

Nominal Predicate Constructions in Indonesian

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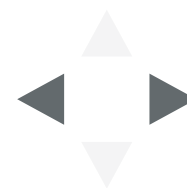
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* Slides can be accessed at davidmoeljadi.github.io/ISMIL19



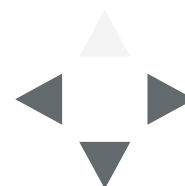
Outline

- Nominal predicate constructions
- Copulas in Indonesian
- Nanyang Technological University Multilingual Corpus (NTU-MC)
- Syntactic features of copulas in Indonesian
- Relational meanings
- Summary



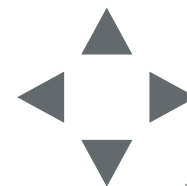
Nominal predicate constructions

- clauses in which the semantic content of the predication is embodied in a noun (Payne 2008: 111)
- copula clauses with copula verbs (Dixon 2009: 159)



Copula verb

- Must be able to occur in a construction with two core arguments: copula subject (CS) and copula complement (CC)
(Dixon 2009: 159-161, 185)



Copula verb

- Has relational meaning:

TABLE 14.1. Outline of the semantic relations shown in copula constructions for English

	NATURE OF CC	RELATION	CS	COPULA	CC
A1	NP or complement clause	Identity	<i>This man</i> <i>The basic idea</i>	<i>is</i> <i>was</i>	<i>a doctor</i> <i>that John should lead</i>
A2	Adjective	Attribution	<i>This man</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>clever</i>
A3	Possessive phrase	Possession	<i>This book</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>John's</i>
A4	NP marked by appropriate adposition or affix	Benefaction	<i>This present</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>for John's birthday</i>
A5	NP marked by appropriate adposition or affix, or locational adverb	Location	<i>The apple tree</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>in the garden/ outside/over there</i>

- Covering at least **Identity** relation and/or **Attribution** relation

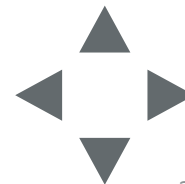
(Dixon 2009: 159-161, 185)



Copula verb

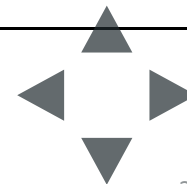
- Some languages lack a copula verb. The copula slot is left blank and we have 'verbless clauses'.
- Some languages have more than one copula verb. Most commonly, one will just refer to **a state** and the other to **coming into a state**, similar to *be* and *become* in English
- *become* often shows more verbal categories than does *be*. *become* often has some of the characteristics of a regular verb while still functioning as a copula

(Dixon 2009: 175)



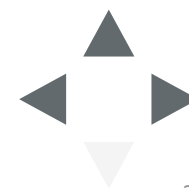
Outline of the semantic relations in copula constructions for Indonesian

Relation	CS	Copula	CC
Identity Possession	Dahlan	∅	
		adalah ialah merupakan menjadi <i>bukan</i>	pemain utama dalam tim nasional
Attribution	Pernyataan itu	∅ adalah menjadi <i>tidak</i>	benar



Outline of the semantic relations in copula constructions for Indonesian

Relation	CS	Copula	CC
Benefaction	Perjuangan ini	Ø	
		adalah	demi negara
		ialah	
Location	Pohonnya	<i>tidak</i>	
		ada	di taman ini
		berada	

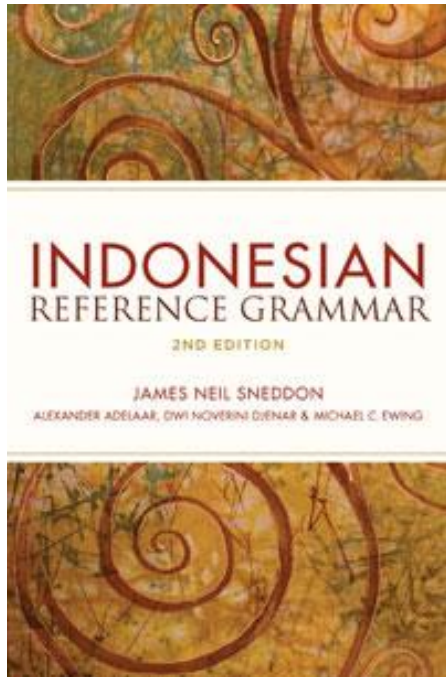


Copulas in Indonesian

Data from Sneddon et al. (2010), Alwi et al. (2014), Macdonald (1976), Mintz (2002), and Arka (2013)



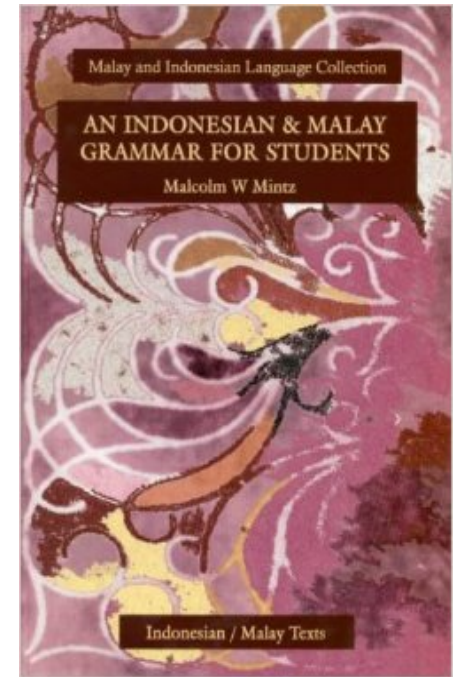
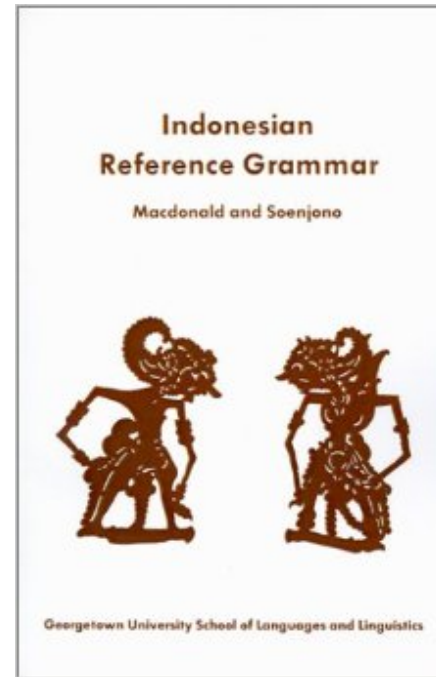
Indonesian reference grammars



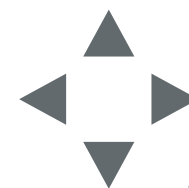
Sneddon et al.
2010



Alwi et al. 2014
Macdonald
1976
and Arka 2013

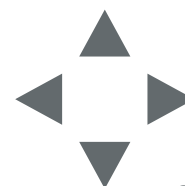


Mintz 2002



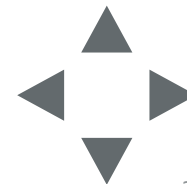
Zero copula, adalah and ialah

- Indonesian, like other Austronesian languages, has no obligatory copula verb for nonverbal predication (Arka 2013)
- **Zero copula** and **adalah** are associated with stative situation and non-future or present tense (Arka 2013)
- **adalah** and **ialah** are interchangeable (Sneddon et al. 2010, Alwi et al. 2014, Mintz 2002)
- **ialah** only occurs after 3rd person subjects (Sneddon et al. 2010, Mintz 2002)



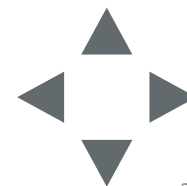
Zero copula, adalah and ialah

- **adalah** and **ialah** are most common in noun clauses where either the subject or predicate is long or structurally complex (Sneddon et al. 2010, Alwi et al. 2014, Macdonald 1976)
- **adalah** and **ialah** are common in noun clauses where the predicate is a nominalised verb, *bahwa* clause or *untuk* clause (Sneddon et al. 2010)
- **adalah** and **ialah** appear in formal, written language (Macdonald 1976). The function is to replace the emphasis in spoken language through stress and juncture (Mintz 2002)



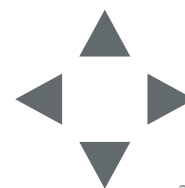
merupakan and menjadi

- **merupakan** 'be, constitute' and **menjadi** 'be, become', are sometimes referred to as copulas; however, they are full verbs and can be negated (Sneddon et al. 2010)
- In everyday Indonesian, **adalah** can be changed with **merupakan** (Alwi et al. 2014)
- **merupakan**, which means literally 'to form' or 'to be in the form of', can also express the concept of 'to be' (Mintz 2002)
- The verb **menjadi** is copulative, occurs with either a nominal construct or an adjective as dependency (Macdonald 1976)



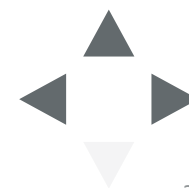
merupakan and menjadi

- **menjadi** which means 'to be' or 'to become' can follow *yang* (Mintz 2002)
- An inchoative copular verb **menjadi** 'become' is associated with dynamic event and obligatory for future tense (Arka 2013)
- The auxiliary *akan* and *telah* can take **menjadi** but not **adalah** (Arka 2013)
- Control constructions obligatorily requires an inchoative verb **(men)jadi** (Arka 2013)



Copula? or not copula?

	∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
Sneddon et al. 2010	○	○	○	×	×
Alwi et al. 2014	○	○	○	○	—
Macdonald 1976	○	○	○	—	○
Mintz 2002	○	○	○	?	?
Arka 2013	○	○	—	—	○



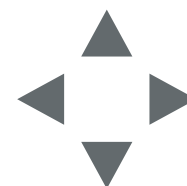
Nanyang Technological University Multilingual Corpus (NTU-MC)



Nanyang Technological University Multilingual Corpus (NTU-MC)

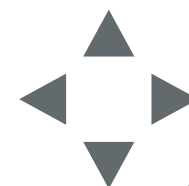
- Parallel corpus, sense-tagged using Wordnet (lexical database)
- Indonesian text data contains 2,197 sentences from Singapore Tourism Board (STB) website
- English (source language) translated into Indonesian (target language)
- ongoing process of adding Sherlock Holmes short stories

(Tan & Bond, 2012; Bond et al., 2013)



Number of copulas in NTU-MC

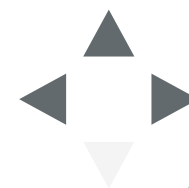
	∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi	TOTAL
NTU-MC	14 (2.9%)	276 (58.4%)	0 (0.0%)	125 (26.4%)	58 (12.3%)	473 (100.0%)



Compared with Wikipedia

(accessed at 00:47 on 13 June 2015)

	∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
NTU-MC	14	276	0	125	58
Wikipedia	(not yet checked)	346,263	9,578	195,994	(not yet checked)



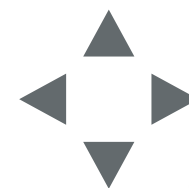
Syntax

Syntactic features of Indonesian copulas



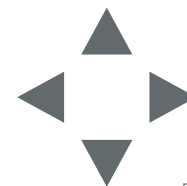
Syntactic features of Indonesian copulas

	∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
passive	X	X	X	*dirupakan	*dijadi
imperative	X	X	X	*rupakanlah	jadilah
PROG <i>sedang</i>	X	*sedang adalah	*sedang ialah	*sedang merupakan	sedang menjadi
PERF <i>telah</i>	X	*telah adalah	*telah ialah	telah merupakan	telah menjadi
FUT <i>akan</i>	X	*akan adalah	*akan ialah	akan merupakan	akan menjadi
modal <i>bisa</i>	X	*bisa adalah	*bisa ialah	bisa merupakan	bisa menjadi



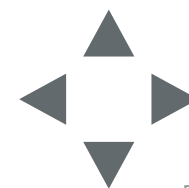
Some examples

1. *JadiLah* orang pertama yang memesan...
Be the first to order...(NTU-MC103227)
2. ...Singapura *sudah merupakan* sebuah pos perdagangan...
...Singapore was already an up and coming trading post...
(NTU-MC101391)
3. ...River Hong Bao *telah menjadi* pesta tahunan
Tahun Baru Imlek...
...the River Hong Bao has been an annual
Chinese New Year event...(NTU-MC103082)
4. *Resor terpadu Marina Bay Sands® akan menjadi*
sebuah kota di dalam kota...
The Marina Bay Sands integrated resort is going to be
a city within a city...(NTU-MC102759)



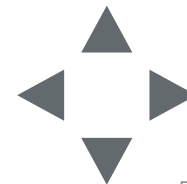
Syntactic features of Indonesian copulas

	∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
NEG <i>tidak</i>	*tidak	*tidak adalah	*tidak ialah	tidak merupakan	tidak menjadi
NEG <i>bukan</i>	bukan	*bukan adalah	*bukan ialah	bukan merupakan	*bukan menjadi
Control verb <i>ingin</i>	×	*ingin adalah	*ingin ialah	*ingin merupakan	ingin menjadi
REL <i>yang</i>	?	yang adalah	*yang ialah	yang merupakan	yang menjadi



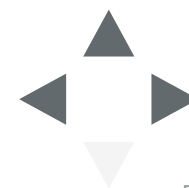
Some examples

1. ...*menyediakan tautan ini...tidak merupakan dukungan...*
...providing these links...is not to be implied
as an endorsement...(NTU-MC100134)
2. ...*mulai memenuhi area yang dulunya ∅ jalan lumpur...*
...started to line what used to be mud tracks...
(NTU-MC102901)
3. ...*Orchard Road yang merupakan kawasan perbelanjaan utama di Singapura...*
...Orchard Road which is Singapore's main shopping district...(NTU-MC100106)
4. *Mahakarya seni di Singapura memiliki begitu banyak museum yang menjadi rumahnya.*
Art masterpieces in Singapore have a plethora of museums which they can call home.(NTU-MC101277)



Syntactic features of Indonesian copulas

		∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
CS	non-3rd	○	○	X	○	○
CC	<i>bahwa</i> clause	bahwa	adalah bahwa	ialah bahwa	*merupakan bahwa	*menjadi bahwa
	<i>apakah</i> clause	apakah	adalah apakah	ialah apakah	*merupakan apakah	*menjadi apakah



Relational meanings

1. Types of the Identity relation (Dixon 2009)
2. Types of the Identity relation in Indonesian

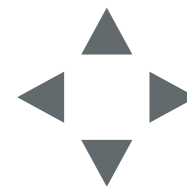


Types of the Identity relation

Three referential possibilities for CS and CC:

1. R: specific Referent
 - proper name: *Budi, Susi, ...*
 - demonstrative: *ini, itu, ...*
 - pronoun: *dia, mereka, ...*
2. D: specific Description
 - description which specifies a particular person or thing
3. G: General description
 - description which does not have a unique referent

(Dixon 2009: 170-171)

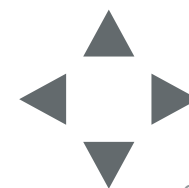


Types of the Identity relation

TABLE 14.3. Examples of types of Identity relation in English

	CS	CC	
(i)	R	R	Michael Innes is J. I. M. Stewart J. I. M. Stewart is Michael Innes
(ii)	D	D	My father is the doctor at the hospital The doctor at the hospital is my father
(iii)	G	G	A doctor at the hospital is a member of the golf club A member of the golf club is a doctor at the hospital
(iv)	R	D	John Smith is the doctor at the hospital
	D	R	The doctor at the hospital is John Smith
(v)	D	G	The doctor at the hospital is a member of the golf club
	G	D	A member of the golf club is the doctor at the hospital
(vi)	R	G	John Smith is a doctor at the hospital

(Dixon 2009: 171)



Zero copula

CS CC

R	D	<i>Singapura mungkin satu-satunya tempat pacuan kuda di mana...</i>	Singapore is perhaps the only major horse racing destination where...(NTU-MC104176)	4/14
R	G	<i>Jika Anda seorang calon aktor...</i>	If you are an aspiring thespian...(NTU-MC104066)	4/14
D	R	<i>Di antaranya Limo Taxi... dan Limousine Cab...</i>	Among them are Limo_Taxi... and Limousine_Cab...(NTU-MC103008)	3/14
D	D	<i>Rekomendasi kami : singgahlah setelah lelah berbelanja...</i>	Here's a recommendation – drop by after a day of shopping...(NTU-MC101659)	2/14



Adalah

CS CC

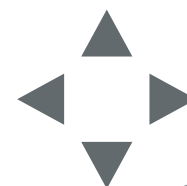
R	G	<i>Bila Anda adalah seorang pembelanja...</i>	If you're an upmarket shopper...(NTU-MC100330)	67/276
R	D	<i>Bahasa Mandarin adalah bahasa kedua...</i>	The second most commonly-spoken language..., Mandarin...(NTU-MC100563)	60/276
D	D	<i>Mi Hokkian goreng... di sini adalah versi keringnya...</i>	The fried Hokkien noodles served here is the dry version...(NTU-MC102159)	58/276
D	R	<i>Empat bahasa resmi... adalah bahasa Inggris,...</i>	The four official languages... are English,...(NTU-MC100726)	53/276



Adalah

CS CC

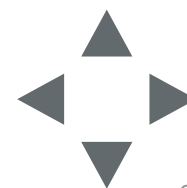
D	G	<i>...mata pencaharian utamanya adalah pertanian.</i>	<i>...farming is the main form of livelihood.(NTU-MC102420)</i>	24/276
R	R	<i>Golden Mile Complex adalah Little Thailand...</i>	<i>Golden Mile_Complex is Singapore_'s_Little_Thailand... (NTU-MC102346)</i>	5/276



Adalah

CS CC

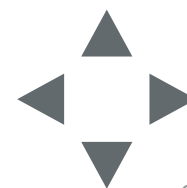
G	D	<i>Sebuah tempat yang bagus... adalah di Kuil Lian...</i>	A great place to observe... is at... Lin_Temple...(NTU-MC101966)	5/276
G	G	<i>Olahraga adalah kegiatan waktu luang yang populer...</i>	Sports is a popular past-time...(NTU-MC100988)	4/276



Merupakan

CS CC

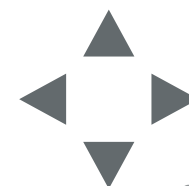
R	D	... <i>bahasa Inggris dan Mandarin yang merupakan bahasa paling umum digunakan dalam hidup sehari-hari.</i>	...English and Mandarin are the most commonly used languages in daily life. (NTU-MC100733)	52/125
R	G	... <i>Les Amis merupakan sebuah tempat bersantap yang sangat mewah...</i>	...Les_Amis is an undeniably luxurious... dining destination. (NTU-MC103798)	31/125
D	D	... <i>kuil ini merupakan kuil Buddha yang tertua...</i>	...it is Singapore's oldest Buddhist temple...(NTU-MC101967)	25/125



Merupakan

CS CC

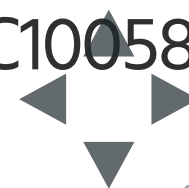
D	G	<i>...rumah makan... di sini merupakan sesuatu yang pantas...</i>	... food outlets... here are something worth...(NTU-MC100891)	14/125
G	D	<i>Sepak bola jelas merupakan olah raga paling populer...</i>	The beautiful game is undoubtedly Singapore's most popular sport.(NTU-MC102888)	2/125
G	G	<i>Makanan juga merupakan bagian penting dari penawaran...</i>	Food is also a big part of this mall...(NTU-MC100055)	1/125



Menjadi

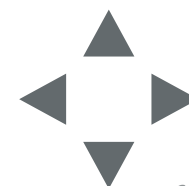
CS CC

R	D	<i>Di tahun 1832, Singapura menjadi pusat pemerintahan...</i>	In 1832, Singapore became the centre of government for...(NTU-MC101011)	17/58
R	G	<i>...Marina Bay Sands[®] akan menjadi sebuah kota di dalam kota...</i>	The Marina_Bay_Sands... is going to be a city within a city...(NTU-MC103881)	13/58
D	G	<i>...kota ini menjadi suatu tempat pencampuran...</i>	...the city serves up a true melting pot...(NTU- MC101072)	13/58
D	D	<i>...kue-kue bulan yang baru dipanggang akan menjadi rajanya.</i>	...the freshly baked mooncakes here steal the show.(NTU-MC100584)	8/58



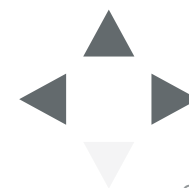
Types of the Identity relation in Indonesian

CS	CC	∅	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
R	R	0	5	—	0	0
R	D	4	60	—	52	17
R	G	4	67	—	31	13
D	R	3	53	—	0	1
D	D	2	58	—	25	8
D	G	1	24	—	14	13
G	D	0	5	—	2	4
G	G	0	4	—	1	2
		14	276	—	125	58



Types of the Identity relation in Indonesian

CS	CC	\emptyset	adalah	ialah	merupakan	menjadi
R	R	0.0%	1.8%	—	0.0%	0.0%
R	D	28.6%	21.7%	—	41.6%	29.3%
R	G	28.6%	24.3%	—	24.8%	22.4%
D	R	21.4%	19.2%	—	0.0%	1.7%
D	D	14.3%	21.0%	—	20.0%	13.8%
D	G	7.1%	8.7%	—	11.2%	22.4%
G	D	0.0%	1.8%	—	1.6%	6.9%
G	G	0.0%	1.4%	—	0.8%	3.4%
		100.0%	100.0%	—	100.0%	100.0%

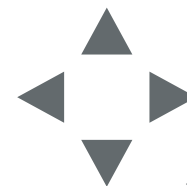


Summary



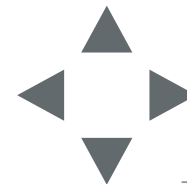
Summary

- **zero copula, adalah, ialah, merupakan, or menjadi** can appear in nominal predicate constructions in Indonesian
- **zero copula, adalah, and ialah** are associated with stative situation and non-future (cf. Arka 2013)
- **merupakan and menjadi** are associated with dynamic event and future (cf. Arka 2013)



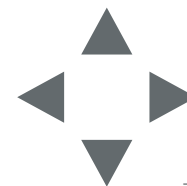
Zero copula, adalah and ialah

- **zero copula**, **adalah**, and **ialah** are negated with *bukan*
- **zero copula**, **adalah**, or **ialah** are used when the predicate is a clause (*bahwa* clause, *apakah* clause) (cf. Sneddon et al. 2010)
- **ialah** only occurs after 3rd person subjects (Sneddon et al. 2010, Mintz 2002)
- Both **zero copula** and **adalah** tend to be used for the following identity relations: R-D, R-G, D-R, and D-D (from NTU-MC)



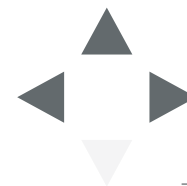
Merupakan and menjadi

- PERF *telah*, FUT *akan*, and modals such as *bisa* can precede **merupakan** and **menjadi** (cf. Arka 2013)
- **merupakan** and **menjadi** are negated with *tidak*
- **merupakan** can be negated with *bukan*
- **merupakan** tends to be used for Identity relation R-D (from NTU-MC)
- **merupakan** cannot be used if the CC is a specific referent (R) (from NTU-MC)



Menjadi

- **menjadi** can be used in imperative: *jadilah* (from NTU-MC)
- PROG *sedang* can precede **menjadi** (from SEAlang)
- Control constructions obligatorily requires **menjadi** (Arka 2013)
- **menjadi** tends to be used for the following identity relations: R-D, R-G, D-D, and D-G (from NTU-MC)



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Thank you
Terima kasih!

تریماسیه

