

CLAUSE STRUCTURE TYPOLOGY OF INDONESIAN TRANSITIVE VERB WITH SUFFIX *-KAN*

Putu Devi Maharani¹, IGB Wahyu Nugraha Putra²

¹Maharaswati Denpasar University, Kamboja St Num: 11 A Denpasar-Bali, Indonesia
E-mail: devi.maharani@unmas.ac.id

²Maharaswati Denpasar University, Kamboja St Num: 11 A Denpasar-Bali, Indonesia
E-mail: wahyunugraha@unmas.ac.id

Abstract— This study uses a linguistic typology approach in finding the peculiarities of the use of suffix *-kan* in Indonesian verbs. The data of this research were taken from a novel entitled *Larung* which was written by an Indonesian novelist. Some representative data are analyzed in this article to show the syntactic structure of transitive verb clauses with the suffix *-kan* in Indonesian, how the typology of language is reflected in the clauses of transitive verbs with the suffix *-kan* and how the variations in meaning are produced. The results of this study found that there were four types of syntactic structures found in clauses with transitive verbs with the suffix *-kan* in the novel, namely NP VP NP, NP VP NP NP, NP VP PP, and NP VP PP PP. Typologically, there are two variations of agents that appear as a result of transitive verbs with the suffix *-kan* in clauses in this novel, namely A-O/P and A-O-E. Semantically, the meaning of transitive verbs with the suffix *-kan* in the clauses and sentences contained in this novel is as causative, beneficial and inherently-optional.

Keywords— Typology, Indonesian Transitive Verb, Suffix *-kan*

1. Introduction

Language is a system of sound symbols and structures that are meaningful and arbitrary conventional, which are used as a means of communication by a group of people to generate feelings and thoughts. So language is a unified meaning conveyed by the speaker for a particular purpose. Because of its arbitrary nature, causing it to vary both in terms of phonology, morphology, structure and meaning. The diversity of languages in a certain group of speakers becomes interesting to talk about, especially its peculiarities in structure. The structure of the language in a particular area can determine the typology of the language. According to Van Valin, Jr. and Lapolla (2002:2 – 3), the description of linguistic phenomena is one of the important goals in linguistics. The description may include a description of the language itself, describing what all languages have in common (the language universe), or describing how languages differ from each other (language typology).

According to Whaley (1997:7), in the context of linguistics, typology, in its general sense, is a grouping of languages or language components based on formal characteristics (outward forms) that are shared. Typology aims to determine cross-language patterns and the relationships between these patterns. Typology of languages, especially at the level of syntax, is related to the grammatical alliance system. The basic understanding of the grammatical alliance is the system or tendency of grammatical alliances within or between clauses in one language typologically; whether the partnership is Subject (S) = Agent (A), Patient (P), or Subject (S) = Patient (P), Agent (A), or Sa = A, Sp = P or some other system (Dixon, 1994; Payne, 2002; Jufrizal, 2004; Artawa, 2004). The typology of language at the syntactic level (syntactic typology) is closely related to the determination of grammatical relations and the system of grouping the syntactic-semantic roles of Subject (S), Agent (A), and Patient (P) of the relevant language clause. For descriptive linguists, it is important to recognize that grammatical relations have universal functions in communication, while at the same time trying to limit them in terms of formal behavior characteristic of a particular language. The grammatical traits that most directly determine the grammatical relations are: i) case markers, ii) participant reference markers on verbs; and iii) order of constituents. Common terms used to refer the grammatical relations are subject (S), direct object (Od), indirect object (Oi), ergative (ERG), and absolutive

(OBS), and oblique (OBL) which refer to a nominal which has a weak grammatical relation to the predicate. Languages that tend to have a grammatical alliance system Subject, Agent, Patient (S, A, P) are called accusative typological languages. If there is a morphological case marking on roles S and A, it is called a nominative case, while a case that only marks the role of P is called an accusative case.

An example of a nominative case in English is the female singular third person pronoun, both for S and A. Meanwhile, a different form of "her" is used for P. And the accusative case that occurs in Indonesian which marks the role of P.

She slept
S
She hit her
A P
She sleeps
S
He bought fruit
A P

Dixon (1994) suggests that the system of grammatical alliances that are the point of attention to determine possible grammatical typologies for the world's languages can be divided into three, namely accusative system, ergative system, and disaggregated system (active language). Talking about nominative case, transitive verbs become the point that need to be learned more. Transitive verbs take more than one argument. Below is a division of transitive verbs;

a. Monotransitive

Transitive verbs require a direct object. The object can be a noun phrase, finite clause, nonfinite clause. Example: Tom catches the ball

Verbs that fall into this category include: start, believe, bite, bring, call, close, cut, describe, etc.

b. Transitive complex

We find this type of transitive in clauses with the structure NP.VP. PP or NP. VP. NP. Adj.P. NP in this case is as an object followed by other elements that are not objects (non-finite clause).

Example: Tom named his son Lydia

c. Ditransitive

Ditransitive is a transitive verb that requires two objects, namely an indirect object and a direct object. Indirect objects are usually animate objects and are positioned at the beginning. While the direct object is usually concrete. Example: I gave Ani a book (NP VP NP NP). Verbs belonging to this category are: give, tell, offer, wash, write, etc.

In Indonesian, the distribution of the verb suffix *-kan* can semantically mean causative, benefactive, inherent ditransitive (optional and locative), alternation with the suffix *-i*.

Dixon (1994) considers that causative is a transitive process because causative markers can change intransitive verbs into transitive ones. In addition, the transitive has an impact on the number and syntactic function of the arguments that accompany the verb in a sentence. Haspelmath (2002) considers that causative is a construction of adding an agent which in turn has implications for changes in valence. Changes in valence that occur in causative constructions are not only limited to increasing the number of agent arguments, but also result in changes in the grammatical relation of the arguments that have existed before (in non-causative constructions). Usually formed from non-verb base words into verbs after being given the suffix *-kan* and usually consists of two arguments. For example in Indonesian: *pecah-pecahkan-memecahkan*.

Saya memecahkan gelas

(I broke the glass)

It takes two arguments, which are I and the glass

Beneficial has the meaning of the subject doing something for someone else. This type is formed from the base word transitive verb remains to be a transitive verb after adding the suffix *-kan*. The beneficial form usually consists of two objects.

Example: *beli-belian-membelian*

Saya membeli baju

(I bought clothes)

A P

Saya membelikan adik baju

(I bought my sister a shirt)

A P E

it consists of three arguments

The suffix *-kan* in the verb '*membelikan*' causes the argument E appears

In the type of inherent transitive, there is the meaning of recipient. The verb in question is a ditransitive verb, namely a verb that requires two objects, for example: *memberi* 'to give' and *mengirim* 'to send'. However, the difference from benefactive is that the behavior of the suffix *-kan* in this type is optional (the presence or absence of a suffix will not make a difference meaning).

Example: *Saya memberi dia undangan*

(I gave him an invitation)
A P E

Saya memberikan dia undangan

 I gave him an invitation
 A P E

The application of suffix *-i* to Indonesian verbs often has the same meaning as *-kan*. The suffix *-i* is considered an alternative to the *-kan*. The alternation of suffix *-i* often occurs in the basic form of verbs or precategories (bound morpheme), for example: *Alir-aliri* (flow-is flowing).

When we match the basic clause structure, clause can be syntactically patterned as follows:

- a. NP.VP Example: *Dia pergi* 'He's gone'
- b. NP.VP.Adj.P Example: *Agus merasa sedih* 'Agus feels sad'
- c. NP.VP.PP Example: *Mereka tinggal di Bali* 'They live in Bali'
- d. NP. VP. NP Example: *Ibu membeli beras* 'Mother buys rice'
- e. NP.VP.NP.PP Example: *Adik menaruh buku di atas meja* 'Brother puts the book on the table'
- f. NP.VP.NP.Adj.P Example: *kamu membuat Tini sedih* 'You make Tini sad'
- g. NP.VP.NP.NP Example: *Dia memberikan saya uang* 'They gave me money'

For typological structure of clauses generally we know the pattern will be as follows:

- a. A – P
- b. A – P – E
- c. A- E - P

Typologically, Indonesian is classified as an agglutinating type of language, namely a language that has lexicon varies due to the combination of affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes). The suffix *-kan* is a suffix that is hotly discussed in Indonesian, because this suffix can semantically produce several meanings, such as causative, benefactive, inherent and alternation-*i* meanings. In addition, the suffix *-kan* can also contribute to various word categories such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, and precategories. Therefore, this study discusses the structure and typology of the Indonesian language that uses the suffix *-kan* in the verb category, especially transitive verbs in written language contained in the novel entitled "Larung" by Ayu Utami, so that the problems related to the chosen topic are:

1. What is the basic transitive verb with the suffix *-kan* syntactically?
2. What is the basic transitive verb with the suffix *-kan* typologically?
3. How is the meaning of the data described?

2. Literature Review

Studies about language typology have been carried out by several researchers. There are some literature review that used in this research as the inspiration in doing quite similar study. The first one is from Sedeng (2011), which specifically discussed about Indonesian suffix *-kan*. The aims of that study are to find out the mechanization of the verb form with suffix *-kan*, the argument structure of suffix *-kan* and the logical structure and meaning of Indonesian suffix *-kan* for the verb. The data source of that research came from five Indonesian novel. It used morphosyntax and semantics theory to find out the results. The results found Indonesian verb suffix *-kan* can be derived from the basic word such as precategory, intransitive verb, adverb, adjective, bi-intransitive and mono-intransitive. The process found as causative, applicative, locative and instrument. The second review is from Dwijatmoko (2021), which discuss about causative phrase. The aims of that study focuss to find the need of causative phrase and the function of the causative phrase which use the case of suffix *-kan* that commonly is attached in Indonesian verb. The theory used in this research were from Chomsky (1981) and Radford (1988) for the x-bar structure The results of the study conclude the

treatment of affix -kan which head causative phrase can solve the problem which appear in the discussion of affix as derivation. The different syntactic function which is the affix perform will result different meaning. The third study about typology come from Tambusai (2016) which discuss about morphological typology of affix in Riau Malay. The purposes of this study to find the characteristic of morphological typology of Riau Malay language and demonstrate affixation process of this language. The data is come from oral data that got directly from the native speaker of Riau Malay. The results of the study found there are some *prefixes* found such are {*meN-*}, {*beR-*}, {*teR-*}, {*di-*}, {*peN-*}, {*se-*}, {*peR-*}, {*ke-*}, and {*bese-*}. It was also found infixes {*-em-*}, {*-el-*}, and {*-er-*}, suffixes {*-an*}, {*-kan*}, and {*-i*}, confixes {*peN-an*}, {*peR-an*}, {*ke-an*}, {*ber-an*}, and {*se-nye*}, and affix combination such as {*mempeR(-kan, -i)*}, {*me-kan*}, and {*di-kan*}. Those affixes can be attached to the basic forms, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. The next literature review is from Hasisah (2021) which discuss about the comparison between morphological causative construction of Indonesian and Javanese Rembang dialect. The study approach to language typology which is the data were come from oral and written language. The result found Rembang Javanese dialect has more suffixes in forming causative verb. In Indonesian language just use suffix -kan to produce the causative, but in Rembang dialect of Java the causative can be form by prefix n-, infixes -en and -in, and suffixes -no and -ke.

3. Methods

This research is a literature study with a qualitative descriptive approach and the data used to support the entire discussion in this study are taken from a novel entitled *Larung* written by an Indonesian novelist named Ayu Utami. The data used to support all the descriptions in this study were collected by reading each page of the novel and did coding technique by marking every occurrence of verbs with the suffix -kan. All occurrences of verbs with the suffix -kan on each page of the novel are picked and stored in a computer to facilitate the classification process. The data that have been collected were classified based on the three problems that have been presented previously, namely; first, grouping the types of transitive verbs with suffix -kan to support the analysis of syntactic structure of the derivative verbs clause with suffix -kan, then categorizes the typological structure found due to the suffix -kan on the verb and the last is the classification related to the semantic meaning of the suffix -kan.

4. Results and Analysis

The data used is obtained from novels (written source) and was analyzed based on the problems that have been described previously. The data are limited only to data with transitive verbs added with the suffix -kan that has been sorted from all existing data. Transitive verb divided into monotransitive which need two arguments and bitransitive which results three arguments in the clause or sentence. Quirk Et.al (1985) mentions transitive verb is verb that can produce clause structure SVO (Subject Verb Object) for monotransitive verb, SVOO (Subject, Verb, indirect Object, direct Object) for ditransitive verb. Below are data that belong to monotransitive verbs which get various example Indonesian prefixes and suffix -kan that result ditransitive verb and ditransitive verbs which are stable become ditransitive after getting suffix -kan.

Table 1 Formed Process of Verbs with Suffix -kan

No	Monotransitive → ditransitive	Sentences
1	'beli' (V.MonTr.) + [meng- -kan] → <i>membelikan</i> (V. DiTr.)	Aku membelikan dia tiga botol bintang. (pg. 47)
2	'tunjuk' (V.MonTr.) + [meng- -kan] → <i>menunjukkan</i> (V. DiTr.)	Aku menunjukkannya baktiku. (hal 49)
3	'pindah' (V.Tr.) + [di- -kan] → <i>dipindahkan</i> (V. DiTr.)	Waktu itu dia masih Kolonel, baru dipindahkan dari Jakarta ke Kodam Bukit Barisan (hal: 88)
4	'bikin' (V.Tr.) + [ø- -kan] → <i>bikinkan</i> (V. DiTr.)	Aku bikinkan kamu susu
5	'tempel' (V.MonTr.) + [ø- -kan] → <i>tempelkan</i> (V. DiTr.)	Tapi ia tempelkan telunjuknya pada bibirku
	Ditransitif → ditransitif	Sentences
6	'beri' (V.DiTr.) + [meng- -kan] → <i>memberikan</i> (V. DiTr.)	Larung memberikan boneka itu dalam sebuah kantong plastik (236)
7	'ingin' (V mon.tran) + [ø- -kan] → <i>inginkan</i> (V)	Sebagaimana pernah kuinginkan tubuhku terpentang [....]", hal.158
8	'kenal' (V mon.Tr) + [per- -kan] → <i>Perkenalkan</i> (V)	Aku perkenalkan Yaasmin lebih dulu

From table 1 above we can see the suffix -kan that attach in transitive verbs found in data source show the function of it become ditransitive, which actually occurred two agents after the verb.



Syntactical Structure of Clause with Transitive Verb-Suffix -kan

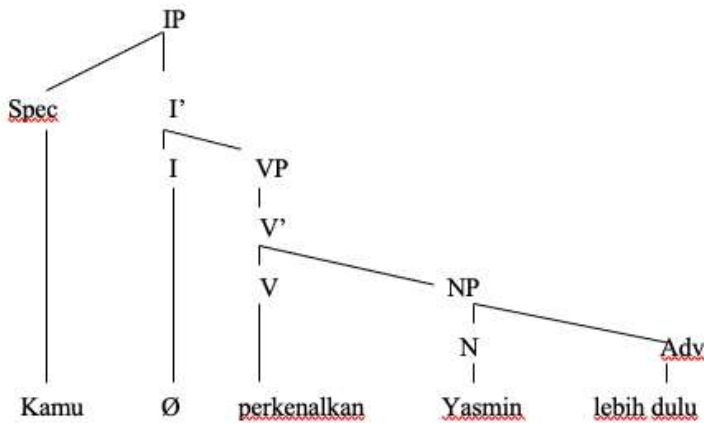
Generally, a clause is determined by the verb that fills the predicate of the clause. A verb can specify one argument in its complete structure and this verb often referred to as verbs with one argument, verbs that specify two arguments are verbs with two arguments and one verb at most can specify three arguments. The argument that found after predicate in data source found can be in noun phrase (NP) and preposition phrase (PP). There are four syntactic structures found from the clause that found in the data source, such are; 1) NP VP NP, NP, 2) VP NP NP, 3) NP VP NP PP, and 4) NP VP PP PP.

Table 2 Clause Syntactic Structure of Transitive Verb -kan

Syntactic Structure	Verb + -kan	clause
NP VP NP	<i>inginkan</i>	<i>Sebagaimana pernah kuinginkan tubuhku</i> NP VP NP
	<i>perkenalkan</i>	<i>Kamu perkenalkan Yasmin lebih dulu</i> NP VP NP
NP VP NP NP	<i>membelikan</i>	<i>Aku membelikan dia tiga botol bintang. (hal 47)</i> NP VP NP NP
	<i>menunjukkan</i>	<i>Aku menunjukkannya baktiku. (hal 49)</i> NP VP NP NP
	<i>bikinkan</i>	<i>Aku bikinkan kamu susu</i> NP VP NP NP
NP VP NP PP	<i>tempelkan</i>	<i>Tapi ia tempelkan telunjuknya pada bibirku</i> NP VP NP PP
	<i>Memberikan</i>	<i>Larung memberikan boneka itu \emptyset dalam sebuah kantong plastik</i> NP VP NP PP
NP VP PP PP	<i>dipindahkan</i>	<i>Waktu itu dia masih Kolonel, baru dipindahkan dari Jakarta ke Kodam Bukit Barisan</i> NP. VP. PP. PP

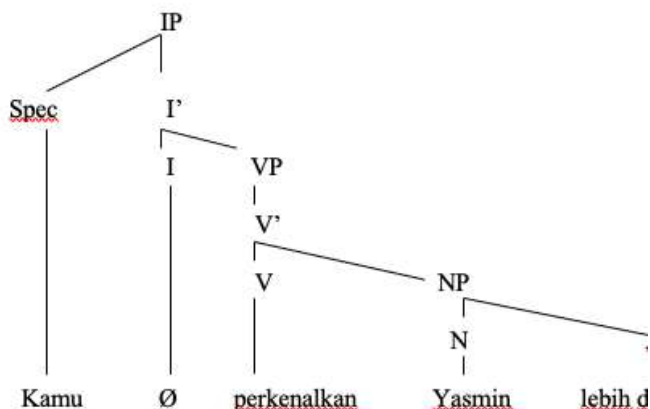
For more details, the syntactic analysis is equipped with a tree diagram.

*Kamu **perkenalkan** Yasmin lebih dulu*

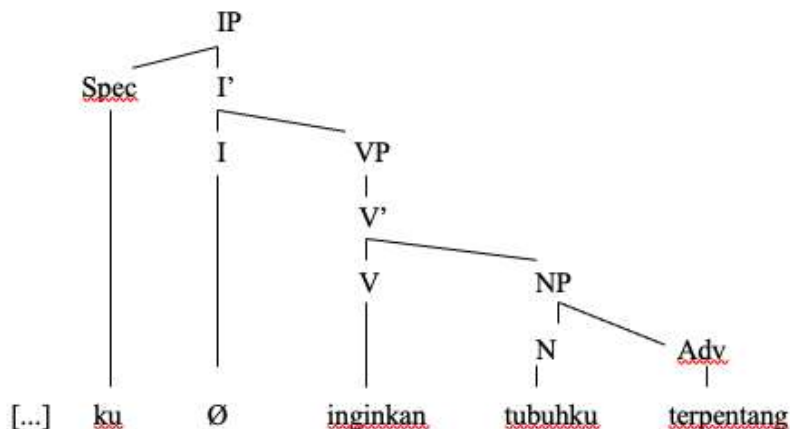


*Tapi ia **tempelkan** telunjuknya pada bibirku*

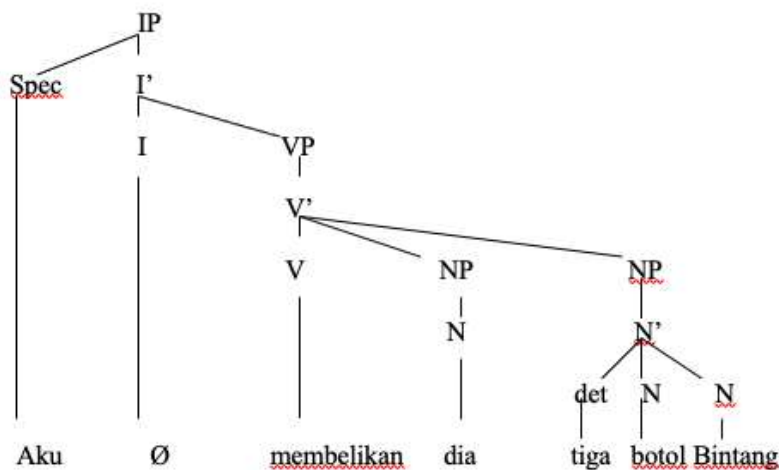
1. Kamu perkenalkan Yasmin lebih dulu



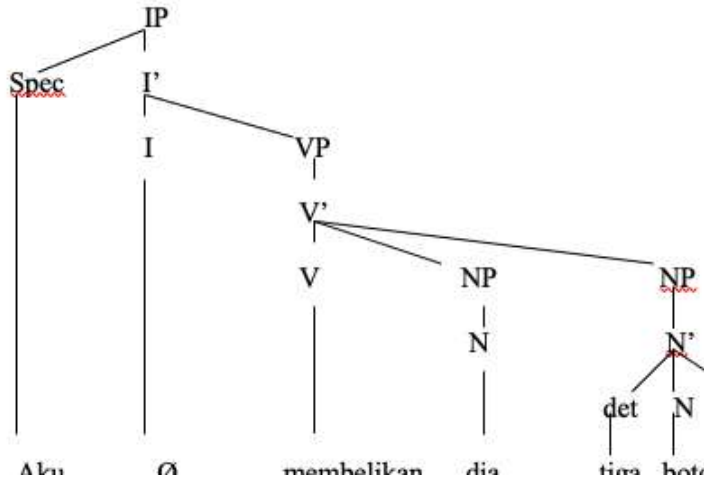
Sebagaimana pernah kuinginkan tubuhku terpentang



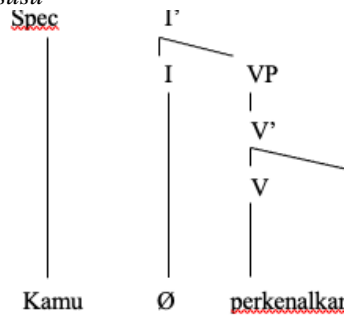
Aku membelikan dia tiga botol Bintang



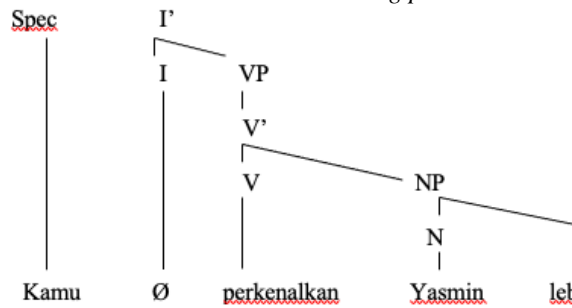
Aku menunjukkan baktiku



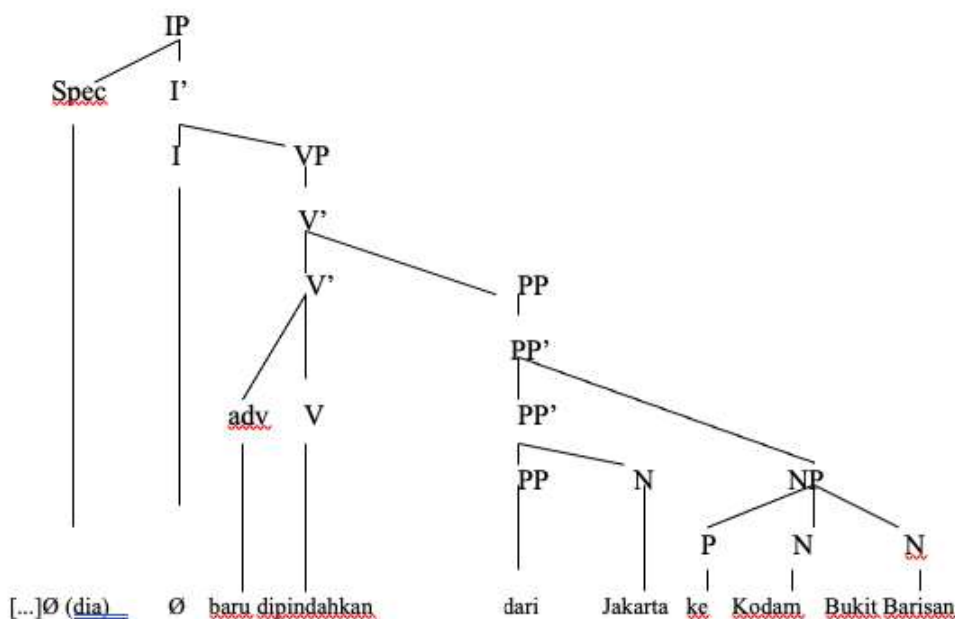
Aku *bikinkan* kamu susu



Larung *memberikan* boneka itu dalam sebuah kantong plastik



Waktu itu dia masih kolonel, baru **dipindahkan** dari Jakarta ke kodam Bukit Barisan



Indonesian Clause Typological Structure

In linguistic typology and based on the existing literature, Indonesian is analyzed as an accusative type language (Artawa, 2020). If the transitive verb agent argument (A) is marked in the same way as the intransitive verb argument (S), and is different from the transitive verb patient argument (P), then that language is mentioned has accusative characteristics (Comrie 1978; Dixon 1972). The suffix -kan which is used in transitive verb of the Indonesian clause from the data source of this research found there are two types of typological structure, they are A-O/P and A-O-E. It can be seen from the representative data below.

A-O/P	<i>perkenalkan</i>	<i>Kamu perkenalkan Yasmin lebih dulu.</i>	A	O
	<i>Inginkan</i>	<i>Sebagaimana pernah kuinginkan tubuhku terpentang [...]</i> , pg.158	A	O/P
A-O-E	<i>menunjukkan</i>	<i>Aku menunjukkannya baktiku.</i> (pg.49)	A	O E
	<i>Memberikan</i>	<i>Larung memberikan boneka itu Ø dalam sebuah kantong plastik (236:14)</i>	A	P
	<i>membelikan</i>	<i>Aku membelikan dia tiga botol bintang.</i>	A	O E
	<i>Bikinkan</i>	<i>Aku bikinkan kamu susu</i>	A	O E
	<i>Tempelkan</i>	<i>Tapi ia tempelkan telunjuknya pada bibirku.</i>	A	O E

Semantic Classification

The addition of the Indonesian suffix -kan in the type of transitive verb causes a significant change in meaning of the sentence. The meanings resulting from the addition of the suffix -kan can be classified as kausatif, benefactive and inherety.

Table 3 Semantics Classification of Indonesian Suffix -kan Transitive Clause

No	Semantic type	Verb	Clause
1	Causative	<i>Perkenalkan</i>	<i>Kamu perkenalkan Yasmin lebih dulu</i> Paraphrase:: (making it be known)
		<i>Tempelkan</i>	<i>Tapi ia tempelkan telunjuknya pada bibirku</i>



			Paraphrase: (making it be attached) Sebagaimana pernah kuinginkan tubuhku terpentang[...]" ,pg.158 Paraphrase: (making it be needed)
2	Benefaktif	<i>membelikan</i> <i>menunjukkan</i> <i>bikinkan</i>	Aku membelikan dia tiga botol bintang. (hal 47) Paraphrase: (buying three bottles of Bintang for someone) Aku menunjukkannya baktiku. (hal 49) Paraphrase: (showing devotion for someone) Aku bikinkan kamu susu Paraphrase: making some milk for other (you)
3	Inherenty	memberikan	Larung memberikan boneka itu dalam sebuah kantong plastik Paraphrase: doing something that is giving a doll for someone)

From the analysis above, the functions of the suffix -kan can be classify, namely as obligatory (-kan which must be present so that the structure and sentence becomes clear), and optional (where the existence of -kan is optional or can exist or not without affecting the resulting meaning).

Suffix -kan is obligatory can be seen from the example:

- Aku **membelikan** dia tiga botol Bintang

The suffix -kan must be present in the verb *membeli* to produce a benefactive meaning. If there is no -kan, the sentence will be ambiguous: *Aku membeli dia tiga botol Bintang* (ambiguous)

- Aku **menunjukkkan** baktiku

The suffix -kan must be present in the pointing word to produce a benefactive meaning. In this data, although there is argument that is not mentioned, the participants of this text have the same interpretation or have understood each other for whom the dedication is shown. In this sentence the meaning has been understood through discourse.

- Aku **bikinkan** kamu susu

The suffix -kan must be present in the verb *bikin* to produce a benefactive meaning.

Suffix -kan is optional can be seen from these example:

- Tapi ia **tempelkan** telunjuknya pada bibirku

- Sebagaimana pernah **kuinginkan** tubuhku terpentang

- Larung **memberikan** boneka itu dalam sebuah kantong plastik

The three data above, adding the suffix -kan to the transitive verb is optional, because the meaning and the sense if the suffix omitted will be same when it is attach to the verbs.

Conclusion

The conclusions obtained from the data analysis of transitive verbs with the affix -kan are as follows:

Syntactically, there are four kinds of Indonesian clause syntactic structure found in novel entitled Larung, they are:

1. NP VP NP
2. NP VP NP NP
3. NP VP NP PP
4. NP VP PP PP

Typologically the clause structures which are used in transitive verbs adding by suffix -kan found:

1. A-O/P
2. A-O-E

Semantically, the resulting meaning of Indonesian transitive verb with suffix -kan are:

1. Causative
2. Benefactive
3. Inherenty-optional

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