

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 Aitchison'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.

2.2.3. 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:

1. 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;
2. 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; and
17. Role: a person playing a role or part in an action or state.