

Benefactive declarative sentences in Indonesian: The role of beneficiaries in the representation of social behaviour

Asrumi¹, Budi Suyanto², Agustina Dewi Setiari³, Muji⁴

Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Jember^{1,2,3}
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University
of Jember⁴

Abstract – Language shows a nation's character. Can Indonesian sentences with the predicate benefactive verbs show the character of the Indonesian nation? Benefactive sentences are sentences that have a subject argument as the beneficiary and an object argument as the agent or vice versa. Subjects as agents and objects as beneficiaries. Beneficiaries can be oneself and can also be other people or personal things. In Indonesian language by the beneficial declarative sentences, it can be determined the dominance of the beneficial. The problem is, what is the impact of the dominance of the beneficiary role on the behaviour of Indonesian language users and what is the agent's relationship with our social beneficiaries and its social impact? The purpose of this study is to reveal the impact of dominance of the role of beneficiary in the benefactive verb on the declarative sentence of the Indonesian language, and the relationship of the agent with the beneficiary of circumstances or other people and their social impact. This research is a qualitative research. The research data is in the form of declarative sentences in Indonesian which are predicated of benefactive verbs in people's speech, elementary-high school Indonesian language books, middle school economics books, and research data exploration. Research data was collected using observation and documentation methods using note-taking techniques and analysed using distributional methods, interpretation and analysis of meaning components. The results of this research conclude that beneficial declarative sentences in Indonesian show the behaviour of the users as well as speakers which is selfish, liberalist and hedonistic, not socialist. The implications of these characteristics are for the nation's behaviour, including corrupt public officials (only concerned with personal, family and group profits).

Keywords: benefactive verbs; beneficiaries; social behaviour; social impact

1. Introduction

Language indicates nation (including Indonesian). Indonesian can show a nation with what character or behaviour. Every form of language has meaning (Leech, 1974), including benefactive verbs. Luardini (2011) states that the semantic structure of verbs is a reflection of the community's mindset. In Indonesian declarative sentences there are beneficial verbs which have the meaning of ownership, usefulness/use, and acquisition or income. From a grammatical semantics point of view, the beneficial verb in a declarative sentence can present a subject argument which acts as a beneficiary and an object argument which acts as an agent or vice versa, namely presenting a subject which acts as an agent and a direct object which acts as a beneficiary (beneficiary). The beneficiary or beneficiary can be oneself and can also be someone else or a relative. Based on the beneficial declarative sentences in Indonesian, it can be seen that the dominance of the beneficial. In connection with the statement that language indicates a nation, it can be seen that the dominance of beneficiaries or beneficiaries can indicate that psycholinguistically they have the thought patterns and social behaviour of their users, namely that the Indonesian nation is predicted to be a selfish, liberal and hedonistic nation. This behaviour has an impact when the agent has a social function as a public official. Whatever their position, agents will seek to benefit themselves and their families. The problem is, how dominant is the role of beneficiary and what is the impact of the role of beneficiary (self and others or the community) on the social behaviour of Indonesian society.

Semantically, the basic concept of ownership depends on social agreement, implicitly or explicitly. The closer a person is physically to an item, the more likely it is to be considered his or her possession. For example, body parts are someone's inalienable property, while other things in other parts of the world are difficult to say are someone's property. This means that the longer the distance between people and goods, the more explicit the ownership agreement that must be formulated. The transfer of ownership is often the result of an agreement, which is explicit or implicit, such as the old owner and the new owner of an item agreeing on something in exchange for ownership, for example in exchange for money, concrete items, assistance, or other items agreed to be of equal value. This means that ownership is naturally based on humans as social creatures, so ownership is regulated through an agreement between people who live together in a society (Thorgren, 2005). The basic frame of the ownership domain has 4 elements, as in the following picture.

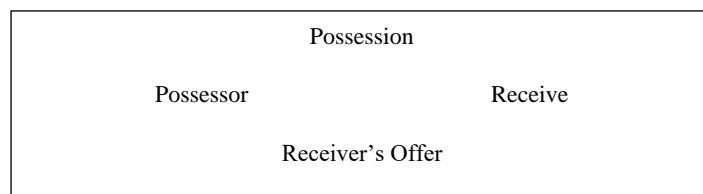


Figure 1 Ownership Semantic Framework

In sentence or grammatical form, there are always semantic roles of verbs, namely agent and patient (Langacker in Asrumi, 2022). This means that in a sentence unit consisting of a verb which functions as a sentence predicate, it has an action role in relation to the subject function which acts as an agent and the object function which acts as a patient or vice versa. There is a subject function that acts as a patient and an object function that acts as an agent. Related to the benefactive verb which means ownership or profit, it can be related to the subject function which acts as the agent (giver) and the object function which acts as the patient (recipient) of the profit. The following is a picture of the ownership scheme (Thorgren, 2005).

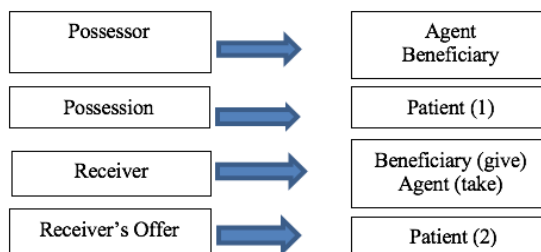


Figure 2 Conversion of Participant Roles from Ownership Frames to Basic Semantic Roles

The figure 2 above shows that the possessor and addressee can take different semantic roles depending on the form of the verb.
 For example

- 1) Ani gave Titis a book.
 S/Poss/Agent O/Rec/Ben
- 2) Titis took a book from Ani.
 S/Rec/Agent Poss/Ben

Research related to verb meaning relations has often been carried out. Asrumi et al. (2014) studied the relationship between the meaning of denominal (DN), deverbal (DV), and deadjectival (DA) verbs with other arguments in the Osing language. The results show that the transitive verbs DN, DV, and DA (active and passive) as sentence predicates (P), grammatically have a semantic relationship that is generic, specific, and metaphoric to the subject (S) and object (O) arguments that play a role. as agent or patient. Verbs (active and passive) DN, DV, and intransitive DA as predicates (P), semantically and grammatically have generic, specific, and metaphoric meaning relations to argument S which acts as experiencer and complementary argument (PEL) which acts as patient-objective/locative and has a generic meaning relationship to the explanation argument (KET) which acts as a locative. This research does not reveal beneficial verbs, but it does reveal the semantic relationship of verbs as predicates with other arguments in the sentence.

Research related to the semantic relations of benefactive verbs or verbs of ownership or profit has been carried out by Thorgren (2005). However, in Thorgren's research (2005), it was examined transaction verbs, especially the differences between the verb rob and the verb steal in terms of lexical semantics using meaning component analysis and using a binary method, namely by using a plus sign (+) which has characteristics, and a minus sign (-) which means it has no characteristics. characteristic. Thorgren only examines the differences between the verbs rob and steal using meaning component analysis, does not examine the meaning relationship between the verbs rob and steal as sentence predicates with other arguments.

Basir (2019) studied ownership verbs in English sentences to determine the semantic roles that appear in ownership verbs, namely the verbs have, own, possess, and belong to from a semantic perspective. Noun phrases that occupy the position of subject and object are in the form of animate consisting of humans, animals and plants, and types of objects (inanimate) consisting of concrete objects and abstract objects. The results show that the roles occupying the subject/owner (possessor) in active sentences with the verbs have, own and possess are the roles of benefactive, recipient, experiencer, and maleficiary and those occupying the object/possessed (possessee) are neutral, force. Meanwhile, in the active sentence the verb belongs to and in the passive sentence the verb own has the opposite role of subject, namely neutral and force. Apart from that, those who occupy the object are the roles of benefactive, recipient, experiencer, and maleficiary. Basir's research (2019) only discusses the semantic roles of benefactive verbs or possessive verbs, but does not yet discuss the relationship between agent and patient in

benefactive verb sentences. Therefore, it is important to continue Basir's research (2019). In this research, we continue the study of ownership verbs carried out by Basir (2019) above, especially regarding benefactive verbs or verbs of ownership or profit in single sentence constructions in Indonesian to find out how much dominance the profits obtained by the beneficiary as oneself and as someone else are linked with the character of the Indonesian nation.

This research is a multidisciplinary research, namely (semantics and psycholinguistics in a grammatical or syntactic frame) revealing the dominance of beneficiary benefits, the agent's relationship with our social beneficiaries (other people), and the psychological impact, namely the character of the Indonesian language-using community. Revealing the dominance of beneficiaries is important because it can be used to determine the character of the Indonesian nation, whether individualist or socialist or liberal. Next, the results of this research can be used to develop system policies related to individual-based decision-making tasks, such as public positions and the basis for providing bonuses for personal success in teamwork, for example bonuses for scoring goals in soccer matches. Because whatever the duties and positions, if personal or group benefits dominate as depicted in speech or declarative sentences with the predicate of benefactive verbs in Indonesian, it can have an impact on the reality of national and social life.

Based on the linguistic reality in Indonesian sentences which have the predicate as benefactive verbs, it can be seen how high the level of productivity is possible for the Indonesian nation as a nation with an individualist character which has implications for the formation of individualist, selfish, capitalist, liberalist and hedonist traits or as a nation with a socialist character which has implications on the nature or social spirit and care about the socio-economic conditions of disadvantaged local communities. Therefore, this article will reveal: (1) the types of beneficial sentences with their various variants to analyze the level of productivity (domination) of their beneficial role and (2) the agent's relationship with our social or other people and its impact on the behaviour of policy makers in public life.

From a grammatical semantics point of view, beneficial verbs (beneficiaries Chafe's theory) which function as sentence predicates (P), relate to actions for profit (benefit or profit) or usefulness for oneself (as a subject) or for other people (as an object). The benefactive verb is the centre of the sentence and an important element because in a sentence it is able to present other nouns that complement it, namely the noun (N) as the subject (S) which means beneficiary, agent and other nouns as the object (O) which means as a patient or beneficiary. However, not all sentences have verb predicates because some are categorized as nouns, adjectives and numerals. In reality, the most productive sentences are predicate verbs. Verbs that fill the function of sentence predicate, semantically grammatically can contain locative or place, instrumental or tool, experiential or experience, and benefactive or profit (Chafe, 1973). In general Chafe (1973) states that verbs are differentiated into action verbs, processes, action-process, and static verbs so that beneficial action verbs, process beneficial, action-process beneficial, and static beneficial verbs will appear.

According to KBBI (2021), Ali et al (1996), Prihatini (2018), Marten and Kula (2014) and Merriam-Webster (n.d.) benefactive is related to actions (verbs) carried out for other people. This means that beneficial verbs can be interpreted as verbs that indicate actions carried out by other people. For example, the verb *open* in the sentence *Mother opened the door for father*. Based on semantic logic, benefactive is the role assumed by an entity that benefits from an event (Basir, 2019). Benefactive verbs or beneficiary are verbs that can create benefits or benefits for other people or for themselves. In terms of semantic and grammatical structure, benefactive verbs as verbs that have a meaning component (+ beneficer, +patient) are able to present a preceding noun which functions as the subject of a meaningful sentence or acts as a beneficer. This means that the subject or self is the one who benefits. In other utterances, benefactive verbs can have meaning components (+ agent, + beneficiary, + patient). This means that a benefactive verb can also present the noun that precedes it as the subject of a meaningful sentence as an agent and two

other nouns that follow it that function as direct objects (Direct Object / Odir) of a meaningful sentence or act as beneficiaries.

For example

1. I have money.
S P O
Beneficiary
2. He found the ticket.
S P O
Beneficiary
3. Ani bought mom a ticket.
S P Odir. O indir.
Beneficial agent

The word I in example (1) and the word he in example (2) as the subject of the sentence have meaning or play the role of beneficiary or beneficiary or lucky person. The word mother in example (3) as a directive object or direct object means or plays the role of beneficiary or beneficiary. Thus it can be seen that the beneficiary can be oneself who syntactically functions as the subject (in the active sentence), as in examples (1 and 2) and can be another person who syntactically functions as the direct object (Odir.) of the sentence, such as in example 3. To find out how productive your own or someone else's potential is as a beneficiary in Indonesian speech or to what extent the beneficiary pursues profits in his life requires in-depth study.

The level of beneficiary productivity in benefactive sentences can show empirical facts about the behavioural conditions or characteristics of the speaker's society, namely Indonesian society. Is Indonesian society a society that cares socially, that is, it always wants to give something to other people, namely to people in need, or is it a nation that is individualistic and selfish with various implications in building a sense of social justice? Benefactive verbs in Indonesian speech can provide an empirical picture of this.

Beneficiaries or beneficiaries who act as subjects or objects of sentences can be personal and personal or other people. In the beneficial sentence structure of Indonesian, it can be predicted that there is a tendency for personal benefits. If there are benefits for other people, it is predicted that many people will still be around their siblings and parents. Linguistic facts in the grammatical semantic structure, benefactive verbs which are predicted to show a lot of personal benefits or for relatives or siblings and parents, indicate the existence of traits or behaviour that are actualized in these sentence patterns as personality or national character, which is socially the recipient of the benefits. those are the people closest to you.

The language spoken, including beneficial verbs, is closely related to the speaker's mindset. Nababan (1992) states that language and thought patterns are two different things, but they are closely related. In the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis of Sapir-Whorf (1970) and Clark & Clark (1977) it is stated that the structure of a person's language can determine the way they think and behave. This means that a person's language can influence his thoughts and vice versa, his thoughts can influence his behaviour. Wundt (in Chaer, 2003) in the development of language performance theory stated that language is an instrument for giving birth to thought. He thought that in psychological analysis there was a relationship between the external phenomenon system in the form of language sounds and the internal phenomenon system in the form of a series of thoughts. This view is supported by Mueller (1887), Piaget (1924), and Vygotsky (1962) that language cannot be separated from thought.

Humbolt (in Losonsky, 1999) stated that there are two parts to the substance of language, namely the sounds of language and the other parts in the form of thoughts that have not yet been formed. Language is a synthesis of sounds and thoughts. The sounds of language are the outer form, while the thoughts are the inner form. Next, Brunner explained the relationship between language and thought, both of which are tools for carrying out action. In the process, first thought and language emerge together to organize action. Next, the two of them collaborate with each

other. Thought uses relationship elements to guide actual action, while language provides a procedural representation for carrying out action. Between thought patterns, language and actions there should be symmetry (Asrumi et al, 2022). To find out thought patterns as internal forms can be done by fishing through views that are thought about something through sayings or sentences from the results of the answers to questions expressed, including beneficial sentences in Indonesian language textbooks starting from the first level. Elementary to high school.

Thought patterns or mindsets are the way the brain and mind receive, process, analyze, perceive and make conclusions about information that comes in through the senses (Yunus, 2014). According to Carol (2008), mindsets are differentiated into fixed mindsets and growth mindsets. On the other hand, Bono (1991, in Asrumi, 2016) considers that mindset consists of lateral thinking (which is related to experience, creativity and humour) which is selective and traditional thinking which is generative. This mindset develops following developments in the environment and civilization. This is in accordance with the opinion of Martono (2011) in "Kompasiana" that there are several types of mindset, namely (1) charismatic mindset, namely a mindset in solving problems based on authority or authority; (2) tenacity or habitual mindset, namely the human way of thinking in solving problems which is always based on habits, customs or traditions which are characterized by strong and close customs or culture with meaningful symbols carried out from generation to generation. hereditary; (3) feeling mindset as a mindset in solving problems based on feelings; (4) trial and error mindset; and (5) scientific mindset as a mindset in which problem solving is based on rational, scientific methods.

Apart from that, Sudaryat (2015) stated that from a psycho-pragmatic perspective, their way of thinking refers to speaking openly, subjectivity, the state of being big, the state of being funny, the state of being emotional, indirectness, non-difference, politeness, sensitivity, and loyalty. How the Indonesian people's mindset (as beneficiaries) is actualized in the grammatical semantics of beneficiary verbs in pursuing benefits for themselves and their families, requires in-depth study. Personality is an organization of biological, psychological and sociological factors that underlie individual behaviour, which includes habits, attitudes, characteristics that are unique to a person that develop when the person interacts with other people (Piotr, 2007) states that there are eleven (11) characteristics Indonesian people, namely: friendly, always look happy, relaxed or carefree lifestyle, hard worker, diligent or love of work, creative, open to new people, makes others happy, brave, spirit of mutual cooperation and care in society, and helpful. Apart from that, the Indonesian nation has eighteen (18) characters, namely: religious, honest, tolerant, disciplined, hard-working, creative, independent, democratic, curious, national spirit, love of the country, respect for achievements, friendly or communicative, love of peace, fond of reading, caring for the environment, responsibility, and social care (always wanting to provide assistance to other people and communities in need). To prove one of the traits and characters of the Indonesian people who care socially, it can be seen in its actualization in Indonesian speech or sentences which have the predicate of benefactive verbs, namely verbs that can give rise to the meaning of profit or usefulness (benefit) for oneself or others, as stated in has been explained previously

Human relationships as individuals with other people appear in the actualization of everyday language, including in the media and textbooks at school (Amaral et al, 2007). Benefactive sentences in speech and writing can show personality traits or national character, whether individual or social. It is predicted that individual behaviour or personality can have implications for individual traits that are selfish, capitalist, liberal and hedonistic (self-interest or pleasure). Our social or social personality is also predicted to behave in socialist, solidier, and sensitive to social environmental conditions. In connection with the Scottish philosopher and economist Smith (1723-1790) in Sée, 2004; Brown, 1994) who recognized, encouraged, changed, and utilized the human need to not only focus on himself, but also give, cooperate, and live together.

Benefactive verbs, apart from being discussed in the book Chafe (1973; c.f. Kubota & Wataru, 2022). have analysed using Potts's (2005) Conventional Implicature theory with the CIs formula which turns out to have empirical problems in the CI logic formulation. This study only describes the analysis of sentences in Japanese, specifically those with benefactive verbs from the semantic side, without relating it to the speaker's behaviour and its implications. Sukesti (1991), discusses Javanese benefactive verbs in terms of word form, patterns, without being linked to the speaker's behaviour. In another article, Hermann (n.d) also discusses benefactive constructions in Mandarin and Thai. In Mandarin and Thai many prepositions have etymological and semantic homonyms related to being members of lexical classes. In Mandarin, homonyms can be verbs, but in Thai they can be verbs and nouns. Additionally, there is the preposition GEI in Mandarin and HAI in Thai. In this article it is not linked to other interdisciplinary studies.

2. Method

This research is a qualitative research. This research data is in the form of sentences with the predicate of beneficial verbs which were collected using observation, documentation and exploration methods because the researcher is a user of Indonesian using note-taking techniques. The research data is in the form of declarative sentences in Indonesian which are predicated of benefactive verbs in people's speech, elementary-high school Indonesian language books, middle school economics books, and research data exploration. The data that has been classified is then analyzed using the distributional method with the technique for direct elements (BUL) (Sudaryanto, 2015). The BUL technique is used to determine sentence functions. To find out the semantic roles of sentence functions, component analysis of the meaning of the benefactive verb is used using binary techniques to find out the role of beneficiar and other nouns as a form of material obtained by beneficiar (Ben.). Based on this analysis, a beneficial relationship will be found with the form of the object received. Based on these findings, it will be analysed using the semantic interpretation method which can describe the level of tendency of the speaker's traits or behaviour as a description of his character.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Dominance of Beneficiary Benefits in the Grammatical Semantics of Beneficial Verbs

Benefactive verbs are differentiated into action, process and static benefactives (Chafe, 1973). A sentence with the predicate of a benefactive verb requires the presence of one benefactive case and one object in its semantic structure. The benefactive case in question states the meaning of an object or something: having, using, and obtaining, or losing and object which states something that is owned, used, obtained or lost. This article does not discuss the division of benefits based on action, process and static, but based on types of benefits based on their meaning which includes the meaning of ownership, use and acquisition/loss. The following is the description.

3.1.1 Benefactive Verbs Meaning Ownership

In Indonesian benefactive sentence structures, the meaning of possession can be monomorphemic and polymorphemic verbs. Monomorphemic beneficial verbs of ownership include the verbs: there are, have, and rich, and polymorphemic verbs, namely verbs with the affix *meN-i*, such as: have, possess, occupy, and verbs with the affix *ber-*, for example: rank, friend, believer, bear, wife, etc. For more details, see Table 1 below.

Table 1 Benefactive Verbs Meaning Ownership in Indonesian

Num.	Benefactive Verb Of Ownership	Lingual form	Example in a sentence	Beneficiar (Ben.)
1	Monomorphemic	there is	<i>I have money.</i> S P PEL Ben	self
		to have	<i>I have money.</i> S P O	self

			Ben.	
		to be rich	<i>He/She is rich</i> S P Ben.	self
2	Polymorphemic	to have	<i>I have some money</i> S P O Ben.	self
		to own	<i>He/she owns a car</i> S P O Ben.	self
		to occupy	<i>He held an important position</i> .S P O Ben.	self
		to rank	<i>He has the rank of general.</i> S P PEL Ben.	self
		to be friendly	<i>He is friends with Ani.</i> S P KET Ben.	self
		to believe	<i>He believes in God Almighty.</i> S P KET Ben.	self
		to have money	<i>She/he have some money</i> S. P Ben	self
		to have a wife	<i>He has one wife</i> S P PEL Ben.	self
		successful	<i>She/he is successful</i> S P Ben.	self
		hairy	<i>She is blonde</i> S P PEL Ben.	self

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that beneficial verbs which mean ownership can be monomorphemic and polymorphemic words with the pattern *meN-D-i* and *ber-D*. Benefactive verbs possess the subject as beneficiary. This means that in the benefactive verb of ownership, the beneficiary or beneficiary (B) is the subject himself (S). The form of objects owned can be material or money and other objects.

3.1.2 Benefactive verbs that mean usefulness/use

Benefactive verbs which mean use or usefulness can be monomorphemic and polymorphemic. Those that are monomorphemic are in the form of the verb 'to use' and those that are polymorphemic can have a *meN-D* pattern like the verb to use; *meN-D-kan* pattern, such as the verbs to use and exploit; and those with D patterns, such as shirts, necklaces and turbans. For more details, see Table 2 below.

Table 2 Benefactive Verbs Meaning Use

No.	Benefactive Verb of Usage	Form	Example in a sentence	Beneficiary (Ben.)
1.	Monomorphemic	to use	<i>I used my father's money.</i> S P PEL Ben.	self
2.	Polymorphemic a.meN-D	to wear	<i>I wear a necklace.</i>	self

		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
b.meN-D-kan	to use	<i>He used my money.</i>			self
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to take advantage	<i>He took advantage of his position.</i>			self
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
c.ber-D	to get dressed	<i>He is in yellow.</i>			self
		S	P	PEL	
		Ben.			
	to have necklace	<i>He has a gold necklace.</i>			self
		S	P	PEL	
		Ben.			
	turbaned	<i>He wears a turban.</i>			self
		S	P		
		Ben.			

Based on Table 2, it can be said that beneficial verbs which mean usefulness can be monomorphemic and polymorphemic with the pattern *meN-D*, *meN-D-kan*, and *ber-D*. In the benefactive verb which means use, the recipient of the benefit or beneficiary (Ben) is the subject himself (S).

3.1.3 Benefactive verb which means acquisition or income

Benefactive verbs which mean acquisition can be monomorphemic and polymorphemic. The monomorphemic form consists of the verbs can, borrow, and love. In polymorphemic form, there are benefactive verbs with the pattern *meN-D – kan*, *me-D*, and *me-D-i* whose benefiers are positioned as subject (self-benefit), as Object, Odir., and KET (benefits for others). For more details, see Table 3, below.

Table 3 Benefactive Verbs Meaning Acquisition or Income

Num	Benefactive Verb of Acquisition	Form	Example in a sentence	Beneficiary (Ben.)
1.	Monomorphemic	to get	<i>He got the prize money</i> S P PEL Ben.	self
		to borrow	<i>He borrowed his friend's money.</i> S P O Ben.	self
		to give	<i>I gave him money.</i> S P Odir. Oindr. Ben.	others (family)
2.	Polymorphemic meN- D - kan	to buy	<i>Mother bought my sister clothes.</i> S P O dir. O indir. Ben.	others (family)
		to match	<i>He betrothed his sister to X.</i> S P O KET. B	others (family)
		to get	<i>He gets a gift.</i> S P O Ben.	self
		to lend	<i>He lent books to X.</i> S P O KET Ben.	others (family and non-family)
		to get an interest	<i>He makes money.</i> S P O Ben.	self
		to apply	<i>He dressed his sister in clothes</i> S P O dir. Oindir. Ben.	others (family)

	to make	He made his mother a cake. S P Odir. Oindir. Ben.	others (family)
	to profit	He benefits merchants. S P O Ben.	others (family and non-family)
	to expect	<i>He expected a gift.</i> S P O B	self
	to dream	<i>He dreams of children..</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to donate	He donated money to the mosque. S P O KET Ben.	others (non-family)
	to water	He sprinkled water on the plants. S P O KET Ben.	plants
	to share	He distributed money to small children. S P O KET Ben.	others (family and non-family)
	to donate	He donated money to the prayer room. S P O KET Ben.	others (non-keluarga)
	to find	<i>He found money on the street.</i> S P O KET Ben.	self
b. me-D	to take care of	He found money on the street. S P O Ben.	others (family and non-family)
	to give	He gave the beggar's brother money. S P Odir. Oindir. Ben.	others (family and non-family)
	to get	<i>He earned money.</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to lend	<i>He borrowed money to x.</i> S P O KET Ben.	self
	to get	<i>He gets money.</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to break in	<i>Dia membobol bank.</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to steal	<i>Dia mencuri uang.</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to beg	<i>Dia meminta uang pada ibu.</i> S P O KET Ben.	self
	to receive	<i>Dia menerima hadiah.</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to buy up	<i>Dia memborong perhiasan.</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to make	<i>Dia membuat kue</i> S P O Ben.	self
	to chase	<i>Dia memburu rente.</i>	self

		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to sweep	Dia menyapu piala presiden.			self
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to help	Dia menolong korban kecelakaan di jalan.			others (family and non-family)
		S	P	O	KET
		Ben.			
	to look for	Dia mencari untung/laba.			self
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
c. me-D-i	to serve	Dia melayani pembeli.			others (family and non-family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to serve	Dia menyugahi tamu kue Odir. Oindir.			others (family and non-family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to feed	Dia menyuapi adiknya.			others (family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to find	Dia mendapati X nyontek.			others (family and non-family)
		S	P	O	KET
		Ben.			
	to protect	Dia melindungi adiknya.			others (family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to cure	Dokter mengobati pasien.			others (family and non-family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to advise	He advised his sister.			others (family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to love	Dia menyayangi kakaknya.			others (family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			
	to support	He supports orphans			others (non-family)
		S	P	O	
		Ben.			

Based on Table 3, it can be stated that the beneficial verbs which mean acquisition or income, whether in monomorphemic or polymorphemic form, there are beneficiaries or beneficiaries who are oneself and there are also those which are personal or the beneficiary is other people (family and non-family). The beneficiary which is self or personal in the sentence structure functions as the subject of the sentence. And, beneficiaries which are of a personal nature or other people as recipients of benefits, in the sentence structure can function as Object, Odir., and KET, most of whom are still related to the family and a small number are not family, such as: traders, mosques, small children, patients, accident victims, buyers, beggars, buskers, and orphans. There are only a limited number of recipients of benefits (beneficiaries) who are family or other people (non-family) in the form of material or money, such as: traders, beggars, buskers, orphans, and administrators building places of worship.

Based on the description above, it can be said that the recipient of benefits (beneficiaries) in sentences with the predicate of benefactive verbs is dominated by benefits for themselves and their families. The benefits for beneficiaries who act as other people are very limited, such as: beggars, buskers, orphans, and administrators who build places of worship.

3.1.4 Agent's Relationship with Our Beneficiaries or Other People and Their Impact

In the grammatical semantics of benefactive verbs which are of a feminine nature (other people as benefiers) can be found in benefactive verbs which have the meaning of acquisition. These benefactive verbs are morphologically classified as polymorphemic verbs because they consist of two or more morphemes with the characteristics of benefactive verbs in the pattern: *meN-D-kan*, *meN-D-i*, *meN-D*. In these patterned beneficial verbs, there are those that have personal or self-beneficiaries and there are those that are personal or for others. As for beneficiaries of a feminine nature, they can have a *me-D-kan* pattern, such as the verbs: buy, lend, clothe, give, make, present, and bring. Benefactive verbs with the *meN-D-i* pattern, such as: serve, serve, feed, treat, advise, love, and support. Benefactive verbs with a *meN-D* pattern, such as: caring for, giving, helping, paying, and donating. For more details, see Table 4 below.

Table 4 Beneficial verbs that are beneficial for other people or are personal in nature

Num.	Morphological structure	Benefactive Form	Example in a sentence	Agent and beneficiary relations (Ben.)
1	meN-D-kan	to buy	He bought his sister a bag. Agent P Ben. Oindir.	family
		to lend	He lent a pencil to a friend Agent P O Ben.	Family and non-family
		to dress	He dressed his sister in clothes. Agent P Ben Oindir.	Close family
		to give	I gave money to my brother, the busker. Agent P O Ben	Family and non-family
		to make	I made my sister a cake. Agent P Ben O	family
		to serve	I serve cake to guests. Agent P O Ben	Family and non-family
		to bring	I brought mom breakfast Agent P Ben O	Keluarga dan teman
2	meN-D-i	to serve	He serves guests Agent P Ben	non-family
		to treat	He treats guests/uncles Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to feed	He fed his sister Agent P Ben.	family
		to treat	He treats a patient, his younger brother. Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to advise	Mother advises her child. Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to love	He loves his mother. Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to support	He supports orphans. Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
3	meN-D	to take care of	He takes care of the patient, his mother. Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to give	He gave (little brother, beggar, busker) money. Agent P B	Family and non-family
		to help	He helps flood victims, younger siblings, etc. Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to pay	He pays tuition fees, taxes, debts to X Agent P Ben.	Family and non-family
		to donate	He donated money to (mosque construction, brother's celebration) Agent P O Ben.	Family and non-family/ institution.

Based on Table 4, above, it can be seen that agents and beneficiaries can be family and non-family. This means that the perpetrator as a provider of benefits to the recipient of the benefits or beneficiary still has a kinship or family relationship, for example younger sibling, older sibling,

mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, uncle, etc. And, it can also be non-family, namely friends or friends, institutions, buskers, beggars, mosques, orphans, etc. In general, the recipients of profits or benefits are for close and distant families, which in Javanese terms still includes the bed, kitchen and well.

Judging from the type of goods received by the beneficiar (Ben.), it can be money, goods, cakes or food, medicine, etc. As for the benefits received by non-families in the form of material or money, on average they are only for beggars, buskers, orphans, and the construction of mosques, as in the words of giving to beggars, buskers; assisting orphans; contributed to the construction of the mosque.

From a grammatical semantics point of view, the beneficial verb gives with the beneficiary of beggars and buskers, it can be ascertained that the benefit given by the agent is very small. However, the hope that the agent has in mind is very big, namely the welfare and safety of himself and his family both in this world and in the afterlife.

The benefactive verb to help means 'to provide assistance' by someone as an agent (specifically for Muslims) to orphans or children who have been abandoned by their parents as beneficiaries with a certain amount of money (a certain amount) in the hope that the agent will receive a reward from God Almighty. in the form of abundant sustenance, health and safety in life in this world and in the afterlife.

The beneficial verb donate means making a donation by a person or group of people as an agent to the management of the mosque construction as a beneficiary in the form of money, materials and mosque fittings with the hope that the agent will receive blessings in the form of increased fortune received, and will be given smooth work. or corrupt, given health and safety in this world and the hereafter by God Almighty.

Thus, it can be said that beneficial verbs which indicate other people's beneficiaries in the form of material benefits (which are limited or little) are only found in the verbs to give, support and donate with certain beneficiaries, namely beggars, buskers, orphans, and the construction of mosques with the agent hopes to obtain maximum rewards from God Almighty.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that looking at the relationship between agent and beneficiary in the grammatical semantics of benefactive verbs in Indonesian, it shows that the majority of beneficiaries or beneficiaries or lucky ones or those who benefit are themselves and their families. There are small benefits for non-family or other people, in the form of money or material and others in relatively small amounts with the hope of the maximum possible reward. This means that there are returns like liberal trade law, namely making as little sacrifice as possible for other people, namely: beggars, buskers, orphans, and building mosques with the hope of the maximum possible reward, namely: being given convenience for everything, abundant sustenance, health, long life, and be given salvation in this world and in the afterlife by God Almighty.

3.2 The Impact of the Dominance of Beneficiary Verbs on Social Behaviour

Benefactive verbs as the centre of a sentence are able to present other nouns, both those that function as the subject of the sentence (S) which act as beneficiaries and those that function as object of the sentence (O), Odir, and KET which in other sentences also act as beneficiaries or recipients of benefits. How does the implication of beneficiary as oneself being classified as very productive in Indonesian describe that Indonesian society behaves or has a selfish and individualistic character, not a society that cares socially because it can legitimize the limited form and number of objects or goods or things it owns, uses and obtains? in any way. This means that the Indonesian people's mindset as beneficiaries in benefactive declarative sentences is always to fight for their own benefit in any position.

Apart from that, the subject (agent) in Indonesian society also provides many benefits to other people who are positioned as objects (O) of sentences in the form of objects or materials that are close relatives. Benefits given to other people outside of family or relatives are only given to certain people, for example: beggars, buskers, orphans, and religious institutions, whose

number and form are very limited, but behind that they hope for high rewards from God Almighty, namely to be given abundant sustenance or blessings, health, safety in life in this world and in the afterlife. The behaviour of Indonesian society which is actualized in the form of a small number of beneficiaries in the form of other people, but wants the maximum reward can be said to be a form of liberalist behaviour. The implications of actualized egoistic, individualist and liberalist behaviour on beneficiary productivity, benefactive verbs in Indonesian will develop hedonic behaviour. In other words, it can be said that in benefactive declarative sentences in Indonesian it can be seen that Indonesian people in any position and position can describe the pattern of thinking that always pursues personal and family profits and always hopes for greater profits after giving small profits to orphans, places of worship, beggars and buskers

4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that grammatically semantically, the beneficiary verb which is in the nature of ownership and use, the subject as the beneficiary which is personal or oneself dominates the recipient of the benefit. In the beneficial verb of acquisition, the agent who acts as the subject provides benefits to other people, but the majority to family or relatives. The benefits given by agents or subjects to other people are only limited to beggars and buskers (smaller in number), when compared with the benefits given to orphans and places of worship in the hope of receiving large rewards, namely an abundance of good fortune and health, safety in life in this world and in the afterlife as a form of liberalist behaviour. The impact of beneficiary dominance on the behaviour of Indonesian society is that it creates selfish, individualist, liberalist behaviour, not social care. The implication is the creation of hedonic behaviour. In other words, it can be concluded that in beneficial declarative sentences in Indonesian there is a dominance of profit for oneself and some for other people (the majority of families and some for orphans and places of worship, in the hope of getting greater rewards from God Almighty as a reflection of the liberal behaviour of the user community. The implication is that all decisions resulting from the actions of the Indonesian people or individuals are always based on personal interests or profits. The results of this research can be concluded that beneficial declarative sentences in Indonesian show the behaviour of the Indonesian people which is selfish, liberalist and hedonistic, not socialist. The implications of these characteristics are for the nation's behaviour, including corrupt public officials (only concerned with personal, family and group profits).

References

- Amaral, P., Roberts, C., & Smith, E. A. (2007). Review of the logic of conventional implicatures by Chris Potts. *Linguistics and Philosophy*, 30, 707-749.
- Asrumi, Soebroto, E., Sudaryanto. (2014). The Semantic Relation of Denominal, Deverbal, and Deadjectival Verbs with Other Arguments in the Osing Language. *Macrothink Institute, International Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 6, No 2, 2014, pp51-69. <http://www.macrothink.org>.
- Asrumi. (2016). *Kebudayaan Using: Konstruksi, Identitas, dan Pengembangannya*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Asruni., (2022). *Verba Transaksi: Analisis Leksikal dan Semantik Kata Merampok dan Mencuri (Sara Thorgren)*. Situbondo: Bashish Publishing.
- Asrumi, Setiyari, A.D.; and Rasni, Hanny. 2022. The Effect of Mother's Mindset about Children Ownership on Stunting Prevention in Jember, Indonesia. *International Journal of Social Science And Human Research*, Volume 05 Issue 09 September 2022.pp No: 4301-4314. <file:///D:/ARTIKEL%20MITHA,%202023,%20SEPT/Artikel%20Stunting%20IJHSSR,%20September%202022.pdf>
- Basir, A. (2019). Peran Semantis Dalam Konstruksi Kalimat Berpredikat Kepemilikan Dalam Bahasa Inggris (Suatu Kajian Semantik). *Jurnal Sora*, 4(2), 52-63.
- Brown, V. (1999). Adam Smith's discourse. London: Routledge.
- Carol, Dweck. (2008). *Change Your Mindset Change Your Life*. Nigelhotmes.com/graphic/two-mindsets-standford-magazine.
- Chaer, A. (2003). *Psikolinguistik, Kajian Teoritik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Chafe, W.L. (1973). *Meaning and Structure of Language*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press

- Clark, Herbert H. dan & Eve V. Clark. (1977). *Psychology and Language: An Introduction to Psycholinguistics*. New York: Harcourt Brace and Jovanovich, Inc.
- Hermann, Keren. (N.D). "Mengatasi Polisemi Kompleks: Perbandingan Konstruksi Datif-Benefaktif di Mandarin dan Thai", *Artikel*. University of California: Berceley, (journals.linguisticsociety.org/proceedings/index.php/BLS/article/viewFile/.../295/).
- KBBI. (2021). Verba Benefaktif. <https://kbbi.web.id/benefactive>.
- Leech, G. (1974). *Semantic*. Penguin Books.
- Losonsky, M. Ed. (1999). Humboldt. On Language, On the Diversity of Human Language Construction and its Influence on the Mental Development of the Human Species. CUP 1999, pp. 25-64
- Lukman Ali, dkk. (1996). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Luardini, Maria Arina. (2011). "Struktur Semantis Verba sebagai Cerminan Pola Pikir Komunitas Dayak Ngaju". *Artikel*. Linguistika: Vol. 18, No. 35 September 2011 hal. 25 – 33. Bali: Program Studi Magister (S2) dan Doktor (S3) Linguistik Universitas Udayana.
- Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). Benefactive. In Merriam-Webster.com dictionary. Retrieved September 30, 2023, from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/benefactive>
- Martono, Joko. (2011). "Pola Pikir Manusia". *Kompasiana.com*.
- Marten, L. & Kula, N. (2014). Benefactive and substitutive applicatives in Bemba. *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics*, 35(1), 1-44. <https://doi.org/10.1515/jall-2014-0001>
- Mueller, F. Max. (1887). *The Science of Thought Three Introductory Lectures*. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.
- Piaget, Jean. (1924). *The Language and Thought of the Child*. New York: The World Publishing Company.
- Piotr, S. (2007). *Sosiologi Perubahan Sosial*. Jakarta: Prenada.
- Potts, C. (2005). *The logic of conventional implicatures*. Oxford University Press, New York.
- Prihatini, Arti. (2018). "Perpindahan Frasa Nomina Benefactive Ke Argument-position Dalam Kalimat Pasif Bitransitif Pada Ragam Bahasa Lisan Anak Usia Prasekolah." *Kembara*, vol. 4, no. 2, Oct. 2018, pp. 128-140, doi:[10.22219/KEMBARA.Vol4.No2.128-140](https://doi.org/10.22219/KEMBARA.Vol4.No2.128-140).
- Sapir, Edward. (1970). *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. London: A Harvest Book.
- Sée, H. (2004). *Modern capitalism: Its Origin and Educations*. Edisi I, 1928, Diterjemahkan Homer B. Vandrbblue dan Georges F. Dariot. Batoche Books, Kitchener, Ontario.
- Nababan, S. U. S. (1992). *Psikolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa, Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Sudaryat, Y. (2015). "The Mindset of Sundanese People in Their Language Expressions", *Artikel*, in *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, July, Vol. 5, No. 1. UPI Bandung.
- Sukesti. (1991). *Risalah Penelitian Kata Kerja Benefaktif dalam Bahasa Jawa*. Yogyakarta: Depdikbud.
- Thorgren, S. (2005). Transaction verbs : a lexical and semantic analysis of rob and steal.
- Vygotsky, L.S. (1962). *Thought and Language*. Cambridge, M.A.: The M.I.T. Press.
- Yunus, M. (2014). *Mindset Revolution*. Yogyakarta: Galangpress Publisher.
- Yusuke, K. dan Wataru, U. (2005). "Continuation-based Semantics for Conventional Implikatures: The Case of Japanese Benefactives", *Article*. *With Conventional Implikaturnya Potts's* (2005).

