

## DIRECTIONAL MOTION VERB CONSTRUCTION IN MADURESE LANGUAGE: A STUDY OF LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY

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### Abstract

Semantically, the construction of directional motion verbs has two significant points: manner of motion, which refers to the way the motion is performed, and path, which conveys the directional meaning. In the context of verbal construction with directional motion, the path component can be constructed through directional verbs or prepositional phrases as markers of the goal. Based on these patterns, Talmy (1975) and Slobin (2006) classified languages into three frameworks: verb-framed languages, satellite-framed languages, and equipollent-framed languages. This research aims to describe the construction of direct motion verb in Madurese language and critically analyze the position of Madurese as an Austronesian language based on the classification proposed by Talmy and Slobin. Using a descriptive-qualitative approach, this study collects primary data from native Madurese speakers, and the secondary data from article journal related to Madurese language as comparison. In conclusion, Madurese language can be categorized as a verb-framed language overall. Based on the analysis, there are several directional verbs in Madurese that can simultaneously carry meanings consistent with prepositional phrases, although in other sentence contexts, they may exhibit different semantic and syntactic patterns. Furthermore, Madurese tends to fall into the verb-framed language category as it lacks a resultative-adjective pattern, and its directional verbs are not main verbs but rather open-class adjuncts.

**Keywords:** *direct motion verb; equipollent-framed language; language typology; madurese language; satellite-frame language; verb-frame language*

### 1. Introduction

Linguistically, Madurese language is classified as an Austronesian language, aligning with the majority of indigenous languages in Indonesia. Despite being classified as an Austronesian language, Madurese language has its own unique characteristics, particularly in terms of its grammatical construction, semantic roles, and language typology (Irham, 2015).

In terms of grammatical construction, the Madurese language exhibits several unique characteristics. One such characteristic is that it has both "asal" verbs and "pangkal" verbs, which share the same singular form (Fadhilah et al., 2019). Additionally, in Madurese language, "pangkal" verbs can only stand alone when functioning as imperative verbs (Sofyan, 2012). In other words, the units of "pangkal" verbs, when used in speech, function

independently without additional affixes but are limited to being used as imperative sentence elements (Irham, 2018). On the other hand, "*asa*" verbs have independent functions and can also be used in imperative sentences (Irham & Rofiq, 2015).

According to Sofyan (2012), based on its semantic roles, the Madurese language consists of causative, benefactive, reciprocal reflexive, locative, repetitive, serialization verbs, and imperative verbs. Madurese exhibits a great deal of diversity and uniqueness in terms of its grammar and language construction. Unfortunately, based on Sofyan (2012), research on the Madurese language is still very limited, particularly in specific aspects such as serialization verbs and language typology.

Language typology, especially in the domain of analyzing serialization verbs with directional motion, has recently become an area of interest for language researchers. According to Subiyanto (2010), typological studies related to the analysis of constructions of serialization verbs with directional motion types have been increasingly conducted and researched since Talmy (1975; 1985) proposes the idea that all languages in the world can be divided into two groups: verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages. According to Talmy (1985), this division is based on how the components of directional meaning (path) and manner of motion are expressed morpho-syntactically.

In the context of Talmy's (1975) version of verbs with directional motion, it is stated that a language can be categorized as a verb-framed language if it uses a motion verb as the adjunct and a direction-indicating verb as the head. Languages that fall into the category of verb-framed languages include Spanish, Russian, Korean, and French (Son, 2009). Here is an example of sentence in verb-framed languages as quoted from Son (2009).

- (1) *Maria entro' a la casa corriendo*  
*Maria masuk le dalam rumah lari*  
Maria ran into the house

To express the construction of directional motion verbs, as seen in example (1) above, Spanish utilizes verb sequences. The sentence construction above is formed based on the path verb "*entro*" which conveys the meaning of "enter" as the head, and the Adjunct is represented by the motion verb "*corriendo*" (running).

On the other hand, according to Talmy (1975), a language can be categorized as a satellite-framed language if the directional meaning is expressed by satellites, which are sisters of the main verb, and the manner meaning is conveyed by motion verbs. Languages that fall under the classification of satellite-framed language include German and English (Wechsler, 2003). The followings are characteristics of satellite-framed languages:

- (2) I walk **out** of the mosque  
1T *satelit Prep DEF masjid*  
*Saya berjalan keluar masjid*

In the example above, the word "out" functions as a satellite, which also serves as a sister to the verb "walk" (Subiyanto, 2010). On the other hand, in the given example, "of" plays the role of a preposition. Talmy (1975) argues that the satellite "out" is a sister to the verb "walk," while "of" functions as a preposition that has no connection whatsoever with the preceding two words. However, there is another evidence suggesting that in English, satellites are not always sister constituents of the base verb (Beavers, 2009). Using different

sentences and methods, Beavers (2009) are able to demonstrate that the elements referred to as satellites by Talmy (1975) are also part of prepositional phrases.

Differing from English, in Madurese, directional verbs can be constructed based on serial verbs. These serial verbs serve two distinct functions: the initial verb functions as a motion verb, while the second verb serves as the directional component. Moreover, directional motion verbs in the Madurese language can also be formed based on prepositional phrases, serving the purpose of elucidating the direction of the motion. Therefore, it is somewhat challenging to categorize the Madurese language within the typologies proposed by Talmy (1975) or Slobin (2006). This is because a more in-depth examination and analysis are required to determine the position of the typology of directional motion verbs in the Madurese language.

In reality, the distinction between satellite-framed and verb-framed languages is not only marked by the presence of path and manner of motion encoding within a clause but also by the presence or absence of resultative adjective patterns in sentence structures (Snyder, 2001). Snyder (2001) states that languages that have goal prepositional phrases (goal PP) as markers exhibit resultative patterns. Conversely, languages that lack goal prepositional phrases also lack resultative adjective patterns within them.

Despite of satellite and verb-framed language, Slobin (2006), an expert in language typology, proposes that languages can be universally classified into three groups: satellite-framed language, verb-framed language, and equipollent-framed language. Slobin (2006) suggests that Austronesian languages, for the most part, can be classified as equipollent-framed languages. In this context, Madurese, as one of the Indonesian languages, is also included in the Austronesian language categorization. The question naturally arises: Can Madurese be classified as an equipollent-framed language, or does it fall into the category of verb-framed and satellite-framed languages?

Based on the argument above, this research focuses on examining the Madurese language from the perspective of linguistic typology, specifically regarding verbs with directional motion patterns. Typological analysis based on directional motion verb constructions in Madurese is still limited. Therefore, we aim to comprehensively discuss and analyze the construction patterns of directional motion verbs in Madurese. The main focus of this study is to examine the forms of directional motion verb in Madurese language. In addition to discussing the differences based on the formation of verbs, this research also conducts typological analysis of directional motion verb constructions in Madurese and Javanese as a comparison, to determine whether the position of Madurese can be categorized similarly to the directional motion verb constructions in Javanese.

## 2. Literature Review

Previous studies have extensively investigated the construction of languages, particularly in the realm of direct-motion verb, conducted by various researchers (Subiyanto, 2010; Maghfiroh, 2021; Ummah, 2018; Muttaqin, 2019; Putri & Subiyanto, 2023; Pamphila, 2011; Khasanah & Subiyanto, 2020). Subiyanto (2010) has already examined the construction of motion verb in Javanese language. Using Talmy (1985) typological language, this research ultimately finds that Javanese language can be classified as verb-framed language due to its lack of resultative-adjective constructions. On the other hand, Muttaqin (2019) focuses on analyzing direct motion verb in Banjar language. Using descriptive-

qualitative combined with Talmy (1985) typological approach, this research finds that Banjar language can be classified as satellite-framed language because of its resultative-adjective. Another research conducted by Pamphilia (2011) encompasses the typological analysis as well as the analysis of semantic components between English and Indonesian language. Using Talmy (1985) approach, the findings of this study indicate that Indonesian and English exhibit distinct characteristics in terms of their manner of expressing motion verbs.

Maghfiroh (2021) has already investigated the motion verbs in Palembang languages. This research uses Talmy (1985) typological language as an approach. Based on the results, Palembang language can be categorized as verb-framed languages and satellite-framed languages. This is attributed to the fact that the Palembang language satisfies the criteria for categorization within these two groupings. Ummah (2018) conducts research on the patterns of variation in serial verbs in the Madurese language using syntactic analysis or X-bar patterns. As a result, the study finds that the construction of serial verbs in the Madurese language, when analyzed using syntactic theory, can yield four different patterns. Sofyan (2012) conducts research on the typology of the Madurese language, focusing on the behavior and meaning of its verbs. The results lead to the conclusion that verbs in the Madurese language can take on a singular form, provided that the verb phrase is in the form of an imperative sentence. Additionally, verbs that are categorized as passive can also be referred to anti-passive verbs.

Putri & Subiyanto (2023) investigate the motion verbs of Dayak Ngaju language. This previous research focuses on directed verbal construction based on Talmy (1975) typological classification. The results designate that Dayak Ngaju language can be formed as both verb-framed and satellite-framed language as it fulfills the criteria of both language typologies. Aside from the previous research, Maulidan (2020) analyzes the formation of serial verbs in different languages, namely Kadang and Bima. The findings of Maulidan (2020) reveals that verb phrases in the Bima language consist of singular clauses.

Several previous studies have examined the construction of serial verbs, particularly focusing on the specific discussion of directional motion types. However, previous researches solely concentrate on the classification of motion verbs based on Talmy's (1975) language typology, namely verb-framed language and satellite-framed language. Different from the previous researches, this present study aims to address the research gap left by previous scholars by conducting an analysis of directional motion verbs in the Madurese language using two distinct theories, namely Talmy (1975) and Slobin (2006). This is undertaken to comprehensively ascertain the linguistic characteristics of Madurese language.

### **3. Research Method**

This study adopts a descriptive-qualitative approach by Creswell (2017) and utilizes the typological frameworks of Motion Verb Constructions (MVC) proposed by Talmy (1975) and Slobin (2006) to describe and understand the patterns of Directional Motion Verb Constructions (DMVC) in the Madurese language.

The study employs two types of data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source consists of everyday Madurese language obtained through interviews with native Madurese speakers. Additionally, the researchers employ observation, participation, and note-taking methods to enhance the data analysis process. Specific criteria are set for selecting the primary data sources, including: 1) native speakers of Madurese language, 2)

fluency in Madurese language, and 3) a minimum educational background of a bachelor's degree to ensure linguistic competence. As for the secondary data, Javanese language data are utilized from the scholarly journal article by Subiyanto (2010) as a comparative reference.

The data analysis process is divided into three specific classifications. Firstly, the researchers organize the Madurese language data based on the path verb and motion verb constructions that are combined with prepositions. Secondly, the grouped data are subsequently analyzed through testing based on the language typology theories of Talmy (1975) and Slobin (2006), which include verb-framed language, satellite-framed language, and equipollent-framed language. After successfully analyzing the data, the researchers compare them with another Austronesian language, namely Javanese. Lastly, the conclusion is made.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

In this context, Madurese language, as one of the regional languages in Indonesia, cannot be easily categorized into the two typologies proposed by Talmy (1975), even the equipollent-framed language proposed by Slobin (2006).

In Madurese language, there are two types of motion verb constructions. The first type is the directional motion verb construction formed by a motion verb + prepositional phrase. The second type is the directional motion verb construction formed by a motion verb + directional verb. Here are examples of each sentence:

(1) Amir **ajelen ka' dhalem** romah riya  
3T jalan PREP dalam rumah itu  
Amir berjalan ke dalam rumah itu  
Amir walks into the house

(2) Amir **ajelen masok** romah riya  
3T berjalan masuk rumah itu  
Amir berjalan masuk ke rumah itu  
Amir walks into that house

The construction of directional motion verbs in Madurese originates from prepositional phrases indicating direction, marked by the preposition "ke" (to), and is also formed based on the sequential motion verbs, namely the "masok" (enter) directional verb and the "ajelen" (walk) motion verb in the given sentence. However, this construction raises a controversy that needs to be addressed promptly. The controversy arising here poses a fundamental question: can Madurese be classified into one of the language frameworks proposed by Talmy (1975) or Slobin (2006)? Additionally, which is the head or core verb among the sequential verbs in Madurese?

To answer these questions, the researchers first need to critically analyze the form of directional motion verb constructions in Madurese in order to gain a deeper understanding of whether Madurese is more appropriately classified as a verb-framed language, satellite-framed language, or possibly an equipollent-framed language. Additionally, comprehensive analysis is conducted to determine the position of the head within the context of sequential verbs present in Madurese language.

#### 4.1 Directional Motion Verb Construction in Madurese Language

The construction of directional motion verbs in Madurese can be formed through two ways: 1) motion verbs followed by direction-indicating verbs, and 2) motion verbs followed by a prepositional phrase. In this study, the researchers have analyzed the construction of directional motion verb constructions based on the form of sequential verbs represented through transitive and intransitive sentences, and it will be compared with the construction of directional motion verb constructions formed by motion verbs and prepositional phrases. Based on the transitivity of motion verbs that form directional motion verb constructions, there are two forms of directional motion verb constructions: transitive and intransitive.

##### 4.1.1 Intransitive Directional Motion Verb in Madurese Language

As demonstrated by Sofyan (2012) in his research, Madurese verb chain sentences can be both transitive and intransitive. The construction of directional motion verbs in Madurese can also be formed based on two types of sentences: transitive and intransitive. Intransitive verbs, in particular, are verbs that do not require a direct object and can stand independently. According to Irham & Rofiq (2015), intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require a noun as an object, meaning that grammatically, the sentence is composed only of a subject and predicate. This also creates a context where transitive verb sentences cannot be passivized. In the context of intransitive motion verbs, according to Subiyanto (2010), the verbs that form such constructions are not separated by any elements. Intransitive directional motion verb constructions are established from manner of motion verbs.

In the construction of intransitive directional motion verbs, the verbs in this construction do not undergo separation with any elements. The most fundamental characteristic of intransitive directional motion verbs is the presence of a motion verb followed by a directional verb without the need for a nominal form. In the context of Madurese, motion verbs include *ajelen* (walk), *berka'* (run), *arangkak* (crawl), and *ngebber* (fly). On the other hand, the context of direction markers in Intransitive Directional Motion Verbs, according to Pancheva (2009), can be categorized into three sub-parts: 1) route direction, 2) source direction, 3) goal direction. The directional verbs in Madurese can also be grouped into;

- a. Goal direction: *Kaloar* (Exit), *Dhessa'ah* (There)
- b. Source direction: *Masok* (Enter), *Dhenna'ah* (Here)
- c. Route direction: *Nganan* (rightward), *Ngiri* (leftward), *Nyebrang* (Cross), *Moteri* (to go around)

There are significant differences regarding the directional markers in the Madurese language compared to other Austronesian languages, for example, Javanese. In Madurese, directional verbs undergo the addition of nasal prefixes (N) as markers. However, the addition of nasal prefixes (N) only applies to certain words, such as "*ke kanan*" (to the right) becoming "*nganan*," and "*ke kiri*" (to the left) becoming "*ngiri*." Here are examples of the use of nasal prefixes as verb markers;

- (3) *Dhini kalenger nganan*  
3T *sempoyongan N-kanan*  
*Dhini sempoyongan ke arah kanan*  
Dhini walks unsteadily to the right

(4) *Nak-kanak arangkak ngiri*

3T merangkak N-kiri

Anak-anak merangkak ke arah kiri

The child crawls to the left

The directional intransitive verbs in Madurese can also stand alone without any supporting verbs, as illustrated in the following sentence;

(5) *Dhini kalenger*

3T sempoyongan

Dhini sempoyongan

Dhini walks unsteadily

(6) *Dhini nganan*

3T N-kanan

Dhini bergerak ke kanan

Dhini moves to the right

Sentences (3) and (4) result from the fusion of nasal prefixes into Madurese sentences. The meaning of the nasal prefix in both examples implies a change in the function of the words "*ngiri*" and "*nganan*" to directional meanings. In their original form, the word "*nganan*" actually denotes movement towards the right, which is modified by the preposition "*ke*" (to). Similarly, the word "*ngiri*" in its original sentence signifies movement towards the left, with its directional meaning explained by the preposition "*ke*" (to). In the context of sentences (5) and (6), it is evident that the verb phrases forming directional motion verb construction can stand as single clauses, and these sentences are acceptable.

In the Madurese language, not all directional markers can be easily modified by nasal prefixes or other affixations. In this regard, Madurese relies on prepositional phrases to indicate direction, particularly when referring to cardinal directions, which are considered route directions. In other words, cardinal directions in Madurese, specifically in the form of compass directions, require the presence of the prepositional phrase "*ka*" to provide clarification in describing the direction. The cardinal directions in Madurese are as follows: north (*ka'dejeh*), west (*ka'berek*), south (*ka'laok*), and east (*ka'temor*). After a motion verb, a prepositional phrase is necessary to indicate the route direction. Here are examples of cardinal directions in a Madurese sentence that require a prepositional phrase;

(7) *Olar jeriya arangkak ka temor*

3T merangkak PREP timur

Ular itu merangkak ke arah timur

That snake crawls to the east

(8) *Embhik jeriya aberka' ka laok*

3T berjalan PREP selatan

Kambing itu berlari ke arah selatan

That goat runs to the south

The two sentences above indicate that the preposition "*ka*" plays a significant role as a directional indicator in Madurese. If this preposition is omitted or if there is an addition of

nasal prefixes such as "*nganan*" and "*ngiri*," the implication is that the sentence becomes unacceptable. An explanation of the sentence is given below;

(9) *Olar jeriya arangkak ngtemor\**

3T            *merangkak N-timur*

*Ular itu merangkak ke arah timur*

That snake crawls to the east

(10) *Embhik jeriya aberka' ngelaok\**

3T            *berlari N-selatan*

*Kambing itu berlari ke arah selatan*

That goat runs to the south

In contrast to Javanese, where nasal prefixes (n) can be used as verb markers in indicating cardinal directions, applying the same structure in the Verbal Motion Construction of Madurese would result in the sentence being unacceptable both syntactically and semantically. However, the use of the prepositional phrase "*ka*" as a directional marker in Madurese is limited to specific patterns, such as cardinal directions. It is assumed that the prepositional phrase functions solely as a directional indicator and not as a verb marker. Conversely, in other route directions, nasal prefixes (n) can be used, and the sentence would be acceptable.

However, in its construction, there is a fact that the Verbal Motion Construction in Madurese can be formed with a motion verb followed by a prepositional verb. Semantically, directional motion verbs formed based on verb compounds can have similar meanings and be acceptable compared to directional motion verbs formed based on prepositional phrases, as shown in the examples below;

(11) *Soleh arangkak nganan/ka kanan*

3T *merangkak ke kanan*

*Soleh merangkak ke arah kanan*

Soleh crawls to the right

(12) *Sarwan ajelen ka dhessa/dhessa'ah*

3T            *berjalan ke sana*

*Sarwan berjalan ke arah sana*

Sarwan walks there

The two sentences above demonstrate that sentences formed based on verb compounds and prepositional phrases in Madurese's Verbal Motion Construction have similar meanings. The verb compounds in the context of sentences (11) and (12), "*arangkak nganan*" and "*arangkak ka' kanan*," have interconnected functions and meanings. The only difference lies in the presence of the prepositional phrase as a directional indicator, without altering any meanings. This is in contrast to Javanese, the comparative language. In Javanese, directional verbs indicating route directions such as "*ngalor*," "*ngidul*," "*ngulon*," and "*ngetan*" cannot be varied with prepositional phrases. The use of prepositional phrases to replace directional verbs renders the sentence unacceptable.

(13) *Malinge mlayu ngetan / (menyang wetan)\**

*Pencuri Def-lari N-timur ke timur*

*Pencuri itu berlari ke arah timur*

That thief runs to the east (Subiyanto, 2010)



In the above example in Javanese, the directional verb "*ngetan*" indicating the route direction to the east becomes an unacceptable sentence when it undergoes variation with a prepositional phrase as a path marker. The prepositional phrase is represented by the word "*menyang*," which means "to" or "towards" in Javanese. In the context of the sentence, the prepositional phrase cannot be juxtaposed or replace the directional verb, either as a directional indicator or a path marker. The main reason is that the sentence cannot be accepted. There is an exception that the sentence can be accepted if there is a noun functioning as a ground (Subyanto, 2010)

- (14) *Amir mlaku menyang wetan omah / (ngetan omah)\**  
*Amir Def-jalan ke timur rumah N-timur rumah*  
*Amir berjalan ke arah timur rumah*  
 Amir walks to the east house

Conversely, the example in sentence (14) elucidates that the prepositional phrase "*menyang*" or "*ke*" as a route direction indicator necessitates the presence of the noun "*omah*" to be acceptable. This also signifies that in Javanese, directional verbs do not always require a noun as a ground. In other words, the presence of a noun becomes significant when a prepositional phrase serves as a route direction indicator in a sentence. This concurrently indicates that directional verbs do not always align with prepositional phrases as direction indicators in Javanese.

Nevertheless, in Madurese, not all directional verbs always exhibit variation with prepositional phrases. In certain sentence contexts, directional verbs that employ prepositional phrases as directional indicators have two variations: 1) they can exist in a singular form, and 2) they require the presence of a noun as a ground or signifier.

Additionally, in Madurese, a prepositional phrase can function as a substitute for directional verbs as directional indicators in both singular form and when accompanied by a noun to provide clarification in a sentence, and both forms are considered acceptable. Semantically, both the singular form of the prepositional phrase and the form with an added noun have similar meanings without any significant differences.

- (15) *Maling jeriya ajelen ka temor / (ka temor romah)*  
 3T *berjalan PREP timur ke kanan rumah*  
*Maling itu berjalan ke arah timur rumah*  
 That thief walks to the east house

The aforementioned example proves that in several Madurese sentences, a prepositional phrase has a dual role. First, the prepositional phrase can be in a singular form without requiring the presence of a noun. Second, in specific sentence contexts, a noun can also be used as a ground. However, the presence or absence of a noun as a ground does not significantly impact the existence of the sentence. With or without noun, the prepositional phrase in the sentence remains acceptable. This is what distinguishes Madurese from Javanese when considering the role of the prepositional phrase as a directional indicator in the Verbal Motion Construction.

On the other hand, the disparity between prepositional phrases and directional verbs in the Verbal Motion Construction of Madurese lies in the endpoint of the action expressed by the motion verb. A prepositional phrase can indicate a specific destination that the motion verb aims to reach. In contrast, a directional verb does not indicate a final

destination but rather a simultaneous event. In Madurese, the adverbs "*parak*" or "*hampir*" (almost) can appear before the verb. However, in Madurese, these adverbs can also appear between the motion verb and the directional verb, indicating that the event expressed by the motion verb has already started, while the event expressed by the directional verb has not yet started or is about to start. Examples of sentences can be seen below;

- (16) *Amir ajelen parak nabrakah motor*  
3T *jalan ADV nabrak motor*  
*Amir berjalan hampir menabrak motor*  
Amir walks almost hit the motorcycle

Sentence (16) indicates that Amir is currently engaged in the activity of walking, but he has not yet collided with the car. In other words, the events expressed by both verbs are simultaneous. This suggests that the directional verb is not an argument of the first verb, but rather an adjunct. It is actually the motion verb in the sentence that functions as the head.

#### 4.1.2 Transitive Verbal Motion Construction in Madurese

The Verbal Motion Construction in Madurese can also be formed using transitive verbs, in addition to the previously explained intransitive verb constructions. According to Son (2009), transitive verbs are verbs that require an object. If there is no object in the sentence structure, the sentence would be considered unacceptable. The explanation regarding the form of the Verbal Motion Construction in Madurese using transitive verbs will be elucidated in the examples below;

- (17) *Iqbal nyotok parao ka tengah tasek*  
3T *mendorong perahu PREP tengah laut*  
*Iqbal mendorong perahu ke tengah laut*  
Iqbal pushes a boat to the middle of the sea

Based on the data provided in (17), it can be stated that the transitive Verbal Motion Construction in Madurese is also formed using transitive motion verbs. In sentence (17), the transitive motion verb is marked by "*nyotok*" or pushing. Grammatically, the verb "*nyotok*" cannot stand alone as it requires a noun to form a grammatically acceptable sentence. Without a noun, there is no clarity about what is being pushed, thus the transitive motion verb in sentence (17) must be followed by the word "*parao*" or "boat." In this context, if the motion verb "*nyotok*" stands alone, it would result in ambiguity as there is no clarification or noun following it. The following examples demonstrate the ambiguity that arises when a sentence is formed using a transitive motion verb without a noun afterward;

- (18) *Iqbal nyotok\**  
3T *mendorong*  
Iqbal pushes

The evidence clearly demonstrates that the verbs "*nyotok*" cannot function independently but instead require an object, namely a noun. Based on this evidence, it can be concluded that the construction of directional motion verbs in Madurese can be formed based on both intransitive and transitive verbs. Another characteristic of transitive verbs is

their ability to be transformed into the passive voice due to the presence of a noun object in the sentence.

#### 4.2 Madurese Language Based on Talmy Typology

Based on the explanation above, Madurese has its own distinctive characteristics in the formation of motion verbs and directional information, referring to both satellite-framed and verb-framed languages. In other words, with the features found in Madurese, it is highly likely that the language can be categorized not only as a verb-framed language but also as a satellite-framed language. This is supported by the presence of path markers in Madurese. However, a language cannot be categorically assigned to one of Talmy's typologies. According to Snyder (2001), another characteristic for a language to be classified as a satellite-framed language is the presence of resultative adjective patterns. This is not found in Madurese, as the language employs a preposition before an adjective. Here are the examples:

(19) *Amir nokol olar sampek mate'*  
 3T *memukul ular PREP mati*  
*Amir memukul ular sampai mati*  
 Amir hit the snake until its die

(20) *Iqbal ngakan mie sampek tadek*  
 3T *memakan mie PREP habis*  
*Iqbal memakan mie sampai habis*  
 Iqbal eats a noodle until its gone

Both of the examples above illustrate that Madurese lacks a resultative adjective pattern due to the presence of the preposition "sampek" preceding the adjective, which functions as a periphrastic construction. As a result, it can be concluded that Madurese cannot be considered a satellite-framed language since it does not meet one of the criteria, which is having a resultative adjective pattern.

There is only one possibility, which is classifying Madurese as a verb-framed language. In this typology, Son (2009) explains that the path can be expressed through directional verbs, which serve as the head, while motion verbs function as adjuncts. Additionally, another characteristic that supports the notion that Madurese is a verb-framed language is the absence of a resultative adjective pattern. Based on these considerations, it can be concluded that Madurese is suitable for classification as a verb-framed language as it fulfills the required criteria.

#### 4.3 Madurese Language Based on Slobin's Typology

Languages classified as equipollent-framed languages according to Slobin (2006) include Niger, Congo, Austronesian, and Klamath languages. According to Slobin's classification, there are Austronesian languages, including Madurese as a regional language in Indonesia that belong to the Austronesian language family. This raises the question of whether Madurese can also be classified as an equipollent-framed language according to Slobin (2006). The following presents examples of the analysis of Madurese when it is included in languages within the equipollent typology.

(21) *Maling jeriya aberka nganan*  
3T *berlari ke arah kanan*  
*Maling itu berlari ke arah kanan*  
That thief runs to the right

(22) *Irham ajelen ka timur*  
3T *berjalan PREP timur*  
*Irham berjalan ke arah timur*  
Irham walks to the east

In sentence (21), the directional verb "*nganan*" functions as an open adjunct rather than an argument. In other words, the manner verb or action verb "*jeriya*" has only one argument, which is focused on the word "*Maling*". This differs slightly from the definition of an equipollent-framed language as stated by Slobin (2006). In his article, Slobin (2006) states that in the construction of an equipollent-framed language, the directional verb should function as an argument. However, in the above examples, the directional verb functions more as an open adjunct rather than an argument. Therefore, grammatically, Madurese cannot be categorized as an equipollent-framed language as it does not fulfill the criteria of that framework.

In example (22), the directional verb appears with variations of prepositional phrases. In the given sentence context, the prepositional phrases function as path markers to indicate the route direction in Madurese. However, despite the presence of prepositional phrases as path markers, the directional verb in the example does not serve as an argument but rather appears as an open adjunct. Based on this analysis, the classification of equipollent-framed language does not seem to apply to the directional motion verbs in Madurese.

## 5. Conclusion

The construction proposed by Talmy (1975) regarding verb-framed and satellite-framed languages does not fully apply to Madurese. However, based on its characteristics, Madurese shares many similarities with verb-framed languages. This supports the argument that Madurese cannot be categorized as a satellite-framed language since it lacks one of the key characteristics of that framework, which is the resultative adjective pattern.

Furthermore, the directional motion verbs in Madurese cannot be classified as an equipollently-framed language according to Slobin's (2006) version, as in Madurese, the directional verbs do not serve as arguments but rather as adjuncts. This contradicts the concept proposed by Slobin (2006), which states that directional verbs should function as the main verb in complex predicate constructions.

In conclusion, it can be inferred that Madurese shares similar characteristics with Javanese when viewed from the perspective of typological features. Both Madurese and Javanese tend to fulfill the criteria of verb-framed languages. Considering that Madurese is a less researched language, especially in terms of lexical and grammatical aspects, it is suggested that future researchers focus on further exploring different aspects of Madurese, such as conducting valency analysis in Madurese.

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