Manner Verb Construction and Reduplication of *Kedang* Language: A Typological Study

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A B S T R A C T

This study discusses manner verb construction and reduplication of the Kedang language from the perspective of typology. This study is a descriptive qualitative study by describing the pattern of manner verb construction of the Kedang language. The data is analyzed by using distributional (agih) and identity (padan) methods through breaking down words and sentences. The choice and equivalent of sentences are adjusted with the typology rule of universal language by Dixon (2006); serial verb construction. The result of this study showed that the manner verb construction of the Kedang language is an action-manner with verb and reduplication. There are five patterns of manner verb construction; V1 Intransitive + V2 transitive, V1 Intransitive + V2 Intransitive, V1 Transitive + V1 Transitive, V1 transitive + V2 Intransitive, and V Tran/Inf +Adj. However, manner verb construction with reduplication is classified into three categories: V1 intransitive + total reduplication, V1 transitive + total reduplication, and V1 transitive/intransitive + total reduplication with sound change. The verbs that accompany the reduplication of the word are motion and action verb. The manner verb is always in second place to clarify the activity of the first verb.

1. Introduction

Kedang language is a language spoken by people in the foothill of Uyelewun Mountain, Lembata regency, East Nusa Tenggara. This language is spoken by the people of two sub-districts; Omesuri and Buyasuri. The languages used by East Nusa Tenggara people predominantly belong to the Austronesian language family including the Kedang language. The language is the sort of isolative language that has a bit feature of morphology like the subject (head) marker or affixes. It has various sentence construction patterns such as SVO, VSO, OVS, and so forth. In the Kedang language, the verbs are regarded as the main predicate of the clauses or sentences that become the sign of clitic. (Bakker, 2006) explained verb as an aspect that contains most of the information. It contains obligatory references to the grammatical rule and the number of its arguments such as subject, direct and indirect object, and also several valencies of affixes. Besides, the definition of the verb also stated that a verb is a word-class functioned as the main predicate with the feature of morphology such as words, aspects, and predicates. For instance, *'tebe weku lei'* means sitting down '*bu*' folding legs *'kue dareng'* means cry hysterically, *'tebe' moa adong'* means sitting yawning, and so on.

In the Kedang language, the verb components that become the main predicate consist of one or two verbs or mostly known as a serial verb or verb serialization. The function shown by the serial verb is similar to the single or the second predicate. According to (Dixon, 2006), the serial verb is varied; it is the sequence of verbs functioned as the main predicate without a clear marker, subordination, and other syntax features. Based on those explanations, it can be inferred that the features described from

VS are (1) describing one single event, (2) VS is not connected to marker conjunction, (3) VS constructs a single clause, (4) VS shares the same argument, (5) VS could stand alone and not serial. Baker (1997) cited from (Maulidan, 2020) explained that there are ten sorts of serial verb; cause-effect serialization, causative serialization, goal/benefactive serialization, motion serialization, instrumental serialization, directional serialization, locative serialization, purpose serialization, ability serialization, and manner serialization.

Based on all types of verb serializations that have been mentioned by the researcher, this study discussed directional motion serialization in the Kedang language. The pioneering researcher in directional motion verbs is by grouping languages in the world into two; satellite-framed languages such as English language and verb-framed languages such as the Spanish language. The grouping is determined by the component of manner serialization and morpho-syntactic directional meaning (Subiyanto, 2010). The study discusses verb serialization in the Kedang language that has never been conducted either in morphological, syntactic, or phonological approaches. Therefore, the researcher intended to figure out how directional motion verb in the Kedang language is constructed. However, several studies on verb serializations have ever been done by other researchers, either in the terms of motion, manner, or all aspects of verbs in some other local languages; for instances, the first is a study carried out by (Maulidan, 2020) discussed the verb construction in Bima language and find out four patterns of the serial verb and six features of serialization. The Bima language has some patterns; V1 transitive+V2 intransitive, V1 transitive +V2 transitive, V1 intransitive+V2 intransitive, V1 intransitif+V2 transitive. Several verb features in the Bima language are; cause-effect serialization, motion serialization, instrumental serialization, locative serialization, purpose serialization, and manner serialization.

The second study is a study conducted by (Ummah, 2018) that uses Sudaryanto theory (2015). It focuses on verb serialization in Madura language and found that there were four construction patterns KVS in it; V1 transitive+ V2 intransitive, V1 intransitive +V2 transitive, V1 intransitive + V2 intransitive, and V1 transitive +V2 transitive. Another study is a study by (Irdina, 2018), in Minangkabau language, KVS is frequently used in daily conversations. 15 sampling sentences are used and 10 sentences contained verb serialization are found. In the Kupang language, (Latupeirissa, 2017) it is found that there were 5 types of verb serialization construction (VSC); benefactive, causative, purpose, manner, and aspectual.

In addition to study on verb serialization, several studies on the directional motion verb construction have been conducted by (Herliana, 2018) where it is found that there are three types of directional motion verb; (1) KVS motion-motion, (2) KVS motion-derivational, (3) KVS motion-manner. Afterwards, (Subiyanto, 2010) carried out study on directional motion verb in Javanese language (BJ) and figured out that KVS in BJ can be replaced by preposition, some of them has different preposition phrase pattern. BJ is a language that has resultative adjective since its tendency of having typology. In Banjar language, KVS directional motion uses preposition in a sentence. It is resulting that Banjar language has the feature of satellite-framed verb and can be classified as resultative adjective language. The study on typology in Banjar language is carried out by (Muttaqin, 2019) by using the typology theory of Talmy (1975, 1985).

According to (Schapper, 2017) manner serialization is used to express the manner in which an action is performed. Here, Schapper (2017) stated that manner verb is always intransitive, while the action one can be either transitive or intransitive. The following is the example of Bunaq language sentences in Timor Leste:

(1) *Neto*   *laun*   *bai*   *a*
    1SG   *cepat*   *sesuatu*   *makan*
        quick   something   eat
    'Saya cepat saat makan'
    'I am quick at eating'

(2) *Neto*   *bai*   *a*   *laun*
    1SG   *sesuatu*   *makan*   *cepat*
       something   eat   quick
    'Saya makan dengan cepat'
       'I eat quickly'   (Schapper, 2017)

In the first sentence (1), the verb *'laun' 'cepat'*(quick) is a transitive action verb that is preceding intransitive manner verb, the word *'laun'* is emphasizing the way the agent eats, '*Neto''saya'* (I). It can be inferred that the first sentence is *'manner-action'* while the second one is '*action-manner'*. The second sentence explained the agent action of eating quickly.

Van Staen and Ger Reesink cited in (Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati, 2013) described manner serialization as a verb that explain how an action is done by other verb. Manner verb is usually located in the V2 following the V1 of intransitive verb. In another case, the V1 can be also representing manner. In Sikka language (BS), it has two types of manner verb; When the V1 represents manner and the V2 is intransitive and the V1 is intransitive and the V2 is transitive. It can be seen in these following examples;

(3) *Tatik*   *plari*   *ropo-ropo*
    Nama   *lari*   *gopo-gopo*
    (Name)   running   hurriedly
    'Tatik berlari tergesa-gesa'
    'Tatik is running hurriedly'

(4) *Wair*   *ba*   *daa*   *bak*   *benu*
    Air   *ngalir*   *penuh*   *bak*   *mandi*
    Water   flow   full   tub   bath
    'air itu mengalir memenuhi bak mandi'
    'Water flows filling the bathtub'

                                             (Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati, 2013)

The third (3) sentence in BS consists of *'plari' 'berlari'* (running) followed by the V2 '*ropo-ropo' 'tergesa-gesa'* (hurriedly) where both of them are intransitive with one subject argument as the agent. In that sentence, *'plari'* is the main verb (V1) representing the action, while the V2 *'ropo-ropo'* is about how is the action done by the agent through the V1. The pattern of the third (3) sentence is *action-manner*. The fourth (4) example shows the pattern of the V1 intransitive + V2 transitive, the word *'ba' 'mengalir'* (flow) is the V1 and has one subject argument as agent that is '*wair' air* (water). In the other hand the V2 *'daa' memenuhi* (fill/fulfill) explained two arguments; subject argument or "agent" *'wair'* or *'air'* (water) and object argument or "patient" *'daa'* is *'bak benu'* or *'bak mandi'* (bathtub). The manner meaning is described by the V2 with zero-affix verb or without marker.In Bima language (Bbm), the manner verb is explained by the V2, the followings are the example:

(5) *Sia wunga maru*   *lepa*   *loko*   *dei kama*
    3SG *sedang tidur*   *tiarap*   *perut*   *di kamar*
      (be) sleeping   face-down   stomach in the bedroom
    'Dia sedang tidur terlungkup di Kamar'
    'He / She is sleeping on his / her stomach in the bedroom'

(6) *La mina*   *rai ne'e*   *na*   *ese*   *uma*   *weha piti*
    Art.NAMA *lari naik*   KLIT   *atas*   *rumah*   *ambil uang*
      (Name) run   up   above   house   to take money
    'Mina berlari naik ke atas rumah untuk mengambil uang'
    'Mina runs up to the house to take money'
                                             (Maulidan, 2020)

In Bbm, the manner verb construction lies in the second verb (V2). In the example (5) the verb *'lipa'* tiarap' (face-down) described the way *'maru'tidur'* (sleep) in V1. The structure of sentence (5) consists of V1 intransitive +V2 intransitive, both of the verbs sharing the subject or agent argument. In the sentence (6) the manner verb is indicated by *'ne'e' naik'* (go up) which became V2 explaining how the activity of '*rai'* 'lari' (run) as the V1. The structure of sentence (6) consists of V1 intransitive + V2 transitive. KVC in Bima language typologically described a single event with two different verbs.

In Malay kupang language (BMK), the manner verb consists of two consecutive verbs in a sentence but indicating a single event as in these following examples:

(7) Ketong   dudu   lipa   kaki   lebe bae
    1 PL   *duduk*   *lipat*   *kaki*   *lebih baik*
        sit down   fold   legs   better
    'Kita lebih baik duduk bersilah'
    'We'd better sit down by folding our legs'

(8) Dia   dudu   tongka   dagu sa
    3SG   *duduk*   *menyangga*   *dagu saja*
        sit down   prop up   the chin only
    '*Dia duduk menongkat dagunya'*
    'He / She sits down by propping up his / her chin'

                                                                           (Latupeirissa, 2017)

In the sentence (7) in BMK there are two consecutive verbs explaining the way activity is done, V1 *'dudu'* (sit down) is an intransitive form that explained the subject argument or agent of *'ketong' kita'* (We). V2 *'lipa'* is a transitive form that explain the activity on the V1. The second verb or V2 in the sentence (7) explained two arguments; subject argument or agent and object argument or patient. The subject argument in the sentence (7) is *'ketong'* and object argument or patient is '*kaki*'. The manner verb in the sentence (8) is represented by the V2 *'tongka'* menyangga' (propping up) which explained V1 intransitive '*dudu*' from the activities carried out by the agent '*dia'* (He / She).

In Kedang language, the manner verb construction involves the morphological process of reduplication or word repetition. According to (Katamba, 1993) reduplication is a process where affixes are added and realized by the root or stem of word. Reduplication is as same as affix which has the meaning and function of inflection or derivation. Reduplication can be categorized into several types, including total reduplication where the root of words and affixes are the same or can be exemplified with CVCV-CVCV pattern, as in this following example of Walpiri language in Australia:

(a) *Kamina*   *'girl'*   *Kaminakamina*   *'Girls'*
(b) *Kurdu*   *'child'*   *kurdukurdu*   *'Children'*
                                                      (Katamba, 1993)

From the example above, the reduplication function appeared is as plural marker. The reduplication pattern showed by the word (a) is CVCVCV-CVCVCV and (b) CVCCV-CVCCV. Then, reduplication is reduplication functioned as suffix or addition in the end of the word, its pattern does not always follow the pattern of its root word but can be change related to what language it is. As in the following example of Saho language in Afrika:

(c) *Lafa*   *'bone'*   *Lafof*   *'bones'*
(d) *Gaba*   *'hand'*   *gabob*   *'hands'*
                                                      (Katamba, 1993)

The example of suffix reduplication indicated that there is an addition after the root word which showed plural function. In the word (e), the suffix appeared is *-of* (VC) and became *'lafof'* tulang-tulang' (bones). Every verb construction processes, there is an involvement of language elements such as subject, object, preposition, adverb, and other morphological processes. Based on the book entitled

Historical change of serial verb construction, it is explained that locative verb construction is affected by preposition. So does the motion verb, where the direction and preposition play an influential role. Benefactive/goal verb construction is assisted by prepositions; *to, for*, and so forth (Lord, 1993). So far, it can be inferred that there are many verb constructions assisted by the preposition, but there are only a few brief discussions related to manner verb construction (MVC). In the Kedang language, reduplication is one of the manner verb construction elements. In this study, the researcher will explain how the reduplication pattern constructs manner verb in the Kedang language. So, it is hoped that can be new knowledge in the terms of typology and linguistic. In this study, the researcher will explain how manner a verb is constructed and reduplication found in this language.

2. Research Methods

This study discusses manner verb construction and reduplication of the Kedang language and compared it with several isolative languages in East Nusa Tenggara. This study is a descriptive qualitative study; it describes manner verb construction and pattern in the Kedang language. This study uses two sorts of data; primary and secondary data. The secondary data is gained from several journals about isolative languages in East Nusa Tenggara. The primary data is collected by the researcher. It is collected by the researcher as the native speaker and supported by conducting a phone-interview with native inhabitant on May, 28th 2020.

The process of analyzing data is using distributional *(agih)* and identity *(padan)* method by (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this study, the identity *(padan)* technique is adjusted with the words and sentence breakdown technique. Both techniques are adjusted with the rule of typology that is universally applicable to the manner verb. The first step of analyzing data is by sorting the words belong to manner verb and others. Second, the data gained is classified into two parts, manner verb consists of two verbs or has a reduplication element in it. Third, the researcher uses *"hubung banding"* or inverse relationship technique to strengthen the data and the process of verbs identification. Afterward, the constructed words are asked to the native inhabitants who understand about the Kedang language to validate the data. The final process of analyzing data is breaking down the data by describing as well as explaining the manner of verb pattern and reduplication in the Kedang language.

The theory used as the reference of writing this study is a theory by Dixon (2006) which theoretically focuses on serial verb construction, including manner verb. Besides, the researcher also associates it with the perspective of (Schapper, 2017) about typology. Both theories discuss how verbs in isolative languages like in East Nusa Tenggara and Papua are constructed. So, it is hoped that the explanation of KVC typology can be easily understood by the readers

3. Results and Discussion

Every language has both universal and different specific features. With language typology, the language pattern will be easily found based on its structural features. All languages in the world can be compared one to another. Manner verb construction (MVC) and reduplication consist of two verbs stating one event/activity. MVC in the Kedang language might undergo a morphological process of reduplication and the manner verb construction is not always with manner verb but there are other verbs involved such as motion, action, instrumental, and other verbs. The explanation of MVC and reduplication is in these following points:

3.1 Manner Verb Construction (MVC) with Verb

This construction explained that every sentence has two verbs, either transitive or intransitive. Both of them play the same role in manner verb construction of the Kedang language. From the result of collecting data, the researcher obtained several sentences containing manner verbs, such as V1 Intransitive +V2 transitive, V1 Intransitive +V2 Intransitive, V1 Transitive +V1 Transitive, V1 Transitive+V2 Intransitive, and V Tran/Inf +Adj. In manner verb construction, the main point that must be considered is whether the sentence pattern described manner-action or action-manner of an activity. In the Kedang language, the manner verb is constructed as follows:

(9) Ke   tebe'   weku lei   beq   ebang
    1 PL duduk lipat kaki PREP rumah pondok
        Sit down folding legs   cottage
    'Kita duduk bersilah di rumah pondok'
    'We are sitting down by folding our legs in the cottage'
(10) Ke   tebe'   weku labur beq   ebang
    1 PL duduk   lipat baju PREP rumah pondok
        Sit down   folding clothes   cottage
    'Kita duduk melipat baju di rumah pondok'
    'We are sitting down by folding the clothes in the cottage

The data (9-10) is manner verb construction (MVC) which consists of V1 intransitive + V2 transitive. Both sentences are using the same verbs but with a different object and patient arguments, the manner verb construction is showed by the V2 *'weku' lipat'* (fold) which explained the activity of the V1 *'tebe' duduk'* (sit). KVC above is constructed from action and manner verb, so the action verb is V1 and the manner verb is V2. The first V1 explained the subject argument which is an agent *'ke' kita'*(We) and V2 has two arguments, those are subject argument or agent and object argument or patient which is *'lei'kaki'* (legs) and *'labur'baju'* (clothes). Yet, something that we need to highlight is the sentence (9) is acceptable while the sentence (10) is not acceptable. This is because the word *'weku'* is only used to show the object which is the body activities and not inanimate things like the word *'labur'* baju (clothes). The pattern of the sentence (9-10) is action-manner.

So, it is important to consider the exception in using the lexicon of the Kedang language. The other examples are as follows:

(11) Ei   ka   bahe   i'a ta oyo
    1SG makan menghabiskan ikan   semua
         Eat   spend   fish   all
    'Saya memakan habis semua ikan'
    'I eat all the fish'

(12) Nuo   buyeng keu huna lolo sara kuq   doi'
    3 SG   lari   naik rumah atas untuk ambil uang
         Run   up   house upstairs to   take   money
    'Dia lari naik ke lantai atas untuk mengambil uang'
    'He / She runs up to the upstairs to take money'

Sentence (11) showed that manner verb in the Kedang language is constructed from two verbs. The manner verb is represented by the V2 *'bahe'habis'* (run out) which is indicating the action or activity carried out by V1 *'ka' makan* (eat). Meanwhile, in the sentence (12), manner verb construction is showed by V2 *'keu' naik'* (be + up) which explained the activity of V1 *'buyeng' lari* (run). Both sentences have a subject argument or 'agent' and an object argument or 'patient'. The agent in the sentence (11) is *'ei' saya* (I) and the patient is *'i'a' ikan'* (fish) while The agent in sentence (12) is *'Nuo' Dia'* (He/She) and the patient is *'huna lolo' atap rumah'* (rooftop/upstairs). The pattern of both sentences is action-manner. According to(Schapper, 2017), isolative language has no affix when constructing of manner verb, so the meaning is adapted to the context of the target language.

The next verb of MVC in Kedang language is two root verbs, V1 Intransitive+ V2 Intransitive. In the Kedang language, there are some patent verbs that are only can be paired with V1 Intransitive, the verb could not stand alone and could not be paired with anything, as in the following sentence:

(13) Nuo   tebe'   moa   adong   beq   korsi
    3SG   duduk   menguap {mengantuk} PREP kursi
        Sit down yawn {sleepy}   Chair
    'Dia duduk menguap di kursi'
    'He/She sits down yawning on the chair'

(14) *Te   ka   bolor   mapaq   deq   u*
    1JM   makan   kenyang kekenyangan   sudah
       Eat   full   satiation/satisfied   have
    '*Kita sudah makan sekenyang-kenyangnya'*
    'We have eaten so much'

(15) *O   teel   te'*
    2SG tidur   tiarap
       Sleep   face-down/on stomach
    'Kamu tidur tiarap'
    'You sleep on your stomach'

(16) *Suo   kueq   dareng*
    3PL   menangis   meratap
       Cry/weep   lament
    '*Mereka menangis meratap'*
    'They are weeping and lamenting'

The verb in the sentence (13-16) indicated the action carried out by the subject argument or agent, in the Kedang language, those verbs are dependent or could not stand alone. The manner verb in the sentence (13-16) is showed by the V2 where the V1 is an action or activity carried by the subject argument or agent. There is no object argument or patient in those four-sentence examples since the manner verb V2 is intransitive. The sentence (13) with the V1 *'tebe' duduk'* (sit down) and the V2 *'moa adong' menguap mengantuk* (yawn, sleepy). In the Kedang language, the word *'moa adong'* is a unity that explained the way of yawning, the word *'adong'* could not be separated from the word 'moa' and vice versa. Another example is in sentence (14) with the verb of *'bolor mapaq'* which explained the activity carried out by V1 *'ka' makan'* (eat), the agent or the doer of the activity *'te' kita'* (We). The manner verb in sentence (15) is shown by V2 *'te' tiarap'* (face-down) that explained the V1 *'teel'tidur'* (sleep), The agent in sentence (15) is *'O'kamu'* (you). The manner verb in the sentence (16) is shown by V2 *'dareng' meratap'* (lamenting) which explained the action carried out by V1 which is *'kueq' menangis* (crying), like the previous sentences, the V2 could not be separated to stand alone.

The pattern in the sentence (13-16) above is action-manner. Those three sentences above are the form of manner verb new variation in Kedang language, where the V2 is patently sticking on the verb V1 and could not be changed or stand-alone. As in the sentence below:

    Te   ka   bolor   bahe u
    1PL   makan   kenyang selesai
       Eat   full   done
    'kita selesai makan kenyang
    'We are done eating fully

The sentence (17) in the V2 *'bolor bahe'* is accepted structurally but could not be accepted semantically if it is categorized as a manner verb. To become a manner verb, the word 'bolor' should be paired with *'mapaq'*. So, it can be inferred that manner verb in Kedang language is constructed from V1 intransitive + V2 intransitive that could not be separated by the V1 sticking on the word.

Then, MVC Kedang language with the element of V1 transitive+V2 intransitive, this sentence explained the manner verb construction pattern with action-manner, as in the following sentence:

(17) *Muko   pan   ledo   ole   'wul*
    NAMA   *pergi berjalan PREP   pasar*
    (Name)   go   walking   market
    '*Muko pergi berjalan ke pasar'*
    'Muko is walking to the market'

The sentence (18) indicated the Muko's action which is going to market by walking, through the V2 'ledo' berjalan' (walking), there is one argument; the subject argument of Muko which explained two verbs, those are the verb 'pan'pergi' (go) and 'ledo'berjalan' (walking). So, it can be inferred that in the Kedang language has the sentence (18) pattern that needs an adverb like the word 'ole 'wul' ke pasar' (to the market). The verb 'pan' means 'go' to show the aspectual concept of movement and progress. In the Kedang language and almost isolative language, verb 'pan' usually use in many activities such as, 'pan haba' means go find, 'pan hebu' means go take a bath, pan iyer means go buy, pan sorong means go give.

Besides, there is another thing to take a look at which is the manner verb construction that is followed by an adjective, as in the following sentences:

(18) *Ena   sorong   engar   dapur   laleng*
     NAMA   *menyapu   bersih dapur dalam*
     (Name)   Sweep/wipe   clean   kitchen in
     'Ena menyapu bersih seluruh dapur'
     'Ena wipes out the whole kitchen'

(19) *Bela   doru   engar   WC*
     NAMA   menggosok   bersih   WC
     (Name)   Scrub   clean   WC
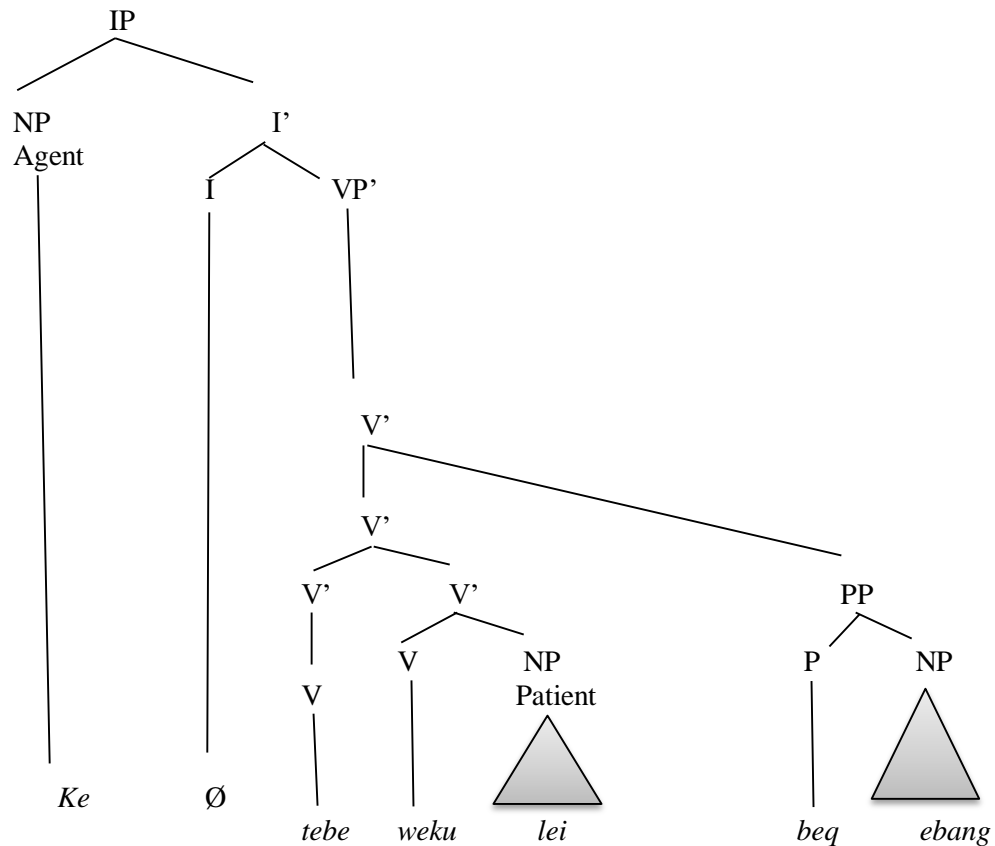   'Bela menggosok bersih WC'
     'Bela scrubs out the toilet/WC'

The adjective correlated with the manner verb in the two sentences above is the word *'engar' bersih'* (clean), the V1 showed the agent action or activity of each sentence. The example (19) with the Agent *'Ena'* has the sweeping or wiping *'sorong'* activity, then the adjective became the manner or the way to construct the manner. So, in this case, the manner verb in the Kedang language is not represented by the V1, an adjective instead.

Sentence (20) indicated the same case with the sentence (19) where the V1 transitive has subject argument *'Bela'* that is doing the activity of scrubbing the toilet/WC, the manner is described by the adjective *'engar'* bersih (clean). Both sentences above are also completed with the adverb of place that is *'dapur laleng' 'dapur'* (kitchen) and WC (toilet).

In the manner verb construction with the verb, the Kedang or other isolative languages in East Nusa Tenggara are predominantly constructed from two verbs that are explaining a single activity. Those verbs are becoming one and could not be separated *like 'kue dareng, teel te'*, and so forth. However, there are several verbs that could stand alone but as its own verb type and not as manner verb. Based on the data exposure (9-22), the manner verb in Kedang language is constructed from consecutive verbs or double verb, the pattern of all the sentences above is action-manner. The V2 dominated MVC in the Kedang language, and there is one exception of the adjective inclusion which is as the manner of verb construction.

The position of agent and patient is usually in the beginning and the end of the word, since there two verbs that became one and could not be separated where their function is to explain one single event in manner verb construction in the Kedang language. In a verb construction, a verb sometimes needs more than one argument, so the description by using an X-bar constituent pattern can explain the position of verb and argument. The X-bar theory used to describe the sentence pattern in this discussion is the theory by (Lieber, 1992).

The following is the figure of one of the manner verb constituent pattern in the Kedang language that is frequently appeared:

(Diagram 1)

Based on the constituent pattern above, it seems clearer that manner verb construction in the Kedang language has one subject argument or agent and one verb argument or patient, it also can be seen that the manner verb position is in the second place after the first verb. Besides the verb, the manner verb also can be constructed through reduplication.

3. 2 Manner Verb Construction (MVC) with Reduplication

In the Kedang language, manner verb construction is affected by reduplication or word repetition as one of the processes of morphology. In the Kedang language, the manner verb construction and reduplication is V1 transitive + total reduplication, the difference from the previous examples is there is an object argument or patient added in the sentence. Look at these sentences below:

(20) *Tura*   *lepi*   *dien-dien*   *labur* *oyo'*
NAMA   *lipat*   *baik-baik*   *baju*   *itu*
(Name)   Fold   well   clothes the
'Tura lipat baik-baik baju itu'
'Tura fold the clothes well'

(21) *Ei*   *pan* *bora'-bora'* *kohaq u*
1TG   *pergi*   *lihat-lihat* *saja*
        Go   take a look only
'Saya pergi lihat-lihat saja'
'I go to take a look only'

The sentence (21) indicated the manner verb construction with total reduplication in the word *'dien-dien'baik-baik'* (well) appeared after the *'lepi' melipat'* (folding). The total reduplication showed that the word *'labur'baju'* (clothe) is as the patient and the word 'Tura' is as the agent of the activity. Thus, the whole meaning of the sentence (21) is Tura is doing the activity of folding clothe well, it can be used as a command or statement. The sentence (22) indicated the activity of 'taking a look' through the verb 'bora-bora' that experienced a total reduplication, the agent of the sentence is *'ei' saya'* (I). Both sentences explained MVC action-manner.

In the sentence (21-22), the manner verb construction consists of two types of verb. In sentence (26), the first verb is showed by the word *'lepi' lipat* (folding) which is an action verb and the second verb is the word *dien-dien* (well) which is a manner verb. In sentence (22), the verb combined in manner construction in a motion verb like the word 'pan' or "go". The manner verb experienced reduplication is after the first verb to explain the activity of the first verb.

In sentence (21-22) the manner verb construction reduplication could stand alone as a sentence that is structurally and meaningfully acceptable. As in these following sentences:

(22) *Orang sue   dien   beq o ton   ?*
     Art   dua   baik   PREP tidak ?
             Two   nice   not?
     '*dua pemuda itu baik kepadamu atau tidak?'*
     'Are the two young men nice to you or not?'

(23) *O   bora   ape   we reu*
     2TG   lihat   apa   kawan
               Look   what   pal
     'kamu sedang melihat apa kawan'
     'What are you looking at pal'

From the example above, it can be inferred that the manner verb that experienced reduplication could stand alone if the word is a verb and is not derived from other word classes such as nouns, or adjectives. In the sentence (23-24), it is experienced total reduplication but the element experienced reduplication is an adjective like "slowly", "together", and quickly, so it could not be separated.

Then, the manner verb that is experienced reduplication in the Kedang language showed action-manner. As in the following sentences:

(24) *Muko   palu'   gong   wengin-wengin sara   wile   atadien*
     NAMA   *pukul*   *gong*   *keras-keras*   PREP   *panggil* orang banyak
     (Name) hit   gong   hard   call   people
     'Muko memukul gong keras-keras untuk panggil orang banyak'
     'Muko hits the gong hard to call the people'

(25) *Puen   biti   ai   lai-lai   oyo   ebeng   lolo*
     NAMA   *angkat* *kayu*   *tinggi-tinggi* PREP   *tempat* atas
     (Name)   lift-up   wood   high   place   up
     'Puen angkat kayu tinggi-tinggi keatas ebang'
     'Puen lifts up the wood high above the ebang'

In sentence (25), the V1 *palu 'pukul'* (hit) is transitive and the V2 *'wengin-wengin'* is an intransitive manner verb. Both verbs have one subject argument or agent of the word *'Muko'*, and one patient of the V1 that is the word *'gong'*. The word *'wengin-wengin'* (hard) explained the hit activity done by the agent. In the data (25), the V1 biti (lifting-up) is a transitive verb, while the V2 *'lai-lai'* (high) is an intransitive manner verb construction in the Kedang language. Both verbs have one subject argument or agent, in another word, the subject of V1 has co-reference with the subject of V2. The expression of *Biti lai-lai* means lifting-up high, an action carried out by *Puen* as the agent. So, in the

sentence (25-26), the V1 is the main verb indicated an action, while the V2 described the way it is done by V1. The MVC pattern in the Kedang language above is action-manner.
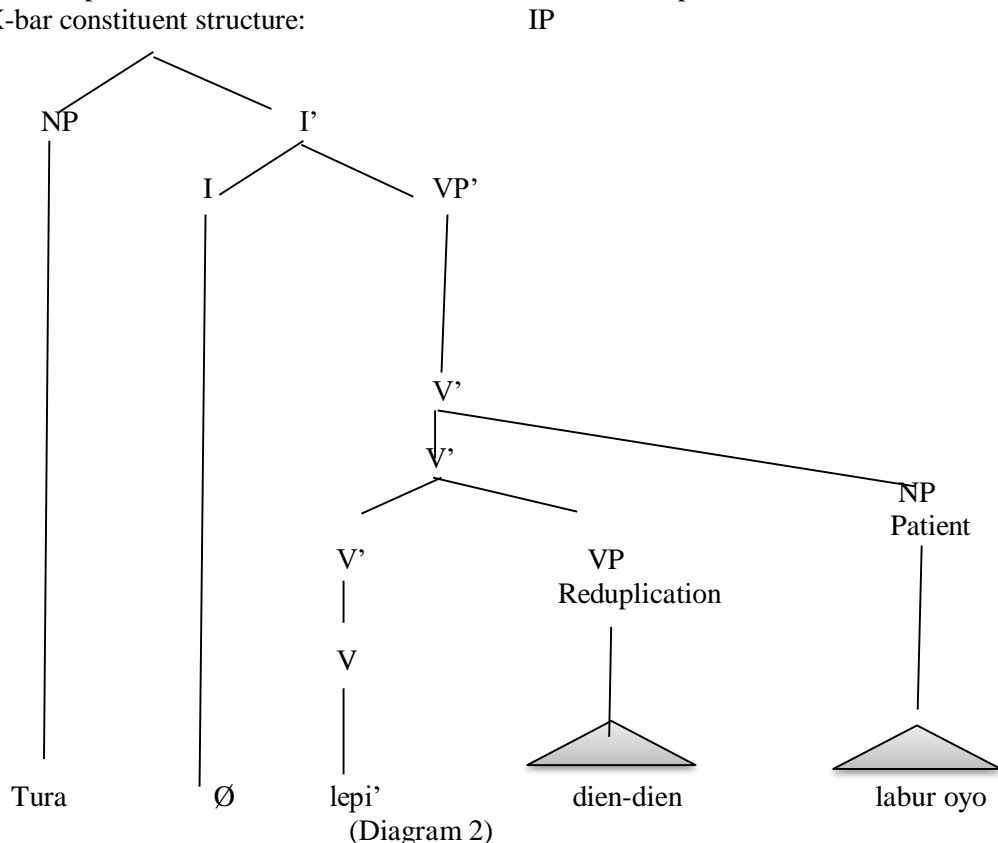
In the sentence (25-26), the manner verb construction is accompanied by another verb that became the agent of the activity in the sentence. If we take a look at the sentence (25), it has the first verb which is an action verb of the word *'palu'* (hit) and it is followed by the second verb of manner verb of the word *wengin-wengin* (hard). The sentence (26) has two construction verbs; the first is the motion verb of the word *'biti'* (lifting-up) and the second is the manner verb of the word lai-lai (high). The verb accompanying manner verb has appeared at the beginning of the V1.

The total reduplication in the sentence (25-26) could not stand alone, it means that if the word *'wengin'* is separated, it could not stand alone. It is different from the word *'lai'* that could stand alone but in the context of idiom, as in the following sentence:

(26) *Nuo   biti   weq lai   teru ne*
    3 SG   *angkat diri tinggi terus*
        Boasted   high   constantly
    'Dia menyombongkan dirinya terus-menerus'
    'He/She boasted himself/herself constantly'

In sentence (27), *biti weq lai* is an idiom which the meaning is boasting, so the word lai contextually could not experience reduplication and could not stand alone and be the manner verb construction. There was affix ne in that sentence; it has functioned as reduplication if it is translated into the Indonesian language.

To make verb position and construction clearer, the construction pattern can be described with the following X-bar constituent structure:

(Diagram 2)

Based on the construction pattern above, it can be seen that there are two verbs that constructing manner verbs in the Kedang language. The first verb is an action verb as the form of activity carried out by the word *'lepi'* (folding) as the agent, while the second verb is a verb of total reduplication that is indicated the manner verb to explain more about the first verb activity that is the word *'dien-dien'* which means well. In that pattern, it is also explained that there is one patient or argument of verb *'labur'* which means clothes.

Related to the reduplication, in the manner verb construction in Kedang language, there a phenomenon where it could not be stated as total reduplication, prefix reduplication, suffix reduplication, or internal reduplication, as in these following sentences:

(27) Suo   tebeq   nube'-nahu'   ole   lala rian
    3SG   *duduk   bengong-bengong   PREP   jalan besar*
       Sit   dumbfounded   avenue
    'Mereka duduk dengan wajah bengong di jalan besar'
    'They sit in a dumbfounded face in avenue'

(28) Suo   pan   bili'bala'   lemon oli   kebon
    3SG   *pergi   memetik (memanen)   jeruk   PREP   kebun*
       Go   to pick (harvest)   orange   garden
    'Mereka pergi memanen jeruk di Kebun'
    'They go to the garden to harvest the orange'

The V1 *tebeq* (sit), in sentence (28) is an intransitive verb; the V2 *nube-nahu* means dumbfounded, both verbs have one subject argument or agent *'Suo' Mereka* (They). In that sentence, the manner verb is showed by indeterminate reduplication *'nube-nahu'* which described the activity of the first verb (V1) that is sitting, on the other hand, the sentence (28) has no object argument or patient. Furthermore, the V1 pan 'pergi' (go) in the sentence (29) is intransitive, it is followed by the V2 which experienced reduplication with the transitive form, the word *'bili-bala'* means "to pick" as well as became the manner verb of the sentence. The first and second verb shared one subject argument or agent *'Suo' mereka'* (They) each other where the V2 described the action of the V1 *'pan'pergi* (go), while the V2 has one object argument or patient 'lemon' (orange).

Those three sentences (28-29) above are constructed from two different verbs; the first is manner verb and the second is other verbs. However, the unique thing is the total reduplication appeared to change the vowel sound in the middle of the word. If we take look again in the sentence (28), it consists of two verbs, the V1 is an action verb *tebe 'duduk'* (sit) and the V2 is a manner verb *'nube'-nahu'* (dumbfounded). The sentence (29) is constructed from the initial motion verb *'pan' pergi* (go) and manner verb *'bili'-bala'* (to pick/harvest) in the second place. The verb accompanying the manner verb is always in the first place to describe the activity and the reduplication appeared in the second place became the manner verb to explain the activity done by the first verb.

The pattern of reduplication occurred above is a unique phenomenon in the morphological process. the pattern of reduplication as in the sentence above is initially stated by Sapir in (Katamba, 1993). In the explanation of the reduplication template, Sapir gave an example of words that undergone reduplication as happened in the Kedang language above, such as harum-scarum or brain-drain. Its reduplication pattern could not be separated as a whole sentence, so it can be inferred that this is the phenomenon of word repetition that happened naturally through phonology. Look at this following description of the reduplication template:

[28a] *nube'*   n   u   b   e'   n   a   h   u'

                        C   V   C   V   C   V   C   V

[29a] *bili'*   b   **i**   l   **i'**   b   **a**   l   **a'**

                        C   V   C   V   C   V   C   V

Based on [28a] template, the root verb is *'nube'* which is then undergoing the morphological process of reduplication in the last three words, those are a-h-u' became *nube' nahu'*. The meaning of the word *'nube nahu'* is *'bengong'* (space out), in this context, the function of reduplication shown is as an adverb. The change happened did not affect the template structure exist which is in the pattern of CV-CV-CV-CV, in another word, the template is indicated the total reduplication occurred in the root verb of *'nube'* but it is changed rhythmically and phonologically.

The Template [29a], is started with the root verb *'bili'* which experienced total reduplication but there was the morphological change from [a] to [i] so the new change appeared *'bili' bala'* which means 'to pick while harvesting'. The reduplication function occurred is to add adverb on manner verb and could not be separated from one and another. The reduplication in the word [34a] had no reduction or addition so it can be stated that this is a total reduplication with the change of vowel [a] into [i].

From the explanation about manner verb construction and reduplication in the Kedang language in the aspect of typology by (Dixon, 2006), it can be understood that manner verb construction is divided into two types, those are the first is MVC + Verb which can be categorized into five; V1 Intransitive +V2 transitive, V1 Intransitive +V2 Intransitive, V1 Transitive +V1 Transitive, V1 transitive +V2 Intransitive, and V Tran/Inf +Adj. The second is KVSC + reduplication which can be divided into three; V1 Intransitive +total reduplication, V1 transitive + total reduplication, and V1 transitive /Intransitive+ total rhythmic reduplication. In the Kedang language, manner verb construction pattern is dominated by two verbs or called verb serialization. Besides, there are some verbs that always accompany manner verb construction and reduplication in the Kedang language; motion, action, and manner verbs.

Based on the point discussed above, manner verb construction in the Kedang language has an action-manner pattern, where the manner verb construction is always in the second position or as V2 in a sentence explaining the action of V1. The Kedang language is one of isolative language where there is no prefix or suffix sticking on the verbs. However, the main point about manner verb construction of isolative language is the verb is constructed from one single morpheme, although it is consecutive, it only explains one single activity/event.

There is a difference between MVC in the Kedang language and other isolative languages in East Nusa Tenggara, in the Kedang language, the manner verb construction pattern is action-manner while in Bunaq language has two KVC pattern; action-manner and manner-action pattern as stated in the sentence (1-2). Manner verb construction and reduplication in Kedang language have a special feature and uniqueness of other languages in East Nusa Tenggara, there are several words experienced reduplication but could not stand alone as in the sentence (23-25) and those that could stand alone as in the sentence (28-29), besides, the reduplication phenomenon of sound change is also found as in the sentence (28-29). All those word repetitions constructed manner verbs in the Kedang language.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

In the Kedang language, manner verb construction has the action-manner pattern but does not apply to isolative languages in East Nusa Tenggara. It is constructed by using two methods: (1) using verbs and (2) reduplication. In the terms of typology, manner verb construction pattern has some uniqueness, such as V1 Intransitive +V2 Transitive, V1 Intransitive +V2 Intransitive, V1 Transitive +V1 Transitive, V1 Transitive +V2 Intransitive, and V Tran/Inf +Adj. Those five construction patterns have their own different types of verbs, for instance, motion + manner, action + manner, and it can be sure that manner verb is always in second place. Yet, in spite of argument, manner verb construction with the verb indicated that the Kedang language is truly isolative and can be classified in verb-framed language.

The use of reduplication in manner verb construction is such a unique phenomenon that occurred in the Kedang language. The use of reduplication showed the way activity is done by the agent but with verbs or words repetition. One of the factors of manner verb construction in the Kedang language is a total reduplication and the change of vowel sound. The reduplication position is after the first verb and it is unchangeable.

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