

SYNTACTICAL MARKER {-NYA} IN INDONESIAN

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Abstrak

Paper ini membahas ikhwal pemarkah sintaksis {-nya} di dalam bahasa Indonesia, dan penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari jawaban dari tiga pertanyaan berikut; (i) host apa sajakah yang dapat dilekati oleh unsur {-nya}, (ii) fungsi sintaksis apa yang dimiliki oleh unsur {-nya}, and (iii) apa makna unsur {-nya} secara kontekstual. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pustaka, data dipetik dari korpus dengan pemunculan 954 kalimat yang mengandung pemarkah {-nya} yang diambil dari sumber dengan bantuan alat pengumpul data [antconc3.2.1w window2007]. Ada dua teori yang relevan dengan aspek pembahasan {-nya} di dalam bahasa Indonesia, yaitu; teori morfosintak yang membedah pemunculan unsur {-nya} yang merupakan suatu bentuk terikat yang melekat pada morfem dasar bebas, dan teori diskos untuk menelusuri makna {-nya} secara kontekstual. Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada tiga pengelompokan unsur {-nya}, yaitu; pronomina, pewatas, dan sebagai pembentuk adverbial. Sebagai argument inti {-nya} dapat melekat pada verba nasal, verba pasif, verba intransitif zero, dan unsur lain dengan katagori nomina, preposisi, dan pronominal refleksif. Sebagai pembentuk adverbial {-nya} dilekatkan pada ajektiva, bentuk dasar terikat, dan dikombinasikan dengan {se-} untuk membentuk konfiks {se-baik-nya}. Sebagai pronomina orang ketiga tunggal, {-nya} dapat berfungsi sebagai; Subyek and Obyek Gramatikal, Pronomina Posesif, Komplemen Oblik, Oblik Agen, Pronomina Refleksif, dan sebagai pembentuk nomina. Sebagai pewatas selalu dilekatkan pada nomina, sebagai pembentuk nomina dari verba, dan sebagai adverbial dapat berfungsi sebagai adjunct, conjunct, and disjunct. Makna {-nya} dengan kategori pronominal harus ditelusuri dalam teks dan selalu mengacu pada orang ketiga tunggal.

Kata kunci: pemarkah sintaksis, pronominal, argumen, adverbial, diskursus

Abstract

This study discusses the syntactic marker {-nya} in Indonesian, and aims at finding the answers to the three research questions; (i) what hosts can be appended by {-nya}, (ii) what syntactic functions can be filled by {-nya}, and (iii) what is the meaning of {-nya} contextually. The data to support the analysis was collected from the source with the help of a data collection tool [antconc3.2.1w window2007]. Two theories are relevant to the discussion of {-nya}, namely; morphosyntactic theory that searched the occurrence of {-nya} in a text and discourse theory to discover the meaning of {-nya} contextually. The result of analysis showed three occurrence of {-nya}; pronoun clitics, determiner, and as adverbial formation. As a core argument {-nya} can be attached to the nasal verbs, passive verbs, zero intransitive verbs, and category of nouns, prepositions, and reflexive pronouns. As adverbial formation {-nya} is attached to the adjective, bound root, and is combined with {se-} to form confix {se-baik-nya}. As pronoun, {-nya} can serve as; Grammatical Subjects and Objects, Possessive determiner, Oblique Agent, Reflexive pronoun. As determiner it is always attached to the noun, forming nouns from verbs, and as an adverbial it can serve as an adjunct, conjunct, and disjunct. The meaning of {-nya} with pronominal category should be traced in the text and always refers to the third person singular.

Keywords: syntactic markers, pronouns, argument, adverbial, discourse

1. INTRODUCTION

Syntactical marker is cross-language phenomena and in Indonesian we may have active, passive, and objective voice markers

found as verbs prefixes. In verb suffix position, there are causative and applicative markers {-kan} and {i}. Clitics is a class of bound morphemes which may be appended

to independent words by syntactically motivated roles. Generally, the form is appended either at the beginning or at the end of the anchors/host. The one attached to the beginning of a host is called a proclitic, the one that is attached at the end is called enclitic (see Katamba, 1993:245). In French examples; i) *Je l'aime* 'I love him' and ii) *Je l'appelle* 'I call him.' are precisely proclitic words or proclitics of third masculine singular pronoun object that lean forwards ('pro') on to a full word which follows, the full forms are *lui* like the example, *Je lui donne un livre* 'I give him a book.' iii) *l'enfant* 'the child' is definite article masculine singular which full form is *le* 'the'. But a language may also have enclitic words or enclitics (in fact 'enclitic' is the original of this group terms) which instead lean backwards onto a full word preceding (see *Andrew Carstairs –McCarthy* (1992:91). The enclitic can be found in English, the English modal –'ll as in *I'll go to Milwaukee*. Syntactically and semantically, it seems to be a sister of the material to its right: [[I] [will [go to Milwaukee]]]. Phonologically, however, it belongs to the material to its left: [[I'll][go to Milwaukee]].

In Indonesian a widely applied enclitics is {-nya} and its occurrence can be seen in the text below with the English translation.

"Orang itu senang dongengan Yunani. Yang kudengar, dia menganggap *dirinya*¹ Apollo, sedangkan Dokter Ishtar jadi Daphne,

dewi yang menolak *cintanya*². Ini gara-gara ulah Cupid, dewa cinta. Ia memanah Apollo dengan panah emas yang bikin dia jatuh cinta, sedangkan sang dewi *diserangnya*³ dengan panah besi atau tembaga, aku lupa, *pendeknya*⁴ yang bikin dia kebal terhadap cinta. Apollo baru bisa tenang kalau dewi yang *dicintainya*⁵ udah meninggal' (Nozomi:597).

"The man likes Greece tales. Thing I heard, he considers *himself*¹ as Apollo, while Doctor Ishtar as Daphne, the goddess who refused *his love*². It's caused by the act of Cupid, God of love. He shoots Apollo with a golden arrow that made him fall in love, while the goddess *is attacked by him*³ with an iron or copper arrow, I forgot, *briefly*⁴ speaking then the arrow which makes him immune to love. Apollo can only be in peace if the goddess *he*⁵ loves has already died. '

From the quotation above, it can be seen that there are five occurrences of enclitics {-nya} and they are attached to difference word class anchors/hosts. The first one is attached to reflexive pronoun *diri* to form third person reflexive pronoun *dirinya* 'himself', the second occurrence is attached to noun *cinta* 'love' and in this context enclitics {-nya} is singular third person possessive pronoun. The third and fifth occurrences of {-nya} are appended to the passive verbs *diserang* 'is attacked' and

dicintai 'is loved' and in this two context the enclitics {-nya} are agent complement of which they may be paraphrased into *diserang olehnya* and *dicintai olehnya* in which they are third person agent oblique since both of them attached to preposition *oleh* 'by'. The fourth enclitic {-nya} is attached to an adjective *pendek* 'short' to form an adverb *pendeknya* 'briefly'. Enclitic {-nya} cannot stand by itself to function as verb argument, if it does it has the pronominal form, {dia} meaning third person singular object, *him*, *her* or *it*. Semantically, all occurrences of {-nya} in the quotation except in *pendeknya*, are referring to *orang itu*, subject grammatical of the first sentence.

From the explanation mentioned above this study mainly aims at answering three formulated research questions; (i) what class hosts can be appended by the enclitics {-nya}, (ii) what are the functions of the enclitics, and (iii) what meaning do the enclitics have contextually.

This study is applying library research method and all the data used to sup-

port the analysis was taken from soft copy of a novel entitled *Nozomi*. The data was collected by reading through chapters of the novel and bolding some occurrences of the clitics {-nya} in the form of sentences or part of text to make it easier to judge the meaning contextually and marking the font red to make them eye catching while collecting all the sentences. Later, the sentences were picked up and save them in a special folder. The next steps were classifying all the occurrence of {-nya} and giving their free translation in English. The following step is to analyze the functions and roles of the {-nya} in the text.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Indonesian is an agglutinative language seen from morphological typology and an SVO language seen from word order. These two points play an important key when discussing about the enclitics {-nya} in the language. There are three voices known in this language and they can be seen in the examples of mono-transitive verb below

- (1) *Ibu mem-(p)etik bunga itu* Agentive voice (AV)
mother AV-pick up flower DEM
'Mother picked up the flowers.'
- (2) *Bunga itu di-petik oleh Ibu* Passive voice (PV)
flower DEM PV-pick up Mother
'Mother picked up the flowers.'
- (3) *Bunga itu Ibu petik* Objective voice (OV)
flower DEM r mothe OV-pick
'Mother picked up the flowers.'

Example (1) is agentive voice (AV) and the base verb, *petik* is marked by nasal prefix {meN-}¹ with its various realization by {mem-} since there is morphophonemic process in the form of sound assimilation with the initial phoneme /p/ of the base verb form and the /p/ is dropped. The second example (2) is passive voice (PV) in which the verb is marked by passive prefix {di-}, and the third (3) is objective voice (OV) and the verb is marked by Ø or base form of verb.

If the agent of the passive voice is

- (4) *Bunga itu di-petik oleh dia*
 flower DEM PV-pick by him
 'The flowers were picked up by mother.'
- (5) *Bunga itu di-petik-nya*
 flower DEM PV-pick-3CLI
 'The flowers were picked up by him.'
- (6) *Di-petik-nya bunga itu*
 PV-pick-3CLI flower DEM
 'The flowers were picked up by him.'

The three forms of verb are applicable when the grammatical subjects are filled by third singular or plural person; on the other hand the passive voice is not applicable when the grammatical subjects of agentive voice are filled by second and first person.

In morphology and syntax, a clitic from Greek κλιτικός *klitikos*, "inflexional" is a morpheme that has syntactic character-

third person singular pronoun *oleh dia* 'by him' the default or canonic form is example (4), it may have alternative structures like example (5) and then if there is any emphasizing on the action the form is (6).

¹The capital N in {meN} symbolized morphophonemic process of nasal sound assimilation of which they are varied, and based on the homorganic initial phoneme of a root. There are five forms: i) {me-} is applied to the initial sound /l. m. n. ny. r. y. and w/ ii) {mem-} is after /b, f, p, / and iii) {men-} is before the sound /d, j, c, and t, / iv) {meng-} is applied for vowel sounds /i, e, a, o, u/ and velar consonant /g, h, and k/, and v) {ny-} is applied for single sound /s/. Among all initial sounds there are four consonants undergo deletion after being attached with the N(asal), they are /p, t, k, and s/.

istics of a word, but depends phonologically on another word or phrase. The term is derived from the Greek for "leaning". It is pronounced like an affix, but plays a syntactic role at the phrase level. In other words, clitics have the *form* of affixes, but the distribution is of function words. For example, the English possessive 's is a clitic in the phrase *the king of England's horse*: It *looks* like a suffix, but its position at the

end of "the king of England" rather than on "king" is like that of a separate word.

Clitics can belong to any grammatical category, although they are commonly pronouns, determiners, or adpositions. Note that orthography is not always a good guide for distinguishing clitics from affixes: clitics may be written as separate words, but sometimes they are joined to the word on which they depend, or separated by special characters such as hyphens or apostrophes (like the English clitic 's). The word "clitic" is often used loosely for what may be better described as an affix or word.

One example of language element {se-} in Indonesian is discussed by Alwi, et.al (1993: 234) to show the different between affix and clitics and it can be proved by the examples; (i) *silahkan maju setapak* 'Please move one step forward', in this case the {se-} is a proclitic that means *one/single*, and other example of the use of this item; *sehelai* 'a piece of', *se-cangkir* 'a cup of', *segelas* 'a glass of', and *se-piring* 'a plate of.' Adjective can also be preceded by {se-} to make a comparison, it can be seen in example (ii) John *lari secepat kuda* 'John

runs as fast as a horse.' The application of {se-} that functions as prefix can be found in the following context; a) *Dia mencuci tangan sebelum makan* 'He washes his hand before having his meal', b) *Sesudah mandi dia berpakaian* 'After taking a bath he dressed himself.' c) *Sepengetahuan saya dia anak yang baik* 'as far as I know he is a good man.' Before being attached by {se-} the word *belum* means 'not yet' and then *sebelum* means *before*, *pengetahuan* means 'knowledge' a derivation noun that derived from verb *tahu* 'know' *sepengetahuan* means 'as far as I know' *sudah* means *already* and *sesudah* then means *after*, so {se-} in this applications are prefix.

In order to know the meaning of {-nya} in a text, there are three concepts to be described, they are: the concept of cohesion, the concept of reference, and the concept of text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), the concept of cohesion is semantic one. Cohesion refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, they also make statement.

Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is

dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and presupposed, are there by at least potentially integrated into a text. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 4)

Cohesion is expressed through the stratal organization of language since it is a semantic relation. Language is explained as a multiple coding system comprising three levels of coding, or 'strata', that are: the semantic (meaning), the lexico-grammatical (form) and the phonological and orthographic (expressions). In everyday terminology, meaning is put into sound or writing. (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 5)

There are some opinions about the definitions of text. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), a text is a unit of language in use. It regarded as a semantic unit not the grammatical one, since it is a unit not of form but meaning. Constituency does not determine whether a passage is a text or non-text. A text is related to a clause or sentence by realization that is the coding

of one symbolic system in another. It does not consist of sentences but it is realized by or encoded in sentence (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 2).

Text is not tied to the sentence as its lower limit or upper one, or in other words, text can be of any length. In fact, many familiar texts occur as less than one sentence in grammatical structure, such as warnings, titles, announcements, inscriptions, and advertising slogan. They often consist of a verbal, nominal, adverbial or preposition group only.

3. ANALYSIS

The three voices mentioned above partly play an important role in the analysis of enclitics in Indonesian. The main syntactic category in which {-nya} enclitics applied in Indonesian is as pronoun either functioning as Subject of a sentence, Object, agent Oblique, or possessor and it can also function as adjunct, conjunct, and disjunction. All this language phenomena will be explained in the next sub-chapter.

Pronominal Enclitics

In English, pronouns can be subclassed into 'central' (personal, reflexive, and possessive), relative, interrogative, demonstrative, and *indefinite* that is classified into (i) positive, (a) universal; *each, all, every series*, (b) assertive; mutual group, punctual group, several/enough, one, the some series, (c) non-assertive; the any series, either, and (ii) negative; the no series and neither (Quirk. 1972:203-225). In line with the discussion of clitics {-nya} in Indonesian, the domain will be limited only on the central pronoun; personal, reflexive, and possessive. The {-nya} clitics is always appended after its host, or it is termed as enclitics. The main syntactic categories of these enclitics are as pronominal so it can function as, subject, object, oblique agent in the sentence level and it can be a possessive and reflexive pronoun in the phrase level. All of these will be discussed below.

Pronominal Enclitics Attached to Base

Intransitive

Pronomina clitics {-nya} refers to

third person singular functioning as subject grammatical that is attached after the base verb in direct speech. Actually, there are two forms of direct speech in Indonesian. The first one is that the reporting verb comes before the reported one, and the second is that the reporting verb comes after the reported verb or the statement in the quotation marks. So the example; "*Maksud Ibu, bintang sinetron itu? tanyanya ragu.*" "Do you mean the soap star?" she asked doubtfully. The same meaning can be expressed in the way, *Dia bertanya dengan ragu "Maksud Ibu, bintang sinetron itu?"* In practice the first form is wider and more familiar by the language users. In order to get deeper understanding about the use of {-nya} as the grammatical subject, below are some data taken from the novel.

Data 1.

- a. "*Swam Mamba! keluhnya kaget. Sudah- berapa lama alarm berbunyi, Mbak?*" "Swam Mamba! ' **he complained** shocked. "How long has the alarm gone off, Ma'am?"
- b. "*Aku tidak dapat membiarkanmu pergi tanpa mencoba sekali lagi*" **bisiknya** pada diri sendiri. "I cannot let you leave without trying once again" **he whispered** to himself.

- c. "Jadi bagaimana yang sebenarnya, Dokter Matsuda? Saya ingin tahu," **undangnyanya** ramah. "So what is the truth, Doctor Matsuda? I want to know", she **invites** friendly.

All the reporting verbs in the data above are grouped into intransitive verbs. Based on the Indonesian word order the canonic structure of intransitive clause is SV, however after the form is applied in the real world of language, the word order can be influenced by pragmatic use of the language. In this case, when the language is used to give emphasis, the verb may come before the subject. As an example, *Anak itu menangis* 'The child is crying' may have a kind of inversion, *Menangis anak itu* 'it was crying the child'. All the reporting verbs above are intransitive, and if they are used in the direct speech the verbs are usually used in the base form, all of which can be attached by enclitics second person *kamu* {-mu} 'you' → *kamu menjawab à jawabmu* 'You answered', first person *aku* {-ku} 'I' → *Aku berkata à kataku* 'I said', or third person enclitics *dia* 'he, she' {-nya} ; *Dia mengeluh à keluhnya* 'he complained', *Dia berbisik à bisiknya* 'he whispered', *Dia menggelegar à gelegarnya* 'he rumbled',

Dia berseru à serunya 'he exclaimed', etc.

Pronominal Enclitics Attached To Active Verb

The second phenomena concerning the use of pronominal enclitics {-nya} is that it can function as direct object. In this functions the enclitics is attached to AV predicate in which the verbs are marked by nasal prefix {meN-} as mentioned in the footnote (1) above. For the real application of the {-nya} enclitics, below some data from the novel can be deeply understood.

Data 2.

- a. "Ini adalah racun ular mamba hitam, orang-orang sana **menyebutnya** swam mamba. **Kerjanya** cepat, menyerang saraf. 'This is a black mamba snake venom, the people there **call it** swam mamba. **It** acts quickly, attacking the nerves.'
- b. *Akan kuperlihatkan siksaan yang sudah dilakukan Kaspar karena aku **menolaknya**.* 'I will show the torment that has been done by Kaspar → because I **rejected him**.'
- c. *Ini adalah hari yang buruk, aku kehabisan **Yakult**. Tidak mungkin aku bisa ke sana secepat itu. Kau terpaksa harus **mengambilnya** sendiri.* 'It is a bad day today, I am short of Yakult. It would be impossible for me to get there quickly. You had to **get it** your self.'

From the three data above it can be said that predicate (2.a) *menyebutnya* can

be paraphrased into *menyebut racun ular mamba hitam itu* so {-nya} here is referring to this noun phrase following the verb *menyebut* and the {-nya} in the phrase *kerjanya* also refers to that same noun phrase, so in its free translation {-nya} is translated into *it*. In the example 2.(b) {-nya} refers anaphorically to someone name Kaspar that emerges previously in the sentence, so the translation of {-nya} is him. And in data (2.c) enclitics {-nya} refers to noun Yakult in the first sentence of the text, so in its free translation {-nya} is translated into *it*.

- d. *Diletakkannya sepatu itu di ambang pintu lift untuk menjamin lift akan tetap menunggunya di situ.* 'He left the shoes on the doorstep of the lift to ensure the lift will still be **waiting for him** there.'
- e. "Jangan nggak," pesan Agus, menjangkau tangan Lydia dan menariknya duduk di *sebelahnya* di sofa. 'Do not say no," Agus advised, reaching out Lydia's hand and **pulled her** and sat beside *her* on the couch.'

In data (2.d and e) both enclitics {-nya} refers sequentially to person namely, Doctor Matsuda that emerges in the part of the text that is referred by {-nya} in *diletakkannya*, and it is referred again by {-nya} in verba phrase *menunggunya*. The

enclitics is translated into him in its free translation.

Pronominal Enclitics Attached to Passive Verb

The third voice/diathesis in Indonesian is passive in which the verb is marked by passive prefix {di-} or {ter-} but in relation to the application of {-nya} only the {di-} passive is found. The term agent complement can be found in the following data. As has been mentioned before the agent complement can be paraphrased into agent oblique *olehnya* 'by him/her.'

Data 3

- a. *Matsuda-san seakan tidak mendengar semua frustrasi itu. **Disedotnya** serum penangkal ke dalam tabung suntik, lalu **ditariknya** tabung dengan membiarkan jarum tetap di flakon.* 'Matsuda-san seemed not to hear all the frustration. The antidote serum **was absorbed** into the syringe, and then **pulled** the tube keeping the needle left still in the flacon.'
- b. *Ibuku selalu menuang adonan coklat ke dalam yang kuning, lalu **diputarnya** dengan sendok kayu sampai warna coklat itu menjadi lingkaran kian kemari mirip batu marmer.* 'My mother always pour the chocolate mixture into the yolk, then it **was stirred** with a wooden spoon until the warm chocolate forming a circle to and fro like a marble stone.'
- c. *Krisanti tidak meladeni. **Diserahkannya** ongkos kendaraan tanpa bilang apa-apa. Laki-laki itu pun tidak berani bertanya melit.* 'Krisanti doesn't wait. **She handed** the fare of the vehicle without saying

- anything. The man did not dare to ask inquisitive.'
- d. *Dokter Matsuda menghela napas dan mengangguk. Alat itu **diserahkannya** kembali pada Mbak Dewi. Dokter Leo mengajaknya berlalu, namun Matsuda-san mengangkat tangan, menolak.* 'Doctors Matsuda sighed and nodded. The equipment **was handed** back to Sister Dewi. Doctor Leo invites his \neg passed, but Matsuda-san raised his hand, refused.'
- e. *Agus manggut, melepas kedua sarung tangan dan kacamata yang **diletakkannya** ke atas tumpukan batu bata. Lydia menyentuh lengannya seraya mengundang, "Come inside...." .* 'Agus nods, removing both gloves and goggles that **are placed** upon a pile of bricks. Lydia touched his arm as she invites, "Come inside"

All examples in data 3 show the application of enclitics {-nya} that attached to the {di-} passive verbs. The position of the subjects grammatical in all examples are following the verb or it is in non-canonic structure *Disedotnya serum penangkal ke dalam tabung suntik*, while the canonic structure of this example is *Serum penangkal disedotnya ke dalam tabung suntik*. It is the same to the second passive in the sentence. If we look at the translation, the first keep the structure in passive construction showing the grammatical subject comes before the predicate, whereas the second passive is translated into active one. Among five

examples in data 3, only example (d) is in canonic structure whereas the other four examples are expressed in non canonic forms. Some passive construction in Indonesian are well acceptable in English into the canonic passive structure while the others are more acceptable to be translated into active structure in English, like the one in example (c) and the second predicate in example (a).

Pronominal Enclitics Attached to Noun

The fourth occurrence of {-nya} found in the text is the one attached to a noun and function as third person singular possessor. This type is not under the level of syntax but it is in the level of phrase. In a text enclitics {-nya} should be found as a cohesive device of which the meaning can be referred anaphorically to person emerge in the previous sentences in the text. The occurrence of {-nya} as possessor can be seen in data 4 below.

Data 4

- a. *Aku yakin akan diberi ampun. Enggak ada laki-laki yang gak bakal tergugah **hatinya** disodori cinta sedalam cintaku.*
'I'm sure that I will be given mercy. There is no **male heart** going not to be

- stirred to be presented with love as deep as my love.’
- b. *la langsung berlari ke ranjang dan dengan sekali gerak melepas plester yang membungkam mulut pasien seraya minta maaf, "Sakit sedikit, Dok. Maaf." Lalu ia menoleh ke samping pada kedua anak buahnya, "Hubungi Dokter Matsuda! Nomor HP-nya di tembok.*
 "He immediately ran to the bed and with one motion released the plaster fit the patient's mouth while he apologized, "It hurts a little, Doc. Sorry." Then he turned to **both his men** on either side, "Call Doctor Matsuda! **His phone number** is on the wall."
- c. *"Siapa yang melakukan ini, Dok?" seru Mbak Dewi dengan suara tegang, mendekatkan telinga ke bibir Sabrina yang tam-pak sudah membiru, sekalian meraba denyut nadinya.*
 "Who did this, Doc?" cried Miss Dewi in a strained voice; put her ear to Sabrina lips that seemed to have turned blue, while feeling **her pulse**.
- (c) is appended to the noun *nadi* 'pulse'.
- d. *Saat itulah Mbak Dewi melihat lengan Sabrina yang dipa-sangi infus. "Astaga, Pi! Lengannya merah bengkak!"* Then that Ms Dewi see Sabrina's arm inserted with infusion. "Oh my god, dad! **Her arm** was swollen red!"
- e. *Untung dua-tiga menit kemudian sudah muncul seorang pe-ngendara ojek yang menawarkan, "Perlu kendaraan, Bu?" Sikap-nya hormat sekali.* 'Fortunately two-three minutes later it appears a motorcycles taxi driver that offers, "Do you need vehicle, ma'am?" **His attitude** is at all respectful.'
- f. *Kendaraan stop pas di depan pintu gerbang. Tukang ojek menoleh dan memandang penumpangya. "Ibu apanya?"* 'Vehicles stopped right in front of the gate. The motorcycle taxi driver turned and looked at **his passenger**. "Are you his relative?"

Enclitics {-nya} in (d) is attached to *lengan* 'arm', after being appended by enclitics it functions as the subject of the second clause, the enclitics refers to the possessor of the arm, Sabrina, the object grammatical of the first sentence. The one in (e) the enclitics is attached to the noun *sikap* 'attitude' and noun phrase function as subject grammatical in the second clause, and the {-nya} here refers to the *seorang pengendara ojek* 'motorcycles taxi driver' emerges in the previous sentence. The {-nya} in (f) is attached to a noun *penumpang* 'passenger' the object of the second clause, and the possessive enclitics

The occurrence of {-nya} in (a) is attached to a noun *hati* 'heart' and the meaning of which should be referred to *laki-laki* 'a man' that exists previously at the same sentence. There are two occurrence of {-nya} in (b), the first one is attached to the host *kedua anak buah* 'both his men' and the second is appended to *nomor Hp*. The first {-nya} refers to the pronoun *ia, the nurse on duty*, the grammatical subject of the first sentence and the {-nya} refers to *Dokter Matsuda* that emerges in the previous sentence. The enclitics {-nya} in

{-nya} refers back to the *tukang ojek* 'motorcycles taxi driver' the subject of the second sentence. Having seen all the existence of the noun phrase after being appended by {-nya}, it can be said that they can function as grammatical subject, object, and after preposition.

Pronominal Enclitics Attached to Intransitive to Form Derived Noun

Nominalization is general phenomena found across languages, and the underlying base form of derived noun can be adjective or verb. For example, in English the monotransitive verb *construct* can be formed into noun by attaching noun formation suffix {-ion} and it becomes action noun *construction*. Intransitive verb *walk* has different mechanism to form nominal, that is by attaching other nominal suffix, {-ing} to form action noun, and it can be seen in example; *she walks slowly* becomes *His walking is slow*. This language phenomena can also be found in Indonesian, and the morphological process is by attaching enclitics {-nya} after the base verb. It can be seen in some data below.

Data 5

- a. "Hm... rupanya kau sudah tidak ngeri lagi?" "Ah, kan berdua **makannya**. Kalau mati bersama apa salahnya?" "Hm ... apparently you're not terrified anymore?" "Well, both of us will do the **eating**. If both of us die, there is nothing wrong with this?"
- b. *Remah-remah selebihnya bagian Pitor. Kasihan dia, **makannya** kurang padahal **kerjanya** berat. Ia diharuskan mengosongkan beberapa tong, bukan cuma dari bak kami saja.* 'Remaining food is for Pitor. It is a pity, **his eating** is less while **his working** is hard. He was required to free up some boxes, not only of our bath tub.
- c. *Walau tubuhnya sudah lelah karena disuruh kerja di sawah seharian, **tidurnya** jarang nyenyak.* 'Though his body was tired as he was told to work in the fields all day, he rarely slept soundly (lit. Means **his sleeping** was never good)'
- d. *Ibuku pasti senang sekali kalau kuajak ke sini. Akan dibuatnya artikel untuk Azolla. Banyak pembaca yang akan kirim surat menanyakan cara **perginya**.* 'My mom loves it when I'm taking here. She will write article for Azolla. Many readers will send a letter asking how **she travelled**.'

There are five applications of base verbs that can be seen in the data 5; *makan* à *makanya* 'the eating', *kerja* à *kerjanya* 'his working', *tidur* à *tidurnya* 'his sleeping, *pergi* à *perginya* 'his travelling'. The enclitics {-nya} in the first phrase *makannya* in text (a) is not referring to third person singular, but it is concerning the definiteness, the process of eating. The other three applications of {-nya} in the data are referring

to third person agents of the underlying structure; *dia kurang makan* ‘he eats less’ à *makannya kurang* ‘his eating is less’, *dia bekerja keras* ‘he works hard’ à *kerjanya keras* ‘his working is hard.’ The last one is *dia pergi* ‘she goes/travels’ à *perginya tidak ada orang tahu* ‘Nobody knows his leaving.’ In the translation, we can see that the action noun phrases can be translated in parallel form noun phrase into noun phrase, it can also be done in the process of shifting from noun phrase into a clause, like data (c) and (d). Below there are three other base verbs to have the same phenomena like the previous four.

- e. *Lewat tengah hari mereka balik ke pusat kota. Restoran itu tampak biasa kecuali adanya sebuah pengumuman di balik kaca menyebutkan kedai makan itu punya izin menyediakan fugu.* ‘Through the middle of the day they return to the city center. The restaurant looks normal except for **the existence** of an announcement behind the glass says this place has permission to provide fugu.
- f. *"Kau kan tahu akibat perceraian pada perkembangan mental seorang anak! Tumbuhnya takkan wajar. "You know as a result of divorce on the mental development of a child! **His growth** is not fair.*

The base verbs in (e) is *ada* ‘exist’ with its grammatical subject *sebuah pengumuman* and (f) *tumbuh* ‘grow’ with the

subject *seorang anak*. The first structure is like the structure of existential sentence ‘there’ in English and after being nominalized becomes *adanya* in Indonesian and possible translation is *the existence of*, and the base verb *tumbuh* ‘grow’ with nominal form is *tumbuhnya* ‘his growth’, and the underlying structure is *Dia tumbuh dengan tak wajar* ‘he grows improperly.’

Having seen the occurrence of the action noun in all six examples in data 5, it can be proved that all base verbs that may be attached by nominal enclitics {-nya} are intransitive verb with their grammatical subjects third person singular.

Pronominal Enclitics Attached to Reflexive pronoun

In Indonesian there are three enclitics that may be attached to the reflexive pronoun *diri* ‘self’; *diri-ku* ‘myself’, *diri-mu* ‘yourself/selves’ *diri-nya* ‘him/herself’. The other pronouns like, *kita*, *kami*, and *mereka* have no enclitics forms. All of them are used in their full form; *diri kami* ‘ourselves’ (exclusive), *diri kita* ‘ourselves’ (inclusive), and *diri mereka*

'themselves'. Apart from being able to be appended by the enclitics, the word *diri* can be used to stand by itself and can also be combined with *sendiri* 'alone', *diri sendiri* 'oneself.' The word *diri* 'self' that can stand by itself as verb argument is applied after certain verbs like; i) *Orang itu tidak tahu diri* 'The man does not know himself', ii) *Mereka tidak percaya diri* 'They are not confident', iii) *Kami mengundurkan diri dari posisi itu* 'We resigned from that position', iv) *Mereka sedang berhias diri* 'They are dressing up themselves, v) *Dia sudah lupa diri* 'he has forgotten himself.' On the other hand the phrase *diri sendiri* 'oneself' is applied with some verbs like; i) *Jangan pernah menyalahkan diri sendiri* 'Do not ever blame yourself', ii) *Dia selalu mengorbankan diri sendiri* 'He always sacrifices himself', iii) *Jangan selalu menuruti diri sendiri* 'Do not always keep yourself'.

The application of the enclitics {-nya} can be seen in the following example found in the novel.

Data 6

- a. *Aku akan minta maaf dan mengakui, akal muslihatku mengenai perkosaan itu semata-mata karena aku enggak mau kehilangan dirinya!* 'I will apologize and admit my trick sense that a rape was solely due to not wanting to lose **him**!
- b. *Melihat dirinya ditatap tanpa senyum, anak itu mundur mendekap Sabrina. Mengerti arti pandangang ayahnya, Sabrina berkata sambil memeluk si upik, "Ini Nozomi, Pap." Lalu padanya, "Mimi, ini Opa, kakekmu."* 'Seeing **herself** gazed without a smile, the kid retreated and hugged Sabrina. Understanding the meaning of her father's gazing, Sabrina said as she hugged the kid, "It is Nozomi, Pap." Then to her, "Mimi, this is your grandfather."
- c. *Untung anak itu tanpa rewel membiarkan dirinya dituntun pergi dengan Dora di sampingnya. Setelah mereka menghilang ke belakang, barulah Sabrina berani menyahut.* 'Fortunately the child was without fuss let **himself** be led away with Dora at his side. After they disappeared into the back, then it was time for Sabrina to reply.'
- d. *Sabrina menatap kembali dirinya dalam cermin. Tiba-tiba ia tersenyum lega. "Jadi aku enggak usah buang duit?!" gumamnya.* 'Sabrina stared back at **herself** in the mirror. Suddenly he smiled with relief. "So I had no need to waste money? she muttered.'

After looking at the application of all enclitics {-nya} in four occurrence in data 6, it can be confirmed that the reflexive pronouns function as verb arguments, in this context they function as grammatical object. The structures of sentence (a, b, c, and d) are called middle voice, in which the

subjects and object grammatical are referring to the same person or they are co-referent.

Pronominal Enclitics attached to Preposition

Verb as central element of a clause based on its sub-categorization, assigns one or more core argument. The way of structuring the verbs argument is called grammatical relation. Based on the category of verbs, some may assign one, two, and maximum three core arguments, on the other hand some verbs may assign one noncore argument or it is called oblique. This argument is marked by a preposition; as it can be seen in the example, *Ibu bercerita tentang masa lampaunya* ‘Mother told me about her past.’ The verb *bercerita* <x><y> is assigning two verb arguments, one core *Ibu* ‘mother’ and a non-core *tentang masa lampaunya* ‘about her past’. The verb *bercerita* is a di-intransitive verb and the noncore may experience rising process to the core argument position through applicative suffix {-kan}; *Ibu menceritakan masa lampaunya*.

In relation with the oblique position, it is strongly linked with the enclitics {-nya} the topic being discussed. After being attached to preposition, enclitics {-nya} also functions as oblique, and the preposition that can be appended by the {-nya} include; *oleh* ‘by’, *terhadap* ‘against’, *dengan*, ‘with’, *pada* ‘to’, *untuk* ‘for’. Below, it can be seen some occurrences of enclitics {-nya} taken from the data source.

Data 7

- a. *Selama hampir sepuluh menit Agus asyik menunjukkan renovasi lain yang direncanakannya di bagian belakang vila, didengarkan olehnya dengan penuh perhatian, sambil sesekali dicobanya mengelus Arika yang selalu menghindar.* ‘For nearly ten minutes Agus showed other renovation planned at the back of the villa, it was listened **by him** attentively, while occasionally tried to stroke Arika who always avoided.
- b. *Pada ibunya dan Vanessa, Sabrina bilang, kebetulan dapat tiket buat hari Minggu yang dibeli olehnya Sabtu pagi untuk ke Singapore, dari sana tunggu pesawat ke Joburg.* In his mother and Vanessa, Sabrina says, coincidence can make Sunday ticket purchased **by him** Saturday morning to Singapore, from there we wait for the plane to Joburg.

Preposition phrase *olehnya* functions as non-core argument meaning agent and this oblique is related with passive diathesis in Indonesian. Data (c, d, and e) on the

other hand apply preposition *terhadap*, *pada*, and *untuk*.

- c. *Pembantu mereka sudah hampir seumur Sabrina kerja di situ, sehingga mereka tak merasa perlu merahasiakan persoalan keluarga terhadapnya.* Their maid has been working there as long as Sabrina's age, so they do not need to keep family issues **against her**.
- d. *"Sabrina-san," bisiknya. "Maafkan aku, tak berhasil menolongmu. Nozomi akan kehilangan ibunya, bagaimana harus kusampaikan padanya...."*
"Sabrina-san," he whispered. "I'm sorry, did not succeed in helping you. Nozomi will lose his mother, how should I tell **her**"
- e. Hukum Murphy ternyata masih berlaku **untuknya**. 'Kalau ada kemungkinan bisa gagal, pasti akan gagal.' 'Murphy's Law was still valid **for him**. 'If there is likely to fail, it is proven to failure.'

The three prepositions *terhadap*, *pada*, and *untuk* are attached by {-nya} and the meaning is almost similar that is recipient oblique. Below are two data with preposition *dengan* which is appended by {-nya}.

- f. *Ia sempat dipindah sebentar ke rumah sakit ketika Kaisar Jepang ingin menemuinya dan bicara dengannya serta kedua anaknya.* 'He was moved briefly to the hospital when Emperor of Japan wants to see him and talk **to him** and two children.'
- g. *Sulaiman yang biasa mandi di sungai dengannya kini mengajar anak-anak mengaji di surau.* 'Solomon who is usually bathing in the river **with him** now teaches children the Koran in the mosque.'

Both preposition *dengan* in this data has different meaning based on the verb preceding them, the first one the {-nya} emerges after the verb of saying *berbicara* 'talk' which can be sub-categorized into ditransitive verb that assigned one core argument and one oblique, so the oblique argument has the semantic role of target. Whereas the second occurrence of *dengan* in (h) meaning accompaniment.

Enclitics {-nya} as noun determiner

Determiner the in English is linked with linguistic reference anaphoric/cataphoric, the anaphoric determiner is bound to an earlier mention of the same noun so the noun with determiner has backward reference to this antecedent, and there is co-reference between the two nouns, Quirk (1972:155). In Indonesian determiner the may have its formal correspondent as demonstrative *itu* or enclitics {-nya}. If we say, John ordered a book and the book has just arrived '*John memesan sebuah buku dan buku itu baru saja tiba.*' The two occurrences of book refer to the same book, and it does the same in its

translation in Indonesia. Löbner (2013:79-84) mentions that definite article indicates that the NP refers to something uniquely determined in the given context, either in the particular or in a wider context and it is indexical in relating to the relevant context in which the referent is uniquely determined. The occurrence of enclitics {-nya} can be seen in the following data.

Data 8

a. Mereka disuguhi fuku sashimi atau tessa. Saking **mahalnya** ikan **itu**, **irisannya** pun setipis kertas sehingga gambar di piring terlihat melalui irisan tersebut.

‘They are offered *fuku sashimi* or *tessa*. Because of **the** high cost of **the** fish, **the** cut was so thin as paper that the picture on the plate was seen through the cut.’

In data (a), three definite are shown, the first one {-nya}, the second is *itu*, and the third is *tersebut* ‘mentioned.’ *Mahalnya ikan itu* forms a noun phrase and the {-nya} refers cataphorically to *ikan itu* and *itu* in *ikan itu* refers anaphorically to the fish *fuku* used to make *sashimi* a kind of Japanese food. Enclitics {-nya} in *irisannya* refers to the *ikan itu* the slice of the fish, while NP *irisannya* refers back to the *irisannya yang setipis kertas*

‘the slice of fish that is as thin as paper’.

b. *Seusai acara demo masak, seluruh staf majalah selalu makan bersama. Hidangannya adalah menu dalam acara tadi yang telah dipersiapkan sebelumnya di rumah oleh Ibu Yas.* ‘After the cooking demonstration event, the entire magazine staffs always eat together. **The cuisine** is a menu in the event that had previously prepared at home by Mrs. Yas.’

In the NP *hidangannya*, the enclitics {-nya} has collocation of meaning to the phrase *demo masak* and *makan bersama*. So the {-nya} in the second sentence tied the meaning to the two element mentioned to make the two sentences become unified.

c. *Dokter Leo menoleh padanya dengan senyum manis yang kira-kira maksudnya 'enggak usah kau ganti kerusakannya', yang lain meneruskan, "Berarti tak terjadi pencurian.* ‘Doctor Leo turned to him with a sweet smile which roughly means ‘you don’t have to replace **the damage**’, the other continued, “That is not the case of theft.’

In data (c) enclitics {-nya} is attached to derived abstract noun *kerusakan* that refers to *kerusakan* that emerged in the previous sentence. So {-nya} here also means definiteness marker.

d. *"Menurut penyelidikan, satu-satunya pengunjung pagi ini ke kamar Dokter Sabrina adalah Makeda, iparnya sendiri. Kita ti-dak paham apa motifnya, tapi sudah jelas dialah yang telah menyuntik Sabrina.* “According to

the investigation, *the only visitor* to the Doctor Sabrina room this morning is Makeda, his own law. We don't understand what *the motive was*, but it was clear he was the one who had injected Sabrina

Enclitics {-nya} in data (d) is attached to quantifier *satu-satu* to form *satu-satunya*, a modifier to noun that refers cataphorically to *pengunjung pagi ini ke kamar Dokter Sabrina*. On the other hand the second emergence of {-nya} is attached to the noun *motif* and it means or refers to the clause, *mengunjungi kamar Sabrina pagi itu* 'visiting Sabrina's room that morning.'

Enclitics {-nya} as adverbial formation

There are two formations of adverbial applying the element {-nya}, the first, it is attached solely like the ones discussed previously, *akhirnya*, and the other is combination of {se-} and {-nya}, *selamanya*. Quirk et, al (1972:420-530) classified adverbial into three; adjuncts are adverbial that are integrated in clause structure, disjuncts and conjuncts are adverbial peripheral in clause structure, the disjuncts are primarily non-connective whereas conjuncts

are connective. Some data below show us those three classifications of adverb applied in Indonesian.

Data 9

- a. "*Seandainya* ayah saya masih hidup dan hartanya tidak lenyap, pasti nasib saya sekeluarga, begitu juga kakak saya, akan lebih baik lagi dari ini!" "I wish my father was still alive and his property is not disappeared, surely the fate of my family, as well as my sister, would do much better than this!"
- b. *Kalau* kita masih mikirin balas dendam, artinya kita sama rendahnya sama mereka-mereka itu. ***Sebaliknya*** kebesaran jiwa selalu ada ganjarannya, bikin hati tenteram. If we are still thinking about revenge, it means we are similarly low with them. *On the other hand*, there is always a reward for greatness of soul, to make peacefulness.

In these two examples, there are two roots one bound *andai* 'if', the other free *balik* 'turn back' that are combined with confix {se--nya} to form adverbial, *seandainya* 'if' and *sebaliknya* 'on the other hand.' Both these adverbials can be classified as conjuncts since they connect the first and the second sentence, or the meaning of the second sentence will be clear after being connected with the first. In sentence (a) if the second clause, *akan lebih baik lagi dari ini*, is omitted the meaning the rest of the sentence does not show a

complete. Whereas in the second example (b), the meaning of the second sentence will greatly depend on the first. The following two examples are related to the function of adverbial as adjuncts.

- c. *Sementara itu kedua pengantin telah tiba di pintu depan gereja, berdiri menghadapi hadirin di halaman. **Sebelumnya** Lydia telah menyerahkan buketnya pada Amalia.* "While the bride and grooms have arrived at the front door of the church, facing the audience standing in the yard. **Previously** Lydia has been handed the bouquet to Amalia."
- d. *"Aku sama sekali enggak dendam, Ti. Kita akan jadi sahabat buat **selamanya**. Aku doain semoga berhasil, dan nanti kita akan pesta lagi kalau kau kawin sama Roy!"* "I have no grudge at all, Ti. We will be friends **forever**. I pray for good luck, and we'll have party again if you get married with Roy!"

Both adverbials can be classified into adjuncts since they are able to be the focus of the question (see Quirk, et.al, 1972: 426-427). The first one can be asked by question word *when* and the adverbial can be contrasted by *sesudahnya* 'afterward', and the second can be asked by *how long* and it has the meaning of duration. The criteria cannot be applied to examples (a) and (b) and in the following examples it can be seen some adverbial functioning as disjuncts.

- e. *Takashi langsung menjelaskan, "Ayah Nozomi **sebenarnya** seorang serdadu Amerika yang gugur di Guatemala sebelum anak itu lahir. Ibunya..."* "Takashi directly explains, "Nozomi's dad is **actually** an American soldier who died in Guatemala before the child was born. Her mother ..."
- f. *Kalau sama kita yang dianggap rakyat kecil, mandang sebelah mata aja mereka ogah. **Pendeknya** aku tobat ngirim apa-apa dari luar negeri."* "To us who are considered to be man on the road, they looked at us unwillingly. **In short** I repent sending anything from abroad."

If it is seen from the criteria, adjuncts and conjuncts cannot be found in the examples; in (e) the adverbial is a disjunct that states the sense in which the speaker judges what he says to be true or false, and there is usually a reference to the reality or lack of reality in what he said (see Quirk, et.al, 1972:511). In (f) the adverbial functions as a style disjuncts in which the speaker's assertion indicate that he is making a generalization.

- g. *Pernah kita mau nyumbang darah buat para korban tabrakan, **tahunya** orang enggak berhasil mencari fenamu. **Akhirnya** kau batal nyumbang setelah darah dari rekan-rekan lain cukup banyak."* "We have ever wanted to donate blood for the victims of the collision; **unfortunately** people were not succeeded in seeking your pulse. **Finally**, after you canceled donating your blood after getting pretty much from other peer."
- h. *Buku-buku bagus yang justru enggak bisa dibeli di Jakarta malah hilang.*

Dikirim tercatat mana mungkin hilang, logikanya. 'Good books that cannot be purchased in Jakarta even disappear. **Logically**, posted by registered system how can it be missing.

- i. *"Pepe, aku ada urusan maha penting sama Pak Bukhari. Brengseknya, kagak bisa nyambung dari setadian!" dustanya.* "Pepe, I have all-important affairs with Mr. Bukhari. **Unfortunately**, it is always disconnected from view minutes ago!" his lies.

All the structure in which adverbial applied in the example (g, h, and i) cannot be transformed into imperative; i) **Akhirnya, tolong batal nyumbang setelah darah dari rekan-rekan lain cukup banyak.* ii) **Logically, send by registered post.* And other criteria to confirm the application of disjuncts in these three examples, they may not be the focus of question words. The application of *tahunya* and *brengseknya* 'unfortunately', convey some attitude toward what he is said, and that is judge to be fortunate or unfortunate and it also does for the adverbial *akhirnya*.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the application of {-nya} and referring to the research questions proposed before, some conclusions can be drawn as follows. As general con-

clusion, it can be said that based on the application of {-nya}, three classification can be found, namely pronoun, determiner, and adverbial formation.

As verb core argument enclitics {-nya} can be appended to the anchors, with the category of nasal prefixed verbs, {di-} passive form verb and Zero Intransitive verb. Other categories are noun, preposition, and reflexive pronoun, and as adverbial formation it is appended with adjective and with bound root, the {-nya} is combined with {se-} to form a confix {se—nya}.

As a third person singular pronoun, it can function as Subject and Object Grammatical, as Possessive Pronoun, Complement Oblique, Agent Oblique, Reflexive Pronoun as Object, and as Noun formation. As determiner it is attached to a noun and can function either as Subject or Object grammatical, and the last one is adverbial formation and the adverb than can function as adjunct, conjunct, and disjunct.

Contextually, the meaning of enclitics {-nya} should be searched to the noun it refers to in a text, of which are typically to

third person or noun singular masculine or feminine.

Previous studies finding showed that clitics are applied as auxiliaries, determiners, particles, and pronouns, only two of them are applied in Indonesian (pronoun and determiners) while many more are found in Indonesian as mentioned in the second point of this conclusion.

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