

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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.

In English dative alternation there are restrictions either in using double object or *to*-variant. The restriction is based on the syntactic realization factors. Moreover, in Indonesian dative alternation is influenced by morphology and

Regarding of this reason, I believe that (1a) has only one meaning. We can know it by pragmatic study, instantly we can choose one of those reading by understanding context of the discourse and the situational context (Fromkin and friends, 2011). The truth of (1a) is that a caption, while the title of the article is ‘*Kasus Crane, Trafik Voice Meningkat 673%*’ [Crane Case, Traffic Voice increases 673%]. The linguistic context of this discourse is about the traffic voice progress of *Telkomsel* (one of the Indonesia’s cellular telephone communication companies) in *Idhul Adha* and the peak of this increase is Crane tragedy in Makkah. Moreover, based on the situational context, Arnaz is delegation of *Telkomsel* to cede that cow to Islamic school institute for *Idhul Adha* moment (sacrificial animal). It shows by the picture of the caption. Arnaz and his friend were wearing *Telkomsel* uniform and there was *Telkomsel* banner behind them which written ‘*Telkomsel peduli dan berbagi untuk negeri [Telkomsel care and share for country]*’. It means that, the first reading, the possession of cow pass from Arnaz to Islamic school institute is not acceptable because that cow is not owned by Arnaz. The second reading seems more appropriate to (1a) sentence, where the cow changes hands without the ownership being affected. It is more crucial case, in which second reading may have several probably meanings which

I found in *tribunnews* that he said that "... The national total, we donate 653 sacrificial animals." 'We' refers to *Telkomsel*, in which represented by Arnaz. So, Telkomsel donated the cows to Islamic school institute. It means that the name of sacrifice is Islamic school institute; Arnaz consigned the cow to Islamic school institute and at that time, the cow is owned by Islamic school institute which would be shared for the members of Islamic school institute as meat. Absolutely, the third reading is not appropriate in this situational context because there is relationship between subject and second object. (1a) is *to*-variant and (1b) is double object. To know they have single meaning or not, I use thematic roles as in *Chapter II*.

[Ronny Arnaz	gave	Islamic school institute	cow]
Agent		Goal	Theme

[illegible]

What have been debated on (1a) and (1b) by many linguists are their differences in acceptability and semantic between these two contractions which arise from the profiling relationship between the thematic roles of Goal and Recipient, in which caused different entailment meaning: caused possession meaning and coursed motion meaning. By seeing the differences thematic roles of the both variant of dative alternation; prepositional object which represented by sentence (1a) and double object which represented by sentence (1b).

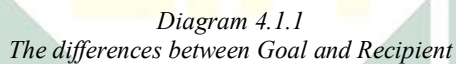
DO: [EVENT give [Ann Beth [STATE HAVE Beth the car]]]
PO: [EVENT give [Ann the car [EVENT GO the car [PATH to [PLACE Beth]]]]]

1. Pinker assumes that ‘Ann gave Beth the car’ express the meaning: Ann caused Beth have the car.
2. Pinker assumes that ‘Ann gave the car to Beth express the meaning: Ann caused the car to go to Beth (or rather, to Beth’s possession).

It is clearly that Goal (in Double object) is an objective of the agent to do event verb at the time. Meanwhile, Recipient (in *to*-variant) is someone who receives a theme from the agent. Nevertheless, I found in my data a sentence like (2).

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 7)

Malaysia is recipient but it is not an animate. But sentence (2) is acceptable only if ‘Malaysia’ metonymically refers to the organization in Malaysia or the Malaysia



I agree with RH&L definition in which all dative verbs involves an alternate realization of recipient, where a ‘recipient’ is generally an animate entity capable of possession, with corporations, governments and other organization qualifying as ‘extended’ animated. It is also consistently with Goldberg 1995, Green 1974 and Pinker 1989, in which the prototypical recipient is animate because the prototypical relation of possession involves an animate possessor and an inanimate possessum. However, possessors and thus recipients can be inanimate in certain instances of inalienable possession, as in *our god, Allah SWT gives our face two eyes* or *the students give the page a number*.

Concerning the meaning of loan in Indonesian is *meminjami* or *meminjamkan* which comes from the root *pinjam* (borrow). It is complicated case, in which the affixes influence the meaning. It means *pinjam* or *meminjam* is not ‘loan’. The root is same, but they have different meaning. The event type of ‘loan’ include in *give-types* verb. Meanwhile, the event type of ‘borrow’ does not

(2b) *Tia meminjam sebuah buku.* (Tia borrowed a book)

(2d) *Tia meminjami Tio sebuah buku. (Tia lent Tio a book)*

(2f) *Tia meminjamkan sebuah buku kepada Tio. (Tia lent a book to Tio)*

(2g) *Tia meminjamkan sebuah buku untuk Tio. (Tia lent a book for Tio)*

[illegible]

(clubtrentino.freewebspase.com/calendar_for_club_trentino.html, cited by
RH & L, 2008)

Regarding abstract Theme in English dative alternation, I found Theme which is not physical noun in my data collection. To know they have same treatment as (1a) and (2) here is my analysis.

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 19)

(Jawa Pos, September 24, 2015, page 15)

[illegible]

The second reading, in which (3b) is not acceptable because *saya* can not merely handed the opportunity to all players. The verb ‘hand’ cannot apply for abstract theme whether in alienable or in inalienable possession (Oehrle, 1976: 33). Meanwhile, the third reading is not compatible with this context. Oehrle (1976: 67) state that the third reading of English sentences with *give* is that the prepositional dative construction is not available or if so only in certain rather special cases. He also emphasizes that in all cases in which the third reading is available; the double object construction is base-generated (1976: 68). It means that if *give*-types dative verb categorize in the third reading, the sentence will use double object variant. It will discuss further in 4.2. Come back to the first reading, RH & L have propose it as following:

[illegible]

(RH & L, 2008: 140)

the meaning of sentence (3b) is that *saya* (coach) has obligation to give opportunity to all players. It means that the obligation for the subject and the theme become entitlement for other words, sentence (3b) means that *saya* does not have obligation to all players but *saya* has authority to do it.

The treatment of (3b) also applies in (3c) in which FGS (Football Group) is name of an organization. It is not inanimate subject but anonymically Agent like the Agent of (2). FGS does not need resources and opportunity firstly to have an ability to give them to Ro

Regarding of abstract noun or abstract entity, which should

treatment of (3b) also applies in (3c) in which FSG is the Agent of an organization. It is not inanimate, but it is not a natural Agent like the Agent of (2). FSG does not have the opportunity firstly to have an ability to give them the opportunity of abstract noun or abstract entity, which is

ing of abstract noun or abstract entity, which s
e to the recipient. It means that authority
the agent can give abstract noun to the recipient
not receive or own although they had received
which I collect.

How fast	you	relinquished	everything	to
Adv of manner	Agent	verb	Theme	Pre

seseorang lelaki yang baru ketemu sekali.
a man who new meet once.
Recipient

(Jawa Pos, September 24, 2015, page 19)

In this case, the context of the word ‘*segala-galanya*’ refers to virginity. So, ‘*Anda*’ refers to the woman. When a woman gave her virginity to a man, the man does not have virginity. It is similar to (4b) which proposed by Oehrle (1976: 22).

(4b) Nia gave John her telephone number.

(4a) and (4b) are same in which the recipient does not get the theme. However, there are distinctions between them. The agent of (4a) lost her possession (virginity). Nonetheless, probably, the agent of (4b) still has her number in which the reading is ‘Nia dictated John her telephone number’. The other reading is ‘Nia gave a scrap of paper which written her telephone number to John’. Therefore, this case emphasizes that *give*-types verb do not involve caused motion because there is no path from the source to the recipient or goal. The presence of prepositional (*to*) does not mean the path exist in *give*—types verb in dative alternation sentence.

I have discussed dative verb in which the theme are physical entity and abstract noun. Absolutely, something that would be given is a noun whether it is physical noun or abstract noun. The subjects of all data above are physical noun which is Agent. Nevertheless, I found in my data collection that there are subjects which are not physical entity. Davies (1994: 72) stated that *give*-types verb takes three arguments which can be thematically designated as AGENT, THEME, and GOAL. I found in my data collection the sentence like (5a)

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-----|---------|
| (5a) Kehadiran Aremania | memberikan ketenangan kepada pemain. | | | |
| Aremania's attendance | gave | calm | to | player. |
| Subject | Verb | NP2 | Pre | NP1 |

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 27)

'*kehadiran Aremania*' is not agent because it is not animate. It is causative or force which caused an action mindlessly. Moreover, NP2 (calm) is predicational noun; nominalization of a verb (see Oehrle 1976: 46). There is no ambiguity in (5a). Nevertheless, if dative alternation consists of predicational noun and it is double object, the ambiguity will arise. The ambiguity comes from the thematic relation of NP1 (player). It may be theme of calm if the reading is 'Aremania's attendance calm player' in which subject caused player to be calm. The second reading, NP1 may be agent if 'Aremania's attendance let player calm' in which the subject gave opportunity to calm. Yet, in the *to*-variant, the second reading is not available. So, the proposal of Davies (1994) is not totally right. Subject is not always an agent. There are several inanimate subjects in my data collection as following:

- (5b) *Pengalaman pahit bisa memberikan inspirasi bagi seseorang.* (Bitter experience can give inspiration for someone.)

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 16)

- (5c) *Panjatan doa Nabi Ibrahim tersebut memberikan pelajaran bagi kita...*
(That spate of Prophet Ibrahim's prayer gives a course for us)

(Jawa Pos, September 24, 2015, page 2)

Pengalaman pahait and *panjatan doa Nabi Ibrahim* are inanimate subject. Not only that, but also there are many examples which propose by some linguists such as *the explosion gave me headache; interviewing Nixon gave an idea for a boot to*

In (5b) and (5c) do not use *to* as prepositional. Meanwhile, they use *for* as prepositional variant. I already stated that in this study, I focus in double object variant and *to*-variant only. Yet, I want to allude it at glance. Actually, in English dative alternation there is no *give*-types verb classification of *for*-dative verbs. It is consistent with Green (1974) in Oehrle (1976: 110). He classified *for*-dative verbs into five classes as follow:

	Classification	Example
1	Verbs denoting creative acts in which an object is created or transfer to produce a certain effect	Make, cook, boil, roast, fry, sew, knit, paint, draw, etc.
2	Verbs denoting activities involving selection	Buy, purchase, find, get, choose, pick out, gather, save, take, etc.
3	Verbs denoting performance considered artistic	Sing, chant, recite, play (instrument and composition), dance, etc.
4	Verbs that express a kind of obtaining	Earn, gain, win, etc.
5	Benefactive construction	Rob me a bank

Table 4.1.1.
For-dative verbs

Therefore, in this case, Indonesian dative alternation differs to English dative alternation. It may be caused the suffix *kan* which discuss further in 4.2.

[illegible]

	forfeited to Todung) (Jawa Pos, September 24, 2015, page 11)	Todung)
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Table 4.1.2.

Passive form of Indonesian dative alternation can be identified by several points. First are affixes. The passive form of *to*-variant can be seen in (6c) and (6d). In *to*-variant the root *beri* added by prefix *di* to show passive verb form of sentence (Warsiman, 2012: 13) and suffix *kan* to show that is prepositional object in which be followed by preposition *kepada*, then followed by Recipient . In contrast, (6a) and (6b) are double object which do not added by suffix *kan*. Therefore, they are not followed by proposition, but followed by theme. The second differences are hidden Agent. In *to*-variant the Agent is hidden. The reason why does it is hidden will explain further in 4.2.

Related to *table 4.1.2*, if Indonesian double objects passive forms ((6a) and (6b)) changed into the active form it seems like strange sentence. The reason is that I did not find *give-types* verb in double object variant like them in my source of data. The double object variant which I found is like (7a) and (7b)

(7a) *Terima kasih telah memberiku kesempatan mengajar.*
Thank you already given me opportunity instructing.

Goal	Theme
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(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 16)

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 23)

Back to the passive form of Indonesian *give*-types verb, I guess that it is similar to the passive form of English *give*-types verb. To make clear cut understanding, I already put the passive form of English *give*-types verb in the table below. Now, let's compare passive form of Indonesian dative alternation in *table 4.1.2* above to passive form of English dative alternation in *table 4.1.3*.

Code	English	
	Active	Passive
8a	... gave a book to me	A book was given to me
8b	(He) gave me a book	I was given a book (by him)

Passive form of English Dative Alternation (taken from One-Soon Her's 'Lexical Mapping Theory Revisited')

According to the both tables, there is no tight difference between English and Indonesian dative alternation in passive form. Nevertheless, in English passive form of double object variant, adding Theme is optional, yet in Indonesian does not so. Then, in English passive form, there is no change in the verb form whether in prepositional object or double object.

To entrust that *give*-types verb do not have path or caused motion meaning, for instance the *to* phrase with *give*-type verb cannot be questioned by the locative *wh*-word; where (*di mana*) (Levinson 2005 in RH&L 2008), but the *to* phrase with *send*-types verb. It can be seen as follow:

- (9a) * Where did you give those animals?
(9b) Where did you send those animals? To the jungle/To zoo

The answer of (9b) is ‘I send the animals to the jungle’. Related to this case, (9a) can be answer if the *wh*-question by TO WHOM. So, the answer may be ‘To Ermi/To zoo keeper’. Absolutely, ‘to whom’ refers to the animate. Meanwhile, *send*-types verb can be followed by inanimate complement after prepositional *to*, such as ‘jungle’ in (9b), yet, it does not apply in *give*-types verb (except metonymy).

(9b) Where did you send the package? To Tuban / to Madiun / to Surabaya

RH&L proposal can be applied in Indonesian also, like the following:

(9f) *Kepada siapa kamu memberi surat itu? Kepada pamanku*

Concerning to *send*-types verb can accept inanimate and animate recipient or

(10a) *Sapi akan dikirim ke rumah pemotongan hewan...*
 Cow will was sent to house slaughtering animal...
 THEME Mod V Pre GOAL

[illegible]

After prepositional *to*, sentence (10a) followed by inanimate NP, the place of slaughtering animal. Not only inanimate, after prepositional *to*, *send*-types verb in (10b) followed by animate. It is clearly show that *give*-types verb is not same as *send*-types verb which has motion meaning (See the differences illustration of *give*-types verb and *send*-types verb in appendix). To know whether *send*-types verb has caused possession meaning RH&L argued as following.

(RH&, 2008: 144)

In English dative alternation, *send*-types verb Sentence (10a) and (10b) are *to*-variant of *send*-datives verb, of course, they had motion meaning if there was no negation. The Goal of (10a) is inanimate in which (10a) cannot have possession meaning. It support by the pragmatic context of (10a) in which based on the discourse ‘the cow sent to sell for stabilizing sacrificial animals’. So, situationally, (10a) has caused motion only because the place of sacrificial is not

If (10b) change to the double object and the negation is removed become the following:

I think (10b) and (10c) have same truth value. Although (10c) is double object variant, (10c) still has caused motion meaning from the event type itself. (10c) has caused possession is in the question. To answer this question, RH&L propose these following sentences as the differences between double object and *to*-variant in English *send*-types verb.

Sentence (11a) is acceptable in which one month ago Lewis sent/shipped a bicycle to Sam, but until today the bicycle does not arrive. Meanwhile, (11b) is not acceptable because in this reading Lewis has already sent/shipped Sam, it is bicycle; and Sam got it. It is not impossible that the bicycle never arrived because Sam handed it. It means that *to*-variant emphasizes the path transferred of event type of *send*. Meanwhile, the double object emphasizes the result (Otsuka, 2005: 262). Therefore, (10c) has caused possession meaning. Let's take look at the

Shortly, Indonesian dative alternation in *send*-types verb has caused motion meaning in both variant (double object and *to*-variant). Nevertheless, *send*-types verbs may have caused possession meaning if the Recipient or Goal is animate. Then, *send*-types verb have caused motion meaning only if the Recipient or Goal is inanimate. Therefore, it differs to the English dative alternation, in which English *send*-types verb have caused motion meaning in *to*-variant and has caused possession meaning in double object.

Number	Passive	Active
12a	<i>Surat juga dikirimkan ke Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla dan pimpinan</i>	<i>... juga mengirimkan surat ke Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla dan</i>

[illegible]

Passive form of Send-types verb in Indonesian Dative Alternation

From the *table 4.1.3 and table 4.1.4* above, I can sum up that in my data collection, Indonesian dative alternation in *send*-types verb is preferred to use because of path emphasizing. It may be caused limited data or the preferred usage (But, I ever find that there is double object in *send*-type verb). So, the

4.2. The Characteristics of Indonesian Dative Alternation

ke p 1 kata depan menyatakan arah (tujuan): *berakit -- hulu*; 2 (pergi) menuju: *hari ini ia tidak -- kantor*

Nevertheless, it only means the change of possession from Agent (source) to the Recipient (but it is not always like that as (3a) and (3b)). The path follows naturally because change of possession. If the new processor goes to the new location, absolutely the Theme will change its location. It is consistent with the lexical meaning of *beri* in KBBI (2008: 184). So, if double object and *to*-variant in *give*-types verb are only associated with the caused possession event type, why

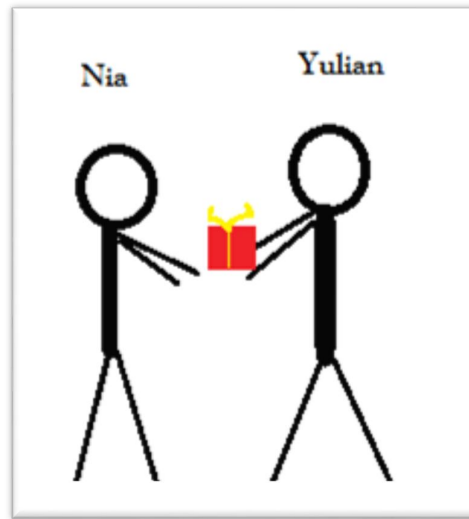


Figure 4.2.2
Illustration of Give-types verb

- (14a) *Yulian memberikan sebuah hadiah kepada Nia/nya.*
 Yulian gave a gift to Nia
 Agent Theme Recipient
- (14b) *Yulian memberinya sebuah hadiah.*
 Yulian gave her a gift
 Agent Recipient/Goal Theme

The truth of *figure 2* is that the Processor of the Theme change without mediator. So, the absence of mediator emphasize that there is no path of (14a). The alternation happens like in (14a) and (14b) because bound morpheme (derivational morpheme). The event type of (14a) added by suffix *kan*, in which has several intended meanings. It is related to morphology which is not my scope in this research. But, I just want to show that the characteristic of *to*-variant in *give*-types verb is added derivational morpheme in its verb.

a. Benefactive (to do something for other people necessity)

E.g. Sari **mengambilkan** nenek segelas air putih.
Sari took grandmother a glass of water]

b. Causative (making something new)

E.g. *Kakakku* **meninggikan** *lampu.*
My brother heighten lamp.

[illegible]

The verbs which express instrumental are *menusukkan* (stab), *melemparkan* (throw), etc. It means that this event types need tool/instrument/mediator to fulfill the event. Regarding this needs, these verbs also express motion meaning which include in *throw*-types verb.

(Yogi A.S. Legowo,
<http://chenull.tumblr.com/post/5036050284/materi-bahasa-indonesia-kelas-3-macam-macam>)

The verbs that express motion meaning is *meminggirkan* (sidetrack), *memusatkan* (centralize), *mendaratkan* (land), etc.

(Khoiri A.F. Imron, <http://bostep1.blogspot.co.id/2014/03/contoh-contoh-imbuhan.html>)

The verb that express stating as something is *mengucilkan* (exclude), *mendewakan* (deify), etc.

(Maryanto, <https://prezi.com/xmvwosvrop7s/imbuhan-me-kan/by-tri-maryanto-on-Prezi.htm>)

Firman **melihatkan** pengumuman lomba **untuk** Isaldi.
 Firman look over announcement competition for Isaldi

Shortly, all verbs may have benefactive meaning if added by affixes *me-kan* and prepositional *untuk* (for). Therefore, *memberikan* (in 4.1) which include in *give*-types verb can apply in *for*-dative variant because have added by affixes *me-kan* and inserted by prepositional *untuk*. Nevertheless, So, benefactive meaning is not appropriate to the event type of *memberikan* in *to*-variant.

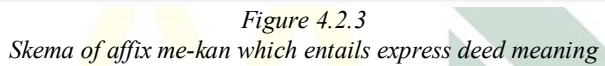
The second meaning is causative meaning which makes transformation from A condition to B condition. This meaning can apply to adjective only such as *lebar* (wide) to be *melebarkan* (widen); *luas* (extensive) to be *meluaskan* (extend); *rapi* (rapi) to be *merapikan* (tidy up). Therefore, *memberikan* come from the root *beri* which is verb. So, causative meaning is not appropriate to the event type of *memberikan* in to-variant.

The third meaning is instrument meaning which needs instrument to fulfill the event type. Nevertheless, the verb *memeberikan* does not need instrument to fulfill the event type. In contrast, the verb *mengirimkan* need instrument/mediator to fulfill the event type. Hence, (14a) does not have instrument meaning because Yulian does need instrument to give the gift to Nia.

The next meaning, forth meaning of affix *me-kan* is motion meaning which is absolutely inappropriate to *give*-types verb. The

The sixth meaning is express deed. This meaning seems appropriate to the meaning of *memberikan*. It means that the verbs which express deed emphasizes that the verb is done by himself (by his hands/legs/trunk/tongue). Then, affix *me-kan* in express deed meaning stresses the context in which the Agent caused the Recipient posses the Theme. Therefore, based on lexical meaning of *give*-types verb affix *me-kan* in *to*-variant is preferred in Indonesian dative alternation. It uses to emphasize that the truth meaning of *give*-types verb is caused possession meaning.

[illegible]



Beside affix *me-kan*, the second characteristic of *to*-variant in *give*-types verb is the Recipient must be animate/name of the organization as explain in 4.1. Moreover, the characteristic of passive form of *to*-variant in *give*-types verb is hidden Agent. The Agent is hidden because *to*-variant function to emphasize the Theme. It entails in (1a), (2), (3a), (3b), (4a) and (5a) where the Theme is prioritized; the Theme precedes the Recipient. This happens because affix *me-kan* in *to*-variant of produce express deed meaning which event type cannot be alienated from the Theme. So, affix *me-kan* naturally

In addition, the characteristics of *to*-variant in *give*-types verb are affix *me-kan* which entails express deed, the second characteristic of *to*-variant in *give*-types verb is the Recipient must be animate or metonymically. The third characteristic is the hidden Agent in passive form.

As already explained in 4.1 that Indonesian *send*-types verb does not use double object (uses *to*-variant only). Regarding of this reason, automatically *to*-variant in *send*-types verb does not have special characteristic like *give*-types verb. The usage of affix *me-kan* in *to*-variant of *send*-types verb is scarce. Why does it happen? It is happened because changes the position of Theme. As question In 4.1 that the position of Theme in the *send*-types is not only between Verb and Preposition. It may be the characteristic of *send*-types verb. Let's see the data which I found as following.

- (15a) *Suratnya sudah kami kirim ke KPU...*
 Their letter already we sent to KPU
 Theme Adv. Agent Verb Pre. Recipient

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 12)

- (15b) *Truk 140 ton beras akan kami sebar ke pasar-pasar tradisional.*
 Truck 140 ton rices will we distribute to market traditional
 Theme Agent Verb Pre. Recipient

(Jawa Pos, September 23, 2015, page 16)

Sentence (15a) and (15b) differ to (10c) in which the position of Theme is in the first. Generally, like (10c) the first position is Agent followed by Verb, Theme, Preposition and Recipient. To make easily understanding the Theme's changing, I give this sachem as following:

C: Agent 1 Verb 2 Theme 3 to 4 Recipient 5

UC: Theme 3 Agent 1 Verb 2 Pre. 4 Recipient 5

C is common *to*-variant and UC is uncommon *to*-variant in Indonesian *send*-types verb.

Because of this changing, the event type form is influenced. In C form, the event type is *mengirim* (*me+ kirim*), but in UC the event type form is *kirim* (root). I do not know exactly why it happens, but this Theme alternation (not double object) shows that Theme position is not change the meaning of *send*-types verb. *Send*-types verb absolutely has caused motion meaning which indicate by Theme alternation and the absence of double object. The possession meaning of *send*-types verb based on the context of the sentence. Therefore, the characteristic

of *send*-types verb in *to*-variant is Theme position can be changed in the first position.

4.2.2. The Characteristics of Double Object

As already explained in 4.1 that the double object appear in *give*-types verb only. So, here, I try to find the characteristics of double object in *give*-types verb only. Back to (14a), the event type of (14b) is not added by suffix *-kan*. The event type of (14a) only appear prefix *me-* which indicates active form sentence. Moreover, there is suffix *-kan* and *-i* which generally has some functions. To know those specifications I put them in the following:

a. Derivational (change adjective to verb)

All lexemes which end by suffix *-kan* and *-i* with or without prefix *-me* is verb. Traditionally, the lexeme which adds by suffix *-kan* and *-i* is adjective. For instance is in the following

Adjective	Verb
<i>panas</i> (hot)	<i>panaskan</i> (warm) or <i>panasi</i> (warm)

The adjective which was added by suffix *-kan* and *-i* means imperative form. Not only adjective, but also verb can be added by suffix *-kan* and *-i* which means imperative also.

b. Intense (emphasize that the verb often done)

Polisi menangkap penjahat (police arrested bandit); *polisi menangkapi* penjahat (police arrest bandit); *polisi menangkapkan*

Intransitive verb which absolutely does not need object if added by suffix *-kan* and *-i* become transitive verb. For example is in the following

- However, the verb by suffix *-kan* has intending meaning that the request is not directed for the interlocutors to do something without the Theme, but, suffix *-kan* defines that the request ask the interlocutors to do something related their surrounding, such as *dudukan boneka itu* (sit that doll). But there are differences between them. Those are

- Nevertheless, object which followed verb+*i* cannot move and this object is a place where the event happen. For instance, *petani menanamkan benih di sawahnya* (the farmer plants seeds in his field); *petani menanami sawahnya* (the farmer plants his field). *Benih* (seed) is an object which can move and it is a tool, then, *sawah* is an object which cannot move and it is a place.

- [illegible]

The second characteristic is clitic. In (14b) there is clitic *nya* which replace pronoun *dia* (her). Clitic has many functions. According to Warsiman (2012), the functions of clitic are showing possession, derivation (make noun), as Patient/Theme/Neutral/Factitive and as Recipient. In (14b) clitic – *nya* is Recipient because –*nya* (which refers to Nia) received the gift which came from Yulian. Therefore, the characteristic of double object is the verb event added by suffix –*i* and followed by Recipient. The Recipient is short NP or pronoun or clitic.

[illegible]

To sum up this discussion, I found that Indonesian dative alternation and English dative alternation have similarities. Each event-type verb in Indonesian and English has both variants (prepositional object and double object). By using verb sensitive approach, *give*-type verb have caused possession meaning only. But, there are several differences. First, English *send*-types verb have two meanings (motion and possession), but Indonesian *send*-types verb may have both meanings depend on the context. Second, Indonesian *give*-types verb may be followed by prepositional ‘for’, yet, English *for*-dative do not categorize *give*-verb as *for*-dative verbs. It happens because the meaning of *give* in Indonesian (memberikan) may have benefactive meaning which caused by the suffix *-kan*. Third, in Indonesian, prepositional object is preferred, but in English double object is preferred.