CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter describes the findings of the research under discussion. Lexical causative verb is the verb that shows two events; cause and effect through one event. The lexical causative verbs are divided into three categories of findings namely (a) lexical causative with no change in verb, (b) lexical causative with some idiosyncratic changes in verb, and (c) lexical causative with different verb.

4.1 Lexical Causative with *NO CHANGE IN VERB; the agent is not the causer*

This category illustrates the findings of the lexical causative verb with *no change in verb*. In this term, *no change in verb* means that the verb in the causative construction is same when it is made into the non-causative construction.

Data 1

- Freeze

  Freeze the juice separately. (ED3:2276)

Freeze	the juice	separately
	Affected	Manner
P	O	Adv

Relating to the lexical verb in the data above, its construction is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *freeze*, the noun phrase *the juice* that serves as the object, the adverbial phrase *separately* that serves as the adverb. Syntactically, *freeze* is dynamic verb since it shows the process of freezing. This verb indicates that there is such process of *freezing* things, the *freezing* occurs after a while with duration of timeline. Furthermore, *freeze* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *the juice.* The adverbial phrase *separately* serves as the adverb since it shows how the objcet *the juice* freezes.

Semantically, the verb *freeze* has the properties of [harden into ice] + [convert from a liquid to solid by cold] indicating that the action performed by the agent makes the object *the juice* to harden and change from liquid to solid by cold with duration of time. The object *the juice* has the properties of [the natural fluid of a fruit] and has the role of affected since it undergoes the action from the agent. The adverb *separately* has the properties of [to divide] and has the role of manner since it shows how the object *the juice* is divided into some parts.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) (You) made the juice freeze separately

Someone made something (the juice) freeze

The juice freezes

In (i), *you* has a role as the agent but *you* is not a causer of the *freezing*, the causer is *cold* suggested by the properties. Relating to the causer, *cold* does the

action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *cold* does the action of freezing directly to the object. Intentionally, means that the causer *cold* has intention to *freeze* the object *the juice* as shown by the manner *separately* to be divided into some part. This intention is gained through the sense derived from the agent *you* that *you* wants ot make the object *the juice* freeze separately. The causer *cold* also does the action with effort since it needs the other medium to make the object *the juice* freeze, for example by using a freezer. The causer *cold* also involves in the action of freezing since *cold* is the causer of the action *freeze.*

Relating to the causee, *the juice* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *the juice* does the action kindly since the causee is inanimate; lifeless which means it cannot refuse the action of freezing. Moreover, the causee *the juice* is completely affected to the action of freezing since the object *the juice* changes into ice by the process of freezing. In addition, the causee *the juice* has lack control to the action since the causer is *cold* and the agent is you. To show that this is lexical causative with category *no change in verb,* below is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) (You) freeze the juice separately.

(ii) The juice freeze

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 2

- Dry

  (viii) Dry the pups with tissues.... (EV6:270)

Dry	the pups	with tissues
	Affected	Instrument
P	O	Complement of object

In the data above, the construction is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *dry,* the noun phrase *the pups* that serves as the objectand the prepositional phrase *with tissues* that serves as the complement of object. Syntactically, *dry* is dynamic verb since it shows a process of drying something. This verb shows that to dry something, the *drying* occurs after a while with some duration of time and with some helping of the other medium. In addition, *dry* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *the pups.* The prepositional phrase *with tissues* serves as the complement of object since it complements the object *the pups.*

Semantically, there is a subject that does the action *dry* that is implicitly mentioned. According to the construction which is formed as the imperative sentence, then the subject is *you. You* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do things. The verb *dry* has the properties of [free from liquid or water] showing that the action *dry* make the object *the pups* is free from something like water or liquid. The object *the pups* has the properties of [a young dog] and has the role of affected since it experiences the action that make the object *the pups* dry. The

complement of object *with tissues* has the properties of [using] + [soft and thin paper] and has the role as instrument since it shows a tool which is *tissue* that make the object become dry.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) (You) made the pups dry with tissues

Someone made something (the pups) dry

The pups dry with tissues

In (i), *you* has the role as the agent and *with tissues* has the role as the causer. Relating to the causer, *with tissues* does the action indirectly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Indirectly, means that *with tissues* as the causer cannot do the action by itself, it needs helping from the agent *you* to do the action. Intentionally, means that the causer *with tissues* has intention to make the object *the pups* become dry which is free from water or liquid using *tissues.* The causer *with tissues* also does the action with effort, means that in doing the action *dry*, there are some process that have to be done by the agent *you.* Moreover, the causer *with tissues* involves in the action since to make the object *the pups* become dry, the agent *you* need some tools which is tissues.

Relating to the causee, *the pups* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that *the pups* as the causee does the action of drying freely. Additionally, *the pups* as the causee is completely affected to the action since it is the object of the action. Moreover, the

causee *the pups* has lack control to the action since the one that has control is the agent *you.* To show that this is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*, the causative construction and the non-causative construction are shown below:

(i) (You) dry the pups with tissues

(ii) The pups dry

Construction (i) is the causative construction whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 3

- Melt

  Melt the butter in a large saucepan.... (ABB: 1298)

melt	the butter	in a large saucepan
	Affected	Location
P	O	Adv of place

In the data above, the construction is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *melt,* the noun phrase *the butter* that serves as the object, and the prepositional phrase *in a large saucepan* that serves as the adverb. Syntactically, the subject *you* is omitted since it is an imperative sentence, *melt* is dynamic verb since it shows a process of meltingthe object *the butter*. Additionally, *melt* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *the butter* that receives the action from the subject. *In a large saucepan* as the prepositional phrase serves as the adverb since it shows where the action *melt* occurs.

Semantically, the subject is implicitly mentioned and since it is imperative, then the agent is *you.* The subject *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the capability to do something. The verb *melt* has the properties of [to be altered from solid to liquid] + [by heat] showing that the action performed by the agent make the object *the butter* alters from solid to liquid state by heat. The object *the butter* has the properties of [soft yellow substance] + [is used for cooking] and has the role as the affected, since it undergoes the action *melt* by the agent *you* and that the action make the object becomes no longer in its condition. The adverb *in a large saucepan* has the properties of [round cooking pan] + [with a handle] and has the role as location, since it shows where the action *melt*occurs.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) You made the butter melt in a large saucepan

Someone made something (the butter) melt

The butter melts in a large saucepan

In (i), *you* has the role as the agent, but *you* is not the causer of the melting, the causer is *heat* suggested by the properties. Relating to the causer, *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the agent *you* does the action of *melting* directly to the object. Intentionally, means that the agent *you* has the intention to *melt* the object *the butter* in order to cook something with it. The agent *you* also does the action with

effort, since to cook something with the melting butter, the subject *you* must put some effort over it. Further, the agent *you* also involves in the action since*you* is the agent of the action of melting.

Relating to the causee, *the butter* does the action willingly, is completely affected and having control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *the butter* does the action of melting kindly since the agent of the action is the causer *you.*Furthermore, the causee *the butter* is completely affected to the action of melting since the object of the action is the causee itself. In addition, the causee *the butter* has no control to the action, since it is inanimate that has no capability to do something and since the causer is *heat* and the agent is *you.* To show that this is lexical causative with category *no change in verb,* it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) You melt the butter in a large saucepan

(ii) The butter melts

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i).

4.2 Lexical Causative with *NO CHANGE IN VERB; the agent is the causer*

This category illustrates the findings of the lexical causative verb with *no change in verb*. In this term, *no change in verb* means that the verb in the causative construction is same when it is made into the non-causative construction.

Data 4

- Gather

  Gather the nuts together.... (C9C:324)

Gather	the nuts	together
	Affected	Manner
P	O	Adv

The construction in the data above is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *gather*, the noun phrase *the nuts* that serves as the object and the adverbial phrase *together* that serves as the adverb. Syntactically, *gather* is dynamic verb since it shows the proces of gathering something with some duration of time. In addition, *gather* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *the nuts.* The adverbial phrase *together* serves as the adverb since it show how the object *the nuts* is gathered.

Semantically, the subject is implicitly mentioned and according to the sentence, the type of the sentence is imperative. Therefore, the subject is *you.* The subject *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] indicating that the subject is human who has capability to do something. The verb *gather* has the properties of [bring together] + [collecting] indicating that the action *gather* make the object *the nuts* to collect and to bring together. The object *the nuts* has the properties of [dry fruit] + [hard-shelled] + [seed with separable rind] and has a role as affected since it undergoes the action *gather* from the subject *you* that make the object is not in previous condition. The adverb *together*

has the properties of [in one place] and has a role as the manner since it show how the action is done by the subject.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate of cause to show the existence of causer and causee.

(i) (You) made the nuts gather together

Someone made something (the nuts) gather

The nuts gather

In (i), *you* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *you* does the action directly without any other medium to the object *the nuts.* Intentionally, means that *you* as the causer does the action with intention in order to make the object *the nuts* together in one place. *You* as the causer also does the action with effort since it requires some attempts to gather the object *the nuts.* The causer *you* also involves in the action since *you* is the causer and the agent of the action of gathering.

Relating to the causee, *the nuts* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *the nuts* receives the action kindly since it is inanimate. Additionally, the causee *the nuts* is completely affected to the action since it experiences the process of gathering. Moreover, *the nuts* as the causee has lack control to the action since it cannot refuse the action from the subject. Below is the causative construction and

the non-causative construction to show that the data is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*:

(i) (You) gather the nuts together

(ii) The nuts gather

Construction (i) is the causative construction whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 5

- Open

  I opened a bottle of wine.... (KPV:2116)

I	opened	a bottle of wine
Agent		Affected
S	P	O

Relating to the lexical causative verb in the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *I,* the dynamic-transitive verb *opened* and the noun phrase*a bottle of wine* that serves as the object. Syntactically, *opened* is dynamic verb since it shows the process of opening something with some durative of time. In addition, *opened* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *a bottle of wine.*

Semantically, the subject *I* has the properties of [refers to oneself] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has capability to do things. The verb *opened* has the properties of [not covered with a top] + [having no barrier]

showing that the action make the object *a bottle of wine* has no barrier in its top. The object *a bottle of wine* has the properties of [container for holding liquids] + [having neck and mouth] + [made from glass or plastic] and has the role as the affected since it experinces the action that make the object becomes no longer in its previous condition.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) I made a bottle of wine open

Someone made something (a bottle of wine) open

A bottle of wine opens

In (i), *I* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *I* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *I* does the action of opening directly to the object a bottle of wine. Intentionally, means that the causer *I* does the action with intention in order to fulfill her/his willingness to drink the wine. The causer *I* also does the action with effort since the action of opening needs some process and some attempts. In addition, the causer *I* involves in the action since the causer *I* is the agent of the action.

Relating to the causee, *a bottle of wine* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *a bottle of wine* does the action without force, moreover the causee is inanimate which means it cannot refuse the action of opening from the subject*i*.

Additionally, the causee *a bottle of wine* is completely affected to the action since it undergoes the process of opening by the subject. Furthermore, the causee *a bottle of wine* has lack control to the action since it is the object that receives the action of opening. To show that this is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*, below is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) I opened a bottle of wine

(ii) A bottle of wine opened

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 6

- Close

  I close his door quietly.... (J13:1568)

I	close	his door	quietly
Agent		Affected	Manner
S	P	O	Adv

According to the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *I* followed by the dynamic-transitive verb *close*, the noun phrase *his door* that serves as the object and the adverbial phrase *quitely* that serves as the adverb. Syntactically, *close* is dynamic verb since it has the process of closing something

and duration of time. Moreover, *close* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *his door*. The adverbial phrase *quitely* serves as the adverb since it shows how the subject *i* does the action of closing to the object *his door.*

Semantically, the subject *I* has the properties of [refers to oneself] + [animate] indicating that the subject is human who has the ability to do something. The verb *close* has the properties of [block entry or passage] + [bind together parts or edges] indicating that the action of closing make the object *his door* inaccesable since it is blocked. The object *his door* has the properties of [movable piece of wood, glass or metal] + [barrier for opening and closing an entranceway] and has the role as affected since it undergoes the action of closing from the subject *I.* The adverb *quietly* has the properties of [making no noise or sound] and has the role as the manner since it show how the subject *I* does the action.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) I made his door close quietly

Someone made something (his door) close

His door close

In (i), *I* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *I* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that *I* as the agent and as the causer does the action of closing exactly to the object *his door*. Intentionally, means that the causer *I* does the action *close* with intention in order to make the object *his door* close. The

causer *I* also does the action with effort which means the causer *I* does the action with some attempts that need some energy. In addition, the causer *I* involves in the action since the causer *I* is the agent of the action itself.

Relating to the causee, *his door* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, the causee *his door* does the action of closing freely without any refusal. Furthermore, the causee *his door* is completely affected to the action of closing since the object is the causee *his door.* Additionally, the causee *his door* has lack control to the action since it cannot do anything since it is lifeless. Below is the causative construction and the non-causative construction to show that the data is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*:

(i) I close his door quietly

(ii) His door close

Construction (i) is the causative construction whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 7

- Grow

  I grow so many of my plants, including trees and shrubs, from seed. (A0G:1021)

I	grow	so many of my plants	including trees and shrubs	from seed
Agent		Affected	Accompaniment	Location

				(origin)
S	P	O	Complement of Object	Adverb

In the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *I,* the dynamic-transitive verb *grow*, the noun phrase *so many of my plants* that serves as the object, the adjective phrase *including trees and shrubs* that serves as the complement of object and the prepositional phrase *from seed* that serves as location (origin). Syntactically, *grow* is dynamic verb since it shows the process of developing something with some duration of time. Additionally, *grow* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *so many of my plants.* The noun phrase *so many of my plants* serves as the object since it receives the action from the subject *I.* The adjective phrase *including trees and shrubs* serves as the complement of object since it complements the object *so many of my plants.* The prepositional phrase *from seed* serves as the adverb since it shows the source of the object *so many of my plants* that is done by the agent *I.*

Semantically, the subject *I* has the properties of [refers to oneself] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability of doing something. The verb *grow* has the properties of [develop to maturity] + [to increase in size] showing that the action of growing make the object to develop and to increase with duration of timeline. The object *so many of my plants* has the properties of [large number] + [living thing that grows in the ground] and has the role as the affected since it experiences the action of growing from the agent *I.*

The adjective phrase *including trees and shrubs* has the properties of [tall plant that has a thick, stem and branches] and has the role as the accompaniment since it complements the object. The prepositional phrase *from seed* has the properties of [a small object produced by a plant from which a new plant can grow] and has the role as location that stands as origin which show the source of the the object *so many of my plants.*

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) I made so many of my plants including trees and shrubs grow from seed

Someone made something (so many of my plants including trees and shrubs) grow

So many of my plants including trees and shrubs grow from seed

In (i), *I* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *I* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *I* does the action of growing directly to the object *so many of my plants* by her/himself through some. Intentionally, means that the causer *I* does the action of growing with intention to the object in order to grow some plants from seed. The causer *I* also does the action with effort, since to do the action of growing, the causer *I* needs some attempt and some energy which is like watering or giving some fertilizer. Additionally, the causer *I* involves in the action since the causer of the action of growing is the agent itself.

Relating to the causee, *so many of my plants* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *so many of my plants* does the action of growing kindly to the object. Moreover, the causee *so many of my plants* is completely affected to the action since the causee is the object of the action itself. Furthermore, the causee *so many of my plants* has lack control to the action since it is inanimate and since the agent of the action is the causer *I.* To show that this is lexical causative with category *no change in verb,* below is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) I grow so many of my plants including trees and shrubs from seed

(ii) So many of my plants including trees and shrubs grow from seed

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 8

- Change

  Change your mind right now.... (H8F:2894)

Change	your mind	right now
	Affected	Time
P	O	Adv of time

Relating to the lexical veb existing in the data above, the construction is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *change*, the noun phrase *your mind* that serves as the object, the adverbial phrase *right now* that serves as the adverb of time. Syntactically, *change* is dynamic verb since it shows the process of changing something from its previous condition to another condition. In addition, *change* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *your mind* that receives the action of changing from the subject.

Semantically, the subject is implicitly mentioned since it is imperative sentence. Therefore, the subject of the action is *you.* The subject *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the capability of doing things. The verb *change* has the properties of [to become different] + [to shift] + [pass from one fase to another] showing that the action make the object *your mind* to shift and to become different from its previous condition to another condition. The object *your mind* has the properties of [a person's element that enables them to think] and has the role as the affected since it undergoes the action of changing from the subject *you.* The adverb *right now* has the properties of [exactly] + [at the present time] and has the role as the time since it show when the action *change* occurs to the object *your mind.*

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) You made your mind change right now

Someone made something (your mind) change

Your mind change right now

In (i), *you* has two roles, as the causer and as the agent. Relating to the causer, *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *you* does the action of changing directly to the object *your mind* which it is her own mind, as indicated by the *she advised herself* which refers to the causer *you.* Intentionally, means that the causer *you* has intention to do the action of changing from its previous condition to another condition. The causer also does the action with effort which means to change the mind, the causer has to think and need some energy to do the action itself. In addition, the causer *you* involves in the action since the causer is the agent of changing to the object *your mind.*

Relating to the causee, *your mind* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *your mind* does the action of changing kindly since it is the own mind of the causer and the agent *you.* Moreover, the causee *your mind* is completely affected to the action of changing since the causee is the object of the action *change.* Additionally, the causee *your mind* has control to the action of changing since the causee is the mind of the causer herself. Below is the causative construction and the non-causative construction to show that the data is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*:

(i) (You) change your mind right now

(ii) Your mind change right now

Construction (i) is the causative construction whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 9

- Bathe

  I bathe.... (HGL:3196)

I	bathe
Agent	
S	P

Relating to the lexical causative verb existing in the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *I* and the dynamic-transitive verb bathe. Syntactically, *bathe* is dynamic verb since it shows a process of bathing something, the bathing occurs with durative of timeline. Additionally, *bathe* is transitive verb since it needs an object to receive the action of bathing.

Semantically, there is the object that is implicitly mentioned, that is *my body* since the subject is *I* who does the action *bathe* to her/himself. Therefore, the subject *I* has the properties of [refers to oneself] + [animate] indicating that the subject is human who has the ability of doing things. The verb *bathe* has the properties of [to apply water to] + [to immerse in liquid] indicating that the action of bathing make the object *my body* to immerse in water with some duration of time. The object *my body* has the properties of [reflexive pronoun of me] and has the role as the affected since it undergoes the action *bathe* from the agent *I.*

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) I made *my body* bathe

Someone made something/someone (*my body*) bathe

My body bathe

In (i), *I* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *I* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *I* does the action directly to the object *my body* without any other medium since the causer is the agent of the action itself. Intentionally, means that the causer *I* does the action with intention, in order to make the object *my body* clean. The causer *I* also does the action with effort since it needs some attempts to do the action of bathing to the object. Additionally, the causer *I* involves in the action since the causer is the agent of the action of bathing.

Relating to the causee, *my body* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *my body* does the action kindly since the causee only receives the action from the causer *I* and since the causee is the causer itself. Furthermore, the causee *my body* is completely affected to the action of bathing since the object is the causee itself. In addition, the causee *my body* has control to the action since the causee is the causer and the agent of the action of bathing. To show that this is lexical causative

with category *no change in verb,* below is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) I bathe (*my body*)

(ii) (*my body*) bathe

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 10

- Move

  I move my knights and bishops out early.... (H8M:1274)

I	move	my knights and bishops	out	early
Agent		Affected	Location	Time
S	P	O	Adv of Place	Adv of Time

In the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *I,* the dynamic-transitive verb *move*, the noun phrase *my knights and bishops* that serves as the object, the adverbial phrase *out* that serves as the adverb of place and the adverbial phrase *early* that serves as the adverb of time. Syntactically, *move* is dynamic verb since it shows the process of moving somehing and involves some motion. In addition, *move* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *my knights and bishops* that receives the action *move* from the subject *I.* The noun

phrase *my knights and bishops* stands as the object since it receives the action from the subject. The adverbial phrase *out* stands as the adverb of place since it shows where the subject *I* does the action of moving the object. Additionally, the adverbial phrase *early* stands as the adverb of time since it shows when the action happened.

Semantically, the subject *I* has the properties of [refers to oneself] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the capability of doing something. The verb *move* has the properties of [to change place or position] + [to cause to go from one place to another] showing that the action makes the object to change its previous position to another position. The object *my knights and bishops* has the properties of [a chess piece with its top shaped like a horse's head] + [a chess piece with its top shaped like a mitre, that can move diagonally across] and has the role as the affected since it experiences the action *move* from the agent *I.* The adverbial phrase *out* has the properties of [in a direction away from the inside] and has the role as the location since it show the place where the action *move* occurs. The adverbial phrase *early* has the properties of [neat at the beginning of a period of time] + [happen before the usual or expected time] and has the role as time since it shows when the action *move* occurs.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) I made my knights and bishops move out early

Someone made something (my knights and bishops) move out early

My knights and bishops move out early

In (i), *I* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *I* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *I* does the action *move* straight to the object by her/himself. Intentionally, means that the causer *I* has intention to do the action *move,* in order to keep the game which is chess continues. Moreover, the causer *I* does the action with effort, since to do the action *move* the causer *I* needs some attemps and energy. Additionally, the causer *I* involves in the action *move* since the causer is the agent of the action itself.

Relating to the causee, *my knights and bishops* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *my knights and bishops* does the action without any refusal since it is inanimate and since the agent of the action is the causer *I.* In addition, the causee *my knights and bishops* is completely affected to the action of moving since the causee is the object of the action. Furthermore, the causee *my knights and bishops* has lack control to the action since the action of moving is done by the causer *I.* Below is the causative construction and the non-causative construction to show that the data is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*:

(i) I move my knights and bishops out early

(ii) My knights and bishops move out early

Construction (i) is the causative construction whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

Data 11

- Stop

  'Stop the cab!'(HTU:1668)

Stop	the cab
	Affected
P	O

In the data above, the construction is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *stop* and the noun phrase *the cab*that serves as the object. Syntanctically, *stop* is dynamic verb since it show the process of stoping something in order to make it immovable. In addition, *stop* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *the cab*.

Semantically, the subject is implicitly mentioned, but since the type of the sentence is imperative, therefore the subject is *you.* The subject *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] indicating that the subject is human who has the capability to do something. The verb *stop* has the properties of [to make impassable] + [to cause (someone/something) to not move] indicating that the action make the object *the cab* to not move and make it impassable]. The object *the cab* has the properties of [public vehicle] and has the role as the affected since it experiences the action *stop* from the subject.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) (You) made the cab stop

Someone made something (the cab) stop

The cab stops

In (i), *you* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *you* does the action directly to the object *the cab* by calling or by making the object to stop by him/herself. Intentionally, means that the causer has intention to do the action of stopping the object *the cab* in order to fulfill her/his purpose. The causer *you* also does the action with effort, since the causer involves his/her energy to do the action. Furthermore, the causer *you* involves in the action since the causer has the role to do the action of stopping the object *the cab*.

Relating to the causee, *the cab* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *the cab* receives the action of stopping kindly, since the object *the cab* is the public vehicles that provide people to go everywhere. Additionally, the causee *the cab* is completely affected by the action *stop* since it is the object that receives the action. Moreover, the causee *the cab* has control to the action since it is inanimate which is a vehicle that is rode by someone, then it can be controlled. To show that

this is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*, below is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) (You) stop the cab

(ii) The cab stops

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, whereas construction (ii) is the non-causative construction since it shows the effect of construction (i).

4.2 LEXICAL CAUSATIVE *SOME IDIOSYNCRATIC CHANGE IN VERB; the agent is the causer*

This category illustrates the findings of the lexical causative verb with *some idiosyncratic change in verb*. In this term, *some idiosyncratic change in verb* means that there is vowel change in the verb in the causative construction when it is made into the non-causative construction, but the meaning is synonimous.

Data 12

- Raise

  From here, raise the arms slightly higher.... (C9Y:369)

From here	Raise	the arms	slightly higher
Location		Affected	Manner
Adv of place	P	O	Complement of object

According to the lexical causative verb existing in the data above, the construction is formed by the prepositional phrase *from here* that stands as the adverb, the dynamic-transitive verb *raise*, the nounphrase *the arms* that serves as the object, and the adjective phrase *slightly higher* that stands as the complement of object. Syntactically, *raise* is dynamic verb since it shows a process of raising something and needs some duration of time. Additionally, *raise* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *the arms* that receives the action from the subject. The prepositional phrase *from here* stands as the adverb, since it shows where the subject *you* does the action. In addition, the adjective phrase *slightly higher* stands as the complement of objectsince it complements the object *the arms*.

Semantically, the agent is implicitly mentioned and because it is imperative, then the agent is *you.* The agent *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do something. The verb *raise* has the properties of [move upward] + [lift] showing that the action make the object *the arms* move upward and is lifted. The object *the arms* has the properties of [the upper limb] + [connecting the hand and the wrist to the shoulder] and has the role as the affected since it experiences the action of raising from the subject *you.* The complement of object *slightly higher* has the properties of [very small in degree] + [the comparative of high] and has the role as manner since it shows how the object does the action of raising. The adverb *from here* has the properties [in this place] + [at the location] and has the role as the location since it show the place where the action of raising occurs.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) From here, you made the arms raise slightly higher

From here, someone made something (the arms) raise

The arms rise slightly higher

In (i), *you* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *you* does the action of *raising* directly to the object *the arms* by her/himself. Intentionally, means that *you* has intention to do the action *raise* without being force and with a purpose. The causer *you* also does the action with effort, since to do the action of raisingneeds some attempt and some energy. In addition, the causer *you* involves in the action, since *you* is the causer of the action *raise* itself.

Relating to the causee, *the arms* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lackcontrol to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *the arms* does the action kindly without any force and any refusal from the agent *you.* Furthermore, the causee *the arms* is completely affected to the action since the object of the action is the causee *the arms.* Additionally, the causee *the arms* has lack control to the action since the one that has control is *you* and the causee *the arms* only receives the action of raising from the subject. To show that this is lexical causative with category *some idiosyncratic change in verb,* it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) From here, you raise the arms slightly higher

(ii) The arms rise slightly higher

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is vowel change in construction (ii) *rise* from construction (i) *raise.*

Data 13

- Lay

  I lay in my chair.... (G13:1713)

I	lay	in my chair
Agent		Location
S	P	Adv of place

Based on the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *I,* the dynamic-transitive verb *lay,* and the prepositional phrase *in my chair* that stands as the adverb. Syntactically, *lay* is dynamic verb since it shows the process of laying something from its previous position to the current position, which certainly requires some duration of timeline. In addition, *lay* is transitive verb since it requires an object to receive the action of lying, but in the data above the object is implicitly mentioned. Since the subject is *I,* then the object is *part of body of the agent (it).*

Semantically, the subject *I* has the properties of [refers to oneself] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the capability to do something. It shows that the subject as the agent is the one who does the action of *laying*. The verb *lay* has the properties of [to put down] showing that the action of lyingby the agent make the object *part of body of the agent (it)* to put down. The object *part of body of the agent (it)* has the properties of [reflexive pronoun of me] and has the role as the affected since it undergoes the action *lay* from the agent *I*. The adverb *in my chair* has the properties of [has four legs and a back] + [is used to seat] and has the role as location since it shows where the action *lay* is done by the agent *I*.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) I made *part of my body (it)* lay in the chair

Someone made something (*part of my body (it)*) lay

part of my body (it) lay

In (i), *I* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *I* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *I* does the action directly to the object *part of body of the agent (it)* since the object is his/her own self. Intentionally, means that the causer *I* does the action with intention in order to fulfill his/her purpose. The causer *I* also does the action with effort since to do the action of raising, the

causer do some attempts. The causer *I* also involves in the action of raising since the causer is the agent of the action itself.

Relating to the causee, *part of body of the agent (it)* as the reflexive pronoun of the subject *I*, does the action willingly, is completely affected and has control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *part of body of the agent (it)* does the action *lay* freely since the object of the action is the causee itself. Moreover, the causee *part of body of the agent (it)* is completely affected to the action since the causer is the causee of the action itself. In addition, the causee *part of body of the agent (it)* has control to the action since the causee is the causer of the action *lay* itself. To show that this is lexical causative with category *some idiosyncratic change in verb,* it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) I lay *part of my body (it)* in the chair

(ii) *part of my body (it)* lies

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is vowel change in construction (ii) *lie* from construction (i) *lay.*

Data 14

- Set

  Mrs.Gracie, left below stairs, set her lips. (CD2:2446)

Mrs. Gracie	left below stairs	set	her lips
Agent	Location		Affected
S	Adv	P	O

According to the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *Mrs. Gracie,* followed by the adverbial phrase *left below stairs* that serves as the adverb, the dynamic-transitive verb *set* and the noun phrase *her lips* that serves as the object. Syntactically, *set* is dynamic verb since it shows achanging of the object *her lips* from previous condition, dirty for example, to the current condition, to become clean. Additionally, *set* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *her lips.* The adverbial phrase *left below stairs* serves as the adverb since it show where the action *set* occurs to the object. The noun phrase *her lips* that serves as the object since it receives an action from the subject.

Semantically, the subject *Mrs. Gracie* has the properties of [name of person] + [female] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do things. The verb *set* has the properties of [to put on] + [to place in position] indicating that the action make the object *her lips* in the right position. The object *her lips* has the properties of [organ of human speech] + [surround the mouth] and has the role of affected since it undergoes the action *set* from the agent *Mrs. Gracie.* The adveb *left below stairs* has the properties of [located in the left] +

[lower place] + [series of steps that go from one floor to another] and has the role as location since it show where the action *set* occurs to the object.

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) Mrs. Gracie made her lips set left below stairs

Someone made something (her lips) set

Her lips sit

In (i), Mrs. Gracie has two roles, as an agent and as a causer. Relating to the causer, *Mrs. Gracie* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *Mrs. Gracie* does the action straight to the object *her lips* by herself. Intentionally, means that the causer *Mrs. Gracie* has intention to do the action *set* to the object *her lips* in order to satisty her purpose to make the object in a good condition. The subject cause *Mrs. Gracie* also does the action with effort which means that she involves some energy to do the action. Then, the causer *Mrs. Gracie* also involves in the action since she is the causer and the agent of the action itself.

Relating to the causee, *her lips* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *her lips* receives the action of setting without any refusal since it is inanimate that cannot do any thing. Then, the causee *her lips* is completely affected to the action since the causee *her lips* is the object of the action itself. Moreover, the causee *her lips* has lack control to the action since it is inanimate that cannot do anything.

Below is the causative construction and the non-causative construction to show that the data is lexical causative with category *no change in verb*:

(i) Mrs. Graice, left below stairs set her lips

(ii) Her lips sit

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is vowel change in construction (ii) *sit* from construction (i) *set.*

Data 15

- Fell

  The boy fell to the ground.... (ABX:261)

The boy	fell	to the ground
Agent		Location
S	P	Adv of place

According to the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *the boy* followed by dynamic-transitive verb *fell*, and the prepositional phrase *to the ground* that serves as the adverb. Syntactically, *fell* is dynamic verb since it shows a process of falling something from its previous position to the current position. Furthermore, *fell* is transitive verb since it needs an object that undergoes the action from the subject *the boy*, but in the data above the object is implicitly mentioned and since the agent is the boy, therefore the object is *himself.*

In addition, *to the ground* serves as the adverb since it shows where the object undergoes the action *fell*.

Semantically, the subject *the boy* has the properties of [male child] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do things. It shows that the subject undergoes as the agent who does the action *fell*. The verb *fell* has the properties of [move downward] + [without control] + [from higher to lower level] showing that the action performed by the agent makes the object move from higher to lower level without control and that the action occurs with some duration of time. The object *himself* has the properties of [reflexive pronoun] + [is used for male] and has the role as the affected since it undergoes the action of falling that makes the object to go down suddenly from a standing position. The adverb *to the ground* has the properties of [solid surface] + [of the earth] and has the role as location, since it shows where the subject *the boy* undergoes the action *fell.*

To show the causative construction, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause to show the existence of the causer and the causee.

(i) The boy made himself fall to the ground

Someone made something (himself) fall

Himself fall to the ground

In (i), *the boy* has two roles, as an agent and as a causer. Relating to the causer, *the boy* does the action directly, accidentally, naturally and involves in the action. Directly means, that the agent *the boy* does the action of *falling* directly

without any intervening. Accidentally means that the agent *the boy* has no intention to *fall* (present of *fell*) and does the action unexpectedly. In addition, the agent *the boy* does the action naturally, it means that the action is undergone spontaneously and effortless. Moreover, the agent *the boy* involves in the action means that the agent participates in experiencing the action, because *the boy* is the agent and the causer of the action itself.

Relating to the causee, *himself* as the reflexive pronoun to the subject *the boy* does the action unwillingly, is completely affected and has lack control of the action. Unwillingly, means that the causee *himself* does the action reluctantly since there is not any one who would like to experience the action of falling. Moreover, the causee *himself* is completely affected to the action since the causee is the one who undergoes the action of falling and since the object of the action is the causee itself. Additionally, the causee *himself* has control to the action since the agent of the action is the causer and the causee itself which is *the boy* and *himself*. To show that this is lexical causative with category *some idiosyncratic change in verb*, it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) The boy fell himself to the ground

(ii) He falls

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is vowel change in construction (ii) *fall* from construction (i) *fell.*

4.3 LEXICAL CAUSATIVE *DIFFERENT VERB; the agent is the causer*

This category illustrates the findings of the lexical causative verb with *different verb*. In this term, *different verb* means that the verb in the causative construction changes when it is made into the non-causative construction.

Data 16

- Feed

  They mostly feed at dawn and dusk.... (CLT:844)

They	mostly	feed	at dawn and dusk
Agent	Manner		Time
S	Adv of frequency	P	Adv of time

Relating to the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *they*, the adverb phrase *mostly* that stands as the adverb, the dynamic-transitive verb *feed*, and the prepositional phrase *at dawn and dusk* that stands as the adverb. Syntactically, *feed* is dynamic verb since it shows a process of feeding something with some duration of time.In addition, *feed* is transitive verb since it requires an object to receive the action from the subject, but in the data above, the object is not mentioned. Therefore, the object of the action *feed* is *something.*

Semantically, the subject *they* has the properties of [refer to two or more people] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do

things. The adverb *mostly* has the properties of [usually] + [for the most part] showing that the action *lay* is something that always happens. The verb *feed* has the properties of [to give food] showing that the agent *they* undergoes the action of *feeding* to give food to the object *something.* The object *something* has the properties of [unspecified thing] and has the role as the affected sinceit undergoes the action *feed* from the agent *they.* The adverb *at dawn and dusk* has the properties of [first light of day] + [in the morning] and has the role as the time, since it shows when the action *feed* occurs by the agent.

To show the existence of causer and causee, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause. But, the lexical causative verb *feed* has change into the non-lexical causative verb *eat*, as in the following:

(i) They mostly made (something) eat at dawn and dusk

Someone made something (something) eat

Something eats at dawn and dusk

In (i), *they* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *they* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *they* does the action straight to the object *something* without any other medium since the causer is the only one who does the action of feeding to the object. Intentionally, means that the causer *they* does the action with intention since the causer has a purpose in doing the action of feeding. The causer *they* also does the action with effort, since to do the action of feeding, the causer does some attempts and involves some energy. Additionally,

the causer *they* involves in the action since the one who does the action is the causer itself.

Relating to the causee, *something* does the action willingly, completely affected and has control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *something* does the action of eating kindly without any refusal. In addition, the causee *something* is completely affected to the action of eating since the object of the action is the causee itself. Furthermore, the causee *something* has control to the action since it is animate who can do the action of eating. To show that this is lexical causative with category different verb, it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) They mostly feed something at dawn and dusk

(ii) Something eat at dawn and dusk

Construction (i) is the causative constructionn as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction (i). In addition, there is a verb changing in the construction (ii) *eat* from the verb in the construction (i) *feed*.

Data 17

- Kill

They kill people.... (BP9:2634)

They	kill	people
Agent		Affected
S	P	O

From the data above, the construction is formed by the nominal subject *they,* the dynamic-transitive verb *kill,* and the noun phrase*people*that serves as the object. Syntactically, *kill* is dynamic verb sinceit shows a process and condition that changes from alive to die. In addition, *kill* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *people.*

Semantically, the agent *they* has the properties of [refer to two or more people] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do things. The verb *kill* has the properties of [cause the death] showing that the agent *they* performs the action of *killing* to cause the death to the object *people.* The object *people* has the properties of [human being] + [indefinitely persons] andhas the role as the affected, since it undergoes the action *kill* from the agent *they* that makes the object to death.

To show the existence of causer and causee, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause. But, the lexical causative verb *kill* has change into the non-lexical causative verb *die,* as in the following:

(i) They made people die

Someone made something (people) die

People die

In (i), *they* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *they* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *they* does the action directly to the object by themselves without any other medium. Intentionally, means that the causer

they has intention to do the action in order to fulfill a purpose of the causer. The causer *they* also does the action with effort since to do the action of killing, the causer *they* does some attempts that involve some energy. Additionally, the causer *they* involves in the action since the agent of the action of killing is the causer itself.

Relating to the causee, *people* receive the action unwillingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Unwillingly, means that the causee *people* receives the action of killing from the subject *they* reluctantly since there is not anyone who would like to experience the effect of the action *kill*. Moreover, the causee *people* is completely affected to the action since the object of the action of killing is the causee *people* itself. Furthermore, the causee *people* has lack control to the action since the causee only receives the action from the causer *they*. To show that this is lexical causative with category *different verb*, it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) They kill people

(ii) The people die

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is a verb changing in the construction (ii) *die* from verb in construction (i) *kill.*

Data 18

- Show

  Show me a patriot.... (CAE:2481)

Show	me	a patriot
	Beneficiary	Affected
P	Indirect object	Direct object

According to the lexical causative verb in the data above, the construction is formed by the dynamic-ditransitive verb *show,* the indirect object *me* and the direct object *a patriot.* Syntactically, *show* is dynamic verb since it has the process of showing something with duration of timeline. In addition, *show* is ditransitive verb since it is followed by two objects; indirect object *me* and direct object *a patriot*.

Semantically, there is a subject that is mentioned implicitly and according to the type of the sentence which is imperative, therefore the subject is *you.* The subject *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] indicating that the subject is human who has the capability to do something. The verb *show* has the properties of [exhibit] + [permit to be seen] indicating that the action make the indirect object *me* can see the direct object *a patriot.* The indirect object *me* has the properties of [objective case of I] and has the role as the beneficiary since it gets benefits from the subject *you*. The direct object *a patriot* has the properties of [a person who defends his/her country] and has the role as the affected since it undergoes the action *show* to the indirect object *me.*

To show the existence of causer and causee, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause. But, the lexical causative verb *show* has change into the non-lexical causative verb *see,* as in the following:

(i) (You) made me see a patriot

Someone made something (me) see

I see a patriot

In (i), *you* has two roles, as the agent and the causer. Relating to the causer *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *you* does the action of showing directly to the indirect object *me*. Intentionally, means that the causer *you* does the action with intention in order to fulfill the purpose of the indirect object *me* to see the direct object *a patriot.* The causer *you* also does the action with effort which means the causer *you* involves some energy to do the action of showing. The causer *you* also involves in the action because the causer *you* is also the agent of the action.

Relating to the causee, *me* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *me* does the action of showing kindly. In addition, the causee *me* is completely affected to the action since it experiences the action of showing from the agent. Furthermore, the causee *me* has lack control to the action since the one that has the control is the subject *you.* To show that this is lexical causative with category *different verb*, it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) (You) show me a patriot

(ii) I see a patriot

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is a verb changing in the construction (ii) *see* from verb in construction (i) *show.*

Data 19

- Teach

They teach absolute obedience to the king.... (CFF:1200)

They	teach	absolute obedience	to the king
Agent		Affected	Beneficiary
S	P	Direct object	Indirect object

In the data above, the contruction is formed by the nominal subject *they*, the dynamic-ditransitive verb *teach*, the direct object *absolute obidience* and the indirect object *to the king.* Syntactically, *teach* is dynamic verb since it show the process of giving knowledge to others with such duration of time. Additionally, *teach* is ditransitive verb since it is followed by two objects; direct object *absolute obidience* and indirect object to the king.

Semantically, the subject *they* has the properties of [third person pronoun] + [animate] showing that the subject is human who has the ability to do things. The verb *teach* has the properties of [to cause to know something] + [to accustome to some action or attitude] showing that the action make the indirect

object *to the king* know something about the direct object *absolute obidience.* The direct object *absolute obidience* has the properties of [free from imperfection] + [the state of being obedient] and has the role as affected since it undergoes the action of teaching to the indirect object *to the king.* The indirect object *to the king* has the properties of [male ruler of a country] and has the role as beneficiary since it receives the benefit of the action *teach* from the subject *they.*

To show the existence of causer and causee, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause. But, the lexical causative verb *teach* has changed into the non-lexical causative verb *learn,* as in the following:

(i) They made the king learn the absolute obedience

Someone made something (the king) learn

The king learn the absolute obedience

In (i), they has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *they* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *they* does the action straightly to the indirect object *to the king* by giving the process of teaching. Intentionally, means that the causer *they* has intention to do the action of teaching to the indirect object *to the king* something which is the direct object *absolute obedience.* The causer *they* also does the action with effort, means that the causer does some action that need energy to the indirect object *to the king* in order to give knowledge about the direct object *absolute obedience.* Additionally, the causer *they* involves in the action since the causer is the agent itself.

Relating to the causee, *the king* does the action willingly, is completely affected and has lack control to the action. Willingly, means that the causee *the king* does the action *teach* from the agent *they* kindly without any refusal. Moreover, the causee *the king* is completely affected to the action since the causee undergoes the action by himself. Furthermore, the causee *the king* has lack control to the action of teaching, because the one that has control to the action is the causer and the agent which is *they.* Below is the causative construction and the non-causative construction to show that the data is lexical causative with category *different verb*:

(i) They teach absolute obedience to the king

(ii) The king learns the absolute obedience

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of construction (i). In addition, there is a verb changing in the construction (ii) *learn* from verb in construction (i) *teach.*

Data 20

- Drop

  Drop teaspoons of mixture into pan. (EFG:1438)

Drop	teaspoon of mixture	into pan
	Affected	Location
P	O	Adv

Relating to the data above, the construction is formed by the dynamic-transitive verb *drop*, the noun phrase *teaspoon of mixture* tha serves as the object and the prepositional phrase *into pan* that serves as the adverb. Syntactically, *drop* is dynamic verb since it has the process of falling something with some duration of time. Additionally, *drop* is transitive verb since it is followed by the object *teaspoon of mixture*. The prepositional phrase *into pan* serves as the adverb sinve it shows the place where the action is taking place.

Semantically, the subject is mentioned implicitly, according to the type of sentence in the data above which is imperative, therefore the subject is *you.* The subject *you* has the properties of [indefinitely specified person] + [animate] indicating that the subject is human who has the ability to do something. The verb *drop* has the properties of [to fall unexpectedly or suddenly] indicating that the action *drop* make the object *teaspoon of mixture* fall unexpectedly. The object *teaspoon of mixture* has the properties of [a small spoon used to stir tea] and has the role as affected since it experiences the action of droping from the subject *you.* The adverb *into pan* has the properties of [round cooking pan] + [with a handle] and has the properties as location since it show the place where the action *drop* occurs.

To show the existence of causer and causee, the data is made into the analytical causative using *made* as the predicate of cause. But, the lexical causative verb *drop* has changed into the non-lexical causative verb *fall,* as in the following:

(i) (You) made teaspoon of mixture fall into pan

Someone made something (teaspoon of mixture) fall

Teaspoon of mixture fall into pan

In (i), *you* has two roles, as the agent and as the causer. Relating to the causer, *you* does the action directly, intentionally, with effort and involves in the action. Directly, means that the causer *you* does the action of droping directly by her/himself. Intentionally, means that the causer does the action with intention in order to satisfy the causer's purpose. The causer also does the action with effort, means to do the action, the causer need some effort which needs some energy to do the action *drop.* The causer also involves in the action since the agent of the action is the causer itself.

Relating to the causee, *teaspoon of mixture* does the action indirectly, is partially affected and has lack control to the action. Indirectly, means that the causee *teaspoon of mixture* is not the agent of the action *drop*, since the agent of dropping the causee *teaspoon of mixture* is the causer *you.* Moreover, the causee *teaspoon of mixture* is partially affected to the action, since the causee does not do the action by itself but by the agent *you.* Therefore, the causee *teospoon of mixture* has lack control to the action since the one that has control is the agent *you.*To show that this is lexical causative with category *different verb*, it is shown the causative construction and the non-causative construction:

(i) (You) drop teaspoon of mixture into pan

(ii) Teaspoon of mixture fall into pan

Construction (i) is the causative construction as illustrated above, while construction (ii) is the non-causative construction because it shows the effect of

construction (i). In addition, there is a verb changing in the construction (ii) *fall* from verb in construction (i) *drop*.