CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Dative Alternation

Dative alternation refers to the movement of the two objects. The position of objects cause there are a prepositional object variant and a double object variant. The both variants evoke different point of views. The first point of view is polysemy approach which argues that those variants have different meaning. The second point of view is monosemy approach which argues that those variant have same meaning.

2.1.1 Polysemy Approach

One of the polysemy approach linguists is Richard Thomas Oehrle. He has studied dative in his dissertation by the title '*The Grammatical Status English Dative Alternation*'. In his dissertation, Oehrle (1976) discuss two aspects (semantic and syntax). Nevertheless, in this study I focus on semantic aspect only. Oehrle began his analysis by a sentence which is multiply ambiguous as following.

(1) Nixon gave Mailer a book.

This sentence has several probably meanings. One the first reading, it may be stated that the possession of the book pass from Nixon to Mailer. The second reading is appropriate for a situation in which Nixon merely handed the book to Mailer, and the possession meaning is not relevant. The third

reading is acceptable for a situation in which Mailer wrote a book which he would not have been able to write if it had not been for Nixon.

By his explanations above shows the verb *give* does not always have meaning of possession or ownership. However, every lexical verb have inherent or root meaning as listed in the dictionary. Therefore, lexical verb of *give* naturally have inherent meaning. It can be changed by several reasons, one of them is situation. Study about language which is related to situation it automatically talks about pragmatic in a discourse.

The uniform polysemy approach proposes that all dative verbs in *to*-variant form have caused motion meaning and double object variant has caused possession. It is consistently with the other polysemy approach linguist, Manfred Krifka.

By looking at the verbs that can be used in the double object and prepositional object, we can learn something about structural semantics of these verbs: in the double object case, the basic meaning is change of possession, in the prepositional object case, it is movement to a goal.

(Krifka, 2003)

He has point of view in which the dative verbs can apply in two variant (double object and prepositional object). He argued that the usage of those variants make different meaning between those variants. For example:

- (2a) I gave a gift to my best friend. (3a) I sent a gift to my best friend.
- (2b) I gave my best friend a give (3b) I sent my best friend a gift

(2a) and (3a) are prepositional variant which have caused motion meaning. Meanwhile, (2b) and (3b) are double object variant which have caused possession meaning. It can be design as following:

a. Caused Possession : 'X cause Y to have Z' (Y is recipient)

b. Caused Motion : 'X cause Z to be at Y' (Y is spatial goal)

In addition, Oehrle's proposal seems to correlate the meaning depend on the situation and condition (context). Therefore, in this study I am going to involve contextual meaning in my analysis because someone cannot judge the meaning of sentence without knowing to whom, to what the end, when and where the utterance produces.

2.1.2 Monosemy Approach

Mark C. Baker (1996) in his *Thematic Roles and Syntactic Structure* stated that dative alternation do not have different meaning. He argued that there is no so clear result which show the clear differences between *to*variant and double object. However, Malka Rappaport Hovav and Beth Levin (RH&L) (2008) who use verb-sensitive approach quoted previous studies, especially Pinker (1989) about the nature of verb meaning and the dative alternation through a closer look at the semantic classes of alternating verbs. Those classes whose members are associated only with a caused possession meaning, listed in *table 2.1.2.1*.

Dative Verb	Kind of verbs		
Verbs that inherently signify acts of	give, hand, lend, loan, pass, rent,		
giving (give-type verbs)	sell, etc.		
Verbs of future having	allocate, allow, bequeath, grant,		
	offer, owe, promise, etc		
Verbs of communication	tell, show, ask, teach, read, write,		
voios of communication	ten, snow, ask, teach, read, write,		
	quote, cite, etc.		

Table 2.1.2.1
Dative Verb Having Only A Caused Possession Meaning

From the table above, I provide the following examples.

- (4a) My mother gave a new bag to me.
- (4b) My mother gave me a new bag.
- (5a) The manager offered a job vocation to Nia.
- (5b) The manager offered Nia a job vocation.

He proposed that all sentences; (4a), (4b), (5a), and (5b) have caused possession meaning, in which the subject caused the Recipient/Goal have the Theme. Then, from those whose members may be associated with either a caused motion or a caused possession meaning can be seen in *table 2.1.2.2*.

Dative Verb	Kind of verbs	
Verbs of sending (send-type verbs)	forward, mail, send, ship, etc.	
Verbs of instantaneous causation of	fling, flip, kick, lob, slap, shoot,	

ballistic motion	throw, toss, etc	
Verbs of causation of accompanied	bring, take, etc	
motion in a deictically specified		
direction		
Verbs of instrument of communication	e-mail, fax, radio, wire,	
	telegraph, telephone, etc.	

Table 2.1.2.2

Dative Verb Having both caused motion and possession meaning

RH&L's approach to dative alternation is like Jackendoff's in treatment in verb case (1990). *Give*-type verbs different from *throw*-type verbs, with the former having only a caused possession analysis and the latter having both caused motion and caused possession analyses. *Send*-type verbs have same possession as *throw*-type possession. To make easily understanding about that classification, I put those in the following table:

	To-Variant/ Prepositional	Double Object Variant
	Object	/direct Object
Give-type Verbs	Caused possession	Caused possession
Throw-type Verbs	Caused motion or caused possession	Caused possession
Send-type verbs	Caused motion or caused possession	Caused possession

Table 2.1.2.3
A Summary of the Verb-Sensitive Approach

But, RH&L analysis differ from Jakendoff's (1990) in two aspects. The first is that semantic representation of caused possession does not involve a path conceptual constituent. The second is that they do not ascribe two lexical entries, differing on the action tier, to *give*-type verbs. It means that they do not treat *give*-type differently at all semantically. In spite of the attributes distinct meaning to the two variant (prepositional object and double object), *give*-type verbs are often equivalent in truth condition by uniform multiple meaning approach (Goldberg 1995: 91, Krifka 2004: 11, Pinker 1989: 83). They also argue that, when, inherent meaning of the verb is joined to the meaning of the caused motion variant it gives rise to exactly the same meaning as when the inherent meaning of such verb is joined to the meaning of double object.

Regarding of this, hopefully this study can answer what Indonesian dative alternation category includes in. Language is dynamic (change over times) and has creativity feature (as Chomsky idea in Jean Atchison's book, 2008). Therefore, in this research, I treat dative verb flexibly depend on the context of the discourse to know whether Indonesian dative alternation has two or one meaning.

2.2. Semantic

The study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics. Subfields of semantics are lexical semantics, which is concerned with the meanings of words, and the meaning relationships among words; and phrasal or sentential semantics, which is concerned with the meaning of syntactic units larger than the word.

2.2.1 Systematic Study of Meaning

Semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Its means that, meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language. Charles W. Kreidler (1998: 3) said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning: psychology, philosophy and linguistics.

The first is psychologist which was interest in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss information. The second is philosophies of language which were concerned with how we know how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. Then, the last systematic study of meaning is about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works.

2.2.2 The Kind of Meaning

According to Abdul Chaer (2007: 289) the kind of meaning consist of a lexical, grammatical and contextual meaning, referential and non referential

meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, conceptual and associative meaning, and lexeme. Meanwhile, according to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:41) the dimensions of meaning include reference and denotation, connotation, sense relations, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence and meaning. Nevertheless, this study uses lexical meaning and contextual meaning to treat dative verbs. For contextual meaning would be helped by pragmatic study.

a. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. It can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences. Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning. Therefore, many people who say that the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts.

b. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. However, the contextual meaning could be regarded to the situation, where the time, the language usage environment.

2.2.3. Thematic Roles

Thematic Roles (or Theta-Roles) are theoretical constructs that account for a variety of well known, more or less clearly delimited empirical facts. In other words, Theta-Roles are not directly observable, but they do have content that is open to empirical observation. The concept of thematic roles is a means of accounting for the functions of arguments in respect to the predicate; thematic roles are the "grammatically relevant semantic relations between predicates and arguments" (Frawley 1992: 201 in Brinton 2000). This approach was proposed firstly by Charles Fillmore (1968, 1977) and was originally known as case grammar. To define the roles of arguments, Fillmore borrows the notion of case from traditional grammar, but uses the term in a slightly different way. Traditionally, nouns may be inflected for case, for nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and so on. The fact that determination of thematic roles is described by one linguist as "intuitionism run wild" (Dillon 1977: 73), the following as a list of some of the possible thematic roles served by arguments in a sentence:

- Agent (also called "actor"): the animate initiator, causer, doer, or instigator of an action who acts by will or volition, takes responsibility for the action, and is its direct cause;
- Force (also "author"): the inanimate cause of an action, which does not act by will or volition;
- 3. Instrument (also "means"): the means by which an event is caused, or the tool, generally inanimate, used to carry out an action; an

- instrument does not act but is acted upon; (Agent, Force, and Instrument together could be considered "Cause".)
- 4. Experiencer: the animate being affected inwardly by a state or action;
- 5. Source: the place-from-which or person-from-whom an action emanates;
- 6. Goal: the place-to-which or person-to-whom an action is directed;
- 7. Recipient: a special kind of goal associated with verbs expressing a change in ownership, possession.
- 8. Path: the path taken in moving from one place to another in the course of an action;
- 9. Location (also "place"): the place-at/in-which or the time-at-which an action occurs (also "temporal");
- 10. Possessor: the possessor of a thing, really a special kind of locative, since the thing and the possessor must coincide; there are two kinds of possession, depending on whether the possessor and the thing possessed are inherently connected, such as Judy's head (inalienable possession) or not, such as Judy's car (alienable possession);
- 11. Benefactive: the person or thing for which an action is performed or the person who derives something from the actions of another;

- 12. Factitive (also "result" or "effected"): the object resulting from an action or state, having no prior existence but coming about by virtue of the action or state;
- 13. Patient: the person or thing affected by an action, or the entity undergoing a change;
- 14. Theme: the person or thing which undergoes an action, or that which is transferred or moved by an event but otherwise unchanged;
- 15. Neutral: the person or thing which is not changed or even acted upon, but simply present at an action:
- 16. Range (also "extent"): the specification or limitation of an action;
- 17. Role: a person playing a role or part in an action or state.