

## Construction of The Verb Sequence *Menjuruh* in The Classic Malay Language

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Received Date: 13-12-2017 Accepted Date: 02-03-2018 Published Date: 11 July 2018

**Abstract**— The construction of verbs sequence ‘konstruksi verba beruntun’, which is hereinafter abbreviated to KVB, in this article is defined as a construction without the existence of any linking word and pausing mark (comma). Based on the theory of typology, as far as the complex predicate is concerned, the only KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> (intransitive verb) whose grammatical object functioning as the nucleus argument located after V<sub>2</sub> (the second verb) and KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>tr</sub> (transitive verb) which is not marked by the morphological prefix *meng-* are identified as having the complex predicate construction ‘kontruksi predikat kompleks’ which is hereinafter abbreviated to KPK. Based on the theory of transformational grammar, the KVB *menjuruh*, except that identified as KPK, is identified as having the complex clausal construction ‘konstruksi klausa kompleks’, which is hereinafter abbreviated to KKK.

Keywords: construction of verbs sequence, construction of complex predicate, construction of complex clause

### 1. Introduction

The classic Malay language ‘bahasa Melayu klasik’ which is hereinafter abbreviated to BMK was used between the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Collins, 2005). The Malay language used in literature, culture, religion, and in the matters pertaining to the form of government shows that the impact of the Arabic culture, which was introduced through Islam, was highly strong. The text of the history of Malay ‘Sedjarah Melaju’, which was written in 1612 and is hereinafter abbreviated to SM (Situmorang, 1952, 1958) is representative enough to show the use of BMK. The other text which can also represent the use of BMK is the book *Hikajat Abdullah*, which is hereinafter abbreviated to HA (Datoek Besar, 1953). It narrates the biography of Abdullah (ibn Abdulkadir Munsjji) starting from 1976 to 1853.

The KVB in this article is defined as the existence of (at least) two verbs in a construction without the existence of any linking word and pausing mark (comma). Syntactically, the KVB *menjuruh* can be in the construction V<sub>1</sub>+V<sub>2</sub> without any linguistic

constituent between  $V_1$  (the first verb) and  $V_2$  (the second verb). It can also be in the construction  $V_1+X+V_2$  with the existence of a linguistic constituent, excluding linking word and pausing mark (commat), between  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . The article written by Dol (1996) and Menick (1996), in which the terms *sequences of verbs* and *verbs sequence* are used, has inspired the term KVB. In this article, the concept KVB is different from the concept KVB used by several writers before. According to Pradnyayanti (2010), the term KVB is equivalent to the term KVS ‘konstruksi verba serial’ (the construction of serial verb). Mas Indrawati, in her dissertation, states that the term KVB is identical with the term KPK. Furthermore, Subiyanto (2010) claims that KVB can be in the form of both KVS and KPK.

The verb *menjuruh* in BMK is an action verb which requires a complement (clause). Semantically, it means ‘memberikan perintah kepada seseorang untuk melakukan sesuatu tindakan’ (asking someone to do something). The verb *menjuruh* or *menjuruhkan* was used productively enough in BMK. Among 74,183 words used in SM, the verb *menjuruh* or *menjuruhkan* was used 133 times, meaning that 0.19% of the words used in SM was dominated by the verb *menjuruh* or *menjuruhkan*. If compared to the use of the verb *memerintah* or *memerintahkannya*, which, semantically, has the same meaning as the verb *menjuruh* or *menjuruhkannya*, there is a significant difference. In SM the verb *memerintah* or *memerintahkannya* is only used 7 times (0.009%).

The productive use of the verb *menjuruh* has been the main reason why it is used as the topic of this article. The discussion in the current study covers three things; they are (i) the description of the verb *menjuruh*; (ii) the analysis of the KVB *menjuruh* as KPK, and (iii) the analysis of the KVB *menjuruh* as KKK.

## 2. Research Method

This current study is an inductive-descriptive-explanative one. Collecting data using observational method and note taking technique initiated the study. The descriptive study attempts to identify and classify data based on the linguistic intuition parameter (see Keraf, 1981: 94). The explanative study attempts to present an analysis of or explanation on the evaluation of linguistic data, meaning that the explanative study attempts to explain why the speaker and addressee tend to choose and use particular sentence constructions (see Karim,



1988:226). In this current study a written text taken from the book *SM* was used as the data source (Situmorang, 1952, 1958) and HA (Datoek Besar, 1953). Therefore, the data are still in the original form, meaning that the data are still written using the Old Spelling (the Soewandi spelling/Republic spelling).

### 3. Theoretical Framework

Based on the characteristics of the collected data, the KVB *menjuruh* in the text BMK requires two theories in order to be able to explain it comprehensively. They are the theory of complex predicate typology and the theory of transformational grammar.

A complex predicate, as far as its wide definition is concerned, is defined as a predicate which is made up of more than one (sub)predicate. The relation among the (sub)predicates varies; many are in the form of complementation structure and many others are in the form of serial structure (Arka et al., 2007: 187). In this article, the complex predicate in the form of complementation structure is emphasized. KPK can be determined phonologically, syntactically, and semantically (see Durie, 1997; van Staden, 2008; Kroeger, 2004; Aikhenvald, 2004; Senft, 2008; and Artawa, 2010). Phonologically, KPK is uttered in one unit of intonation, meaning that there is no pause between the verbs forming KPK. Syntactically, KPK has the following characteristics: (i) one of the verbs, namely  $V_1$  in KPK is the nucleus one, and the other, namely  $V_2$  is the subordinate one; (ii) it is monoclausal in nature (consisting of one clause); (iii) the verbs forming KPK share the same aspect, modality, and negation markers; and (iv) the verbs forming KPK share at least one argument. Semantically, KPK expresses one event or sub-events of one single event.

From 1957 to 1980s the theory of transformation grammar developed fast enough. Based on the phases during which it developed, it can be classified into four; they are (1) the phase during which the Syntactic Structure developed (1957—1964), (2) the phase during which the Standard Theory developed (1964—1972), (3) the phase during which the Standard Theory developed, resulting in the Extended Standard Theory (abbreviated to EST) and during which the Extended Standard Theory was revised, resulting in the Revised Extended Standard Theory (the Revised EST); this took place in 1970s, and (4) the phase during which the Theory of Government and Binding ‘Teori Penguasaan dan Ikatan (abbreviated to TPI)



was developed; this took place in 1980s (cf. Dardjowidjojo, 1987: 5 and Silitonga, 1990: 18—47). The model of analysis used in this current study is the phrase structure syntax, as one of standard versions developed after 1965. This model is highly similar to the analysis of immediate constituent analysis (see Sariyan, 1988 and Lapoliwa, 1990). The theory of transformational grammar consists of three components; they are syntax, phonology, and semantics. Syntax includes phrase structure, lexicon, and rule. Phonology includes deletion, filter, and phonological rules. Semantics includes the linguistically interpretative rules (grammar) and the cognitively interpretative rule. The linguistically interpretative rules change the deep structure of sentences into the logical forms. The logical forms and the cognitively interpretative rules produce semantic representations of sentences (Silitonga, 1990: 36 and Lapoliwa, 1990: 14).

There are several reasons why the theory of transformational grammar was chosen. First, it is reliable enough to use the transformational grammar using the sentence as the biggest unit to analyze the KVB *menjuruh* as KKK. Second, the transformational grammar is concerned with where a sentence construction comes from. What the transformation grammar is concerned with is which structure is the kernel and which is derived. In a derived construction it is concerned with where the structure comes from and how it is transformed. Third, the concepts of deep structure and surface structure which characterize the transformational grammar allow a researcher to explain the phenomenon that the components of a clause are not complete from the surface structure point of view; however, it can be felt that it is a clause.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Description of the KVB *Menjuruh*

Syntactically, the verb *menjuruh* is a transitive verb which requires the existence of two nucleus arguments, one functions as the grammatical subject and the other functions as the grammatical object. Based on the linguistic element existing between the verb *menjuruh* and  $V_2$ , the KVB *menjuruh* can be grouped into two types; they are (i) the KVB *menjuruh*+ $V_2$  and (ii) the KVB *menjuruh*+X+ $V_2$  in which X is the linguistic element; however, the linking word and/or pausing mark (comma) are not included.



#### 4.1.2 Description of the KVB *Menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub>

Based on the grammatical type of V<sub>2</sub>, the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub> can be grouped into two: they are the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> and the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>tr</sub>.

##### (a) KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub>

- (1) maka baginda *me-njuruh* ber-tanja (SM, 7.4:21)  
CONJ baginda ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) ACT-tanya (V<sub>itr</sub>)  
'(maka) baginda menyuruh (orang) bertanya'  
'(so) His Excellency asks someone to ask'

*Baginda* functions as the grammatical subject and nucleus argument (1); however, the grammatical object, as the other nucleus argument, that is, *orang* does not appear, as it is generic-indefinite in nature. This grammatical object, as the other nucleus argument, functions as the grammatical subject of V<sub>2</sub> *bertanja*. As an intransitive verb, it does not need any grammatical object, the other nucleus argument, to appear. The fact that the appearance of the noun phrase (NP) *orang* has more than one function as can be seen in data (1) can be proved by the appearance of the NP *orang* in data (2).

- (2) patih aria gadjah mada *me-njuruh* orang  
patih arya NAME ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) orang  
*ber-djaga*<sup>2</sup> (SM, 14.16:133)  
ACT-jaga-jaga  
'patih arya gadjah mada menyuruh orang berjaga-jaga'  
'Chief Minister Gajah Mada asks someone to stay awake'

Data (3) is another example of the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> as in data (1); however, the nucleus argument, namely the grammatical object of V<sub>1</sub> *menjuruh*, is specific-definite in nature, *supai itu*.

- (3) orang *me-njuruh* lari supai itu (HA)  
orang ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) lari (V<sub>itr</sub>) serdadu PRON  
'orang menyuruh lari serdadu (india) itu'  
'someone asks the indian soldiers to run'

##### (b) The KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>tr</sub>

- (4) machdum-pun *me-njuruh* *me-manggil* tun  
NAME-PAR ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) ACT-panggil (V<sub>tr</sub>) tuan  
bidja wangsa (SM, 20.5:68)  
NAME



‘machdum pun menyuruh (orang) memanggil tuan bija wangsa’  
‘Machdum also asks (someone) to call Mr. BijaWangsa’

The nucleus argument, that is, the grammatical subject of  $V_1$  *menjuruh* (4) is *machdum*; however, the grammatical object, that is, *orang*, as the other nucleus argument, does not appear as it is generic-indefinite in nature. At the same time this grammatical object also functions as the grammatical subject of  $V_2$  *memanggil*. As a transitive verb, the  $V_2$  *memanggil* requires the existence of the grammatical object, that is, *tun bija wangsa*, as the other nucleus argument. Data (5) is another example of the KVB *menjuruh*+ $V_{tr}$  as in data (4).

(5) maka baginda *me-njuruh* *me-njerang* pahang (SM, 17.4:33)  
CONJ baginda ACT-suruh ( $V_{tr}$ ) ACT-serang ( $V_{tr}$ ) NAME  
‘(maka) baginda menyuruh (orang) menyerang pahang’  
‘(so) His Excellency asks (someone) to attack Pahang’

Data (6) is another example of the KVB *menjuruh*+ $V_{tr}$  as data (4)-(5); however, the second  $V_{tr}$  is in the form of a verb without the prefix morphological marker *meng-*.

(6) maka baginda *me-njuruh* *tutup* pintu kota (SM, 1.13:91)  
KONJ baginda AKT-suruh( $V_{tr}$ ) tutup ( $V_{tr}$ ) pintu kota  
‘(maka) baginda menyuruh (orang) menutup pintu kota’  
‘(so) His excellency asks (someone) to close the town door’

#### 4.1.3 Description of the KVB *Menjuruh*+X+ $V_2$

Based on the direction from which the linguistic constituent refers to the verb, the **KVB *menjuruh*+X+ $V_2$**  can be further described as the KVB *menjuruh*←X→ $V_2$ , the KVB *menjuruh*←X+ $V_2$ , the KVB *menjuruh*+X→ $V_2$  and the KVB *menjuruh*←X<sub>1</sub>+X<sub>2</sub>→ $V_2$ .

##### (a) The KVB *menjuruh*,←X→ $V_2$

(7) ia *me-njuruh* *orang* *me-mukul* tjanang (SM, 14.4:27)  
3T AKT-suruh ( $V_{tr}$ ) orang AKT-pukul ( $V_{tr}$ ) canang  
‘ia menyuruh orang memukul canang’  
‘he asks someone to hit the small gong’

The constituent *orang* in data (7) double functions; they are (i) as the grammatical object of the  $V_1$  *menyuruh*, and (ii) as the grammatical subject of  $V_2$  *memukul*, meaning that the construction in data (7) is made up of two clauses, namely clause (7a) and clause (7b).

(7) a. ia menjuruh orang  
(he asks someone)



- b. orang memukul tjanang  
(someone hits the small gong)

The following data shows the KVB *menjuruh* ← X → V<sub>2</sub> as in data (7)

- (8) maka sultan mahmud *me-njuruh* paduka tuan  
CONJ sultan NAME ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) paduka tuan  
*me-njerang* mandjung (SM, 26.31:286)  
ACT-serang (V<sub>tr</sub>) NAME  
'(maka) sultan mahmud menyuruh paduka tuan menyerang mandjung'  
'(so) Sultan Mahmud asks His Excellency to attack Mandjung'  
(9) maka baginda-pun *me-njuruh-kan* orang pergi ke  
CONJ baginda-PAR ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) orang pergi (V<sub>int</sub>) PREP  
madjapahit (SM, 14.8:73)  
NAME  
'maka baginda pun menyuruh orang pergi ke madjapahit'  
'so His Excellency also asks someone to go to Majapahit'

The suffix *-kan* attached to the verb *menjuruhkan* (9) functions to emphasize the existence of the nucleus argument, namely the grammatical object (Sarasoeganda, 1986: 40; Hollander, 1984: 65; van Wijk, 1985: 64) which is generic-indefinite in nature, namely *orang*, meaning that the existence of the suffix *-kan* in the verb *menjuruhkan* requires the existence of the grammatical object, namely *orang*, causing the construction which resembles (9a) is not found in BMK. The existence of the nucleus argument, namely *orang* as the grammatical object, is optional if there is no suffix *-kan* (9b).

- (9) a. ?maka bagindapun *menjuruhkan* pergi ke madjapahit  
'?so His Excellency asks to go to Madjapahit.'  
b. maka bagindapun *menjuruh* (*orang*) pergi ke madjapahit  
'so His Excellency also asks (someone) to go to Madjapahit'

**(b) The KVB *menjuruh* ← X + V<sub>2</sub>**

- (10) maka sultan mahmud hendak *me-njuruh* ke pasai  
CONJ sultan NAME hendak ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) PREP NAME  
*ber-tanja-kan* mas'alah (SM, 32.11:105)  
ACT-tanya (V<sub>tr</sub>) masalah  
'(maka) sultan mahmud hendak menyuruh (orang) ke pasai menanyakan masalah'  
'(so) Sultan Mahmud intends to ask (someone) to go to Pasai to ask the problem.'

The constituent *kepasai* in data (10) is the non-nucleus argument, namely the adverb of place which refers to the V<sub>1</sub>*menjuruh*. Data (11) exemplifies the KVB *menjuruh* ← X + V<sub>2</sub> as in data (11).





- (11) hatta maka sultan mahmud *hendak me-njuruh ke-benua*  
CONJ sultan NAME *hendak ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) PREP-negeri*  
*keling mem-beli* kain serasah (SM, 28.2:17)  
NAME ACT-beli (V<sub>tr</sub>) kain perca  
'(hatta maka) sultan mahmud hendak menyuruh (orang) ke negeri keling membeli kain perca'  
'(so) Sultan Mahmud intends to ask (someone) to go to Keling to buy *kain perca*'

**(c) KVB *menjuruh*+X→V<sub>2</sub>**

- (12) maka baginda-pun *me-njuruh segera ber-lengkap*  
CONJ baginda-PAR ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) segera ACT-sedia (V<sub>tr</sub>)  
perahu (SM, 29.12:121)  
perahu  
'(maka) baginda pun menyuruh (orang) segera menyediakan perahu'  
'(so) His Excellency also asks (someone) to prepare a canoe immediately'

The constituent *segera* in data (12) is an adverb indicating the aspect of the V<sub>2</sub> *berlengkap*. Data (13) below exemplifies the KVB *menjuruh*+X→V<sub>2</sub> which uses the adverb indicating negation *djangan* for the V<sub>2</sub> *bersurat*.

- (13) kita *me-njuruh djangan ber-surat* (SM, 32.11:108)  
1<sup>st</sup>pl ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) jangan ACT-surat (V<sub>itr</sub>)  
'kita menyuruh (orang) jangan bersurat'  
'We ask (someone) not to write'

**(d) The KVB *menjuruh*←X<sub>1</sub>+X<sub>2</sub>→V<sub>2</sub>**

- (14) bubun-nja-pun *me-njuruh ke malaka hendak*  
raja-PAR-PAR ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) PREP NAME hendak  
*minta* surat sembah (SM, 13.1:3)  
minta (V<sub>tr</sub>) surat tanda tunduk  
'rajanya pun menyuruh (orang) ke malaka hendak meminta surat tanda tunduk'  
'His Excellency also asks (someone) to go to Malaka to ask for the letter to surrender'

Data (14) shows that the non-nucleus argument, namely the adverb of place *kemalaka* refers to the V<sub>1</sub> *menjuruh*; however, the adverb modality *hendak* is the constituent which refers to the V<sub>2</sub> *minta*.

#### 4.2 The KVB *menjuruh* as KPK

Based on the characteristic of KPK, the only KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub> potentially becomes KPK. There are two types of the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub> which are identified as KPK; they are the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> and KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>tr</sub>.





(a) The **KPK menjuruh**+V<sub>itr</sub>

- (15) orang *me-njuruh* lari supai itu (HA)  
orang ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) lari (V<sub>itr</sub>) serdadu PRON  
'orang menyuruh lari serdadu (india) itu'  
'Someone asks the Indian soldiers to run'

Data (15) contains the *KPK menjuruh lari* which functions as one predicate, which binds two nucleus arguments, namely the nucleus argument *orang* functioning as the grammatical subject and the noun phrase (NP) *supai itu* functioning as the grammatical object. The *V<sub>itr</sub> lari* does not have any nucleus argument/grammatical subject as it has become an integral part of the *KPK menjuruh lari*. In *KPK*, the *V<sub>1</sub> menjuruh* is the main verb determining the primary meaning (primary semantics), and the *V<sub>2</sub> lari* is the light verb/vector verb/explicator verb functioning to express grammatical elements such as modality, aspect, tense, and modus (see Arka et al., 2007:187; Kroeger, 2004:255; Bukhari, 2009: 28; and Kosmas, 2007: 318). The semantic relation between the verbs in *KPK* expresses 'purpose/expectation'.

Phonologically, the verbs forming *KPK* (15) are hypothesized as being within one unit of intonation (15a). In the bi-clausal construction, they are hypothesized as possibly having two pauses taking place after the matrix clause (16a-b).

- (15) a. orang menjuruh lari supai itu \
- (16) a. orang menjuruh supai itu lari \
- b. orang menjuruh supai itu lari \
- 'someone asks the soldier to run'

The following data (data 17) exemplifies the *KPK menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> as data (15).

- (17) ia hendak *me-njuruh-kan* lari tengku panglima besar  
3T hendak AKT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) lari (V<sub>itr</sub>) NAMA  
itu (HA)  
PRON  
'ia hendak menyuruh lari tengku panglima besar itu'  
'He intends to ask Tengku Panglima Besar to run'

(b) The **KPK menjuruh**+V<sub>tr</sub>

- (18) maka baginda *me-njuruh* tutup pintu kota (SM, 1.13:91)  
KONJ baginda AKT-suruh(V<sub>tr</sub>) tutup (V<sub>tr</sub>) pintu kota  
'(maka) baginda menyuruh menutup pintu kota'  
'(so) His Excellency asks to close the town door'



Data (18) contains the *KPK menjuruh tutup* functioning as (one) predicate. The predicate *menjuruh tutup* binds two nucleus arguments; they are the NP *baginda* functioning as the grammatical subject and the NP *pintukota* functioning as the grammatical object. The fact that the prefix *meng-* does not exist in the  $V_{tr2}$  *tutup* strengthens the hypothesis that it is more accurate to analyze the *KVB menjuruh+V<sub>tr</sub>* as in data (18) as *KPK*.

Phonologically, the verbs forming *KPK* (18) are hypothesized to be within one unit of intonation (18a). In the bi-clausal construction which is indicated by the use of the prefix *meng-* in  $V_2$ , they are hypothesized to have a pause after the matrix clause (19).

(18) a. maka baginda menjuruh tutup pintu kota \

(19) maka baginda menjuruh \ menutup pintu kota \

‘so His Excellency asks to close the town door’

The data below exemplify the *KPK menjuruh+V<sub>tr</sub>* as in data (18)

(20) maka baginda-pun *me-njuruh* *panggil* tun  
 CONJ baginda-PAR ACT-suruh ( $V_{tr}$ ) panggil ( $V_{tr}$ ) tuan  
 perpatih pandak (SM, 6.8:77)  
 pejabat NAME  
 ‘(maka) baginda pun menyuruh memanggil tuan pejabat pandak’  
 ‘(so) His Excellency also asks to call Mr. *Pejabat Pandak*’

(21) jang diper-tuan *me-njuruh* *bunuh* hang  
 CONJ PAS-tuan ACT-suruh ( $V_{tr}$ ) bunuh ( $V_{tr}$ ) ART  
 tuah itu (SM, 16.2; 33.9)  
 NAME PRON  
 ‘yang dipertuan menyuruh membunuh hang tuah itu’.  
 ‘one who is considered the boss asks to kill Hang Tuah’

### 4.3 The *KVB menjuruh* as *KKK*

The *KVB menjuruh* which is identified as *KKK* has the characteristic of having a pausing mark between the  $V_1$  *menjuruh* and  $V_2$  in one construction, namely the bi-clausal construction in which the non-nucleus argument, namely the adverb can appear after the  $V_1$  *menjuruh*; the aspect, modality, and negation markers can appear prior to  $V_2$ ; the nucleus argument; in this case the nucleus argument or the grammatical subject of  $V_1$  can be the same as that of  $V_2$ , or the nucleus argument or the grammatical subject of  $V_1$  can also be different from that of  $V_2$  expressing two events, depending on the verbs.



In general, the KVB *menjuruh* is KKK. All units of the KVB *menjuruh*+X+V<sub>2</sub> are identified as KKK for the reason that all of its characteristics, or, one of its characteristics described above are or is fulfilled. Data (22) constitutes the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub> which is identified as KKK, and can be used a reference to identify the KVB *menjuruh* identified as KKK.

- (22) sultan mansur sjah *me-njuruh* *mem-bawa* per-salin (SM, 16.6:100)  
sultan NAMA AKT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) AKT-bawa (V<sub>tr</sub>) N-salin  
'sultan mansur syah menyuruh (orang) membawa pesalin'  
'Sultan Mansyur Syah asks (someone) to bring the childbirth'.

Data (22) shows that the V<sub>1</sub> *menjuruh* and V<sub>2</sub> *membawa* follows each other without any linguistic constituent between them. This construction is identified as a bi-clausal construction/KKK with an interpretation that the nucleus argument, namely the grammatical object of the V<sub>1</sub> *menjuruh*, and the other nucleus argument, namely the grammatical subject of the V<sub>2</sub> *membawa* are the generic indefinite NP *orang* whose existence is optional. This construction, according to van Valin (1984; 1990) and Durie (1997:228 and Artawa (2010:152), is a bi-clausal construction formed through the nucleus juncture. Based on this analysis, it can be identified that data (22) is made up of two clauses (22a-b) which form the bi-clausal construction (22c).

- (22) a. sultan mansur sjah *menjuruh* (orang)  
'Sultan Mansur Syah asks (someone)'  
b. (orang) *membawa* persalin  
'(Someone) brings the childbirth'  
c. sultan mansur sjah *menjuruh orang membawa* persalin  
'Sultan Mansur Syah asks someone to bring the childbirth'

Raising position from the lower position (object/patient) takes place in the shared argument *orang* in the bi-clausal construction (22c); in other words, the object/patient of the V<sub>1</sub> *menjuruh* raises to the higher position and becomes the subject/agent of the V<sub>2</sub> *membawa* (Noonan, 1998: 69—69).

Phonologically, it is hypothesized that there is a pausing mark between V<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>2</sub> as in the bi-clausal construction (22e) which is not intonated as in KPK (22f).

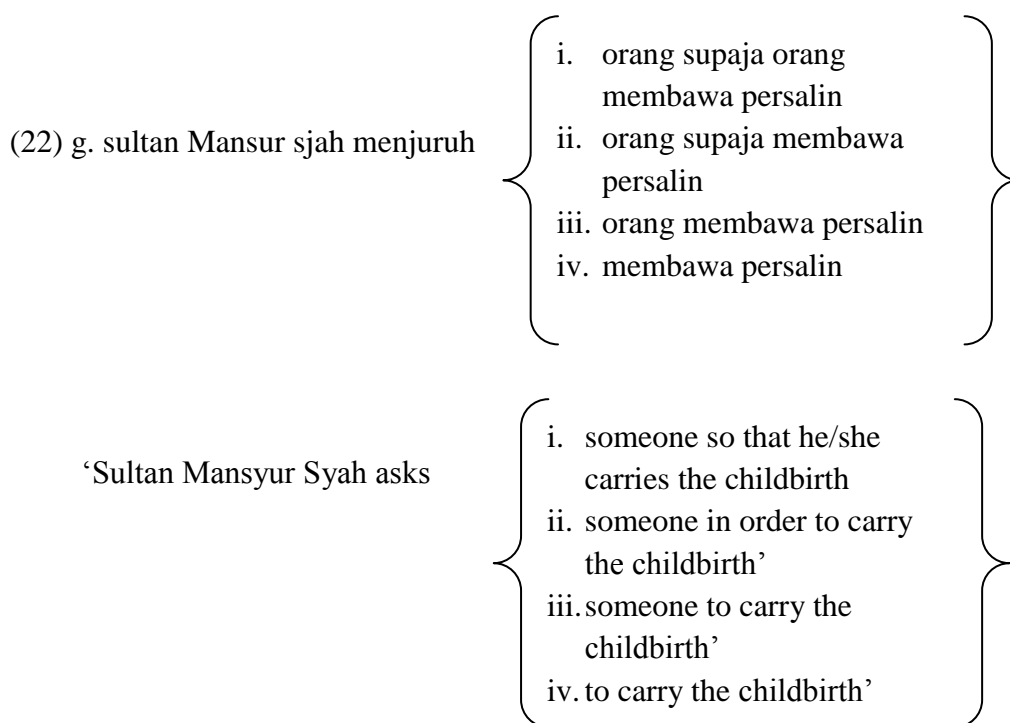
- (22) d. sultan mansur sjah menjuruh membawa persalin  
e. sultan mansur sjah *menjuruh orang* *membawa persalin*  
f. \*sultan mansur sjah *menjuruh membawa persalin*  
'Sultan Mansur Syah asks to bring the childbirth'



As a bi-clausal construction, the relation between the clauses in (22) shows the complementation relation. Clause (22a) is a matrix clause; however, clause (22b) is a subordinate/complement clause functioning as the object NP of the matrix clause. The semantic relation between (22a) and clause (22b) shows ‘purpose/expectation’ which can be indicated by the complement marker (CM) *supaja* in BMK as reflected by data (23).

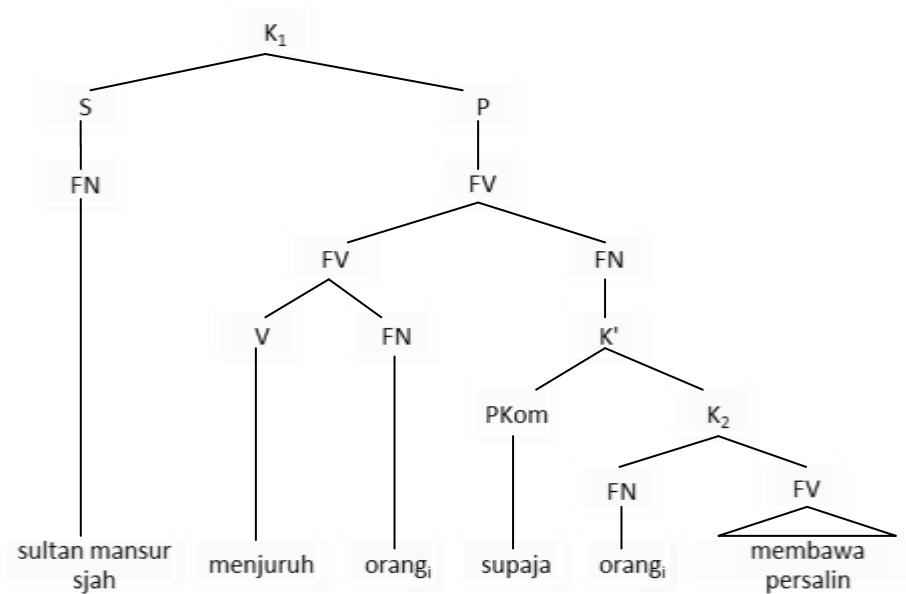
- (23) aku pergi *supaja* djangan bel-adjar (HA)  
 1<sup>sr</sup>s pergi (V<sub>itr</sub>) PKom tidak ACT-ajar (V<sub>itr</sub>)  
 ‘aku pergi supaya tidak belajar’  
 ‘I go in order not to learn’

From the analysis using the transformational grammar, the basic structure of the surface structure of data (22) can be traced, as can be seen from the derivational process (22g) illustrated in diagram (22h).

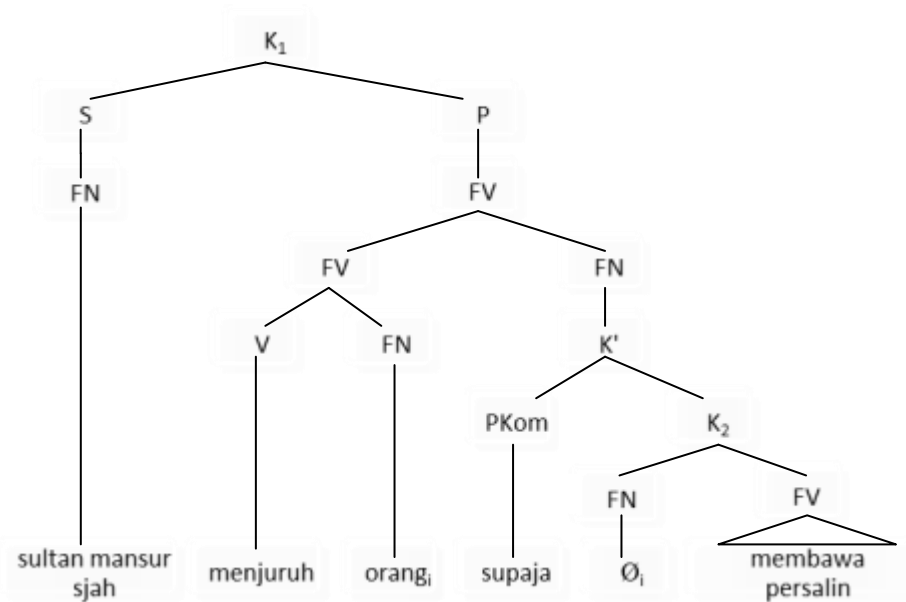


(22) h.i

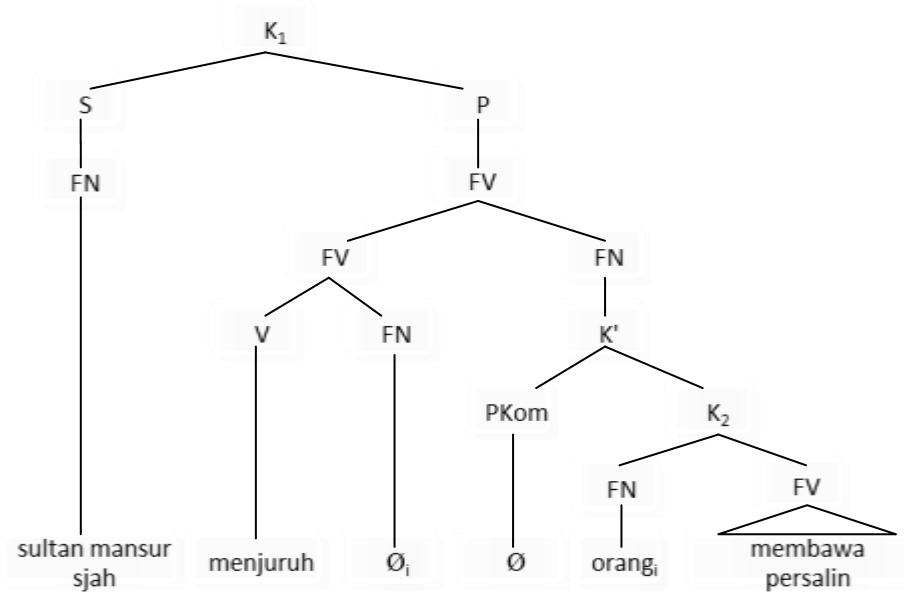




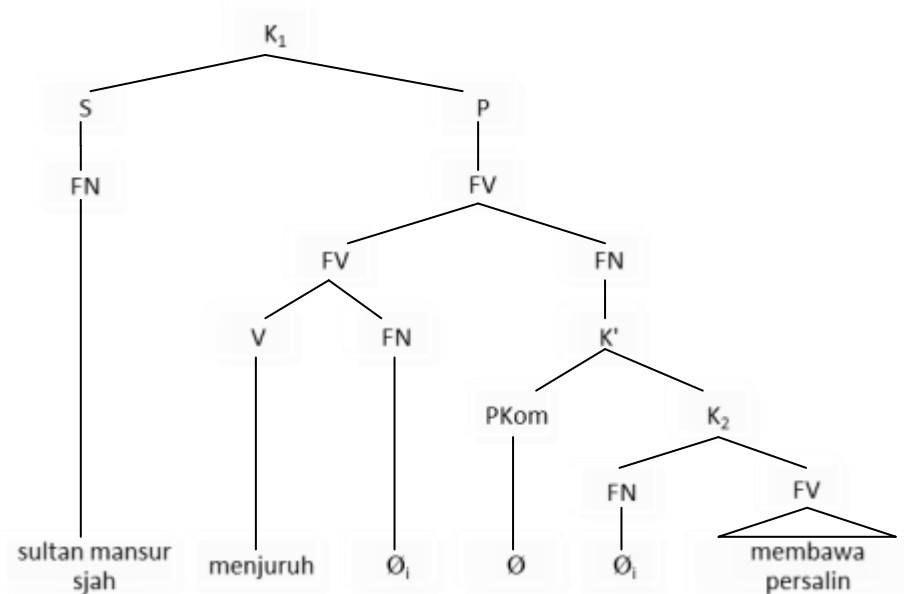
(22) h.ii



(22) h.iii



(22) h.iv



Data (22) is derived from one basic form (22g.1) whose deep structure is illustrated in diagram (22h.i). (22g.ii) is formed by deleting the NP functioning as the subject, namely *orang* in the complement clause as it is the same as the NP functioning as the object, namely *orang* in the matrix clause as illustrated in (22h.ii). (22g.iii) is formed by deleting CM,



namely *supaja* and raising the NP functioning as the object, namely *orang* in the matrix clause to the position of the NP functioning as the complement clause as illustrated in diagram (22h.iii). (22g.iv) is formed by deleting the nucleus argument, namely *orang* functioning as the generic-infinitive grammatical subject in the complement clause as illustrated in (22h.iv). In BMK the construction (22g.i-ii)/diagram (22h.i-ii) only appears in the deep structure; however, the construction (22g.iii-iv)/diagram (22h.iii-iv) is a very common construction.

The following data (24—26) illustrate the KVB *menjuruh-V<sub>2</sub>*, which is identified as KKK as shown by data (22). All units of the KVB *menjuruh+X+V<sub>2</sub>* as shown in (7)—(14) are identified as KKK.

- (24) maka hang tuah *me-njuruh* turun (SM, 16.3:38)  
CONJ ART NAME ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) turun (V<sub>itr</sub>)  
'(maka) hang tuah menyuruh (orang) turun'  
'(so) Hang Tuah asks (someone) to go down'
- (25) maka bendahara *me-njuruh* ber-sadji nasi (SM, 22.4:23)  
CONJ bendahara ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) ACT-saji (V<sub>tr</sub>) nasi  
'(maka) bendahara menyuruh (orang) menyajikan nasi'  
'(so) the treasurer asks (someone) to serve rice'
- (26) tuan-ku *me-njuruh* mem-bantu pahang (SM, 31.1:6)  
tuan-PAR ACT-suruh (V<sub>tr</sub>) ACT-bantu (V<sub>tr</sub>) NAME  
'tuanku menyuruh (orang) membantu pahang'  
'my boss asks (someone) to help Pahang'

## 5. Novelities

The current study, in which the KVB *mernjuruh* was analyzed using the theory of complex predicate typology and theory of transformational grammar, shows that the KVB *menjuruh* is identified as KKK. The only the KVB *menjuruh+V<sub>itr</sub>* and the KVB *menjuruh+V<sub>tr</sub>* which are potentially identified as KPK. The KVB *menjuruh+V<sub>itr</sub>* will be identified as KPK if the nucleus argument, namely the grammatical object, follows V<sub>2</sub>. The KVB *menjuruh+V<sub>tr</sub>* will be identified as KPK if V<sub>tr2</sub> is not morphologically marked with the prefix *meng-*.



## 6. Conclusions and Suggestions

The KVB *menjuruh* can be classified into two; they are the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub> and the KVB *menjuruh*+X+V<sub>2</sub>. Based on the grammatical characteristic of V<sub>2</sub>, the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>2</sub> can be classified into two; they are the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> and the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>tr</sub>. The KVB *menjuruh*+X+V<sub>2</sub> can be grouped into: the KVB *menjuruh*←X→V<sub>2</sub>, the KVB *menjuruh*←X+V<sub>2</sub>, the KVB *menjuruh*+X→V<sub>2</sub>, and the KVB *menjuruh*←X<sub>1</sub>+X<sub>2</sub>→V<sub>2</sub>. Based on the theory of complex predicate typology, the only the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>itr</sub> whose grammatical object functioning as the nucleus argument follows V<sub>2</sub> and the KVB *menjuruh*+V<sub>tr</sub> with V<sub>tr2</sub> which is not morphologically marked by the prefix *meng-* are identified as KPK. Based on the theory of transformational grammar, all units KVB *menjuruh*, except the ones identified as KPK, are identified as KKK.

The syntactical analysis of the KVB *menjuruh* in this article is highly specific in BMK. It is suggested that the researchers who are interested in Malay language and literature should further explore any syntactical and discursive aspects.

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## 7. Acknowledgements

Thanks are expressed and a word of appreciation should go to Prof. Dr. I Nengah Sudipa, M.A.; Prof. Dr. Aron Meko Mbete; Prof. Dr. Made Budiarsa, M.A.; Prof. Dr. Drs. Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya, M.A.; and Prof. Dr. I Nyoman Kardana, M.Hum. for their criticism and suggestions.

