

Morphosyntactic Features of *Membuat* ‘Make’ in the Light Verb Constructions of Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

Light verb constructions (LVCs) are verbs that have an idiomatic-like sense that can be interpreted from their noun-part of construction. Based on the morphosyntactic presentation, the LVCs have been construed by using verbs and nouns. This study aimed to identify and describe the morphosyntactic features of LVCs in Indonesian, namely the *membuat* ‘make’ marker construction. The data had been retrieved from three reputable corpora, i.e., LCCI (Liepzig Corpora Collection-Indonesian), SEALang (SEALang Library Indonesian Text Corpus), and KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia). The analysis has been done using immediate constituent analysis (ICA). The results provided the following three folds. First, the verb *membuat* ‘make’ in Indonesian LVCs tends to construct the ACTIVE type of LVCs. Second, the verb *membuat* ‘make’ in Indonesian LVCs tends to produce the TRANSITIVE type of LVCs. Third, the verb *membuat* ‘make’ in Indonesian LVCs tends to characterize LVCs as the non-valency-changing verb.

Keywords: Indonesian, light verb constructions, morphosyntactic feature, verb *membuat* ‘make.’

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I. INTRODUCTION

Verb construction in any language tends to be a productive one. On the one hand, these constructions are abundant in their nature either in agglutinative or inflective languages (Baggio, 2018; Fleischhauer & Neisani, 2020; Fukuda, 2020; Hrenek, 2019; Hsieh, 2019; Hsu, 2021). On the other hand, it has been identified that the construction can be easily constructed through the morphological process, for instance, by compounding (Audring, 2021; Baker & Croft, 2017; Barrie & Mathieu, 2016). In this case, one of the verb constructions is a so-called *light verb construction* (henceforth *LVCs*). As the result of compounding, the LVCs are commonly identified as the unity (in the semantic meaning) of a verb and a noun. Based on this semantic feature, the LVCs are idiom-like constructions. The determination of meaning depends on the compounding of the verb and noun. That is why the LVCs were classified as multiword expressions (MWEs). Admittedly, these LVCs are also known as *complex verb structures* or *support verb constructions* (Vincze, 2011). For instance, the following examples (1–3) are the LVCs in the three most spoken languages (or *lingua franca*) in the world, namely English (EN), German (DE), and French (FR):

(1) English:

to give a lecture
to come into bloom
a possibility emerges

(2) German:

<i>eine</i>	<i>Vorlesung</i>	<i>halten</i>	
a	presentation	to.hold	
<i>in</i>	<i>Blüte</i>	<i>stehen</i>	
in	bloom	to.stand	
<i>es</i>	<i>gibt</i>	<i>eine</i>	<i>Möglichkeit</i>
it	gives	a	possibility

(3) French:

<i>faire</i>	<i>une</i>	<i>presentation</i>
to.make a	presentation	
<i>être</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>fleur</i>
to.be	in	bloom

l'occasion *se* *présente*
the.possibility itself presents

(Vincze, 2011, p. 3)

LVCs have been investigated by numerous scholars from a variety of academic disciplines. The first research cluster has been conducted using the morphological method (Fleischhauer *et al.*, 2019; Georgescu, 2013; Sundquist, 2020). Their suggestions range from a specific morphological technique for identifying the existence of LVCs to morphological markers for LVCs. As a result of the compounding construction, the LVCs can be separated into their constituent grammatical classes. Consequently, its idiomatic feature appears to be destroyed directly. In addition, the most influential morphological analysis proposal is the presence of a marker. LVCs are marked morphologically. In addition, the second group discovered that LVCs, as a semantic and syntactic phenomenon, possess the unique property (Bonial & Pollard, 2020; Fleischhauer & Gamerschlag, 2019; Wittenberg, 2016; Wittenberg & Piñango, 2011; Wittenberg *et al.*, 2014; Ziegler *et al.*, 2018;). By definition, LVCs are idiom-like formations that get their new meaning from the combination of a verb and noun. At their origin, the meanings of words are typically lexicalized and not grammaticalized. If this LVCs structure assigns the syntactic relation, their places have probably always been the predicate (P-Position) and the object (O-Position). The most recent study has shown that LVCs can be examined as language phenomena utilizing computational or corpus linguistics (Cordeiro & Candito, 2019; Jiang, 2018; Nagy *et al.*, 2020; Tan, 2021).

Despite the fact that research on LVCs in Indonesia tends to be under-publicized, a preliminary bibliometric analysis reveals that there is some information regarding the phenomenon's analysis. It suggests that this study has the potential to fill the gap. Despite the language description, the analysis of LVCs in Indonesian is still a concerning issue. This study aimed to describe the morphosyntactic characteristics of the Indonesian verb *membuat*, which means 'to make,' in its light verb constructions, based on the aforementioned informational grounds. This investigation will concentrate on the following research question: (i) what are the primary morphosyntactic properties of the Indonesian LVCs marked by verb *membuat* 'make'; (ii) how does the immediate constituent analysis or ICA's analysis address the characteristics of Indonesian LVCs; (iii) to what extent can the characteristics be interpreted as distinctive features of Indonesian LVCs?

II. METHOD

In this study, qualitative (Q) and descriptive (D) designs were used to describe language. Due to the absence of numerical data presentation, the Q design has been chosen for this study. In addition, the D design was chosen for this study due to its intended purpose, which is to describe the morphosyntactic characteristics of LVCs in Indonesian. In addition to the design described above, there are three research steps. The first step involves collecting data. The data for this study were Indonesian sentences containing LVCs as one of their constituents. The data was obtained from three reputable corpora: LCCI (Liepzig Corpora Collection - Indonesian) (can be accessed via <https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=indmixed> 2013), SEALang (SEALang Library Indonesian Text Corpus) (can be accessed via <http://indonesia.sealang.net/corpora>), and KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) (can be accessed via <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>).

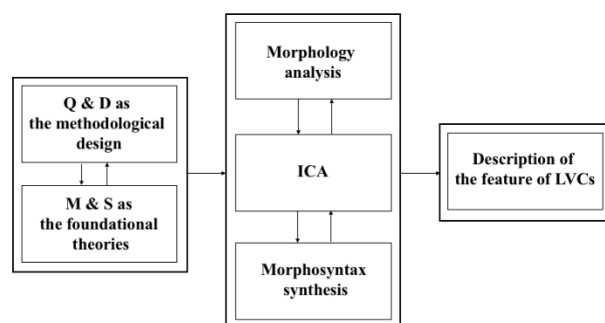


Fig. 1. Analysis Diagram.

The second stage is data analysis (see in Fig. 1). The analysis has been done using immediate constituent analysis (ICA). The ICA analysis mainly focuses on how to mark the sentence constituent based on its syntax function. The process itself has been done automatically by utilizing the UDPipe Line, an online data analysis service that can be found at this address: <https://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/udpipe/>. After the sentence parsing, the next step in the analysis is to identify and determine the exact location of LVCs in

certain sentences. Following the identification and determination, deep analysis in light of syntax would be used to extract features. The last stage is the results presentation. For a better presentation, the result of this study has been presented using two models. The outcome was predicted in the descriptive paragraph at the beginning of the section. The paragraphs contain vital information about the LVC's characteristics. The important information consists mainly of the morphosyntactic features of LVCs. In this regard, the map of syntagmatic relations for each sample has been inserted.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In general, the results indicate that the Indonesian LVCs have a number of distinguishing characteristics. On the one hand, the characteristics are closely associated with syntagmatic concerns. This issue involves the actual function of LVCs as the clause's predicate, the constituency's actual presence of LVCs, and the transitivity of LVCs. In contrast, the characteristics arose from the internal structure of LVCs. The construction consists of the verb (V) and the noun (N) (Nugraha, 2022a; 2022b; 2022c). The pattern of the internal structure is [LVCs→V+N]. On the other hand, the results have also revealed specific characteristics of the verb *membuat* 'make' in LVCs, including the following three folds. First, the verb *membuat* 'make' is typically an ACTIVE type of verb in Indonesian LVCs. Second, the verb *membuat* 'make' tends to produce a TRANSITIVE verbal relation in Indonesian LVCs. Thirdly, the verb *membuat* 'make' in Indonesian LVCs has a tendency to characterize LVCs as non-valency-changing verbs. The following is a discussion of these three main characteristics.

A. ACTIVE Type of LVCs

In Indonesian LVCs, the first feature of the verb *membuat* 'make' is the ACTIVE. This characteristic has been identified as morphosyntactic. The presence of LVCs as the predicate (and object) of certain clauses is required for identification. The function can only be identified if the clause is complete. The minimum condition determines the status of 'complete' in Indonesian grammatical relationships. This condition is satisfied when the sentence can be constructed using the subject (S) and predicate (P). In this regard, the LVCs are constituents that are frequently positioned as the P-Clause. However, not all P-Positions are suitable for LVCs. There is one requirement: it must be ACTIVE. Additionally, the ACTIVE is a morphosyntactic feature of Indonesian light verbs denoted by {me(N)-} (Nugraha, 2021; 2022d).

TABLE I: THE ACTIVE TYPE OF LVCs

Code	LVCs
LVCs/01	<i>membuat onar</i> 'make trouble'
LVCs/11	<i>membuat tanda</i> 'make marks'
LVCs/08	<i>membuat debut</i> 'make a debut'
LVCs/90	<i>membuat ulah</i> 'make a tantrum'
LVCs/05	<i>membuat renda</i> 'make lace'
LVCs/09	<i>membuat gentar</i> 'make a flinch'
LVCs/10	<i>membuat pamor</i> 'make prestige'

We identified the active type of LVCs in Indonesia based on our findings (see in Table I). This is known as the syntactic type. This type is frequently used in conjunction with another syntactic role, the AGENTIVE. The subject position contains the role. It should be noted that LVCs are frequently found in the Indonesian AGENTIVE-S and ACTIVE-P. For example, the following are actual presentations of LVCs in Indonesian sentence constructions. For instances, the following examples are the actual presentation of the LVCs in Indonesian sentence constructions. The *membuat gentar* 'make a flinch' is appearing in the (4). The *membuat pamor* 'make prestige' is appearing in the (5). The *membuat ulah* 'make a tantrum' is appearing in the (6). Admittedly, those three LVCs are in the type of ACTIVE. Obviously, the construction of LVCs has been accompanied by the AGENTIVE-S role in the subject position.

- (4) *Aura tajam miliknya seakan membuat gentar semua orang yang ingin mendekatinya.*
'His sharp aura seemed to terrify everyone who wanted to approach him.'
- (5) *Keputusan KTM mengganti sasis dan bahan bakar membuat pamor Oliveira berkibar lagi.*
'KTM's decision to replace the chassis and fuel made Oliveira's prestige flutter again.'
- (6) *Pendukung Lyon kembali membuat ulah dengan membuat kerusuhan setelah timnya menelan kekalahan di perempat final Liga Eropa.*
'Lyon supporters made a tantrum again by rioting after their team lost in the Europa League quarterfinals.'

Regarding the first feature of Indonesian LVCs, one should start the discussion by using the parsing representation of syntagmatic relation as in Fig. 2. Based on the presentation (see in Fig. 2), the *membuat*

gentar ‘make a flinch’ can be extracted from the whole sentence of (4). The construction is consisting of two parts, namely *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB + ROOT] and *gentar* ‘flinch’ [NOUN+OBJ]. Admittedly, the construction of *membuat gentar* ‘make a flinch’ is in the ACTIVE type. This has been accompanied by the AGENTIVE-S as in the noun phrase of *aura tajam miliknya* ‘his sharp aura’. As a rule, it is possible to pattern the sample (4) as ACTIVE LVCs→[[VERB+ROOT]+[NOUN+OBJ]] if AGENTIVE-S.

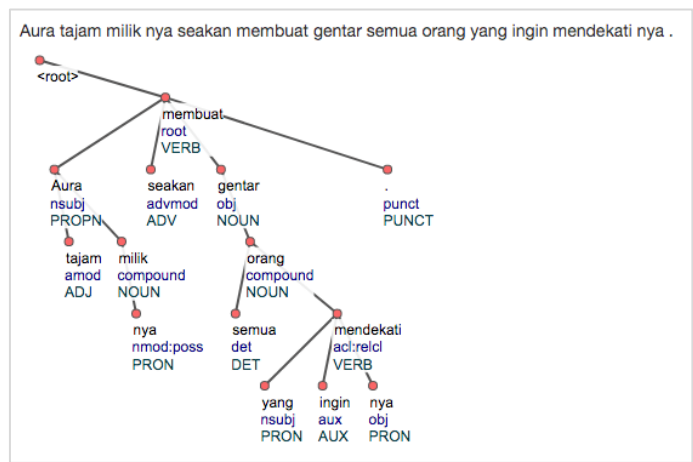


Fig. 2. Syntagmatic representation of (4).

Given the above, there is also another possibility to detect the LVCs in an Indonesian sentence. According to Fig. 3, the LVCs of sentence (5) are *membuat pamor* ‘make prestige.’ Perhaps the construction is not in the predicate function of the main clause of the sentence. In terms of syntagmatic representation, the second verb for the sentence is identified as *membuat pamor* ‘make prestige.’ This construction is composed of *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB + XCOMP] and *pamor* ‘prestige’ [NOUN+NSUBJ]. Although, this construction is ACTIVE type. The following syntactic role is AGENTIVE-S that placed in the phrase *keputusan KTM* ‘decision of KTM’. As a rule, it is possible to pattern the sample (5) as ACTIVE LVCs→[[VERB+XCOMP]+[NOUN+NSUBJ]] if AGENTIVE-S.

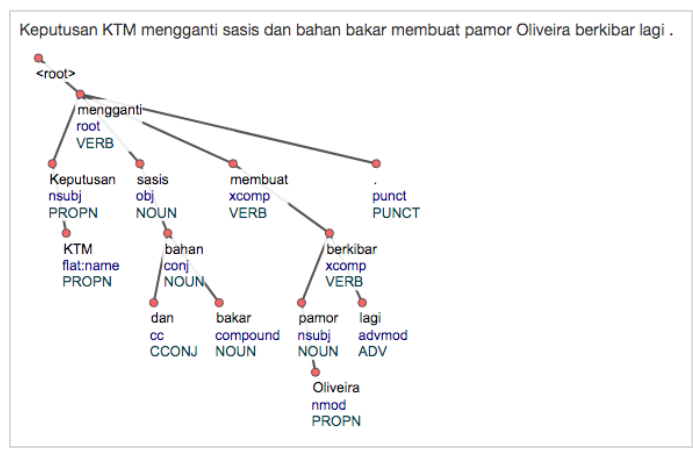


Fig. 3. Syntagmatic representation of (5).

Furthermore, in sentence (6), we can find the verb *membuat ulah* ‘make a tantrum’ as the LVC. Based on Fig. 4, the construction consists of *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB+ROOT] and *ulah* ‘a tantrum’ [NOUN+OBJ]. As in the two preliminary samples, the construction is also considered to be of the active type. The AGENTIVE-S comes after the construction. The noun phrase ‘Lyon’s supporters’ has been assigned a syntactic role. As a rule, it is possible to pattern the sample (6) as ACTIVE LVCs→[[VERB+ROOT]+[NOUN+OBJ]] if AGENTIVE-S.

Verb type is typically related to the denotation process. The denotation is the world’s representational mechanism (Bruening, 2020). According to the traditional interpretation, the active verb is utilized to convey the action (del Prete & Todaro, 2020; Lenci, 2018; Lieber, 2004). This topic can only be comprehended by examining the subject of the verb. Obviously, this perspective has affected the analysis of LVCs. ACTIVE verbs are the most common sort of strong verbs. This class includes the verbs *melihat* ‘to see’ and *membaca* ‘to read.’ Therefore, the strong verb is easily passivated, as in *dilihat* ‘seen’ and *dibaca* ‘read.’ The strong verb in this instance might be adjusted in two ways: activation or passivation. In contrast, such a characteristic has not been observed in Indonesian LVCs. According to our investigation,

there is no other single piece of proof regarding LVCs but ACTION. Thus, the default kind of Indonesian LVCs can be described as ACTIVE. A verb structure that tends to be an LVCs in passive form may not be considered an LVCs otherwise.

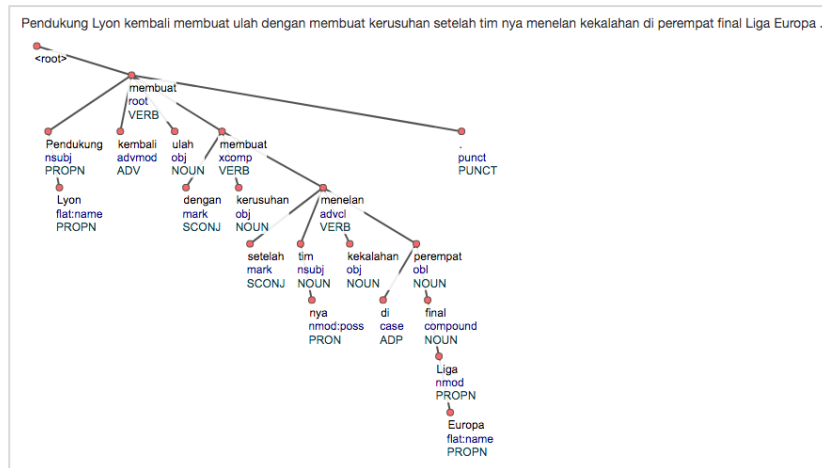


Fig. 4. Syntagmatic representation of (6).

B. TRANSITIVE Relation of LVCs

Given the second property of LVCs, their transitivity can be considered. This relation between the verb and the object is the distinguishing feature of LVCs. LVCs are commonly identified as TRANSITIVE in Indonesian grammatical conditions. This connection existed when the verb was accompanied by an object. (Embick, 2020; Fleischhauer & Hartmann, 2021). Notably, LVCs are always TRANSITIVE because they consist of a verb and a noun as a pair. In other words, LVCs are characterized by a transitive relation. On the one hand, this default condition appears straightforward to identify. Therefore, there is difficulty in achieving this if the clause appears incomplete. Nonetheless, the assumption that Indonesian LVCs are always in TRANSITIVE relationships is unquestionably accurate.

TABLE II: THE TRANSITIVE TYPE OF LVCs

Code	LVCs
LVCs/11	<i>membuat makar</i> 'make a move'
LVCs/18	<i>membuat decak</i> 'make an impression'
LVCs/19	<i>membuat usaha</i> 'make an effort'
LVCs/22	<i>membuat sekat</i> 'make a barrier'
LVCs/30	<i>membuat keruh</i> 'make murky'
LVCs/33	<i>membuat klaim</i> 'make a claim'
LVCs/87	<i>membuat simpul</i> 'make a knot'

A further instance of this is in the following three excerpts (see also in Table II). The *membuat sekat* 'make a barrier' as already appeared in (7). The *membuat keruh* 'make murky' as already appeared in (8). The *membuat makar* 'make a move' as already appeared in (9). The description of the analysis of transitivity amongst these three samples is as follows.

- (7) *Ia membuat sekat untuk memisahkan dapur dan ruang bermain buah hatinya.*
'He made a barrier to separate the kitchen and his children's playroom.'
- (8) *Mereka membuat makar.*
'They make a move.'
- (9) *Manusia yang cacat moral mudah sekali dikenali dan pasti segera disingkirkan sebelum mereka membuat keruh situasi.*
'Humans who are morally flawed are easy to spot and sure to get rid of before they make murky.'

We can find the *membuat sekat* 'make a barrier' as the LVCs. This construction has been identified as the root of sentence (7) (see in Fig. 5). It consists of two parts, namely *membuat* 'make' [VERB+ROOT] and *sekat* 'barrier' [NOUN+OBJ]. According to transitivity analysis, the *membuat sekat* 'make a barrier' has been identified as TRANSITIVE. Unlike the strong verb, this TRANSITIVE relation is not replaceable. There is no opportunity to change the transitivity relation of LVCs, such as to create the INTRANSITIVE relation. In the case of trial, for example **sekat dibuat* 'the barrier has been made', one cannot identify the LVCs. It means that the modification of transitivity relation will affect the appearance of LVCs. Unless the

change is made, the LVCs will disappear.

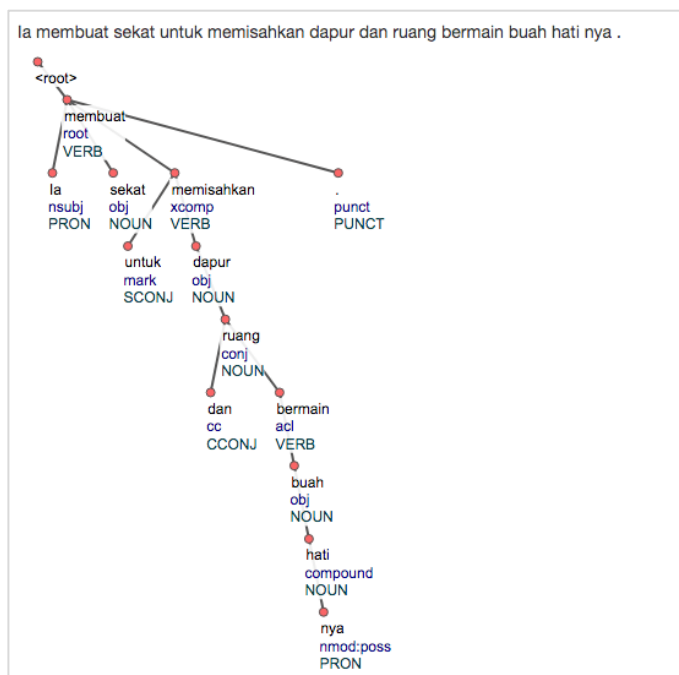


Fig. 5. Syntagmatic representation of (7).

Moreover, in sentence (8), we can find the verb *membuat makar* ‘make a move’ as the LVC (see in Fig. 6). Like the previous LVCs in the sentence (7), this is also the root of the sentence. It is composed of two parts, namely *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB+ROOT] and *makar* ‘move’ [NOUN+OBJ]. This construction has been identified as TRANSITIVE by the transitivity analysis. This type of relationship does not allow any change in the relationship of LVCs, among other arguments. It means that the LVCs, such as *membuat makar* ‘make a move’ have an unbreakable transitivity. If one wishes to change, for example, to create **makar dibuat* ‘the move has been made’ the LVCs no longer exist. This is a linear relationship of transitivity among the LVCs. This feature is not similar to the characteristic of a strong verb. In the case of a strong verb, the change in transitivity will not affect the status of the verb. Either in TRANSITIVE or INTRANSITIVE, the strong verb has the same syntactic status. Otherwise, the LVCs are not part of that mechanism. Every change in the transitivity relation alters the existence of LVCs.

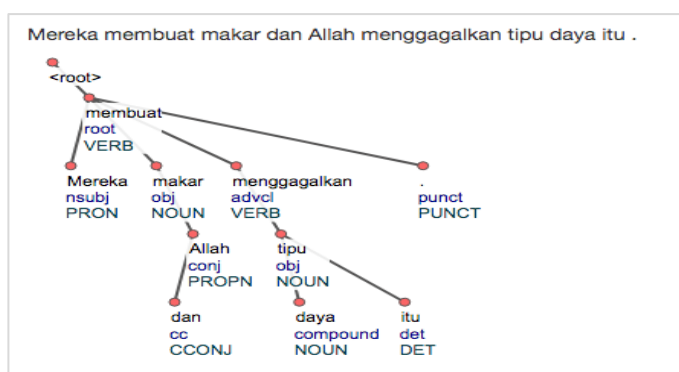


Fig. 6. Syntagmatic representation of (8).

Furthermore, we can find the LVCs *membuat keruh* ‘make murky’ in sentence (9) (see in Fig. 7). This construction is quite different. To some extent, the duality of grammatical status has been detected in LVCs. LVCs have the basic pattern [V+N]. Hence, the noun part in Indonesian has sometimes been identified as ADJ in the automatic parsing system, such as UDPipe Line. This uncommon pattern may have occurred because the automatic parsing needs to take the native speaker into consideration. For this irregularity, the expertise of a native will solve the exceptionality. The *membuat keruh* ‘make murky’ is composed of two parts, namely *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB+ROOT] and *keruh* ‘murky’ [NOUN+AMOD]. Moreover, this construction has been classified as TRANSITIVE based on its transitivity relation. This type is not replaceable in its relationship. We cannot keep the LVCs anymore if there is a change, such as **keruh dibuat* ‘murky has been made.’

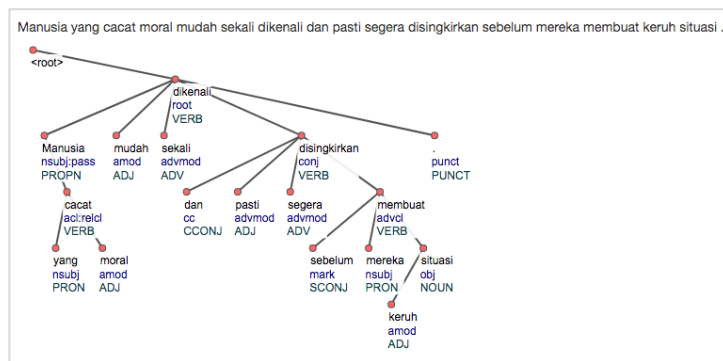


Fig. 7. Syntagmatic representation of (9).

On the whole, based on the transitivity system of verbs, we can conclude that the LVCs are different from the strong verb. On the one hand, strong verbs like *menulis* ‘to write’ and *mengarang* ‘to compose’ are changeable in their transitivity system. TRANSITIVE may become INTRANSITIVE as a result of transitivity modification (Sneddon, 2010; Stroik, 2001; Srinivas & Legendre, 2022). Transitive clauses are *dia menulis surat* ‘she/he is writing a letter’ and *dia mengarang puisi* ‘she/he is composing the poem.’ Hence, the clauses *surat ditulis dia* ‘a letter has been written by her/him’ and *puisi dikarang dia* ‘the poem has been written by her/him’ are INTRANSITIVE. There is one question that arises regarding these examples, namely, how did the modification happen? By using affixation, the Indonesian strong verb can be modified into other transitivity systems. In this case, we can see the change from ACTIVE-TRANSITIVE to PASSIVE-INTRANSITIVE. On the other hand, the Indonesian LVCs do not have any possibilities for being changed. There are no grammatical operations that allow the modification of LVCs, not even the affixation. In other words, it can be concluded that the majority of Indonesian LVCs are in the TRANSITIVE relation and use ACTIVE verbs.

C. Non-Valency Changing of LVCs

In addition to the first and second characteristics, non-valency-changing verbs have been identified among Indonesian LVCs. A verb’s valency is defined by its relationship to the number of arguments it can take in a clause (Rizzi & Cinque, 2016; Nugraha, 2020). This value system is subject to change. The modification is contingent on the evaluation of arguments that should be contained in a single sentence. On the one hand, the strong verb has identified this variable condition. In Indonesian strong verbs, such as *jual* means ‘to sell’ while *beli* means ‘to purchase’ are valency-changing constructions. The verb *jual* ‘to sell’ can be BIVALENT as in *dia menjual roti* ‘she/he is selling bread’; or TRIVALENT as in *dia menjualkan ibunya roti* ‘she/he is selling her/his mother bread.’ Thus, the verb *beli* ‘to purchase’ can be either BIVALENT or TRIVALENT, as in *dia membeli pakaian* ‘she/he is purchasing clothes’ or *dia membelikan ibunya pakaian* ‘she/he is purchasing her/his mother clothes.’ These two examples illustrate constructions with changing valency. Contrarily, the changeable condition is absent from the LVCs. According to our analysis, the Indonesian LVCs cannot be modified. Other grammatical units cannot be added to the LVCs. It indicates that the addition of LVCs will have an impact on their current existence. The non-valency change will be discussed in detail in the subsequent section.

TABLE III: THE DUAL VALENCE OF LVCs

Code	LVCs
LVCs/43	<i>membuat haru</i> ‘make a feeling’
LVCs/44	<i>membuat ulir</i> ‘make a screw’
LVCs/55	<i>membuat panggilan</i> ‘make a call’
LVCs/66	<i>membuat laju</i> ‘make the rate’
LVCs/42	<i>membuat janji</i> ‘make a promise’
LVCs/88	<i>membuat wasiat</i> ‘make a will’
LVCs/92	<i>membuat ciut</i> ‘make a discouragement’

An example of this feature is in the following samples (see also in Table III). We found the the *membuat panggilan* ‘make a call’ as in the (10), the *membuat wasiat* ‘make a will’ as in (11), and the *membuat janji* ‘make an appointment’ as in the (12).

- (10) *Anda boleh membuat panggilan telepon.*
‘You can make phone calls.’
- (11) *Seorang WNA hanya boleh membuat wasiat dalam bentuk Wasiat Umum.*
‘A WNA can only make a will in the form of a General Will.’
- (12) *Kita bisa membuat janji untuk bertemu dengan teman, saudara, guru, dokter, atau*

kepentingan formal lainnya.

‘We can make an appointment to meet with friends, relatives, teachers, doctors, or other formal interests.’

We can find the LVCs *membuat panggilan* ‘make a call’ in sentence (10). This construction has been assigned as the root of the sentence (see in Fig. 8). It is composed of two parts, namely *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB+ROOT] and *panggilan* ‘call’ [NOUN+OBJ]. According to valency analysis, this construction has been identified as non-valency changing. It means that the construction cannot be changed in order to modify the number of arguments. In this case, the light verb tends toward the fixed system. Unlike the strong verb, which can be modified to add more argument, the light verb does not have this feature. Affixation, for example, can be used to add more argument to a verb configuration. Indonesian affixes, in this case, are more than enough to be operated through the mechanism. Hence, the light verb cannot accept any affixation to add more argument. The *membuat panggilan* ‘make a call’ has been identified as the BIVALENCY. Because of this syntactic status, the construction only requires two arguments: one to be placed in the subject function and one to be placed in the object function. Is it possible to add more arguments to be embedded? The answer is no. Moreover, if one tries to add any argument, the light verb constructions will disappear. To put it another way, there is no way to change the light verbs. To be precise, there is no such light verb in the construction of ‘make her/him a call’ TRI-VALENCY and **panggilan dibuat* ‘the call has been made’ MONOVALENCY.

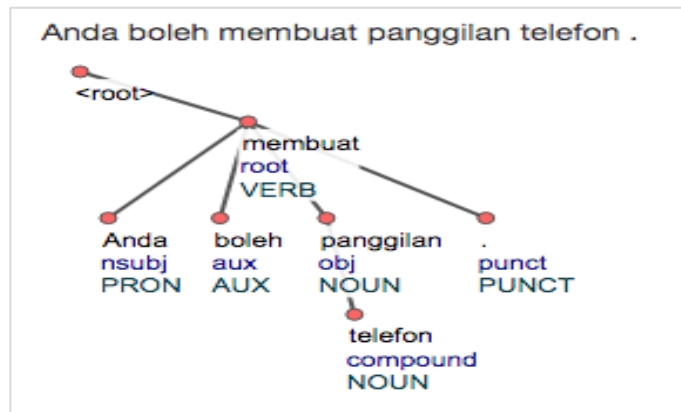


Fig. 8. Syntagmatic representation of (10).

Furthermore, the LVCs *membuat wasiat* ‘make a will’ can be found in sentence (11). It is composed of two parts, namely *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB+ROOT] and *wasiat* ‘will’ [NOUN+OBJ] (see in Fig. 9). According to valency analysis, this construction has been identified as non-valency changing. This is the BIVALENCY construction of the light verb. This light verb construction has two parts of argument. The first argument is *seorang WNA* ‘a WNA or foreigner,’ and the second argument is *wasiat* ‘will.’ There is no possibility to change the valency system of the construction of the light verb. Unlike the strong verb, the light verb will lose its construction status during valency modification. For example, in MONOVALENCY, the construction **wasiat dibuat* ‘a will has been made’ and the construction **membuatkan (dia) wasiat* ‘make him/her a will’ TRI-VALENCY are no longer considered a light verb.

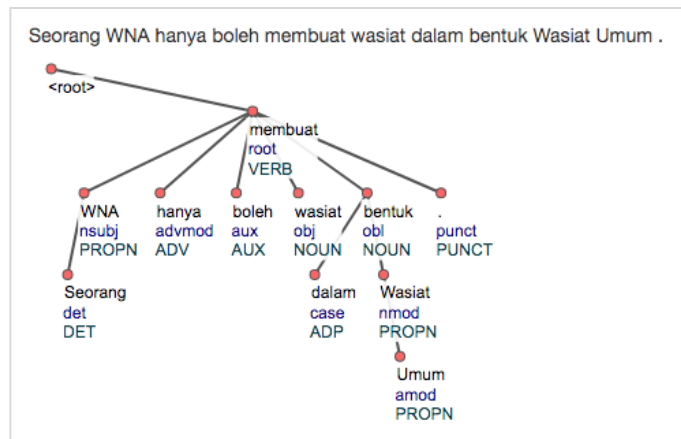


Fig. 9. Syntagmatic representation of (11).

Furthermore, we can find the LVCs *membuat janji* ‘make a promise’ in sentence (12). It is composed of two parts, namely *membuat* ‘make’ [VERB+ROOT] and *janji* ‘promise’ [NOUN+OBJ] (see in Fig. 10). Based on the valency analysis, it has been classified as non-valency changing. It is a bivalent construction. This light verb has two parts of argument, namely, *kita* ‘we’ and *janji* ‘promise.’ This light verb will disappear if there is a modification to the valency system. For instance, there is no light verb anymore in the construction of **membuatkan (dia) janji* ‘make him/her a promise’ TRI-VALENCY and **janji dibuat* ‘a promise has been made’ MONOVALENCY. The light verb is thus a fixed relation construction. It is a construction with no valency changes.

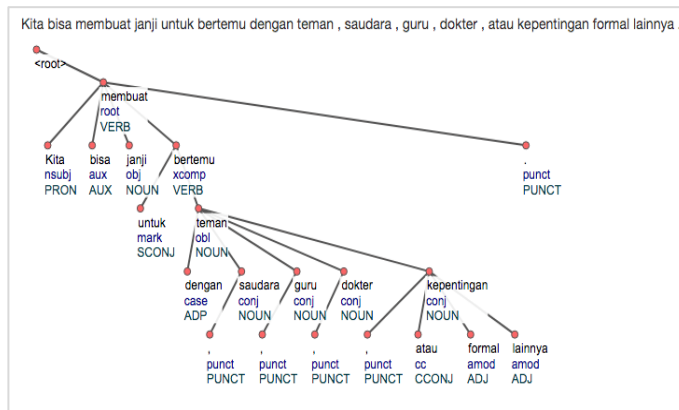


Fig. 10. Syntagmatic representation of (12).

For the most part, the valency system is the distinctive feature of LVCs. We can determine the exact argument relation among the Indonesian LVCs based on this feature. Accordingly, the differentiation of the LVCs is clear. The LVCs are not changeable in terms of the valency system. It can be stated that the Indonesian LVCs are a closed valency system. There is no way to change the argument relation by adding another unit. If the Indonesian strong verbs *jual* ‘to sell’ and *beli* ‘to purchase’ can be modified, the LVCs are not in that sense. On the one hand, this closed system has gone unnoticed. One cannot add any words or constructions in the middle of LVCs and pretend there will be no changes of grammatical meaning. Although there is no morphological marker for the argument relation, the verb *membuat* ‘make’ pairs with a noun. Otherwise, the open system of argument as in strong verb has been marked by affixes. Admittedly, the Indonesian affixes that play a significant role in the valency changing have no effect on the LVCs. However, there is one unanswered question in this closed system of valency. To what extent is the closed relation still useful for obtaining grammatical meaning? Extraction is the term used to refer to the process of sense synthesis (Lowe, 2019; Smith & Yu, 2022; Temperley & Gildea, 2018). One may want to concentrate on the LVCs themselves as the morphosyntactic phenomenon. Hence, it is suggested to do an analysis using the two theoretical backgrounds of syntax and semantics.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the Indonesian verb *membuat* ‘make’ has several distinctive morphosyntactic properties in the LVCs. According to the analysis, the syntagmatic relationship between any constituents in the same clause of sentence construction composes the features. If there is no relation, the characteristics disappear. If there is no feature, the relationship is likely still present, albeit without the LVCs as a component. This correlation of grammatical issues is evident in Indonesian morphosyntactic contexts, on the one hand. LVCs are contextualized by their surroundings. On the other hand, we must still address the following issues: (i) do morphosemantic characteristics coexist with LVCs in Indonesian clauses, (ii) do the semantic processes that take place within the LVCs influence the grammatical meaning; and (iii) how much do morphosyntactic characteristics contribute to the grammatical meaning of LVCs? For these questions, it is likely necessary to conduct additional research. In addition, the following folds in this study have limitations. Regarding methodology, this study employed a single type of data collection methods and one type of data analysis method. It is suggested that the upcoming study employ a novel methodology, such as an experimental or quantitative approach. Conduct an experiment to determine whether such LVCs are recognizable by multi-background speakers. It is also useful as a pedagogical resource for particular teaching and learning activities. In this regard, the quantitative approach may also play a role in providing statistical measurements of LVCs occurrences in controlled environments. Obviously, there are numerous potential avenues for conducting the study of Indonesian LVCs.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that he does not have any conflict of interest.

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