## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion deal with the finding of the study. This conclusion is answering the statement of the problem which is stated in the first chapter. Then, the suggestion is the recommendation for the next researches who are interested to study about dative alternation.

## 5.1 Conclusion

Dative alternation is phenomena of the creativity of language. The variant of dative alternation is double object and prepositional object (to-variant). Double object is a sentence which has two objects in which the form after verb is NP NP. Meanwhile, prepositional object is a sentence which has two objects in which the form after verb is NP PP. Those variants arise two points of view in many language studies, including English (I gave the candy to the children; I gave the children the candy), Dutch (Jan gaf Marie een boek; Jan gaf een boek aan Marie), Spanish (El rectorado concedid las becas March apocos profesores; El rectorado concedid a pocosprofesores las becas March), Catalan, Russian and Hebrew. The first point of view is polysemy approach which argues that each variant has different meaning. The linguists who use this approach are Green (1974), Oehrle (1976), Pinker (1990), Jackendoff (1990), Hale & Keyser (1996), Arad (1998), Speas (1990) and Krifka (1999 & 2003). The second point of view is monosemy approach which argues that both of dative variants have same meaning (based on the truth of sentence and the lexical meaning of event type). The linguists who use

monoemy approach are Hall (1965), Emonds (1972), Baker (1988 & 1996), Larson (1988 & 1990) and den Dikken (1995), Kiparsky (1985), Dryer (1986) and Aoun & Li (1989).

Therefore, factually, Indonesian language also has dative alternation. From 185 dative verbs found (*send*-types verb and *give*-type verb), there are 70 ditransitive sentences. Those ditransitive consist of 37 to-variant, 18 for-variant and 2 double object or direct object in give-types verb. Then, there are 9 to-variant in send-types. Therefore, I have tried to analyze the semantic of Indonesian dative alternation in two event types (*give*-types verb and *send*-types verb). The main points of the finding are *give*-types verb has caused possession meaning only in both variant and *send*-types verb has caused possession and caused motion in *to*-variant. So, the differences between Indonesian dative alternation in this study and previous researches can be looked in the following table.

This Research	Polysemy Approach	Monosemy Approach
Give-types verb has	To-variant in all event	To-variant and double
caused possession	types has caused motion,	object is not differ each
meaning only.	including <i>give</i> -types verb.	other.
Send-types may have	All double object has	The differences based
caused possession depend	possession meaning,	on the event types.
on the context and the	including <i>send</i> -types	
kind of Recipient/Goal	verb.	

Table 5.1.1
The differences between this study and previous studies

	Indonesian Dative Alternation	English Dative Alternation	
Give-types verb	Have one meaning only; caused possession meaning		
Send-types	May have two meanings; cause	ed motion meaning and caused	
verb	possession meaning		

Table 5.1.2
The similarities between Indonesian Dative Alternation and English Dative Alternation

	Indonesian Dative Alternation	<b>English Dative Alternation</b>
Give-types verb	The meaning is influenced by morphology (affixes), lexical meaning and syntax.	The meaning is influenced by lexical meaning and syntax.
	The syntax is influenced by the morphology of <i>give</i> -types verb.	
	Same lexical of verb may have different meaning if add by affix (me-kan).	
	For-dative verb add by affixes me-kan entails benefactive meaning.	
	Non <i>for</i> -dative verb entails benefactive meaning if added preposition <i>'untuk</i> (for)'	
	between first object and second obejcect.	
	Prepositional object is preferred.	Double object is preferred.
Send-types verb	The meaning is influenced by lexical meaning and contextual meaning.	
	Prepositional object is preferred.	Double object is preferred.

Table 5.1.3
The differences between Indonesian Dative Alternation and English Dative Alternation

The reason which caused Indonesian *give*-types verb has caused possession meaning only in both variant is three. The first is the lexical meaning of the event types which standardized by government in KBBI. The second reason

is the presence of prepositional *to* does not influence the truth meaning of the sentence which the Recipient or Goal posses the Theme because of the Agent or Force. Then, *give*-types in *to*-variant cannot be change 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.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This research focus in Indonesian *give*-types verb and *send*-types verb only which represented caused possession meaning and caused motion meaning. Those objects are analyzed by semantic study. Regarding of my scope and limitation of this study, the next researchers can take same object in more event types or analyzing in different discipline. Moreover, I found *give*-types verb entails benefactive meaning indicated by suffix *me-kan* and prepositional *bagi* (for) and *untuk* (for). This is never found in English double object. Hopefully, the next researchers can explain it in a research.