

**A PRELIMINARY SEMANTIC STUDY ON ENGLISH
AND MUALANG LEXICAL ITEMS MEANING "TO FALL"
AND
SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHING
OF MEANINGS TO INDONESIAN STUDENTS**

A thesis presented to the English Department
Faculty of Arts and Letters
Sanata Dharma Teachers' Training Institute

A partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the
Sarjana (S1) Degree

by
A. F. STEVE BUAN
I. 1445

YOGYAKARTA
JANUARY, 1981



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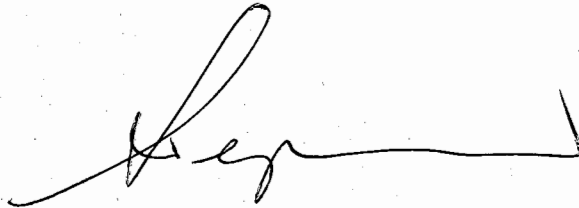
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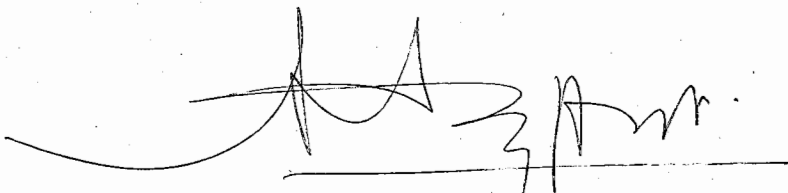
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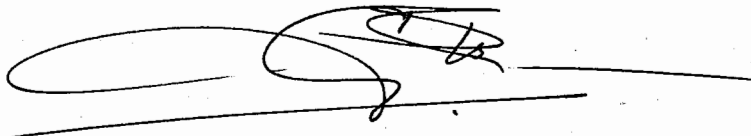
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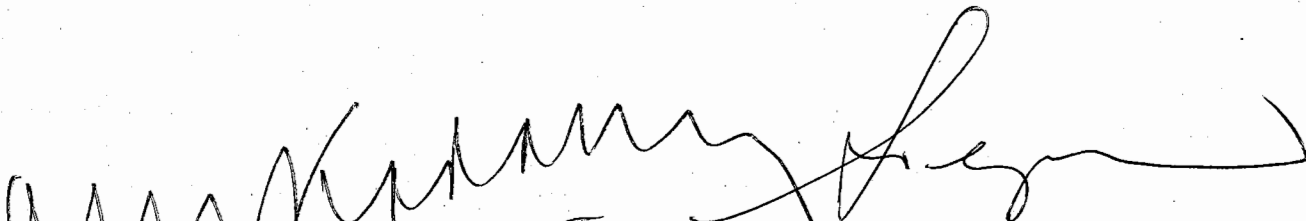


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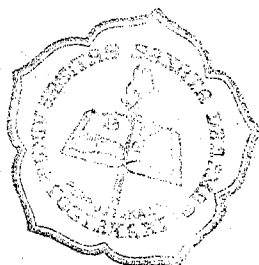
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply grateful to Dr. Supomo Pudjosudarmo for his guide and encouragement which have enabled me to write this thesis.

I also wish to express my gratitude to Drs. Aryanto, M.A and Drs. P.G. Purba, for their suggestions and criticism before the finalization of this thesis.

Thanks are due to Paulus Florus for his help in collecting and analysing the data of the Mualang verbs. Without his contribution I would have found many difficulties in collecting and analysing the data.

Thanks are also due to many friends in the fourth grade of the English Department, Faculty of Arts and Letters, Sanata Dharma Teacher Training Institute, who contributed information, especially in finding the distinctive features of the verbs.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background Of Study

In the introduction of his book "English Synonymes" G.F. Graham (1916) states that there are no two things in nature exactly alike. However close their apparent resemblance to each other may be, the one will be found upon examination to possess some shade, some almost imperceptible tinge of difference, by which it may be distinguished from the other. Leonard Bloomfield (1962) shares this opinion. While talking about meaning in his book "Language" he says that no two situations are ever alike.

In studying word semantic, the principle above is very important. A superficial observer often ignores this principle. He easily says that this word is the same as that one in meaning, or that this word is the synonym of that one, without trying to examine their distinctive properties which are the same, or which differ the one from the other. He can have no knowledge of their peculiar qualities; he has no information respecting their distinctive character.

Indeed, it is not so easy to make the distinctions between the two words that are "the same" in meaning. However, the truth will remain, that a close or careful examination will not fail to detect a peculiarity or even some peculiarities sufficient enough to make a difference or differences between the two words.

If we want to know the meaning of a certain word, we consult a dictionary. We can use either bilingual or monolingual dictionary. In the dictionary we will find the meaning of the word in a definition, synonyms or in a translation.

However, the dictionary perhaps is not perfect. Sometimes we find that the explanation in the dictionary is not complete. It is still "rough". It does not give us peculiar character of a word which distinguishes it from the other words, especially those which are almost the same as it in meaning.

Thinking about the facts above, the researcher believes that the study of word semantic can be very interesting. We will have a better knowledge of the words which are being observed. So far we are only guided by the explanation or definitions given by the dictionaries. We tend to believe that the dictionaries are perfect. However, a careful and deep study on word semantic will show us that the dictionaries are not perfect. We still can give some additions to the explanation or definitions in the dictionaries.

So far not many studies have been done on word semantic, whereas the knowledge of the semantic components of the words are very important not only to understand the nature of the words in general, but also to clarify the words in language teaching.

Based on the assumption above, the researcher tries to make a study on word semantic. The type of this study is preliminary. It tries to make a new approach in studying the meaning of the words.

1.2 The Aim Of Study

The aim of this study is to know the nature of the words, especially their semantic components. The knowledge of the semantic components of the words can be used in clarifying the words in language teaching. In this study we deal with words which share the same semantic features.

We try to find the features which make the words the same in meaning and also the features which differ one word from the other.

1.3 The Scope Of Study

This study of word semantic is limited to verb study. It is decided to take one verb as the object of the observation. The verb is an English verb to fall, in its function as intransitive verb and in its literal meaning. The specific terms of to fall (the verbs covering the same area of meaning as to fall) are collected and investigated. The word to fall is a random choice. It is not motivated by a special background, since the study is preliminary. Then the equivalent of the word to fall in the Mualang language are also collected, defined and investigated. The Mualang verbs meaning "labuh" (to fall) are used for meeting the aim of the thesis and for teaching purpose.

1.4 The Theory

In general this study follows the principle of the structural linguistic. The researcher collects the data first and then subjects the data to an analysis. The analysing of the data, namely the contrasting of the verbs, is based on the technique used by Andrianto Sutrisno (1979) in his thesis "A Comparative Semantic Study Of Javanese, Indonesian and English Verbs Meaning to Sit, to Stand and to Lie, and Suggestions How to Teach Meaning To The Indonesian Students" and the technique used by G.P. Graham in "English Synonymes".

1.5 The Methodology

1.5.1 Technique of collecting data

First the researcher collects the specific terms of the verb to fall by consulting the dictionaries.

The dictionaries used are English monolingual dictionaries: Webster's Dictionary, (1980), The Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English, (1973), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English, (1974); Thesaurus dictionaries: The New American Roget's College Thesaurus, (1962), Roget's Thesaurus Of English Words And Phrases, (1961); and bilingual dictionaries: John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily's Kamus Inggris - Indonesia, (1977) and An Indonesian-English Dictionary, (1974). Then the researcher tries to give the definitions to the Mualang verbs meaning "labuh" (to fall). Since there is no dictionary of the Mualang language, the researcher - he is the native speaker of the Mualang language - tries to make the definition of each verb by himself. Sometimes he consults a person who is also the native speaker of the Mualang language. The Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia, (1976), is also consulted since there are some Mualang verbs meaning to fall that are the same or almost the same as Indonesian (or Malay) verbs meaning to fall, for example, karam, tengelim, tekelincer, titek.

1.5.2 The technique of analysis

The technique of analysing the data is by contrasting every two verbs we have in the list. By contrasting every two verbs that share some semantic features that are the same, we can see clearly the distinctive features of the verbs which make them the same in meaning and also distinguish one verb from the other. To make the analysis clearer, the researcher gives some examples of the use of each verb in sentences.

1.6 Some Difficulties Encountered During The Research/Analysing

1.6.1 It is not easy to say whether some verbs belong to English verbs meaning to fall or Mualang verb labuh or not.

We think that their semantic content is related to the general aspects of the verb fall and labuh. But then we become doubtful. For example, the Mualang verb tepajal. Formerly I put it into the list. Then I think that it can be considered as an adjective. It denotes the result. It means "is pressed hard". But it can be also considered as a verb if we think that before the object (agent) is pressed hard, it falls first. So tepajal means "(the object/agent) falls and presses itself hard". The same problem comes from the verb terenyak. It can be considered as an adjective but can also be considered as a verb.

1.6.2 To define the verbs is a problem too. It is not always easy to give a good definition to a verb. Often by the definition we cannot describe the meaning of some verbs clearly. By the definition only sometimes we cannot show all the distinctive features of the verbs. We still need the examples of the verbs in sentences to make the meaning clearer.

It will be more difficult if there are two or more verbs which are almost the same in meaning.

For example: rentap and rerap

tiris and titek

tumpor and tusor

1.6.3 To define the English verbs we consult the dictionaries. But often the definitions given by the dictionaries are not clear and complete enough. The researcher (he is not a native speaker of English) finds difficulties in making a better definition or explanation of the verb. So he find difficulties in contrasting the verbs.

CHAPTER TWO

THE DATA

2.1 The following is the list of the English verbs meaning to fall complete with the definition of each verb. The list is compiled by consulting the dictionaries mentioned in the previous chapter (1.5.1). The abbreviations of the names of the dictionaries from which the definitions are taken, are put after the definitions.

The generic term is to fall. The specific terms are:

1. collapse : fall down to pieces; come or break down to pieces (ALDCE)
2. drip : fall in drops (of liquid) (OALDCE)
3. droop : bend or hung downward (through tiredness or weakness) (OALDCE)
4. drop : (of liquid) fall in drops; (WNWD/OALDCE); fall down suddenly; fall by force of gravity, by not being held. (OALDCE)
5. plunge : go down suddenly and with force into; (OALDCE); to move violently and rapidly downward. (WNWD)
6. roll : move down along by turning over and over. (ALDCE)
7. settle : (of dust etc. in the air, particles of solid substance in a liquid etc.) sink. (OALDCE); (of ground, the foundation of a building etc.) sink gradually to a lower level; (OALDCE)
8. sink : go down, especially below the horizon or the surface of water; or other liquid; (ALDCE); to go beneath the surface of water, deep snow, soft ground etc. so as to be partly or completely covered; (WNWD);

to go down slowly; fall or descend gradually; (WNWD).

10. slump : drop or fall heavily. (OALDCE).

11. spill : (of liquid or powder) fall by running over the side of the container. (ALDCE)

12. sprawl : fall (so that one lies) with the arms and legs loosely spread out. (ALDCE/OALDCE)

13. topple : be unsteady and overturn. (ALDCE/OALDCE)

14. tumble : fall down suddenly, clumsily or helplessly; (WNWD); fall, especially quickly and violently; (OALDCE)

2.2 The following is the list of the Mualang verbs meaning "labuh" (to fall). There are 43 verbs in the list. In the list of the English verbs meaning to fall there are only 14 verbs. What is the reason for so many words (verbs) meaning "labuh" (to fall) in the Mualang language? One of the answers we can give to this question is the matter of attention. As Supomo Pudjosudarmo (1980) states in his article, "Bahasa Cermin Budaya", that when the people who use the language consider a certain thing or concept important, there will be many words concerning the thing or concept in their language. For example, an agrarian society has many words concerning the agricultural activities. It is said, Supomo Pudjosudarmo says, that the Eskimo people have about 40 words meaning "snow", because "snow" is important in their life experience. The Mualang people are very concerned of the "falling". It is important in their everyday life experience. They give significant attention to it. Therefore they have many words concerning the "falling".

This list is compiled with the help of Paulus Florus who is the native speaker of the Mualang language. The definitions of the verbs are made by the researcher with the help of Paulus Florus too.

The generic term is labuh. It means "to fall". The specific terms are:

1. begaran : fall, drop (unknown, unrealized).
2. begareng : move down along by turning over and over.
3. camper : spill a little bit; run a bit over the side of the container.

4. karam : sink; go down (of boat, canoe, raft, ship etc.) below the surface of water.
5. layar : drop, fall off (of leaves etc. blown down by the wind)
6. ncatok : drop out (of head) by bending it down especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness etc.
7. ngkeceng : burst down rapidly (of liquid) through a small hole, opening etc.
8. ngkucor : gush, burst, flow down suddenly (of liquid).
9. nsayar : fly down (of bird or something resembles bird).
10. pungal : tumble down (of a tree, pole etc.) by breaking at (the middle of) the trunk.
11. rebas : fall down (of a fence, wall etc.)
12. rentap : cave in, fall in, give way to pressure; collapse.
13. rerap : cave in (of roof or floor of a house, hut etc.)
14. ruat : tumble down (of a tree) with the roots pulled out of the earth.
15. ruroh : drop, fall (of leaves, flowers, fruits, hair, etc.) especially before the time.
16. serpeh : fall down (of branch of a tree) by breaking off from the trunk.
17. tebelengka : fall, drop out of one's hand.

18. tebelesut : fall down by slipping through a small hole.
19. teberarah : spill everywhere (of solid things such as fruits, gravels, etc.)
20. teberusok : crush down suddenly (of one's leg) while stepping on a broken place on the floor or ground.
21. teberusot : to slip down from the trunk of a tree while climbing it.
22. tejelentang: fall down backfirst while sitting.
23. tekelincer : slip down (of a person or animal) while walking or standing.
24. telajak : fall down and is pressed into mud, swamp, marsh, etc.
25. telulor : slip down (of pants, trousers, rope, etc)
26. tengelam : sink, drown.
27. tepurok : sink quickly into (of one's leg); step in a hole in the ground or floor and fall into it quickly.
28. terap : tumble down (of human being) while walking or running.
29. tereram : nearly sink as the result of heavy loads (of boat, ~~canoe~~, raft, etc.)
30. terudos : fall down quickly (of a climbing plant).
31. terupis : fall down (of fruits, etc.) by breaking off from the stem.
32. teruto' : drop (of liquid) especially of water from wet clothes, wet meat, or dew drops from the leaves of a tree.

33. tesioh : spill (of water, rice, sand, etc.)
34. tesungkor : fall down headfirst.
35. tetuso' : fall down mouthfirst or snouthfirst.
(of a person or animal).
36. tiris : drop (of water, particularly rain
water) through a small hole or leak at
the roof of a house, hut, etc.
37. titek : drop (of water or other liquid); fall
down in drops.
38. tredudok : fall down bottomfirst.
39. tregale' : fall down backfirst.
40. tumai : tumble down (of a tree, person, pole,
etc.); no longer stand; come to the ground.
41. tumpor : to slide down (of mountain, hill, etc.).
42. tusor : slide down (of earth, river bank, etc.)
because of erosion.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ANALYSIS

3.1 The English Verbs:

The contrastive analysis of each verb

In fact, in the analysing of the verbs, all the verbs in the list should be contrasted to each other. But because the time to finish this paper is limited, in the following analysis only some verbs are taken and analysed. They are the ones which are the most frequently used, belonging to the 6000 words list (Drs. R. Harjono and A. Widymartaja, B.A., 1974). Most of them are taught to the students of SMA and should be mastered by the students before they graduate from the SMA. The verbs are: drop, plunge, roll, settle, sink, slip, spill, tumble.

1. drop and plunge

drop means "to fall in drops (of liquid), fall down suddenly by force of gravity or by not being held". Plunge is "to go down suddenly and with force into the water". The object in drop can be either liquid or solid. The object in plunge is always solid, usually animate. Both in drop and plunge the manner of the falling is suddenly.

Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.

- The teapot dropped out of her hand.

- Don't drop the baby.

- He plunged into the swimming pool.

- He plunged his hand into cold water.

- The boy ran quickly and plunged into the river.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
- (2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid objects).

- (3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid objects).

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things.
(2) Manner : suddenly
(3) Place : where the action takes place: on/in the water.

2. drop and roll

The object in drop can be either liquid or solid. The object in roll is always solid, and the shape is usually round.

Drop means "to fall in drops or to fall down suddenly by force of gravity or by not being held". Roll means "to move or fall down along by turning over and over". The manner of the falling in drop is suddenly, while in roll it is by turning over and over.

- Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.
- The teapot dropped out of her hand.
- Don't drop the baby.
- Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.
- The coin fell and rolled under the table.
- The barrel rolled into the river.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
(2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid objects)
(3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid things).

Roll:

- (1) Object : solid.
(2) Manner : by turning over and over
(3) Shape : usually round.

3. drop and settle

The object in drop is either liquid or solid. The object in settle is dust or solid substance. Drop means "to fall in drops or fall suddenly by force of gravity, by not being held". Settle means "to sink gradually to a lower level".

Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.

- The teapot dropped out of her hand.

- Don't drop the baby.

- The dust settled on everything.

- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.

- The roadbed settled.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
- (2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid objects).
- (3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid objects).

Settle:

- (1) Object : solid: dust, solid substances, the ground, the foundation of a building, etc.
- (2) Manner : gradually.

4. Drop and sink

Drop means "to fall in drops or to fall down suddenly by force of gravity or by not being held". Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water". The object is solid and the location where the action takes place is (usually) the horizon (of the sun) or water (of boat, canoe, ship, etc.)

- Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.
- The teapot dropped out of her hand.
 - Don't drop the baby.
 - The sun was sinking in the west.
 - Wood does not sink in water.
 - The ship sank and all the passengers perished.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
- (2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid objects).
- (3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid objects).

Sink:

- (1) Object : solid (e.g. boat, canoe, ship, etc.)
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: (usually, in water or horizon (of the sun))

5. drop and slip

Drop means "to fall in drops or fall down suddenly by force of gravity or by not being held. Slip means "to fall as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object in drop is either liquid or solid. The object in slip is animate, usually a human being. The manner of the falling in slip is also suddenly.

- Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.
- The teapot dropped out of her hand.
 - Don't drop the baby.
 - She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.
 - He slipped on a banana peel.
 - If you don't walk carefully you will slip.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
- (2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid objects)
- (3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid objects)

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) manner : quickly.
- (3) Cause : the loss of one's balance.

6. drop and spill

In drop the object is either liquid or solid. In spill it is either liquid (water, oil, etc.) or powder. Drop means "to fall in drops (of liquid) or to fall down suddenly by force of gravity or by not being held" Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container".

Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.

- The teapot dropped out of her hand.

- Don't drop the baby.

- The ink has spilled on the desk.

- The pail fell and the milk spilled.

- The salt spilled on the kitchen table.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
- (2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid objects)
- (3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid objects).

Spill:

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.

- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of the container.

7. drop and tumble

Drop means "to fall in drops or to fall down suddenly by force of gravity or by not being held". Tumble means "to fall quickly/suddenly, clumsily and violently". The object in drop is either liquid or solid. The object in tumble is always solid, and big.

- Examples: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves of the tree.
- The teapot dropped out of her hand.
 - Don't drop the baby.
 - The big tree beside that old house tumbled down last night.
 - He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.
 - He was so tired that he threw his clothes off and tumbled into bed.

Drop:

- (1) Object : liquid (water, oil, etc.); solid things.
- (2) Manner : in drops (of liquid); suddenly (of solid things).
- (3) Cause : force of gravity, not being held (of solid objects).

Tumble:

- (1) Object : solid, either animate (e.g. a person), or inanimate (e.g. a tree).
- (2) Manner : quickly/suddenly, clumsily, violently.
- (3) Quantity : (usually) big.

8. plunge and roll

Plunge means "to go down or to fall suddenly and with force into (the water, pool, etc.)" Roll means "to move down along by turning over and over."

Both in plunge and roll the object is solid. The manner of the falling in plunge is suddenly, while in roll it is by turning over and over. The shape of the object in roll is usually round.

Examples: - He plunged into the swimming pool.

- He jumped and plunged into the water.
- The boy ran quickly and plunged into the river.
- Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.
- The coin fell and rolled under the table.
- The barrel rolled into the river.

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things: animate (e.g. a person),
inanimate.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in/on water.

Roll:

- (1) Object : solid.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Shape : usually round.

9. plunge and settle

Plunge means "to go down or fall suddenly and with force into (the water)" Settle means "to sink gradually to a lower level." Both in plunge and settle the object is solid. The manner of the falling in plunge is suddenly, while in settle the manner of the falling is gradually.

Examples: - He plunged into the swimming pool.

- He jumped and plunged into the water.
- The boy ran quickly and plunged into the river.
- The dust settled on everything.
- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.
- The roadbed settled.

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things: animate (e.g. a person),
inanimate.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Place : Where the action takes place: in/on water.

Settle:

- (1) Object : solid things: dust, solid substances, the
ground, the foundation of a building, etc.
- (2) Manner : gradually.

10. plunge and sink

Plunge means "to go down or fall down suddenly and with force into the water". Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water or other liquid". Both in plunge and sink the object is solid. In plunge the location where the object falls into is the water. In sink the location where the action takes place is the horizon or the water or other liquid.

- Examples: - He plunged into the swimming pool.
- He plunged his hand into cold water.
 - The boy ran quickly and plunged into the river.
 - The sun was sinking in the west.
 - Wood does not sink in water.
 - The ship sank and all the passengers perished.

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things: animate (e.g. a person),
inanimate.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.

Sink:

- (1) Object : solid (e.g. boat, canoe, ship, log, etc.)
- (2) Place : (usually) in water.

11. plunge and slip

Plunge means "to go down or fall down suddenly and with force into the water". Slip means "to fall as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object in plunge can be either animate or inanimate. The object in slip is animate, usually a human being. The manner of the falling in both plunge and slip is suddenly.

- Examples: - He plunged into the swimming pool.
- He jumped and plunged into the water.
 - The boy ran quickly and plunged into the river.
 - She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.
 - He slipped on a banana peel.
 - If you don't walk carefully you will slip.

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things: animate (e.g. a person), inanimate.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Cause : the loss of one's balance.

12. plunge and spill

Plunge refers either to animate or inanimate object. Spill refers to inanimate object, either liquid or solid (water, powder). Plunge means "to fall down suddenly with force into the water". Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container".

- Examples: - He plunged into the swimming pool.
- He jumped and plunged into the water.
 - The ship plunged into the water.
 - The ink has spilled on the desk.
 - The pail fell and the milk spilled.

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things: animate (e.g. a person), inanimate.
- (2) Manner : suddenly
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.

Spill:

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of the container.

13. plunge and tumble

Both plunge and tumble can refer to either to animate or inanimate objects. Plunge means "to go down or fall down suddenly with force into the water". Tumble means "to fall, especially quickly/suddenly and violently". The object in tumble is usually big, and heavy.

- Examples: - He plunged into the swimming pool.
- The boy ran quickly and plunged into the river.
 - The ship plunged into the water.
 - He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.
 - The big tree beside that old house tumbled down last night.
 - He was so tired that he threw his clothes off and tumbled into bed.

Plunge:

- (1) Object : solid things;: animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place; in water.

Tumble:

- (1) Object : solid: animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : quickly and violently.
- (3) Quantity : big.

14. roll and settle

Roll means "to fall by turning over and over". The object is solid. The shape of the object is usually round. Settle means "to sink gradually to a lower level". The object is solid (dust, the ground, the foundation of a building).

Examples: - Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.

- The coin fell and rolled under the table.

- The barrel rolled into the river.

- The dust settled on everything.

- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.

- The roadbed settled.

Roll:

(1) Object : solid.

(2) Manner : by turning over and over.

(3) Shape : usually round.

Settle:

(1) Object : solid: dust, solid substances, the ground, the foundation of a building, etc.

(2) Manner : gradually.

15. Roll and sink

Roll means "to fall down by turning over and over. The object is solid, the shape of the object is usually round. Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water or other liquid." The object is solid.

Examples: - Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.

- The coin fell and rolled under the table.

- The barrel rolled into the river.

- The sun was sinking in the west.

- Wood does not sink in water.

- The ship sank and all the passengers perished.

Roll:

- (1) Object : solid.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Shape : usually round.

Sink:

- (1) Object : solid (e.g. boat, canoe, ship, log, etc.)
- (2) Place : where the action takes place:(usually) in water or horizon.

16. roll and slip

Roll means "to fall or go down by turning over and over".

The object is solid, the shape of the object is usually round. Slip means "to fall suddenly as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object is animate, usually a human being.

Examples: - Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.

- The coin fell and rolled under the table.

- The barrel rolled into the river.

- ~~She~~ slipped on the ice and broke her leg.

- He slipped on a banana peel.

- If you don't walk carefully you will slip.

Roll:

- (1) Object : solid.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Shape : the shape of the object is usually round.

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate: usually a person.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) ~~Base~~ : the loss of one's balance.

17. roll and spill

Roll means "to fall or go down by turning over and over". It refers to solid objects. The shape of the objects is usually round. Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container".

The object is liquid or powder.

- Examples:
- Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.
 - The barrel rolled into the river.
 - The bicycle hit me and sent me rolling.
 - The ink has spilled on the desk.
 - Don'tt spill the flour.
 - The pail fell and the milk spilled.

Roll:

- (1) Object : solid.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Shape : the shape of the object is usually round.

Spill:

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of the container.

18. roll and tumble

Both roll and tumble refer to solid object, either animate or inanimate. Roll means "to fall or go down by turning over and over". The shape of the object is usually round. Tumble means "to fall down suddenly and violently". The object is usually big.

- Examples:
- Rocks and stones were rolling down the hillside.
 - The coin fell and rolled under the table.
 - The barrel rolled into the river.
 - He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.
 - The big tree beside the old house tumbled down last night.
 - He was so tired that he threw his clothes off and tumbled into bed.

Roll:

- (1) Object : solid.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Shape : the shape of the object is usually round.

Tumble:

- (1) Object : solid, either animate or inanimate.
(e.g. a person, a tree).
- (2) Manner : quickly/suddenly and violently.
- (3) Quantity : big.

19. settle and sink

Settle means "to go down gradually to a lower level". The object is solid. It can be dust in the air, solid substance in a liquid; the ground, the foundation of a building. The location of the action can be in the air, water, or on the ground. Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water." The object is solid (a boat, canoe, etc.) The location where the action takes place is the horizon (for the sun) or the water (for canoe, boat, etc.).

- Examples: - The dust settled on everything.
- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.
 - The roadbed settled.
 - The sun was sinking in the west.
 - Wood does not sink in water.
 - The ship sank and all the passengers perished.

Settle:

- (1) Object : solid: dust, solid substances in a liquid, the ground, the foundation of a building.
- (2) Manner : gradually.

Sink:

- (1) Object : solid: a boat, canoe, ship, etc.
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: in the horizon, in water.



20. settle and slip

Settle means "to go down gradually to a lower level". The object is solid (dust, the ground, the foundation of a building, etc.). Slip means "to fall down suddenly as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object is animate, usually a person.

- Examples: - The dust settled on everything.
- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.
 - The roadbed settled.
 - She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.
 - He slipped on a banana peel.
 - If you don't walk carefully you will slip.

Settle:

- (1) Object : solid: dust, solid substances in a liquid, the ground, the foundation of a building, etc.
- (2) Manner : gradually.

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person, etc.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) cause : the loss of one's balance.

21. settle and spill

Settle means "to go down gradually to a lower level". The object is solid (dust, the ground, the foundation of a building, etc.) Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container". The object is liquid or powder.

- Examples: - The dust settled on everything.
- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.
 - The roadbed settled.
 - The ink has spilled on the desk.
 - The pail fell and the milk spilled.
 - The salt spilled on the kitchen table.

Settle:

- (1) Object : solid: dust, solid substances in a liquid,
the ground, the foundation of a building, etc.
- (2) Manner : gradually.

Spill:

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of
the container.

22. settle and tumble

Settle means "to go down to a lower level". It refers to solid object (dust, ground, the foundation of a building, etc.). Tumble means "to fall down quickly/suddenly and violently". The object is either animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate (a tree). The object is usually big.

- Examples: - The dust settled on everything.
- The dregs settled and the wine was clear.
- The roadbed settled.
- He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.
- The baby is just learning to walk and is
always tumbling over.
- The big tree beside that old house tumbled down
last night.

Settle:

- (1) Object : solid: dust, solid substances in a liquid,
the ground, etc.
- (2) Manner : gradually.

Tumble:

- (1) Object : animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate
(e.g. a tree).
- (2) Manner : suddenly and violently.
- (3) Quantity : usually big.

23. sink and slip

Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water or other liquid". The object is solid. Slip means "to fall down suddenly as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object is animate, usually a person.

- Examples: - The sun was sinking in the west.
- Wood does not sink in water.
 - The ship sank and all the passengers perished.
 - She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.
 - He slipped on a banana peel.
 - If you don't walk carefully you will slip.

Sink:

- (1) Object : solid:boat, canoe, ship, etc.
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: in water, horizon (for the sun).

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Cause : the loss of one's balance.

24. sink and spill

Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water or other liquid". The object is solid. The place where the action takes place is the horizon (e.g. for the sun) or the water, or other liquid. Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container". The object is liquid or powder. The place where the action takes place is the side of the container.

- Examples: - The sun was sinking in the west.
- Wood does not sink in water.
 - The ship sank and all the passengers perished.
 - The ink has spilled on the desk.
 - The salt spilled on the kitchen table.
 - The pail fell and the milk spilled.

Sink:

- (1) Object : solid; boat, canoe, ship, etc.
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: in water, horizon (e.g. for the sun).

Spill :

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of the container.

25. sink and tumble

Sink means "to go down below the horizon or the surface of water or other liquid". The object is solid (e.g. ship, boat, canoe). Tumble means "to fall quickly and violently". The object is either animate or inanimate, and it is usually big.

- Examples: - The sun was sinking in the west.
- Wood does not sink in water.
 - The ship sank and all the passengers perished.
 - He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.
 - The baby is just learning to walk and is always tumbling over.
 - The big tree beside that old house tumbled down last night.

Sink:

- (1) Object : Solid: boat, canoe, ship, etc.
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: in water, horizon (e.g. for the sun).

Tumble:

- (1) Object : animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate (e.g. a tree).
- (2) Manner : suddenly/quickly and violently.
- (3) Quantity : the object is usually big.

26. slip and spill

Slip means "to fall suddenly as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object is animate, usually a person.

Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container". The object is liquid or powder.

- Examples: - She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.
- He slipped on a banana peel.
- If you don't walk carefully you will slip.
- The ink has spilled on the desk.
- The pail fell and the milk spilled.
- The salt spilled on the kitchen table.

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Cause : the loss of one's balance.

Spill:

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of the container.

27. slip and tumble

Slip means "to fall down suddenly as the result of the loss of one's balance". The object is animate, usually a person.

Tumble means "to fall down suddenly/quickly and violently".

The object is either animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate (e.g. a tree). Both in slip and tumble the manner of the falling is quickly/suddenly. In tumble, because the object is big, it usually falls violently.

- Examples: - She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.
- He slipped on a banana peel.
- If you don't walk carefully you will slip.
- He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.
- The big tree tumbled down last night.

Slip:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Cause : the loss of one's balance.

Tumble:

- (1) Object : animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate (e.g. a tree).
- (2) Manner : suddenly/quickly and violently.
- (3) Quantity : usually big.

28. spill and tumble

Spill means "to fall by running over the side of the container". The object is liquid or powder. Tumble means "to fall down quickly/suddenly and violently". The object is always solid, either animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate (e.g. a tree). The object is usually big.

Examples: - The ink has spilled on the desk.

- The pail fell and the milk spilled.

- The salt spilled on the kitchen table.

- He tumbled down the stairs and broke his arm.

- The baby is just learning to walk and is always tumbling over.

- The big tree tumbled down last night.

Spill:

- (1) Object : liquid or powder.
- (2) Manner : by running over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: the side of the container.

Tumble:

- (1) Object : animate (e.g. a person) or inanimate (e.g. a tree).
- (2) Manner : quickly/suddenly and violently.
- (3) Quantity : the object is usually big.

3.2 The Mualang Verbs

The contrastive analysis of the verbs

The verbs are put in some groups. Each group consists of the verbs that are close to each other in meaning. They share some similar distinctive features. The grouping is not based on the exact criteria. It is not a "finished" one. Perhaps we can make some more groups. Moreover, one verb or some verbs in a certain group, based on certain criteria, can also be put into another group(s). The grouping is made in order to make the analysis easier, and to shorten the analysis. (If all the verbs are contrasted to each other, the analysis will need very many pages).

Tumai, Pungkal, Ruat

1. Tumai and Pungkal

Tumai is generic. It refers to any standing object. Pungkal is specific. It refers to inanimate object (a tree, pole, etc.). It never refers to a person or animal. Like in tumai, the position of the object before the movement is also standing in pungkal. But in pungkal the object falls by breaking off at the middle of the trunk. The object is tall and usually big.

Examples: - Sida' tengah nebang kayu galau ya', nyemak mah tumai.

(They are cutting down the big tree and soon it will tumble down.)

- Ku tumai de jo' ia.

(I fell down because he pushed me.)

- Mayoh batang karet pungkal de jerah rian te ruat ya'.

(Many rubber trees tumbled down because they were struck by the falling durian tree.)

- Tiang teras ya' pungkal de penengah amat-amat.

(The totem-pole broke right at the middle)

Tumai:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate (standing objects:
a tree, a person, a pole, an animal, etc.)
- (2) Position : before the movement: standing.

Pungkal:

- (1) Object : inanimate: a tree, a pole, etc.
- (2) Manner : by breaking off at the middle of the trunk.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.
- (4) Quantity : tall and usually big.

2. Tumai and Ruat

Tumai is generic. It refers to any standing object. (that falls). Ruat is specific. It refers to special object: a tree. We call a tree ruat when it falls and the roots of the tree are pulled out of the earth. The object is tall and usually big and heavy. The position of the object before the movement in ruat is the same as the position of the object before the movement in tumai. It is standing.

- Examples: - Sida' tengah nebang kayu galau ya', nyemak mah tumai. (They are cutting the big tree and soon it will tumble down.)
- Ku tumai dejo' ia.
(I fell because he pushed me.)
- Kayu galau te de sepiak pian ya' ruat malam teh.
(The big tree beyond the river tumbled down last night.)
- Nangka' ya' ruat jalai urat ah pakai sampok.
(The nangka' tree tumbled down because the roots were destructed by the termites.)

Tumai:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate (a tree, a person, etc.)
- (2) Position : before the movement: standing.

Ruat:

- (1) Object : a tree
- (2) Manner : the roots are pulled out of the earth.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.
- (4) Quantity : tall and usually big and heavy.

3. Pungkal and Ruat

Both refer to standing objects. The object in pungkal can be a tree or a pole. Ruat refers only to a tree. It never refers to any other standing objects but a tree, because we call something ruat if the roots of the thing (the tree) are pulled out of the earth. We call something pungkal when the object breaks at the middle and falls down. The position of the object (before it falls) in ruat is the same as the position of the object in pungkal. It is standing. The object in both ruat and pungkal is tall and usually big and heavy.

- Examples: - Mayoh batang karet pungkal dejerah rian te ruat ya'. (Many rubber trees tumbled down because they were struck by the falling durian tree.)
- Tiang teras ya' pungkal de penengah amat-amat. (The totem-pole broke right at the middle.)
- Kayu galau te de sepiak pian ya' ruat malam teh. (The big tree beyond the river tumbled down last night.)
- Nangka' ya' ruat jalai urat ah pakai sampok. (The nangka' tree tumbled down because the roots were destructed by the termites.)

Pungkal:

- (1) Object : inanimate: a tree, a pole, etc.
- (2) Manner : by breaking off at the middle of the trunk.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.
- (4) Quantity : tall and usually big.

Ruat:

- (1) Object : a tree.
- (2) Manner : the roots are pulled out of the earth.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.
- (4) Quantity : tall and usually big and heavy.

Serpeh, Terudos, Terupis

4. Serpeh and Terudos

The object in serpeh is a branch of a tree, while in terudos it is a climbing plant. We call a branch serpeh if it breaks off from the trunk and falls down. We call a plant terudos if the roots of the plant break off from the (other) standing object where it climbs, and the plant falls down quickly. In serpeh the place where the object falls from is the trunk of the tree. In terudos the place where the action takes place is the standing object on which the plant climbs.

Examples: - Dan ya' serpeh jalai buah ah gelong lebau.

(The branch broke and fell because there were so many fruits in it.)

- Dan ya' serpeh naban ia labuh.

(The branch broke and he fell to the ground with it.)

- Sireh ya' nyau terudos ke tanah.

(The betel plants have fallen down to the ground.)

- Sang ya' nyau mis terudos.

(The pepper plants have fallen down.)

Serpeh:

- (1) Object : a branch of a tree.
- (2) Manner : by breaking off from the trunk.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from: the trunk of the tree.

Terudos:

- (1) Object : climbing plant.

- (2) Manner : quickly; the roots of the plant broke off.
(3) Place : where the action takes place: standing object (e.g. tree, pole, wall) on which the plant climb up.

5. Serpeh and Terupis

The object in serpeh is a branch of a tree, while in terupis it is a fruit or a flower. A branch serpeh when it breaks off from the trunk and falls down. A fruit or a flower terupis if it breaks off from the stem and falls down. The place where the object falls from in serpeh is the trunk of the tree, while in terupis it is the stem of the plant. The object in serpeh can be either small and light or big and heavy, while in terupis it is not so big and heavy.

Examples: - Dan ya' serpeh jalai buah ah gelong lebau.

(The branch broke and fell down because there were so many fruits in it.)

- Dan ya' serpeh naba ia labuh.

(The branch broke and he fell to the ground with it.)

- Buah sentila ya' terupis ari tampok ah.

(The papaya fruit broke from the stem and fell down.)

- Buah nangka' ya terupis ari tampok ah.

(The nangka' fruit broke from the stem and fell down.)

Serpeh:

- (1) Object : a branch of a tree.
(2) Manner : by breaking off from the trunk.
(3) Place : where the object falls from: the trunk of the tree.

Terupis:

- (1) Object : fruit, flower.
(2) Manner : by breaking off from the stem.

(3) Place : where the object falls from: the stem of the plant.

(4) Quantity : not so big.

6. Terudos and Terupis

- The object in terudos is a climbing plant, while in terupis it is a fruit or a flower. A plant terudos when the roots of it break off from the (other) standing object where it climbs, and the plant falls down quickly. A fruit or a flower terupis if it breaks off from the stem and falls down. The place where the action takes place in terudos is a standing object where the plant climbs up. The place where the object falls from in terupis is the stem of the plant. The object in terupis is small and not so heavy, while in terudos it can be either small and light or big and heavy.

Examples: - Sireh ya' nyau terudos ke tanah.

(The betel plants have fallen down to the ground)

- Sang ya' nyau mis terudos.

(The pepper plants have all fallen down.)

- Buah sentila ya' terupis ari tampok ah.

(The papaya fruit broke from the stem and fell down.)

- Buah nangka'ya' terupis ari tampok ah.

(The nangka fruit broke from the stem, and fell down.)

Terudos:

(1) Object : climbing plant.

(2) Manner : quickly; the roots of the plant break off.

(3) Place : where the action takes place: standing object (e.g. tree, pole, wall) on which the plant climbs up.

Terupis:

(1) Object : fruit, flower.

(2) Manner : by breaking off from the stem.

(3) Place : **where** the object falls from: the stem of the plant.

(4) Quantity : not so big.

Teberusot, Telulor

7. Teberusot and Telulor

Teberusot refers to animate object, while telulor refers to inanimate objects: pants, rope, etc. Someone teberusot when he slips down from the trunk of a tree, pole, etc., while he is climbing it. The action takes place on the trunk (the object is still attached to the trunk.) Something telulor when it slips down because of being loose, not being close-fitting (e.g. pants, trousers, etc.) The action takes place on a standing object such as human body, pole, trunk of a tree, etc.

Examples: - Ia teberusot ari batang nyiur te licin ya'.

(He slipped down from the slippery coconut tree.)

- Ia nike' nike' teberusot ari tiang menira ya'.

(He slipped down again and again while climbing the flag-pole.)

- Selawar nemiak ya' telulor jalai ia beguai.

(The child's shorts slipped down while he was running.)

- Selawar ku to' anyal telulor, ku nadai ngau kementeng.

(My trousers always slip down because I do not wear my belt.)

Teberusot:

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : slipping down.

(3) Place : **where** the action takes place: the trunk of a tree, pole, etc.

Telulor:

- (1) Object : inanimate: pants, rope, etc.
- (2) Manner : slipping down.
- (3) Place : Where the action takes place: standing object (e.g. human body, pole, trunk of a tree, etc.) where the object is attached/fastened/hung, etc.
- (4) Cause : being loose, not being clothes-fitting, tight or tense.

Begaran, Tebelangka'

8. Begaran and Tebelangka'

Both begaran and tebelangka' refer to inanimate object. The object is solid. In begaran the object falls from a person's hand or pocket, and the person is not aware that it is falling. The object is small and light. In tebelangka' the object falls from a person's hand (not from his pocket), and he is aware that it is falling. The object is usually not so big and heavy, but usually it is bigger than the object in begaran.

Examples: - Lunga' ku begaran dia tade' teh, jong bedau temu.

(My knife dropped there just now, and has not been found yet.)

- Sumpeng miak ino' ya' begaran jalai ia beguai.

(The earrings of that girl dropped while she was running.)

- Pingan ya' tebelangka' ari jari ah.

(The saucer dropped out of her hand.)

- Lupong ya' pecah jalai anyal tebelangka'.

(The water jar broke because it had dropped so often.)

- Jebol ya' tebelangka' ari jari ku.

(The bottle dropped out of my hand.)

Begaran:

- (1) Object : inanimate, solid.
- (2) Manner : unrealized, unknown.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from: a person's hand or pocket.
- (4) Quantity : small, not so heavy.

Tebelengka':

- (1) Object : inanimate, solid.
- (2) Manner : slipping down from one's hand.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from: one's hand.
- (4) Quantity : not so big and heavy, but bigger than the object in begaran.

Tumpor, Tusor

9. Tumpor and Tusor

The object in tumpor is a mountain or a hill. The object in tusor is earth (soil) or river bank. Both tumpor and tusor mean "to slide down because of erosion". The difference is in the quantity of the object. In tumpor the object is big and heavy, while in tusor the object is smaller and less heavy.

examples: - Puncak bukit ya' tumpor.

(The top of the mountain has slid down.)

- Bedukong ya' tumpor ningang langkau ya'.

(The hillock slid down and destroyed the hut.)

- Tebeng sungai ya' nyau tusor.

(The river bank has slid down.)

- Radong ya' tusor malam tade'.

(The dam slid down last night.)

Tumpor:

- (1) Object : mountain, hill, etc.
- (2) Manner : sliding down.
- (3) Cause : erosion.
- (4) Quantity : big and heavy.

Tusor:

- (1) Object : earth, river bank, etc.
- (2) Manner : sliding down.
- (3) Quantity : small, not so heavy.
- (4) Cause : erosion.

Tengelim, Karam, Tererem

10. Tengelim and karam

Tengelim is generic. It refers to any (animate or inanimate) object that sinks in water. Karam is specific. It refers only to inanimate object, particularly a boat, canoe, raft, ship, etc., that sinks in water. In tengelim the movement of the object (when it is falling in water) can be either rapid or slow. in karam the object sinks down slowly (not so rapidly).

Examples: - Batang kayu ya' tengelim dalam ae'.

(That log sinks in water.)

- Adai nemiak tengelim de sungai minggu ya' teh.

(There was a child drown in the river last week.)

- Perao sida' karam de lubok to' kemare'.

(Their boat sank in this deep yesterday.)

- Timpel kami karam tacah gelumang bis ae'.

(Our speed boat was sunk by the waves of the water bus.)

Tengelim:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: in water, etc.

Karam:

- (1) Object : inanimate. boat, canoe, raft, ship, etc.
- (2) Manner : not so rapidly.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.

11. Tengalam and Tereram

Tengalam refers to any (animate or inanimate) object that sinks in water. It is generic. Tereram is specific. It refers to special inanimate objects (boat, canoe, ship, etc.) that almost sink in water, because of heavy loads (heaviness).

Examples: - Batang kayu ya' tengalam dalam ae'.

(That log sinks in water.)

- Adai nemiak tengalam de sungai minggu ya' teh.

(There was a child drowned in the river last week.)

- Perao' ya' tereram jalai nsia ah gelong mayoh.

(The boat nearly sank because there were too many passengers in it.)

- Lanteng ya' tereram, peramu kami mis basah.

(The raft nearly sank and our baggage was soaked with water.)

Tengalam:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Place : where the action takes place: in water.

Tereram:

- (1) Object : inanimate: boat, canoe, etc.
- (2) Manner : nearly, almost sink.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.
- (4) Cause : heaviness (heavy loads).

12. Karam and Tereram

Both refer to special inanimate objects: boat, canoe, ship, rafts, etc. Karam is "to sink down". The movement is not so rapid. Tereram means "almost sink because of the heavy loads (heaviness)". Both takes place in/on water.

Examples: - Perao sida' karam de lubok to'kemare'.

(Their boat sank in this deep yesterday.)

- Timpel kami karam tacah belumang bis ae'.
(Our speed boat was sunk by the waves of the water bus.)
- Perao ya' tereram jalai nsia ah gelong mayoh.
(The boat nearly sank because there were too many passengers in it.)
- Lanteng ya' tereram, peramu kami mis basah.
(The raft nearly sank and our baggage was soaked with water.)

Karam:

- (1) Object : inanimate: boat, canoe, ship, raft, etc.
- (2) Manner : not so rapidly.
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.

Tereram:

- (1) Object : inanimate: boat, canoe, ship, etc.
- (2) Manner : nearly, almost, (sink)
- (3) Place : where the action takes place: in water.
- (4) Cause : heaviness (heavy loads).

Rentap, Rerap, Rebas

13. Rentap and Rerap

Both mean "to cave in or to collapse". In rentap the object is a house, hut, etc. The position of the object before the movement is standing. The object is usually big and heavy. In rerap the object is roof or floor of a house, hut, etc. The position of the object before the movement is horizontal or rather horizontal (like the position of the roof of a house). The object is heavy and (usually) wide.

Examples: - Kanang manok te lama' ya' nyau rentap.

(The old chicken house has collapsed.)

- Rumah panyai ya' nyemak mah rentap.

(The long house almost collapsed.)

- Lantai langkau kami rerap.

(The floor of our hut caved in.)

- Jalai kasau patah atap rumah ya' rerap.

(The rafters broke and the roof of the house caved in.)

Rentap:

- (1) Object : inanimate: house, hut, etc.
- (2) Position : before the movement: standing.
- (3) Quantity : big and heavy.

Rerap:

- (1) Object : roof or floor of a house, hut, etc.
(horizontal or rather horizontal surface.)
- (2) Position : before the movement: horizontal or rather horizontal.
- (3) Quantity : heavy and usually wide.

14. Rentap and Rebas

The object in rentap is a house, hut, etc. In rebas the object is a fence or a wall. rentap is "to cave in, to collapse." Rebas is "to break and fall down". The position of the object before the movement in either rentap or rebas is standing. The object in rentap is big and heavy, while in rebas it is not always big and heavy.

Examples: - Kanang manok te lama' ya' nyau rentap.

(The old chicken house has collapsed.)

- Rumah panyai ya' nyemak mah rentap.

(The long house almost collapsed.)

- Pagar babi kami rebas deterapa' lango' ya'.

(The fence of our pigpen fell down, struck by the big pig.)

- Dineng ya' rebas deterapa' sida' te mabok.

(The wall fell down, struck by the drunk people.)

Rentap:

- (1) Object : inanimate: house, hut, etc.
- (2) Position : before the movement: standing.
- (3) Quantity : big and heavy.

Rebas:

- (1) Object : fence, wall, etc.
- (2) Manner : by breaking down.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

15. Rerap and Rebas

The object in rerap is a horizontal or rather horizontal surface. (floor, roof, etc.) In rebas it is a standing object (a fence, wall, etc.) In rebas the object breaks and falls down. In rentap the object caves in, and it is usually big and heavy.

Examples: - Lantai langkau kami rerap.

(The floor of our hut caved in.)

- Jalai kasau patah atap rumah ya' rerap.

(The rafters broke and the roof of the house caved in.)

- Pagar babi kami rebas deterapa' lango' ya'.

(The fence of our pigpen fell down, struck by the big pig.)

- Dineng ya' rebas deterapa sida' te mabok.

(The wall fell down, struck by the drunk people.,

Rerap:

- (1) Object : roof or floor of a house, hut, etc.
- (2) Position : before the movement: horizontal or rather horizontal.
- (3) Quantity : heavy and usually wide.

Rebas:

- (1) Object : fence, wall, etc.
- (2) Manner : by breaking down.
- (3) Position: before the movement: standing.

Layar, Nsayar, Ruroh

T6. Layar and Nsayar

The object in layar is inanimate, particularly a leave or something resembles a leave. The object in nsayar is animate, particularly a bird or other animals resemble birds (having wings). Nsayar can also refer to inanimate object, that is a thing resembles a bird (that has wings or something like wings). Something layar when it falls because of the wind blow, and it floats down in the air before coming to the ground. The object is light. Something nsayar when it falls by floating down in the air before coming to the ground.

Examples: - Daon karet mis layar tacah kude'.

(The leaves of the rubber trees fell off because of the wind blow).

- Ujan kude' jalai ya' teh atap seng kami layar.

(In the last thunderstorm, the corrugated roof of our house fell off.)

- Lang te kena' timak ya' nsayar ke tanah.

(The hawk that had been shot fell down to the ground.)

- Pinau ya' nsayar ke rampo'.

(The chameleon flied down into the bush.)

Layar:

- (1) Object : leave or something resembles a leave.
- (2) Manner : floating down in the air before coming to the ground.
- (3) Quantity : light.
- (4) Cause : wind blow.

Nsayar:

- (1) Object : birds or other animal or thing resembles a bird.
- (2) Manner : floating down in the air before coming to the ground.

17. Layar and Ruroh

Ruroh, beside refers to leaves, can also refer to fruits, flowers, hair, etc. While layar refers to leaves of a tree, or something resembles leaves. Layar means "to fall by floating down in the air before coming to the ground, because of the wind blow". Ruroh means "to fall in a large quantity especially before the time, because of, for example, rot, wind blow, sickness.

Examples: - Daon karet mis layar tacah kude'.

(The leaves of the rubber trees fell off because of the wind blow.)

- Ujan kude' jalai ya' teh atap seng kami layar.
(In the last thunderstorm, the corrugated roof of our house fell off.)

- Lango' rian kami mis ruroh tacah kera'.
(Our durian fruits that are still green have been dropped by the monkeys.)

- Ngapa ma buah jamu ya' mis ruroh?
(What makes the jambu fruits drop?)

Layar:

- (1) Object : leave or something resembles a leave.
- (2) Manner : floating down in the air before coming to the ground.
- (3) Quantity : light.
- (4) Cause : wind blow.

Ruroh:

- (1) Object : inanimate: leaves, flowers, fruits, etc.
- (2) Quality : (before the time) bad, rotten, etc.
- (3) Quantity : many.
- (4) Cause : windblow, badness, rot, sickness; dropped by the animals, e.g. the monkeys, squirrels, birds.

18. Nsayar and Ruroh

Nsayar refers to a bird or other animals or things resemble birds. Ruroh refers to inanimate objects (leaves, fruits, flowers, etc.) Nsayar means "to fly down or to fall by floating down in the air before coming to the ground."

Ruroh means "to fall in a large quantity especially before the time, because, for example, rottenness, windblow, sickness.

Examples: - Lang te kena timak ya' nsayar ke tanah.

(The hawk that had been shot fell down to the ground.)

- Pinau ya' nsayar ke rampo'.

(The chameleon flied down into the bush.)

- Lango' rian kami mis ruroh tacah kera'.

(Our durian fruits that are still green have been dropped by the monkeys.)

- Ngapa mah bunga jamu ya' mis ruroh.

(What makes the jambu blossoms drop?)

Nsayar:

- (1) Object : birds or other animals or things resemble birds.
- (2) Manner : floating down in the air before coming to the ground.

Ruroh:

- (1) Object : inanimate: leaves, flowers, fruits, etc.
- (2) Quality : (before the time) bad, rotten, etc.
- (3) Quantity : many.
- (4) Cause : windblow, badness, rottenness, sickness, dropped by the animals, e.g. monkeys, squirrels, birds,

Tesioh, Camper, Teberarah

19. Tesioh and Camper

Both tesioh and camper refer to ~~in~~animate objects: liquid, powder, rice, sand, etc. We call something tesioh when it spills a lot from the container. We call something camper when it runs a bit over the side of the container.

Examples: - Beram de cangker ya' mis tesioh.

(The rice wine in the cup has spilt.)

- Padi de taken ya' mis tesioh jalai ia terap.

(The rice in the basket spilt because he was tumbling down.)

- Umpan de pingan nemiak ya' mis camper.

(The rice in that child's plate has spilt everywhere.)

- Nang nyuroh kupi meh camper.

(Don't spill your coffee!)

Tesioh:

- (1) Object : liquid, sand, powder, etc.
- (2) Manner : spilling from the container.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from: the container.
- (4) Quantity : a lot.

Camper:

- (1) Object : liquid, sand, rice, powder, etc.
- (2) Manner : run a bit over the container.
- (3) Place : - where the object falls from: the container.
- where the object falls through: the side of the container.
- (4) Quantity : little.

20. Tesioh and Teberarah

Tesioh can refer to either liquid or solid things. (water, sand, powder, etc.) Teberarah refers only to solid things.

The object is bigger than the grain of rice, particle of sand, etc. (e.g. fruits, gravels). Tesioh means "to spill a lot from the container". Teberarah means "to spill a lot everywhere from the container".

Examples: - Beram de cangker ya' mis tesioh.

(The rice wine in the cup has spilt.)

- Padi de taken ya' mis tesioh jalai ia terap.

(The rice in the basket spilt because he was tumbling.)

- Buah belite' ya' mis teberarah ke tanah.

(The rambutan fruits have spilt everywhere on the ground.)

- Ia tetanyal ke raga' ya' , mis ise' raga' ya' teberarah.

(He tumbled over the basket and all the contents spilt everywhere.)

Tesioh:

- (1) Object : liquid, sand, powder, etc.
- (2) Manner : spilling from the container.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from: the container.
- (4) Quantity : a lot.

Teberarah:

- (1) Object : solid: fruits, gravels, etc.
- (2) Manner : spilling everywhere; scattered.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from: a container, e.g. a basket, a bucket,
- (4) Quantity : a lot; the object is bigger than the grain of rice, particle of sand, etc.

21. Camper and Teberarah

Camper refers to either liquid or solid objects. Teberarah refers **only** to solid objects. We call something camper when it spills a bit over the side of the container. We call something teberarah when it spills a lot everywhere from the container.



Examples: - Umpan de pingan nemiak ya' mis camper.

(The rice in that child's plate has spilt.)

- Nang nyuroh kupi meh camper!

(Don't spill your coffee!)

- Buah belite' ya' mis teberarah ke tanah.

(The rambutan fruits have spilt everywhere on the ground.)

- Ia tetanyal ke raga' ya', mis ise' raga' ya' teberarah.

(He tumbled over the basket and the contents spilt everywhere.)

Camper:

- (1) Object : liquid, sand, rice, etc.
- (2) Manner : run a bit over the side of the container.
- (3) Place : - where the object falls from: the container.
- where the object falls through: the side of the container.
- (4) Quantity : a little bit.

Teberarah:

- (1) Object : solid. fruits, gravels, etc.
- (2) Manner : spilling everywhere; scattered.
- (3) Place : where the object falls from. a container, e.g. a basket, a bucket, a box, etc.
- (4) Quantity : a lot; the object is bigger than the grain of rice, particle of sand, etc.

Tepurok, Telajak, Teberusok, Tebelesut

22. Tepurok and Telajak

Tepurok refers to animate object, particularly to a leg of human being or animal. Telajak refers either to animate or inanimate objects. We say something or someone tepurok when it/he step on a hole in the ground or floor and falls into it quickly. The position of its/his body before the

movement is standing (walking, running). We call someone or something telajak when he or it falls down and is pressed into mud or soft thing.

Examples: - Ku tepurok de lubang ya' tade'.

(I stepped into that hole just now.)

- Lubah kah, nang tepurok de lubang ya'.

(Be careful, don't step into that hole.)

- Buah rian ya' telajak ke alam tanah licak.

(The durian fruit fell into the soft earth.)

- Ku telajak ke alam latak.

(I fell and was pressed into the muddy ground.)

Tepurok:

- (1) Object : the leg of huna being or animal.
- (2) Manner : quickly/suddenly.
- (3) Place : where the object falls into: a hole in the ground or floor.
- (4) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running.)

Telajak:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : is pressed into.
- (3) Place : where the object falls into/to: (a hole in) a muddy place.

23. Tepurok and Teberusok

Both refer to animate object, particularly the leg of human being or animal. Tepurok means "to fall quickly into a hole in the ground or floor while stepping." We say someone teberusok when he steps on a broken area on the ground (never on the floor) and crushes down suddenly. In tepurok there is already a hole (where the object falls into) before the movement. In teberusok the hole is made by the movement (action).

Examples: - Ku tepurok de lubang ya' tade'.

(I stepped into that hole just now).

- Lubah kah, nang tepurok de lubang ya'.

(Be careful, don't step on that hole)

- Kaki ia teberusok dia'.

(His leg crushed down there)

- Kaki ku teberusok sampai ke pa.

(My leg crushed down up to the thigh.)

Tepurok: -

(1) Object : animate: the leg of human being or animal.

(2) Manner : quickly/suddenly.

(3) Place : where the object falls into: a hole in the ground or floor.

(4) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Teberusok:

(1) Object : animate: the leg of a person or an animal.

(2) Manner : crushing down; suddenly.

(3) Place : - where the action takes place: a broken area on the ground.
- where the object falls into: the hole made by the action.

24. Tepurok and Tebelesut

The object in tepurok is animate. The object in tebelesut is inanimate. Tepurok means "the leg falls down quickly into a hole in the floor or ground while the person (the animal) is walking or running". Tebelesut means the object slip through a small hole and falls into the lower level. Tebelesut usually refers to small objects.

Examples: - Ku tepurok de lubang ya' tade'.

(I stepped into that hole just now.)

- Lubah kah, nang tepurok de lubang ya'

(Be careful, don't step on that hole.)

- Gaseng meh nyau tebelesut ke baruh rumah.
(Your top has fallen to the ground under the house.)
- Nang ngenga' bual bal ya' tebelsut ke tanah ari lubang ya'.
(Don't let the ball fall to the ground through the hole.)

Tepurok:

- (1) Object : animate: the leg of human being or animal.
- (2) Manner : quickly/suddenly.
- (3) Place : where the object falls into: a hole in the ground or floor.
- (4) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running.)

Tebelesut:

- (1) Object : inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by slipping through (a small hole and falls to the lower level.)
- (3) Place : - where the object falls through: a hole.
- where the object falls to: lower place/level.
- (4) Quantity : little/small; not so big.

25. Telajak and Teberusok

Telajak refers to either animate or inanimate objects.

Teberusok refers to animate object, particularly the leg of human being or animal. Telajak means "to fall down and is pressed into mud, soft ground, etc." teberusok means "to crush down suddenly while stepping into/on a broken area on the ground." Both in telajak and teberusok the hole where the object falls into is made by the movement (action).

Examples: - Buah rian ya' telajak ke alam tanah licak.

(The durian fruit fell into the soft earth.)

- Ku telajak ke alam latak. (I fell into the muddy ground).

- Kaki ia teberusok dia'.
(His leg crushed down there.)
- Kaki ku teberusok sampai ke pa.
(My leg crushed down up to the thigh.)

Telajak:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : is pressed into.
- (3) Place : where the object falls to/into: (a hole in)
a muddy place.

Teberusok:

- (1) Object : animate: the leg of a person or animal.
- (2) Manner : crushing down; suddenly.
- (3) Place : - where the action takes place: a broken
area on the ground.
- where the object falls into: the hole
made by the action.

26. Telajak and Tebelesut

Telajak refers to either animate or inanimate objects.

Tebelesut refers to inanimate object only. Telajak means "to fall and is pressed into mud, soft earth, etc." Tebelesut means "to slip into a hole and fall down to a lower level".

Telajak refers to either small or big objects. Tebelesut usually refers to small objects.

Examples: - Buah rian ya' telajak ke alam tanah licak,
(The durian fruit fell into the soft earth.)

- Ku telajak ke alam latak.
(I fell into the muddy ground.)

- Gaseng meh tebelesut ke baruh rumah.
(Your top has fallen to the ground under the house.)

- Mang ngenga' bual bal ya' tebelesut ke tanah
ari lubang ya'.
(Don't let the ball fall to the ground through
the hole.)

Telajak:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : is pressed into.
- (3) Place : where the object falls to/into: (a hole in) a muddy place.

Tebelesut:

- (1) Object : inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by slipping through (a small hole and falls to the lower level.)
- (3) Place : - where the object falls through: a hole.
- where the object falls to: lower place/level.
- (4) Quantity : little/small; not so big.

27. Teberusok and Tebelesut

Teberusok refers to animate object, particularly the leg of human being or animal. Tebelesut refers to inanimate object only. We say someone teberusok when he steps on a broken area on the ground and crushes down suddenly. We say something tebelesut when it slips through a small hole and falls to a lower level. The object is small. In teberusok the hole where the object falls into is made by the action, while in tebelesut there is already a hole before the movement.

Examples: - Kaki ia teberusok dia'.

(His leg crushed down there.)

- Kaki ku teberusok sampai ke pa.

(My leg crushed down up to the thigh.)

- Gaseng meh tebelesut ke baruh rumah.

(Your top has fallen to the ground under the house.)

- Nang ngenga' buah bal ya' tebelesut ke tanah ari lubang ya'. (Don't let the ball fall to the ground through the hole.)

Teberusok:

- (1) Object : animate: the leg of human being or animal.
- (2) Manner : ~~cr~~ushing down; suddenly.
- (3) Place : - where the action takes place: a broken area on the ground.
- where the object falls into: the hole made by the action.

Tebelesut:

- (1) Object : inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by slipping through (a small hole and falls to the lower level.)
- (3) Place : - where the object falls through: a hole.
- where the object falls to: lower place/level.
- (4) Quantity : small; not so big.

Ngkucor, Ngkeceng, Titek, Tiris, Teruto'

28. Ngkucor and Ngkeceng

Both refer to liquid. Both mean "to burst down suddenly and rapidly." The difference is in the quantity of the object that falls. In ngkucor the liquid bursts down a lot. While in ngkeceng the liquid is little, bursting down through a small hole.

Examples: - Ae' ya' ngkucor ari peraboi.

(The water bursted out from the gutter).

- Ae' ujan ngkucor ari bukit.

(The rain water bursted down from the hill.)

- Minyak tanah ngkeceng pansot ari lubang drom.

(The kerosene bursted down from the opening in the barrel.)

- Degayang ~~ja~~ rekong babi, meda' darah teka ngkeceng.

(He stabbed the pig in the throat and the blood bursted down rapidly.)

Ngkucor:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : suddenly and rapidly.
- (3) Quantity : a lot.

Ngkeceng:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : suddenly, rapidly.
- (3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole.
- (4) Quantity : a little; small.

29. Ngkucor and titek

Both refer to liquid. In ngkucor the object the object bursts down rapidly, while in titek it falls in drops, slowly (not so rapidly).

In ngkucor the object (liquid) bursts down a lot, while in titek it falls drop by drop (little).

Examples: -Ae' ya' ngkucor ari peraboi.

(The water bursted from the gutter.)

-Ae' ujan ngkucor ari bukit.

(The rain water bursted down from the hill.)

-Darah age' titek ari bakal ya'.

(The blood is still dropping from the wound.)

- Ari ni ae' to' titek?

(Where is the water dropping from?)

Ngkucor:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : suddenly, rapidly.
- (3) Quantity : a lot.

Titek:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.
- (3) Quantity: a little; small.

30. Ngkucor and Tiris

Both refer to liquid object, but tiris particularly refers to rain water dropping through a small hole at the roof.

The quantity of the object is a little, while in ngkucor the object bursts down a lot rapidly.

Examples: - Ae' ya' ngkucor ari peraboi.

(The water bursted from the gutter.)

- Ae' ujan ngkucor ari bukit.

(The rain water bursted down from the hill.)

- Ae' ujan tiris ari bucor de atap ya'.

(The rain water dropped through a leak at the roof.)

- Ae' ujan tiris ke peninok ku.

(The rain water dropped on my bed.)

Ngkucor:

(1) Object : liquid.

(2) Manner : suddenly, rapidly.

(3) Quantity : a lot.

Tiris:

(1) Object : liquid: rain water.

(2) Manner : in drops, not so rapidly.

(3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole at the roof.

(4) Quantity : small; a little.

31. Ngkucor and Teruto'

Both refer to liquid object, but teruto' particularly refers to water from wet clothes, wet meat, or dewdrops from the leaves of a tree, falling in little drops slowly. In ngkucor the liquid bursts down a lot and rapidly.

Examples: - Ae' ya' ngkucor ari peraboi.

(The water bursted from the gutter.)

- Ae' ujan ngkucor ari bukit.

(The rain water bursted down from the hill.)

- Jemo' teruto' ari daun.

(The dewdrops dropped from the leaves.)

- Ae'age' teruto' ari baju te basah ya'.

(The water is still dropping from the wet shirt.)

Ngkucor:

(1) Object : liquid.

(2) Manner : suddenly, rapidly.

(3) Quantity : a lot.

Teruto':

(1) Object : water from wet clothes, wet meat, or dew-drops from the leaves of a tree.

(2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.

(3) Quantity : a little.

32. Ngkeceng and Titek

Both refer to liquid. Ngkeceng is "burst down a little through a small hole, suddenly and rapidly!" Titek is "to fall a little in drops slowly (not so rapidly)!"

Examples: - Minyak tanah ngekeceng pansot ari lubang drom.

(The kerosene bursted down from the opening in the barrel.)

- Degayang ia rekong babi ya', meda' darah teka ngkeceng.

(He stabbed the pig in the throat and the blood bursted down rapidly.)

- Darah age' titek ari bakal ya'.

(The blood is still dropping from the wound.)

Ngkeceng:

(1) Object : liquid.

(2) Manner : suddenly; rapidly.

(3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole.

(4) Quantity : a little; small.

Titek:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.
- (3) Quantity : a little; small.

33. Ngkeceng and Tiris

Both refer to liquid. Ngkeceng is "to burst down a little through a small hole." Tiris is "to drop through a small hole, particularly at the roof of a house, hut, etc. It falls down slowly. The object in tiris is rain water.

Examples: - Minyak tanah ngkeceng pansot ari lubang drom.

(The kerosene bursted down from the opening in the barrel.)

- Degayang ia rekong babi ya', meda' darah teka ngkeceng.

(He stabbed the pig in the throat and the blood bursted down rapidly.)

- Ae' ujan tiris ari bucor de atap.

(The rain water dropped through a leak at the roof.)

- Ae' ujan tiris ke peninok ku.

(The rain water dropped on my bed.)

Ngkeceng:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : suddenly; rapidly.
- (3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole.
- (4) Quantity : a little; small.

Tiris:

- (1) Object : rain water.
- (2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.
- (3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole at the roof of a house, hut, etc.
- (4) Quantity : a little; small.

34. Ngkeceng and Teruto'

Both refer to liquid, but teruto' particularly refers to water dropping from wet clothes, wet meat, or dewdrops dropping from the leaves of a tree. Ngkeceng is "to burst down a little through a small hole". teruto' is "to fall in drops slowly."

Examples: - Minyak tanah ngkeceng pansot ari lubang drom.

(The kerosene bursted down from the opening

- in the barrel.)

- Degayang ia rekong babi ya', meda' darah teka ngkeceng.

(He stabbed the pig in the throat and the blood bursted down rapidly.)

- Jemo' teruto' ari daun.

(The dewdrops dropped from the leaves.)

- Ae' age' teruto' ari baju te basah ya'.

(The water is still dropping from the wet shirt.)

Ngkeceng:

(1) Object : liquid.

(2) Manner : suddenly; rapidly.

(3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole.

(4) Quantity : a little; small.

Teruto':

(1) Object : water from the wet clothes, wet meat, or dewdrops from the leaves of a tree.

(2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.

(3) Quantity : a little.

35. Titek and Tiris

Both refer to liquid, but tiris particularly refers to rain water that falls a little through a small hole at the roof of a house, hut, etc. Titek is "to fall slowly, a little) in drops (of liquid).

Examples: - Darah age' titek ari bakal ya'.

(The blood is still dropping from the wound.)

- Ari ni ae' to' titek?

(Where is the water dropping from?)

- Ae' ujan tiris ari buco~~k~~ de atap.

(The rain water dropped through a leak at the roof.)

- Ae' ujan tiris ke peninok ku.

(The rain water dropped on my bed.)

Titek:

(1) Object : liquid.

(2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.

(3) Quantity:: a little; small.

Tiris:

(1) Object : rain water.

(2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.

(3) Place : where the object falls through: a small
hole at the roof of a house, hut, etc.

(4) Quantity : a little; small.

36. Titek and Teruto

Both refer to water drops that fall slowly, but teruto particularly refers to water drops falling from the wet clothes, wet meat, or dew drop~~a~~ dropping from the leaves of a tree.

Examples: - Darah age' titek ari bakal ya'.

(The blood is still dropping from the wound.)

- Ari ni ae' to' titek?

(Where is the water dropping from?)

- Jemo' teruto ari daun.

(The dewdrops dropped from the leaves.)

- Ae' age' teruto ari baju te basah ya'.

(The water is still dropping from the wet shirt.)

Titek:

- (1) Object : liquid.
- (2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.
- (3) Quantity : a little; small.

Teruto':

- (1) Object : water from wet clothes, wet meat; or dew-drops dropping from the leaves of a tree.
- (2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.
- (3) Quantity : a little.

37. Tiris and Teruto'

Both refer to liquid object. Tiris refers to rain water dropping through a small hole at the roof. Teruto' refers to water drops falling from wet clothes, wet meat; or dew-drops dropping from the leaves of a tree.

Examples: - Ae' ujan tiris ari bucor de atap.

(The rain water dropped ~~thru~~ through a leak at the roof.)

- Ae' ujan tiris ke peninok ku.

(The rain water dropped on my bed.)

- Jemo' teruto' ari daun.

(The dewdrops dropped from the leaves.)

- Ae' age teruto' ari baju te basah ya'.

(The water is still dropping from the wet shirt.)

Tiris:

- (1) Object: : rain water.
- (2) Manner : in drops; not so rapidly.
- (3) Place : where the object falls through: a small hole at the roof of a house, hut, etc.
- (4) Quantity : a little; small.

Teruto:

- (1) Object : water from wet clothes, wet meat; dewdrops.
- (2) Manner : in drops; slowly. (3) Quantity: a little.

Tejelentang, Tekelincer, Terap, Tesungkor, Tetuso', Tredudok,
Tregale', Tretingkap, Begareng, Ncatok

38. Tejelentang and Tekelincer

Both refer to animate object, almost always to human being. The differences are in the manner and in the position before the movement. Tejelentang is "to fall down backfirst while sitting"; while tekelincer is to slip down while standing (walking, running)."

Examples: - Urang te mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok
dire' ah.

(The drunk man fell backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok teka dejo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell backfirst.)

- Ku tekelincer dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

- Nang tekelincer nte' bejalai dia'.

(Don't slip down while you are walking there.)

Tejelentang:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : backfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Tekelincer:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : slipping down; suddenly.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running.)

39. Tejelentang and Terap

Both refer to animate object, but terap always refers to human being. Tejelentang means "to fall down backfirst while sitting". Terap means "to fall down suddenly while walking or running (Never while sitting)."

Examples: - Urang te' mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire' ah.

(The drunk man fell backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok de jo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell down backfirst.)

- Nang beguai, ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

Tejelentang:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : backfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Terap:

(1) Object : human being.

(2) Manner : suddenly.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running.)

40. Tejelentang and Tesungkor

Both refer to animate object. tejelentang almost always refers to human being. Tejelentang means "to fall down backfirst while sitting". Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". The position of the object before the movement in tesungkor is standing (walking, running) or sitting.

Examples: - Urang te mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire' ah.

(The drunk man fell backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok teka de jo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell backfirst.)

- Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'.

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Tesungkor:

- (1) Object : animate (animal or human being.)
- (2) Manner : headfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing: (walking or running), or sitting.

41. Tejelentang and Tetuso'

Both refer to animate object, but tejelentang almost always refers to human being. It means "to fall down backfirst while sitting". Tetuso mean "to fall mouthfirst or (for animals) to fall snouthfirst. The position of the object before the movement is standing (walking, running).

Examples: - Urang te mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire' ah.

(The drunk man fell down backfirst on his seat)

- Tengah ku dudok de jo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell down backfirst.)

- Telimpai te panka' pete' ya' tetuso' ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso ke latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.

- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Tetuso:

- (1) Object : animate (human being or animal).
- (2) Manner : mouthfirst or snouthfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

42. Tejelentang and Tredudok.

Both almost always refer to human being. Tejelentang means "to fall down backfirst while sitting". Tredudok means "to fall bottomfirst or buttockfirst". The position of the body (the object) before the movement is standing walking, running.

Examples: - Urang mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire' ah.

(The drunk man fell down backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok teka de jo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell down backfirst.)

- Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road.)

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(He fell buttockfirst on the mud.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person/human being.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.

(3) position : before the movement: sitting.

Tredudok:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : bottomfirst/buttockfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

43. Tejelentang and Tregale'

Both refer to animate object, almost always to human being.

Tejelentang means "to fall down backfirst while sitting."

Tregale' means "to fall down backfirst while standing(walking or running)."

Examples: - Urang mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire ah.

(The drunk man fell down backfirst on his seat.)

= Tengah ku dudok teka dejo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting, and I fell down backfirst.)

- Nemlak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kakiku nyuruh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person/human being.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Tregale:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person/human being.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

44. Tejelentang and Tretingkap

Both refer to animate object, almost always to human being.

The differences are in the manner of the falling and in the position before the movement. Tejelentang means "to fall backfirst while sitting". Tretingkap means "to fall face downward". The position of the body (object) before the movement in tretingkap is standing (walking, running).

Examples: - Urang mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire' ah.

(The drunk man fell backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok teka dejo' ia, tejelentang ku.
(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell backfirst.)
- Ia ngenyo' belakang ku nyuroh ku tretingkap.
(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)
- Nemiak ya' tretingkap bedarah idong ah.
(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) **Object** : animate, usually a person/human being.
- (2) **Manner** : backfirst.
- (3) **Position** : before the movement: sitting.

Tretingkap:

- (1) **Object** : animate, usually a person/human being.
- (2) **Manner** : face downward.
- (3) **Position** : before the movement: standing.

45. Tejelentang and Begareng.

Tejelentang refers to animate object, almost always to human being. Begareng refers to either animate or inanimate objects. Tejelentang means "to fall backfirst while sitting." Begareng means "to fall down by turning over and over". The object in begareng is usually big and heavy. The shape of the object is usually round.

Examples: - Urang mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire'ah.

(The drunk man fell backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok dejo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell backfirst.)

- Tajau kami begareng nacak dineng pecah.

(Our big jar went rolling down the floor, hit hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai te kena' timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) Object : animate, usually human being.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Begareng:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) quantity : usually big and heavy.
- (4) Shape : round.

46. Tejelentang and Ncatok

Both refer to animate objects. Tejelentang means "to fall backfirst while sitting." Ncatok means "to drop out (of one's head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue or sickness.

Examples: - Urang mabok ya' tejelentang de penudok dire'ah.

(The drunk man fell backfirst on his seat.)

- Tengah ku dudok teka de'jo' ia, tejelentang ku.

(He pushed me while I was sitting and I fell backfirst.)

- Pala'a ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped.)

Tejelentang:

- (1) Object : animate, usually human being.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: sitting.

Ncatok:

- (1) Object : the head of human being or animal.
- (2) Manner : bending down.
- (3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

47. Tekelincer and Terap

Both refer to animate objects. Tekelincer sometimes refers to animals, while terap always refers to human being.

Tekelincer means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Terap means "to fall down suddenly, while standing, walking or running". The main difference between these two verbs is in the object.

Examples: - Ku tekelincer dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

= Sapi ya' tekelincer ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch)

- Nang beguai ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

Tekelincer:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing. (walking or running)

Terap:

- (1) Object : human being.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking or running).

48. Tekelincer and Tesungkor

Both refer to animate objects, either a person or animal.

Tekelincer means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". The position of the object in tesungkor (before the movement) is also standing (walking, running), or sitting.

Examples: - Ku tekeler dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

- - Sapi ya' tekeler ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

- Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'.

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

Tekeler:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking or running).

Tesungkor:

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : headfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking or running) or sitting.

49. Tekeler and Tetuso'

Both refer to animate objects, either a person or animal.

Tekeler means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Tetuso' means "to fall down mouthfirst or snouth-first while walking or running". The main difference of the two verbs is in the manner of the falling.

Examples: - Ku tekeler dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

- Sapi ya' tekeler ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

- Telimpai te pangka' pete' ya' tetuso' ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke alam latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

Tekelincer:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.
- (3) Position before the movement: standing (walking or running).

Tetuso:

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : mouthfirst or snouthfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running) or sitting.

50. Tekelincer and Tredudok

both refer to animate objects, but tredudok almost always refers to human being. Tekelincer means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Tredudok means "to fall bottomfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing (walking, running).

Examples: - Ku tekeler dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday).

= Sapi ya' tekeler ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

- Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road.)

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(He fell buttockfirst on the mud.)

Tekelincer:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : slipping down. suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Tredudok:

- (1) Object : animate, almost always a person.
- (2) Manner : bottomfirst/buttockfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

51. Tekelincer and Tregale'

Both refer to animate objects, but tregale' almost always refers to human being. Tekelincer means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Tregale' means "to fall backfirst." The position of the object in tregale' is standing (walking, running).

Examples: - Ku tekeler dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

- Sapi ya' tekeler ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

- Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kakiku, nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

Tekelincer:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Tregale':

- (1) Object : animate, almost always a person.
- (2) manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

52. Tekelincer and Tretingkap

Both refer to animate objects, but tretingkap almost always refers to human being. Both in tekeler and tretingkap the position of the object before the movement is standing (walking, running). Tekeler means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Tretingkap means "to fall face downward, while walking or running."



Examples: - Ku tekelincer dia kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

- Sapi ya' tekelincer ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

- Ia ngenyo' belakang ku nyuroh ku tretینگkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretینگkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

Tekelincer:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Tretینگkap:

(1) Object : animate, almost always a person.

(2) Manner : face downward.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

53. Tekelincer and Begareng

Tekelincer always refers to animate object, either human being or animal. Begareng refers either to animate or inanimate objects. Tekelincer means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Begareng means "to fall down by turning over and over". The object is usually big and heavy. The shape of the object is usually round.

Examples: - Ke tekelincer dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

- Sapi ya' tekelincer ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

- Tajau kami begareng nacak dineng pecah.

(Our big jar went rolling down the floor, hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai te kena' timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tekelincer:

- (1) Object : animate, usually human being.
- (2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Begareng:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.
- (4) Shape : usually round.

54. Tekelincer and Ncatok

Both refer to animate objects, but ncatok particularly refers to a person's or animal's head. Tekelincer means "to slip down suddenly while walking or running". Ncatok means "to drop out (of head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue or sickness."

Examples: -Ku tekeler dia' kemare' teh.

(I slipped down there yesterday.)

-Sapi ya' tekeler ke alam parit.

(The cow slipped and fell into the ditch.)

-Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

-Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped.)

Tekelincer:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : slipping down, suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing(walking,running).

Ncatok:

- (1) Object : the head of human being or animal.
- (2) Manner : bending down.
- (3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, or sickness, etc.

55. Terap and Tesungkor

Terap always refers to human being, while tesungkor can also refer to animal (besides to human being). Terap means "to fall suddenly while walking or running." Tesungkor means "to fall headfirst". The position of the object is tesungkor is also standing (walking, running) or sitting. So the main difference between the two verbs is in the manner of the falling. In tesungkor it is specific: (to fall down) headfirst.

Examples: - Nang beguai ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

- Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

Terap:

- (1) Object : human being.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running)

Tesungkor:

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : headfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running) or sitting.

56. Terap and Tetuso'

Terap always refers to human being. Tetuso' besides refers to human being, can also refer to animal. Terap means "to fall down suddenly while walking or running." Tetuso' means "to fall down mouthfirst or snouthfirst". It is specific.

Both in terap and tetuso' the position of the object before the movement is standing.

Examples: - Nang beguai ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

- Telimpai te pangka'pete'ya' tetuso' ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

Terap:

(1) Object : human being.

(2) Manner : suddenly.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing, walking, running,

Tetuso'

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : ~~mouthfirst~~/snouthfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running.,

57. Terap and Tredudok

Terap always refers to human being. Tredudok can also refer to animal, but almost always refers to human being.

Terap is generic. It means "to fall down while walking or running". Tredudok is specific. It means "to fall down

bottomfirst/buttockfirst". The position of the object before the movement in tredudok is also standing (walking, running,

Examples: - Nang beguai, ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

- Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road)

- Ia tredudok de latak

(He fell buttockfirst on the mud)

Terap:

(1) Object : human being

(2) **Manner** : suddenly

(3) Position : before the movement: standing

Tredudok:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : bottomfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

58. Terap and Tregale'

Terap always refers to human being. Tregale' can also refer to animal, but almost always refers to human being. Terap is generic. It means "to fall down while walking or running".

Tregale' is specific. It means "to fall backfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing.

Examples: - Nang beguai, ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak. (He tumbled and fell on the mud)

- Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak. (The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kakiku, nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

Terap:

(1) Object : human being. (3) Position : before the move-

(2) **Manner** : suddenly ment: standing.

Tregale':

(1) Object : animate, usually a person/human being.

(2) Manner : backfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

59. Terap and Tretingkap

Terap always refers to human being. Tretingkap, although it almost always refers to human being, sometimes can also refer to animal. Terap is generic. It means "to fall down suddenly while walking or running". Tretingkap is specific. It means "to fall down face downward". The position of the object in tretingkap is also standing.

Examples: - Nang beguai ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

- Ia ngenyo' belakang ku, nyuroh ku tretingkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretingkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward, and his nose bled.)

Terap:

- (1) Object : human being.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Tretingkap:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : face downward.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

60. Terap and Begareng

Terap always refers to human being. Begareng refers to either animate or inanimate objects. Terap means "to fall down suddenly while walking or running". The position of the object before the movement is standing. Begareng means "to fall by turning over and over". The object is usually big and heavy. The **shape** of the object is usually round.

Examples: - Nang beguai, ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

- Tajau kami begareng, nacad dineng, pecah.

(Our big jar went rolling, hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai te kena timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Terap:

(1) Object : human being.

(2) Manner : suddenly.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

Begareng:

(1) Object : animate or inanimate.

(2) Manner : by turning over and over.

(3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.

(4) Shape : usually round.

61. Terap and Ncatok

Both refer to animate objects. Terap always refers to human being. Ncatok can refer to either animal or human being, particularly the head of animal or human being.

Terap means "to fall down suddenly while walking or running".

Ncatok means "to drop out (of head, by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.)"

Examples: - Nang beguai, ila' terap.

(Don't run! You'll tumble down.)

- Ia terap de latak.

(He tumbled down and fell on the mud.)

- Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

Terap:

- (1) Object : human being.
- (2) Manner : suddenly.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running.)

Ncatok:

- (1) Object : the head of human being or animal.
- (2) Manner : bending down.
- (3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

62. Tesungkor and Tetuso.

Both refer to animate object, can be either a person or animal. Both means "to fall while walking or running".

The position of the object is also the same: standing.

But in tesungkor, the position can also "sitting". Tesungkor is "to fall headfirst". Tetuso means "to fall mouthfirst or snouthfirst." It is more specific than tesungkor.

Examples: - la tetanyai ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae .

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

- Telimpai te pangka pete'ya' tetuso ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso ke latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

Tesungkor:

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : headfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running) or sitting.

Tetuso':

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : mouthfirst/snouthfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running).

63. Tesungkor and Tredudok

Both refer to animate object. Tredudok almost always refers to human being. The position of the object in tesungkor is standing or sitting, while in tredudok it is standing. (walking, running). Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". Tredudok means "to fall down bottomfirst". The main difference is in the manner of the falling.

Examples: - Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'.

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

- Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road)

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(He fell bottomfirst on the mud.)

Tesungkor:

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : headfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running) or sitting.

Tredudok:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : bottomfirst/buttockfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

64. Tesungkor and Tregale'

Both refer to animate object. Tregale' almost always refers to human being. The position of the object before the movement in tesungkor is standing (walking, running) or sitting. The position of the object before the movement in tregale' is standing. The main difference is in the manner of the falling. Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". On the other hand, tregale' means "to fall down backfirst".

Examples: - Da tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'.

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

- Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- Desipak ah kakiku nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst).

Tesungkor:

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : headfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running) or sitting.

Tregale':

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : backfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

65. Tesungkor and Tretingkap

Both refer to animate object. Tretingkap almost always refers to human being. The position of the object before the movement in tesungkor is standing or sitting.

The position of the object before the movement in tretinkap is standing (walking, running). The main difference is in the manner of the falling. Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". Tretinkap means "to fall down face downward". Tretinkap is more specific than tesungkor.

Examples: - Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the roof of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'.

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

- Ia ngenyo' belakangku nyuroh ku tretinkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretinkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

Tesungkor:

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : headfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running) or sitting.

Tretinkap:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : face downward.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

66. tesungkor and Begareng

tesungkor refers to animate object. Begareng, besides refers to animate object, can also refer to inanimate object.

Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing or sitting.

Begareng means "to fall down by turning over and over .

The object is usually big and heavy. The shape of the object is usually round.

Examples: - Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'.

(The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

- Tajau kami begareng, nacak dineng pecah.

(Out big jar went rolling down, hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai te kena' timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tesungkor:

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : headfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing or sitting.

begareng:

(1) Object : animate or inanimate.

(2) Manner : by turning over and over.

(3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.

(4) Shape : usually round.

67. Tesungkor and Ncatok

Both refer to animate object, but ncatok particularly refers to the head of human being or animal. Tesungkor means "to fall down headfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing or sitting. Ncatok means "to drop out (of head) by bending it down especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

Examples: - Ia tetanyal ke urat kayu, tesungkor ke tisi jalai.

(He stumbled over the root of a tree and fell headfirst on the roadside.)

- Sapi ya' tesungkor ke alam ae'. (The cow fell headfirst into the water.)

- Bala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped).

Tesungkor:

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : headfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing or sitting.

Ncatok:

(1) Object : the head of human being or animal.

(2) Manner : bending down.

(3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

68. Tetuso' and Tredudok

Both refer to animate object, but tredudok almost always refers to human being. In both tetuso' and tredudok the position of the object before the movement is standing.

The main difference is in the manner of the falling. Tetuso' means "to fall mouthfirst or snouthfirst". Tredudok means "to fall bottomfirst or buttockfirst".

Examples: - Telimpai te kena' pangka' pete' ya' tetuso'
ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

- Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road.)

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(He fell bottomfirst on the mud.)

Tetuso':

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : mouthfirst or snouthfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing (walking, running)

Tredudok:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : bottomfirst or buttockfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

69. Tetuso' and Tregale'

Both refer to animate object, but tregale' almost always refers to human being. Both in tetuso' and tregale' the position of the object before the movement is standing. The main difference is in the manner of the falling.

Tetuso' means "to fall down mouthfirst or snouthfirst".

Tregale' means "to fall down backfirst".

Examples: - Telimpai te pangka' pete'ya' tetuso' ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

- Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kaki ku nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

Tetuso':

- (1) Object : animate.
- (2) Manner : Mouthfirst or snouthfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Tregale':

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

70. Tetuso' and Tretingkap

Both refer to animate object. Tretingkap almost always refers to human being. Both in tetuso' and tretingkap the position of the object before the movement is standing. The main difference is in the manner of the falling.

Tetuso' means "to fall down mouthfirst or snouthfirst."

Tretingkap means "to fall face downward." It is more generic than tetuso'.

Examples: - Telimpai te pangka' pete'ya' tetuso' ke parong
ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the
javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke latak.

(The drunk man fell down mouthfirst into the mud.)

- Ia ngenyo' belakang ku nyuroh ku tretingkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretingkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

Tetuso':

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : mouthfirst or snouthfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Tretingkap:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : face downward.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

71. Tetuso' and Begareng

Tetuso' refers to animate object, either animal or human being. Begareng can refer to either animate or inanimate object. Tetuso' means "to fall down mouthfirst or snouthfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing. Begareng means "to fall down by turning over and over". The object is usually big and heavy, and round.

Examples: - Telimpai te pangka' pete' ya' tetuso' ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke latak.

(The drunk man fell mouthfirst into the mud.)

- Tajau kami begareng, nacah dineng, pecah.

(Our big jar went rolling down, hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai ta kena' timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tetuso':

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : mouthfirst, snouthfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Begareng:

(1) Object : animate or inanimate.

(2) Manner : by turning over and over.

(3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.

(4) Shape : usually round.

72. Tetuso' and Ncatok

Both refer to animate object, but ncatok particularly refers to the head of human being or animal. Tetuso' means "to fall down mouthfirst or snouthfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing. Ncatok means "to drop out (of head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc."

Examples: - Telimpai te pangka' pete' ya' tetuso' ke parong ae'.

(The big boar that had been stabbed by the javelin fell snouthfirst into the riverbed.)

- Urang mabok ya' tetuso' ke latak. (The drunk man fell down mouthfirst into the mud.)

- Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly)

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped.)

Tetuso':

(1) Object : animate.

(2) Manner : mouthfirst, snouthfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Ncatok:

(1) Object : the head of human being or animal.

(2) Manner : bending down.

(3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness.

73. Tredudok and Tregale'

Both refer to animate object, almost always to human being.

The difference is in the manner of the falling. Tredudok means "to fall down bottomfirst". Tregale' means "to fall down backfirst". The position of the object before the movement in both tredudok and tregale' is standing.

Examples: - Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road.)

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(he fell bottomfirst on the mud).

- Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kakiku nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

Tredudok:

(1) Object :animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : bottomfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Tregale':

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

74. Tredudok and Tretingkap

Both refer to animate object, usually a person. The difference is in the manner of the falling. Tredudok means "to fall down bottomfirst". Tretingkap is "to fall face downward". The position of the object before the movement in tredudok and tretingkap is standing.

Examples: - Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road.)

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(He fell bottomfirst on the mud).

- Ia ngenyo' ku ari belakang nyuroh ku tretingkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretingkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

Tredudok:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : bottomfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Tretingkap:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : face downward.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

75. Tredudok and Begareng

Tredudok refers to animate object, almost always to human being. Begareng refers to either animate or inanimate object. Tredudok means "to fall down bottomfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing. Begareng means "to fall by turning over and over". The object is usually big and heavy, and round.

Examples: - Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(He fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road).

- Ia tredudok de latak.

(He fell bottomfirst on the mud.)

- Tajau kami begareng nacak dineng, pecah.

(Out big jar went rolling down, hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai te kena'timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tredudok:

(1) Object : animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : bottomfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Begareng:

(1) Object : animate or inanimate.

(2) Manner : by turning over and over.

(3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.

(4) Shape : usually round.

76. Tredudok and Ncatok

Both refer to animate object, but ncatok particularly refers to the head of human being or animal. Tredudok means "to fall down bottomfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing. Ncatok means "to drop out (of head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc."

Examples: - Ia tredudok de tengah jalai.

(he fell bottomfirst on the middle of the road).

- Ia tredudok de latak

(He fell bottomfirst on the mud.)

- Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

↳ Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped.)

Tredudok:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : bottomfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Ncatok:

- (1) Object : the head of a person or animal.
- (2) Manner : bending down.
- (3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

77. Tregale' and Tretingkap

Both refer to animate object, almost always to human being.

The position of the object before the movement in both tregale' and tretingkap is standing. The difference between them is in the manner of the falling. Tregale' means "to fall backfirst". While tretingkap, on the other hand, means "to fall downn face downward".

Examples: - Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kakiku nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

- Ia ngenyo' belakangku nyuroh ku tretingkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- ~~N~~emiak ya' tretingkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

Tregale':

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Tretingkap:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : face downward.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

78. Tregale' and Begareng

Tregale' refers to animate object, almost always to human being. Begareng can refer either to animate or inanimate object. Tregale' means "to fall down backfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing.

Begareng means "to fall by turning over and over". The object is usually big and heavy. The shape of the object is usually round.

Examples: - Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried).

- De sipak ah kakiku, nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

- Rajau kami begareng nacak dineng, pecah.

(Our big jar went rolling down, hit the wall and cracked.)

- Telimpai te kena' timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tregale':

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : backfirst.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Begareng:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.
- (4) Shape : usually round.

79. Tregale' and Ncatok

Both refer to animate object, but ncatok particularly refers to the head of a person or animal. Tregale' means "to fall down backfirst". The position of the object before the movement is standing.

Ncatok means to drop out (of head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

Examples: - Nemiak ya' tregale' de lantai, nyabak.

(The child fell down backfirst on the floor and cried.)

- De sipak ah kakiku, nyuroh ku tregale'.

(He kicked my leg and I fell down backfirst.)

- Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.,

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped.)

Tregale':

(1) Object . animate, usually a person.

(2) Manner : backfirst.

(3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Ncatok.

(1) Object : the head of human being or animal.

(2) Manner : bending down.

(3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

80. Tretingkap and Begareng

Tretingkap always refers to animate object, almost always to human being. Begareng can refer either to animate or inanimate objects. Tretingkap means "to fall face downward".

The position of the object before the movement is standing.

Begareng means "to fall down by turning over and over".

The object is usually big and heavy. The shape of the object is usually round.

Examples: - Ia ngenyo' belakangku nyuroh ku tretingkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretingkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

- Tajau kami begareng, nacah dineng, pecah.
(Our big jar went rolling down the floor, hit the wall and cracked.)
- Telimpai te kena' timak ya' begareng ke darong.
(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill.)

Tretingkap:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person.
- (2) Manner : face downward.
- (3) Position : before the movement: standing.

Begareng:

- (1) Object : animate or inanimate.
- (2) Manner : by turning over and over.
- (3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.
- (4) Shape : usually round.

81. Tretingkap and Ncatok

Both refer to animate object, but ncatok particularly refers to the head of a human being or animal. Tretingkap means "to fall face downward". The position of the object before the movement is standing. Ncatok means "to drop out (of head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc."

Examples: - Ia ngenyo' balakangku, nyuroh ku tretingkap.

(He pushed my back and I fell face downward.)

- Nemiak ya' tretingkap, bedarah idong ah.

(The child fell face downward and his nose bled.)

- Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped.)

Tretingkap:

- (1) Object : animate, usually a person (3) Position: before
(2) Manner : face downward. the movement: standing.

Ncatok:

- (1) Object : the head of human being or animal.
(2) Manner : by bending down.
(3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

82. Begareng and Ncatok

Begareng can refer to either animate or inanimate objects.

It means "to fall down by turning over and over". The object is usually big and heavy. The shape of the object is usually round. Ncatok refers to animate object, particularly the head of animal or human being. It means "to drop out (of head) by bending it down, especially as the result of sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc."

Examples: - Tajau kami begareng, nacak dineng, pecah.

(Our big jar went rolling, hit the wall and cracked)

- Telimpai te kena'timak ya' begareng ke darong.

(The big boar that had been shot rolled downhill)

- Pala' ia ncatok jalai tusah pemiker.

(His head dropped sadly.)

- Pala' manok te rungo' ya' ncatok.

(The head of the sick hen dropped)

Begareng:

- (1) Object :: animate or inanimate.
(2) Manner : by turning over and over.
(3) Quantity : usually big and heavy.
(4) Shape : usually round.

Ncatok:

- (1) Object : the head of animal or human being.
(2) Manner : bending down.
(3) Cause : sleepiness, fatigue, sickness, etc.

Conclusion I : The Summing Up Of All Distinctive Features

Based on the contrastive analysis of the verbs in the previous parts, we now have significant distinctive features as follow:

1. Object/Agent : animate a. human/person.

b. animal

inanimate a. water/liquid

b. solid things: sand, fruits,
leaves, something resembles
a leave, rope, trousers.

c. standing objects: a tree,
pole, wall, climbing plants.

2. Manner (How the object falls):

a. freely

b. by turning over and over

c. unknown

d. rapidly/ not so rapidly

e. quickly/ slowly

f. suddenly

g. the roots are pulled

h. the trunk is broken

i. slipping through a small hole.

j. scattered

k. backfirst

l. mouthfirst/snouthfirst

m. bottomfirst/buttockfirst,

n. face downward

o. in drops

p. floating down in the air

q. headfirst

r. is pressed into



- s. spilling from the container
- t. running a bit over the side of the container
- u. spilling everywhere
- v. crushing down
- w. bending down
- x. slipping down

3. Place/Location: a. the place where the action takes place
b. the place where the object falls from
c. the place where the object falls through
d. the place where the object falls to/into

4. Position (before the movement/action):
a. standing (walking, running)
b. sitting
c. horizontal/rather horizontal

5. Quantity (of the object):
a. a lot e. heavy
b. a little f. light
c. big g. not so big
d. small h. not so heavy

6. Quality (of the object/agent):
a. bad/rotten
b. not bad/rotten

7. Cause : a. loss of balance
b. heaviness
c. sleepiness
d. sickness
e. fatigue
f. windblow
g. water/erosion

8. Shape (of the object/agent): round, unround

CONCLUSION II : Some Addition To The Definitions Given
By The Dictionaries

(The underlined words are the addition)

- drop : (of liquid) fall in drops; (of solid things)
fall by force of gravity, by not being held;
fall down suddenly.
- plunge : go suddenly and with force into (water, pool,
river, etc.)
- roll : move down along by turning over and over.
(of round things)
- slip : fall as the result of the loss of one's balance.
(of animate object, usually a person)
- tumble : fall, especially quickly and violently. (of big
object, either animate or inanimate object)

CHAPTER FOUR

THE USE OF THE GENERIC TERM
TO FALL IN VARIOUS MEANINGS

A. To fall

1. to be wounded or killed in battle.
(Many soldiers fell in the battle of Waterloo)
2. to hang down
(Her hair falls over her shoulders)
3. to strike; hit
(The arrow fell wide of its mark)
4. to become lower in amount, number, degree, intensity, value, etc.
(The prices fell)
5. to lose power; be overthrown
(The government has fallen)
6. to lose status, reputation, dignity
(They have fallen into poverty. He fell into disgrace)
7. to take the direction or position
(A shadow fell on the wall)
8. to flow
(The river flows into the lake)
9. to come by chance, design, or right
(All the expenses fell on me)
10. Occur, have as date
(Easter falls early this year)
11. be spoken
(Not a word fell from his lips)
12. to take on a look of disappointment or dejection
(His face fell)
13. to become lower in pitch or volume
(Her voice fell)

14. to come by lot, distribution, inheritance, etc.

(The estate falls to the son)

15. to pass into a specified condition; become

(He fell ill)

16. to come at a specified place

(The accent falls on the third syllable)

17. to be directed by chance

(His eye fell on a misspelled word)

18. to be spoken in an involuntary way

(The news fell from his lips)

19. to yield to temptation; do wrong; sin

(Eve tempted Adam and he fell)

B. To fall: special uses with adverbs and prepositions.

1. fall away: - desert, to take away friendship, support, etc.

(His supporters began to fall away)

- disappear; vanish

(In this crisis, prejudices fell away and
all classes co-operated well)

2. fall back: retreat; move or turn back

(Our attack was so vigorous that the enemy had to fall
back)

3. fall behind: fail to keep level with; lag

(He always falls behind when we are going uphill)

4. Fall for: yield to the charms, attractions or merits of

(He falls for every pretty face he sees)

5. fall in: - collapse; give way

(The roof fell in)

- take, cause to take, places in the ranks

(The sergeant ordered the men to fall in)

6. fall off: become smaller or fewer

(Attendance at church has fallen off this summer)

7. fall out: quarrel
(The two men fell out)
8. fall through: fail, miscarry; come to nothing
(His scheme fell through)
9. fall to: begin (to eat, fight, attack, etc.)
(They fell to with a good appetite)
10. fall under: be classifiable under
(The subject falls under three heads)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHING OF MEANINGS TO
INDONESIAN STUDENTS AND THE EXAMPLES HOW TO
TEACH THE VERBS BASED ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES. -----

4.1 The knowledge of distinctive features of words can help the teacher in the cognitive domains in teaching English to his students. If he has a good knowledge of the distinctive features of the words he can give his students a better explanation of the words. He can point out the features which make the words the same and the ones which differ one word from the other. The students can see the similarities and the differences of the words. They can use each of the words correctly in their own sentences.

On the other hand, if the teacher does not have a good knowledge of the distinctive features of the words, he will not be able to give a deep explanation while he is teaching the meanings of the words to his students. Perhaps, for example, he just says that to drop, to drip, to collapse, to tumble, etc., mean to fall, or they are the synonyms of to fall, without giving the students any further explanation. The students will not have a good knowledge of the words. They cannot use the words correctly in their own sentences, because they do not know the exact meanings of the words. In another words, they do not know the distinctive features of the words.

4.2 From among the obligations that the teacher has to do (they are: becoming model, giving exposure, giving explanation, instructing the students to practice, and giving evaluation), we see that in giving explanation, the knowledge of the distinctive features can help the teacher in doing his task well.

As it has been stated above, the knowledge of the distinctive features can help the teacher to give a better explanation of the meanings of the words to his students.

5.3 There are eight techniques to explain a new thing/item or an item which constitutes a problem to the students. They are:

- a. giving the definitions.
- b. giving clarification/description.
- c. giving dramatization.
- d. pointing to realia (real thing) or the representation of it, i.e. pictures.
- e. giving translation.
- f. giving synonyms/antonyms.
- g. supplying context.
- h. synonyms, antonyms alone.

The knowledge of the distinctive features (semantic properties) can be used to help supplying number a and b (giving definitions and giving clarification/description).

5.4 We take two English verbs meaning to fall as an example: drip and drop. First we give the definition to each verb.

- drip : fall in drops (of liquid).
- drop : (of liquid) fall in drops; (of solid thing) fall by force of gravity, by not being held; fall down suddenly.

Then try to find the similarities and the differences between the two verbs.

Drip and Drop

The object in drip is liquid. We call something drips when it falls in drops. The object is small (drops of water, milk, oil, etc.). So the distinctive features of drip are:

1. Object : liquid.
2. Manner (how it falls): in drops.
3. Quantity : small.

In drop the object can be either liquid or solid thing.

If it is liquid, it means "to fall in drops" (The same as drip). If the object is solid, it means "to fall by force of gravity, by not being held, or to fall down suddenly".

So the distinctive features of drop are:

1. Object : liquid or solid.
2. Manner : in drops (of liquid), suddenly (of solid object).
3. Cause : force of gravity, by not being held.
(of solid object)

To make the explanation clearer, we can give some examples of the use of the two verbs in sentences:

Drip: - The rain was dripping from the trees.

- Sweat was dripping from his head.

- Blood dripped from the wound on his head.

Drop: - The dewdrops dropped from the leaves.

- The apple blossoms are beginning to drop.

- The teapot dropped from his hand.

If we teach the verbs to the students who are the native speaker of the Mualang language, we can compare the English verbs to the Mualang verbs titek and tebelengka'.

Drip and Titek

Both drip and titek mean "to fall in drops". The object is liquid. The object is small. Both drip and titek have the following distinctive features:

1. Object : liquid
2. Manner : in drops
3. Quantity : small

In another words, we can say that the English verb drip and the Mualang verb titek are the same in meaning.

Drop and Tebelengka'

Drop means 1. "to fall in drops (of liquid).

2. "to fall by force of gravity, by not being held"; or
3. "to fall down suddenly".

Tebelengka' means "to drop from one's hand (by not being held, suddenly)" This definition is the same as the definitions number 2 and number 3 above. So tebelengka' and drop (according to the definitions number 2 and 3), have the following distinctive features:

1. Object : solid.
2. Manner : suddenly
3. Cause : by force of gravity, by not being held.

Drop according to the definition number 1 above is the same as titek in meaning. They mean "to fall in drops".

This technique of explanation can be used to teach the meanings of the words to the students of SMA (or SLA). For SMP students (beginners) may be it is still too difficult.

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