

“Sleep” Subtype of Rest Verbs in English and Buginese: Dixon’s Theoretical Framework

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are (1) To identify rest verbs in English and Buginese based on Dixon's classification of sleep subtypes. (2) To examine the distinctions and equivalences between the English and Buginese Sit subtypes of Rest verbs in terms of semantics and grammatical structure. While the data for Buginese were gained from field research through the process of observation and in-depth interview, the data for English were taken from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). Both sets of data were evaluated using qualitative and descriptive methods. This study's findings demonstrate that (1) there are six rest verbs of Sleep subtype in English, they are sleep, nap, doze, siesta, drowse, catnap, and beauty sleep. While in Buginese, there are many verbs that refers to rest verb, they are Tinro', lewu', makkapeddeng', cakkardu', mappalempu', moppang', lengeng', nDitti', manippi', mappasau' tenggeng', maggalelu' mangkangulu', makkadukku', maggalengkeng', mappalangka', mabboco', ma'ranjang, maggalampang', rebba'-rebba', lessu', mammauneng', mangoro'and mabbenni'. (2) Clause structure and stance of resting are two areas where the main distinctions between rest verbs in English and Buginese based on the Sleep subtype may be recognized. According to clause structure, an NP in English is followed by a VP, however in Buginese it is acceptable for a VP to be followed by an NP that is denoted by the prefix Ma'- in VP. From the perspective of the resting aspect, cultural background has a significant impact on the different rest verb forms. Keywords: Preposition, locus, culture, rest verbs, semantic verb kinds.

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1. Introduction

Language is a communication tool that allows people to share ideas, cultures, beliefs and habits in their daily life. A variety of perspectives of language are provided by many linguists as such Hill (1958) described that the most prevalent and complex type of human symbolic activity is language. It has also been held that language was a byproduct of a civilization that was dispersed around the globe. Consequently, each country and region has its own unique culture. (Sukmawaty et al., 2022). It confirms that one language to another language might be different and or similar. Every language has the linguistic features that built the language itself. There are some kind of languages that are spoken in the world. One of the recognizable is English which is the international language used by almost people around world. English is the language of England, which widely used in many varieties throughout the world.

English is the most studied language and compared to other languages. One of them is Buginese as the local language in Indonesia. Especially, using by people who lives in South Sulawesi (Bachriani et al., 2018). With four million people living on the southern peninsula of South Sulawesi Island, the Buginese are one of the ethnic groups in Southeast Asia that belong to the Austronesian family. Pelras All cultural activities now use the Buginese language as a means of communication. languages used for trade, farming, literature, and other activities (Mattulada, 2015; Tahir et al., 2018). One of South Sulawesi's four main language groupings is the Buginese language. Mandar, Toraja, and Makassar are the three western Austronesian languages. In South Sulawesi, such as in Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, Sidrap, Pinrang, Barru, Sinjai, and Pare-pare, Buginese speakers predominate. While in the other regions, such as Bulukumba, Pangkep, and Maros, people tend to speak both Makassar and Buginese (Rahmiati, 2015). There are many previous researchers that has been researched on this local language contrasting with the English, in terms of politeness, honorifics, dialects, pattern and grammars. However, in grammatical and semantic relation is slightly limited, particularly

the Dixon's theory employment in this local language. Hence, this study attempts to focus on semantic and grammatical relations based on the Dixon's theoretical framework of *sleep* subtype of rest verb in English and Buginese.

A natural language's grammar is a set of structural rules that limit how sentences, phrases, and words can be put together by speakers or authors (Andini et al., 2021). The phrase can also be used to describe the study of such restrictions, a subject area that covers phonology, morphology, and syntax as well as the frequently added fields of phonetics, semantics, and pragmatics. Currently, there are two techniques to studying grammar such as traditional grammar and theoretical grammar. Dixon (2005) assumed that there are many thousands of words in a language, with different context of meaning. Some different meanings are difficult to make sense and others are easy. Then, the word can be grouped together in a natural way into large classes that have a common meaning component. In Buginese, there are many words using by people as subtype of sleep as rest verb Therefore, the researcher intends to conduct research of *Sleep* verb in English and Buginese.

A variety of research has conducted previously regarding the comparative study between English and Buginese, as such Hartari (2018) did research entitled the "Dixon's Sit Subtype of Rest Verbs in English and Buginese." This research was aiming to identify *Rest* verbs in English and Buginese based on the divided *Sit* subtype. Besides, the research was investigating the differences and similarities between *Sit* Subtypes of *Rest* verbs in English and Buginese relying on grammatical and semantic relations. The result showed that there are nine rest verbs of *Sit* subtype in English, such as sit (down), stand (up), lie (down), kneel, crouch, squat, lean, hang (down), and float. Meanwhile in Buginese, there are twenty eight *Sit* subtypes such as tudang, cadok, cadok-cadok, se'ppok, me'ppok, massampiang, massulekka, se'ppok, makkaddaouttu, mattulaksadang, mappasilojo', mappalempuk, massolla-solla, mattafakkoro, massale'poro, maddue'due', tettong, le'ngeng, lIEu, makkanroppang, mappatettonguttuk, makkaluttu, cukuk, rroko', sujuk, maccekkeng, ssanrE', maggattung, and mmawang. Furthermore, Rahmaniar (2022) has conducted research entitled "English Verb *Catch* and the relation in Buginese Language: A Comparative Study". This study aimed to identify the *Catch* verb in English and Buginese, and to explain the similarities and differences the *Catch* verb in English and Buginese regarding the grammatical and semantic relations. Thirdly, Farah Fadilah (2022) in Thesis entitled "e A Contrastive Study of "Walk" Verb in Run Subtype in English and Makassarese Language." The research aims to contrast the sentence constructions and meaning interpretation of the walk verbs in English and Makassarese languages.

Another one comes from Daud (2018) who conducted research entitled 'The Politeness Strategies of Negation Used by English and Buginese that is aiming to investigate the politeness strategies used by Buginese and American people in using the negation expression. This research found that three politeness strategies are used by American and Buginese people in using negation such as the bald on record, positive politeness, and negative politeness. In addition, there is a research from Colle (2020) who studied the English and Buginese Declarative Sentences Pattern using A Contrastive Study. This study is aiming to investigate the distinctions and parallels between English and Buginese sentence structures. This study took a qualitative approach, and the contrastive analysis method was chosen to compare and analyse the sentence structures of the two languages. The findings indicated that the sentence patterns of both languages are comparable, particularly for the verbal simple present tense and verbal and nominal future tense.

2. Method

The writer of this study compared the semantic aspects and grammatical relationships of the verbs for sleeping in English and Buginese using the descriptive qualitative approach. Both languages' versions of the verb for sleep are presented descriptively through comparison. The writer began by compiling a list of English and Bugis verbs that suggest the word for "sleep" in order to gather data. Then, an illustration of how the verbs in English and Bugis are used in various ways. Journals, the Word Dictionary, and the Corpus of Contemporary American English are used to gather English data (COCA). These sources are to enlarge the conception of English data regarding the *Sleep* verb. Meanwhile, Buginese data is gained from observation and interview model with people who are using Buginese as their lingua franca. In particular, the researcher finds the data from Sinjai Buginese that shows some kind of similar and distinctive of *Sleep* verb.

3. Result and Discussion

This part is providing the data of sleep verb in English and Buginese. The English data is concerning the semantic relation among some resources to find the clearest overview data of sleep verb English. Meanwhile, the data from Buginese is coming from the informants in society who speak Buginese. In order to have systematic data, this unit is setting in two parts as such presenting in the following themes.

3.1. Sleep Verb in English Related to Dixon's Rest Verbs Subtype

The data from COCA showed that there are some words that synonym with sleep such as *asleep*, *sleeping*, *sleepy*, *sleepwalk*, *sleep-wake* and *oversleep*. *Asleep* indicates that sleep activity in the present or participle tenses as well as the word *sleeping*, as such the sentence *He was asleep when we arrived* or *He is sleeping right now*. Then, *sleepy* refers to a dozy emotion that caused to be able to sleep. Furthermore, the verb *sleepwalk* means doing a delirious activity while in sleep condition such dreaming aloud about walking. To be continued, *sleep-wake* is the condition of species-specific biological pattern of alternating sleep and wakefulness. In addition, the verb *oversleep* is sleeping for long time. Those verbs are referring to the resting enterprise.

The data from journals by Hall (2010) in his journal the Handbook of Behavioral Medicine, confirmed that Every night, for several hours, the body and mind experience sleep, a condition in which the neurological system is largely inactive, the eyelids are closed, the postural muscles are relaxed, and consciousness is essentially suspended. While in health sciences, sleep is a physiological process normal, active loss of behavior that is regular, repetitive, reversible, and unresponsive to the environment. Sleep is needed by the brain to support physiological processes. Sleep is a phenomenon life takes place in a circadian cycle affect endocrine cycles and behavioral patterns directly or indirectly. If sleep deprivation is chronic, it can interfere with concentration.

Meanwhile, the data from Word hippo Dictionary showed that there are some definitions of sleep verb, first, the sleep verb refers to the state of reduced consciousness during which a human or animal rests in a daily rhythm, or the cessation of life. Second, sleep verb is a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility. Then, sleep verb is associated with the quality of being leaden. Those definitions indicate that sleep verb refers to activity that the human do without moving away. This source provides variations of synonym verbs that can used to alter the verb sleep such as *rest*, *doze*, *nap*, *slumber*, *kip*, *repose*, *catnap*, *drowse siesta*, *doss*, and *oversleep*. Even thought, they are seldom use in conversations. Besides, Dixon's theory determined that sleep is a branch of rest verb subtype. Rest verb refers to resting, which means does not move away. In this subtype, there are may also be specifications of locus or the place of rest or place with respect to which motion takes place. Basically, a fair proportion of this verb is intransitive. An NP in locus role is most often marked by the preposition.

3.2. Sleep Verb in Buginese Model

The data from Buginese is discovered that there eleven verbs which are similar to verb "Sleep" verb. They are *matinro'* (Sleep), *Cakkaruddu*, *makkapeddeng* (close the eyes)', *lewu'* (lay down), *rebba'-rebba'* (lay down), *mappasau' tenggeng'* (take a rest), *lesso'* (sit or lay down), and *mappalempu'* (straighten legs), *Mabbeni'*, *Makkadukku*, *Manippi* (*Mamauneng*, *Mangoro*). These verbs are frequently used in Buginese people day to day conversation relying on the context of the verb use itself, because each of the verbs is having the semantic role.

The verb *Matinro'* refers to the general meaning or activity of sleep. Meanwhile, *Cakkaruddu* refers to the drowsy feeling as one of the factor that caused to sleep. Then, the word *Makapeddeng* is exist which means closing the eyes as the primary characteristic to be slept. Then, *Lewu'* means lying down to be asleep. *Reba-reba* means lying down which is used to replace the word sleep. *Mappasau Tenggeng* means relaxing by sleeping after doing strenuous and tiring activities. On top of that, there is the verb *Lesso'* which indicates tiredness and helplessness so that the body can only lie down at that time and can't do anything until it falls asleep. Besides, the verb *Rebba-rebba'* in Buginese tends to more polite in its meaning while verb *matinro'* in its meaning. Eventhough, the meaning of between *matinro'* and *rebba-rebba'* are a bit different because verb *matinro'* or *sleep* in English and *Rebba'-rebba'* has meaning *Lay Down*, some people in Buginese using verb *rebba-rebba'* as a substitute word in Formal situation. Sometimes, verb *rebba-rebba'* is used by people who want to take a rest or sleepy but find it awkward to be honest to the others. in this case, the sleep referred to here is the sleeping position, it is not explained whether to use a tool such as sleeping on the bed or not. Those verbs only indicate sleep as subtype of rest verbs.

Furthermore, the verb *Mabenni'* has similar meaning to stay overnight. the verb stay overnight is frequently used instead of the word sleep at night. Besides, the word *Lenggeng'* is implying the sleeping on the back allows the head, neck, and spine to align. Thus, there is no extra pressure on the body and no pain in certain parts of the body. In addition, there is a word *Moppang'* intimates meaning to the lying with belly down. This verb is used by a variety of people in Buginese in a joke circumstance. Subsequently, the word *nDitti'* is implying the word sleeping on the right/left side of body. It has similar meaning to *moppang'* and *lenggeng* as position of sleeping. *Mangkangulu'* and *mappalangka'* have similar meaning. These verbs are sleep subtype word based on position of pillow.

Mangkangulu' means pillow position is under the head. Meanwhile, *mappalangka'* means the position of the pillow is under the arm or leg. It is because most of Buginese are sleeping with the pillows. Along with the previous terms, the verb *Makkadukku'* is referring to the sleep using a blanket. It means when somebody in Buginese used this verb means the weather is cold. Hence, they used verb *makkadukku'* as a phrase to express the intention to sleep. That position curled up like a baby in the womb. Sleep on the right/left side of the body, bend the legs and both arms. *Mabboco'*, *ma'ranjang*, *magalampang'* have a similar meaning. Those verbs come from the nouns object. Boco' (Mosquito net), ranjang (a bed), and 'galampang (couch, usually made of bamboo). This verb uses an object instead of the word sleep.

Likewise, there are three words that have the same semantic role that refers to the verb sleep as such *Manippi'*, *mammauneng'*, and *mangoro'* are verbs of sleep that indicate something people do or have while we are sleeping. Correspondingly, the verb *Manippi'* has meaning of Dreaming. The term dreaming means a series of thoughts, images, and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep. In the same way, the word *Mammauneng'* is almost the same with dreaming., as well the *Mammauneng'* verb that connotes the sleep talking informally known as *somniloquy* which is a sleep disorder defined as talking during sleep without being aware of it. Meanwhile, *Mangoro'* has meaning snore. It is breathe with a snorting or grunting sound while asleep. These verbs are used by the Buginese community to replace the verb of sleep in informal conditions.

This part serves the discourse related to the phenomena of the 'sleep' verb and the theoretical framework of Dixon's grammatical and semantic relations. English data showed some variations of sleep verb that concern to unconsciously enterprise. Meanwhile, in Buginese phenomena of the applying the sleep verb relying on the circumstances as such using a blanket in the cold situations that caused by the weather is still regarded as the notion of sleep. Furthermore, to have deep understanding of Dixon's theoretical framework of the sleep verb subtype in English regarding the grammatical and semantic relation needs to construct the syntactical employment in English and Buginese. There are six variations or patterns of constructions in Buginese that can be used to analyze the existence of sleep verb as Dixon's theoretical framework provided. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Buginese Pattern of Sleep Verb

NO.	PATTERN	VERBS
1.	VP	<i>Tinro'</i> , <i>lewu'</i> , <i>cakkaruddu'</i> , <i>makkapeddeng'</i> , <i>mappalempu'</i> , <i>moppang'</i> , <i>lengeng'</i> , <i>nDitti'</i> , <i>manippi'</i> , <i>mappasau' tengngeng'</i> , <i>mangkangulu'</i> , <i>makkadukku'</i> , <i>maggalengkeng'</i> , <i>mappalangka'</i> , <i>mabboco'</i> , <i>ma'ranjang</i> , <i>maggalampang'</i> , <i>rebba'-rebba'</i> , <i>lesso'</i> , <i>mammauneng'</i> , <i>mangoro'</i> and <i>mabbenni'</i> .
2.	VP + NP	<i>Ma'ranjang</i> , <i>ma'boco</i> , <i>ma'galampang</i> , <i>mangkangulu</i> , <i>Mappalangka'</i>
3.	NP + VP + ADV	<i>Mappasautengngeng</i> , <i>makkapeddeng'</i> , <i>mappalempu'</i> , <i>moppang'</i> , <i>lengeng'</i> , <i>nDitti'</i> ,
4.	VP + ADV	<i>mammauneng'</i> , <i>mangoro'</i> , <i>mabbenni'</i> , <i>manippi'</i> , <i>mappasau' tengngeng'</i>
5.	VP + NP + ADV	<i>mangkangulu'</i> , <i>makkadukku'</i> , <i>maggalengkeng'</i> , <i>mappalangka'</i> ,
6..	ADV + VP	<i>Mappalempu'</i> , <i>makkapeddeng'</i> , <i>lesso' rebba'-rebba'</i> , <i>lewu</i> , <i>cakkaruddu'</i> , <i>maggalelu'</i>

The table above demonstrates that, in general, the subject of a sentence should not be a noun phrase (NP), but rather a verb phrase (VP) or an adverb (ADV). The majority of the verbal prefixes and suffixes in Buginese sentences reflect the sentence's subject pronoun. Most of verbs using prefix *ma'*- before adverb or noun to change being verb. In Buginese, the existence of an affix determines a word class. The research results show that the affix which is dominated by the prefix *Ma'*- plays an important role. The addition of the *Ma'*- prefix is able to change the word class from Noun to Verb. Examples of the words *Maboco'*, *maranjang'*, *magalampang*, *mangkangulu*, and *maggalengkeng'*. Where the basic words are *boco'*, *bed*, *galampang*, *kangulu*, and *galengkeng*. All of these words are nouns which are then transformed into verbs after the prefix *Ma'*-. Of course, this cannot be separated from the Morphosyntax rule which states that Affix is a head.

4. Conclusion

In Buginese, there are several verbs that refers to "Sleep" verb, they are *Tinro'*, *lewu'*, *makkapeddeng'*, *mappalempu'*, *moppang'*, *lengeng'*, *nDitti'*, *manippi'*, *mappasau' tengngeng'*, *mangkangulu'*, *makkadukku'*, *maggalengkeng'*, *mappalangka'*, *mabboco'*, *ma'ranjang*, *maggalampang'*, *rebba'-rebba'*, *lesso'*, *mammauneng'*,

mangoro'andmabbenni'. Every verb has its meaning own meaning. It depends on situation, condition, and position. It different with "sleep" verb in English which only one meaning. In Buginese, "Sleep" verb has several words as subtype of it. This current study applies semantic approach to analyze grammar of language. There are some other categories that are proposed by Dixon. Eventhough, Sleep verb that is not mentioned as part of the word rest, basically sleep is an example of a stative verb that has the same position as sit verb. This is what makes researchers feel interested in studying the word sleep, especially in the Bugis language. This current study takes one that is "Sleep" verb in Rest subtype. In the future, the writer expects that there will be another researcher who takes other subtype of Dixon to analyze or applies another local language to be compared to English

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