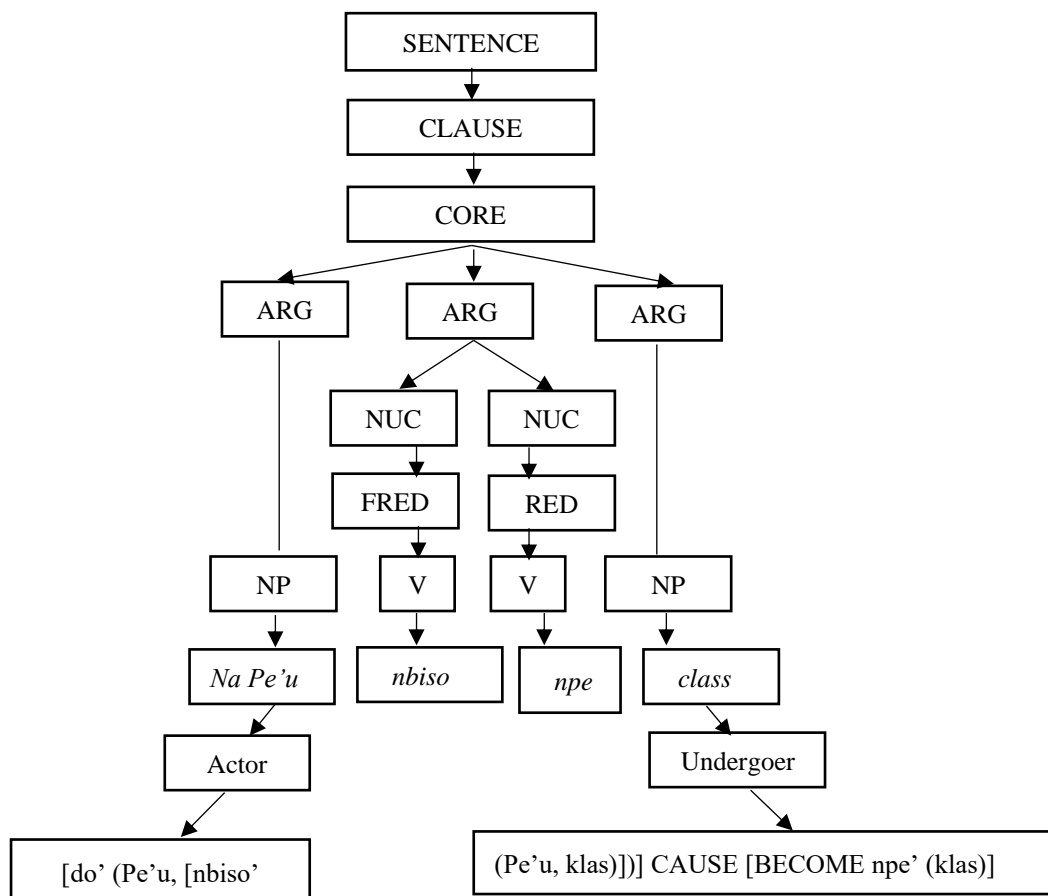


Diagram 1 Layered Structure of the Clause

In the above data, V1 *nbiso* ‘hit’ is an action verb that explains the action done by *Na Pe’u* as the causer. Meanwhile, V2 *npe* ‘broke’ is intransitive which shows the effect of the action of V1 to *klas* ‘glass’ as the patient. The structure of the clause can be seen in the tree diagram.

The main markers in the Dawan language are pronoun markers that function to show the subject (subject-verb agreement). The presence of proclitic in this verb cannot be removed because it will make the verb ungrammatical. In addition to proclitic marked verbs, the Dawan language also has unmarked verbs, but these verbs cannot be translated as a verb that can stand alone because it is always attached to the subject. For example, the verb *comes* is translated as *om* ‘I/you come’, *em* ‘we/you come’, *tem* ‘we come’, *nem* ‘he/they come’.

Applicative

In applicative construction, it is done through the process of adding or promoting arguments or verb serialization. Valence increasing mechanism in the Dawan language can be done through an applicative construction mechanism. The following data show a benefactive structure as a type of applicative construction.

16. a. *Bapa n-eik kokis*
father 3Sg-bring cake
‘Father brings cake’
- b. *Bapa n-eik kau kokis*
Father 3Sg-bring 1Sg.Obj. cake
‘Father brings me cake’
- c. *Bapa n-ik kokis neu kau*
father 3Sg-bring cake Prep 1Sg.Obj.
‘Father brings cake to me’

The data above is an applicative construction showing the addition of *kau* ‘me’ as a benefactive argument. All arguments in the clause are the core arguments of the clause. The addition of the benefactive argument is always placed after the verb or before the patient object. A benefactive verb usually appears as a simple transitive verb with an object which indicates the patient. There are

two objects in the benefactive construction which identify the beneficiary immediately following the verb as the primary object and the second is the secondary object which indicates the patient. Data 16 shows that the benefactive is the participants for whose benefit some action is performed. Benefactive verbs assign three specific benefactive roles, namely beneficiary, recipient, and goal. Second, benefactive verbs come in two types of clauses, the double object construction (DOC) with a structure of (S + P/V + IO + DO) and the DOC with prepositions with the structure of (S + P/V + O + Prep + OP).

Another type of increasing valence mechanism is expressed by the following instrumental construction.

17. a. *ho m-bios asu*
2Sg 2Sg-hit dog
‘You hit the dog’
- b. *ho m-biso-n asu hau tuka*
2Sg 2Sg-hit-3Sg dog wood short
‘You hit the dog using the stick’/‘You hit the stick to the dog’
- c. *ho m-bios asu meik hau tuka*
2Sg 2Sg-hit dog 2Sg-use wood short
‘You hit the dog using the stick’/‘You hit the stick to the dog’

The data above shows the addition of the instrumental argument of *hau tuka* as in data (b). The addition of *-n* on the verb marks the new argument. In this construction, the instrument is in a position after the direct object. The increasing strategy by the instrumental object can be done by another construction as in data (c) by adding the instrumental verb *meik* to form serial verb construction. In this construction, the object *hautuka* is still a core argument.

The recipient is another type of applicative construction in which someone gets something (it is always animate or some kind of quasi-animate entity, such as an organization). There is no morphological marker in the Dawan language for recipient construction. The following data is clearly describing it.

18. a. *Bi Lia an-fe sulat neu kau*
 Name 3Sg-send letter to 1Sg.Obj
 'Lia send me the letter to me'
 b. *bi Lia n-fe kau sulat*
 Name 3Sg-send 1Sg.Obj letter
 'Lia send me the letter'

The data above clearly shows the promotion of peripheral (non-core) objects *kau* to the core. Just like other applicative constructions, the promotion of the recipient object from the peripheral position to the core does not cause morphological changes in the verb. The clitic *an-* and *n-* in the verb *-fe* 'beri' only has a phonological effect that refers to the subject Lia in the clause. The same process occurs in the following construction that shows the promotion of the source argument. The source is the point of origin of a state of affairs. It is used in a variety of cases, which can cause ambiguity between the recipient and the goal. Check the details of this type of construction below.

19. a. *au fe ntoit loit nako kau*
 1Sg wife 3Sg ask money from 1Sg.Obj
 'My wife asks for money from me'
 b. *au fe n-toit kau loit*
 1Sg wife 3Sg-ask 1Sg. Obj money
 'My wife asks me for money'

The applicative construction above shows that the source argument (source) *kau* 'me' which is in a peripheral position is promoted to the core argument. The position must be after the verb, not vice versa, or after the direct object. The change of object position does not change the form of the verb. Again, as other construction previously discussed, there is no applicative affix on the verb. Therefore, it can be concluded that this construction is done by advancing the oblique argument to the core status. Data of applicative construction shows that another argument that can be promoted from a peripheral to a core position is the locative argument. There are two ways of this construction namely argument fronting and verb serialization. The first way is seen in the data below.

20. a. *Au 'toko bapa es an-toko n-bi- ne*
 1Sg chair father Fok 3Sg-sit 3Sg-
 Prep-Sg
 'It is my chair that father sits on'
 c. *Au hala ho es am-tup am-bi-ne*
 1Sg bed 2Sg Fok 2Sg-sleep 2Sg-Prep-
 3Sg
 'It is my bed that you sleep on'

The data shows that locative argument *au 'toko* 'my chair' and *au hala* 'my bed' are placed in the front or preceded the agent *bapa* 'father' and *ho* 'you.Sg'. While the preposition of *m-bi* '2Sg-on' received a new marking, that is the clitic *-ne* that refers to the locative argument.

The second way found to be more productive in promoting the locative argument to the core is through serial verb construction. Locative serialization can be understood as a serial verb construction that contains a locative meaning.

21. a. *In n-tup an-bi au ke'an*
 3Sg 3Sg-sleep 3Sg-Prep 1Sg room
 'He sleeps in my room'
 b. *In n-tup na-bala au ke'an*
 3Sg 3Sg-sleep 3Sg-stay 1Sg room
 'He sleeps in my room'
22. a. *Ho m-aen m-eu ume*
 2Sg 2Sg-run 2Sg-Prep house
 'You run to the house'
 b. *Ho m-aen m-ani ume*
 2Sg 2Sg-run 2Sg-to house
 'You run to the house'

The locative *au ke'an* 'my room' and *ume* 'house' as in (a) are in the periphery position which is marked by the preposition of *nbi* 'at' and *meu* 'to'. These two locatives can be promoted to the core through serial verb constructions as shown in data (b). Besides, the verbs *na-bala* and *m-ani* are two verbs that take two arguments of locative and always take place as V2 in SVC. These two verbs are also can take the position of the nucleus or the predicate of a clause and never in the periphery of the clause.

CONCLUSION

The mechanism for increasing the valency in the Dawan language is carried out through a transitivity process in which the intransitive clause becomes transitive and the transitive becomes ditransitive. The transitivity of this verb can be done by adding a new argument to the intransitive clause to form transitive causation as in the causative construction. Another way is through the strategy of promoting peripheral arguments in the clause into core arguments as in applicative construction. This promotion does not change the verb as the core of the clause but only the sequence pattern changes.

The discussion in this paper also shows that the language in the descriptive linguistic framework has interrelationships between one aspect and another. For example, this analysis shows that the syntactic aspects are related and influence each other with phonological and morphological aspects and in the end also have an impact on the meaning of sentences. Morphological markers that can be clearly observed are pronominal markers to show the connection between the verb and the subject (subject-verb agreement).

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