

USULAN PENELITIAN DOSEN



**CAUSATIVE CLAUSE CONSTRUCTION OF WEWEWA LANGUAGE:
A MORPHOSYNTACTIC STUDY**

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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji dan syukur kepada Tuhan yang Maha Esa yang telah memberikan rahmat, sehingga Penulis dapat menyelesaikan proposal penelitian dosen internal Universitas Citra Bangsa dengan judul CAUSATIVE CLAUSE CONSTRUCTION OF WEWEWA LANGUAGE: A MORPHOSYNTACTIC STUDY.

Adapun tujuan dari penulisan proposal penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari tahu konstruksi klausa kausatif bahasa Wewewa, Sumba Barat Daya. Dalam menyusun makalah ini, tidak sedikit kesulitan dan hambatan yang penulis alami, oleh karena itu Penulis menyadari bahwa proposal ini masih jauh dari kesempurnaan baik dari bentuk penyusunan maupun materinya. Kritik konstruktif dari pembaca sangat penulis harapkan untuk penyempurnaan proposal selanjutnya.

Akhir kata semoga proposal CAUSATIVE CLAUSE CONSTRUCTION OF WEWEWA LANGUAGE: A MORPHOSYNTACTIC STUDY dapat memberikan manfaat kepada kita sekalian.

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Dengan ini menyatakan :

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3. Karya ini tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau dipublikasikan orang lain, kecuali secara tertulis jelas dicantumkan sebagai acuan dalam naskah dengan disebutkan nama pengarang dan judul buku asli serta dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka.
4. Pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya dan tanpa paksaan dari pihak manapun. Apabila dikemudian hari terdapat penyimpangan dan ketidaksesuaian dalam pernyataan ini maka bersedia mengembalikan dana yang telah diberikan dan sanksi lain yang telah disepakati.

Kupang, 20-Juli-2020

Ketua Peneliti

(Christmas Prasetia Ate, S.S.,M.Hum)

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SUMMARY

This research aimed to find out the causative construction on the clauses of Wewewa language either on formal and semantic parameters. This was classified as qualitative research. The object of this research was the Wewewa language on Southwest Sumba regency in East Nusa Tenggara province. The data were collected through observation and interview with some informants. The result of this research showed that based on formal parameter; there are three categories to form causative construction. The first is analytic causative that use the causative word *tuka* ‘ask; the second is morphological causative construction that use the copy pronoun *pa-* to be added onto the root of a verb or on an adjective to make it to a causative verb; the third is lexical causative that use some causative lexicons such as *todi* ‘close’, etc. Based on the semantic parameter, it was found that true causative and permissive causative are seen from the control given by the agent. Semantic parameter also has the same pattern but has different in meaning.

Keywords: *causativ clause construction, Wewewa language, morphosyntactic study*

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

I. BACKGROUND

Wewewa tribe is a group of people who lives on the island of Sumba, West Sumba, and Southwest Sumba in East Nusa Tenggara Province. Southwest Sumba District has eight subdistricts: Kodi, Kodi Bangedo, North Kodi, Laura, West Wewewa, South Wewewa, East Wewewa, and North Wewewa. The language which is used as a lingua franca is called Wewewa language (WL).

WL has its uniqueness. The uniqueness can be seen from the morpho-syntactic behavior of the use of copy pronoun (CP) which always follows the elements of the subject, which is attached to the verb and adjective slot. Subject *yauwa* 'I' is followed by the CP -ku, *wo'u* / *yo'u* 'you' followed by the CP -mu, and so on. For more details, see the examples below:

(1) *Yauwa ku-malle*

1SG CP-run

'I run'

(2) *Wo'u mu-malle*

2SG CP-run

'You run'

In the examples above (1) and (2), copy pronoun (CP) is used as a subject position that is -ku, of yours, -ma coupled with intransitive verbs *malle* 'run' and an element of cohesion markers reflection subject *yauwa*, *wo'u* and *yamme* in WL.

Causative construction itself implies a relationship between cause and effect. Or, in other words, the causative construction is stating "X causes Y into Z". Generally, such a relationship is due to the placement of the causative conjunctions contained in a construction clause/sentence, as the word because, because of, therefore, and so forth. However, in this study, the researchers did not examine the use of conjunctions of these causatives but just looked at the presence of causative verbs and causative meaningful only. This can be seen in the following examples

(3) *Yauwa ku-palu na'i ata.* (lexical causative)

1SG CP-hit the person.

'I hit the person'

(4) *Joni na-pa-karodukka ate ina-na.* (Morphological causative)

Nama CP-pref-hurt heart mother-his
'Joni hurt his mother'

(5) *Ina na-pa-tuka-wa Delsi wo'i mei.* Mother CP-CAUS-order-PART Name
buy salt (Analytic causative)
'Mother asked Delsi to buy salt'

The word *palu* 'hit' in the sentence (3) is a lexical causative because where no elaborate a result, readers will immediately know that *na'i ata* 'the man' pain by the action performed by the agent. In sentence (4) *karodukka ate*, the word 'hurt' is a phrase which, if constructed in the form of the causative, it requires affixation, prefix *pa-*, in this case, becomes *pakarodukka ate* 'hurt'. While the sentences (5) for the use of causative verbs *tuka* 'make'. It is engaged two components in construction. They are the component "*Ina na-pa-wa-tuka Delsi*" and the component serves as a result of the "*Delsi wo'i mei*".

Regarding the lingual facts mentioned above, the problems that need to be solved in this research are that the basic clause structure of WL; the type of causative contained in WL; and how the mechanism of formation of causative constructions is in the WL. This paper attempts to solve the above problems by using a causative approach raised by Comrie (1989) and a lexical grammar approach proposed by Bresnan (2001), Dalrymple (2001), and Falk (2001).

The term is used here to describe the causative situations contained in a causative construction, while the process of formation of the causative construction itself termed causativization. The main theory in this study is the theory proposed by Comrie (2011) dealing with the aspects of causative. Causative construction involves two components or elements, namely the element of cause and effect. According to Comrie (2011), based on the formal parameters (morphosyntactic parameters), the causative is divided into three types, namely the type of lexical causative, which is expressed by a lexicon without going through the process of productive morphological causative, the causative is formed through a process of affixation, and analytic causative, the causative using causative verbs, such as to cause, ask (tell), etc.

In addition to the formal parameters, the other parameter also used in causative construction is semantic (Comrie, 2011). With these parameters, the causative is distinguished by the level of control that is received by the caused and the closeness of the relationship between the components of cause and effect in the macro or the situation of causative itself.

Based on the degree of control that is received by causee, Comrie (2011) distinguishes true causative and permissive causative. In the second construction, the component "because", in this case, the agent, has control over whether or not the component occurs as a result. In true causative, because the components (causer) can affect, whereas in the permissive causative because the component or

agency can prevent the occurrence of a result. Consider the examples (6) and (7) below.

In example sentence (6), the cause of John cannot do anything to avoid due to his broken arm, while on the other hand, John in the sentence (7) can prevent the ball from the rolled result.

Furthermore, based on the closeness of the relationship between cause and effect components, he distinguishes direct causative and indirect causative. The direct causative component is the cause and effect relationship that is very close, while the latter is far away. Although the cause is always followed by a component, components result in an indirect causative component due to the occurrence of sometime after the component occurs.

(6) Sister dropped the ball.

(7) Mother heated water for sister.

The closeness of the relationship between the components because the sister did something to the ball and the ball fell component due to the sentences (8) is straightforward, because the ball fell occur immediately after the brother did something to the ball. Meanwhile, the sentences (9) component because the hot water does not occur as quickly as the ball fell. Maternal action to do something about the water-heat your-not directly make into hot water.

II. Aims of the Study

This study is aimed:

1. to find out and describe causative construction of formal used in Wewewa language.
2. To find out and describe causative construction of semantic parameters used in Wewewa language.

CHAPTER II UNDERLYING THEORY AND CONCEPTS

Basic Linguistic theory, relating to grammatical topics proposed by Comrie (1989) was used to analyze causative construction of Wewewa language. The term used here is to describe the causative situations contained in a causative construction, while the process of formation of the causative construction itself is called causativation.

Causative construction involves two components or elements, namely the element of cause and the element of effect. Based on the formal parameter (morphosyntactic parameters), the causative is divided into three types. Firstly, lexical causative, causative expressed by a lexicon without going through the process of productive. Secondly, morphological causative, the causative formed through a process of affixation, and Thirdly, analytic causative, the causative using causative verbs, such as cause, get, etc. (Comrie 1989:166-167)

Besides formal parameter, Comrie proposed other parameter called semantic parameter. With this parameter, causative is distinguished by the level of control received by the causee and the closeness of the relationship between the components of cause and effect in the macro situation or in causative itself. Based on the degree of control that is received by causee, he further distinguished causative into two types, true causative and permissive causative. In both construction, cause component, in this case, an agent has control over the occurrence of effect component. In true causative, cause (causer) has the ability to give effect, while in permissive causative, cause component has the ability to prevent the occurrence of the effect, examples:

- (1) John broke his arm.
- (2) John let the ball rolled.

In the example (1), John can not do anything to avoid his arm broken, while on the other hand, John, in the sentence (2), can actually prevent *the ball rolled*.

Furthermore, based on the closeness of the relationship of cause and effect components, Comrie distinguished causative into two categories; direct causative and indirect causative. Direct causative is causative in which the duration of cause and effect are very close, while the indirect causative, the duration is more further as shown at the examples as follows:

- (3) My sister dropped the ball.

(4) Mother heat the water up for her daughter.

The closeness of duration between the cause components *my sister did something to the ball* and the effect component *the ball fell* in sentence (3) is directly occurred, because the ball fell immediately after the agent did something to it. Meanwhile, in sentence (4) the effect component *the water became hot* did not occur as quickly as the ball fell as the result of the action of the mother.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. It is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena. By using this method, the writer can describe the causative construction of formal and semantic parameters in Wewewa language, a language spoken by Wewewa society in four Subdistrict of Southwest Sumba District of Nusa Tenggara Province.

The informants of the study are four native speakers of Wewewa language. These informants met the criteria needed, such as adult, be able to communicate using both Indonesia and Wewewa languages. Informants are needed to tell folktales in order the writer can transcribe and make it into gloss. Besides, they are needed to get data relating to the meaning of words.

The instruments used in this study is interview by recording. Recording is used for recording folktales and transcribing them into written forms/sentences. Interview is a well-established method because of its flexibility. Interview used is unstructured interview which are more informal and it can give opportunity to the respondents to answer to answer questions freely. In other words it can be stated that free questioning of the subjects is possible regarding their view of using the causative construction in Wewewa language. All data gained are presented and described in the forms of sentences and paragraphs.

Research Time and Location

This research will be conducted in Wewewa District. This research will be done from July – September 2021.

Kinds of Data

Kinds of data needed in this research will be primarily data dan secara data yaitu data primer dan data sekunder

1. Primary data can be taken from informant from interview and quisioner
2. Secondary data can be taken from dokumentation in reseach location

Research Instrument

Reasearch instrument used in obtaining data in this research is its researcher because the researcher is the main gathering device (Moleong, 1994:4).

Data Obtaining

After the data obtained then it will be analyzed by the researcher. As the data obtained to be made in analisis then it will be undertaken by the head of researcher.

External Publication

External publication of this research will be published in a journal and made in a report.

Gaining Indikator

**Tabel 1. Causative Clause Construction of Wewewa Language:
A Morphosyntactic Study**

Research Process	Task Division	External Publication	Indicator	EXTERNAL TARGET
Pre research	Head and members of the research	-	Phenomenon happens	80%
Formulate reseach problem	Head and members of the research	-	Problems exist	80%
Establish hypothesis study	Head and members of the research	-	Hypothesis establish	100%
Data Obtain	Head and members of the research	-	Reaseach data gathered	100%
Data Analysis	Head and members of the research	-	Analysis research data	100%
Compilation of Data	Head of research	-	Result obtained	100%
Report data	Head of research	-	Result Report	100%
Seminar data	Head of research	Journal Publication	Journal publication	100%

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH COST AND SCHEDULE

A. Research cost

Table 2. Summary Form of Reseach Cost

No	Cost Items	Cost Proposed (Rp)
1.	Honorarium for Members of Researchers	Rp. 900.000
2.	Buying office suppliers	Rp. 1.394.400
3.	Trips cost to Wewewa District	Rp. 504.000
4.	Rent of cars and motorcycles	Rp. 201.600
	Total	Rp. 3.000.000

B. Research Schedule

Table 3. Time Table

No	Research Activities	July 2021				September 2021	
		1	2	3	4	1	2
1	Conduct pre research to find and collect data through interview and studies documentation						
2	Data analyzed and interpreted at this stage this data will be arranged systematically for analysis						
3	Steps of gathering information						
4	Formulating the conclusion of the research data						
5	Report the result						
6	Process the journal						

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