



Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, East Java, Indonesia

Izdihar : Journal of Arabic Language Teaching,
Linguistics, and Literature

p-ISSN: 2622-738X, e-ISSN: 2622-7371 // Vol.7 No.1 April 2024, pp. 1-24



<https://doi.org/10.22219/jiz.v7i1.25627>



<http://ejournal.umm.ac.id/index.php/izdihar/index>



izdihar.jurnalpba@umm.ac.id

Revealing Transitive Verb in Arabic Short Story: A Case of Tagmemic Approach

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: 09/03/2023

Revised: 03/02/2024

Accepted: 04/04/2024

Published: 04/04/2024

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ABSTRACT

This present study aims to reveal transitive verbs of both active and passive monotransitive in the Arabic short story "al-'Ajuz was al-'Ushfur" by Mahasin Jadu. Using Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory consisting of four elements, this present study employed qualitative descriptive design. The data was collected by reading and noting techniques from short story texts based on Kenneth L. Pike's four tagmemic elements. The results show that active transitive verbs were expressed by using four structures: (1) Transitive verb phrase, noun phrase 1, and noun phrase 2; (2) Transitive verb phrase, noun phrase 1, noun phrase 2, and adjunct (prepositional phrase); (3) Transitive verb phrase, noun phrase 1, and noun phrase 2; (4) Transitive verb phrases, (noun phrase 1), adjunct (prepositional phrase), and noun phrase 2. The passive monotransitive verbs founded on one structure were expressed by using transitive verb phrases, noun phrase 1, and noun phrase 2. Such results imply that in many cases of transitive phrases, both active and passive monotransitive forms might stimulate the notion of different meanings by using their syntactic structures.

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Keyword

Active Monotransitive; Arabic short story; Tagmemic; Transitive Verb

مستخلص البحث

هدفت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الأفعال المتعدية ذات المفعول الواحد والمبني للمجهول في القصة القصيرة العربية "العجوز والأصفور" لمحاسن جادو باستخدام نظرية كينيث ل. بايك التاغميميكية المكونة من أربعة عناصر. وكانت هذه الدراسة وصفية نوعية. تم جمع البيانات من خلال أساليب القراءة والكتابة من نص القصة القصيرة المبني على العناصر التاغميميكية الأربعة لكينيث ل. بايك. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أنها بناءً على العناصر التاغميميكية الأربعة لكينيث ل. بايك، تم التعبير عن الأفعال المتعدية النشطة باستخدام أربعة تراكيب: (١) عبارة الفعل المتعدية، العبارة الاسمية ١، والعبارة الاسمية ٢؛ (٢) عبارة الفعل المتعدية، والعبارة الاسمية ١، والعبارة الاسمية ٢، والملحق (عبارة حرف الجر)؛ (٣) عبارة الفعل المتعدية، والعبارة الاسمية ١، والعبارة الاسمية ٢؛ (٤) عبارات الفعل المتعدية (اسمية ١) وملحق (جملة جر) وجملة اسمية ٢. تم التعبير عن الأفعال الأحادية المنفصلة المبني على بناء واحد باستخدام عبارة فعل متعدية، وجملة اسمية ١، وجملة اسمية ٢. أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة أنها في كثير من حالات العبارات المتعدية سواء كانت أشكال أحادية النقل نشطة أو سلبية قد تحفز فكرة المعنى المختلف باستخدام الهياكل النحوية الخاصة بها.

تاغميمك: السلبية المتعدية الأحادية؛ الفعل المتعدي؛ النشطة المتعدية الأحادية

كلمات أساسية

INTRODUCTION

Transitive verbs in a phrase or clause potentially create a serious issue that calls for linguistic resolution (Pahor, 2021; Pike, 1992). A transitive verb is supposed to be employed as a tool for linking concepts in comprehending discourse (Keraf, 1984) based on the use of verbs in grammatical constructions known to produce transitive sentences using the same verb (Donnelly & Kidd, 2021). In particular, the grammatical structure of transitive verbs can realize factor arguments and interpret connected occurrences by expressing these arguments for simpler comprehension (Schirakowski, 2021).

Transitive verbs show the involvement of object positions due to the availability of an initiator that is dependent on the argument as an actor (subject) (Gelderen, 2010) – as a kind of language that can be classed based on the interpretation of events bound in it (Ozturk, 2021). The object can be used in the active sentence if it has determined the noun behind the verb; and can also play a role or function as a subject in passive sentences. This is known as classifying verbs in transitive when the verb is accompanied by an object (Burton-Roberts, 2016). However, the verbs that appear are not only restricted in quantity but also serve as a marker to discover the facts included in a perfect sentence by having a subject, predicate, and object structure (Mcintyre, 2020).

The three essential parts of a perfect sentence will also show any adjunct (Adj) parts that are the nucleus (Tarigan, 1986). As a type of transformation, this allows for the dispersion of diverse ways with the creation of pronouns that might induce the meaning of the new verb (Hwang, 2022). The change of form from active sentences to passive sentences is directly connected to the meaning of the transitivity of verbs based on the events, which may be categorised into three types (Alatis, 1992; Verspoor et al., 2022): a) monotransitive (has one object); b) ditransitive (needs the existence of two objects); and c) complex transitive (requires three objects behind it).

This transitive verb's sentence structure conforms to Kenneth L. Pike's syntactic function by presenting four functions: subject, predicate, object, and adverb. Pike contends that the fundamental unit of syntax is a tagmeme, or correlation, between a grammatical function or a slot and a collection of interchangeable word forms to fill the slot (Edwards, 2006).

Tagmeme is the smallest unit of syntax because each grammatical structure consists of several tagmemes that complement each other to construct a certain grammatical level (Kinney, 1978). Pike states that tagmemes need to be broken down into four crucial components that are distinctive to tagmemic theory: slots (places where constituents can exist or must appear), classes (what kinds of constituents), roles (orders that determine or express how constituents operate), and cohesion (relationships between one constituent to another, and how all the

constituents interact by influencing each other) (Pike & Pike, 1982). It also demonstrates that the slots are position-bound; a class is made up of replaceable parts; the role relates to the aims and impact of the constituents in their position, and cohesion becomes a relevant backdrop to give bounds and correlations on the tagmeme component (Edwards, 2006).

Pike's viewpoint tagmemic analysis is an effort to find the equivalent of phonemes in phonology or morphemes in morphology at a higher linguistics level. The components will manifest tagmemic that occur at one level to find the level below it, such as the sentence tagmeme in the clause; tagmeme clause on the phrase; tagmeme phrases on words; and word tagmeme on morpheme (Stanlaw, 2021). Tagmemics may also be utilized as a semiotic framework for analyzing symbolic logic, which contextually explores the meaning and role of language (Poythress, 2021). Thus, it can give an insight into the nature of logic in the context of language meaning (Poythress, 2022), particularly in the case of transitive verbs.

Several previous studies have examined transitive and tagmemic verbs; however, they have particular tendencies, such as 1) analysing transitive verbs in Japanese (Zongjie & Jinghui, 2016), Mandarin (Grani & Kennedy, 2012), Estonian (Tamm, 2003), Enggano (Wijaya, 2022), and comparisons between the two languages Mandarin and Taiwanese by corpora (Xiong & Huang, 2014); 2) investigating and testing transitive verbs in language construction in children (Akbarnezhad et al., 2020; Arunachalam & Dennis, 2018; Theakston et al., 2012; Yuan et al., 2012); 3) measurement of transitive verbs using modules (Arai & Keller, 2013); 4) description of the structure of intransitive clauses based on tagmemics in using language, novels, and films (Arai & Keller, 2013; Basid, Syafina, et al., 2022; Basid, Syahril, et al., 2022; Febriani, 2018); 5) disclosure of functional slots with verb tagma (Muhartoyo, 2012); 6) comparative study of ngapsahi analysis and tagmemic analysis on the *kitab kuning* (Jaeni, 2018). The focus on the mentioned previous studies tends to examine transitive verbs and tagmemics analysed in various languages, those in literary texts, or language construction in reality. Thus, in this present study, the researcher positions his research to continue previous studies by uncovering transitive verbs in short stories based on Pike's tagmemic theory based on the function of each element (slot, class, role, and cohesion).

Concurrently, tagmemic research on verbal and textual transitive verbs may be conducted in various foreign languages (Kayama & Oshima-Takane, 2022; Pahor, 2021). Identifying transitive verbs in foreign languages creates a signifying structure, the components of which may be categorized based on facts (Mcintyre, 2020). To demonstrate the existence of reciprocal dependencies in widening the transitive pattern so that it is not accusative (Ozturk, 2021). Similarly, Arabic has

a perfect grammatical construction with a possessive structure that evolves into a transitive verb –expressing universal perfection by representing the object as an interval form (Camilleri, 2019). As a result, attempts might be made to arrange and examine various meanings called language constructs.

This present study focuses on Mahasin Jadu's Arabic short story "*al-'Ajuz wa al-'Ushfur*." The short story has a variety of sentence patterns in the form of clauses and phrases on transitive verbs, which will be evaluated using four tagmemic components. Therefore, this research focuses on revealing transitive verbs (active and passive monotransitive) based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory.

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative data used in this study emphasises information and written data. The use of short stories to promote an understanding of the reality contained in the Arabic language is supported by library research (Armann-Keown & Patterson, 2020). The information is the text of a 2008 Bidayat publication by Mahasin Jadu entitled "*al-'Ajuz wa al-'Ushfur*." It is feasible to investigate elements of transitive verbs exclusively focused on active and passive monotransitives from the short stories. Specifically, it has data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences as inductive compositions (Berends & Deken, 2021).

The reading and note techniques can collect transitive clause data from short stories. The noting method categorizes each transitive verb identified according to transitiveness based on the division of components of Pike's tagmemic theory. The reading method carefully detects phrases containing transitive verbs (Pike & Pike, 1982). The analytical method employs an interactive model with qualitative data divided into three parts: data reduction, data display, and conclusions as consistency and clarity in research (Miles et al., 2014). The three models will use active and passive monotransitive verbs to highlight data visualisation based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, which includes the functions of the subject, predicate, object, and adverb.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

A subject and an object are required for transitive verbs (Burton-Roberts, 2016). The slot function, which calls for a noun phrase as the object, is filled by the transitivity of the verb in a perfect sentence (Tarigan, 1986). In another language like Arabic, objects can be monotransitive, ditransitive, or complex

transitive and do not require a noun phrase (Alatis, 1992). This study focuses on transitive verbs, which are further into two categories: active monotransitive and passive monotransitive. The data of monotransitive verbs is contained in the Arabic short story "*al-'Ajuz wa al-'Ushfur*" by Mahasin Jahu, as can be seen in the table:

Table 1. Monotransitive Verb

Verb Type	Data
Active Monotransitive	16 Verbs
Passive Monotransitive	1 Verb

This monotransitive verb has the phrase construction S+P+O because it needs an object that includes the direct object (Verspoor et al., 2022). The four components of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic, such as slot, class, role, and coherence, are used to categorise monotransitive verbs in short stories to highlight the boundaries and relationships between each tagmeme component (Edwards, 2006; Pike & Pike, 1982). However, a few sample sentences from Arabic short stories using active and passive monotransitive sentence structures are described as the following.

Active Monotransitive

In addition, to have a transitive construction, active monotransitive verbs must be able to represent activities that are started by the presence of a subject and subsequently transmitted to other entities (Holton et al., 2012). There were 16 active monotransitive verbs with four different structural forms discovered in Arabic short stories, which are all included in the following table:

Table 2. Active Monotransitive

Verb Type	Structure's Design
Active Monotransitive Verbs	P + S + O
	P + S + O + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P)
	P + O + S
	P + (S) + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P) + O

The structure in [Table 2](#) comprises active transitive verbs in the short stories that must be characterised one by one according to their classification in Kenneth

L. Pike's tagmemic components. The short stories have P + S + O as many as six sentences in the first type of structure, one of which is as:

(١) وفي الليل هبت ريح شديدة، وسقطت أمطار غزيرة، وظل العصفور حائرا أين يحي
نفسه من تلك الريح وهذا الأمطار (Jadu, 2008)

"The wind blows at night, and the rain pours heavily, and the sparrow remains perplexed as to where to seek shelter from the storm."

It is a sort of clause in "وظل العصفور حائرا" that has a transitive verb element with an active monotransitive type. Based on its structure, the sentence may be rendered as:

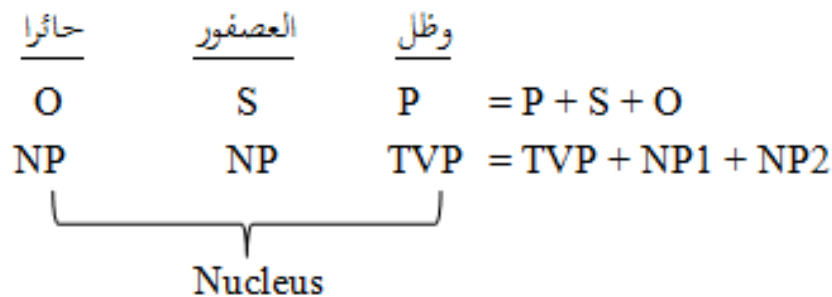


Figure 1. P+S+O Structure

The statement above contains active monotransitive verbs, and removing the subject with the *naib fail* arrangement converts it to a passive sentence. The pattern of monotransitive verbs in the clause may be described as:

TCla = P: TVP + S: NP1 + O: NP2

The formula above shows that the phrase "وظل" (stays) serves as a predicate (P) filled with transitive verb phrases (TVP). The next word, "العصفور" (the sparrow), then follows. The subject (S) is filled with a noun phrase (NP1). In contrast, a noun phrase (NP2) fills the word "حائرا" (wondering) as the object. This statement is not complete if the object is not stated.

The system unit of the four components of the tagmeme side in transitive verbs may be explained as follows:

Equation 1. Active Monotransitive Verb Tagmeme System

Slot	Class
وظل العصفور حائرا	وظل العصفور حائرا
P + S + O	TVP + NP1 + NP2
*The P + S + O slots are all nucleus	*It consists of one transitive verb phrase and two noun phrases
Role	Cohesion
وظل العصفور حائرا	وظل العصفور حائرا
P + S + O	*The active monotransitive clause is since it contains one object slot

The four components of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic are linked to the active monotransitive verb clause tagmeme system. Each component serves a specific purpose regarding slot, class, role, and cohesion. The word in the slot contains a clause "وظل العصفور حائرا" structure consisting of a predicate (P) + subject (S) + object (O), and each of these components will build a tagmeme system. The phrase "وظل" has the predicate (P) without an affix at the beginning, serves as the word "العصفور" subject (S), and "حائرا" functions as an object (O). Because the structure in the transitive sentence structure must have three slot components (S + P + O), it is also known as the nucleus.

Two classes of noun phrases (NP) and one class of transitive verb phrases (TVP) make up the tagmemic class components shown in "وظل العصفور حائرا". The phrase "وظل" as a predicate (P) has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the transitive verb phrase (TVP) class. In contrast, the word "العصفور" as a subject (S) has a tagmeme marker in the noun phrase class (NP1), while the word "حائرا" as an object (O) has a noun phrase (NP2) class tagmeme marker.

Unlike the role component, which is made up of a predicate (P), a subject (S), and an object (O). As is the case with the phrase "وظل", which functions as an action or verb that needs an object (P). The subject (S) "العصفور" is the actor of the predicate, and the object (O) "حائرا" is the consequence of the predicate.

The rule stated that the cohesion in the P + S + O clause has a cohesive grammatical relation that can appropriately build an active transitive verb

sentence. If the phrase “وظل” predicate (P) does not perform the part of a transitive verb phrase (P-TVP) and does not have a subject or object that follows it, its meaning cannot be comprehended. The word “العصفور” becomes the pattern of the subject as the actor or executor who permits change to occur. If the last predicate is not used before the subject, the subject will not have any role or function. While the word “حائرا” functions as an object that changes. The outcomes and implications of the actor’s role (S) will not function fully as an object (O) if a subject (S) and a predicate are not introduced before it (P-TVP). As a result, the unification of the three formulas in the phrase supplies a function that may appropriately construct a grammatical correlation of coherence, allowing it to be understood clearly in terms of active monotransitive verbs.

P + S + O + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P)

There are five sentences in the short stories that match the aforementioned structural pattern, one of which is in the sentence:

(2) يقوم العصفور بإحضار الثمار إليه من الأشجار في مقابل أن ينام عنده في الليل (Jadu, 2008)

"The sparrow went to get fruit for him (the grandfather) from the tree where he had found a place to sleep at night."

Active monotransitive verbs with additional nucleus slots can be found in the clause “يقوم العصفور بإحضار الثمار إليه”. Prepositional phrases that make up this addition can be read as:

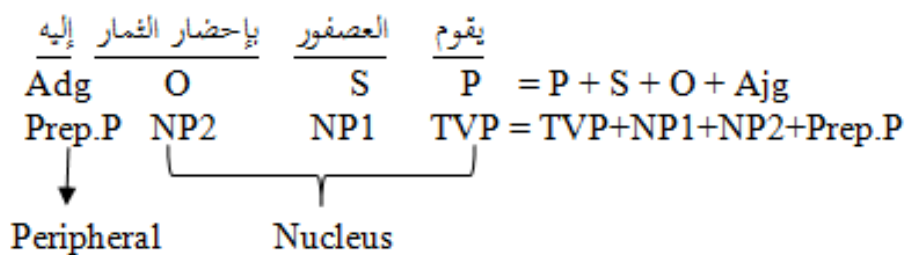


Figure 2. P+S+O+Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P) Structure

The structure of the clauses can be redefined by concurrently stating in the following formula:

TCla = P: TVP + S: NP1 + O: NP2 + Adj: Prep.P

The word “يقوم” (went to) serves as the predicate and is followed by a transitive verb phrase (TVP), which serves as the subject and is supported by the word “العصفور” (the sparrow) as a noun phrase (NP1). As opposed to the phrase “ياحضار الثمار” (to gate fruit), which fills the objective function with noun phrases (NP2). The clause is additionally lengthened by the addition of the phrase “إليه” (for him (the grandfather)), which fills the prepositional phrase (Prep.P) slot with an extra description. If the clause is placed by the tagmeme system unit, the level of its structure may be characterized as:

Equation 2. Active Monotransitive Verb Tagmeme System

Slot	Class
يقوم العصفور بإحضار الثمار إليه P + S + O + Adj *The nucleus and the outer Adjunct are the three P + S + O slots	يقوم العصفور بإحضار الثمار إليه TVP + NP1 + NP2+ Adj (Prep.P) *Consists of a transitive verb phrase, two noun phrases, and a prepositional phrase
Role	Cohesion
يقوم العصفور بإحضار الثمار إليه P + S + O + Adj	يقوم العصفور بإحضار الثمار إليه *The active monotransitive clause is since it contains one object slot

The tagmemic structure in the phrase has a function for each tagmeme component. Similar to the position including P + S + O + Adj (Adj-Prep.P). The word “يقوم” (went to) serves as a predicate (P), the word “العصفور” (the sparrow) serves as a subject (S), the phrase “ياحضار الثمار” (to gate fruit) serves as an object (O), and the phrase “إليه” (for him (the grandfather)) serves as an adjunct (Adj-Prep.P). The nucleus is the entirety of the slot in an active monotransitive verb clause that contains the predicate, subject, and object. The sentence’s adjunct (Adj-Prep.P) is transformed into a nucleus, adverb, complimentary, or peripheral.

One transitive verb phrase class, two noun phrase classes, and one propositional phrase adjunct class comprise the clause’s class component. This includes using words “يقوم” as predicates with tagmeme markers in the form of

transitive verb phrases (TVP), turning words "العصفور" into subjects with tagmeme markers from the noun phrase class (NP1), and turning the phrase "ياحضار الثمار" into objects included in noun phrases (NP2). At the same time, the prepositional phrase (Prep.P) class's tagmeme identifier for the phrase is an adjunct (Adj-Prep.P).

A predicate function (P) is a function that the subject (S) performs or the way the subject handles the object (O) in the word "يقوم" in an active monotransitive clause. The word's "العصفور" function is to identify the person who is carrying out the task by serving as the subject (S). The phrase "الثمار ياحضار" takes up space as an object (O) that does work, like picking up fruit. However, the purpose of the phrase "إليه" is to make clear that the adjuncts' function is optional by providing further information beyond the nucleus.

The cohesion in the pattern above is included in the aspects of grammatical relations that align with grammar. Similar to how the word "يقوم" serves as a predicate (P) that completes the task of the subject (S) and cannot serve as a transitive predicate (P-TVP) in the absence of a subject (S) and an object (O). The word "العصفور" takes on the role of the subject (S), acting as the actor or the person who will act. In the absence of a prior predicate. The subject is unable to operate and perform a role. The actor will not be allowed to play a part if the object-positioned phrase "ياحضار الثمار" is not preceded by a predicate (P) and a subject (S) when predicates (P), subjects (S), and objects (O) are absent. Phrases "إليه" that function as adjuncts (Adj-Prep.P) that provide extra information and information beyond the core cannot fully perform their purpose (O).

P + O + S

The active monotransitive pattern, like the structure above, has one clause:

(٣) فأكلها العجوز، ثم حمد الله وشكر للعصفور ما قام به (Jadu, 2008)

"Then the elderly man ate (of the fruit), praised Allah, and commended the sparrow for what he had done"

The major phrases are monotransitive verbs and may be expressed as follows:

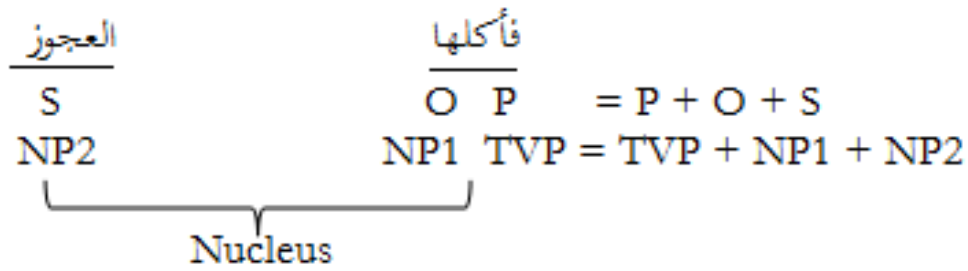


Figure 3. P+O+S Structure

The above explanation depicts an arrangement of phrases that may be stated concurrently as in the set of formulations:

TCl_a = P: TVP + O: NP1 + S: NP2

The phrase serves as a predicate filled with a transitive verb phrase (TVP), followed by a pronoun (*dhomir*) that functions as an object (O) filled with a noun phrase (NP1). Additionally, a word with a noun phrase (NP2) is inside it, serving as a subject (S).

The equation illustrates how each tagmemic component is presented:

Equation 3. Active Monotransitive Verb Tagmeme System

Slot	Class
فأكلها العجوز	فأكلها العجوز
P + O + S	TVP + NP1 + NP2
*The P + O + S slots are all nucleus	*It consists of one transitive verb phrase and two noun phrases
Role	Cohesion
فأكلها العجوز	فأكلها العجوز
P + S + O + Adj	*The active monotransitive clause is since it contains one object slot

The tagmemic parts of an active monotransitive clause, such as the phrase "فأكل" in the slot (then the elderly man ate), will be read as the predicate (P). The pronoun (*dhomir*) "ها" takes up the object (O) pattern that goes back to the

meaning of fruit, and the word "العجوز" (elderly man) serves as the subject (S). The predicate (P), object (O), and subject (S) as the nucleus of the slot all play a role in their respective duties.

One class of transitive verb phrases and two classes of noun phrases make up the class in the clause above. The phrase "فأكلها" is positioned as both a predicate (P) and an object (O). The tagmemic marker is in the transitive verb phrase (TVP) predicate, and the object is a noun phrase (NP1). Similarly, in the word "العجوز" aligning the subject with the noun phrase (NP2) class tagmeme marker.

The role components in the preceding statement play a role based on their patterns and functions. As is the case with the phrase "فأكل" filling a predicate pattern (P) as an action of anything done by the subject or actor (S); or how the subject (S) regards the object (O). The pronoun (*dhomir*) "ها" returns to the word "الثمار" (the fruit) after becoming the object (O), which serves as the job's aim. In contrast, the word is positioned as a subject (S) that performs like an actor (ate).

The grammar declared that cohesion uses a predicate, object, and subject pattern to create sentences using active transitive verbs. The phrase "فأكل" functions as a type of activity or work carried out by an elderly male subject (S) occupying a predicate pattern (P). If a subject (S) and an object (O) are not present, the word will not function as a transitive predicate (P-FVT) (O). The pronoun "ها" is positioned as an object (O), which is the aim of doing an activity (ate), and it will not function as an object if the predicate (eating), and the subject (elderly man), are not immediately before it. The word "العجوز" itself serves as the actor or identity that acts; it cannot function as a subject if a preceding predicate (P) is not present.

P + (S) + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P) + O

The short story's structure above includes four sentences that follow an active monotransitive, one of which is as follows:

(٤) يحمل في منقاره من ثمارها ويذهب به إلى الرجل العجوز (Jadu, 2008)

"He (the sparrow) went to meet the elderly man after packing some fruit in his beak."

Including a nucleus slot as a propositional phrase (Prep.P), the monotransitive verb in the highlighted clause serves as the main sentence. The presentation looks like the following:

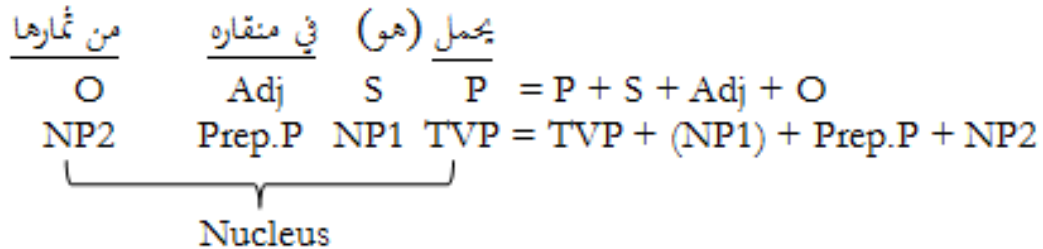


Figure 4. P + (S) + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P) + O Structure

The illustration above represents a clause with the formulation:

$$TCl_a = P: TVP + (S : NP1) + Adj (Prep.P) + O: NP2$$

The formula above indicates that the word "يحمل" (he went) serves as a predicate and is filled by a transitive verb phrase (TVP). The function of the concealed subject in the pronoun or *dhomir* (هو) has a meaning that returns to the last word by filling it with a noun phrase (NP1). Then it is followed by a phrase "في منقاره" (in his beak) as an adjunct function to offer further information, which is filled by a prepositional phrase slot (Adj-Prep.P) - which is then followed by a phrase "من ثمارها" (some fruit) filled with a noun phrase (NP). The four parts of the tagmeme components are shown in the equation:

Equation 4. Active Monotransitive Verb Tagmeme System

Slot	Class
يحمل في منقاره من ثمارها	يحمل في منقاره من ثمارها
P + (S) + Adj + O	TVP + (NP1) + Adj (Prep.P) + NP2.
*The P + (S) and + O slots form a nucleus, and there is an adjunct between them that is located outside the nucleus	*Consists of a transitive verb phrase, two noun phrases, and a prepositional phrase
Role	Cohesion
يحمل في منقاره من ثمارها	يحمل في منقاره من ثمارها
P + (S) + Adj + O	

*The active monotransitive clause is since it contains one object slot

The tagmemic system provided in the sentence structure above performs a part and operates in each tagmeme component. The word "يحمل" in the slot contains a predicate, and the subject is concealed by assigning a pronoun (*dhomir*) "هو" meaning back to the "العصفور" (the sparrow). The phrase "في منقاره" appears in the adjunct slot (Adj-Prep.P), then the phrase "من ثمارها" appears as an object (O). The term nucleus refers to all components of the slot that take the form of predicates, subjects, and objects. Regarding the adjunct (Adj-Prep.P), which is non-core (nucleus), descriptor, complement, or peripheral and is situated between the predicate (P) and the object (O).

One class of transitive verb phrases, two classes of noun phrases with one hidden and one invisible phrase, and propositional phrases are all included, as is the case with tagmeme markers in the form of transitive verb phrases (TVP) and hidden subjects (S) in the form of noun phrases (NP1) and words "يحمل" as predicates (P). Phrases "في منقاره" act as adjuncts (Adj-Prep.P), which have tagmeme markers in the propositional phrase class (Prep.P). The phrase's "من ثمارها" occurrences in the word "الشجرة" of conjunctions "من" and pronouns (*dhomir*) ها position it in the noun phrase class (NP2) as an object (O).

The role in the preceding phrase includes a word "يحمل" with a predicate pattern (P) that acts as an action or something done by a concealed subject or actor (S) (*mustatir*); or how the subject (S) handles the object (O). Phrases "في منقاره" serve as adjuncts (Adj-Prep.P) that supply unnecessary information and additional information, making explicit the adjuncts' optional role. The phrase "من ثمارها" to be an object (O) designates the target of the predicate's labour (P).

The action or work that the subject (S) does is related to the predicate pattern (P) of the cohesion component, and there is a concealed subject acting as the actor of the task. If the subject is not accompanied by a subject (S) and furnished with an object (O), such that the function of the object happens as a result of the predicate (P), it will not operate as a transitive predicate (P-TVP). Phrases "في منقاره" serve as adjuncts (Adj-Prep.P), which contribute to the delivery of extra information and information outside of the core. The target of what is

being done is indicated by the phrase “من ثمارها”, which is positioned as an object (O).

Passive Monotransitive

In addition, the object of the active sentence is relocated to the subject position in the formation of passive monotransitive verbs. Which involves simple verb phrases; the active sentence’s subject can also be followed by a verb phrase as a prepositional phrase (Moller, 2017). There is just one sentence of passive monotransitive in the short story, and it has the following structure:

Table 3. Passive monotransitive

Verb Type	Structure Design
Passive Monotransitive Verb	P + S (S = O)

The structure of passive monotransitive verbs indicates that the object replaces the function of the subject and that there are predicates; and objects with embedded subject functions. This fits the description:

P + S (S = O)

The construction depicts a passive monotransitive connection that moves from one position to another between the subject and object, as in the sentence:

(Jadu, 2008) (٥) يُمْتَصُّ حَلَاوَتُهَا، وفي الوقت نفسه أتخلص من إزعاج العصفور لي كل صباح

"(He) feels the scent (of the fruit), and when the sparrow puts away all anxieties (grandfather/elderly man) every morning."

The highlighted portion of the above clause will appear as follows when combined with several pattern formulas:

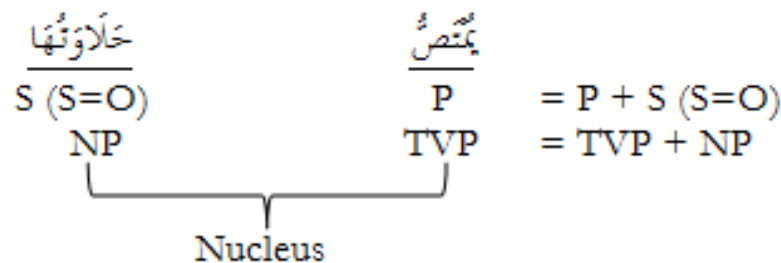


Figure 5. P + S (S= O) Structure

The above explanation exposes the presence of a passive monotransitive clause, which is defined as:

$$TCl_a = P: TVP + S (S = (O: NP))$$

The above formulation reflects the word "يُمْتَصُّ" in the predicate function (P), which is filled by a transitive verb phrase (TVP). The phrase "حَلَاوُئُهَا" serves as a subject that is filled with a noun phrase (NP) and starts with an object (O). It may be categorised using tagmemic components as shown in the equation:

Equation 5. Passive Monotransitive Verb Tagmeme System

Slot	Class
يُمْتَصُّ حَلَاوُئُهَا	يُمْتَصُّ حَلَاوُئُهَا
P+ S (S = O)	TVP + NP
*The P+ S (S = O) slots are all nucleus	*It consists of the transitive verb phrase and noun phrase
Role	Cohesion
يُمْتَصُّ حَلَاوُئُهَا	يُمْتَصُّ حَلَاوُئُهَا
P+S (S = O)	*The passive monotransitive Close is since it contains one object slot

The slot in the tagmeme system for passive monotransitive verb phrases is comprised of a predicate and a subject (which is an object), much like in the word "يُمْتَصُّ" (he feels). The phrase "حَلَاوُئُهَا" (the scent (of the fruit)) is a subject that was once an object. This is so that you understand where the term came from in the previous phrase "يُمْتَصُّ الْعَصْفُورُ حَلَاوُئَهَا" (the sparrow feels the scents (of the fruit)). In passive monotransitive verbs, the slot component has a predicate (P) and a subject (S), which are referred to as the nucleus.

The preceding clause may find transitive verb phrases (TVP) and noun phrases (NP) in the class. In monotransitive verb phrases (TVP), the words "يُمْتَصُّ" are transformed into predicates with tagmeme markers. In comparison, the phrase "حَلَاوُئُهَا" is in the noun phrase's (NP) tagmeme marker's subject (S) position.

It consists of a predicate and a subject in place of the objects that perform the roles they are intended to in the transitive phrase above. The same is true

for the word "يُمْتَصُّ" which is both a predicate (P) and an action or verb that calls for an object. The phrase "حَلَاوَتُهَا" serves as both the object or goal of the predicate (P) and the position of the subject (S).

The passive monotransitive connection present in the words "يُمْتَصُّ" is formed by the grammatical relationship in cohesiveness. Because the word occupies the predicate (P), which functions as an actor or transition, and its meaning as a transitive verb (P-TVP) cannot be comprehended if there is no subject (S) as a substitute for the object (O). The word "حَلَاوَتُهَا" serves as both the object or target of the predicate and occupies the subject pattern (S). The subject's role and function can occur if it begins with a predicate (P).

The findings of this study declared that there are four structural forms of active transitive verbs: P + S + O, P + S + O + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P), P + O + S, P + (S) + Adjunct (Adj-Prep.P) + O, and one type of passive transitive verb with a pattern P + S. Thus, this study gives fresh discoveries that the sentence structure in Arabic sentences has a position or functionary as in the predicate (P), and the object (O) of transitive verbs can occupy a place before the subject (S), which can be expressed as P + O + S.

The findings of this study offer new insight into support previous research (Basid, Syafina, et al., 2022; Febriani, 2018; Jaeni, 2018) which has found that in constructing clauses, they have S + P + O characteristics by displaying slot, class, role, and cohesion functions based on language complexity or text. In contrast, this research shows that the sentence structure contained in the Arabic text is in a functional position, as is the case with predicates and objects, which can occupy positions before the subject. This research has also confirmed that this study continues previous studies (Basid et al., 2023; Basid, Syahril, et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, when compared with the tagmemic theory based on Pike (1992; 1982), findings of this study are in line with the existence of grounds such as: a) the slot function that happens at the sentence level is in shape and outside of the nucleus; b) the predicate function is filled with transitive verb phrases (TVP), while the subject and object functions are filled with noun phrases (NP), as in the formulation TCl_a = S: NP1 + P: TVP + O: NP2, when examined in Arabic, the predicate function begins a sentence, so it has the formula TCl_a = P: TVP + S: NP1 + O: NP2; c) tagmeme can occupy the slot contained in the utterance.

In Arabic short stories, tagmemic analysis assigns interpretation to four tagmeme components: slot, class, role, and cohesion (Pike & Pike, 1982). The slots in the short story indicate and link the constituent positions with the existence of a nucleus and extra adjuncts as complements or peripherals - because the tagmeme function in the form of subject, predicate, object, addition,

or complement may be said to incorporate the surface structure of the grammar itself (Cook, 1989). As opposed to classes that exhibit transitive verbs, noun phrases, and prepositional phrases as surface structures of the lexicon, which refers to filling grammatical slots and enables comparison of contrasts that occur in two different types of clauses in the same language (Ferguson, 2019). Similarly, the role in the tagmeme section serves as an in-depth clause structure by adding formula rules (Sebeok et al., 1986), such as in the short stories demonstrating the presence of a predicate, subject, and object, as well as adjuncts that only appear in active transitive verbs and are therefore optional. Despite the inclusion of cohesiveness in the short stories, the monotransitive clause only has one object slot as it relates to the deep lexical meaning that leads to and is tied to the class component. Each component, therefore, interacts with the others in a wider context and is related to each other (Porter & Dawson, 2021).

Transitive verbs are concentrated on expressing high-level arguments that are simple to comprehend, realising arguments on variables, and interpreting occurrences that rely on one another (Schirakowski, 2021). It assumes that the ownership of transitive verbs results from a dependent analysis as a signifying center that either permits or forbids the formation of a combination in addition to the combination of prepositions (Hallman, 2022). The possession of a clause in Arabic may be changed into a predicate by using a preposition and can also take on the role of a verb (Camilleri, 2019). This is because prepositions often contain objects or material that perform three functions: they serve as the major introduction to reality, carry out the meaning of the sentence (or serve as a pointer in the embedding of the clause), and act as the actor of the proposition (Moltmann, 2020). Thus, transitive verbs can offer each language user construction and position information (Ito, 2021).

The complexity of monotransitive syntax must be measured by evaluating the presence of arguments and markers (Calderon, 2021). As a result, a tagmemic theory from Kenneth L. Pike's perspective is required to explore grammatical and referential symbolization as a type of structural marker and word meanings, particularly verbs in Arabic. Conceptually, tagmeme is based not only on analysing the elements included in the context but also on displaying communication phenomena in the language used (Edwards, 2006).

Finally, the analysis of transitive verbs in Arabic short stories focused on active and passive monotransitive using Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory revealed the consistency of the clause structure, which always starts with a predicate and is then developed with several other structures like subject, object, additions, or descriptions. Lends credence to the idea that Arabic transitive verbs, which were once solely used as predicates, may now function as objects to create

sentences that are perfectly grammatical and have universal meaning (Camilleri, 2019). Furthermore, the disclosure of markers that occur in verbs can be categorized depending on the facts, which of course, have reciprocal dependencies, to broaden the transitive pattern without seeming accusative (Mcintyre, 2020; Ozturk, 2021). As a result, this present study may give knowledge of the nature of logic in the context of language's meaning and purpose (Poythress, 2022; Poythress, 2021).

CONCLUSIONS

The transitive verbs in the Arabic short story "*al-'Ajuz wa al-Ushfur*" are divided into two types: active and passive monotransitive verbs. There are 16 active monotransitive verbs that are analysed using tagmemic theory by constructing four structural forms, each of which contains three formulation: (1) Transitive verb phrase, noun Phrase 1, and noun phrase 2; showed in slots and roles of Predicate, Subject, and Object; class Transitive Verb Phrases, Noun Phrase1, and Noun Phrase2; and cohesion have only one object slot; (2) Transitive verb phrase, noun phrase 1, noun phrase 2, and adjunct (prepositional phrase); showed in slots and roles Predicate, Subject, Object, and Adjunct (Prepositional Phrase); class Transitive Verb Phrases, Noun Phrase1, Noun Phrase2, and Adjunct (Prepositional Phrase); and cohesion has one object slot; (3) Transitive verb phrase, noun phrase 1, and noun phrase 2; showed in slots and roles of Predicate, Object, and Subject; class Transitive Verb Phrases, Noun Phrase1, and Noun Phrase2; and cohesion have one object slot; and (4) Transitive verb phrases, (noun phrase 1), adjunct (prepositional phrase), and noun phrase 2 showed in slots and roles Predicate, (Subject), Adjunct, and Object; class Transitive Verb Phrases, (Noun Phrase1), Adjunct (Prepositional Phrase), and Noun Phrase2; and cohesion has one object slot.

On the other hand, the passive monotransitive verbs founded on one structure were expressed by using transitive verb phrase, noun phrase 1, and noun phrase 2 showed in slot and role Predicate and Subject (Subject=Object), class Transitive Verb Phrases and Noun Phrase, and the cohesion in the passive monotransitive clause, which also has one object slot.

The identification of the syntactic structure of the phrase that might stimulate the notion of meaning in some sentences is demonstrated by the revelation of transitive verbs in this Arabic short story. Of course, this has contributed to the characterisation of the composition and use of language in constructing structures in creating locutions that are not just obvious from the argument. They can create and inform grammatical positions based on their categorisation of facts, just as transitive verbs. In the same way, as transitive

verbs in Arabic build the ownership of a sentence, prepositions can be used to take over the function. Tagmemic analysis has built an organically adjustable dimension that may then present symbolic logic based on the meaning and role of Arabic. Thus, the exposition of tagmemic theory in Arabic has shown the multifaceted character of the signifier by presenting a non-monolithic point of view.

This study has consequences for Arabic syntax, particularly transitive clauses. However, this study has limitations in that it only shows active and passive monotransitive verbs in transitive clauses using Pike's tagmemic component analysis. This present study can also serve as a foundation for future studies into transitive and intransitive verbs, allowing us to demonstrate the sort of diachronic change in Arabic that is not just textual but also verbal - given that today's verbal language has seen many important advances. Thus, the grammatical syntax may indicate ethical and emic identities depending on the evolution of Arabic culture in diverse Middle Eastern nations.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank the forum of young researchers of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia for the helpful comments.

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