



# **Possessive Verbal Predicate Constructions in Indonesian**

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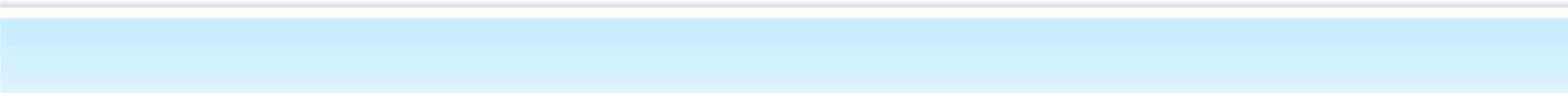
**ISMIL 15: Malang, 25 June 2011**



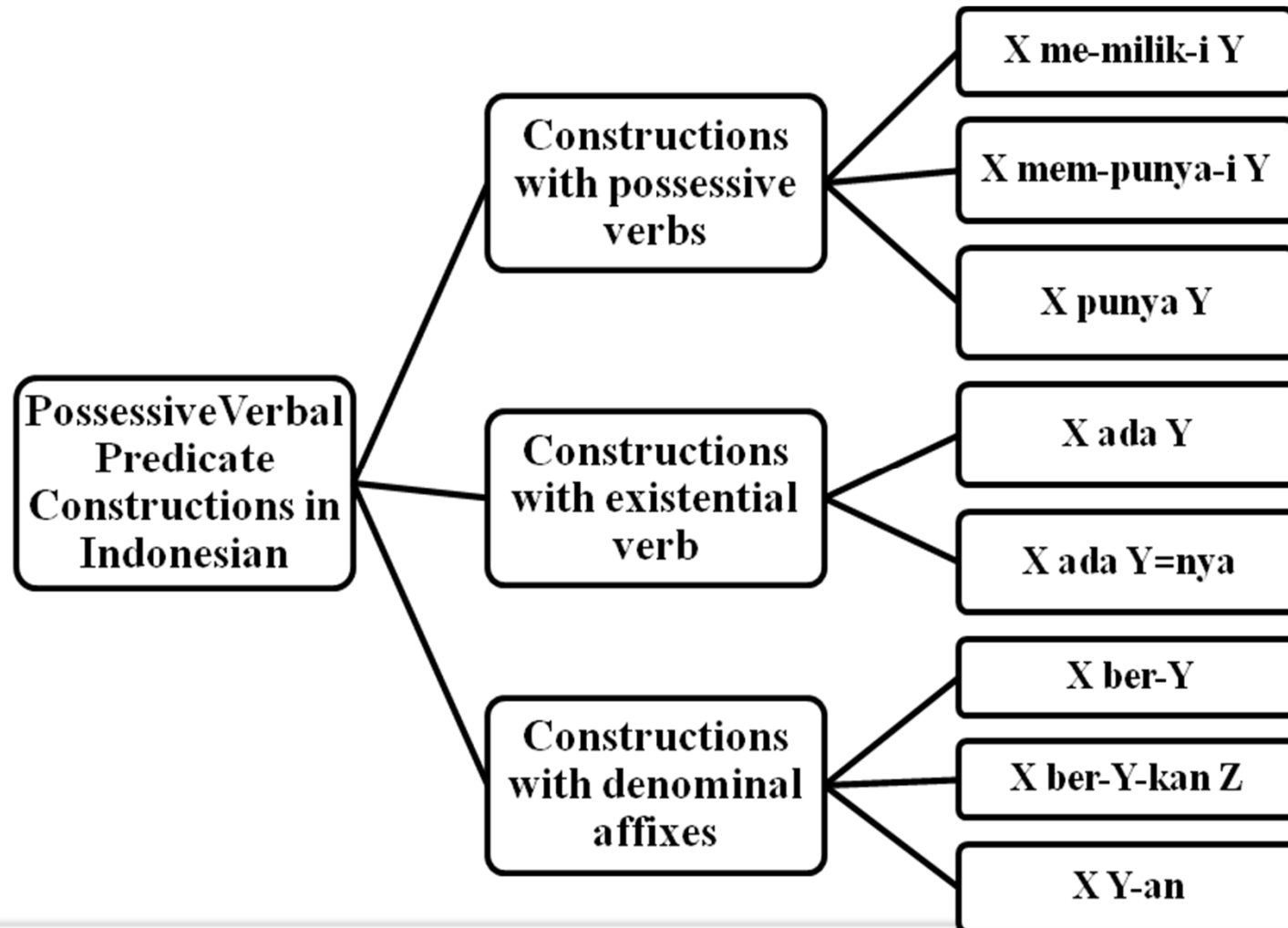


# Previous Studies

- Hopper (1972: 137-140)
- Alieva (1992: 15-19)
- Moeljadi (2010)



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



# ***X memiliki Y***

- Aku ingin **me-milik-i**=mu, Indah.  
*Possessee = +Personal Pronoun*
- Rumah ini **di-milik-i**=nya ...  
*+Passive*
- **Milik-i**-lah anak yang banyak!  
*+Imperative*

# ***X mempunyai Y***

- \* Orang gila itu ingin **mem-punya-i=ku**.  
*Possessee = –Personal Pronoun*
- Hak itu **di-punya-i** oleh setiap orang.  
*+Passive*
- ? **Punya-i-lah** impian!  
*?Imperative*

# *X punya Y*

- \* Gua pingin **punya** elu.

*Possessee = –Personal Pronoun*

*–Passive*

- \* **Punya**-lah impian!

*–Imperative*

# ***X ada Y, X ada Y=nya***

- Saya **ada** uang.

*Possessee = Alienable*

- Rumah ini **ada** beranda=nya.

*Possessee = Inalienable*

***X ber-Y, X ber-Y-kan Z, X Y-an***

-> 'Predicativization': 'property-indicating',  
'adjectival' (*moneyed, red-nosed, wide-eyed* etc.) (Sneddon 2009: 137-207)



# ***X ber-Y***

Alwi et al. (2000: 139) and Sneddon (1996: 62-63):

- 1. **to have** (beratap [roof], beristri [wife])
- 2. **to use, to wear, to operate** (bersepeda [bicycle], berbaju [shirt])
- 3. **to produce** (bertelur [egg], berkeringat [sweat])
- 4. **reciprocal, indicating that two people stand in the same relationship to each other** (berteman [friend], bertetangga [neighbour])
- 5. **to engage in the activity specified by the base** (berpiknik [picnic], berperang [war])

# *X ber-Y and X ber-Y-kan Z*

- Dia sudah **ber-istri**.
- Dia sudah **ber-istri** orang Minang.
- \* Dia sudah **ber-istri-kan**.
- Dia sudah **ber-istri-kan** orang Minang.

## ***X Y-an***

- Orang itu uban-**an**.
- Pipi lu jerawat-**an**.

'having many [base], containing many [base], suffering from [base]' (Sneddon 1996: 53)

**Table 1. Result of analysis of possessive verbal predicate constructions in Indonesian (Moeljadi 2010: 93)**

Parameters Constructions		Possessive predicate		Possessee (Y)		
		H/L variety	Passivization and imperative	Pers.Pron Personal Proper Names	Alienable (see Table 2)	Inalienable (see Table 2)
possessive verbs	X memiliki Y	H	+	+	+	+
	X mempunyai Y					
	X punya Y					
existential verb	X ada Y	L	-	-	-	-
	X ada Y=nya					
denominal affixes	X ber-Y	H			-	-
	X ber-Y-kan Z	L				
	X Y-an					



## Table 3. Data of consultants in 1st interview

	Consultant A	Consultant B	Consultant C	Consultant D
Sex	Male	Male	Female	Male
Age	21	35	23	23
Place of birth	Jakarta	Long Iram, East Kalimantan	Jakarta	Malang, East Java
Mother language	Indonesian, Hokkien	Indonesian, Banjar	Indonesian	Peranakan
Date of interview	June 2010	June 2010	June 2010	September 2010
Place of interview	Tokyo	Tokyo	Tokyo	Malang, East Java
Consultant E	Consultant F	Consultant G	Consultant H	Consultant I
Male	Female	Female	Female	Female
16	17	16	17	16
Balikpapan, East Kalimantan	Pasuruan, East Java	Surabaya, East Java	Kediri, East Java	Bogor, West Java
Indonesian	Javanese	Peranakan	Javanese, Indonesian	Indonesian Banjar
September 2010	September 2010	September 2010	September 2010	September 2010
Malang, East Java	Malang, East Java	Malang, East Java	Malang, East Java	Malang, East Java



## Table 4. Data of consultants in 2nd interview

	Consultant A	Consultant B	Consultant C	Consultant D
Sex	Female	Female	Male	Female
Age	21	21	22	21
Place of birth	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta
Mother language	Indonesian	Indonesian, Hakka	Indonesian	Indonesian, Hakka mixed
Date of interview	March 2011	March 2011	March 2011	March 2011
Place of interview	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta
Consultant E	Consultant F	Consultant G	Consultant H	Consultant I
Female	Female	Female	Female	Female
21	20	21	20	21
Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta
Indonesian	Indonesian, Sundanese mixed	Indonesian, Konghu mixed	Indonesian, English	Indonesian
March 2011	March 2011	March 2011	March 2011	March 2011
Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta	Jakarta

## **Overview of research conducted in summer 2010 and spring 2011**

- 41 nouns (Y) : mata, jantung, ekor, bunga, dinding, ibu, kakek, mertua, kakak, adik, suami/istri, anak, hak, nama, khasiat, karat, uban, jerawat, janggut/jenggot, keringat, pakaian, kacamata, senjata, selimut, buku, rumah, uang, anjing, sesuatu, teman, pacar, dokter pribadi, penyakit, flu, demam, pertanyaan, acara, rapat, pesta, tes, bagian dalam yang kosong/rongga



## Overview of research conducted in summer 2010 and spring 2011

- 3 personal pronouns (X) :  
saya/aku/gua/gue, Anda/kamu/lu, dia,  
kami/kita, kalian, mereka
- 8 constructions : X memiliki Y, X  
mempunyai Y, X punya Y, X ada Y, X ada  
Y=nya, X ber-Y, X ber-Y-kan Z, X Y-an
- 3 choices : ○ (1 point), △ (0.5 point), ×  
(0 point)

## Overview of research conducted in summer 2010 and spring 2011

- Saya memiliki buku, Anda memiliki buku, dia memiliki buku, saya mempunyai buku, Anda mempunyai buku, dia mempunyai buku, gua punya buku, kamu punya buku, dia punya buku, gue ada buku, lu ada buku, dia ada buku, gue ada bukunya, lu ada bukunya, dia ada bukunya, saya berbuku, Anda berbuku, dia berbuku, saya berbukukan ... , dia bukuan, etc.

## Overview of research conducted in summer 2010 and spring 2011

- Euclidean distance between constructions
- e.g. saya memiliki buku (○) -> 1 point  
saya berbuku (×) -> 0 point  
saya memiliki uban (○) -> 1 point  
saya beruban (○) -> 1 point
- The Euclidean distance between memiliki and ber- is:

$$\sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (1-1)^2} = 1$$

Figure 2. A dendrogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions in 1st interview

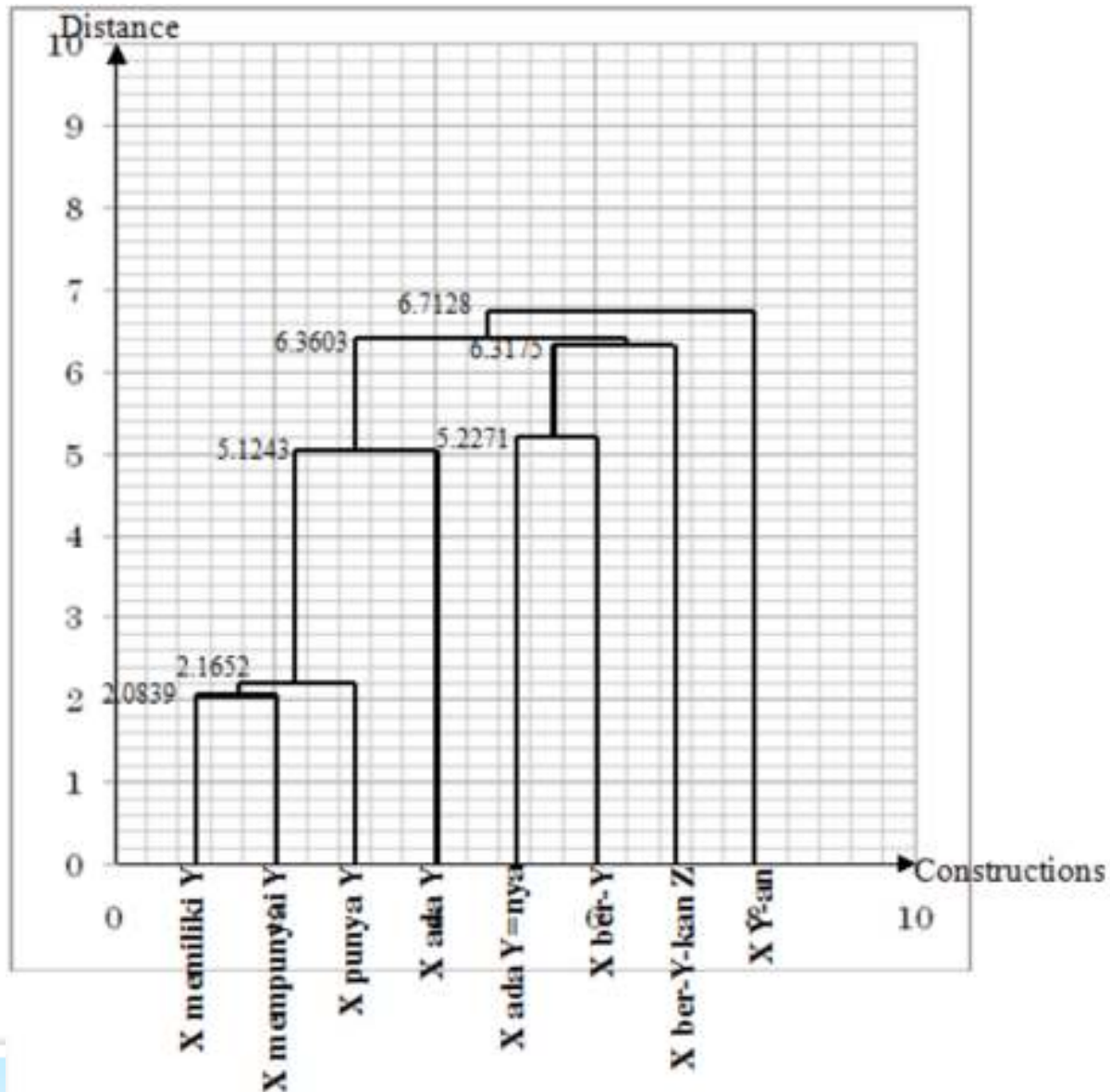
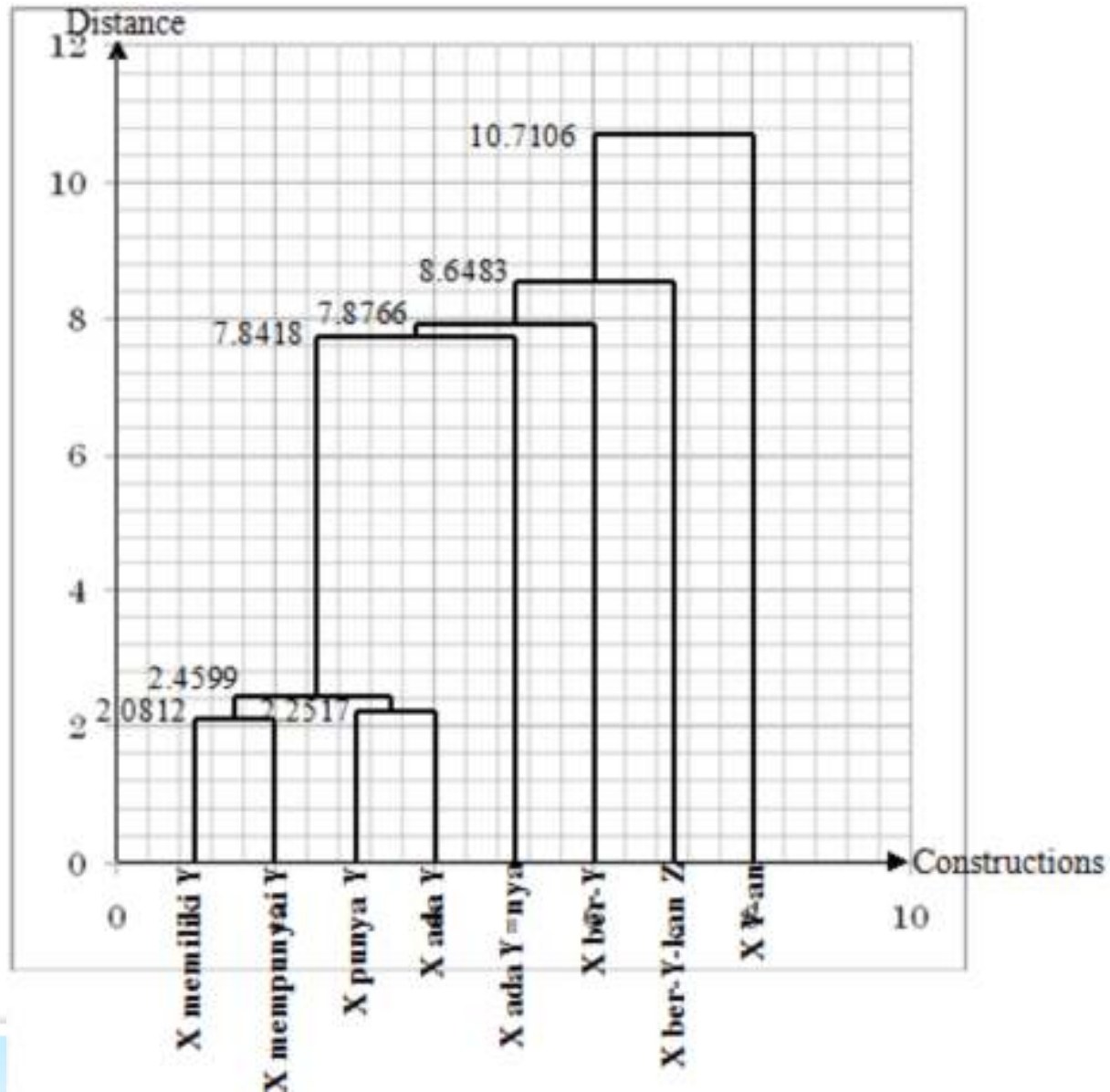


Figure 2. A dendrogram illustrating the clustering of possessive verbal predicate constructions in 2nd interview



# ***X ada Y and X ada Y=nya***

- Dia **ada** buku.
- Dia **ada buku=nya**.
  
- Gue udah **ada** istri.
- Gue udah **ada istri=nya**.
  
- Mereka **ada** rapat.
- \* Mereka **ada rapat=nya**.

# ***X ber-Y-kan Z***

- Dia **ber-ibu-kan** seorang penyanyi.
- Rumah ini **ber-dinding-kan** batu-bata.
- \*? Saya **ber-uban-kan** ...
- \*? Dia **ber-jerawat-kan** ...

# ***X Y-an***

- **pacaran** (gue pacaran sama ...)
- **temanan** (kita temanan, gue temanan sama ...)
- **jantungan** (ati-ati gue jantungan)
- **penyakitan** (lu penyakitan)
- **keringatan** (dia keringatan)
- **selimutan** (gue selimutan)
- **kacamataan** (dia kacamataan)
- **jenggotan, jerawatan, ubanan, karatan**



## 8 constructions -> 5 constructions

- X memiliki Y
  - X mempunyai Y
  - X punya Y
  - X ada Y
  - ~~X ada Y-nya~~
  - X ber-Y
  - ~~X ber-Y-kan Z~~
  - ~~X Y-an~~
- group 1
- group 2
-

Figure 4. Continuum of possessives in group 1

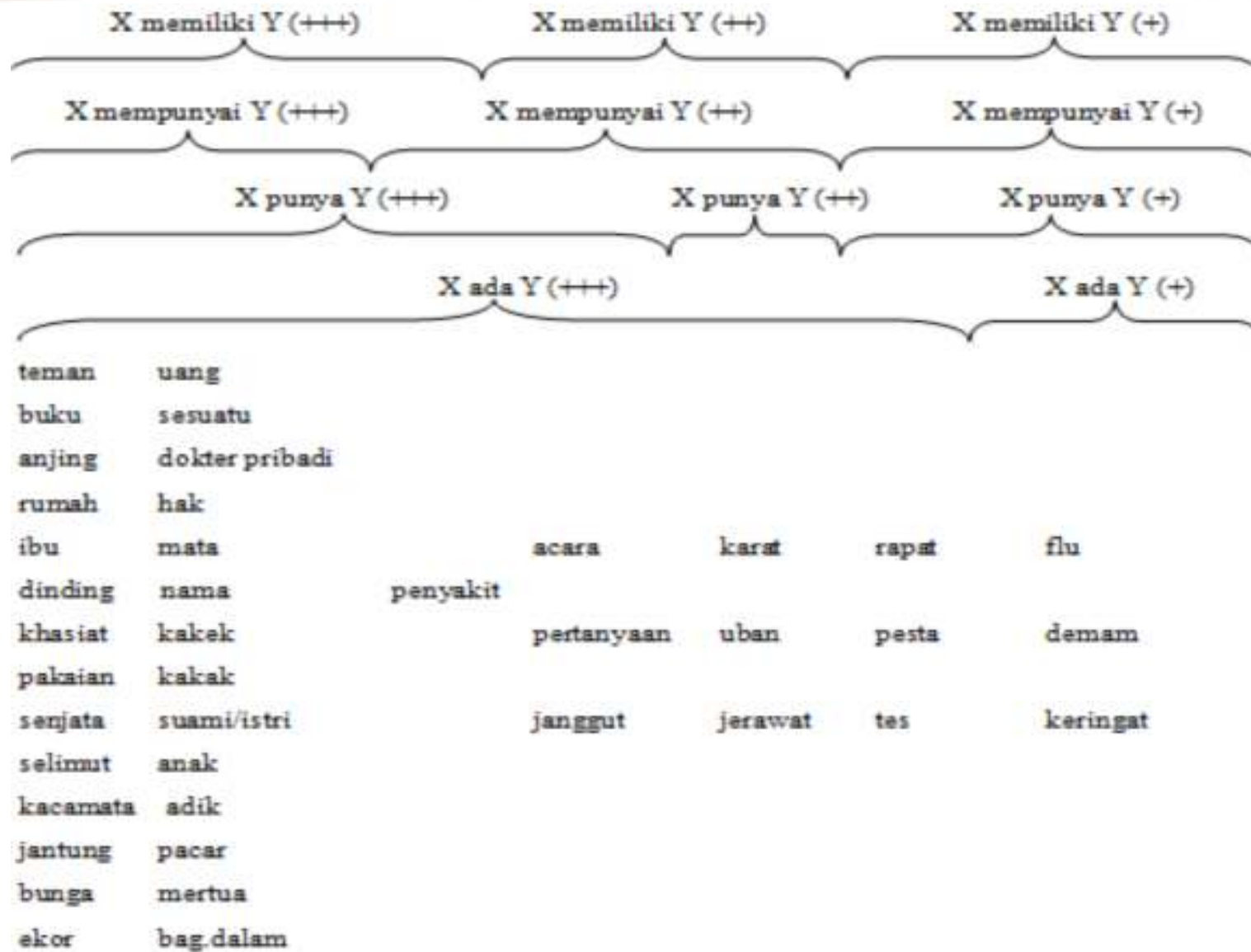
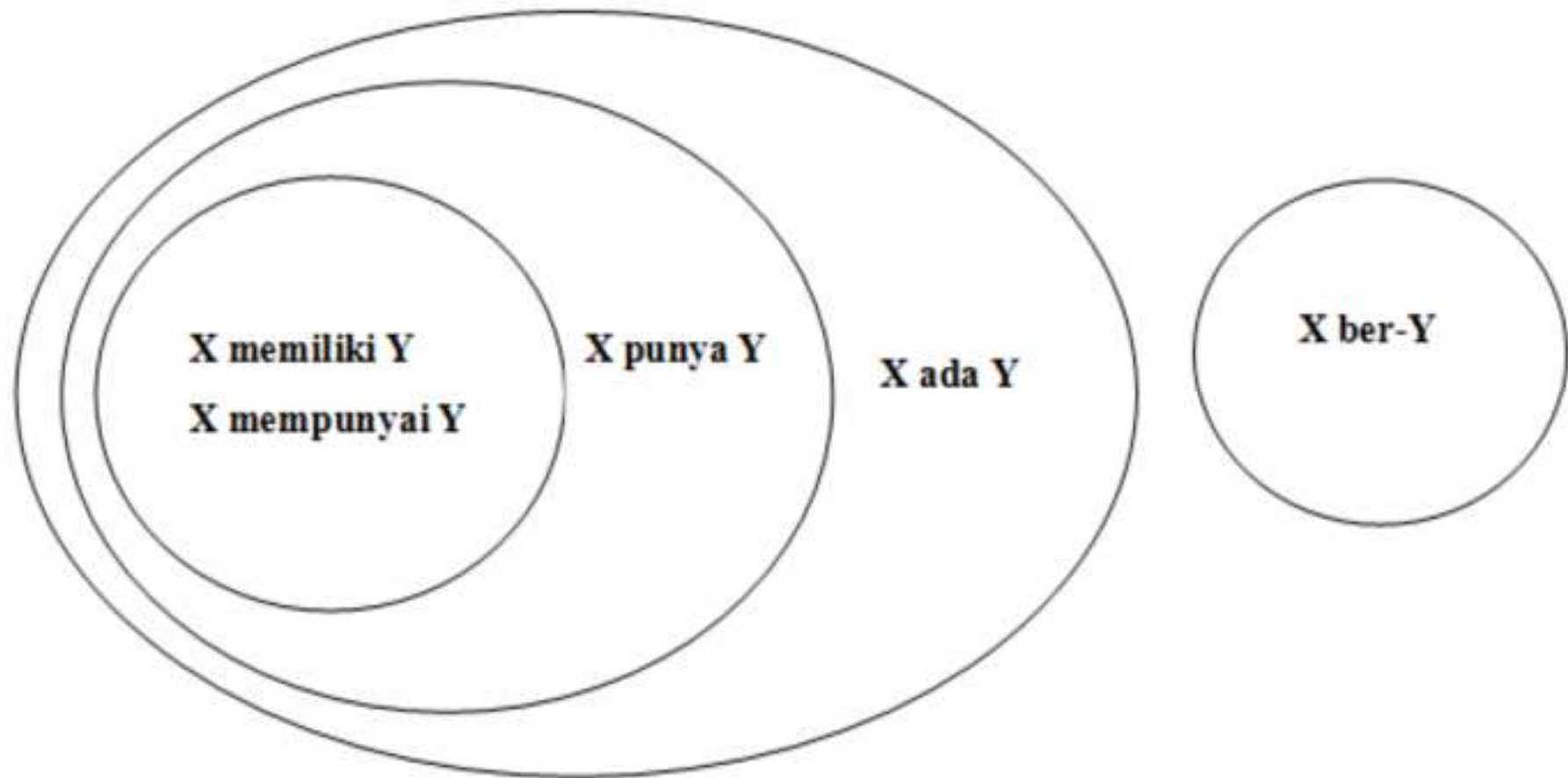


Figure 5. Continuum of possessives in group 2 (X ber-Y)

					(not having possessive meaning)
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 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**

