

## Morphosemantic Features of *Mengambil* ‘Take’

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Nugraha, D. S. (2023). Morphosemantic Features of *Mengambil* ‘Take’ in the Light Verb Constructions of Indonesian. *International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 4(3), 120–138.

<https://doi.org/10.36892/ijlts.v4i3.327>

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 04/03/2023

Accepted: 20/05/2023

### KEYWORDS

light verb constructions, morphosemantic feature, Indonesian, verb *mengambil* ‘take’

### Abstract

*Light verb constructions (LVCs) are the compositional form of a verb and a noun. The construction is usually denoting an idiomatic meaning. This study aimed at identifying and describing the morphosemantic feature of the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ in the Indonesian LVCs. This study has been done by utilizing semantics and morphology as the theoretical framework. The study data has been collected from three reputable corpora, namely LCCI, SEALang, and KBBI. It has been done by using the UDPipe for tokenization, tagging, lemmatization, and dependency. This study's results show at least three main features of the verb *mengambil*, ‘take’ in the Indonesian LVCs based on the morphosemantics analysis. The three attributes are: (i) the first is regarding the verb type of ACTION, (ii) the second is about the semantic role of argument, namely AGENT of ARGUMENT-S, and (iii) the last is regarding the grammatical meaning of RESULTATIVE. It has been suggested to conduct an analysis on the other possibility of sense in Indonesian LVCs.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Light verb constructions (henceforth LVCs) are verb and noun combinations. Often, the construction conveys an idiomatic sense (Bruening, 2020; Hrenek, 2019; Lappin & Fox, 2015; Maienborn, von Heusinger, & Portner, 2011; Riemer, 2016). It can be seen as a morphological phenomenon on the one hand. It has to do with the fact that the LVCs have been created using morphemes (Audring, 2021; Embick, 2020; Stroik, 2001; Wittenberg et al., 2014). It appears that compounding might take several forms; hence, the actual structures are somewhat distinct. The LVCs can execute at least two syntactic functions, namely predicate and object, if compounding has one particular syntactic function. In terms of syntactic function, LVCs are a compositional form but not a compounding form. On the other hand, the LVCs have been recognized as the denotation for idiom-like meanings based on their semantic sense. Either the

lexical or grammatical significance of LVCs is not readily apparent at a glance (Cordeiro & Candito, 2019; Fleischhauer et al., 2019; Haspelmath, 2016). For both sorts of meaning, it is necessary to focus more on the noun component. In this aspect, the source of meaning for LVCs depends on the noun portion. Thus, the morphosemantic characteristics of LVCs in different languages may vary. In light of this, the intra-linguistic environment of LVCs should be diverse, even if the fundamental compositional pattern is identical. For example, the examples below (1–3) represent the presentation of LVCs in the three most prominent and widely spoken languages, namely English (EN), German (DE), and French (FR):

## (1) English:

*to take a step**to take a look**to take a seat*

(Vincze, 2011: p.273)

## (2) German:

*ein Bad nehmen* ‘to take a bath’*in Betrieb nehmen* ‘to take an operation’*Verstellung vornehmen* ‘to take the adjustment’

(Marzouk, 2021: pp.47 – 66)

## (3) French:

*prendre une decision* ‘to take a decision’*prendre conscience* ‘to take an awareness’*prendre en compte* ‘to take into account’

(Fotopoulou, Laporte, Nakamura, 2021: p.2)

Furthermore, the LVCs as a linguistic phenomenon have been investigated by scholars from a variety of subfields of linguistics. Prior research revealed the morphological characteristics of LVCs (cf. Fleischhauer & Neisani, 2020; Sundquist, 2020; Srinivas & Legendre; 2022). Its primary findings concerned the fundamental components of LVCs and the morphological processes that contributed to their development. The second study uncovered the semantic significance of LVCs (cf. Fleischhauer & Gamerschlag, 2019; Fleischhauer & Hartmann, 2021; Georgescu, 2013; Ziegler, Snedeker, & Wittenberg, 2018). The majority of their contributions involved the idiomatic analysis of LVCs. In part, the meaning of LVCs cannot be deduced from their constituent parts. Therefore, the noun contributes significantly to

meaning reconstruction. Additionally, the third scholar argues that LVCs serve a particular syntactic function (cf. Wittenberg, 2016; Wittenberg & Piñango, 2011; Kamiya, 2005). It was a fact that LVCs could function as constituents in syntactic relationships. The LVCs were designated as the function performer in this regard. Typically, the construction is selected as the clause's subject. In contrast, the computational and corpus linguistics researcher had developed an intriguing analysis of LVC identification across languages (cf. Nagy, Rácz & Vincze, 2020; Jiang, 2018; Tan, 2021). Their contribution consisted of conducting a computational-based analysis to enhance the analysis. The automatic detection of LVCs is one of the most widely used techniques among linguists across all languages.

However, there have been few studies published on LVCs as a linguistic phenomenon in Indonesian, an agglutinative-like language spoken in Indonesia and the surrounding areas (Sneddon, 2010; Nugraha, 2021). Due to this limitation, it is generally beneficial to conduct this study. This study aimed to identify and describe the Indonesian LVCs based on their morphosemantics, in contrast to several previous studies. It is consistent with the central assumption that the verb *mengambil* 'take' refers to betting LVCs in Indonesian have semantic properties pertaining to their morphological forms. Consequently, the following are the research questions for this study: (i) what are the most important morphosemantic characteristics of Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* 'take,' and (ii) to what extent can these characteristics be interpreted as distinguishing characteristics of Indonesian LVCs?

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

This study was carried out using two theoretical foundations. The first focuses on simple verb constructions (LVCs). The LVCs are pairs of nouns and verbs that share the same semantic meaning (Nugraha, 2022a; 2022b). It is morphologically marked by the verb and the noun, on the one hand. In some sense, it appears to be compounding. Therefore, it consists of two syntax-related function possibilities. It differs greatly from compounding, which typically serves only a single syntactic function. Consequently, some academics have categorized the construction as multiword expressions (henceforth MWEs) (Vincze, 2011; Bonial & Pollard, 2020; Nugraha, 2022c). In contrast, regarding semantic considerations, the grammatical meaning of LVCs is typically extracted from the noun part. If the pattern of LVCs is [verb + noun], meaning will be derived from a portion of the noun. The verb is without meaning. In this instance, the verb appears to serve only a syntactic function. Therefore, there is no precise theoretical explanation for this arrangement. Despite this, the grammatical meaning of LVCs is typically closely tied to the lexical meaning of the noun (Nugraha, 2020; 2022d).

In addition, the second is concerned with morphosemantic characteristics. It involves both morphology and semantics. On the one hand, morphology has been defined as the study of morphemes and their respective constructional processes (Barrie & Mathieu, 2016; Baker & Croft, 2017; Fab, 2017; Haspelmath & Sims, 2013; Hsieh, 2019). It has been utilized to support the analysis of morphemes in this study. As part of the fundamental analysis, the LVCs must be disassembled into their component parts, namely the verb morpheme and the noun morpheme. This defragmentation is dependent on the morphology as its basis. On the other hand, semantics has been chosen to complement the preceding field. It has been defined as the branch of linguistics concerned with the meaning or sense of specific linguistic constructions (Lenci, 2018; Lieber, 2004; Lowe, 2019; Smith & Yu, 2022). In this regard, lexical and grammatical meaning are extensively considered throughout the study. As the verb and noun are the primary components of LVCs, the lexical one connects to them, respectively. Although the grammatical one is related to the meaning of LVCs as constituents of a larger construction, such as a clause or even a sentence, the two folds of theoretical foundations are the primary basis for feature analysis of Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take.’

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted using semantics and morphology as its theoretical foundation. The theoretical framework has been employed in accordance with the study's descriptive design. This research foundation is depicted in Figure 1. There were, indeed, three phases to this study. The initial phase involves data collection. The data for this study were Indonesian sentences in which the LVCs were assigned as constituents. The data was retrieved from three reputable corpora, namely (i) the Leipzig Corpora Collection – Indonesian (or LCCI that can be found at [https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=ind\\_mixed\\_2013](https://corpora.uni-leipzig.de/en?corpusId=ind_mixed_2013)), (ii) the SEALang Library Indonesian Text Corpus (or SEALang that can be found at <http://sealang.net/indonesia/corpus.htm>), and (iii) the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (or KBBI that can be found at <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>). During the retrieval process, there were three sets of conditions: (i) the main keyword is {*mengambil*}, (ii) the data selection based on the idiomatic meaning of construction, and (iii) the LVCs is consisting of verb and noun, the noun in Indonesian is including the ‘base morphemes’ and ‘compounding form.’ The next step is data reduction, which eliminates unnecessary data.

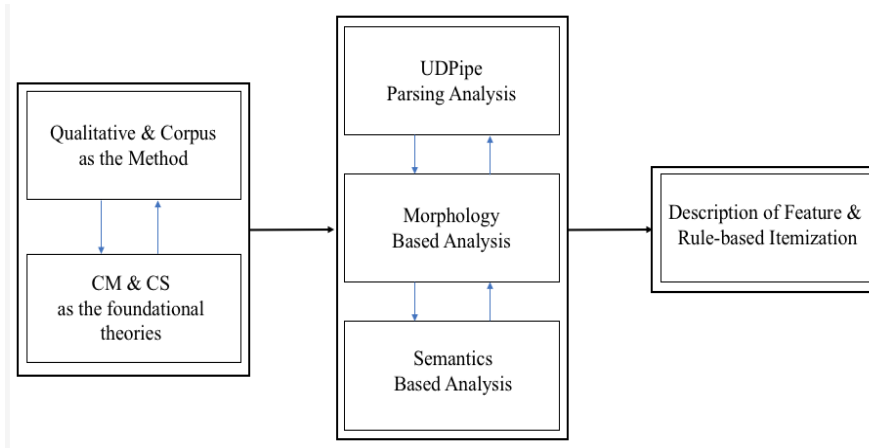


Figure 1. Analysis Diagram

The second stage is the analysis of data. The analysis has begun after the parsing step has been completed. For tokenization, tagging, lemmatization, and dependency, the UDPipe was utilized (this service can be accessed at <https://lindat.mff.cuni.cz/services/udpipe/>). In the LVCs of clauses or sentences, the units of analysis took the form of the verb *mengambil* ‘take,’ which was used as the uniting element. This step produced the schema of syntagmatic relationships between Indonesian LVCs. On this basis, morphosemantic feature identification can be performed. In addition to listing the features, the analysis describes the grammatical context. This procedure itemizes the pattern of characteristics. To conduct the analysis, two foundational sub-theories were required: compositional morphology (CM) (Lieber, 2010) and constructional semantics (CS) (Lieber, 2004). During the analysis, there were three procedural guidelines: (i) the CM was used to determine the verb and noun as the LVCs, (ii) the CS was used to determine the semantic feature of LVCs, and (iii) the CM and CS were combined to describe the morphosemantic feature of the LVCs. Moreover, the final stage is the presentation of the results. It was the method through which the results of the analysis were presented. It was divided into two sections: presentation of the description and configuration of the rules. The preceding type outlines the essential description of Indonesian LVCs based on their morphosemantic characteristics. The use of sentences in this section serves as an example of the LVCs feature. In addition, the pattern of features has been enumerated in the rule configuration.

#### **4. FINDINGS**

Based on a morphosemantics analysis, the findings of this study reveal at least three key characteristics of the verb *mengambil* ‘to take’ in Indonesian LVCs. The first characteristic relates to the perception of ACTION. The LVCs contain this type of semantic content. Table 1 provides examples of constructions. In addition, the second characteristic pertains to the

AGENT's semantic function or role. This role is determined by the verb's subject, or ARGUMENT-S. Table 2 contains a listing of various forms. In Indonesian LVCs, the final characteristic is the grammatical meaning of RESULTATIVE. Examples of this meaning are provided in Table 3. In the subsequent paragraphs, the findings will be described in detail.

Table 1. Sense of ACTION in *Mengambil* 'Take' of LVCs

Code	LVCs	Occurrences*
LVCs/1	mengambil hati ' <i>take the heart</i> '	615
LVCs/2	mengambil peran ' <i>take on the role of</i> '	11,947
LVCs/3	mengambil sikap ' <i>take a stand</i> '	17,945
LVCs/4	mengambil langkah ' <i>take a step</i> '	49,422
LVCs/5	mengambil gambar ' <i>take a picture</i> '	18,100

**Notes:** \*the occurrences per 74,329,185 sentences based on ILLC

The initial trait is the fundamental sense of ACTION. This characteristic has been identified as the basis. According to the analysis, all forms of Indonesian LVC tend to evoke a sense of ACTION. It signifies the EVENT carried out by the AGENT (usually it has been placed in ARGUMENT-S). In addition, the other characteristic relates to the semantic function of argument. As the clause's verb, each LVC will have one or more arguments. It depends on the transitivity and valency systems. As a result, an argument will serve as the default condition. Based on the analysis, the LVCs configuration contains an AGENT role.

Table 2. Role of AGENT in *Mengambil* 'Take' of LVCs

Code	LVCs	Occurrences*
LVCs/6	mengambil tempat ' <i>take a place</i> '	3,748
LVCs/7	mengambil bagian ' <i>take part</i> '	5,325
LVCs/8	mengambil untung ' <i>take advantage</i> '	2,630
LVCs/9	mengambil jurusan ' <i>take a major</i> '	5,656
LVCs/10	mengambil kendali ' <i>take control</i> '	3,012

**Notes:** \*the occurrences per 74,329,185 sentences based on ILLC

Moreover, the final attribute corresponds to the grammatical definition of RESULTATIVE. Based on the analysis, the meaning of the Indonesian LVCs has been determined. Table 3 contains a listing of examples.

Table 3. Grammatical Meaning of RESULTATIVE in *Mengambil* ‘Take’ of LVCs

Code	LVCs	Occurrences*
LVCs/11	mengambil prakarsa ‘take the initiative’	1,355
LVCs/12	mengambil jarak ‘take distance’	1,211
LVCs/13	mengambil peluang ‘take the opportunity’	941
LVCs/14	mengambil hak ‘take the righth’	1,005
LVCs/15	mengambil kekuasaan ‘take power’	1,789

**Notes:** \*the occurrences per 74,329,185 sentences based on ILLC

According to the above results, Indonesian LVCs have their own morphosemantic characteristic. On the one hand, the characteristic relies on the internal characteristics of the structure. In this regard, the analysis can only be performed through the use of semantic-based defragmentation. The first characteristic, for instance, is the technique's foundational characteristic. On the other hand, the remaining characteristics relate to other meaning properties, namely arguments. Based on the relationship between the verb's other arguments, two characteristics have been enumerated. The two folds pertain to the role of AGENT and the RESULTATIVE significance. The Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ are distinctive phenomena, whether analyzed from an internal or external perspective.

## 5. DISCUSSION

The purpose of this subsection is to discuss the findings of this study. It describes the three primary characteristics of the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ in Indonesian's light verb constructions (LVCs). Also included were some explanations and justifications from previous researchers and experts. First, the basis of the characteristic in Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ is the perception of ACTION. This sense includes (i) basic action verbs (-A-O), (ii) action experiential verbs (-A-E-O), and (iii) action benevolent verbs (-A-B-O). These action patterns are also listed in Table 1. The pattern (-A-O) requires a single object argument. In addition, each of the remaining three patterns requires two arguments. This configuration is predicated primarily on the LVCs' deep structure. Deep structure has been defined as the underlying meaning chain that must be completed in order to achieve grammatical sense (Del Prete & Todaro, 2020; Temperley & Gildea, 2018, Anderson, 2018). In this regard, the Indonesian LVCs are comparable to the strong verb. If the strong verb is typically used as the action verb, then the LVCs do so as well. (4) and (5) are examples of the ACTION category of LVCs.

(4) *Flanagan sukses mengambil hati Rodgers dan bisa juga bermain di sisi kanan.*

[Flanagan took Rogers to heart and can also play on the right.]

(5) *Dia tak mengambil langkah seperti kandidat-kandidat lain yang sudah berkampanye di berbagai media.*

[He did not take the step of other candidates who have campaigned in various media.]

LVCs *mengambil hati* ‘take the heart’ consist of the verb *mengambil* [VERB – ROOT] and noun *hati* [NOUN – OBJ] in sample (4). It has been classified as an action verb due to the primary factor (see Figure 2). It pertains to semantic attributes. The construction employs three primary semantic attributes: [+ TELICITY], [+ DURATION], and [+ MOVEMENT]. The Indonesian verb *mengambil hati* ‘take the heart’ is considered telic because it implies that an ACTION or EVENT has a definite conclusion. In this regard, construction has also been identified as a time-consuming activity. Therefore, the semantic configuration of the verb's event results in “motion.” The construction *mengambil hati* ‘take the heart’ has been identified as an ACTION verb based on this aspectual property of the verb. This particular sample of LVCs can be classified in part as action-benefactive verbs (-A-B-O). This verb pattern is determined by the parsing configuration. Since the ACTION of LVCs has benefited from ACTION, it is evident that the (-A-B-O) pattern could be applied to the sample (4).

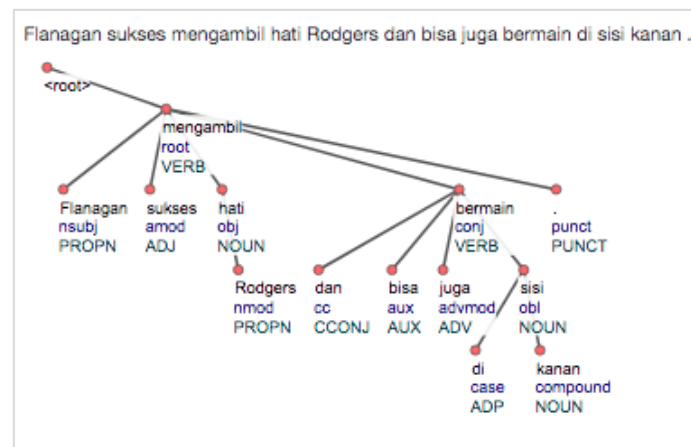


Figure 2. Syntagmatic Representation of Sentence (4)

In addition, the sample (5) contains the ACTION verb. The *mengambil langkah* ‘to take a step’ is composed of the verb *mengambil* [VERB – ROOT] and noun *langkah* [NOUN – OBJ]. It has been designated as an action verb based on its semantic properties (see Figure 3). It possesses the following properties: [+ TELICITY], [+ DURATION], and [+ MOVEMENT]. The *mengambil langkah* ‘to take a step’ has been identified as telic because it implies that an action or event has a definite conclusion. In this regard, construction has also been identified as a



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time-consuming activity. Therefore, the semantic configuration of the verb's event results in “motion.” Based on this aspectual property of the verb, it has been determined that *mengambil langkah* ‘to take a step’ is an ACTION verb. This particular sample of LVCs can be classified, in part, as action experiential verbs (-A-E-O). This verb pattern is determined by the parsing configuration. Given that the ACTION of LVCs has experience with ACTION, it is evident that the pattern (-A-E-O) could be applied to the sample (5).

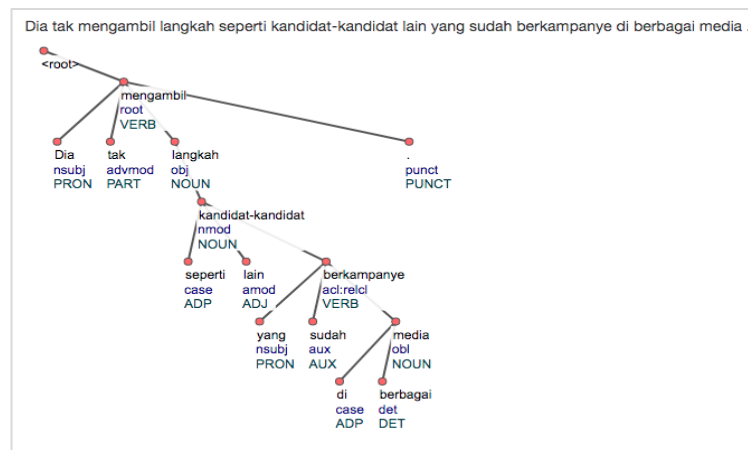


Figure 3. Syntagmatic Representation of Sentence (5)

In conclusion, regarding the ACTION type of LVCs, the semantic feature has been incorporated into Indonesian constructions. On the one hand, the ACTION type can only be identified if three primary semantic attributes are present. It consists of [+ TELICITY], [+ DURATION], and [+ MOTION]. On the basis of these three characteristics, it is possible to classify Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take.’ Despite the fact that the morphosemantic feature can be exhaustively explored, the ACTION type of LVCs, on the other hand, tends to be configured in these three patterns. Basic Action Verb (-A-O), Action Experiential Verb (-A-E-O), and Action Benefactive Verb (-A-B-O) are the patterns. It is noteworthy that Indonesian LVCs marked with *mengambil* ‘take’ have been identified as ACTION verbs.

Despite the presence of the action verb, the second characteristic of Indonesian LVCs relates to the AGENT role. The semantic role is defined as the underlying relationship between a clause participant and the main verb. (Baggio, 2018; Fukuda, 2020; Haspelmath, 2015; Haspelmath & Müller-Bardey, 2004; Rizzi & Cinque, 2016). In this regard, the AGENT has been identified in the previous part of the verb. In other words, the function of the clause's subject determines the role. This is because all Indonesian LVCs employ the transitive verb form. No sample of Indonesian LVCs has been identified as intransitive to date. Regarding this transitivity relation, Indonesian LVCs typically possess two argument participants. The first

has been assigned subject status, while the second has been assigned object status. In this case, AGENT will be the subject of the LVCs. There are two examples of agents for Indonesian LVCs provided below. For example, the personal name in (6) is the AGENT of LVCs *mengambil kendali* ‘take control’ and the personal pronoun in (7) is the AGENT of LVCs *mengambil untung* ‘take advantage.’

(6) *Kesulitan merobohkan Daud dibawah ronde kelima, Chris John tetap mengambil kendali permainan.*

[Struggling to knock Daud out under the fifth round, Chris John continued to take control of the game.]

(7) *Aku tidak akan mengambil untung dari teman dekatku sendiri.*

[I will not take advantage of my own close friends.]

LVCs *mengambil kendali* ‘take control’ consist of the verb *mengambil* [VERB – ROOT] and *kendali* [NOUN – OBJECT] in sample (6). As shown in Figure 5, the construction *mengambil* ‘take’ is the root of the sentence (6). This is supported by two arguments (see Figure 4). *Chris John*, the primary argument, has been placed in the subject position. Based on morphological categorization, this argument type has been identified as the personal name. Regarding its semantic function, ARGUMENT-S has been designated as the AGENT. It has been classified since *Chris John* assumed responsibility as the executor of LVCs *mengambil kendali* ‘take control.’

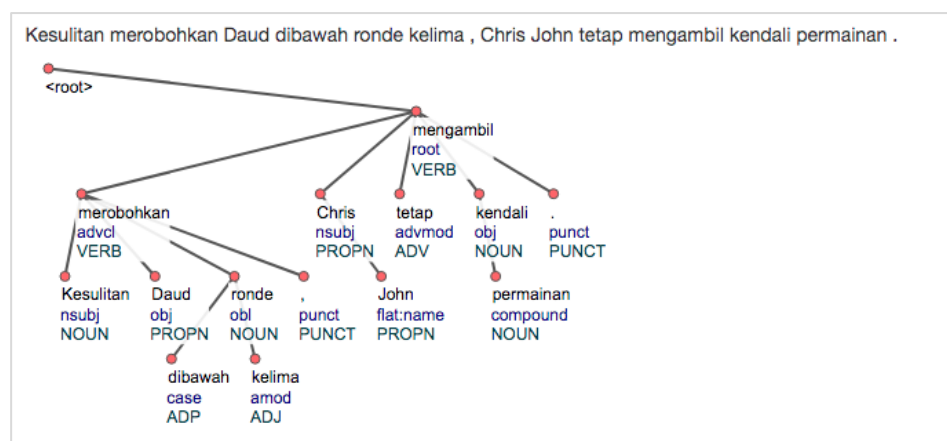


Figure 4. Syntagmatic Representation of Sentence (6)

In addition, the *mengambil untung* ‘take advantage’ comprise the verb *mengambil* [VERB – ROOT] and noun *untung* [NOUN – OBJECT] in sample (7). As shown in Figure 5, the construction *mengambil* ‘take’ is the root of the sentence (7). This is supported by two arguments. The single argument, *aku*, has been placed in the subject position. Based on

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morphological categorization, this type of argument has been determined to be the personal pronoun. Regarding its semantic function, ARGUMENT-S has been designated as the AGENT. It has been classified since the constituent *aku* assumed responsibility for the ACTION of LVCs *mengambil untung* ‘take advantage’.

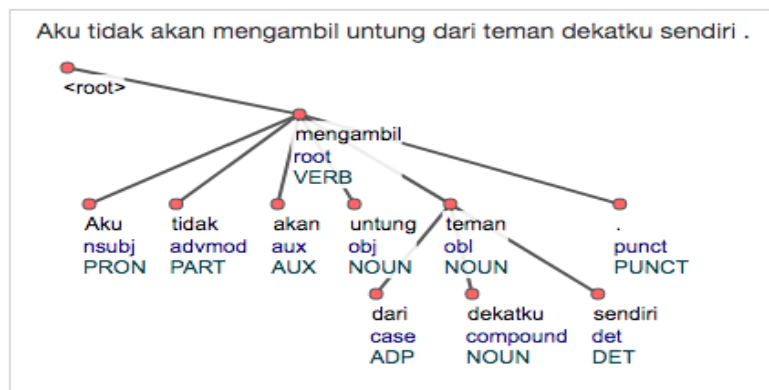


Figure 5. Syntagmatic Representation of Sentence (7)

Therefore, based on the semantic role analysis, the Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ have been accompanied by ARGUMENT-S for the AGENT. As mentioned in the preceding section, all LVCs in Indonesia tend to be in TRANSITIVE relationship. It is the basis for the vast majority of LVCs that were of the ACTION type. Due to this, each LVC marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ must have at least two arguments to meet grammatical requirements. On the one hand, the AGENT is assumed to always accompany LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’. It does not imply that other semantic roles will exist, especially for the second argument of the LVCs as the clause root. Intensive analysis is required for this particular case. On the other hand, one may still be curious about the relationship between the AGENT role and the ACTION type in Indonesian LVCs. There is a linearization of semantic configuration in the verb circumstance to some extent. As the semantic unit, the verb has been observed in both its grammatical and syntagmatic forms. Either has been assigned as the predicate of a clause or another syntactic function, and the verb owns its semantic relationship with the other arguments. If the type is action, one of the verb's arguments must be an agent role, according to the basic assumption. Overall, the semantic role of AGENT is the one property of the Indonesian LVCs that is marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take.’

The final property pertains to the grammatical sense of RESULTATIVE. It is the meaning indicated by [+ OUTPUT], [+ MOVEMENT], and [+ AGENT]. This type of characteristic is comparable in some ways to the following question: What is the outcome of the subject’s ACTION? On the basis of this question, the three aforementioned properties of meaning can be identified (Embick, 2004; Williams, 2008; Goldberg & Jackendoff, 2004). In light of this, the

attribute [+ OUTPUT] is the indicator for LVCs that produce something as the objective of the activity's verb. The attribute [+ MOVEMENT] serves as a marker for the event that the LVCs have represented. Meanwhile. The attribute [+ AGENT] identifies the ARGUMENT-S that has been designated as the result's executor. As an illustration, sentences (8) and (9) have been analyzed as RES-CONSTRUCTIONS.

(8) *Tugas pemkot mengambil prakarsa.*

[It's the city government's job to take the initiative.]

(9) *Bagi wisudawan yang belum bekerja dapat mengambil peluang beasiswa Fulbright saja.*

[Graduates who are not yet employed can take opportunity/advantage of Fulbright scholarship opportunities.]

Regarding the sample (8), as in Figure 6, LVCs *mengambil prakarsa* ‘take the initiative’ is consisting verb *mengambil* [VERB – ROOT] and *prakarsa* [NOUN – OBJ]. It has been classified as the RESULTATIVE construction since it already has [+ OUTPUT], [+ MOVEMENT], and [+ AGENT]. The attribute of [+ OUTPUT] can be traced by use the question, “What is the result?” The answer for this question is *prakarsa* ‘the initiative’. The other attributes, namely [+ MOVEMENT], belong to the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ and [+ AGENT] is belonging to the *tugas Pemkot* ‘the Pemkot’s duty.’ Based on this foundation, it can be stated that the Indonesian LVCs marked by *mengambil* ‘take’, have produced the RESULTATIVE meaning to some extent.

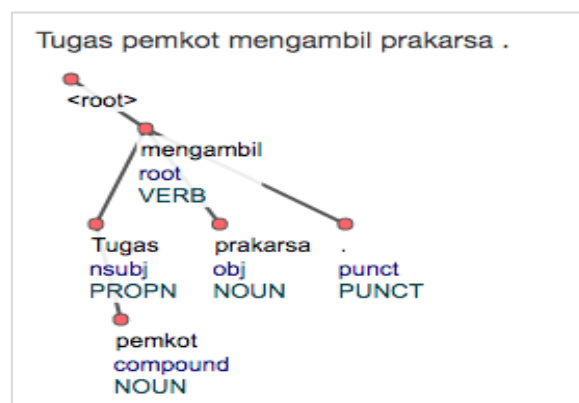


Figure 6. Syntagmatic Representation of Sentence (8)

Additionally, in the sample (9), LVCs *mengambil peluang* ‘take the opportunity’ is consisting verb *mengambil* [VERB – ROOT] and *peluang*. [NOUN – OBJ] (see Figure 7). It has been classified as the RESULTATIVE construction since it already has [+ OUTPUT], [+ MOVEMENT], and [+ AGENT]. The attribute of [+ OUTPUT] can be traced by use the question,

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“What is the result?” The answer for this question is *peluang* ‘the opportunity.’ The other attributes, namely [+ MOVEMENT], belong to the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ and [+ AGENT] is belonging to the *wisudawan* ‘graduates.’ Based on this foundation, it can be stated that the Indonesian LVCs marked by *mengambil* ‘take’, have produced the RESULTATIVE meaning to some extent.



Figure 7. Syntagmatic Representation of Sentence (9)

Based on the preceding discussion, it can be stated that the Indonesian LVCs marked by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ possess three primary morphosemantic features. The characteristics have been determined through an internal and external analysis of the structure. The internal one has been completed to discover the source of sense. In this regard, the basic classification of verb determines the originality of sense. Thus, the Indonesian LVCs do not appear to be a STATE, but rather an ACTION and, to a certain extent, a type of PROCESS. In addition, the agent role and resultant significance are the final two properties. On the outer surface of LVCs, these two folds have been identified. This argument is defined as the relation to other arguments. Obviously, all of the characteristics of Indonesian LVCs denoted by the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ are acquired based on semantics.

## 6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can highlight the principal morphosemantic characteristics of the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ in Indonesian's light verb constructions (LVCs). In the final analysis, there are three attributes: (i) the first relates to the sense of ACTION, (ii) the second relates to the semantic role of argument, specifically AGENT of ARGUMENT-S, and (iii) the third relates to the grammatical meaning of RESULTATIVE. This suggests that the aforementioned semantic characteristics are the essence of the verb *mengambil* ‘take’ in Indonesian's light verb constructions (LVCs). Despite the fact that this study's data collection and analysis are limited,

its data analysis method can be applied to experimental studies. In this instance, the researcher should conduct a survey-based investigation. This methodology will aid the researcher in discovering the pragma-linguistic considerations of Indonesian LVCs. Additionally, the computation-based method of analysis is advantageous. It has to do with the fact that quantitative analysis can be conducted using this technique. Certainly, it could be intriguing to examine the evidence that has been identified as the ACTION and PROCESS of LVCs in a subsequent analysis. These two LVC types may exist in Indonesia.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The author thanks the anonymous reviewers for their constructive feedback and Veronika Vincze for her flourishing suggestions for this article. Any remaining discrepancies are purely the author's fault.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The author assures us that there are no competing interests in his work.

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