Ada Sentences in Standard Indonesian

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Outline

1. Existential, Locative, Possessive

2. Ada sentences in reference grammars

3. Syntactic and semantic analysis

4. Summary

5. Complex existential sentences

Existential, Locative, Possessive

- There is a book on the table (*Ada buku di meja*)
  The book is on the table (*Bukunya ada di meja*)
  Tom has a book (*Tom ada buku*)
  That book is Tom's (*Buku itu adalah milik Tom*)
- Systematically related within each language in word-order, in the verbs used, and in their locative nature.
- Definiteness and animacy
  (Clark 1978: 85, Payne 2008)

Three functions of *ada* (Tjung 2003)

1. asserting the existence of an entity (either indefinite or definite) [or an event]
   - ada + $\mathrm{NP}_{indef/new}$, $\mathrm{NP}_{def/old}$ + ada
   - not synonymous to the *there be*-existential construction
   - similar in its meaning and usage to the construction containing the lexical (unaccusative) verb *exist*
   - contains only the Theme argument
   - the Locative constituent is an adverbial adjunct

2. asserting the location of an entity
   - contains the Theme argument and the Locative argument
   - *ada* is the head of the predicative phrase
   - (the optionality of *ada* is not mentioned)

3. asserting the individual's possession of an entity
   - contains the Possessor argument and the Theme argument

Four functions of *ada* (Sneddon et al. 2010): 1. Existential

$$(\text{LOC} +) (\text{NEG} +) \text{ ada} + \text{NP} (+ \text{LOC})$$

- usually the NP is indefinite (Alwi et al. 2014: 373) or non-specific (Mintz 2002: 29)
- can be substituted with **terdapat** (Alwi et al. 2014: 374)

(1) a. <u>*Ada*</u>   *orang*   *di kantor.*
EXIST person in office
"There is someone (/there are people) in the office."
(Sneddon et al. 2010: 272)

b. *Di Indonesia tidak* <u>*ada*</u>   *kanguru.*
in Indonesia NEG EXIST kangaroo
"In Indonesia there are no kangaroos." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 272)

Four functions of *ada*: 1. Existential?

$$\textsc{np} \; (+ \; \text{ada}) + \text{banyak}$$

- optional with **banyak** 'much, many' (Sneddon et al. 2010: 273)

(2) *Tidak (ada) banyak mobil di jalan hari ini.*
    NEG EXIST many car in road day this
    "There aren't many cars on the road today." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 273)

- ambiguous:
    1. *Tidak (ada) banyak mobil di jalan hari ini.*
       "Cars are not many"
    2. *Tidak ada banyak mobil di jalan hari ini.*
       "There are not many cars"

Four functions of *ada*: 2. Locational?

$$\text{NP} + (\text{NEG} +) \text{ ada}$$

- meaning 'to be present', 'to be there'

(3) a. *Koran   itu ada.*
         newspaper that EXIST
         "The newspaper is there/available." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 273)

    b. *Tuhan ada.*
        God   EXIST
        "God is there./God exists." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)

Four functions of *ada*: 2. Locational

$$\text{NP} \; (+ \; \textsc{neg}) \; (+ \; \text{ada}) \; + \; \textsc{loc}$$

- optional (Sneddon et al. 2010: 273, Mintz 2002: 31)
- can be substituted with **berada** (Sneddon et al. 2010: 273)
- the predicate is the LOC prepositional phrase (Mintz 2002: 31)
- usually the NP is definite (Alwi et al. 2014: 373) or specific (Mintz 2002: 30)

(4) a. *Ayah (ada) di kantor.*
    father EXIST in office
    "Father is in the office." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 273)

  b. *Ayah tidak (ada) di kantor.*
    father NEG EXIST in office
    "Father is not in the office." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)

Four functions of *ada*: 3. Possessive

$$\text{NP}_{possessor} + \text{ada} + \text{NP}_{possessee}$$

- more common in colloquial style (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)

(5) a. *Abang   saya ada   tiga anak.*
       elder-brother 1SG EXIST three kid
       "My elder brother has three kids." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)

   b. *Saya tidak ada   uang   kecil.*
      1SG NEG EXIST money small
      "I don't have any small change." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)

Four functions of *ada*: 4. Intensifier

$$NP + ada + VP$$

- cannot be regarded as a verb (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)
- *ada* has high or emphatic (focal) intonation (Hopper 1972: 136)

(6) *Ia   ada   menerima surat itu.*
     3SG EXIST receive   letter that
     "He did receive the letter." (Sneddon et al. 2010: 274)

- durative aspect - *ada* is spoken with normal or low intonation

(7) *Ishak ada   menulis buku.*
     Ishak EXIST write   book
     "Ishak is (in the process of) writing a book." (Hopper 1972: 136)

Optionality of *ada*

1. NP (+ ada) + LOC
2. NP (+ ada) + banyak
3. NP + ada + NP
4. ada + NP , NP + ada

http://delph-in.github.io/delphin-viz/demo/
http://chimpanzee.ling.washington.edu/demophin/indra/
(Moeljadi et al. 2015)

Summary

- *ada* as a predicate (semantically not empty)
  - ▶ one argument
    Existential: **ada** + NP , NP + **ada**
  - ▶ two arguments
    Possessive: NP + **ada** + NP
  - ▶ (intensifying)
    (NP + ada + VP)
- *ada* not as a predicate (semantically empty)
  - ▶ quantifier? predicate
    NP (+ ada) + QUANT/CARD.NUMBER
  - ▶ locative predicate
    Locative: NP (+ ada) + PP

Complex existential sentences

Sentences in which the material surrounding the NP contains a second predicate (Chung 1987)

(8) *Ada*   *[orang mencuri ayam].*
    EXIST person steal   chicken
    "There is someone stealing a chicken." (Tjung 2003)

Three competing proposals:

1. NP analysis/the relative clause hypothesis (Jenkins (1975) and Williams (1984) in Tjung (2003), Nomoto (2006))
   - The most plausible hypothesis (Nomoto 2006)
2. Small clause analysis/the sentence hypothesis (Stowell (1981) and Safir (1982) in Tjung (2003), Nomoto (2006))
   - island constraints (Nomoto 2006)
3. The quantifier hypothesis (Goddard (2002) in Nomoto (2006))
   - cannot appear in any syntactic role other than subject
   - cannot co-occur with a classifier …

Complex existential sentences and the second predicate I

1. VP predicate (*orang mencuri ayam*)

(9)   *Ada   orang (yang) mencuri ayam.*
      EXIST person (REL) steal   chicken
      "There is someone stealing a chicken." (based on Tjung 2003)

2. NP predicate (*Zardari anggota parlemen*)

(10) *Ada   Zardari (yang) anggota parlemen.*
      EXIST Zardari (REL) member parliament
      "There is Zardari who is a parliament member." (based on Sneddon
      et al. 2010: 297)

Complex existential sentences and the second predicate II

③ AP predicate (*seorang raja bijaksana*)

(11) *Ada   seorang raja   (yang) bijaksana.*
   EXIST one-CL king (REL) wise
   1. "There is a king who is wise."
   2. "There is a wise king."

④ PP predicate (*seseorang (ada) di kelompok ini*)

(12) *Ada   seseorang (yang) di kelompok ini   (yang) suka sushi.*
   EXIST someone (REL) in group   this (REL) like sushi
   1. "There is someone who is in this group who likes sushi."
   2. "There is someone in this group who likes sushi"
   3. "There is someone who likes sushi in this group"

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