







is the presence of prepositional *to* does not influence the truth meaning of the sentence which the Recipient or Goal possesses the Theme because of the Agent or Force. Then, *give*-types in *to*-variant cannot be changed to be *wh*-question (where/*dimana*). Those reasons are supported by the characteristic of *to*-variant in *give*-types verb which added by affixes *me-kan* must be followed by Theme, preposition *to*, and Recipient.

The reason which caused Indonesian *send*-types verb has caused possession and caused motion in *to*-variant are three reasons. The first reason is *send*-types verb absolutely has caused motion based on lexical definition and the truth of the sentence. The second reason is *send*-types verb may have caused possession meaning depend on the context and the kind of Recipient or Goal. *Send*-types verb may have caused possession meaning if the Recipient or Goal is animate.

Each event-types verb in Indonesian and English has both variants (prepositional object and double object). By using verb sensitive approach, Indonesian *give*-type verb has caused possession meaning only. But, there are several differences. First, Indonesian *give*-types verb (such as *memberikan*, *mengirimkan*, *memjualkan*) may be followed by prepositional 'for'. Meanwhile, English *for*-dative does not categorize *give*-verb as *for*-dative verbs. It happens because affixes *me-kan* entails benefactive meaning when added by prepositional *untuk*. Second, in Indonesian dative alternation, prepositional object is preferred, but in English double object is preferred.

