

Resultatives and Event Interpretation in Nominalization

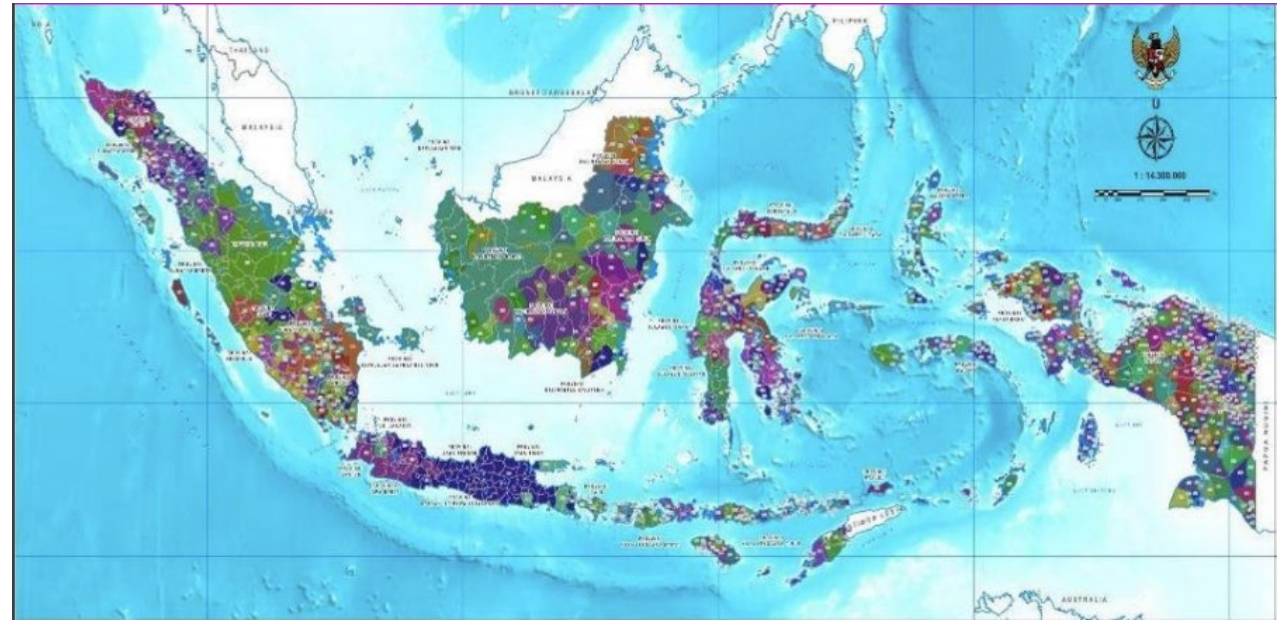
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Research Questions

- Can you nominalize a resultative?
- What does it contribute to an event interpretation?

Indonesian language

- The national language of Indonesia
- Almost 215 million speakers (2010) in Indonesia
- Spoken alongside other 700+ languages in Indonesia
- Austronesian > Malay-Polynesian > ... > Malay > Indonesian
- Loan words from English, Arabic, Dutch, Persian, Sanskrit, etc.



Map of languages in Indonesia
<https://petabahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/> (Feb 2023)
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology

Indonesian grammar

- Generally S-V-O, and V is not compulsory
- No grammatical gender marker
- No grammatical case marker
- No tense marker
- Reduplications for plurality
- Affixes for different voice values and word classes

(1) *Anak-anak sehat.*
child.redup healthy
“The children are healthy.”

(2) *Saya sudah membeli penggaris.*
I already meng-buy peng-line
“I have bought a ruler.”

Indonesian verbal construction

Verbal base

buka “to open, to be open”

(3) *Restoran itu buka.*

restaurant that open

“The restaurant is open.”

Verbalized form

sapu “broom”

meng- “a transitive verbal affix”

menyapu “to sweep (using a broom)”

(4) *Mereka menyapu ruangan.*

They meng-broom room

“They swept the room.”

Indonesian nominal construction

Nominal base

<i>sapu</i>	“broom”
<i>pengki</i>	“dustpan”

Nominalized form

<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>menyapu</i>	“to sweep (using a broom)”
[-Voice]	“a nominal affix”
<i>penyapu</i>	“someone who sweeps”

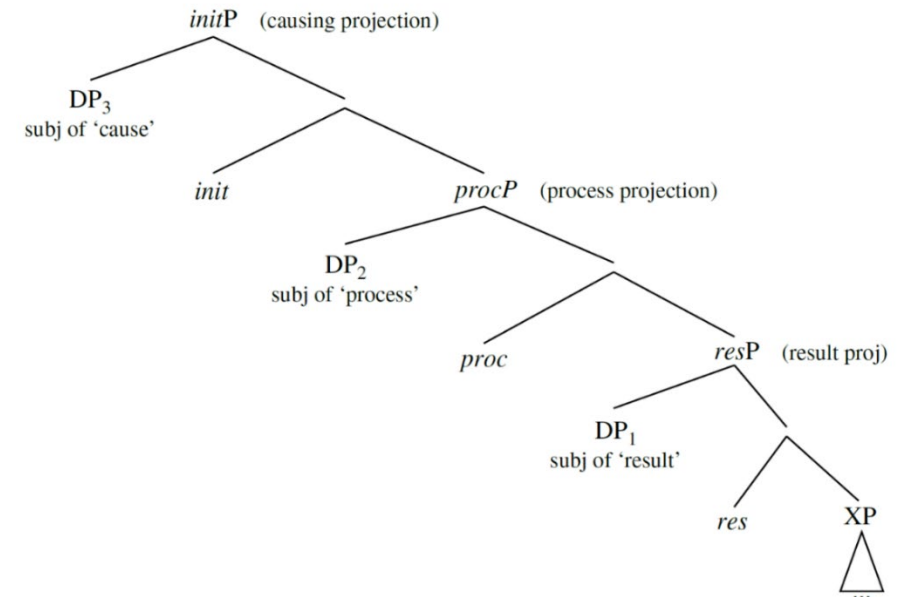
(5) *Ada sapu dan pengki.*
exist broom and dustpan
“There are a broom and a dustpan.”

(6) *Mereka penyapu jalan.*
They *p-meng-broom* street
“They are street sweepers.”

Ramchand's verbal structure (2008, 2018)

- The structure of a verb is split in two areas.
- The lower area is where eventualities are described.

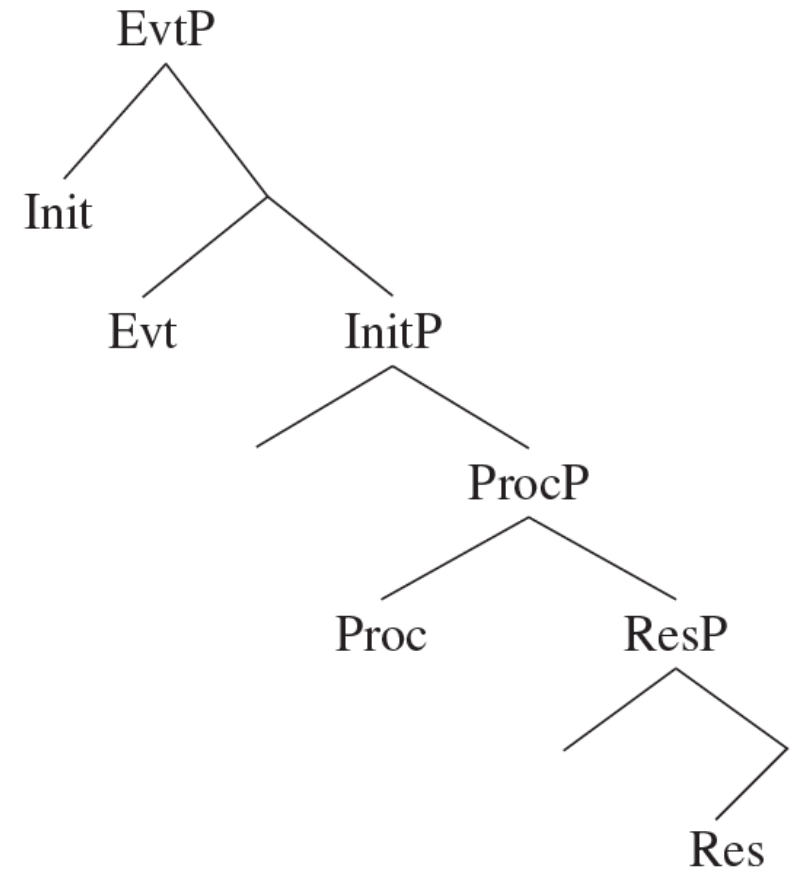
Init(iation)P	- Initiator
Proc(ess)P	- Undergoer
Res(ult)P	- Result
	- Path



The syntactic projection of the lower area
(Ramchand, 2008, p. 39)

Ev(en)tP

- Dominating that area is a head EventP (EvtP) and more that add time and world parameters to the description.
- EvtP hosts different flavors of Voice.
- Initiator, as the external argument, is the specifier of EvtP instead of InitP.



Modified from Ramchand (2018, p. 80)

Verbs with or without ResP

Initiation-process-result-verbs

- (7) Katherine **broke** the stick.
- (8) Ariel **entered** the room.
- (9) Michael **arrived**.

Initiation-process-verbs

- (10) John **pushed** the cart.
- (11) Mary **ate** the mango.
- (12) Karena **jogged**.

Original construction

- (13) *Dia menggelimang roti dengan gula.*
3sg.n meng-smear bread with sugar
“He smeared the bread with sugar syrup.”

[_{evtP} dia meng_{evt}
[_{initP} dia gelimang_{init}
[_{procP} dia gelimang_{proc}
[_{resP} roti gelimang_{res}
[_{xP} dengan gula]]]]]

Resultative construction

- (14) *Roti tergelimang gula.*
bread ter-smear sugar
“The bread is smeared with sugar syrup.”

Examples from Salim et al. (1988)

[_{evtP} roti ter_{evt}
[_{initP} dia gelimang_{init}
[_{procP} dia gelimang_{proc}
[_{resP} roti gelimang_{res}
[_{xP} gula]]]]]

Research Questions

- Can you nominalize a ResP?
- What does ResP contribute to an event interpretation?

Indonesian resultative construction

(15) *Mereka menyapu ruangan.* (initiation-process verb)
they meng-broom room
“They sweep the room.”

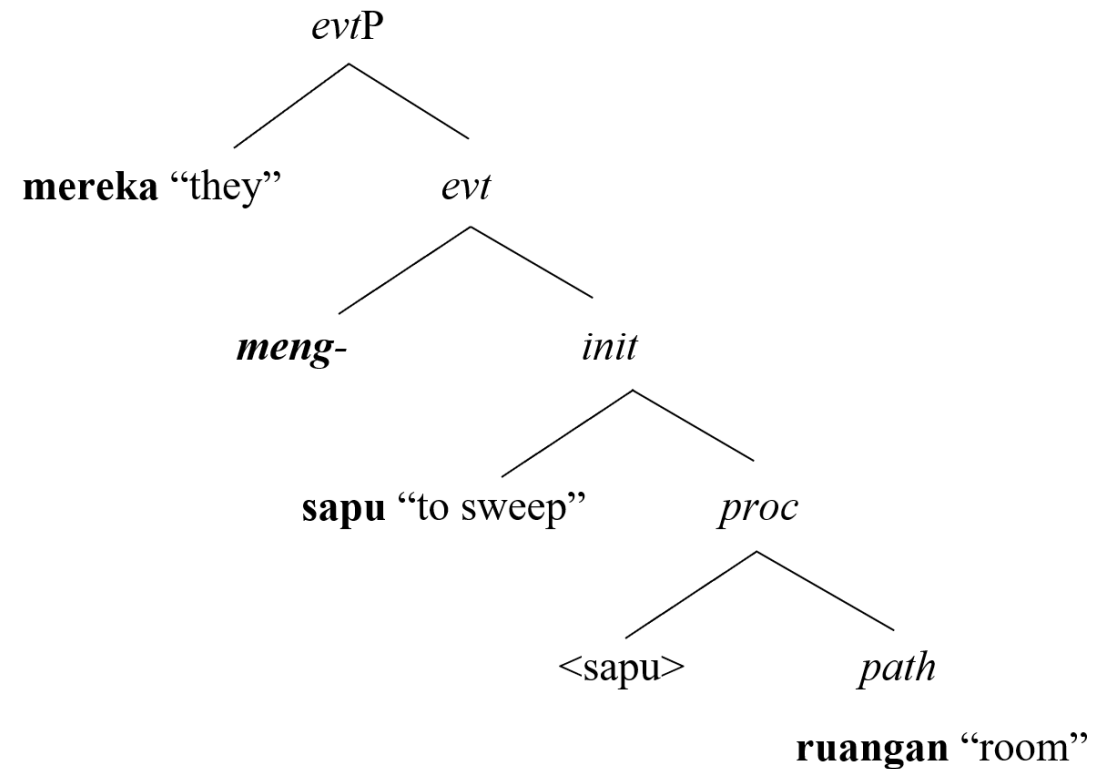
(16) *Mereka menyapu **bersih** ruangan.* (*bersih* is the head of resP)
they meng-broom clean room
“They sweep-clean the room.”

(17) *Mereka **membersihkan** ruangan.* (initiation-process-result verb)
they meng-clean-kan room
“They clean the room.”

Mereka menyapu ruangan.

(15) *Mereka menyapu ruangan.*
they meng-broom room
“They sweep the room.”

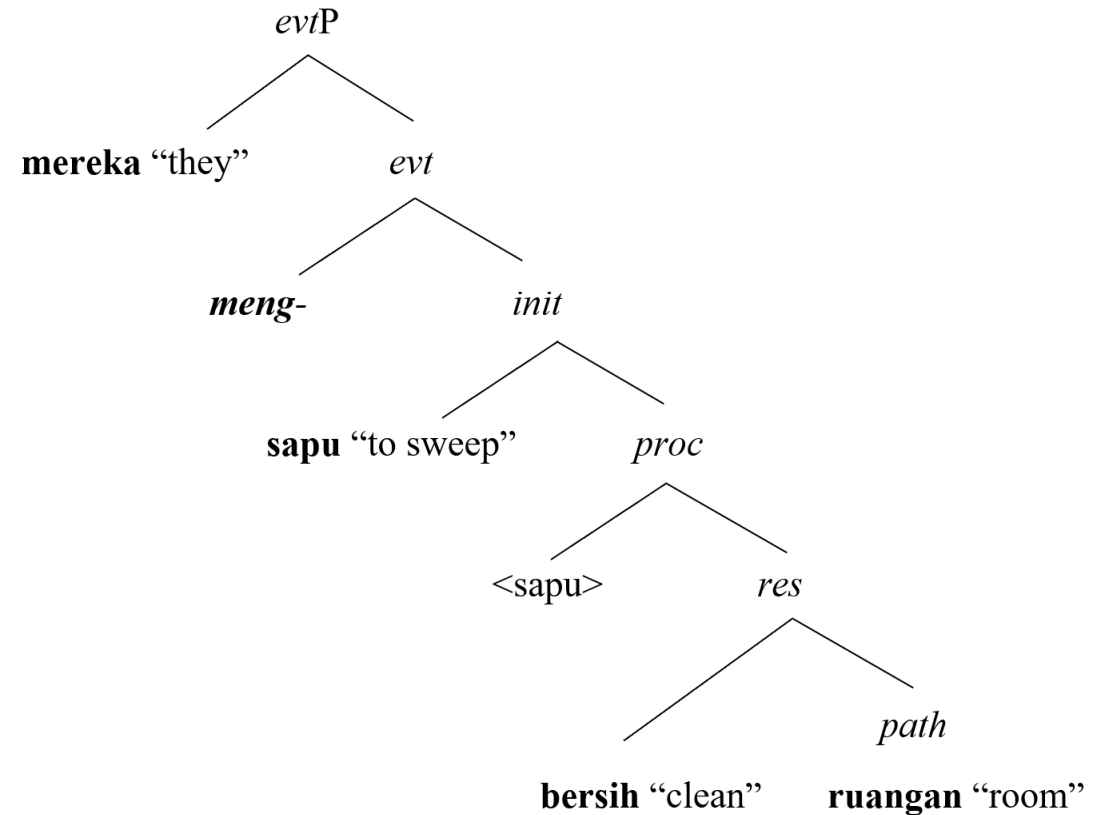
sapu “broom”
meng- “a transitive verbal affix”
menyapu “to sweep (using a broom)”



Mereka menyapu bersih ruangan.

(16) Mereka menyapu bersih ruangan.
they meng-broom clean room
“They sweep-clean the room.”

sapu “broom”
meng- “a transitive verbal affix”
menyapu “to sweep (using a broom)”



他们 擦干净了 房间

Tāmen cā gānjìngle fángjiān

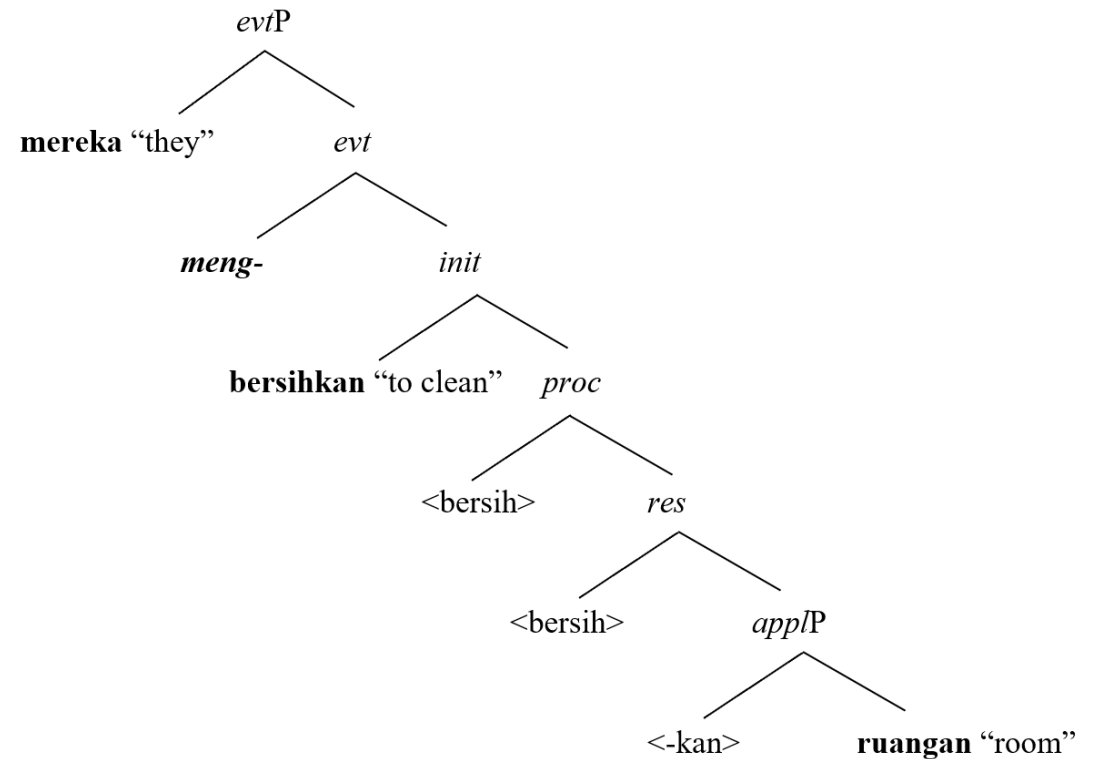
they wipe-clean-le room

“They wiped the room clean”

Mereka membersihkan ruangan.

(17) Mereka **membersihkan** ruangan.
they *meng-clean-kan* room
“They clean the room.”

<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>-kan</i>	“a verbal affix”
<i>membersihkan</i>	“to clean”



(18) ?*Mereka menyapu ruangan bersih.*

they meng-broom room clean

“?They sweep a clean room.”

(19) *Mereka menyapu ruangan hingga (ruangan itu) bersih.*

they meng-broom room until (the room) clean

“They sweep the room until it is clean.”

(20) *Ruangan itu bersih.*

room that clean

“The room is clean.”

Nominalization: *Menyapu* -> *Penyapuan*

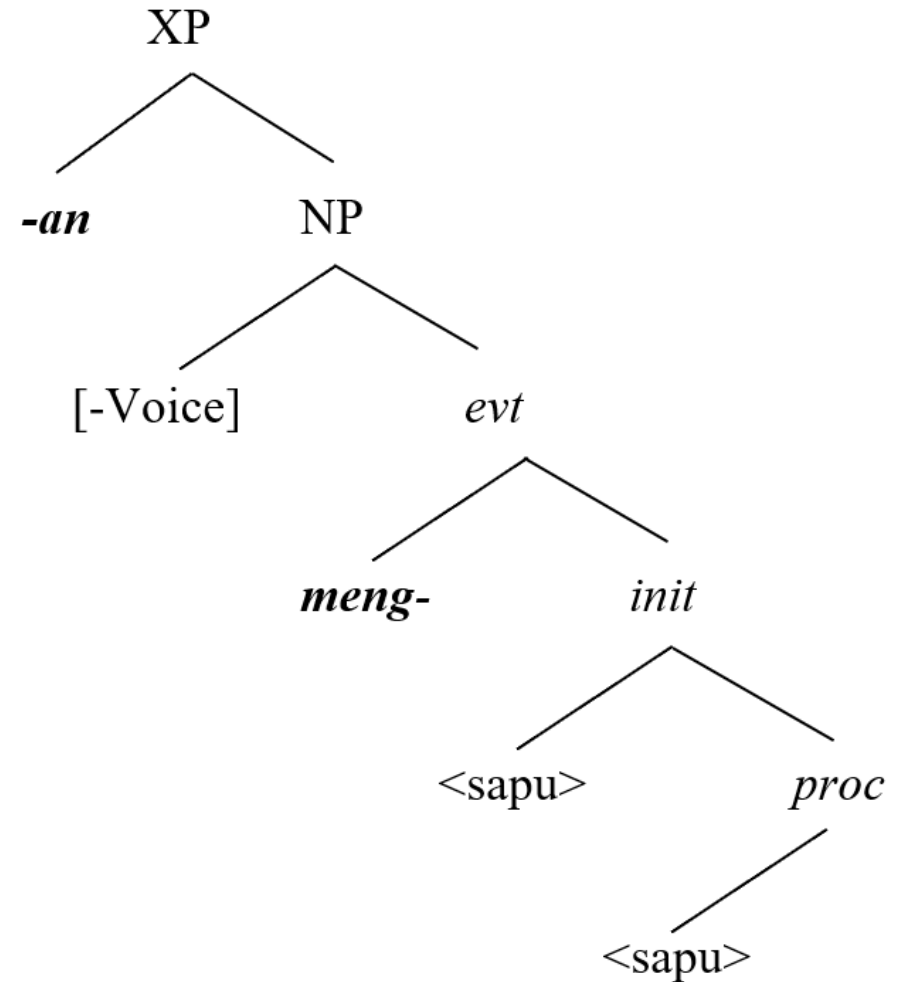
(21) *Penyapuan* *ruangan* *itu* *berlangsung* *sejam.*
[-V]-*meng*-broom-*an* room that last one-hour
“The sweeping of the room lasts for an hour.”

sapu “broom”
meng- “a transitive verbal affix”
menyapu “to sweep”
[-Voice] “a nominal affix”
-an “a nominal affix”
penyapuan “the sweeping of”

Menyapu -> Penyapuan

penyapuan “the sweeping of”

<i>sapu</i>	“broom”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>menyapu</i>	“to sweep”
[-Voice]	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”



Menyapu bersih -> Penyapuan bersih

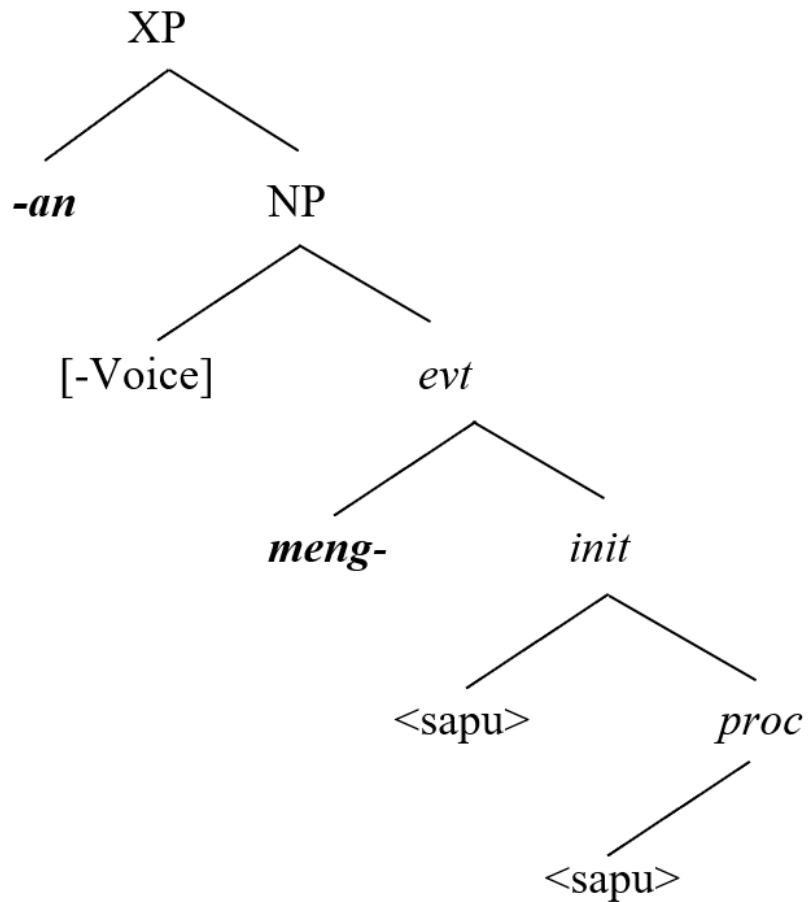
(22) *Penyapuan bersih ruangan itu berlangsung sejam.*
[-V]-*meng-broom-an* clean room that last one-hour
“The clean sweeping of the room lasts for an hour.”

(23) *Penyapuan cepat ruangan itu berlangsung semenit.*
[-V]-*meng-broom-an* quick room that last one-minute
“The quick sweeping of the room lasts for one minute.”

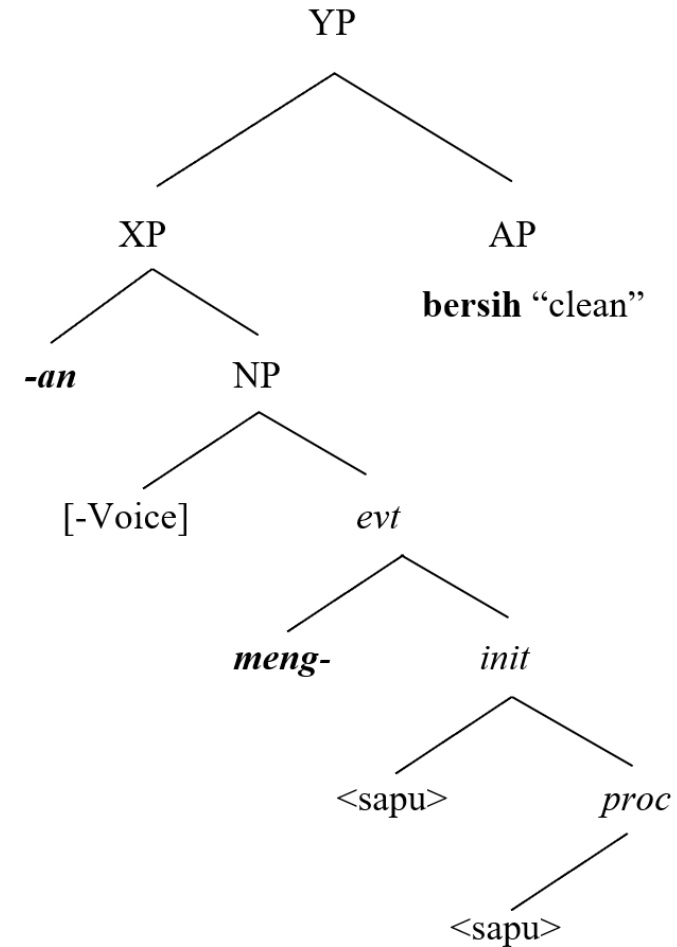
<i>sapu</i>	“broom”
<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>menyapu</i>	“to sweep”
[-Voice]	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>penyapuan</i>	“the sweeping of”

Nominalization

penyapuan “the sweeping of”



penyapuan bersih “the clean sweeping of”



Menyapu bersih -> Penyapubersihan

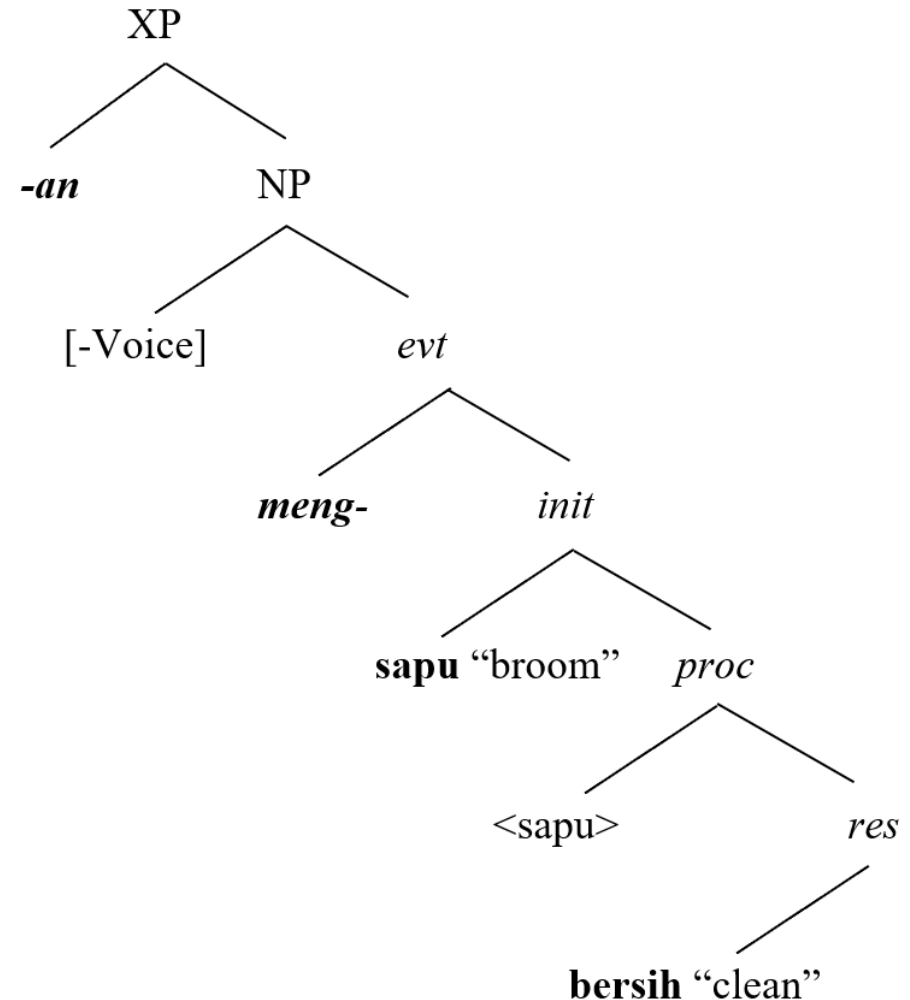
(24) *Penyapubersihan* *ruangan itu* *berlangsung* *sejam.*
[-V]-*meng-broom-clean-an* room that last one-hour
“The sweep-cleaning of the room lasts for an hour.”

<i>sapu</i>	“broom”
<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>menyapu</i>	“to sweep”
[-Voice]	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>penyapubersihan</i>	“the sweep-cleaning of”

Menyapu bersih -> Penyapubersihan

penyapubersihan “the sweeping of”

<i>sapu</i>	“broom”
<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>menyapu</i>	“to sweep”
<i>[-Voice]</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>penyapubersihan</i>	“the sweep-cleaning of”



Membersihkan -> Pembersihan

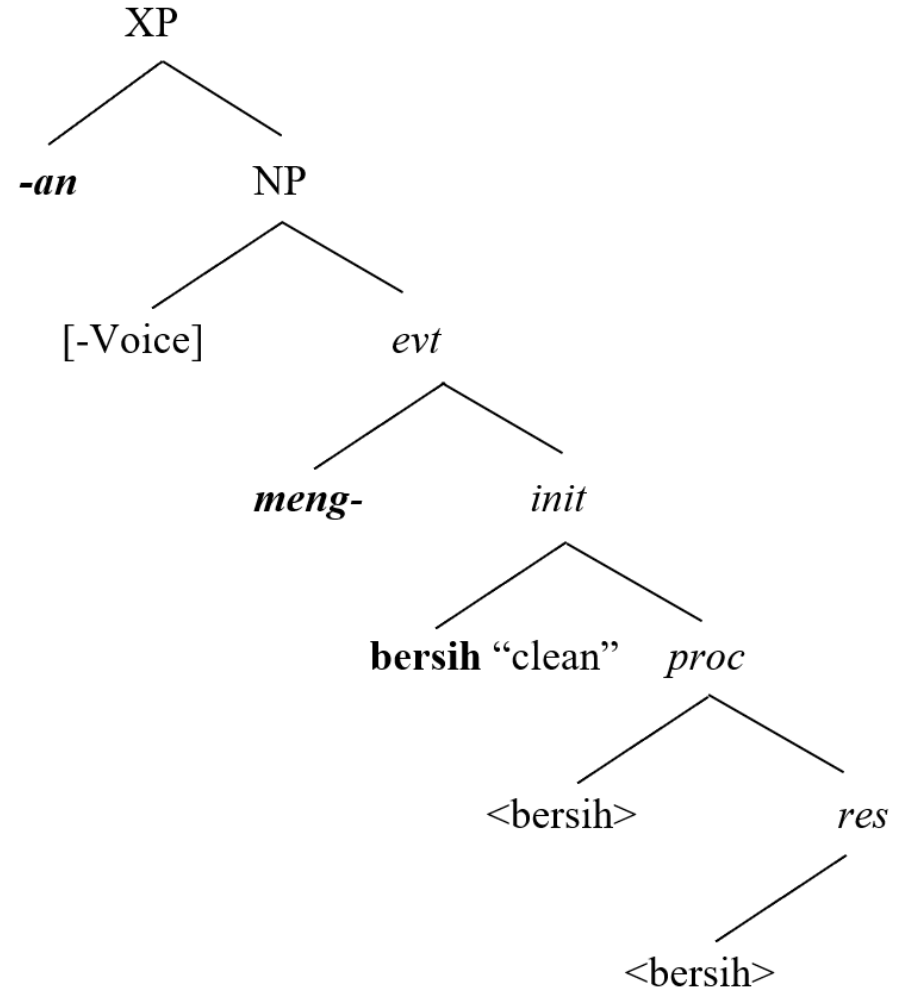
(25) *Pembersihan* *ruangan* *itu* *berlangsung* *sejam.*
[-V]-*meng-clean-an* room that last one-hour
“The cleaning of the room lasts for an hour.”

<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>-kan</i>	“a verbal affix”
<i>membersihkan</i>	“to clean”
[-Voice]	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>pembersihan</i>	“the cleaning of”

Membersihkan -> Pembersihan

pembersihan “the cleaning of”

<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>meng-</i>	“a transitive verbal affix”
<i>-kan</i>	“a verbal affix”
<i>membersihkan</i>	“to clean”
<i>[-Voice]</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>pembersihan</i>	“the cleaning of”



Bersih -> Kebersihan

(26) **Kebersihan* *ruangan* *itu* *berlangsung* *sejam.*
ke-clean-an room that last one-hour
“*The cleanliness of the room lasts for an hour.”

(27) *Kebersihan* *ruangan* *itu* *bertahan* *sejam.*
ke-clean-an room that withstand one-hour
“The cleanliness of the room holds up for an hour.”

<i>bersih</i>	“clean”
<i>ke-</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>-an</i>	“a nominal affix”
<i>kebersihan</i>	“cleanliness”

Bersih -> Kebersihan

kebersihan “the cleanliness of”

bersih

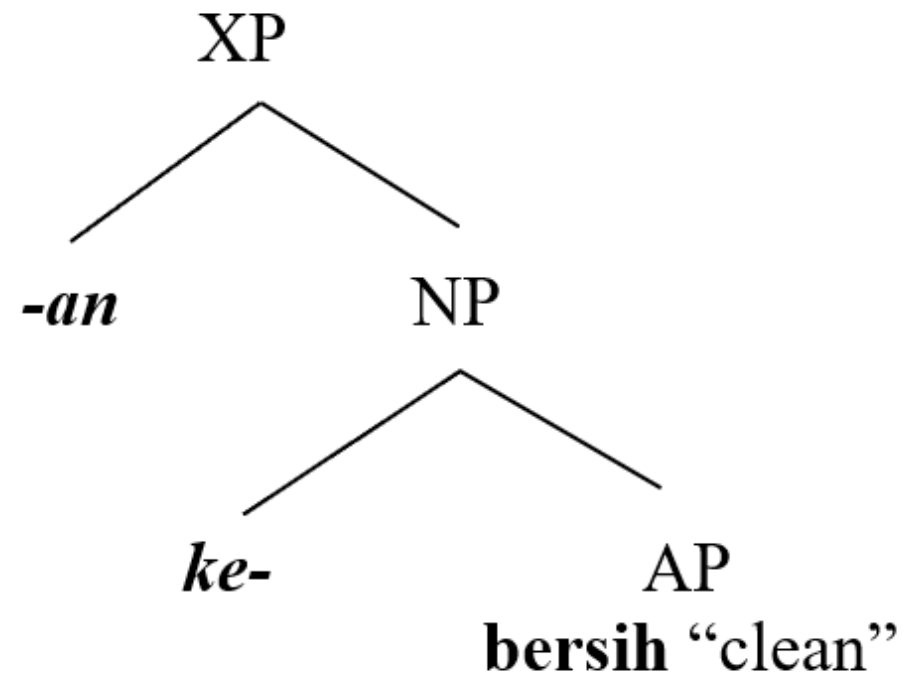
“clean”

ke-

“a nominal affix”

-an

“a nominal affix”



Can you nominalize ResultP? How?

With ResultP

- Penyapubersihan
- Pembersihan

Without ResultP

- Penyapuan bersih
- Kebersihan

- Both *penyapubersihan* and *pembersihan* have initP-procP-resP
- It is not possible to nominalize resP without initP-procP

What does ResP contribute to an event interpretation?

- You cannot have a result without an initiation and a process
- ResP adds a layer of complexity to the event

Conclusion

- ResP alone cannot be nominalized
- ResP adds the complexity of the event, but it does not determine whether a nominalization has an event interpretation or not

References

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Terima kasih

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Extra slides

Dia menggelimang roti dengan gula.

3sg.n *meng-smear* bread with sugar

“He smeared the bread with sugar syrup.”

Roti tergelimang gula.

bread *ter-smear* sugar

“The bread is smeared with sugar syrup.”