MORPHOSEMANTIC FEATURES OF *MEMBUAT* 'MAKE' IN THE LIGHT VERB CONSTRUCTIONS OF INDONESIAN

Danang Satria Nugraha

d.s.nugraha@usd.ac.id
Sanata Dharma University
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: Light verb constructions (LVCs) are combinations of a verb and a noun that operate as a referee for a distinctive idiomatic-like meaning in which the noun is the central focus of meaning deduction. This study aimed to identify and describe Indonesian LVCs as morphosemantic phenomena. The dataset comprises Indonesian sentences containing featured LVCs. Three corpora were utilized as data sources: *Leipzig Corpora Collection – Indonesian (LCCI)*, *SEAlang Library Indonesian Text Corpus (SEAlang)*, and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. In this study, a framework from Morphosemantics has been employed to provide the deep analysis technique. The results revealed the following two folds. First, at the morphological level, the Indonesian verb *membuat* 'make' is a clear indicator of the existence of LVCs. Second, on a semantic level, the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs tends to produce ACTION type verbs, AGENT paired argument of verbs and RESULTATIVE grammatical meaning. This study suggested that further research be done on the morphosyntactic features of the Indonesian LVCs verb *membuat* 'make.'

Keywords: morphosemantic feature, verb *membuat* 'make,' light verb constructions (LVCs), Indonesian

INTRODUCTION

From a morphological perspective, the Indonesian verbs' construction is productive. The notion of "productive" ought to be used unambiguously. It has to do with the fact that Indonesian extensively uses affixes (Nugraha, 2017, 2021). Indonesian affixes can be adapted in any morphological process; therefore, the number of new verbs has become virtually limitless (Nugraha, 2020; Sneddon, 2012). It is also true that other word categories, such as nouns, have contributed to forming new verbs in addition to affixes. The other method of creating new words involves combining verbs and nouns. That method could be described as a compound. The phenomena of lexical compounding can be used to explain the compounding of verbs and nouns at the fundamental level, such as semantics (Bruening, 2020; Embick, 2020). Multiword expressions (MWEs), which incorporate light verb constructions (LVCs), are one of the common forms of the compounding of verbs and nouns in Indonesian.

Light verb constructions (LVCs) are verb-noun pairings that serve as the foundation for a distinct idiomatic-like meaning in which the noun is the primary object of meaning deduction. If one were to attempt to illustrate the LVCs pattern, the presentation of rules would essentially be [LVCs → {V} *'verb'* + {N} *'noun'*] (Audring, 2021; Baggio, 2018; Baker & Croft, 2017; Barrie & Mathieu, 2016; Fleischhauer & Hartmann, 2021). The word class of a verb, such as "make," "take," or "put," is what is often meant by the component "verb." Additionally, the word class of a noun, such as non-abstract or abstract nouns, was initially denoted by the component of the word "noun." One aspect of the pattern that has to

be discussed is its underlying schematic relation or semantic scope. The semantic scope can be considered a meaning boundary that only exists under certain circumstances, such as idiomatic meaning. Only such lexical and grammatical meaning is referred to by the combination of V + N as LVCs. The LVCs allude to a lexical meaning in the very first development while primarily using the part of the letter "N" and using speaker interpretation. Then, to understand the grammatical meaning of LVCs, one may pay attention to the larger context, such as in a phrase. In this sense, when describing LVCs as a morphosemantic phenomenon, there is no absolute standard for separating meaning. Using any of those definitions, one can determine what LVCs look like in specific Indonesian sentences.

Furthermore, LVCs have been investigated in previous studies using a variety of theoretical frameworks, regardless of language. LVCs have been studied using morphology at the first level (Aldridge, 2019; Fleischhauer & Neisani, 2020; Kovalevskaitė et al., 2020; Stroik, 2001; Sundquist, 2020; Vaidya et al., 2019). The main contribution of this field of study was an explicit method for identifying markedness in LVCs. It applied not only to inflective words, but also to agglutinative ones. Other LVCs studies revealed formal semantics-based descriptions of semantic aspects (Cordeiro & Candito, 2019; Georgescu, 2013; Hrenek, 2019; Ong & Rahim, 2021; Srinivas & Legendre, 2022; Suñer & Roche, 2021). From this point of view, the central suggestion was to think of LVCs as semantic rather than morphological units. It means that any morphological unit, such as a morpheme, is used to indicate the presence of meaning. Furthermore, the current trend in LVC research has been accomplished through the use of applied linguistics approaches, such as computational linguistics (Fleischhauer, 2021; Fleischhauer & Gamerschlag, 2019; Fleischhauer et al., 2019; Jiang et al., 2018; Nagy et al., 2020; Nugraha, 2022a, 2022b; Tan et al., 2021). The key recommendation from the previous studies was to use a measurable source of data in order to output both the quantitative and qualitative analyses. If we critically review the studies listed above, we will find one fundamental statement, either theoretically or empirically based. LVCs as a morphosemantic phenomenon are still relevant to investigate using a theoretical linguistics perspective and a computational linguistics method. The most important one is that the study of LVCs should be investigated, particularly in the Indonesian context.

Compared to the previous studies, it is clear that LVCs have been identified not only in accusative but also in agglutinative languages, possibly in a limited number of Indonesian investigations. In this regard, this study aimed to identify and describe Indonesian LVCs as morphosemantic phenomena. This goal is consistent with the study's central hypothesis that the verb *membuat* 'make' of Indonesian LVCs is not only a result of the morphological process of compounding but also a semantic representation entity with distinct features.

METHOD

This linguistic study was designed using a qualitative (Q) and descriptive (D) paradigm. The qualitative paradigm was chosen because (i) it was consistent with the primary goal of the research, which was to describe the patterns and rules of morphosemantic characteristics of verbs *membuat* 'make' in LVCs; and (ii) it was consistent with the primary data of this study, which was collected and analyzed in a non-numerical manner. The descriptive paradigm was chosen because it could accommodate the results of the morphosemantic analysis of the verb *membuat* 'make' in LVCs.

The research design was carried out in three stages. The first was the data collection stage. This research data was in Indonesian sentences with LVCs marked with the verb to *membuat* ‘make.' The data sources were Indonesian - Leipzig Corpora Collection (ILCC) (available online at https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=ind_mixed_2013), SEAlang Library Indonesian Text Corpus (available online at http://sealang.net/indonesia/corpus.htm) and Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) (available online at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/). The data were collected based on textual documentation. The instruments in this first stage were a data collection guide and a data documentation table (kindly refer to the presentation of Table 1). The data collection

guide consisted of five instructions, namely (i) the data used in the study were collected from the official websites of ILCC, SEAlang, and KBBI, (ii) the data collection was based on the keyword verb *membuat* 'make,' (iii) the data used were at least in the form of clauses and sentences with one of the constituents in the form of LVCs marked with the verb *membuat* 'make,' (iv) data recording was done by utilizing the data documentation table, and (v) all data recorded in the data documentation table was treated as initial data that needed to be re-examined at the data reduction stage to sort and select valid data.

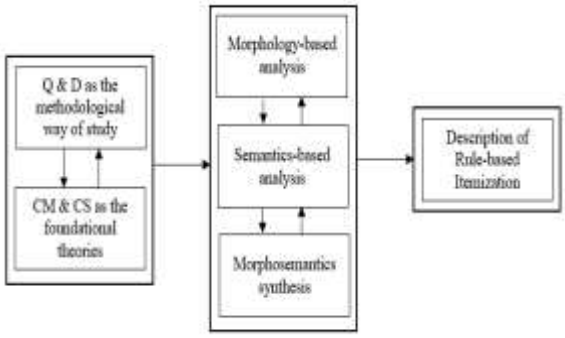

Figure 1. Analysis Diagram

The second was the data analysis stage. The object of this research was the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs. The unit of analysis of this research was the verb *membuat* 'make' in LVCs in a clause or sentence construction. The unit was analyzed based on the technique of determining element sorting technique (UP) and referential pairing technique (PR) by referring to the theory of Morphosemantics (Lieber, 2004, 2010) that, in combination with Compositional Morphology (CM) and Constructional Semantics (CS) (Bochnak & Matthewson, 2020). The workings of the two theories were described as follows. The application of MK theory was realized in the procedural analysis statement, namely (i) UP analysis, based on MK theory as the initial stage of identifying the status of the verb to *membuat* 'make' in LVCs, (ii) data was dropped from the analysis when the verb *membuat* 'make' did not have the status of a determining element, and (iii) data whose status was doubtful through UP analysis would be processed at a later stage based on SK theory. Meanwhile, the application of SK theory was also embodied in the procedural analysis statement, which included (i) referential pairing analysis based on SD theory as an advanced stage of determining the semantic features of the verb *membuat* 'make' in LVCs, (ii) the analysis of the features was oriented towards the primary classification of verbs, and (iii) after the main features were identified, the semantic analysis was expanded by elaborating the grammatical meaning of LVCs.

The third stage was the presentation of the analysis results. The analysis results were presented using the visualization form UDPipe (https://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/udpipe/) by referring to the description model and rules. The description model was realized by describing the research findings, precisely the morphosemantic properties of the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs. Meanwhile, the rule model was implemented using linguistic symbols representing the related analysis's outcomes. The justification of morphological and semantic theories and the findings of relevant previous studies supported the description and rule models.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

For the reasons stated in the previous sections, it is beneficial to begin the discussion with a detailed description of Indonesian LVCs. It is due, first and foremost, to the merits of their morphological presentation, which is very vivid, as well as the semantic reference in them. The Indonesian LVCs have unique morphosemantic properties in their combination of nouns and verbs. According to the analysis, the verb *membuat* 'make' has been itemized at least three times in Indonesian LVCs, including (i) creation of the ACTION of LVCs, (ii) characterization of AGENT in the argument structure of LVCs, and (iii) stimulation of the RESULTATIVE of LVCs. The description of distinct properties is divided into three parts, as explained below.

The creation of the ACTION of LVCs

The first morphosemantic feature of the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs, essentially part of the lexicon-grammatical analysis result was its structural compatibility with the ACTION type of verb. The ACTION type was the verb representing the agent's ACTION in the argument architecture. Any verb

construction had the potential to be an ACTION, STATE, or PROCESS, according to the classical view on verbs derived from Chafe's postulate. The activation of the verb type was strongly dependent on the grammatical relations in the language regarding the specific clause or sentence (Bonial & Pollard, 2020; Del Prete & Todaro, 2020). Therefore, before considering the in-present of verb construction, one could not assume or predict the type. In this regard, the optimality perspective should not be used when considering verb type classification.

As with the works of classification, the ACTION verbs use marks wherein one could trace the indication through the grammatical level.

Table 1. ACTION of LVCs

Code	LVCs
LVCs/05	membuat renda '*make lace*'
LVCs /11	membuat tanda '*make marks*'
LVCs/10	membuat gentar '*make a flinch*'
LVCs /90	membuat ulah '*make a tantrum*'
LVCs /01	membuat onar '*make trouble*'
LVCs /8	membuat debut '*make a debut*'

Source: LCCI, SEAlang, & KBBI

Among the LVCs presented in Table 1, the first feature, the creation of ACTIVE LVCs, can be discussed using the following samples. First, consider the presentation of (1), (2), and (3), respectively.

(1) *Ibu membuat renda untuk dipasang di sekeliling meja*.
[Mother is making lace to decorate the whole side of the table.]
(2) *Antony membuat debut bersama Manchester United dengan manis*.
[Antony makes his Manchester United debut successfully.]
(3) *Dia membuat onar saat pertunjukan dangdut di resepsi pernikahan*.
[He/she makes trouble when he/she sees the dangdut performance at the wedding.]

The following part outlines the detailed morphosemantic explanation of how the verb *membuat* 'make' creates the ACTION of LVCs. The explanation had been synthesized from the analysis using the framework mentioned in this article's method section. The first thing we need to know about the capacity of the verb *membuat* 'make' in the creation of ACTION type is its internal properties. Internal properties are semantical features of *membuat* 'make' that cannot be identified in another Indonesian verb. If we compare *membuat* 'make' versus *dibuat* 'made,' one may perceive that the affix substitution has been affected by the internal construction of the verb *membuat* 'make.' This logical pattern helps understand internal properties in the schematic meaning of *membuat* 'make'. As in (1), for instance, one can only identify the meaning of the ACTION verb of *membuat renda* after considering its whole sentence. The schematic overview of syntagmatic relation regarding the *membuat renda* can be found in visualization figure (2). If we make a quick analyzer, there are two best ways to validate the ACTION type of verb in a particular verb construction. The two ways are using +MOVEMENT and +ACTOR as semantic features usually embedded in the ACTION type of verb (Wittenberg & Piñango, 2011). Feature +MOVEMENT is equal to the question 'is there any change of activity represented by the verb construction(?)'. The rule of this feature is 'from none to any motion' or [0 → 1]. In addition, feature +ACTOR is also equal to the question, 'who is the performer of activity represented by verb construction?'. Using these two questions, one can determine the verb construction as an ACTION-type verb.

Figure 2. Syntagmatic Representation of (1)

Furthermore, as in (2), we find the same grammatical situation wherein Indonesian LVCs have been created as an ACTION verb. In (2), we identified the *membuat debut* as an LVC. The construction is in an ACTION type of verb. By using the question analyzer, one can

determine the ACTION type. If we use the first question, 'Is there any change of activity represented by the verb construction of (2)?', the answer should be 'Yes, there is a change of activity from none to a motion represented by the verb construction.' It means that +MOVEMENT has been revealed from the surface structure of the sentence.

On the other hand, if we use the second question, 'who is the performer of activity that is represented by verb construction(?)', the answer should be 'Antony' or the *proper noun* placed in the subject position. It means that +ACTOR has been itemized from the syntactic relation of the sentence. Therefore, Indonesian LVCs *membuat debut* has been created in an ACTION type of verb regarding these two analyzers.

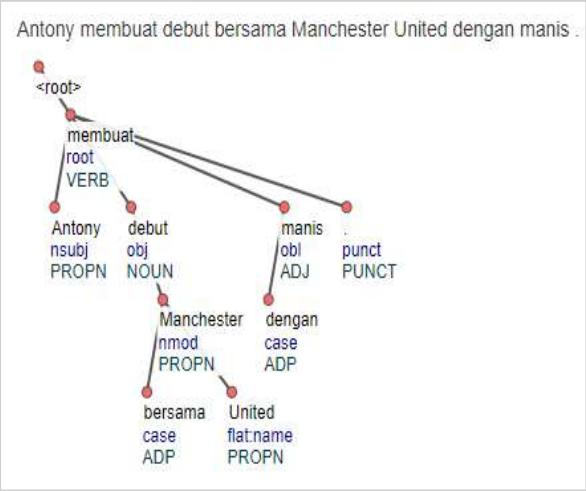

Figure 3. Syntagmatic Representation of (2)

The creation of ACTION LVCs has not occurred randomly. The repetition of the process also appeared in the third analyzed data. At a glance, the logical pattern of meaning that is already embedded in (1) and (2) is also underlying in (3). The logical pattern has been defined as semantical sense in grammatical sentence construction construed through the combination of semantical device and syntactic rule. Regarding this pattern, we find that the *membuat onar* is an LVC of (3). This *membuat onar* semantically creates the ACTION type verb of (3). We shall use the two-question analyzers to identify ACTION features precisely. If one asks, 'Is there any activity change represented by the verb construction of (3)?' The answer should be 'Yes, there is a change of activity from none to a motion in (3).' It means that +MOVEMENT has been depicted in the sentence (3). The second analyzer is 'Who are the performers of activity represented by verb construction?'. We can answer the question explicitly with '……'; this is the *noun* used as a subject of (3). It means that +ACTOR has been captured from sentence (3). Based on these two analyzers, we can conclude that Indonesian LVCs *membuat onar* has been utilized in an ACTION type of verb.

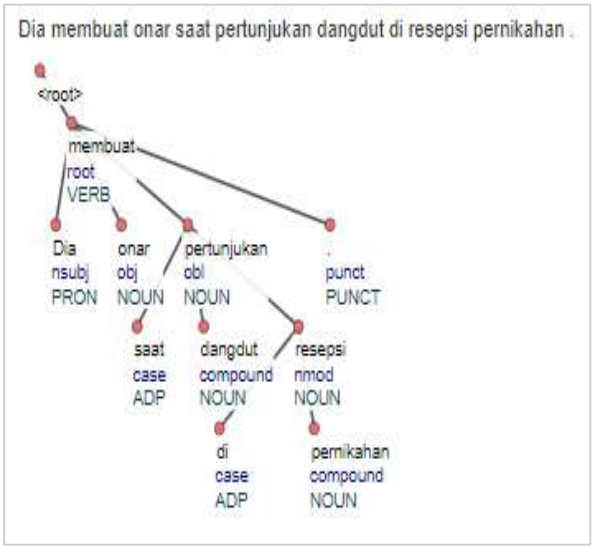

Figure 4. Syntagmatic Representation of (2)

Regarding the description above, we may synthesize that in the context of Indonesian LVCs wherein the construction represents the idiomatic-like meaning on a lexical level, the verb *membuat* 'make' points to the LVCs in a grammatical relation with another constituent of the sentence. In this respect, the ACTION type of LVCs naturally appeared during the morphological and syntactical configuration. However, regardless of the configuration, it is difficult to identify the ACTION of Indonesian LVCs. In other words, the ACTION of LVCs depends on the morphological aspect and the syntactical one (Wittenberg, 2016).

Consequently, the mechanism of generation for ACTION LVCs had been found in a manner analogous to the mechanism for the strong verb. There was probably no difference between LVCs and strong verbs regarding the morphosemantic analysis level. The capacity to change the type was the only feature that distinguished those verbs. However, the LVCs were not easily modifiable into a PROCESS or

STATE in the same way that strong verbs were. The ACTION LVCs could not be converted to STATE or PROCESS in any way, shape, or form. What factors led to the occurrence of this? First, the LVCs were a construction with a predetermined semantic meaning. Therefore, it would appear that the LVCs had an idiomatic quality. Because they were manifestations of the same meaning, it indicated that the combination of the verb and the noun could not be broken apart in any way.

The characterization of AGENT in the argument structure of LVCs

We enter a slightly different description after passing through the first morphosemantic feature of the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs. The second description of the feature was about the LVCs argument system. The argument system was defined as a syntagmatic relationship between the nucleus (the core of the verb) and other physical forms of language (typically nouns or pronouns placed in the subject's syntactic function) (Hsieh, 2019; Hsu, 2021; Rizzi & Cinque, 2016). According to the classical view of the verb, the verb of language contains a portion of a core entity and peripheral properties (Smith & Yu, 2022). They were both in the speaker's mental representation. If only the surface structure were analyzed, one could deduce its existence. There is a clear underlying point of view in this regard that language is a manifestation of the form (*schêma*) and meaning (*énnoia*) (Lenci, 2018; van der Auwera et al., 2022).

Table 2. AGENT of argument in LVCs

Code	LVCs
LVCs/18	membuat decak '*make an impression*'
LVCs/19	membuat usaha '*make an effort*'
LVCs/11	membuat makar '*make a move*'
LVCs/92	membuat ciut '*make a discouragement*'
LVCs/22	membuat sekat '*make a barrier*'
LVCs/88	membuat simpul '*make a knot*'

In the form of the LVCs presented in Table 2, the second feature, the AGENT of the argument of LVCs, can be discussed using the following samples. Later, kindly consider the presentation of (4), (5), and (6), respectively. By now, the first thing to mention is regarding the AGENT. The AGENT is the semantic role of paired argument in a semantic scope of verbs. It is derived from the perspective of the verb as an entity combined by the nucleus and peripheral part. If the nucleus is in the inner circle, the peripheral one is in the outer circle; it probably can disappear in the specific sentence, as in *imperatives* or *interrogatives* (Fukuda, 2020). Those altogether are in a semantic scope of meaning employed by verb construction. Therefore, in this case, we should pay attention only to the peripheral part, namely the paired argument of LVCs.

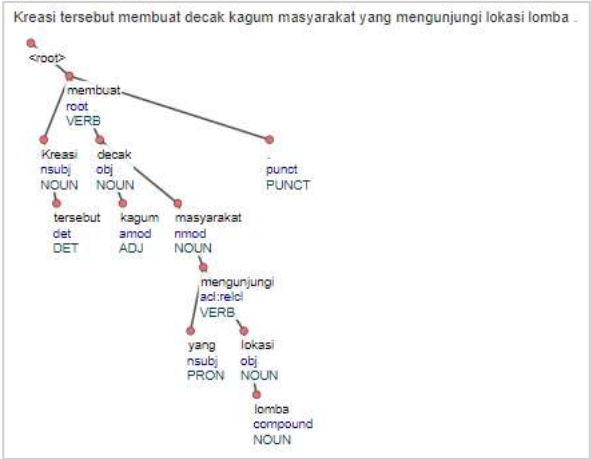

Figure 5. Syntagmatic Representation of (4)

Based on our previous discussion in the preceding subsection, the second question analyzer is 'Who is the performer of activity that is represented by verb construction?'. The question is an equal form to identify the +ACTOR feature to determine the ACTION type of LVCs. The +ACTOR feature itself strongly depends on the paired argument of LVCs. If the paired argument has the +ACTOR feature, one can assume that the argument owns the AGENT semantic role (Lowe, 2019). Another analyzer for AGENT detection is the use of deletion. If the deletion of such constituent in the argument position affects the semantic scope of the verb, it means that the constituent is in the position of AGENT performer. We can employ these two analyzers to determine the AGENT of paired arguments in Indonesian LVCs.

(4) *Kreasi tersebut membuat decak kagum masyarakat yang mengunjungi lokasi lomba.*
[The creation made an impression among attendees during their visit to the competition venue.]

(4a) * *… membuat decak kagum masyarakat yang mengunjungi lokasi lomba.*

(5) *Data tersebut sungguh membuat ciut hati.*
[The information is highly upsetting.]
(5a) * … *tersebut sungguh membuat ciut hati.*
(6) *Wak Adi sibuk membuat simpul yang paling paten.*
[Wak Adi, in a rush, makes the knot as tight as possible.]
(6a) * … *sibuk membuat simpul yang paling paten.*

Furthermore, we shall take (4) into our consideration. The LVCs *membuat decak* has one paired argument, namely *kreasi*. Does this argument have the AGENT semantic role? Based on the first analyzer, we can retrieve semantical information that the +ACTOR feature is already embedded in the argument *kreasi*, which means that the argument of (4) should be the AGENT. The second analyzer of deletion makes a confirmation to our first trial. Suppose we delete the argument from (4), as in (4a). In that case, the whole sentence does not have any grammatical meaning nor the LVCs itself, just owning its lexical meaning without the performance of a grammatical one. It means that the deletion of the argument will affect the semantic scope of LVCs naturally. In this case, we should tail to our prior assumption that language is a manifestation of form and meaning; therefore, if there is a form, there is a meaning.

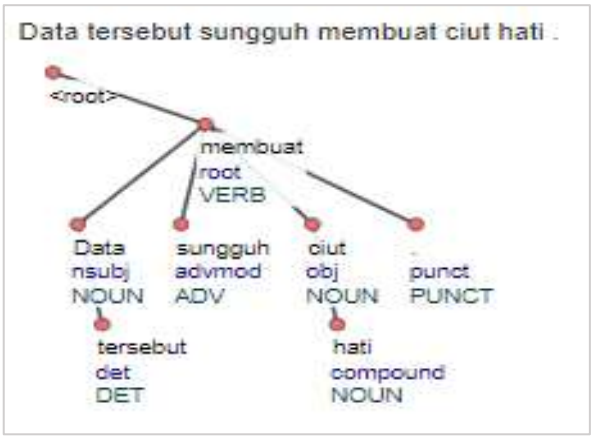

Figure 6. Syntagmatic Representation of (5)

In line with the previous explanation, we find out the semantic role of AGENT in the paired argument of *membuat ciut.* The LVCs *membuat ciut* has one paired argument in (5): *data*. The paired argument is in the function of the subject in (5). Based on the first analyzer, the argument has a +ACTOR feature. There is a straightforward answer to the 'Who are the performers of activity that is represented by verb construction in (5)?'. Since the answer is easy to deduct from the sentence construction of (5), one may need clarification on identifying the AGENT. It is also a convenient way to go further with a second analyzer. If the trial of deletion, as in (5a), has affected the semantic scope of LVCs, it means that the argument contains the AGENT role.

Moreover, the AGENT of LVCs can also be found in the other construction under the same syntagmatic relation, as shown in (6). If we reconstruct sentence (6), there is a single LVC, *membuat simpul.* The LVCs of (6) have one paired argument positioned as the constituent for the subject of the sentence. The argument is *Wak Adi*. The paired argument has been identified as the AGENT role since it completely matched with the pivotal analyzer. If we have a question regarding the *person behind the performance of the activity,* there is a constituent already semantically conditioned: *Wak Adi*. On the other hand, if we conduct a trial of deletion on the constituent of *Wak Adi*, as shown in (6a), there is a space for paired argument. It means that there is also no semantic scope of LVCs *membuat simpul.*

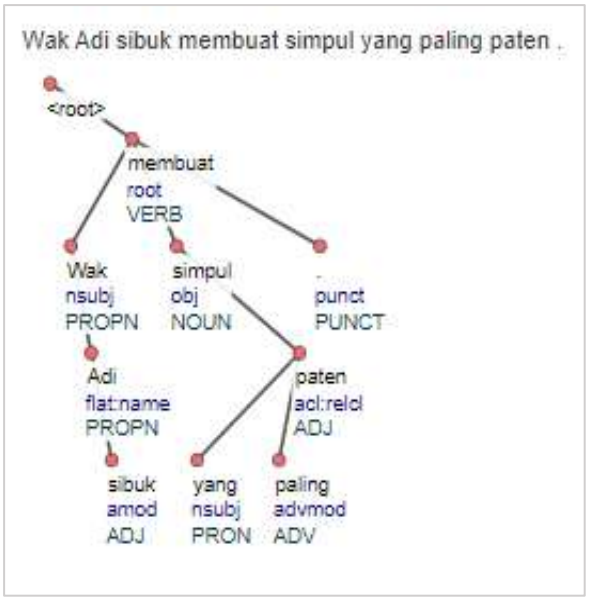

Figure 7. Syntagmatic Representation of (6)

Regarding the paired argument of LVCs, we may conclude that the AGENT has a semantic role characterized only by LVCs in the complete semantic scope. It is an obligatory condition. If there is no constituent for the subject position, there is no presentation of the argument. If there is no

argument, there is no existence of the +ACTOR feature nor AGENT role. Above all, these correlations strongly depend on the LVCs as the nucleus or core of the verb in semantic scope (Fleischhauer & Hartmann, 2021).

Most evidence points out a connection between the ACTION type and the AGENT role of Indonesian LVCs, which is the case for most parts. This function has never been observed before in any of the other kinds of LVCs (obviously, there is no other type of LVC that has been found). Therefore, at this stage, it is possible to assume that there will be an agent role within the argument structure if there is an action LVC. In other words, most Indonesian LVCs are action verbs rather than other kinds of verbs. Furthermore, it indicates that Indonesians have always employed active-voice constructions with LVCs.

The stimulation of RESULTATIVE of LVCs

Regarding the semantical description of LVCs, the verb *membuat* 'make' not only creates the ACTION and characterizes the argument but also stimulates the representation of RESULTATIVE (or R) meaning. The RESULTATIVE one identified a grammatical meaning of LVCs in which its construction is positioned as the predicate function of a sentence. The itemized feature of meaning that can be understood as a component of RESULTATIVE are +ACTOR, +MOVEMENT, and +OUTPUT. The +OUTPUT is primarily depicted from the structure of the sentence. If a word is placed as an object of the sentence, one may conclude that the physical word is a referee for the existence of +OUTPUT. In the LVCs configuration, the object of the sentence overlaps with the noun part of the LVCs composition. Since LVCs do not only employ verb but also noun as the essence of construction, one can identify that syntactically the noun part of LVCs is usually used as an object in a sentence within the syntactical configuration. The overlapping place of a noun in LVCs is not a biased existence but rather the same surface structure for the syntactical and semantical architecture (Ziegler et al., 2018; Wittenberg et al., 2014).

In addition, the RESULTATIVE is the meaning which requires the +ACTOR from its argument. The argument of LVCs, as previously discussed in the first subsection, is syntactically marked by the subject function. One can easily recognize the word that brings +ACTOR in a sentence only by seeing the subject position.

Table 3. RESULTATIVE of LVCs

Code	LVCs
LVCs/10	membuat pamor '*make prestige*'
LVCs/33	membuat klaim '*make a claim*'
LVCs/55	membuat panggilan '*make a call*'
LVCs/66	membuat laju '*make the rate*'
LVCs/42	membuat janji '*make an appointment*'
LVCs/30	membuat keruh '*make murky*'
LVCs/88	membuat wasiat '*make a will*'
LVCs/43	membuat haru '*make a feeling*'
LVCs/44	membuat ulir '*make a screw*'

Among the LVCs presented in Table 3, the third feature, stimulation of RESULTATIVE LVCs, can be discussed using the samples below. Consider the following examples: (7), (8), and (9), respectively. The RESULTATIVE sense is the meaning of a verb that represents something as the outcome of an activity. It has a figural representation of [R – LVCs → A or Ω], wherein [A] stands for *alpha* and [Ω] stands for *omega*, both of which indicate the coverage name of things in a range of name possibilities based on the Indonesian alphabetical system. If a thing is named after it, it should have a semantic meaning and either a mental presentation or physical appearance (Dayal & Sağ, 2020). Furthermore, anything we know or have experienced could result from R-LVCs.

(7) *Rizky Febian dan adiknya membuat haru netizen.*
[Rizky Febian and his brother create a feeling among netizens.]
(8) *Alat untuk membuat ulir banyak sekali tersedia di pasaran.*
[There are numerous screw-making tools available on the market.]
(9) *Pandemi COVID-19 telah membuat laju pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional melambat.*
(10) [The COVID-19 pandemic has hampered national economic growth.]

Furthermore, consider the phrase *membuat haru*, which means 'make sadness,' shown in (7) as one example. The construction is R - LVCs because it already has three main features embedded in it. First, the +ACTOR feature has been placed in a paired argument with *Rizky Febian dan adiknya*. Second, the +MOVEMENT feature has been morphed into the

verb *membua*t. Third, the +OUTPUT feature has been assigned to the noun *haru*. The feature structure is not interchangeable. It denotes a serialization of meaning in the semantic scope of LVCs. Nature has condensed these three semantic units to represent the RESULTATIVE sense. If one of the three is removed, there will be no sense of RESULTATIVE.

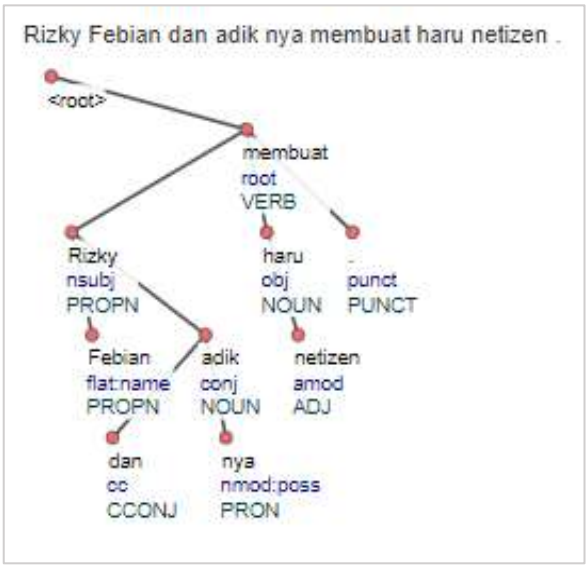

Figure 8. Syntagmatic Representation of (7)

Another example, such as (8), provides an explicit understanding of how its semantical unit has developed the RESULTATIVE of LVCs within the same semantic scope. The +ACTOR feature has been placed in a paired argument *alat*. The +MOVEMENT feature has been morphed into the verb *membuat*. In noun *ulir*, the +OUTPUT feature has been wedged. Thus, the feature structure is not substitutable.

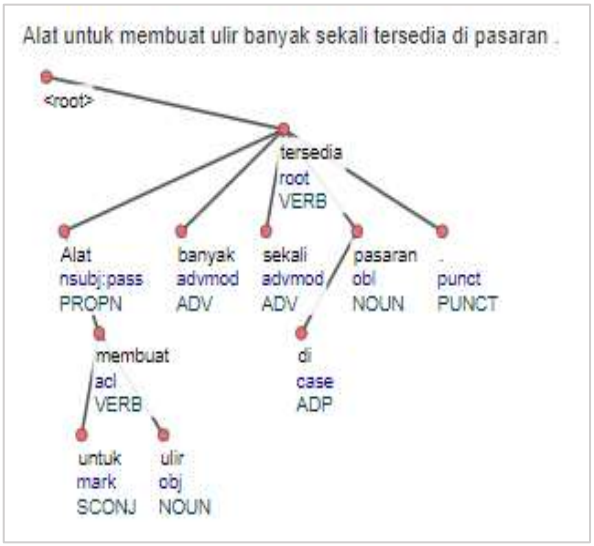

Figure 9. Syntagmatic Representation of (8)

We can all agree that R-LVCs are randomized data and consist of a semantic occurrence pattern. When we consider LVCs *membuat laju* as in (9), we are alerted to the presence of a specific repetitive configuration within a specific semantic scope. The +ACTOR feature has been paired with *pandemi Covid-19* in an argument. The +MOVEMENT feature has been morphed into the verb *membuat*. The +OUTPUT feature has been assigned to the noun *laju*. As a consequence, the feature structure is separate.

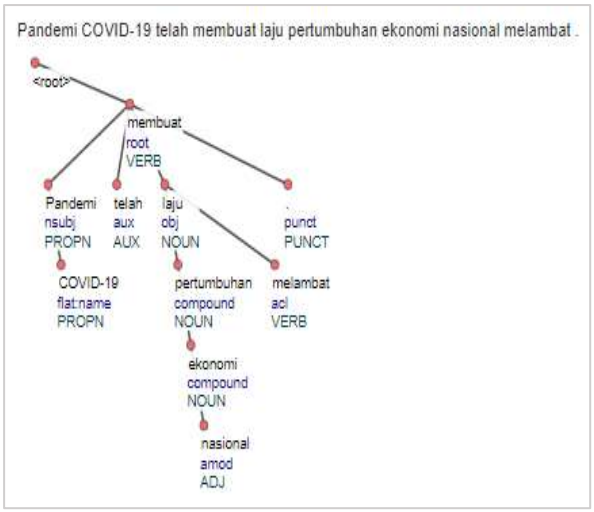

Figure 10. Syntagmatic Representation of (9)

The Indonesian LVCs of [*membuat* + N] have some semantic force to stimulate the RESULTATIVE sense. This type of sense can be found in LVCs that project +ACTOR, +MOTION, and +PRODUCT semantic features as minimum conditions. The trial of selected sentences demonstrates feature extraction and the overall semantic interrelationship between the LVCs as a nucleus, paired argument, and an additional form of meaning. Even though we know they are construed into different lexical words or word classes, the nature of these three semantical entities is not separated (Temperley & Gildea, 2018; Tyler & Kastner, 2022). On the contrary, the semantic scope of LVCs has brought them together.

As a result, the Indonesian LVCs have the grammatical meaning of RESULTATIVE as the final morphosemantic feature. It is because the semantic feature was used to construct the meaning. Furthermore, the features are determined by the ACTION type and AGENT role. Thus, the three morphosemantic features (ACTION, AGENT, and

RESULTATIVE) of Indonesian LVCs form a semantic triangle.

CONCLUSION

The discussion and explanation of the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs in this study is very limited. The researcher might have mentioned the burden situation in the last section. As a result, we can agree that such a phenomenon is intriguing not only from the standpoint of morphosemantics but also from the standpoint of morphosyntax. In conclusion, it is appropriate to mention the two folds as follows. First, this study concluded that the Indonesian verb *membuat* 'make' is a morphological marker of LVCs and a semantic device for embedding verb features into LVCs. The morphosemantic feature description explicitly confirms that the verb *membuat* 'make' has been used as the creator, character injector, and stimulator of specific semantic properties of verbs in Indonesian LVCs. Second, for those who aim to conduct research on the same area by considering the limitation of this study, the morphosyntax approach should be used to analyze and describe the verb *membuat* in Indonesian LVCs. Other verbs in Indonesian LVCs to the study include *mengambil* 'take,' *memberi* 'give,' and the almost entirely idiomatic *menjerang air* 'boiling water,' *menderes nira* 'squeeze nira's juice,' *memahat arca* 'sculpting statues,' *menyeduh kopi* 'brewing coffee,' and *memintal benang* 'spinning yarn.' For the last classification, the explorational linguistics study will most likely be very beneficial to use as a method.

REFERENCE

Aldridge, E. (2019). Labeling and verb-initial word order in Seediq. *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 28, 359–394. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10831-019-09199-z

Audring, J. (2021). Advances in morphological theory: construction morphology and relational morphology. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 8(1). https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-031120-115118

Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia. (2016). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. [Dataset]. https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/.

Baggio, G. (2018). Andrea Moro, a brief history of the verb to be. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2018. Pp. xvi 288. *Journal of Linguistics*, 54(4), 910-914. https://doi:10.1017/S0022226718000373

Baker, M., & Croft, W. (2017). Lexical Categories: Legacy, Lacuna, and Opportunity for Functionalists and Formalists. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 3(1), 179–197. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011516-034134

Barrie, M., & Mathieu, E. (2016). Noun incorporation and phrasal movement. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 34, 1–51. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-015-9296-6

Bochnak, M. R., & Matthewson, L. (2020). Techniques in Complex Semantic Fieldwork. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 6(1), 261–283. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011619-030452

Bonial, C., & Pollard, K. (2020). Choosing an event description: What a PropBank study reveals about the contrast between light verb constructions and counterpart synthetic verbs. *Journal of Linguistics*, 56(3), 577-600. https://doi:10.1017/S0022226720000109

Bruening, B. (2020). Idioms, collocations, and structure. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory,* 38, 365–424. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-019-09451-0

Cordeiro, S. R., & Candito, M. (2019). Syntax-based identification of light-verb constructions. In *The 22nd Nordic Conference on Computational Linguistics* (NoDaLiDa 2019). https://aclanthology.org/W19-6110

Dayal, V., & Sağ, Y. (2020). Determiners and Bare Nouns. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 6(1), 173–194. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011718-011958

Del Prete, F., & Todaro, G. (2020). Building complex events. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory,* 38, 1–41. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-018-09439-2

Embick, D. (2020). The Motivation for Roots in Distributed Morphology. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 7(1). https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-040620-061341

Fleischhauer, J., & Gamerschlag, T. (2019). Deriving the meaning of light verb constructions–a frame account of German stehen 'stand'. *Yearbook of the German Cognitive Linguistics Association*, 7(1), 137-156. https://doi.org/10.1515/gcla-2019-0009

Fleischhauer, J. (2021). Light Verb Constructions and Their Families-A Corpus Study on German 'stehen unter'-LVCs. In *Proceedings of the 17th Workshop on Multiword Expressions (MWE 2021)* (pp. 63-69). http://dx.doi.org/10.18653/v1/2021.mwe-1.8

Fleischhauer, J., Gamerschlag, T., Kallmeyer, L., & Petitjean, S. (2019). Towards a compositional analysis of German light verb constructions (LVCs) combining Lexicalized Tree Adjoining Grammar (LTAG) with frame semantics. In *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Computational Semantics-Long Papers* (pp. 79-90). http://dx.doi.org/10.18653/v1/W19-0407

Fleischhauer, J., & Neisani, M. (2020). Adverbial and attributive modification of Persian separable light verb constructions. *Journal of Linguistics*, 56(1), 45-85. https://doi:10.1017/S0022226718000646

Fleischhauer, J., & Hartmann, S. (2021). The emergence of light verb constructions. *Yearbook of the German Cognitive Linguistics Association*, 9(1), 135-156. http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/gcla-2021-0007

Fukuda, S. (2020). The syntax of variable behavior verbs: Experimental evidence from the accusative–oblique alternations in Japanese. *Journal of Linguistics*, 56(2), 269-314. https://doi:10.1017/S0022226719000136

Georgescu, E.A. (2013). Aspectual Differences between Light Verb Constructions and Simple Verb Constructions. *THE ANNALS OF „VALAHIA" UNIVERSITY OF TÂRGOVIȘTE*, 14.

Hrenek, É. (2019). On the meaning of light verbs. Hungarian light verb constructions within the system of verbal constructions with metaphorical meanings. *Język. Komunikacja. Informacja*, (14), 14-32.

Hsieh, H. (2019). Distinguishing nouns and verbs. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory,* 37, 523–569. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-018-9422-3

Hsu, B. (2021). Rebecca Woods & Sam Wolfe (eds.), Rethinking verb second (Rethinking Comparative Syntax). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020. Pp. xxii 956. *Journal of Linguistics*, 57(1), 226-231. https://doi:10.1017/S0022226720000468

Indonesian-Leipzig Corpora Collection: Indonesian mixed corpus based on material from 2013. Leipzig Corpora Collection. [Dataset]. https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de?corpusId=ind_mixed_2013.

Jiang, M., Klyueva, N., Xu, H., & Huang, C. R. (2018). Annotating Chinese Light Verb Constructions according to PARSEME guidelines. In *Proceedings of the Eleventh International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation* (LREC 2018). https://aclanthology.org/L18-1394.pdf

Kovalevskaitė, J., Rimkutė, E., & Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. (2020). Light verb constructions in Lithuanian: identification and classification. *Studies about Languages*, (36), 5-16. https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.sal.0.36.22846

Lenci, A. (2018). Distributional Models of Word Meaning. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 4(1), 151–171. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-030514-125254

Lieber, R. (2004). The semantics of verb formation. *Morphology and Lexical Semantics*, 76–97. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511486296.004

Lieber, R. (2010). *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lowe, J. J. (2019). The Syntax and Semantics of Nonfinite Forms. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 5(1), 309–328. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011718-012545

Nagy, I., Rácz, A., & Vincze, V. (2020). Detecting light verb constructions across languages. *Natural Language Engineering*, 26(3), 319-348. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1351324919000330

Nugraha, D. S. (2017). Afiks-afiks Derivasional dan Tipe-tipe Nomina dalam Konstruksi Verba Denominatif Bahasa Indonesia. *Bahasa dan Seni*, 45(1), 13–26. https://doi.org/dx.doi.org/10.17977/um015v45i12017p013

Nugraha, D. S. (2020). The comparative analysis of syntactic features between Indonesian and English denominal verbs. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra*, 15(1), 65–78. Retrieved from https://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id/index.php/humbud/article/view/7680

Nugraha, D. S. (2021). Ciri morfosemantik afiks derivasional {me(n)-} dalam konstruksi verba denumeral bahasa Indonesia (Morphosemantic features of derivational affix {me(n)-} in the Indonesian denumeral verb constructions). *Sirok Bastra*, 9(2), 125–134. https://doi.org/10.37671/SB.V9I2.317

Nugraha, D. S. (2022a). Identifying Light Verb Constructions in Indonesian: A Direct Translation Approach. *International Journal of Language and Literary Studies*, 4(3), 298–311. https://doi.org/10.36892/IJLLS.V4I3.1042

Nugraha, D. S. (2022). Identifying Indonesian light verb constructions: a computational linguistics approach. Krisztina, K., Etelka, GT (eds).

Ong, C. S. B., & Rahim, H.A. (2021). Nativised structural patterns of make light verb construction in Malaysian English. *Concentric*, 47(1), 93-112. https://doi:10.1075/consl.00024.rah

Rizzi, L., & Cinque, G. (2016). Functional Categories and Syntactic Theory. *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 2(1), 139–163. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011415-040827

SEAlang Library Indonesian Text Corpus. (n.d.). [Dataset]. http://sealang.net/indonesia/corpus.htm

Smith, R.W., & Yu, J. (2022). Agentless presuppositions and the semantics of verbal roots. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory,* 40, 875–909. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-021-09524-z

Sneddon, J. N., Adelaar, K. A., Djenar, D., & Ewing, M. (2012). *Indonesian: A comprehensive grammar*. Routledge.

Srinivas, S., & Legendre, G. (2022). Does D Select the CP in Light Verb Constructions? A Reply to Hankamer & Mikkelsen (2021). *Linguistic Inquiry*; doi: https://doi.org/10.1162/ling_a_00477

Stroik, T. (2001). On the Light Verb Hypothesis. *Linguistic Inquiry*; 32 (2): 362–369. doi: https://doi.org/10.1162/ling.2001.32.2.362

Sundquist, J. D. (2020). Productivity, richness, and diversity of light verb constructions in the history of American English. *Journal of Historical Linguistics*, 10(3), 349-388. https://doi.org/10.1075/jhl.19009.sun

Suñer, F., & Roche, J. (2021). Embodiment in concept-based L2 grammar teaching: The case of German light verb constructions. *International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching*, 59(3), 421-447. https://doi.org/10.1515/iral-2018-0362

Tan, K. S. N., Lim, T. M., Tan, C. W., & Chew, W. W. (2021). REVIEW ON LIGHT VERB CONSTRUCTIONS IN COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS. In *International Conference on Digital Transformation and Applications (ICDXA)* (Vol. 25, p. 26).

Temperley, D., & Gildea, D. (2018). Minimizing Syntactic Dependency Lengths: Typological/Cognitive Universal? *Annual Review of Linguistics*, 4(1), 67–80. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-linguistics-011817-045617

Tyler, M., & Kastner, I. (2022). Serial verb constructions and the syntax-prosody interface. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory,* 40, 285–306. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11049-021-09507-0

Vaidya, A., Rambow, O., & Palmer, M. (2019). Syntactic composition and selectional preferences in Hindi light verb constructions. *Linguistic Issues in Language Technology*, 17. https://doi.org/10.33011/lilt.v17i.1419

van der Auwera, J., Nguyen Hai, Q., Pothipath, V., & Siebenhütter, S. (2022). Existential indefinite constructions, in the world and in Mainland Southeast Asia. *Journal of Linguistics*, 1-34. https://doi:10.1017/S0022226722000196

Wittenberg, E. (2016). *With light verb constructions from syntax to concepts* (Vol. 7). Universitätsverlag Potsdam. https://doi.org/10.1075/ml.6.3.03wit

Wittenberg, E., & Piñango, M. M. (2011). Processing light verb constructions. *The Mental Lexicon*, 6(3), 393-413. https://doi.org/10.1075/ml.6.3.03wit

Wittenberg, E., Jackendoff, R., Kuperberg, G., Paczynski, M., Snedeker, J., Wiese, H., & Wittenberg, E. (2014). The processing and representation of light verb constructions. In Bachrach, A., Roy, I. and Stockall, L. (Eds): *Structuring the Argument: Multidisciplinary research on verb argument*

structure (pp. 61-80). John Benjamins Publishing Company. http://dx.doi.org/10.1075/lfab.10.04wit

Ziegler, J., Snedeker, J., & Wittenberg, E. (2018). Event structures drive semantic structural priming, not thematic roles: Evidence from idioms and light verbs. *Cognitive Science*, 42(8), 2918-2949. https://doi.org/10.1111/cogs.12687