Analytical Causative Construction in Banyumasan Dialect and West Kalimantan Hakka Dialect: A Linguistic Typology Study

Konstruksi Kausatif Analitik Dalam Dialek Banyumasan dan Bahasa Hakka Dialek Kalimantan Barat: Kajian Tipologi Linguistik

Julius Novan Deni Kurniawan[1] and Agus Subiyanto[2]
[12]Universitas Diponegoro
E-mail: novandeni@students.undip.ac.id

Abstract

This study was conducted to compare the similarities and differences that exist in the analytic causative construction in the languages of the Austronesian family represented by the Banyuman Dialect (BD) and the Sino-Tibetan family represented by the West Kalimantan Hakka Dialect (WKHD). This descriptive qualitative research uses the analytical causative theory from Comrie (1989), which aims to analyze the analytic causative construction in BD and WKHD. The results show differences in the number of analytic causative verbs with equivalent meanings in the two languages. Furthermore, there are similarities in analytic causative productivity in both languages. Finally, there are differences in sentence construction between the two languages.

Keywords: Causative Analytical Construction, Banyumasan Javanese Dialect, West Singkawang Hakka Dialect, Linguistic Typology Study

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan membandingkan dan melihat persamaan dan perbedaan yang ada pada konstruksi kausatif analitik pada bahasa dari Rumpun Austronesia yang diwakili dengan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Banyumas (BJDB) dan bahasa dari Rumpun Sino-Tibet yang diwakili dengan Bahasa Hakka Dialek Kalimantan barat (BHDKB). Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini menggunakan teori kausatif analitik dari Comrie (1989) yang bertujuan untuk menganalisis konstruksi kausatif analitik dalam BJDB dan BHDKB. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan jumlah verba kausatif analitik yang memiliki makna ekuivalen pada kedua bahasa. Selanjutnya, terdapat peramaan produktivitas kausatif analitik pada kedua bahasa. Yang terakhir, terdapat perbedaan konstruksi kalimat pada kedua bahasa.

Kata kunci: Konstruksi Kausatif Analitik, Bahasa Jawa Dialek Banyumas, Bahasa Hakka Dialek Kalimantan Barat, Kajian Tipologi Bahasa

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the means of communication used by humans in exchanging information. It is a tool of communication. The flow of information is crucial for the continuation of human life as social beings who need each other. Therefore, to survive, humans must be in a community that has a common agreement in communication, and there will be differences from one community to another, for example, in terms of language. In the end, this difference created a variety of human languages that developed throughout the world.

Various kinds of languages that exist in the world are grouped in a kind of kinship based on the similarity of linguistic elements like words, meanings, and word order. In this case, Javanese and Hakka have different language families. Javanese is a language from the Austronesian family, while the Hakka language in Indonesia comes from the Sino-Tibetan family. Nonetheless, the Hakka language in Indonesia is different from the Hakka language in mainland China due to absorbing linguistic elements from the Austronesian family for hundreds of years.

Although Javanese and Hakka have different family and language types, Javanese is an agglutinative language, and Hakka is an isolative language; basically, every language has something in common, one of which is having a causative construction (Whaley, 1997).

Comrie (1989) suggests that there are three causative constructions. The first is analytical causation which is indicated by a causative verb. In a sentence, two separate predicates show the event's cause and effect. Then morphological causation occurs when a non-causative verb gets a marker or affixation, becoming a causative verb. The last one is lexical causative. This causative is a causative stated by a lexicon without going through any process. Then in terms of Javanese and Hakka Languages, one type of construction that can be seen in these two languages is analytic causative construction.

In this study, the researchers will use the Banyumasan Dialect (BD), a dialect of Javanese, and West Kalimantan Hakka Dialect (WKHD), a dialect of Hakka, to find out the analytic causative construction in each language. Nazir (2009) states that comparative research is descriptive research that seeks basic answers about the results by analyzing the factors that cause the occurrence or emergence of a particular phenomenon. In this research, the researcher wants to compare and find the similarities and differences of the analytic causative construction in languages from the Austronesian Family represented by BD and languages from the Sino-Tibetan Family represented by WKHD. Furthermore, the researcher will show the difference and similarities between WKHD, which has been in the environment of Austronesian speakers for hundreds of years, and one of the Hakka dialects that exist in their place of origin in mainland China, especially Taiwan or also called the Taiwanese Hakka (TH).

In terms of causative sentences, there is a fundamental difference between WKHD and TH. In WKHD, there is a causative verb "*met*", which has a semantic meaning of "make", and a causative verb "*pun*", which has a semantic meaning of "give". Meanwhile, in TH, Lai (2015) states that there is only one causative in Hakka, namely "*bun*", which includes various semantic meanings including "make" and "*give*". Moreover, the differences can be seen in the causative verb variations and the sentence structure.

a. *Lia   hi   met   laici   kiau*
   this   movie$_{causer}$ make$_{causing\ event}$ him$_{causee}$ cry$_{effect}$
   "This TV program made him cry"

b. *Lia   tien sii kiag   bun   gi   kon   do   gieu*
   this   tv   make$_{causing}$ him$_{causee}$ watch-   DO   cry$_{effect}$
          program$_{causer}$ event   V
   "This TV program made him cry"
   (Lai, 2015)

In a sentence that has the meaning "This tv program makes him cry", there is a causative verb "*met*" in the construction of WKHD or the (a) sentence, which is the cause of the effect caused by the causer to the causee. Therefore, it shows that in (a) construction, there are two separate predicates as a cause and effect component; PRED1 "*met*" as a cause component and PRED2 "kiau" as the effect component.

However, this construction is different, as seen in TH or the (b) sentence. The causative verb "*bun*", which has the equivalent meaning of "met" in WKHD, becomes the cause of the effect caused by the causer. Furthermore, between the causee and effect, there is a verb "*kon*", which means "watch", and the particle "*do*", which indicates direct object (DO). This kind of construction cannot be found on WKHD. Therefore, there is a difference in the two dialects regarding the sentence structure; WKHD is causer-cause/causing event-causee-effect, while TH is causer-cause-causee-V-DO-effect.

Furthermore, considering that both dialects are from the same language, there are also similarities in the sentence structure that can be seen in the sentences below.

c. *Ki   oi   pun   ngai   hi   Taipe*
   he   will   give   me   go to   taipei
   "He will let me go to Taipei"

d. *Gi   voi   bun   ngai   hi   Toibed*
   he   will   give   me   go to   taipei
   "He will let me go to Taipei"
   (Lai, 2015)

As can be seen from the two sentences above, which have the same meaning, "He will let me go to Taipei", there is no difference in terms of the sentence structure between WKHD and TH. Nevertheless, the difference occurs in PRED1; WKHD uses "*met*" while TH uses "*bun*", which both have equivalent semantic meanings.

In the TH's (b) and (d) sentences, the (d) sentence structure is acceptable to WKHD, while the (b) structure is neither acceptable to WKHD nor BD. However, the sentence structure in (c) and (d) is acceptable to WKHD. Therefore, it can be inferred that the sentence structure in WKHD has more in common with the sentence structure in BD.

Furthermore, in terms of the causative construction's comparison between WKHD and BD, several verbs show causation, for example, the verb "*nggawe*" (make) in BD and the verb "*met*" (make) in WKHD.

e. *Ucil   nangis*
   Ucil-S   Cry-V
   "Ucil is crying"

f. *Kuwe   wong   nggawe   Ucil   nangis*
   That   person$_{causer}$ make$_{causing\ event}$ Ucil$_{causee}$ cry$_{effect}$
   "That person makes Ucil cry"

The construction of "*ucil nangis*" is formed by "crying", as an adjective, with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*nggawe*" in the construction presents a new argument "*kuwe wong*", so that its existence becomes the cause of the effect caused by the causer in the basic clause of "ucil crying". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components in a construction; PRED1 "*gawe*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*nangis*" as an effect component.

g. *Acong   kiau*
   Acong   Nangis
   "Acong menangis"

h. *Ka   nyin   met   Acong   kiau*
   that   person$_{causer}$ make$_{causing\ event}$ Acong$_{causee}$ cry$_{effect}$
   "That person make Acong cry"

The construction of "*acong kiau*" is formed by "*kiau*", as an adjective, with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*met*" in the construction presents a new argument "*ka nyin*" so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the cause in the basic clause of "*acong kiau*". This construction shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components in a construction; PRED1 "*met*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*kiau*" as an effect component.

It can also be seen that the two sentences have the same sentence structure between BD and WKHD. Furthermore, the verb "*nggawe*" can be attached to transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, adjectives, nouns, adverbs, and numerals. This kind of characteristic also applies to the verb "*met*", which has the equivalent meaning of "*nggawe*". The verb "*met*" can also be attached to transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. However, different things happen to the verb "*ngongkon*" and the verb "*ham*", which has the meaning of "order".

In BD and WKHD, the verbs "*ngongkon*" and "*ham*" can only be attached to transitive and intransitive verbs, in contrast to the verbs "*nggawe*" and "*met*". This evidence shows differences in the productivity of causative verbs in a language and similarities in analytic causative types between the two languages. Furthermore, considering the differences in the language families between the two languages, the researcher is interested in investigating more deeply the variation and productivity of analytic causative verbs in BJDB and BHDS.

Some related studies have been carried out by several researchers, such as Hasisah et al. (2021), who investigated morphological causation in the Indonesian and Javanese dialects of Rembang. The results show that the causative morphology in Indonesian can only be constructed with the suffix "-kan". In contrast to the Javanese language, the Rembang dialect can be formed with many prefixes.

The second related study is by Umar (2019), who conducts research on the causative construction of the Acehnese Language. In this study, Umar found that syntactically, the causative construction of the Acehnese language consists of monoclause and biclause. Furthermore, typologically, the construction of the Acehnese language consists of morphological causative, lexical causative, and analytical causative

The third related study is by Nurhayati (2018) which conducts a research on analytic causative construction in Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese. In this study, Nurhayati found that the verb "*nggawe*" is a verb that able to form a causative construction. Therefore, the verbs *menyebabkan, mempersilahkan, menyuruh, membuat, meminta, dan membikin* are Bahasa Indonesia's causative verbs.

The fourth related study was conducted by Afriani (2016), studying causative in Bahasa Indonesia and English. Afriani found three types of causative construction in Bahasa Indonesia and English. There are lexical causative, morphological causative, and periphrastic or analytic causative.

The last related study was conducted by Siagian (2014), studying the causative construction of the Toba Batak Language (TBL). In TBL, morphological causation is indicated by some affixes. Then, analytical causation is marked by the verbs *manuru, mambahen*, and *mangido*.

The review of several related previous studies has similarities with this research, which conducts research on typology, to be exact, the analytic causative construction, and the similarities in the research subject, which researches the Javanese language. Nonetheless, in this study, the researcher will describe the analytic causative construction of the Javanese language, especially BD, not on the verb "*nggawe*" as in Nurhayati's (2018) research, but on other causative verbs "*marakna*", "*nyumanggakna*", "*ngongkon*", and "*njaluk*". Furthermore, the researcher will describe the productivity of each verb and compare it with WKHD on the verbs "*met*", "*pun*", and "*ham*", and both of these things have never been done before. The researcher chose BD and WKHD to find the similarities and differences in the analytic causative constructions in the Austronesian language represented by BD and the Sino-Tibetan language represented by WKHD. Furthermore, considering that WKHD, a Sino-Tibetan language, has developed very differently from the Hakka language in mainland China as described previously, the researcher has a null hypothesis that there will be more similarities in analytic constructions between the two languages.

RESEARCH METHOD

This descriptive qualitative research uses a linguistic typology approach to analyze the analytic causative construction in BD and WKHD. The data are fragments of speech and sentences considered to contain causative analytical forms. The data was collected using the interview method by asking four BD's speakers and two WKHD's speakers to translate the discourse in Bahasa Indonesia into the target language. Afterwards, the researcher conducted a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to elaborate on the data obtained from translating the discourse.

The written data and oral texts contain analytical causation on BD and WKHD. The respondents had the following criteria: There was four BD native speaker which actively used BD in their family and community. Two respondents aged 24 years old were male. The other two respondents were men and women aged 54 and 50 years old. The four respondents can and still use Bahasa Indonesia (BI) properly and

correctly. In addition, one of the respondents, 24 years old, is still using the Javanese Solo-Yogya Dialect (JSYD) in his work environment.

Furthermore, the WKHD respondents are WKHD native speakers actively using WKHD in their families and community. WKHD is only spoken whenever in Singkawang City, West Kalimantan, and its surroundings. Sambas Malay Dialect (SMD) is also mastered by both speakers and is only used in Singkawang City and its surroundings. The two 23-year-old respondents are male and female. Both speakers are able and still use BI properly and correctly. Furthermore, the female respondents also mastered Mandarin, used in the office, while the male respondents also mastered JSYD.

The data were then analyzed using Comrie (1989) language typology theory. The analysis technique is based on the theory of analytical causative typology. Furthermore, the researcher also analyzes the productivity of each analytical causative verb and the sentence construction. Thus, it can reveal verb productivity and sentence construction on analytic causative verb construction in each language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Results

The analytical causative consists of two predicates or verbs; Predicate 1 (PRED1) as the cause event and predicate 2 (PRED2) as the effect. In BD, the PRED1 that will be studied are the verbs "*marakna*", "*nyumanggakna*", "*ngongkon*", and "*njaluk*". While in WKHD the verbs are "*met*", "*pun*", and "*ham*". Verbs in both languages have more or less equivalent meanings: to cause, to invite or to welcome, to command, and to ask. However, in WKHD, to command and ask is only found in one verb, "*ham*".

Furthermore, PRED2 is the state or result of PRED1, which can be in the form of verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. In this study, the researcher will also analyze the causal verb productivity (PRED1) to see what word classes can be placed on PRED2 so that it accepts PRED1.

Last, the researcher analyzes the sentence structure of each language using the X-Bar theory to find the difference and similarities between both languages.

 1. **Analytical Causative in Banyumasan Dialect**

In BD, the PRED1 that will be studied are the verbs "*marakna*", "*nyumanggakna*", "*ngongkon*", and "*njaluk*". Furthermore, the productivity of each causative verb will also be analyzed. The first is "*marakna*".

1.1. *Marakna*
a. *Klambine   geseng*
   the clothes   burnt
   "The clothes are burned."

b. *Genine   marakna   klambine   geseng*
   the fire   cause   clothes   burnt
   "The fire caused the clothes to burn"

c. *Tiba   marakna   Joni   adoh*
   fall   cause   Joni   far
   "Falling makes Joni far away"

d. *Keweden   marakna   adikku   gebuki   Sodirun*
   scared   cause   my sister   hit   Sodirun
   "Got scared, caused my sister to hit Sodirun"

e. *Keselan   marakna   adikku   turu*
   exhausted   cause   my sister   sleep
   "Exhausted, caused my sister to sleep"

f. * *Keweden   marakna   adikku   watu*
   scare   cause   my brother   stone
   ***"Got Scared, caused my brother stone"**

The construction of "*klambine geseng*" in (a) sentence is formed by "*geseng*" as an adjective with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*marakna*" in (b) sentence presents a new argument "*klambine*" so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause of "*klambine geseng*". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 is "*marakna*" as a cause component, and PRED2 is "*geseng*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*marakna*" as PRED1, it can be attached with PRED2, which comes from the adjective word class as in the word "*geseng*" in (b) sentence, adverb as in the word "*adoh*" in (c) sentence, transitive verbs as in the word "*gebuki*" in (d) sentence, and an intransitive verb as in the word "*turu*" in (e) sentence. However, the causative verb "*marakna*" cannot be attached to a noun, as seen in the (f) sentence.

1.2. *Nyumanggakn*a

a. *Tamune   njagong*
   the guest   sit
   "The guest is sitting"

b. *Bapakke   nyumanggakna   tamune   njagong*
   father   welcome   the guest   sit
   "Father invites his guest to sit"

c. *Ibune   nyumanggakna   tamune   nyilir   wedhang*
   mother   welcome   the guest   pour   dringking water
   "Mother invites her guest to pour drinking water"

d. **Aku   nyumanggakna   pak guru   nesu*
   I   welcome   teacher (male)   angry
   ***"I welcome the teacher (male) to angry"**

e. **Dani   nyumanggakna   pak Guru   ngesuk*
   Dani   welcome   teacher (male)   tomorrow
   ***"Dani welcomes the teacher (male tomorrow"**

f. *Sumanti   nyumanggakna   pak guru   meja
    Sumanti   weclome   Teacher (male)   table
    *"Sumanti welcomes the teacher (male) table"

The construction of "*Tamune njagong*" in (a) sentence is formed by "*njagong*" as an intransitive verb with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*nyumanggakna*" in (b) sentence presents a new argument ", *Bapakke*", so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause of "*tamune njagong*". It shows two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 is "*nyumanggakna*" as a cause component, and PRED2 is "*njagong*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*nyumanggakna*" as PRED1, it can be attached to PRED2, which in the form of the intransitive verb as can be seen in the word "*njagong*" in (b) sentence and transitive verb as can be seen in the word "*nyilir*" in (c) sentence. However, the causative verb "*nyumanggakna*" cannot be attached to an adjective as can be seen in the word "*nesu*" in (d) sentence, adverb on the word "*ngesuk*" in (e) sentence, and nouns as can be seen in the word "*desk*" in (f) sentence.

1.3. *Ngongkon*
a. *Jono   turu*
    Jono   sleep
    "Jono sleeps"

b. *Mamake   ngongkon   Jono   turu*
    mother   order   Jono   sleep
    "Mother ordered Tono to sleep"

c. *Bapak   ngongkon   Citra   jiot   jagung*
    Father   order   Citra   take   corn
    "Father ordered Citra to take the corn"

d. *Aku   ngongkon   kowe   mumet*
    I   ordered   you   headache
    *"I ordered you to get headache"

e. *Yuna   ngongkon   aku   siki*
    Yuna   order   me   now
    *"Yuna ordered me now"

f. *Bapakke   ngongkon   tamune   kursi*
    father   order   The guest   chair
    *"Father ordered his guest the chair"

The construction of "*Jono turu*" in (a) sentence is formed by an intransitive verb "*turu*" with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*ngongkon*" in (b) sentence presents a new argument ", *Mamak*", so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause of "*Jono turu*". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 "*ngongkon*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*turu*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*ngongkon*" as PRED1, it can be attached with PRED2, which is in the form of an intransitive verb, as can be seen in the word "*turu*" in (b) sentence and transitive verb such as "*jiot*" in (c) sentence. However, the causative verb "*ngongkon*" cannot be attached to an adjective as can be seen in the word "*mumet*" in (d) sentence, an adverb as can be seen in the word "*siki*" in (e) sentence, and noun as in the word "*seat*" in (f) sentence.

1.4. *Njaluk*

a.   *Jono   turu*
    Jono   sleep
    "Jono sleeps"

b.   *Mamake   njaluk   Jono   turu*
    Mother   ask   Jono   sleep
    "Mother asked Jono to sleep"

c.   *Bapak   njaluk   Citra   jiot   jagung*
    Bapak   ask   Citra   take   corn
    "Father asked Citra to take the corn"

d.   **Aku   njaluk   kowe   mumet*
    I   ask   you   headache
    *" I asked you to get headache"

e.   **Yuna   njaluk   aku   siki*
    Yuna   ask   me   now
    *"Yuna asked me now"

f.   **Bapakke   njaluk   tamune   kursi*
    father   ask   the guest   chair
    *" Father asked his guest the chair"

The construction of "*Jono turu*" in (a) sentence is formed by an intransitive verb "*turu*" with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*njaluk*" in (b) sentence presents a new argument ", *Mamak*", so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause of "*Jono turu*". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 "*njaluk*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*turu*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*njaluk*" as PRED1, it can be attached with PRED2, which is in the form of an intransitive verb as can be seen in the word "*turu*" in (b) sentence and transitive verb such as "*jiot*" in (c) sentence. However, the causative verb "*ngongkon*" cannot be attached to an adjective as can be seen in the word "*mumet*" in (d) sentence, an adverb as can be seen in the word "*siki*" in (e) sentence, and noun as in the word "*seat*" in (f) sentence.

2.   Analytical Causative in West Kalimantan Hakka Dialect

In WKHD, the PRED1 that will be studied are the verbs "*met*", "*pun*", and "*ham*". Furthermore, the productivity of each causative verb will also be analyzed. The first is "*met*".

2.1. Met

a. *Alun   kiau   ko*
   Alun   cry   again
   "Alun cried again"

b. *Ka   nyin   met   Alun   kiau   ko*
   That   person   cause   Alun   cry   again
   "That person made Alun cry again"

c. *Ka   fo   met   nga   sam fu   sau het*
   that   fire   cause   my   clothes   burnt
   "The fire burned my clothes"

d. *Joni   toi   met   ki   phiong het   anjan*
   joni   fall   cause   3rd-SG   Left behind   far
   "Falling makes Joni far away"

e. *Lo moi   kiang   met   ki   ta   papa/bapak/papak*
   sister   scared   cause   3rd-SG   hit   father
   "Got scared, caused my sister to hit father"

f. **Kiang   met   nga   lo thai   sa ku*
   scared   cause   my   brother   stone
   *" Got Scared, caused my brother stone"

The construction of "*Alun kiau ko*" in (a) sentence is formed by "*kiau*" as an intransitive verb with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*met*" in (b) sentence presents a new argument ", *Ka nyin*", so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause of "*Alun kiau ko*". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 "*met*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*kiau*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*met*" as PRED1, it can be attached to PRED2, which is in the form of an intransitive verb such as the word "*kiau*" in (b) sentence, an adjective that can be seen in the word "*sau het*" in (c) sentence, adverb as in the word "*anjan*" in (d) sentence, and the intransitive verb "*ta*" in (e) sentence. However, the causative verb "*met*" cannot be attached to a noun as in the (f) sentence.

2.2. *Pun*

a. *Nga   pengjiu   chinchit   loi   hi   bukkha*
   my   friend   famly   come   to   house
   "My friend's family came to my house"

b. *Amak   pun   nga   pengjiu   chinchit   loi   hi   bukkha*
   mother   give   me   friend   family   come   to   house
   "Mother invites my friend's family to come to my house"

c. *Papak   pun   kia   pengjiu   to   cha*
   father   give   3rd-SG   friend   pour   drinking water
   "Father invites his guest to pour drinking water"

d. *Ngai   pun   sinshang   ma*
   I   give   teacher   angry
   *"I welcome/give the teacher angry"

e. **Dani   pun   sinshang   saucho*
   dani   give   teacher   tomorrow
   *"Dani welcomes/gives the teacher tomorrow"

f. *Sumanti   pun   sinshang   cok tang*
   sumanti   give   teacher   table
   "Sumanti gives the table to the teacher"

The construction of "*Nga pengjiu chinchit loi hi bukkha*" is formed by an intransitive verb "*loi*" with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*pun*" in (b) construction presents a new argument "*Amak*" so that its existence is the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause "*nga pengjiu chinchit loi hi bukkha*". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 "*pun*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*loi*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*pun*" as PRED1, it can be attached to PRED2, which is in the form of an intransitive verb such as the word "*loi*" in (b) sentence and transitive verb in the word "*to*" in (c) sentence. However, the causative verb "*pun*" cannot be attached to an adverb, as can be seen in the word "saucho" in (e) sentence. In (d) sentence, it can be seen that "*pun*" is not acceptable if it is attached to an adjective like the word "*ma*". The verb "pun" is changed to "met" to make this sentence acceptable. In (f) sentence, it can be seen that "*pun*" is acceptable if attached to a noun such as "*cok tang*", but it is not a causative sentence.

2.3. *Ham*
a. *Ngai   con*
   I   home
   "I am home"

b. *Papa/bapak/papak   ham   ngai   con*
   father   order   me   home
   "Father told me to go home"

c. *Mamak   ham   ngai   kiam   kuk*
   mother   order   me   take   rice
   "Mother told me to take rice"

d. **Papak   ham   ngai   theuna hin*
   father   order   me   head headache
   *"Father ordered me to get a headache"

e. **Iie   ham   ngai   liha*
   Auntie   ordered   me   now
   "Auntie told me now"

f. *Se khiu   ham   cece   ten
    uncle   ordered   sister   chair
   *"Uncle ordered my sister chair"

The construction of "*Ngai con*" in (a) is formed by the intransitive verb "*con*" with one argument as the subject (S). The embedding of the causative verb "*ham*" in the (b) construction presents a new argument "*papa/bapak/papak*" so that its existence becomes the cause of the effects caused by the causer in the basic clause of "*ngai con*". It shows that there are two separate predicates as causal components; PRED1 "*ham*" as a cause component and PRED2 "*con*" as an effect component.

Furthermore, regarding the productivity of the causative verb "*ham*" as PRED1, it can be attached with PRED2, which has the form of an intransitive verb as can be seen in the word "*con*" in (b) sentence and transitive verbs such as the word "*kiam*" in (c) sentence. However, the causative verb "*ham*" cannot be attached to an adjective such as the word "*theuna hin*" in (d) sentence, an adverb such as "*liha*" in (e) sentence, and nouns such as the word "*ten*" in (f) sentence.

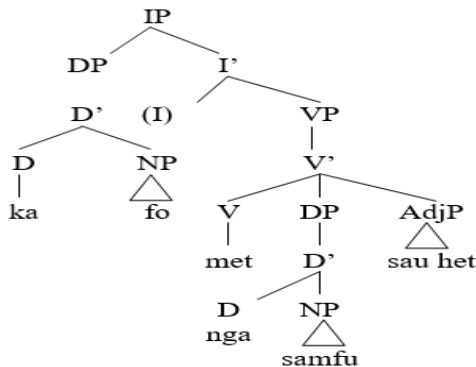## 3.   BD and WKHD's Sentence Construction
3.1. BD construction
a. *Genine   marakna   klambine   geseng*
    the fire   cause   clothes   burn
    "The fire caused the clothes to burn"
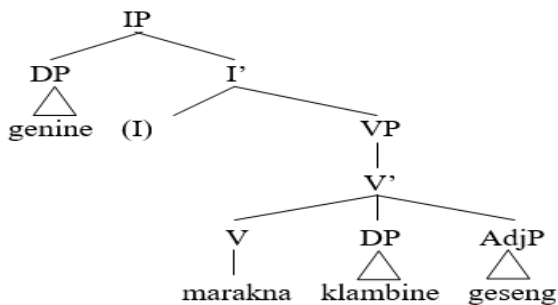
3.2. WKHD construction
b. *Ka fo   met   nga   sam fu   sau het*
    the   fire   cause   my   clothes   burn
    "The fire caused the clothes to burn"

It can be seen that there are differences in the sentence construction between BD and WKHD. In BD, "*genine*" meaning 'the fire', consists of one word. The word also

consists of two morphemes, "*geni*" which means 'fire' as a noun and "*-e*", which is a possessive pronoun and acts as a determinant of a noun "*geni*". In contrast to WKHD, 'the fire' is translated into "*ka fo*" which are two words where "*k*a" has the meaning "*it*", a possessive pronoun and also acts as a determinant of the noun "*fo*" which means 'fire'.

Furthermore, the same thing also happens to the word meaning "*his clothes*". In BD, only one word is used, which is a combination of two morphemes, "*klambi*" as a noun which means "clothes" and the determinant "*e*", which is a possessive pronoun. In WKHD, two words are used, "*nga*" which means "I", a possessive pronoun which also acts as a determinant, and "*samfu*" which means "clothes" and it is a noun.

Then, on the adjective "burn", in BD, it uses "*geseng*" which is one word and is an adjective. In contrast to WKHD, "burn" is translated into "*sau het*", a compound word.

Discussion

The productivity of the causative verbs in BD and WKHD has some similarities. The verb "*marakna*" in BD and the verb "*met*" in WKHD, which has the equivalent meaning of "cause", when presented as a PRED1, can be attached to PRED2, which has the form of adjectives, adverbs, transitive verbs, and intransitive verbs.

The verb "*nyumanggakna*" in BD and the verb "*pun*" in WKHD which has the equivalent meaning of "*welcome*" and "*invite*". Whenever presented as a PRED1, it can be attached to PRED2, which has the form of transitive verbs and intransitive verbs only.

However, there are different variations in terms of asking and ordering. In BD, the verb "*njaluk*" which means to ask, is different from "*ngongkon*" which means "to order". In WKHD, these two verbs have the same meaning as the verb "*ham*" which can mean to ask and to order. In terms of productivity as PRED1 in causative construction, these verbs can be attached to PRED2, which has the form of a transitive and intransitive verb.

From those explanations, it can be inferred that these two languages have similarities and differences in analytic causative construction, especially in the variety of verbs and productivity of each causative verb.

Furthermore, from the sentence construction analysis using X-Bar theory, it can be seen that some terminology expressed in one word in BD can only be expressed in two words in WKHD. An example is determinant phrases, where in BD it is one word as "*genine*" while WKHD consists of two words: "*ka fo*". The adjective "*sau het*" looks like it has two words, but it turns out to be a compound word. "*Het*" is a word that cannot stand alone, and if translated into English, it means "more", but this word cannot be used for modalities. Here are some examples of the use of the word "*het*" and its meaning: "*phiong het*" means "left behind", which is also an adjective and "*mo het*" means "lost", which is a verb. The difference between these two languages regarding affixation and word combinations occurs because WKHD does not have affixation like BD.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn is that there are differences in the number of analytic causative verbs that have equivalent meanings in the two languages. In BD, there are four analytical causative verbs, "*marakna*" which means to cause, "*nyumanggana*" which means to invite or to welcome, "*ngongkon*" which means to order; and "*njaluk*" which means to ask. Whereas in WKHD, there are only three,

"*met*" which means to cause, "*pun*" which means to invite or to welcome, and "*ham*" which means to order and ask.

Regarding productivity, each verb with an equivalent meaning between the two languages shows the same productivity. The verb "*marakna*" in BD, when it is in PRED1 as a causative verb, can be paired with PRED2 which has the form of an adjective, adverb, transitive verb, and intransitive verb. It is the same as the verb "*met*" from WKHD, which has the equivalent meaning of BD's "*marakna*". The verb "*met*" can only be paired with PRED2, which has the form of an adjective, adverb, transitive and intransitive verbs.

The verb "*nyumanggakna*" in BD, when it is in PRED1 as a causative verb, can be paired with PRED2, which has the form of a transitive and intransitive verb. It is the same with the verb "*pun*" from WKHD, which has the equivalent meaning of BD's "*nyumanggakna*". The verb "*pun*" can only be paired with PRED2, which has the form of a transitive verb and an intransitive verb.

The last is the verb "*ngongkon*" and "*njaluk*" in BD. When in a position as a causative verb in PRED1, it can be paired with PRED2, which is in the form of a transitive and intransitive verb. This is the same with the verb "*ham*" from BHDS, which has the equivalent meaning of BD. The verb "*ham*" can only be paired with PRED2, which is in the form of a transitive and intransitive verb.

Furthermore, in terms of sentence structure's comparison, as can be analyzed using the X-Bar theory, it can be seen that some terminology expressed in one word in BD can only be expressed in two words in WKHD.

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