CAUSATIVES IN PAPUAN MALAY:

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC PROPERTIES

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Abstract

This paper presents a description of causative constructions in Papuan Malay, a lingua franca spoken in West Papua, especially in the north coast of West Papua. Causatives in Papuan Malay, focusing on structural and lexical-semantic properties.

Lexically, there are two words used to express causative meanings in Papuan Malay, *bikin* 'make' and *kase* 'give'. The resulting causatives differ with respect to their structural and semantic properties.

Structurally, there are two types of causative constructions, serial verb constructions (SVC) and complex predicate constructions (CPC). These two types differ with respect to predication type and argument structure. The SVC type contains a single predicate and has subject argument marking in its argument structure. This is exemplified in (1) and (2).

- (1) Sa **bikin menangis** dia tadi 1SG make cry 3SG a.while.ago 'I made him cry a while ago.'
- (2) Nan sa kase menangis dia sebentar Later 1SG give cry 3SG later 'I will cause him to cry later.'

The CPC type contains a multi-headed predicate and has argument sharing in its argument structure. This is exemplified in (3) and (4).

- (3) Dong bikin de menangis tadi 3SG make 3SG cry a.while.ago 'They made him cry a while ago.'
- (4) Nan sa kase de menangis. Kam liat saja 3SG 2PL Later 1SG give only cry see 'I will cause him to cry. You will see!'

Semantically, *bikin* 'make' and *kase* 'give' exhibit slightly different meanings in causative constructions. *Bikin* 'make' involves a strong causative expression of the direct agentive-patientive relation. On the other hand, *kase* 'give' involves a variety of causative expressions, - agentive-patientive, agentive-benefative, agentive-experiencer, etc. In many cases, these may be expressed in the same syntactic structures, but in other cases, there are restrictions with respect to two factors – collocation choice of the verb following the causative verb, and the available syntactic structure.

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