CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF PEU- AND SEU-IN ACEHNES Language

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Abstract:
This article deals with causative construction which discusses the Causative marker Peu- and Seu- in Acehnese, the goal of this is to describe several facts and data of using causative marker peu- and seu- in Acehnese. The source of the data is a native Acehnese community in several cities in Aceh Province. The data of this study were obtained through field linguistic methods which included direct elicitation, recording, and checking elicitation. Furthermore, the research instrument used in this study is a list of questions, Distributional methods applied in analyzing research data based on the problems discussed in this article. The results of data analysis showed that the causative construction of peu- and seu- are different morphosyntactically, it could be seen from the word category, the causative markers of peu- can be attached to verbs, adjectives, nouns, pronoun, and numerals, whereas seu- only to be attached to verbs, noun (seu-neubab) and adjectives. whereas based on semantic parameters the different of meaning occured if peu- dan seu- attached to intransitive verbs of manoe, musom, etc. and the prevalence and unusual/mark-unmark categories found if peu- and seu-attached to several transitive and intransitive verbs, while if peu- and seu- attached to adjectives also have different meanings such as attachment to the adjective miyub, malèè and matèè.

Keywords: causative, peu-, seu, Acehnese, valency

1. Introduction

The Discussion of Acehnese sentence construction is an appealing subject matter to be discussed as it is built with peu- and seu- as the causative markers, for its function had a mechanism of valency change with an argument structure to be examined. In addition, the term of valence was closely related to verb cause the predicate was filled with verbs that could increase or decrease the valency.
The mechanism of valences change of the Acehnese verbs includes a discussion of verbal construction, namely causative, applicative, and resultant constructions. This article focuses on studying of the causative marker *peu*- and *seu*- in Acehnese Language. It is known that causative construction based on formal parameters (morphosyntax) are lexical causative, morphological causative, and analytical causative.

This article is aimed to answer the question of how the causative construction of *peu*- and *seu*- marker in Acehnese was formed. The objective of this article was to provide the knowledge, particularly the causative construction of Acehnese language, it would be expected to enrich typology in linguistics demand. This article focused on the efforts to get a deeper finding and insight of *peu*- and *seu*- construction based on morphosyntactic and semantic parameters in Acehnese language.

The analyzing of Causative construction was very instrumental in linguistics field, many expert not only take a chance from a typological aspect, but also examined the phenomenon based on the convergence of linguistics and philosophy (natural causation), and cognitive anthropology (human perception and causation categories) (Comrie 1989: 165).

2. Concept and Framework

The term of valence in linguistics refers to the ability of verbs, which occupies the predicate element of a sentence to bind an argument. Valency refers more to the number of arguments needed by verbs that occupy predicate positions.

2.1 Causativity

Each language has different causative constructions from one another. There are languages that have all three types of constructs (lexical, morphological and analytic) and also languages which only have two types of causative constructs; lexical and analytic causative.

Goddard (1998: 266) states that causative construction is an expression which contains an event caused by someone’s actions or cause something to occur. The discussion about causative construction are expressed by Artawa (1995: 48), which reveals that almost every language has a unique way of forming or expressing causative construction. Commonly, causative describes a macro-complex situation that contains two micro situations or events consisting of (1) the cause (*causee*) that causes an event to occur (causing event) and (2) the event that occurs or results arising (*caused*) caused by actions caused (*causee*) (Shibatani 1976: 239, Comrie, 1989: 330, and Song, 2001: 253).

The real condition showed that each language has a different grammatical construction from one another to express causative construction. However, in cross-language, the equality of causative construction could be expressed syntactically and analytically.

Artawa (1998: 32) states that one of the main syntactic differences between non-causative constructs and causative constructs lies in the increased valence of verbs in
causative construction. The study of verb valency changes caused by the causativity and focused on the difference in valence of non-causative verbs which include intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, and ditransitive verbs. The relation between causative construction and non-causative construction is explained through the hierarchy of grammatical relations of the subject -> direct object -> indirect object -> oblique object. In the hierarchy of grammatical relations, it is explained that causee occupies the highest position, namely the left position which is the position of the causative argument that has not been filled (Comrie, 1989: 342).

Language that has all three types of construction is generally agglutinated as this type has affixes that could be attached to verb which function to increase or decrease the valence of verb. Meanwhile, languages that only have two causative types are isolation type as they generally do not have affixes to increase or decrease the valency of verb.

3. Theoretical Framework


Mayani (2005: 243-247) create causative maps based on causative parameters in Madura language both with affixation and causative verbs. The semantic features listed by Mayani (2005) are intentional elements by adding "intentional" adverb to causative construction.

Comrie (1989: 165) states that every causative situation will involve two components of a situation or event, cause and effect, it is in line with Shibatani (1976: 1) and Goddard (1998: 266) who argue that causative is a situation occurs on two interconnected events, one showing the cause and the other declaring the effect. Whereas Dixon (1998: 1) considers that causative is a transitive process, this is quite reasonable that causative markers can convert intransitive to transitive.

This transitive has an effect on changing the number and syntactic function of the arguments of a sentence.

1) "the bus fails to turn up" as the result in (02)
2) "I am late for the meeting" Comrie (1989:165)

The Sentence (01) it can be explained that "the bus fails to turn up" as a causee, which results in a sentence (02) I am late for the meeting as a result. According to Comrie (1989), the two causes and effects on the previous statement are two types of micro situations, which combined together become a macro-situation, which is a causative situation.
The macro situation will be natural if the two sentences above are combined into "the bus’s failure caused me to be late for the meeting" or "the bus didn’t come so I was late for the meeting." We often encounter this expression between micro situations and the macro situation, so that we can shorten the sentence into a causative form of "the bus caused me to be late."

This is the basic concept of causative situations form based on the analysis of the situation stated by Comrie (1989), the micro situation and the macro situation illustrated in the form of a chart by Purwiati (2012), which is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causee</th>
<th>Caused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro Situation I</td>
<td>Micro Situation II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macro-Situation (Causative Situation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Acehnese language morphosyntactically has lexical causative construction, morphological construction and analytic / periphrastic construction; as shown by some examples below:

- **Morphological construction**: duek ‘to sit’ → ‘peu-duek’ ‘to seat’
- **Analytical construction**: gèt ‘good’ → ‘peu-gèt’ ‘make, create, renew’
- **Lexical construction**: plén ‘switch off’ → geu-plén ‘to make it switch off’

The three types of causative in Acehnese language, indicates the existence of a causal component which is displayed explicitly from duek ‘to sit’ to be ‘peu-duek’ ‘to seat’, gèt ‘good’ becomes ‘peu-gèt’ ‘make, create, renew’ and plén ‘to make it switch off’, all of the causativity presents the core argument as the causee and consequence of increasing verb valences that can be seen from two micro situations of causative construction as the macro situation, which in Acehnese is displayed in one event.

This study was limited to the construction of causative markers *peu-* and *seu-* (affixes) in acehnese, where *peu-* and *seu-* affixes not included in the lexical causative category in the Acehnese language, and it was only aimed to describe the causality of Acehnese typologically, namely morphological causative and analytical causative construction as morphosintaxis parameters and semantic parameters, as *peu-* and *seu-* were considered to be a marker of causee found in the case of Acehnese languages.

4. Discussion

4.1 Acehnese Causative Construction of Morphosintax Parameter

Analytical Causative of *peu-* and *seu-* in Acehnese

Analytical Causative is also called pherifrastic causative. This type had a predicate that expresses causee and caused, the causee was expressed by a separate word from the word that indicates caused (effect). The Predicates in analytical causative were manifested in separate predicates and characterized by the presence of verbs with had causative
The accusative verbs get ‘good’, yue ‘order’ and jeut ‘to be’ are verbs used in Acehnese analytical construction. The use of the verbs are shown below.

(03) Adoe i-moe.
Younger sibling 3-cry
My brother is crying.

(04) Leman i-peu-get adoe i-moe.
Name 3-Caus-make younger sibling 3-cry
Leman made little brother crying

(05) Leman i-peu-get i-moe adoe
Name 3-Caus-make 3-cry younger sibling
Leman made a crying brother

(06) Haris i-peu-get kursi
Name 3-Caus-make chair
Haris made a chair

(07) Haris i-peu-jeut kayee keu kursi
Name 3-Caus-make wood prep-to chair
Haris made wood into a chair

(08) Mawar geu-taguen bu.
Name 3-cook rice
Mawar cooks a rice

(09) Mak geu-yue mawar taguen bu.
Mother 3-Caus- name cook rice
Mother told mawar to cook a rice.

The data above showed us the changes in non-causative construction, both construction with intransitive verbs (03 and 06) and transitive verbs (08), become causative construction in (04, 07 and 09) by requiring the presence of get, jeut, and yue, The presence of this causative verb caused these constructions had two predicates in each construction. The impact of adding this causative verb is the addition of arguments that function as causee. The verb get in (04) requires the presence of leman, the verb jeut in (07) demands the presence of haris, and the verb yue in (19) requires the presence of mak. The presence of leman, haris, and mak indicated as caused. Leman causes adoe to cry, Haris causes kayee ‘wood’ to be a chair, and mak causes mawar to cook a rice. The accompanying predicate of the causative verb get ‘good’ can also be adjectives and nouns, as follow:

(10) Rumoh nyan lagak that.
House dem beauty very
The house is very nice.

(11) Amir i-peu-get rumoh nyan get that lagak.
Name 3-Caus-make house dem good very beauty
Amir built the very nice house

The analytical causative showed us the tendency that its construction was not formed solely as of the causative verb role, but the structure form of the argument in
the causative verb also played an important role. The role of the argument from this analytical causative structure can be seen from the non-acceptance of construction (05).

Based on the structure of the forming argument, the analytical causative construction in Acehnese consists of [NP-VPCaus-NP-VP/AdjP.] while the causative that formed from the intransitive verb consist of NP-VPCaus-NP-VP. The structure of the argument [NP-VPCaus-NP-VP-NP], and the causative originating from the transitive verb with the structure of the argument [NP-VPCaus-NP-VP-NP].

The presence of causee arguments in (04, 07, 09, and 11) as the results that the subjects in non-causative constructions become direct objects, adoe ‘younger sibling’ in (03), kursi ‘chair’ in (06), mawar ‘name’ in (08), and rumoh ‘house’ in (10) become object when attached to peu-moe (04), peu-jeut (07), yue (09), and peu-gèt (11). The changes of this function caused of the subject function filled by causee argument.

4.2 Morphological Causative in Acehnese
In general, the affixes as causative markers in Acehnese are peu- and seu-. It could be seen from the word category, The causative markers of peu- can be attached to verbs, adjectives, nouns, and numerals, whereas seu- only to be attached to verbs and adjectives.

Causative Peu- and Seu- and its derivational construction
The meaning of intransitive verb manoe ‘to take a bath’ in (12a) can be expressed by the affixation of the causative morpheme peu- and seu- to its intransitive form manoe in peu-manoe (12b) and seu-manoe (12c), the sentences of morphological causatives are as shown below:

(12a) Kak nah geu-manoe
     Name 3sg bathe
     Kak Nah takes a bath

(12b) kak nah ka geu-peu-manoe adoe lôn bunoe
     Name perf-3sg 3-caus-bath younger.sibling 1sg just now
     Kak Nah bathed my younger brother just now

(12c) Kak nah ka geu-seu-manoe adoe lôn bunoe
     Name perf-3sg 3sg-caus-bath younger. sibling 1sg just now
     My sister bathed my younger brother just now

The causative peu- had a wide range of derivative forms. It could be attached to a verb, a noun and adjective, and numeral but causative seu- only used in limited cases of morphological causative due to the common use of Acehnese structure. There are differences of using peu- and seu- which will be discussed subsequently.

The causative attachment of peu- as in (12b) and seu- in (12c), showed the addition of argument structure with increasing valency level of the intransitive verb manoe ‘bath’ be transitive when attached to peu-manoe and seu-manoe. The effect of adding causative affixes peu- and seu- were the addition of arguments that function as causee, while the verb manoe ‘bath’ was the result that causes adoe manoe ‘younger brother takes a bath’ from these two micro situations to be a macro situation in the two
causative sentences. Morphologically, the causativity of *peu-* and *seu-* in Acehnese could be derived from several word classes, including:

4.3 Morphological Causatives Derived from Verb
Causativity and causative construction of Acehnese generally occurs in transitive and ditransitive clauses.

**Derived from an unaccusative intransitive verb**
**Rheut** ‘to fall down’ → **peu-rheut** ‘to cause to fall’

(13a). böh u nyan rheut dari bak u.
  Fruit coconut Dem Perf-fall prep-from tree coconut
  ‘The coconut fell from coconut tree.’

(13b). böh u nyan i-peu-rheut le buw dari bak u
  Fruit coconut Dem Perf-3-Caus-fall by monkey from tree coconut
  ‘Monkey caused the coconut to fall from the coconut tree.’

**Derived from an transitive verb**
**Jéb** ‘to drink’ → **peu-jéb** ‘to make drink’

(14a). Marni geu-jéb ie.
  Name 3sg drink water
  ‘Marni drinks water.’

(14b) Marni geu-**peu-jéb** (keu) Hani ie.
  Name 3-Caus-drink to Name water
  ‘Marni makes Hani drink a water.’

(14c). Marni geu-**peu-jéb** ie (keu) Hani.
  Name 3-Caus-drink water to Name
  ‘Marni makes Hani drink a water.

**Derived from adjective**
**Lagak** ‘beautiful’ → **peu-lagak** ‘to make beauty’

(15a) moto dewi lagak.
  Car Name beatiful
  ‘Dewi’s car is beatiful.’

(15b). Dewi geu-**peu-lagak** moto gobnyan.
  Name 3-Caus-beauty car s/he
  ‘Dewi beautifies her car.’

There are several other forms which are causative processes derived from adjective in the Acehnese language, such as:
- *-itam* ‘black’ → **peu-itam** ‘blacken/discolour’
- *-mameh* ‘sweet’ → **peu-mameh** ‘sweeten’
- *-reuloh* ‘broken’ → **peu-reuloh** ‘to ruin’
- *-bereh* ‘okay’ → **peu-bereh** ‘to tidy up’
- *-lheueh* ‘finished’ → **peu-lheueh** ‘to finish’
- *-gleh* ‘clean’ → **peu-gleh** ‘to clean up’
- *-taloe* ‘lost’ → **peu-taloe** ‘to beat’
- *-karu* ‘noisy’ → **peu-karu** ‘to disturb’
Derived from noun

**Lamiet** ‘slave’ *peu-namiet* ‘to make like slave

(16a). Jih awak lamiet.
     3sg person slave
He is a slave.’

(16b). kah ka *peu-namiet* droe keuh.
     2sg perf-2 Caus-being  enslave 2sg
‘you are being as a slave.’

*payông* ‘umbrella *peu-payông* ‘to wear the umbrella’

(17a). pat ka kubah payông ?.
     where perf-2sg  keep umbrella
‘where did you keep the umbrella ?’

(17b) mak lon geu-*peu-payông* adoe dari ujeun.
     Mother 1sg 3-caus-umbrella younger.sibling from rain
‘my mother covers the younger sister/brother from the rain.’

*Rincông* ‘creese/ceremonial knife’ *peu-rincông* ‘use rincong as the device of creese’

(18a). pat ka pueduk rincông?.
     where perf-2sg  keep rincông
‘where did you keep the rincông? ’

(18b) gobnyan geu-*peu-rincông* pancuri.
     He 3sg 3-caus-creese(rincong) thief
‘He is use the rincong to kill the thief.’

**Lamiet → peu-namiet** in (16a) and (16b), **payông → peu-payông** in (17a) and (17b), and **rincông → peu-rincông** in (18a) and (18b) are examples of the causative processes derived from nouns based on morphological parameters, in this case **Lamiet → peu-namiet** and **rincông → peu-rincông** are rarely used and not so popular in that as there is no system of slavery at the moment, using the word *tob* ‘to pierce’ is more popular for acehnese people rather than **rincông → peu-rincông**, whereas **payông → peu-payông** is still often used in daily conversations. There are several other forms which are causative processes derived from nouns in the Acehnese language, such as:

- **Nan** ‘name’, → **peu-nan** ‘to name’
- **Sira** ‘salt’, → **peu-sira** ‘to add salt’
- **saka** ‘sugar’ → **peu-saka** ‘to add sugar’
- **tapak** ‘footprint’ → **peu-tapak** ‘to kick’
- **beude** ‘rifle’ → **peu-beude** ‘to shoot’
- **utang** ‘debt ’ → **peu-utang** ‘to lend’
- **ngen** ‘friend ’ → **peu-ngen** ‘to accompany’
- **seubab** ‘cause’ → **seu-neubab** ‘to cause’

The most appealing thing to discuss is the causative process derived from nouns **seubab**, "cause", While **seubab** ‘cause’ in Acehnese language is the only one of noun can be attached by **seu-**, The causativity will raise the valency of verb and become a macro situation by two micro-situation when **seu-** attached to **seubab** ‘cause’, as seen in (19a) as causee, (19b) as caused and (19c) as macro-situation.

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(19a) kah ka rhom manok nyan ngen batee
You 2-perf hit chicken dem with stone
You hit the that chicken with the stone
(19b) manok nyan matée
chicken dem die
the chicken died
(19c) kah seu-neubab manok nyan matée.
you 2-caus-cause chicken dem die
You caused that chicken died

The Sentence (19a) can be explained that kah ka rhom manok nyan ngen batee ‘hit the chicken with stone’ as a causee, which results in a sentence (19b) manok nyan maté ‘the chicken died’ as a caused. (19a) and (19b) indicated the causativity of two micro-situation which raising the valency of verb, by adding the argument of actor, the two causes and effects in (19a) and (19b) are two types of micro-situations, which combined together become a macro-situation which is a causative construction as in (19c) as kah seu-neubab aneuk manok nyan matée ‘you caused that chicken died’.

Derived from numeral
- Duwa ‘two’, → peu-duwa ‘make to be two’
- Peut ‘four’, → peu-peut ‘make to be four’

Derived from pronoun
- Kah ‘you’, → peu-kah ‘make to call as you’
- Adeun ‘big brother’, → peu-aduen ‘make to call as big brother’

Derived from jeut ‘be’ and get ‘good’

As previously explained, in essence, the causativity is a process of increasing verb valency by adding the argument of agent/actor which is also the cause of the occurrence. Jeut and get can be attached to the causative markers in the language of Aceh.

Jeut ‘be’ → peu-jeut ‘to be’
(20a). lôn jeut keu urueng syik.
1sg be parent
‘i am being a parent.’
(20b). lôn ku-pu-jeut tivi nyan udép lom.
1sg 1sg-Caus-be television dem on again
‘I make that television turn on again.’

get, good, → peu-get ‘to make/to create’
(21a). rumoh nyan ka gèt.
House dem perf-good
‘that house is nice.’
(21b). lôn ku-pu-gèt rumoh nyan.
1sg 1-caus-make house dem
‘I built that house.’

Commonly, the Acehnese causativity applied in monotransitive verbs. Most of monotransitive verb contains causative meanings, such as verb matée ‘die’. The
application of each monotransitive verb in causative construction of Acehnese is presented as follow.

(22a) Tikôh matéé
Rat die
the Rat dies

(22b) samiun geu-peu-matéé tikôh nyan
Name 3sg-caus-die rat dem
Samiun kills that rat

4.4 Semantical Parameter of Acehnese Causative Construction
Causative analysis based on semantic parameters should be done for causative construction with affixation and causative verbs, semantically would display similar but had no same meaning, when we attached the affixes peu- and seu- to intransitive verbs, adjectives and numerals, both of them are different in terms of meaning, and the chance of use between peu- and seu- were not same, although both of them could increase the verb valence in causative construction.

There were several significant differences in the pattern of using causative construction with affixes peu- and seu-, as follow:

- **Peu-** dan **seu-** attached to intransitive verb manoe ‘to take a bath’

(23a) Kak nah geu-manoe
Name 3sg bathe
Kak Nah takes a bath

(23b) kak nah ka geu-peu-manoe adoe lôn bunoe
Name perf-3sg 3-caus-be bath younger.sibling 1sg just now
Kak Nah bathed my younger brother just now

(23c) Kak nah ka geu-seu-manoe adoe lôn bunoe
Name perf-3sg 3-caus-be bath younger.sibling 1sg just now
My sister bathed my younger brother just now

(23b) and (23c) showed us the different meaning semantically of using causative peu- and seu-, which is attached to the intransitive verb manoe ‘to take a bath’, peu-which attached to the verb ‘manoe’ in (23b) is carried out with the element of coercion, whereas seu- in (23c) 1c was carried out to work on the manoe ‘take a bath’ without coercion. The causativity of in semantic term of seu- could also be carried out by the seu-manoe action as of the inability of adoe ‘brother’ to bathe on their own, for reasons of being a baby or as manoe’s action was carried out on people who are sick.

In some cases of Acehnese language, the transitive process does not necessarily make seu- parallel with peu- which can be attached to each intransitive verb to increase the valence of the verb. The causative Peu- commonly used compared to seu-, for they had different semantic functions, as in the example mentioned above.

There are several mark and unmark of using peu- and seu- that attached to intransitive verbs as follow:
There are several mark and unmark of using *peu*- and *seu*- that attached to transitive verbs as follow:

**Table 2: Mark and Unmark of using Peu- and Seu-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Attached by Peu-</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Attached by Seu-</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beudōh 'to wake'</td>
<td>Peu-beudōh 'to wake up'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-beudōh 'to wake'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Éh 'Sleep'</td>
<td>Peu-éh 'put to sleep'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-éh 'put to sleep'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dong 'Stand'</td>
<td>Peu-dong 'to stand up'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-dong 'to stand up'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu 'to turn on'</td>
<td>Peu-hu 'to switch on'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-hu 'to switch on'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meulho 'fight'</td>
<td>Peu-meulho 'to bring into fight'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-meulho 'to bring into fight'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teubit 'to go out'</td>
<td>Peu-teubit 'to pull out'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-teubit 'to pull out'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woe 'to go home'</td>
<td>Peu-woe 'to return'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-woe 'to return'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamong 'to enter'</td>
<td>Peu-tamong 'to get in'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-tamong 'to get in'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reubah 'to fall'</td>
<td>Peu-reubah 'to knock down/to break down'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-reubah 'to knock down/to break down'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are verbs below which are marked for *peu*- and are unmarked to *seu*:-

**Table 3: Mark and Unmark of using Peu- and Seu-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transitive</th>
<th>Attached by Peu-</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Attached by Seu-</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pula 'to plant'</td>
<td>Peu-mula 'to farm'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Seu-mula 'to farm'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pajoh 'to eat'</td>
<td>Peu-pajoh 'to make someone eat'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Seu-pajoh 'to make someone eat'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patéh 'obedient'</td>
<td>Peu-patéh 'to obey'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Seu-patéh 'to obey'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piké 'to think'</td>
<td>Peu-piké 'to make someone think'</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Seu-piké 'to make someone think'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are verbs below which are unmarked for *peu*- and *seu*:-

**Table 4: Unmark of using Peu- and Seu-**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Attached by Peu-</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Attached by Seu-</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meusom 'to hide'</td>
<td>Intransitive</td>
<td>Peu-meusom 'to hide'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-meusom 'to hide'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beud 'recite'</td>
<td>Transitive</td>
<td>Peu-beud 'to teach to recite'</td>
<td>Unmark</td>
<td>Seu-beud 'to teach to recite'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The case of the prevalence of the use of *peu*- and *seu*- as a causative marker in Acehnese also occurs in affixes which attached to transitive verbs, for example:
Junaidi, Mulyadi

CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF PEU- AND SEU- IN ACEHNES LANGUAGE

(24a) lôn ku beud al qur’an
1sg perf recite Koran
I am reciting Koran

(24b) Gurèè geu-peu-beud lôn al qur’an
Teacher 3-caus-recite me Koran
The Teacher teaches me to recite Koran

(24c) Gurèè geu-seu-meu-beud lôn al qur’an
Teacher 3-caus-affix-recite me koran
The Teacher teaches me to recite Koran

Morphologically, the causative peu- and seu- in (24b) and in (24c) above, both are commonly used in each conversation, where the seu- is the causee of the action beud ‘recite’ as a result of the overall macro-situation, the difference between the two causative peu- and seu- is in the necessity for the presence of affix meu- which attached to the transitive verb beud ‘to recite’ to complete the role of causative seu-, if the seu-used without affix meu- as seu-beud, then the situation is unusual, and the use of affix meu- which attached to peu-meu-beud is unusual too. Both are actually balanced and commonly used, while the use of seu-meu-beud is considered to be more subtle in the category for teacher actions in teaching the Koran, as well as dialect differences from several regions in Acehnese.

To compare the affixes peu- and seu-, you should also see the following example:

(25a) kah ka musom i likot rumoh
2sg 2-hide at back house
You hide behind the house

(25b) lôn ku peu-musom peng i-miyub peuratah éh
1sg 2-caus-hide money at-under bed
I hide the money under the bed

(25c) kah seu-musom ata nyan bak lôn
2sg caus-hide thing dem from i am
You hide something from me

The causative marker of Peu- which attached to intransitive verb musom ‘hide’ in (25b) semantically had a different meaning from affix seu- which attached to intransitive verb musom ‘hide’ in (25c), although the affixes peu- and seu- were the causees of the emergence of causativity in the macro situation of intransitive verb musom ‘hide’, as the result in an action of hiding something, as of the causee peu-musom / seu-musom ‘to hides’. Peu- and seu- produced two arguments in (25b) and (25c), but the argument structure of peng ‘money’ is something concrete and clearly being hidden, and the use seu- is attached to the intransitive verb musom ‘hide’ was intended for core / object arguments had not been concrete.

Aside from the attachment of peu- and seu- to intransitive and transitive verbs, the differences in semantic functions are also occurring as a causative process inherent in adjectives. As follow:

(26a) ubông rumoh nyan miyub
Roof house dem low
the roof of that house is low
(26b) Bang Lah ka geu-peu-miyub ubong rumoh
Name perf3sg 3-caus-be lower roof house
Abang Lah had lowered the roof of the house
(26c) Mayet nyan i-seu-miyub bak rumoh
corpse dem 3-caus-be lower at house
The corpse was placed at home

Semantically there is a different meaning of using peu- and seu- which is attached to the adjective miyub 'lower', peu- which is attached to miyub 'lower' in (26b) carried out with the meaning of 'making low', while seu- in (26c) is an action of place the corpse or the process of laying the corpse inside before the procession of bathing of corpse in accordance with the faith of the Islamic adopted by the majority of Acehnese. The impact of the addition of the causative affixes peu- and seu- is the addition of the argument that serves as the causee peu- and seu- attached to the adjective miyub, whereas adjective miyub in (26b) becomes the result that caused the 'roof of the house to be low' and miyub in (26c) caused the corpse to be placed inside the house 'as a macro situation.

The Comparison can be seen to the following sentence.
(27a) lôn malèè keu kah
1sg ashame to you
I am ashame of you
(27b) kah ka peu- malèè lôn
2sg 2-caus-ashame me
You embarrass me
(27c) Buet kah ka seu- malèè urueng chik kah
Job your perf2-caus-ashame parent your
your job embarrassed your parents

Peu- was attached to adjective malèè 'ashame' in (27b) had different semantic meaning from seu- that was attached to the adjective malèè 'ashame' in (27c), although peu- and seu- are the cause of the emergence of causality in macro situation from adjective malèè 'ashame' which a results in action of 'ashame' as of peu- malèè /seu- malèè 'embarrassing'. Peu- in (27b) indicates the meaning of 'intentional' as the cause of lón '1sg/i' being embarrassed, whereas seu- was attached to the malèè 'ashame' in(27c) did not indicate intentionally was making his parents ashamed, but there was an action that indirectly made parents shy.

To look at the balance of the causative markers of Acehnese, it can be seen in the following example:
(28a) rumoh lôn barô
House my new
My new house
(28b) gobnyan ka geu-peu-barô rumoh lôn
He perf3sg 3-caus-new house 1sg/my
He was renewed my house
(28c) gobnyan ka geu-seu-barô rumoh lôn
He  perf3sg  3-caus-new  house 1sg/my
The man renewed my house

(29a)  manok  nyan  ka matéé
Chicken dem already die
The chicken died

(29b)  gobnyan  geu-peu-matéé  ulee nyan
He  3-caus-die  snake dem
The Person kills the snake
(29c)  gobnyan  geu-seu-matéé  ulee nyan
He  3-caus-die  snake dem
The Person kills the snake

Peu- and Seu- affixes in (28b) and (28c) are attached to the adjective barô 'new' as well as (29b) and (29c) which are attached to the Adjective matéé 'dead', both have the same semantic meaning and are balanced, there is no difference semantic meaning in the use of both, even though the frequency of the using peu- which is attached to teh adjective barô 'new' more often used compared to seu-. Peu-and seu- indicates that there is an act of peu-barô or seu-barô, peu-matéé or seu-matéé as the causee of the house becoming new, the snake is dead. Rumoh barô 'new house' and ulee matéé 'snake died' are the consequences of the actions of peu-barô / seu-barô and peu-matéé / seu-matéé.

5. Conclusion

To create the causative construction of Peu- and Seu- in Acehnese can be done in several ways, peu- can be attached to intransitive verbs, noun, adjective, numeral, and pronoun, whereas Seu- can be attached to some intransitive and transitive verbs such as manoe, eh, döng, pula, patheh, pajoh etc and attached to adjectives such barô, matéé, malèè, etc. Seu- also can be attached to noun seubab as the macro situation of two combining mico-situation. Peu- and Seu- are prefixes in Acehnese as causative construction marker that played an important role in increasing the valence of verbs.

The semantic parameter of causativity in this article could explain the difference of meaning in some cases in Acehnese. This may begin with a verb distribution and an adjective which form a macro situation from the entire causee and caused process. It is done to substitute the causative verb in a wider construction. It appears that the limits of the ability to substitute synonymous forms, for example in certain constructions can replace each other and in other constructions cannot replace each other.

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