Possessive Verbal Predicate Constructions in Indonesian

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This study deals with verbal predicate constructions used to express ‘possession’ in Indonesian (‘formal Indonesian’ and ‘Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian’). Moeljadi (2010) states that there are eight possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian, i.e. \( X^1 \text{ memiliki} Y, X \text{ mempunyai} Y, X \text{ punya} Y, X \text{ ada} Y, X \text{ ada} Y = \text{nya}, X \text{ ber-Y}, X \text{ ber-Y-kan} Z, \) and \( X \text{ Y-an} \). The analysis of how Indonesian encodes one ‘possession’ concept to more than one constructions is mainly based on intuition. The conclusion is that the ‘register’ and the ‘(in)alienability’ notion play important roles in the encoding process. Unlike Moeljadi (2010) whose analysis is mainly based on intuition, I conducted two interviews in 2010 and 2011 in order to make an objective analysis. The data I got from those interviews were then analyzed using cluster analysis. I conclude that (1) only five constructions, i.e. \( X \text{ memiliki} Y, X \text{ mempunyai} Y, X \text{ punya} Y, X \text{ ada} Y, X \text{ ber-Y}, \) can be regarded as having the meaning of ‘possession’, (2) one construction, i.e. \( X \text{ ber-Y}, \) has a special characteristic and takes different kind of possessee, (3) First, second, and third personal pronouns of possessor do not affect the acceptability of the constructions.

1. Examples of possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian
(1) a. Eka me-milik-i\(^2\) 5 kemeja batik, …
   AV-MILIK-APP shirt
   ‘Eka has 5 batik shirts, …’ (Busana Batik Bisa Dikemas Tak Terlalu Formal in KOMPAS.com 2009/10/01, own translation)

b. Adi mem-punya-i\(^3\) banyak uang.
   AV-PUNYA-APP many money
   ‘Adi has a lot of money.’ (own data)

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1 X represents ‘possessor’, Y represents ‘possessee’ or ‘possessum’, and Z represents a complement.
2 The verb memiliki is derived from the root milik. The word milik comes from the Arabic word m-l-k (milık), has the sense ‘property’ (Jones 1978: 57, xxxi). Wehr (1979: 1082) notes that the word milk has the sense ‘property, possessions, goods and chattels, fortune, wealth; estate; landed property, real estate’ and the plural form amlāk has the sense ‘possessions (=colonies); lands, landed property, estates’.
3 The verb mempunyai is derived from the root punya, which originally consists of (em)pu and =nya and is complex morphemically. The origin of punya is from an old Javanese word empu (mpu, ampu, pu) which has the main meaning ‘distinguished person, “master”, “lord”; often, but by no means exclusively, of religious persons (brahmans and others) and joined to a proper or categorical noun “sir”, “lord”, “master”, “the honorable or reverend” (Zoetmulder 1982: 1149), ‘ancient title for scholars, poets, outstanding artists, master craftsmen’ (Horne 1974: 168).
c. Gue punya\textsuperscript{4} dua orang kakak perempuan.
   1SG PUNYA two CL older.sibling female
   ‘I have two elder sisters.’ (Sneddon 2006: 199)

d. Ia ada\textsuperscript{5} anak banyak.
   3SG EXIST child many
   ‘S/he has many children.’ (Hopper 1972: 139)

e. Rumah ini ada verandah=nya\textsuperscript{6}.
   house this EXIST verandah=NYA
   ‘This house has its verandah.’ (Alieva 1992: 16)

f. Pendapat=nya tidak ber-basar.
   opinion=NYA NEG ber-basis
   ‘His opinion has no basis.’ (Sneddon 1996: 11)

2. Previous studies

Hopper (1972: 137-140) states that in formal written Indonesian, mempunyai has come into general use which corresponds to most uses of English have in the sense of own or possess. Like mempunyai, punya serves as a general equivalent of Western have-like verbs. Ada is said to bear the same resemblance to punya as have does to own in English. In ada sentence, the topic is an underlying predicate locative.

Alieva (1992: 15-19) mentions that Malay verbs such as –punyai ‘to have’, –miliki ‘to have, to possess’, and punya are secondary in origin. Instead of clause with a lexeme ‘to have’, the following two synthetic clause models –the one with pronominal clitics, the other with verb-deriving prefixes– can be considered as the primary forms or the basis of possessivity in Malay:

1. real topic clauses with ada + possessive noun phrase. In this clause, a possessor noun phrase in the initial position is cross-referenced by a pronominal enclitic and the possessive meaning disappears from ada, being expressed in the possessive noun phrase, as in example (1e).

2. clauses with predicates expressed by ber- verbs (also ber-kan verbs) are a real and original device for rendering the meaning ‘to have, to possess’. The relation of possession and the possessed object are both expressed in a sentence by one and the same word.

Concerning clauses with ada, Alieva (1992: 15-16) states that in ada sentence (as in example 1d), possession is expressed through the idea of existence, and the meaning ‘to have’ is secondary to the

\textsuperscript{4} Hopper (1972: 138) states that punya is losing, or has already lost its original connection with the root (em)pu, and in all varieties of Malay, including Indonesian, is analyzed as the colloquial equivalent of mempunyai.

\textsuperscript{5} The existential verb ada derives the copula adalah in a nominal predicate construction. An existential predicate construction requires ada obligatorily while in a locative predicate construction, ada is optional. For the details, see Moeljadi 2010: 22-29.

\textsuperscript{6} The enclitic =nya is originally from the third person singular pronoun ia and has the original function as the third person singular pronominal enclitic.
meaning ‘to be, to exist’.

Moeljadi (2010: 34) found that there are eight possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian which can be classified into three groups based on the form of the main verb.

Figure 1. The division of possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian according to Moeljadi 2010 (X=possessor, Y=possessee/possessum, Z=complement)

Table 1. Result of analysis of possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian (Moeljadi 2010: 93)
Table 2. The relation between possessee (Y) and (in)alienability in Indonesian (extracted from Moeljadi 2010: 98-99)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALIENABLE</th>
<th>INALIENABLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y</td>
<td>X ber-Y, X ber-Y-kan Z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X ada Y</th>
<th>X ada Y=nya</th>
<th>XY-an</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social relation, Belongings (movables), Nonspecific referents</td>
<td>Acquired attribute, Private property (immovables), Kinship roles</td>
<td>Body-parts, Part-whole relationship, General nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acara event</td>
<td>teman friend</td>
<td>hak right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapat meeting tes test demam fever</td>
<td>buku book</td>
<td>ibu mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anjing dog</td>
<td>rumah house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sesuatu something</td>
<td>uang money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian (Moeljadi 2010)

3.1 Constructions with possessive verbs memiliki, mempunyai, punya

(2) a. Dia ingin me-milik-i tas=ku
   3SG want AV-MILIK-APP bag=1SG
   ‘S/he wants to possess my bag.’ (own data)

b. Aku ingin me-milik-i=mu, Indah.
   1SG want AV-MILIK-APP=2SG
   ‘I want to possess you, Indah.’ (own data)

c. 6 Model Jeans yang Harus Di-milik-i
   type jeans REL must UV-MILIK-APP
   ‘6 Types of Jeans which Must Be Owned’ (a title of an article in KOMPAS.com 2009/10/29)

d. Milik-i-lah anak yang banyak.
   MILIK-APP-IMP child REL many
   ‘Have many children.’ (Lagu Kesunyian di Penghujung Hari in KOMPAS.com 2009/08/29)

e. * Orang gila itu ingin mem-punya-i=ku.
   person crazy that want AV-PUNYA-APP=1SG
   ‘That crazy person wants to possess me.’ (own data)

f. Hak untuk meng-ekspresi-kan diri di-punya-i oleh setiap orang.
   right to AV-expression-APP self UV-PUNYA-APP by every person
'The right to express oneself is possessed by everyone.' (own data, based on Sneddon 2006: 208)

g. **Punya-i-lah impian!**  
PUNYA-APP-IMP dream  
‘Have a dream!’ (own data)

h. * Gua pingin **punya** elu.  
1SG want PUNYA 2SG  
‘I want to possess you.’ (own data)

i. * **Punya-lah impian!**  
PUNYA-IMP dream  
‘Have a dream!’ (own data)

### 3.2 Constructions with existential verb *ada*

(3) a. **Saya ada uang untuk mem-beli ini.**  
1SG EXIST money to AV-buy this  
‘I have money to buy this.’ (Alieva 1992: 15)

b. Lu **ada kunci=nya?**  
2SG EXIST key=NYA  
‘Do you have the key?’ (own data)

c. (while looking at a photo which has been modified)  
Kok gua kagak **ada mata=nya di foto ini?**  
DP 1SG NEG EXIST eye=NYA LOC photo this  
‘Why don’t I have eyes in this photo?’ (own data)

### 3.3 Constructions with denominal affixes *ber-, ber-…-kan, -an*

(4) a. **Dia sudah ber-istri.**  
3SG PERF ber-wife  
‘He already has a wife.’ (Alwi et al. 2000: 142)

b. Dia sudah **ber-istri orang Minang.**  
3SG PERF ber-wife person  
‘He already has a Minang person as his wife.’ (Alwi et al. 2000: 142)

c. * Dia sudah **ber-istri-kan.**  
3SG PERF ber-wife-APP (Alwi et al. 2000: 142)

d. Dia sudah **ber-istri-kan orang Minang.**  
3SG PERF ber-wife-APP person  
‘He already has a Minang person as his wife.’ (Alwi et al. 2000: 142)
e. Orang itu uban-an.
   person that grey.hair-an
   ‘That person is grey-haired.’ (lit: ‘That person has lots of grey hair.’) (own data)
f. Pipi lu jerawat-an.
   cheek 2SG pimple-an
   ‘Your cheek is pimpled.’ ‘Your cheek is covered with many pimples.’ (own data)

4. Overview of research conducted in summer 2010 and spring 2011

   Forty-one nouns as possessees, three personal pronouns (first, second, and third personal
   pronoun) as possessors were chosen, combined and inserted in eight possessive verbal constructions.
   Those forty-one nouns are as follows: mata eye, jantung heart, ekor tail, bunga flower, dinding wall,
   ibu mother, kakek grandfather, mertua father-in-law/mother-in-law, kakak elder brother/sister, adik
   younger brother/sister, suami/istri husband/wife, anak child, hak right, nama name, khasiat efficacy,
   karat rust, uban gray hair, jerawat pimples, janggut/jenggot beard, keringat sweat, pakaian clothes,
   kacamata glasses, senjata weapon, selimut blanket, buku book, rumah house, uang money, anjing
   dog, sesuatu something, teman friend, pacar girlfriend/boyfriend, dokter pribadi personal doctor,
   penyakit disease, flu flu, demam fever, pertanyaan question, acara event, rapat meeting, pesta party,
   tes test, and bagian dalam yang kosong empty space.

Table 3. Data of consultants in the first interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Consultant A</th>
<th>Consultant B</th>
<th>Consultant C</th>
<th>Consultant D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Long Iram, East Kalimantan</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Malang, East Java</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother language</td>
<td>Indonesian, Hokkien</td>
<td>Indonesian, Banjar</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Peranakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of interview</td>
<td>June 2010</td>
<td>June 2010</td>
<td>June 2010</td>
<td>September 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of interview</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Malang, East Java</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant E</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pasuruan, East Java</td>
<td>Bogor, West Java</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother language</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Javanese</td>
<td>Peranakan</td>
<td>Javanese, Indonesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of interview</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of interview</td>
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<td>Malang, East Java</td>
<td>Malang, East Java</td>
<td>Malang, East Java</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Data of consultants in the second interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultant</th>
<th>Consultant A</th>
<th>Consultant B</th>
<th>Consultant C</th>
<th>Consultant D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother language</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Indonesian,</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Indonesian, Hakka mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of interview</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of interview</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant E</td>
<td>Consultant F</td>
<td>Consultant G</td>
<td>Consultant H</td>
<td>Consultant I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother language</td>
<td>Indonesian, Sundanese mixed</td>
<td>Indonesian, Konghu mixed</td>
<td>Indonesian, English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of interview</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
<td>March 2011</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine consultants in the first interview and nine consultants in the second interview were asked to choose whether the sentence is (1) usual (acceptable) [1 point], or (2) a little bit unusual but not so strange (uncertain) [0.5 point], or (3) unusual and strange (unacceptable) to say in everyday communication [0 point]. The similarity or the ‘distance’ between each construction and the others was calculated using the Euclidean distance. For example, if, according to one consultant, saya memiliki buku is acceptable (1 point), gua punya buku is unacceptable (0 point), saya memiliki teman is acceptable (1 point), and gue punya teman is acceptable (1 point), the Euclidean distance between memiliki and punya is \( \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (1-0)^2} = 1 \) (one).

Table 5. Mean value of Euclidean distance between constructions in the first interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>X memiliki Y</th>
<th>X mempunyai Y</th>
<th>X punya Y</th>
<th>X ada Y</th>
<th>X ada Y=nya</th>
<th>X ber-Y</th>
<th>X ber-Y-kan Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X mempunyai Y</td>
<td>2.0839…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X punya Y</td>
<td>2.6401…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ada Y</td>
<td>5.4400…</td>
<td>5.3969…</td>
<td>5.1243…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ada Y=nya</td>
<td>6.7353…</td>
<td>6.7845…</td>
<td>6.9249…</td>
<td>7.9342…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ber-Y</td>
<td>6.3909…</td>
<td>6.3603…</td>
<td>6.5105…</td>
<td>7.7320…</td>
<td>5.2271…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Mean value of Euclidean distance between constructions in the second interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>X mewilki Y</th>
<th>X mempunyai Y</th>
<th>X punya Y</th>
<th>X ada Y</th>
<th>X ada Y=nya</th>
<th>X ber-Y</th>
<th>X ber-Y-kan Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X mempunyai Y</td>
<td>2.0812…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X punya Y</td>
<td>2.4684…</td>
<td>2.4599…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ada Y</td>
<td>2.8618…</td>
<td>2.9235…</td>
<td>2.2517…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ada Y=nya</td>
<td>7.8418…</td>
<td>7.9056…</td>
<td>7.9498…</td>
<td>7.8430…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X ber-Y</td>
<td>8.1553…</td>
<td>8.1169…</td>
<td>7.8766…</td>
<td>8.1066…</td>
<td>8.5174…</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions in the first interview (see Table 5)
5. Result and discussion

\textit{X ada Y=nya} and \textit{X ada Y}.

\textbf{Group 1:} =\textit{nya} functions as a definite marker and it should appear within a context.

(7) a. Dia \textit{ada} buku. \quad ‘S/he has a book.’ (own data)

\begin{tabular}{ll}
3SG & EXIST \quad \text{book} \\
\end{tabular}

b. Dia \textit{ada} buku=\textit{nya}. \quad ‘S/he has the book.’ (own data)

\begin{tabular}{ll}
3SG & EXIST \quad \text{book}=\textsc{nya} \\
\end{tabular}

Included in this group are possessees (Y) such as: \textit{teman}, \textit{buku}, \textit{anjing}, \textit{rumah}, \textit{uang}, \textit{pakaian}, \textit{kacamata}, \textit{senjata}, and \textit{selimut}.

\textbf{Group 2:} =\textit{nya} may appear without a context. For example,

(7) c. Gue \textit{udah ada} istri. \quad 'I already have a wife.' (own data)

\begin{tabular}{ll}
1SG & already \quad \text{EXIST} \quad \text{wife} \\
\end{tabular}

d. Gue \textit{udah ada} istri=\textit{nya}. \quad 'I already have a wife.' (own data)

\begin{tabular}{ll}
1SG & already \quad \text{EXIST} \quad \text{wife}=\textsc{nya} \\
\end{tabular}

Included in this group are possessees (Y) such as: \textit{mata}, \textit{dinding}, \textit{nama}, \textit{khasiat}, \textit{karat}, \textit{uban}, \textit{jerawat},
janggut/jenggot, penyakit, jantung, ekor, bunga, ibu, kakek, mertua, kakak, adik, suami/istri, pacar, anak, dokter pribadi, and bagian dalam yang kosong.

**Group 3:** =nya is not acceptable.

(7) e. Mereka ada rapat. ‘They have a meeting.’ (own data)

f. * Mereka ada rapat=nya.

Included in this group are possessees (Y) such as: acara, rapat, pesta, tes, demam, sesuatu, and flu.

**X ber-Y-kan Z** is acceptable with possessees (Y) as follows: anak, pacar, suami/istri, ibu, adik, kakak, mertua, kakek, ekor, mata, dinding. Comparing with X ber-Y, nouns which are considered to be acceptable to fill Y position in X ber-Y-kan Z is very few. The sense of 'possessives' in X ber-Y-kan Z is expressed in ber-Y-kan but it requires an argument (Z) which is a hyponym or attribute of Y. On the other hand, in X ber-Y construction, Z is an adjunct, see example 4. Thus, while uban 'grey hair' is acceptable in saya (1SG) beruban, it is not acceptable in saya berubankan ... because it is difficult to regard something as the hyponym or the attribute of uban. X ber-Y-kan Z is also considered as not a typical possessive predicate construction because it requires an argument, which is not a possessee.

**X Y-an** is acceptable with the following nouns: pacar, teman, jantung, penyakit, keringat, selimut, kacamata, jenggot, jerawat, uban, and karat. According to the consultants I interviewed, pacaran and temanan have the meaning 'reciprocal, indicating that two people stand in the same relationship to each other'. Thus, it is acceptable to say kita (1PL) temanan, or gue (1SG) temanan sama (with) dia (3SG) but gue temanan (without sama ...) is unacceptable. Jantungan has a special meaning 'suffer from heart disease'. Penyakitan means 'often get sick'. Keringatan means 'sweating so much'. Selimutan and kacamataan have the meaning 'to wear...'. Thus, only jenggotan, jerawatan, ubanan, and karatan have the meaning 'having many ...'. I regard X Y-an is peripheral to the domain of possesives in Indonesian.

**X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y,** and X ber-Y can be roughly clustered into two groups: X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y in one group and X ber-Y in one group. Each group has its own category of possessee and we can see that X ber-Y, has a special characteristic and takes different kind of possessee (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). However, there is a slight difference between the clustering of the data in the first interview and the second interview (see Figure 6 and Figure 7). The problem why there is a slight difference in clustering between the first interview and the second interview is one of the next problems that have to be solved.

Lastly, in addition, I tried to cluster the eight constructions for each personal pronoun. I found that first, second, and third personal pronouns of possessor do not affect the acceptability of the constructions (see Figure 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13).
Figure 4. Continuum of possessees in group one (X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y) (+++: very acceptable, ++: acceptable, +: less acceptable)
hak  pertanyaan (pesta)
mata  acara (teman)
dinding  rapat (pakaian)

khasiat nama  ibu mertua  tes (kacamata)
karat penyakit  uang pacar  demam (senjata)
uban jantung  kakek bag.dalam  flu (selimut)
jerawat  kakak  buku (keringat)
janggut  adik  anjing
ekor  anak  rumah
bunga  sesuatu
suami/istri  dokter pribadi

Figure 5. Continuum of possessees in group two (X ber-Y)

Figure 6. Clustering of X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y, and X ber-Y in the first interview

Figure 7. Clustering of X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y, and X ber-Y in the second interview
Figure 8. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions for first personal pronoun in the first interview

Figure 9. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions for second personal pronoun in the first interview
Figure 10. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions for third personal pronoun in the first interview

Figure 11. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions for first personal pronoun in the second interview
Figure 12. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions for second personal pronoun in the second interview

Figure 13. A dendogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions for third personal pronoun in the second interview
6. Conclusion
1. X ada Y=nya, X ber-Y-kan Z, and X Y-an cannot be regarded as typical possessive verbal predicate constructions. Thus, only five constructions, i.e. X memiliki Y, X mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y, X ber-Y, can be regarded as 'possessives' in Indonesian.
2. One construction, i.e. X ber-Y, has a special characteristic and takes different kind of possessee.
3. First, second, and third personal pronouns of possessor do not affect the acceptability of the constructions.

Abbreviations
1, 2, 3 : First, second, and third person
APP : Applicative suffix
AV : Actor voice prefix
CL : Classifier
COP : Copula
DP : Discourse particle
EXIST : Existential verb
IMP : Imperative
LOC : Locative preposition
NEG : Negative
PERF : Perfective aspect
PL : Plural number
REL : Relativizer
SG : Singular number
UV : Undergoer voice prefix
‘=’ indicates a clitic boundary
‘-’ indicates a bound morpheme boundary

References