CONSTRUCTION OF CAUSATIVE VERB MAKE IN ENGLISH AND ITS TRANSLATION IN INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

This research entitled "Construction Of Causative Verb *Make* In English And Its Translation In Indonesian", is aimed to show the construction of causative verb *make* in English and its translation in Indonesian. Using qualitative method, it collects data from two nonfictions which were published in both languages. This research finds that causative verb *make* in English clauses can have similar construction in Indonesian language when it is translated to be *membuat* and *menjadikan*. The similar constructions which involve causative verb make and its translation in Indonesian are NP-VP-NP-NP (which has similar pattern with FN-FV-FN-FN in Indonesian), NP-VP-NP-VP (which has similar pattern with FN-FV-FN-FV in Indonesian), and NP-VP-NP-AdjP (which has similar pattern with FN-FV-FN-FAdj in Indonesian).

Keywords: *causative verb, construction, English, Indonesian*

INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own system to explain what happen around the world. This function is elaborated by causative clause. Causative clause is used to discover who or what cause something happened. Since a clause contains at least one subject and one verb, a causative clause must contain a ***causative verb***.

Causative verbs in English and its Bahasa Indonesia translation might be different. They can be different in structure and meaning. This research is done to discover that how the causative verb *make* in English is translated to be causative in Bahasa Indonesia clauses.

To analyze the causative verb *make* which is translated to be causative verb in Bahasa Indonesia, Syntax and Semantics are used as tools of the research. They are used because the research will analyze structure and meaning of both kinds verbs. Therefore Syntax and Semantics are appropriate for the research.

The research will be focused on two objectives:

(1) What constructions of causative verb *make* in English and its translation in Indonesian which are similar in both languages?
(2) How do the verb *make* and its translation demonstrate logical relation as causative?

METHODOLOGY

The research uses qualitative method which, according to Bogdan and Biklen (1992: 36), it is said that a researcher of quality research is the key instrument. It means that the researcher plays a dominant role in deciding which data to include and which to exclude. Therefore, it is the subjectivity of the researcher that determines the quality of data interpretation.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The structure of language is analyzed based on Syntax. Linguists agree to say that Syntax is about the study of language structure. According to Miller (2002; xii), *"Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences."* From Miller's statement, it can be seen that Syntax is used to analyze how words build phrases and how phrases build clauses and how clauses build sentences.

Semantics is a study of meaning as Lyons (1995; xii) states that, *"Semantics is by definition the study of meaning."* Further, Lyons explains that, *"Linguistic semantics is the study of meaning in so far as it is systematically encoded in the vocabulary and grammar of (so called) natural languages."* So, the meaning here is the meaning of lexical words which exist in vocabulary and grammar of natural languages.

Causative verb is a verb which causes a change of state. According to Hurford et al. (2007: 232), *"A CAUSATIVE form denotes an action which causes something to happen."* It clearly says that a causative verb shows an action that causes something to happen.

Levin (2009; 1) determined the models of causal relations by compiling theories from Davidson (1967), Dowty (1979), Gruber (1976), Croft (1991, 1998), and Talmy (1976). Three models of causal relations based on Levin's compilation are:

a. *events cause other events (Davidson; Dowty)*

b. *individuals bring about events (Gruber)*

c. *individuals act on other individuals (Croft; Talmy)*

Levin (2009; 2) also gave example:

Harry broke the vase (Croft 1994:38, (12); modeled with a three segment causal chain:

(i)   Harry acts on the vase (NOTE: indicated as CAUSE in (3))
(ii)   the vase changes state
(iii)   the vase is in a result state (i.e., broken)

It can be concluded that *Harry broke the vase* is a causative clause because it fulfills the third model of causal relations: individuals act on other individuals. And based on the explanation of the example, there are act, change, and result in the clause.

As what is explains above, there must be a change of state in causative case. According to Dixon (2004; 3ff), there are seven classes of adjectival states. They are called *property concept state*. Dixon's classes of adjectival states are:

Dimension	big, small, long, tall, short, wide, deep, etc.
Age	new, young, old, etc.
Value	good, bad, lovely, atrocious, perfect, etc.
Color	black, white, red, etc.
Physical Property	hard, soft, heavy, wet, rough, strong, etc.
Speed	fast, quick, slow, etc.
Human Propensity	jealous, happy, kind, clever, generous, etc.

It concludes that there are seven classes of adjectival states called *property concept state*. The change of state in causative clause involves state of dimension, age, value, color, physical property, speed, and human propensity.

In causative verb, there are participant roles or functional roles. Cruse (2000; 281) suggests the terminology by saying, *"The relationships that have been illustrated are variously called **functional roles, case roles, deep cases, participant roles, thematic roles."*** Further, Cruse (2000; 284) explains that,

> *"Functional roles provide an approach to the characterization of syntactic functions such as subject and object. Traditionally, the subject is the 'doer' and the object the 'done to' (in the active voice), but it is easy to think of exceptions to this. A more promising approach is to establish a scale of 'activity', and define the subject as the most active participant."*

From the explanation, it can be concluded that participant roles or functional roles is an approach to characterization of syntactic functions such as subject and object. In traditional grammar it can be said that a subject is 'the doer' and an object is the 'done to'. Further, according to Cruse, subject is the most active participant.

There are three participant roles suggested in the research. They are:

a) Agent

Agent is an entity that initiates the action as Saeed (2003; 149) suggests, *"Agent: the initiator of some action, capable of action*

with volition, e.g."* Agent is a terminology suggested for animate entity as Tallerman (2011; 46) emphasizes that *"An agent is an animate being deliberately performing an action."*

b) Force

While Agent is an animate entity who performs the action, Force is a terminology for inanimate entity that performs the action. Cruse (2000; 283) suggests this by saying, *"some linguists suggested a new case, FORCE, which was distinct from AGENTIVE. (Does this apply to **computer** in **The computer is working out the solution?**)"*

c) Patient

If an Agent performs the action, patient is whom the action performs to. Tallerman (2011; 47) suggests, *"A patient (or undergoer), like **the window** in (35), is physically affected by the verb's action – so the window gets broken."* It shows that a Patient is physically affected by the action. In the explanation, the word 'broken' shows that it is a change happen to the patient 'window'.

ANALYSIS AND FINDING

When causative verb *make* is translated to be *membuat* and *menjadikan*, the constructions of clauses in both languages can be similar. It can be looked at the following data:

1. NP-VP-NP-VP and FN-FV-FN-FV

a. **They make it look like a first edition**

*Mereka **membuat** buku ini **tampak** seperti edisi pertama*

they	**make**	It	**look**	like a first edition
Subject	Verb	Object	Adverbial	
NP	VP	NP	VP	AdjP
Agent	CV	Patient	Result	

mereka	**membuat**	buku ini	**tampak**	seperti edisi pertama
Subjek	Predikat	Objek	Keterangan	
FN	FV	FN	FV	FAdj
Agent	CV	Patient	Result	

From the above data, the English clause is *They make it look like a first edition*. Syntactically, the English data demonstrates the pattern of NP-VP-NP-VP. The Subject is filled by the Noun Phrase *they*, the Verb is filled by the Verb Phrase *make*, the Object is filled by the Noun Phrase *it*, and the Adverbial is filled by the Verb Phrase *look* and Adjective Phrase *like a first edition*.

The translation in Indonesian clause is *Mereka membuat buku ini tampak seperti edisi pertama*. The data syntactically demonstrates the pattern which is same with the English data, FN-FV-FN-FV. The Subjek (or Subject in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina (or Noun Phrase in English) *mereka*, the Predikat (or Predicate in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *membuat*, the Objek (or Object in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina *buku ini*, and the Keterangan (or Adverbial in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *tampak* and Frasa Adjektiva *seperti edisi pertama*.

From the semantic point of view, both Subjects in English and Indonesian have thematic role as Agent. The Agent is the one who cause something happen. It is the Causer of an event. Both Subjects *they* and *mereka* show that they are the entity who cause a change in something, in this case, a book. The book is changed to be a first edition in appearance.

The Objects *it* and *buku ini* have thematic role as Patient. The Patient is the entity who is affected what Agent does. Objects *it* and *buku ini* are affected by the action taken by Agents *they* and *mereka*. The change of state happens to them, in this case, state of physical property of the book which is referred by the Noun Phrase *it* that is referred to a book.

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The Adverbials *look like a first edition* and *tampak seperti edisi pertama* are the Result of what happen to the book. Both Adverbials show in detail the kind of change brought by the Agents *they* and *mereka* to the Patient *it* and *buku ini*.

From the analysis, it can be seen that both English and Indonesian data here demonstrate similar patterns in causative clauses which involve causative verb *make* and its translation *membuat*. It is similar because English causative clause demonstrates pattern of NP-VP-NP-VP where the Indonesian demonstrates pattern of FN-FV-FN-FV. The bold phrases show that the

causative verb *make* here is followed by a Verb Phrase.

b. *Cliff Garret, a wonderful storyteller who helped bring Henrietta's youth and old Clover to life for me, and always* **made** *me* **smile**
Cliff Garret, seorang pencerita luar biasa yang membantu menyampaikan masa muda Henrietta dan Clover zaman dulu kepada saya, dan selalu **membuat** *saya* **tersenyum**

Cliff Garret	always	**made**	me	**smile**
Subject	Adverb	Verb	Object	Adverbial
NP	AdvP	VP	NP	VP
Agent	Causative Verb		Patient	Result

Cliff Garret	selalu	**membuat**	saya	**tersenyum**
Subjek	Keterangan	Predikat	Objek	Keterangan
FN	FAdv	FV	FN	FV
Agent	Causative Verb		Patient	Result

From the above data, the English clause is *Cliff Garret always made me smile*. Syntactically, the English data demonstrates the pattern of NP-VP-NP-VP. The Subject is filled by the Noun Phrase *Cliff Garret*, the Verb is filled by the Verb Phrase *made*, the Object is filled by the Noun Phrase *me*, and the Adverbial is filled by the Verb Phrase *smile*.

The translation in Indonesian clause is *Cliff Garret selalu membuat saya tersenyum*. The data syntactically demonstrates the pattern which is same with the English data, FN-FV-FN-FV. The Subjek (or Subject in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina (or Noun Phrase in English) *Cliff Garret*, the Predikat (or Predicate in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *membuat*, the Objek (or Object in English) is filled by

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the Frasa Nomina *saya*, and the Keterangan (or Adverbial in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *tersenyum*.

From the semantic point of view, both Subjects in English and Indonesian have thematic role as Agent. The Agent is the one who cause something happen. It is the Causer of an event. Subject *Cliff Garret* shows that he is the one who causes a change in something, in this case, a person *me* who is referred to Deborah Lacks.

The Objects *me* and *saya* have thematic role as Patient. The Patient is the entity who is affected by the action of Agent. In this case, the Patients *me* and *saya* who are referred to Deborah Lacks is affected by Cliff Garret's presence or anything he does. The change of state happens to Deborah, in this case, state of human propensity.

The Adverbials *smile* and *tersenyum* are the Result of what happen to the Objects *me* and *saya*. Both Adverbials show in detail the kind of change

brought by the Agent *Cliff Garret* to the Patient *me* and *saya*.

From the analysis, it can be seen that both English and Indonesian data here demonstrate similar patterns in causative clauses which involve causative verb *make* and its translation *membuat*. It is similar because English causative clause demonstrates pattern of NP-VP-NP-VP where the Indonesian demonstrates pattern of FN-FV-FN-FV. The bold phrases show that the causative verb *make* here is followed by a Verb Phrase.

2. NP-VP-NP-NP and FN-FV-FN-FN
   *the auction had **made** Don Vincente **an obvious suspect***
   *Kegemparan di tempat lelang telah **menjadikan** Don Vincente **tersangka utama***

the auction	had **made**	Don Vincente	**an obvious suspect**
Subject	Verb	IObject	DObject
NP	VP	NP	NP
Force	CV	Patient	Result

kegemparan di tempat lelang	telah **menjadikan**	Don Vincente	**tersangka utama**
Subjek	Predikat	Objek Tak Langsung	Objek Langsung
FN	FV	FN	FN
Force	Causative Verb	Patient	Result

From the above data, the English clause is *the auction had made Don Vincente an obvious suspect*. Syntactically, the English data demonstrates the pattern of NP-VP-NP-NP. The Subject is filled by the Noun Phrase *the auction*, the Verb is filled by the Verb Phrase *had made*, the Indirect Object is filled by the Noun Phrase *Don Vincente*, and the Direct Object is filled by the Noun Phrase *an obvious suspect*.

The translation in Indonesian clause is *kegemparan di tempat lelang telah menjadikan Don Vincente tersangka utama*. The data syntactically demonstrates the pattern which is same with the English data, FN-FV-FN-FN. The Subjek (or Subject in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina (or Noun Phrase in English) *kegemparan di tempat lelang*, the Predikat (or Predicate in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *telah membuat*, the Objek Tak Langsung (or Indirect Object in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina *Don Vincente*, and the Objek Langsung (or Direct Object in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *tersangka utama*.

From the semantic point of view, both Subjects in English and Indonesian have thematic role as Force. The Force is the inanimate entity who causes something happen. Subjects *the auction* and *kegemparan di tempat lelang* show that they are the inanimate entities who cause a change in something, in this case, a person named Don Vincente.

3. NP-VP-NP-AdjP and FN-FV-FN-FAdj
   a. *The noise **made** audiotaping **impossible***

The Indirect Object *Don Vincente* has thematic role as Patient. The Patient is the one who is affected by the action taken by the Force. The data shows that Don Vincente becomes a suspect. He undergoes a change of state, in this case, a state of value. A suspect demonstrates a negative value of someone.

The Direct Objects *an obvious suspect* and *tersangka utama* are the Result of what happen to the Indirect Object *Don Vincente*. Both Direct Objects show in detail the kind of change brought by the Forces to the Patient.

From the analysis, it can be seen that both English and Indonesian data here demonstrate similar patterns in causative clauses which involve causative verb *make* and its translation *menjadikan*. It is similar because English causative clause demonstrates pattern of NP-VP-NP-NP where the Indonesian demonstrates pattern of FN-FV-FN-FN. The bold phrases show that the causative verb *make* here is followed by Noun Phrase.

*Bunyi yang ditimbulkan **membuat** perekaman **mustahil** dilakukan*

the noise	**made**	audiotapping	**impossible**
Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
NP	VP	NP	AdjP
Force	CV	Patient	Result

bunyi yang ditimbulkan	**membuat**	perekaman	**mustahil** dilakukan
Subjek	Predikat	Objek	Pelengkap
FN	FV	FN	FAdj
Force	CV	Patient	Result

From the above data, the English clause is *the noise made audiotapping impossible*. Syntactically, the English data demonstrates the pattern of NP-VP-NP-AdjP.

The Subject is filled by the Noun Phrase *the noise*, the Verb is filled by the Verb Phrase *made*, the Object is filled by the Noun Phrase *audiotapping*, and the Complement is filled by the Adjective Phrase *impossible*.

The translation in Indonesian clause is *bunyi yang ditimbulkan membuat perekaman mustahil dilakukan*. The data syntactically demonstrates the pattern which is same with the English data, FN-FV-FN-FAdj. The Subjek (or Subject in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina (or Noun Phrase in English) *bunyi yang ditimbulkan*, the Predikat (or Predicate in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *membuat*, the Objek (or Object in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina *perekaman*, and the Pelengkap (or Complement in English) is filled by the Frasa Adjektiva *mustahil dilakukan*.

From the semantic point of view, both Subjects in English and Indonesian have thematic role as Force. The Force is the inanimate entity who causes something happen. Subjects *the noise* and *bunyi yang ditimbulkan* show that they are the inanimate entities which cause a change in something, in this case, an audiotapping.

The Object *audiotaping* and *perekaman* have thematic role as Patient. The Patient is the one who is affected by the action taken by the Force. The data shows that audiotaping becomes impossible to do. It undergoes a change of state, in this case, a state of value. The word 'impossible' demonstrates a negative value to a thing.

The Complements *impossible* and *mustahil dilakukan* are the Result of what happen to the Objects *auditaping* and *perekaman*. Both Complements show in detail the kind of change brought by the Forces to the Patient.

From the analysis, it can be seen that both English and Indonesian data here demonstrate similar patterns in causative clauses which involve causative verb *make* and its translation *membuat*. It is similar because English causative clause demonstrates pattern of NP-VP-NP-AdjP where the Indonesian demonstrates pattern of FN-FV-FN-FAdj. The bold phrases show that the causative verb *make* here is followed by Adjective Phrase.

b. *The tobacco juice stained their fingers and **made** them **sick***
   *Getah tembakau mengotori jari-jari mereka dan **membuat** mereka **mual***

the tobacco juice	**made**	them	**sick**
Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
NP	VP	NP	AdjP
Force	CV	Patient	Result

getah tembakau	**membuat**	mereka	**mual**
Subjek	Predikat	Objek	Pelengkap
FN	FV	FN	Fadj
Force	CV	Patient	Result

From the above data, the English clause is *The tobacco juice made them sick*. Syntactically, the English data demonstrates the pattern of NP-VP-NP-AdjP.
The Subject is filled by the Noun Phrase *the tobacco*, the Verb is filled by the Verb Phrase *made*, the Object is filled by the Noun Phrase *them*, and the Complement is filled by the Adjective Phrase *sick*.

The translation in Indonesian clause is *getah tembakau membuat mereka mual*. The data syntactically demonstrates the pattern which is same with the English data, FN-FV-FN-FAdj. The Subjek (or Subject in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina (or Noun Phrase in English) *getah tembakau*, the Predikat (or Predicate in English) is filled by the Frasa Verba *membuat*, the Objek (or Object in English) is filled by the Frasa Nomina *mereka*, and the Pelengkap (or Complement in English) is filled by the Frasa Adjektiva *mual*.

From the semantic point of view, both Subjects in English and Indonesian have thematic role as Force. The Force is the inanimate entity who causes something happen. Subjects *the tobacco juice* and *getah tembakau* show that they are the inanimate entities which cause a change in something, in this case, *them* who is referred to children of Lacks family.

The Object *them* and *mereka* have thematic role as Patient. The Patient is the one who is affected by the action taken by the Force. The data shows that children of Lacks family become sick because they smell the tobacco juice. They undergo a change of state, in this case, a state of human propensity.

The Complements *sick* and *mual* are the Result of what happen to the Objects *them* and *mereka* which are referred to children of Lacks family. Both Complements show in detail the kind of change brought by the Forces to the Patient.

From the analysis, it can be seen that both English and Indonesian data here demonstrate similar patterns in causative clauses which involve causative verb *make* and its translation *membuat*. It is similar because English causative clause demonstrates pattern of NP-VP-NP-AdjP where the Indonesian demonstrates pattern of FN-FV-FN-FAdj. The bold phrases show that the causative verb *make* here is followed by Adjective Phrase.

CONCLUSION

The analysis on the causative verb *make* and its translation in Indonesian finds that:

(1) There are three patterns which can be similar in English and Indonesian causative clauses involving the verb *make*. They are:
   a. NP-VP-NP-VP which results FN-FV-FN-FV
   b. NP-VP-NP-NP which results FN-FV-FN-FN
   c. NP-VP-NP-AdjP which results FN-FV-FN-FAdj

(2) The English causative clause involving verb *make* can produce similar pattern in its Indonesian translation when the verb *make* is translated to be *membuat* and *menjadikan*.

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