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Project Report

**Possessive construction and the use of *-nya* and *dari*  
in Bahasa Indonesia**

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## **Abstract**

In Bahasa Indonesia, possessive constructions are usually expressed by the suffix *-nya* and *dari*. Two tasks, including answering questions in the Google Form and four-panel comics, were carried out at the Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, to examine how Bahasa Indonesia speakers use possessive constructions. The existence and position of *-nya* and *dari* were investigated. Results showed that the possessive constructions vary among different speakers. The reasons may be due to the multiple functions of *-nya* and *dari* and the various interpretations of the context in the sentences of the two tasks. Thus, these matters are also investigated in this paper. To conclude, Bahasa Indonesia relies mainly on [<sub>NP</sub> N N], with the former noun being possessed and the latter being possessor (Sneddon, 2010). The interpretation of possessive constructions in Bahasa Indonesia depends on context to avoid ambiguity.

## **1. Introduction**

Possessive constructions are often applied when referring to several different relationships between nouns. In a possessive construction, one of the two nouns may be considered to represent the possessor, and the other would be the possessee (Harrison, 2019). Possessive constructions are expressed diversely in different languages, like adding prefixes, suffixes, and words. For instance, apostrophe + s, 'of', and possessive nouns are used in English. Interestingly, the case of Bahasa Indonesia is much more complicated. The use of *-nya* is similar to the 's in English but can sometimes be omitted. Moreover, the use of *dari* can be understood with English 'of' under certain conditions. On account of exploring the possessive construction in Bahasa Indonesia, research was bought to investigate the format or rules of producing possessive construction with the help of Bahasa Indonesia's speakers.

Hence, this report will first introduce an overview of the theoretical background comprising of Indonesian language, possessive pronouns, possessive constructions, and the use of *-nya* and *dari*. Subsequently, an analysis of the possessive construction and the other usages of *-nya* and *dari* will be provided based on the tasks carried out and several literature reviews. Finally, a discussion of the significant findings and limitations of the research will be mentioned, and a conclusion will be drawn.

## **2. Theoretical Background**

### **2.1 Overview of the Indonesian Language**

Bahasa Indonesia (or Indonesian) is Indonesia's official and national language. According to Sneddon (2003), it was until 1928 that Bahasa Indonesia was proclaimed the language of national unity. It became the principal lingua franca, and the number of speakers has risen significantly. Language planning started in 1942, and modern Bahasa Indonesia has evolved a lot and is very different from the old ones in the early 20th century. However, standardization has been difficult. The wide variety of more formal language is used "in all government business, in the law and mass media and other domains of formal activity", and the low variety or less formal language is "the language of the home and informal social interaction" (Sneddon, 2003). Making the formal language uniform is more accessible as the children would learn it through education. Nonetheless, there are considerable variations in the informal language as different regions and groups influence them. When informal language is frequently used in everyday usage, it becomes harder for people to reach a standardization of some language rules.

### **2.2 Possessive Pronouns**

Regarding Ratyhlicious (2018), personal and possessive pronouns are the same in Bahasa Indonesia. The different forms of pronouns only indicate different levels of people, for instance, friends, children, and older adults, but they never change. For first-person singular (1SG), *saya*, *aku*, and *gue* can be used. For first-person plural (1PL), *kita* and *kami* are used. For second-person singular (2SG), there are *engkau*, *kau*, *kamu* and *anda*. For second-person plural (2PL), it includes *kalian* and *kamu sekalian*. Lastly, for third-person singular (3SG), there are *dia*, *ia*, and *beliau*. *Mereka* and *-nya* represent third-person plural (3PL). The typical pattern for possessive pronouns in Bahasa Indonesia is noun + possessive pronoun. Take 1SG as an example, *buku saya* and *bukuku* both mean 'my book' but formally use *saya* and *aku* in an informal way (*aku* is shortened into suffix *-ku*). Likewise, *buku gue*, *nih* 'this is my book' also have the same meaning, while *gue* is often seen as slang and is primarily used in Jakarta or bigger cities in Indonesia (Ratyhlicious, 2018). Moreover, when possessive pronouns are used in plural form, they would be seen after the second word. For instance, *buku-bukuku* 'my books', *baju-bajumu* 'your clothes' and *sepatu-sepatu kami* 'our shoes'.

### 2.3 Possessive Construction

As mentioned above, a possessor comes after the head word. This is true for both nouns and pronouns. For instance, *rumah Tomo* 'Tomo's house' and *nama negeri itu* 'the name of that country' (Sneddon et al., 2010). Similarly, a noun possessed can also take a possessor as the head of a noun phrase. For instance, *kantor ayah saya* 'my father's office' and *mobil teman Marni* 'Marni's friend's car'. A point to note is that a possessee does not necessarily point out the owner of the head word but rather the creator, originator, or other relationships (Sneddon et al., 2010). For instance, *roman sastrawan ini* 'the novel of/by this man of letters'. Moreover, according to Sneddon et al. (2010), a possessor could sometimes be optionally preceded by a modifying noun which designates a specific relationship between the owner and the head. For instance, in *buku ciptaan Pak Salim* 'Mr. Salim's book' or 'the book written by Mr Salim, the occurrence of the modifier *ciptaan* 'creation' identifies that Mr Salim is the writer of the book instead of the owner. It can actually be omitted, and the possessive relation is still there, but it does not clearly show whether Mr Salim is the book's owner or writer.

Furthermore, with reference to Sneddon (2006), the most common way to express possession in Bahasa Indonesia would be the possessor immediately following the possessee.

(a) *Nama saya Angel.*

name my Angel

'My name is Angel.'

(b) *Itu masa depan anak, bukan masa depan Bapak, bukan masa depan*  
that [future] child NEG [future] father NEG [future]

*orangtua.*

parent

'That is the children's future, not your future (sir), not the future of the parents.'

For instance, in the above sentences, the words are connected closely, and the possessee immediately precede the possessors. Thus the relationship could be easily recognised even without using any affixes or words to mean possessive construction.

In addition, *punya* is also used in possessive construction, and it can be seen between the possessor and the possessee (Sneddon, 2006). Typically, the possessee comes before the possessor. Nevertheless, with the help of *punya*, the possessor can precede the possessee.

(c) *Itu juga akan memperbaiki kita punya keadaan, gitu kan?*  
 that also will improve we possess situation thus dp  
 'That will also improve our situation, won't it?'

(d) *Apa sih yang ada dalam program lu punya studio, gitu?*  
 what dp REL be in program you possess studio thus  
 'What is there in your studio's program?'

#### 2.4 -nya in Possessive Construction

In Bahasa Indonesia, *-nya* has various usages, including to show possession, as a pronoun, as a marker of definiteness, as an emphasiser, as an adverbial marker, to show exclamation, to express politeness, to indicate topic-comment sentences and for nominalization (Djenar, 2005; Grangé, 2013; Sneddon, 2006; Englebretson, 2003). This part mainly serves to talk about *-nya* in possessive construction, and the usages either than possessive construction will be discussed in the following.

The possessive form in Bahasa Indonesia is also commonly marked by the suffix *-nya*. From Suryasa (2015), here are some examples illustrating how different *-nya* could be adopted in possessive constructions.

(e) *Rumah-nya mahal*  
 'his/her/their/its house is expensive'

(f) *Rani akan menjual rumah-nya*  
 'Rani will sell her house'

(g) *Rani akan menjual rumah bapak-nya*  
 'Rani will sell her father's house'

(h) *Rani akan menjual rumah-nya / rumah bapak*  
 'Rani will sell father's house'

In example (e), the *-nya* acts as a possessive pronoun representing 3SG or 3PL, but we cannot know the exact possessor without additional content. As in example (f), it is clear that *-nya* represents 3SG 'her' since Rani appeared initially, so the house belongs to Rani. However, in example (g), *-nya* is no longer attached to *rumah* but to *bapak*. Thus, Rani is the possessor of *bapak*, meaning Rani's father and *bapak* itself serve as the possessor of *rumah*; no further *-nya* is attached. Lastly, in example (h), it is much more complex as the *-nya* attached to *rumah* is not mandatory, and the *-nya* attached to *bapak* originally is removed. Based on Suryasa (2015), no further explanation is provided, and the *-nya* can be omitted. On this account, this research paper conducts to discover the patterns and rules of *-nya*.

### **2.5 *dari* in Possessive Construction**

Similar to *-nya*, *dari* has several uses in Bahasa Indonesia, containing to mark locative prepositions, mark the beginning and ending point of an action in time, mark origins, mark the relation of a unit to a group and introduce the second element of a comparison. Again, these usages will be reviewed in the following part.

Referring to Sneddon et al. (2010), a ligature *dari* 'of' usually occurs between the head word and the possessive noun. However, it cannot precede the possessive pronoun as shown in *rumah dari Bu Siti* 'Mrs Siti's house'. However, many people see the use of *dari* before a possessor as substandard, and it only seems acceptable when the head word and the possessor are the same or similar (Sneddon et al., 2010). For instance, *guru dari guru saya* 'my teacher's teacher' and *lukisan dari pelukis-pelukis Italia* 'paintings by Italian artists'. In the first example, the head word teacher is the same as the possessor teacher. In the second example, the head word paintings are similar or related to the possessor Italian artists.

## **3. Methodology**

### **3.1 Task 1**

#### *3.1.1 Research Questions and Hypotheses*

In light of the ambiguous usage of *-nya* in Bahasa Indonesia, this task focuses to answer three questions:

- 1) Whether the possessive marker *-nya* exists or not
- 2) Whether the possessive marker *-nya* is attached to the possessor or the possessee
- 3) Whether the *dari* construction is reasonable

The hypotheses made involve the following:

- 1) The possessive marker *-nya* exists in animate possessee when animate possessor
- 2) The possessive marker *-nya* exists in inanimate possessee in the case animate possessor really owns it
- 3) The possessive marker *-nya* attaches to the possessee
- 4) The *dari* construction is reasonable when the possessee and the possessor are the same or similar + it cannot occur before a possessive pronoun (i.e. his/ her/ its)

### 3.1.2 Participants

This study is carried out in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. 22 Bahasa Indonesia speakers participate in the study. They are first asked to complete a Google Form, filling in personal information and their self-rating of proficiency in Bahasa Indonesia. Gender number is controlled with 11 males and 11 females. Their age ranges from 19 to 56, including 20 students and two teachers from Sanata Dharma University. The background of the participants is quite diverse, with six from Yogyakarta, three from West Java, four from Central Java, three from Sumatra Island, two from Papua New Guinea, one from Sulawesi Island and one from Maluku Islands. Their native languages are mostly Bahasa Indonesia, with 3 having Torajanese and Javanese instead. From the Google Form, only 3 participants rated a 2 or 3 (out of 5) on their proficiency in Bahasa Indonesia, and the remaining 19 rated a 4 or 5. Lastly, almost all of them are bilinguals or trilinguals, and many know English.

### 3.1.3 Rationale

Task 1's approach is spotting the mistakes in the sentences and correcting them when necessary. This task is to investigate the participants' perceptions more formally. Whether or not the sentences with possessive construction sound natural or weird to them and whether or not they know how to change the sentences and express them naturally.

### 3.1.4 Materials

A Google Form consists of 20 sentences with possessive construction, either in *-nya* or *dari*, written in Bahasa Indonesia. The sentences are first written in English and then translated into Bahasa Indonesia with the help of a few students from Sanata

Dharma University. According to them, ten sentences are natural, and the remaining ten are weird and need corrections.

### *3.1.5 Procedures*

Participants are told to go through each sentence individually, and they have to judge whether the sentence sounds natural to them. If not, please provide a sentence that sounds natural to them. There is no time limit, and they can return to any sentence freely.

## **3.2 Task 2**

### *3.2.1 Research Questions*

(same as 3.1.1)

### *3.2.2 Participants*

(same as 3.1.2)

### *3.2.3 Rationale*

Task 2's approach is answering questions and storytelling. This task is adopted to examine the production part of the participants in an informal sense. Whether or not they would use *-nya* or *dari* in their speech even though they are not told to do so and how they are using it.

### *3.2.4 Materials*

5 four-panel comic strips of Tu and Ted from Chow Hon Lam and Roey Li are used. The comics all contain animals like bear, sheep and hippo (*see appendix 2*).

### *3.2.5 Procedures*

Most participants know English, so the questions were delivered in English, and they were asked to answer in Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, the questions were also distributed in Bahasa Indonesia for the ones who do not know English. They were told to read the whole comic once and answer the questions. For comics 1 and 4, participants were asked questions like 'What is the sheep doing?', 'What is the cow holding' and 'What does the pig get'. Complete sentences are required. As for comics 2, 3 and 5, participants were invited to describe the pictures in a storytelling way.



## 4. Results and Analysis

### 4.1 Possessive Construction

#### 4.1.1 Task 1

##### 4.1.1.1 prototypical possessive construction that shows the relationship of owning

Sentences that contain animate possessor and inanimate possessee:

(1)

*Mobil-nya Angel rusak.*

car-nya Angel broken

'Angel's car is broken.'

(2)

*Mobil Angel rusak.*

car Angel broken

'Angel's car is broken.'

Based on the result obtained from the Google Form, for sentence (1), one in ten people given invalid responses have been excluded leaving out ninety percent. Among them, four-fifths of the participants agreed that the sentence sounded natural, and less than a fifth changed the sentence to (2) with the removal of *-nya*. Both sentences hold the same meaning. As mentioned above, the possessor immediately follows the possessee is frequently written in Bahasa Indonesia (Sneddon, 2006). Thus, the participants who deleted the use of *-nya* may have contributed to the fact that the sentence is recognizable with the possessee car immediately preceding the possessor Angel. The relationship is straightforward Angel owns the car.

Nonetheless, the use of *-nya* in the sentence is still marked natural to most of them because it follows the rule that it is attached to the possessee car. In this case, *-nya* can exist and can be omitted at the same time; either of the approaches does not change the meaning. The use of *-nya* may emphasise the possessor more, leading the readers to get the focus that Angel's car is not others' car is broken.

Sentences that contain inanimate possessor and inanimate possessee:

(3)

*Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan perusahaan-nya.*

they NEG agree with decision company-nya

'They do not agree with the company's decision.'

(4)

*Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan perusahaan.*

they no agree with decision company

'They do not agree with the company's decision.'

(5)

*Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan dari perusahaan*

they NEG agree with decision of company

'They do not agree with the decision of the company.'

(6)

*Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan perusahaan itu.*

they NEG agree with decision company that.DEM

'They do not agree with the company's decision.'

Sentence (3) is the one that appeared in the Google Form. Referring to the help of the students from the Sanata Dharma University, sentence (3) sounds strange to them, and (4) could better present the meaning. Unexpectedly, four-fifths of the participants thought that sentence (3) sounded normal. It then challenges our hypothesis that *-nya* can only use with the animate possessor, whereas sentence (3) comprises both the inanimate possessor and possessee. Moreover, only an insignificantly amount of participants changed sentences (3) to (4), while less than a fifth of them changed to (5) and (6). Lastly, one in ten people given invalid responses has been excluded. For sentence (5), the difference compared with sentence (3) is that the *-nya* is removed, and *dari* is added. Hence, the participants thought that the decision of the company introduces better than the company's decision. However, as in English, the use of 's and 'of' have no clear separation. Sometimes people may say that the possessive's is for animate nouns and 'of' is for inanimate nouns. Nonetheless, this belief is not always reliable. Hence, we may only say that the use of *-nya* emphasises more on the possessor company while the use of *dari* emphasises more on the possessee's

decision. Likewise, the correction of sentence (6) which removed *dari* and added *itu* shows that it means specifically that company's decision rather than another company.

Sentences that contain animate possessor and animate possessee:

(7)

*Ayah-nya Anson dan Tom sakit.*

father-nya Anson and Tom sick

'Anson and Tom's father is sick.'

(8)

*Ayahnya Anson dan Tom sedang sakit.*

father-nya Anson and Tom PROG sick

'Anson and Tom's father is sick.'

(9)

*Ayah Anson dan Tom sakit.*

father Anson and Tom sick

'Anson and Tom's father is sick.'

Sentence (7) is shown in the Google Form, and about three-quarters of the participants thought it sounded natural. Sentence (8) is answered with less than a fifth of them adding the word *sedang*. It may be due to the reason that they wanted to stress the time that Anson and Tom's father are still currently sick, but this is not the focus of this paper. Additionally, the interpretation of sentence (9) is similar to above mentioned that the close arrangement of the possessee and the possessors can stand alone without necessarily using *-nya* to mean Anson and Tom's father.

(10)

*Kakak perempuan Mary cantik.*

older woman Mary beautiful

'Mary's older sister is beautiful.'

(11)

*Kakak perempuan-nya Mary cantik.*

older woman-nya Mary beautiful

'Mary's older sister is beautiful.'

(12)

*Kakak Mary cantik.*  
older (sister) Mary beautiful  
'Mary's older sister is beautiful.'

(13)

*Kakak perempuan dari Mary cantik.*  
older woman of Mary beautiful  
'The older sister of Mary is beautiful.'

Sentence (10) is the one which is displayed on the Google Form, and sentence (11) is one that we expected the participants to reply to. Surprisingly, only a small majority of the participants got this response, and a large proportion considered sentence (10) natural. Besides, sentence (12) is equivalent to sentence (10) with deleting *perempuan* and using *kakak* alone to mean older sister. Again, this is not the focus of our report. Finally, sentence (13) uses the expression of *dari*. Based on the previous explanation, the participants may want to emphasise 'the older sister' of Mary.

#### 4.1.1.2 double possessive construction

The sentences below show two or more nouns in the possessive case, showing double possessive. We will analyse double possessive construction and identify the pattern regarding our data.

(14)

?*Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir-nya ibu.*  
Jenny PROG use comb-nya mother  
Intended: 'Jenny is using her mother's comb.'

(15)

?*Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibu.*  
Jenny PROG use comb mother  
Intended: 'Jenny is using her mother's comb.'

(16)

<i>Jenny</i>	<i>sedang</i>	<i>menggunakan</i>	<i>sisir</i>	<i>ibu-nya.</i>
Jenny	PROG	use	comb	mother-nya

'Jenny is using her mother's comb.'

(17)

<i>Jenny</i>	<i>sedang</i>	<i>menggunakan</i>	<i>sisir</i>	<i>milik</i>	<i>ibu-nya.</i>
Jenny	PROG	use	comb	possession	mother-nya

'Jenny is using her mother's comb.'

Sentences (14) and (15) were identified as ambiguous and unnatural sentences after we consulted locals and referenced the Indonesian grammar book. As in (14), the suffix *-nya* attaches to *sisir* followed by *ibu*, *ibu* there is an 'overt possessor' (Englebretson, 2003) as it is placed immediately after the possessed noun *sisir*. Given this, the first possession, 'mother's comb,' is denoted by *sisirnya ibu*. Besides, regarding Sneddon (2006), possessor *ibu*, placed immediately after the noun possessed *sisir* in the sentence (15), is already a way to form possession. Therefore, over half of the participants responded that sentences (14) and (15) were standard sentences with possessive construction. Nevertheless, they were unaware of the second possession – 'Jenny's mother'. The word *ibu* placed at the end of sentences (14) and (15) cannot refer to 'Jenny's mother' regarding the abovementioned two possessive construction rules: 1. suffix *-nya* attaches to noun possessed (i.e. *ibunya*); 2. place possessee to a position that immediately precedes the possessor (i.e. *Ibu Jenny*). Hence, sentence (16) shows a double possessive and follows the possessive construction rule. Unexpectedly, just over a third of participants rewrote the sentence to (16). Furthermore, in the sentence (17), a small minority of people add *milik* between *sisir* and *ibunya* to emphasise that the comb is the property of Jenny's mother in the sentence (Sneddon, 2010).

(18)

? <i>Kue</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>toko</i>	<i>kue-nya</i>	<i>paman-nya</i>	<i>saya</i>	<i>enak.</i>
Cake	in	shop	cake-nya	uncle-nya	1.SG	delicious

Intended: 'The cakes in my uncle's bakery are delicious.'

(19)

*Kue di toko kue-nya paman saya enak.*  
Cake in shop cake-nya uncle 1.SG delicious

'The cakes in my uncle's bakery are delicious.'

(20)

*Kue di toko paman saya enak.*  
Cake in shop uncle 1.SG delicious

'The cakes in my uncle's bakery are delicious.'

Similar to the above sentences, sentence (18) was created intendedly to test if the participants were sensitive to the ambiguity presented in it. However, over a quarter of people did not choose to rewrite the sentence (18) and agreed with its construction. Though the sentence construction trapped fewer people in (18) than in (14), the statistics still surprised us. To explain in detail, the suffix *-nya* that attaches to *kue* and *paman* is the main reason for the ambiguity. *toko kuenya* followed by *paman* could be a correct possessive construction stating that 'uncle's bakery'. However, *pamannya* here means 'his/ her uncle' followed by *saya* that signifies 1SG possession 'my uncle'. The construction thus decodes to 'someone's my uncle', which is unreasonable and confusing. The phrase *toko kuenya pamannya saya* means 'someone's my uncle's bakery'. The suffix *-nya* did not work properly in there, so this sentence should be ambiguous for participants. Hence, around three-quarters of people rewrote the sentence in their ways which eliminates the ambiguity. Their responses can be divided into three types: emphasis on the bakery owned by 'my uncle', the normal form of possessive construction and emphasis on the cakes in the bakery. The first two types are sentences (19) and (20), respectively, while the third will comprise the following sentences.

In sentence (19), the suffix *-nya* attaches to the compound noun *toko kue*, which means 'bakery' and is followed by *paman*. It underlines the possession of the bakery of the uncle. Besides, the 1SG possessive pronoun *saya* follows *paman* to show the possession of uncle by 'me'. Therefore, (19) is a typical sentence with double possessive construction compared to (18). Move to sentence (20), there is no suffix *-nya* attached to nouns, so the sentence presents a common possessive construction with possessor *paman* that is placed immediately after the noun possessed *toko*. The possessive pronoun *saya* also works here to mark 'my uncle'. Furthermore, the

compound noun *toko kue* did not use by the participants. However, with the noun *kue* in the sentence-initial and *toko*, ‘the shop’, people can refer to a shop with cakes as the bakery by understanding the context.

(21)

*Kue-nya di toko kue paman-ku enak.*  
 Cake-nya in shop cake uncle-ku delicious  
 ‘The cakes in my uncle’s bakery are delicious.’

(22)

*Kue yang ada di toko kue paman saya enak.*  
 Cake REL be in shop cake uncle 1.SG delicious  
 ‘The cakes which in my uncle’s bakery are delicious.’

(23)

*Kue dari toko kue paman saya enak.*  
 Cake of shop cake uncle 1.SG delicious  
 ‘The cakes of my uncle’s bakery are delicious.’

Sentences (21-23) are participants’ responses categorised as ‘to put emphasis on the cakes in the bakery’. The suffix *-nya* attaches to *kue* in sentence (21) identifies the origins of the cakes from the shop that my uncle possessed, as the phrase *toko kue pamanku* follows *kuenya*. Besides, *saya* in the abovementioned sentence signifying ‘my uncle’ was removed while a suffix *-ku* was replaced. The suffix *-ku* is a 1SG possessive pronoun *saya* in the form of an affixation. Thus, it functions the same as *saya*. In sentence (22), *yang ada* follows *kue* as the sentence-initial. The word *yang* means ‘the one’ or ‘which’ and works to introduce a relative clause, while *ada* is a verb that marks ‘exist’ (Djenar, 2005; Sneddon, 2010). Therefore, *yang ada* here emphasises the cakes ‘which that are in my uncle’s bakery’. By interviewing the participants that rewrote this way, they stated that *yang ada* would be a more formal construction compared to (21) when referring to the cakes in the bakery. Furthermore, in sentence (23), *dari* replaces *di*, which follows *kue*. As *dari*, a ligature between the noun possessed and the possessor, it presents a possession of the cakes and emphasises the cakes as the uncle’s bakery product (Sneddon, 2006).

#### 4.1.1.3 possessive construction that does not show the relationship of owning

(24)

*Ada susu sapi di dapur.*  
there is milk cow in kitchen  
'There is cow's milk in the kitchen.'

(25)

*Ada susu di dapur.*  
there is milk in kitchen  
'There is milk in the kitchen.'

Sentence (24) on the Google Form does not show the relationship that the cow owns the milk; instead, the milk is extracted from the cow. Even though *-nya* is not attached, the readers can quickly notice that the milk is extracted from the cow simply by looking at the word order. Therefore, almost all participants thought that the sentence sounded natural, with only a small number of them removing the word *sapi*. The sentence would become 'There is milk in the kitchen' and the type of milk is not specified.

(26)

*Proyek ini adalah pembangunan rumah sakit tentara.*  
project this is development hospital soldier  
'This project is to build a soldiers' hospital.'

(27)

*Toko ini menjual pakaian pria-nya.*  
shop this sell clothes man-nya  
'This shop sells Men's clothes.'

(28)

*Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.*  
shop this sell clothes man  
'This shop sells Men's clothes.'

Sentences (26) and (27) are displayed in the Google Form, which constructs a 'for' relation: hospital for soldiers and clothes for men rather than a relationship of owning.



For sentence (26), many participants responded to it as natural. In contrast, the others only changed the sentence with different word order, the meaning is similar, and there is no change in the possessive construction (i.e. adding *-nya* or *dari*). While for sentence (27), the intention is to see whether the participants would remove *-nya* and make the sentence become (28). As expected, a large proportion of participants removed *-nya*, while less than a fifth considered the existence of *-nya* as natural. It may also be related to the previous saying that *-nya* does not necessarily mean owning relations, so they thought that *-nya* could still be placed there to express the ‘for’ relation.

(29)

Kami sedang melakukan perjalanan satu minggu.

we PROG do trip one week

‘We are going on a one week’s trip.’

(30)

Peter menggunakan satu bulan-nya gaji untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

Peter use one month-nya salary for trip to Japan

‘Peter used one month’s salary for his trip to Japan.’

(31)

Pesta kemarin luar biasa.

party yesterday outside fantastic

‘Yesterday’s party was fantastic.’

Sentences (29-31) are being asked in the Google Form, showing compound time expressions. For sentence (30), it was discovered afterwards that the original sentence was too ambiguous. Bahasa Indonesia speakers cannot interpret the meaning and rewrite a natural way of saying it. Therefore, different kinds of answers have been received, and it concluded that the normal way of saying it would be *satu bulan gajinya* to mean one month salary of Peter but not one month being the possessor of salary. There was little controversy for sentences (29) and (31). Almost everyone agreed that the sentences were natural, with a small amount of them changed regarding prepositions and tense markers. The “possessive construction” for compound time expression does not carry possessive markers *-nya* or *dari*.

#### 4.1.1.4 construction of *dari*

In Bahasa Indonesia, a ligature *dari* can be used to show possession when it inserts between the head noun and the possessor. However, this construction has mainly been observed in daily conversation if the head noun and the possessor are the same or related (Sneddon, 2010).

(32)

*Saya sangat suka pahlawan dari film ini.*  
I very like hero of movie this

'I like the hero of this movie very much.'

(33)

*Drama dari Shakespeare bagus.*  
Plays of Shakespeare great

'The plays of Shakespeare are great.'

(34)

*lukisan dari pelukis-pelukis Italia*  
paintings of artists Italian

'paintings of/by Italian artists'

Most of the participants marked the above two sentences as “sentences that sound natural” to them. In sentence (32), When *dari* is placed between head nouns *pahlawan* and the inanimate possessor *film*, it expresses the relation of a part to a whole: a hero to a movie. Since the character belongs and relates to the movie, the majority can recognise this application of *dari*. In sentence (33), *dari* here inserts between *drama* and *Shakespeare*, indicating the possession of plays that William Shakespeare, the famous English playwright, wrote. Compared to sentence (34), which is extracted from Sneddon (2010) as an example to show the usage of *dari* under the situation of “head word and possessor are similar”, sentence (33) is also presenting the same characteristic. Plays and paintings are both works of art that belong to the playwright and artist, respectively. Hence, the occurrence of *dari* in the above sentences reached a consensus among participants. However, one in ten people chose to delete *dari* (33). Regarding possessive construction in Bahasa Indonesia, one way to indicate possession is to place the possessed noun in a position immediately preceding the possessor (Djenar, 2003). Thus, some participants chose this

construction and removed the ligature *dari*, which was placed between the noun possessed and the possessor.

(35)

*Jendela dari toko bersih.*

window of shop clean

'The windows of the shop are clean.'

(36)

*Jendela toko itu bersih.*

window shop that.DEM clean

'The windows of that shop are clean.'

(37)

*Jendela toko bersih.*

window shop clean

'The shop windows are clean.'

Sentence (35) referenced the abovementioned *dari* construction rule that the noun possessed and the possessor is correlated – a window is a part of the building components of a shop. Hence, we hypothesised that (35) would also be a common sentence formation with *dari*, and most of our participants would agree. However, just under a third of them marked (35) as sounds natural, and they would use it in their daily conversation. Two fifth of participants chose to rewrite the sentence to (36): *dari* was removed, and *itu* was added immediately after *toko*. As a demonstrative that is used to point out something and mark it as identifiable (Englebretson, 2003), *itu* added to *toko* in (36) refers to “that shop”. Besides, *jendela* and *toko* are adjacent to each other, which indicates a possessive structure: *jendela* “the windows” is the noun possessed by *toko itu* “, that shop” the possessor (Djenar, 2003). Hence, apart from decoding sentence (36) to “The windows of that shop are clean”, “That shop’s windows are clean” may become a preferred way to understand this sentence. There is a difference in emphasis between sentence (35) and (36) – the former emphasises the attribute *jendela*, and the latter stress the possessor *toko* as they used *dari* and a hidden apostrophe s, respectively. Thus, the formation of the sentence (36) did not concern the usage of *dari* but the sentence emphasis of *jendela* or *toko*.

Moreover, there could be an ambiguity in the decoding of *jendela toko* that may mislead the way to analyze the difference between sentences (35) and (36). One-third of the participants responded with the sentence (37) that dropped *dari* in the sentence (35). Although we can draw the same conclusion that people preferred to use ‘the shop’s windows’ instead of “windows of the shop”, this construction may also suggest that *jendela toko* could be a compound noun. It is equivalent to the English word ‘shop windows’ or “display windows”, the large windows at the front of a shop that allows pedestrians to see the arranged goods through it. Therefore, the decoding of (36) to “shop’s window” is not absolutely correct. Sentences (36) and (37) can be inferred to have the same meaning: the theme *jendela toko* has been described as *bersih*.

(38)

?*Dia	akan	men-jemput	sepupu	dari	dia	di
3SG	will	meN-pick up	cousin	of	3.SG	at

*stasiun.*

station

Intended: ‘He is going to pick up a cousin of his at the station.’

(39)

Dia	akan	men-jemput	sepupu-nya	di	stasiun.
3SG	will	meN-pick up	cousin-nya	at	station

‘He is going to pick his cousin up at the station.’

Sentence (38) is a word-by-word translation from English to Bahasa Indonesia. In order to explore the construction of *dari* that works as possessive “of”, we formed these sentence formations that are not common in both English and Bahasa Indonesia but contain *dari* and *of*. Two grammatical errors in (38) are against the rule of possessive pronouns and *dari* construction, respectively. According to Afrianto and Reranta (2019), the possessive pronoun for the 3SG pronoun *dia* is the suffix *-nya*, which is attached to the possessee. For example, in *Saya suka rumahnya* ‘I like his house’ (Grangê, 2015, as cited in Afrianto & Reranta, 2019), the suffix *-nya* in *rumahnya* shows possession of the house by a person. As *dia* is a gender-neutral pronoun, the possessive pronoun marked by the suffix *-nya* can refer to ‘his’, ‘her’ and ‘its’ based on the context (Sneddon, 2010). Sentence (38) intended to express ‘cousin of his’ in Bahasa Indonesia. However, regarding the rule of possessive pronouns, *dia* right after *dari* is

ungrammatical as it cannot be the possessive pronoun 'his' in Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, *dari* cannot precede a possessive pronoun (i.e. *dia* 'his/ her/ its', *saya* 'my', *kamu* 'your' etc.). Hence, (38) was rewritten by all participants to sentence (39): suffix *-nya* was attached to *sepupu* 'cousin' to indicate 'his cousin', and *dari* was removed as *-nya* already denoted the possession.

(40)

<i>Rumah</i>	<i>dari</i>	<i>Cecilia</i>	<i>besar.</i>
house	of	Cecilia	big

'The house of Cecilia is big.'

(41)

<i>Rumah</i>	<i>Cecilia</i>	<i>besar.</i>
house	Cecilia	big

'Cecilia's house is big.'

(42)

<i>Rumah-nya</i>	<i>Cecilia</i>	<i>besar.</i>
house-nya	Cecilia	big

'Cecilia's house is big.'

Just above a third of participants stated that the *dari* construction in the sentence (40) was natural to them. Furthermore, one-third of people chose to remove *dari* in (40) and responded with the sentence (41) that denoted the possession the same as (40). In contrast, the rest of the people used the suffix *-nya* as a ligature linked to the noun possessed and the possessor and rewrote (40) to sentence (42). In Sneddon's paper (2010), the usage of *dari*, especially located *dari* before a possessor, has been regarded as substandard by many Indonesian. Thus, two-thirds of the participants chose not to use *dari* to express possession in daily conversation. Among them, over half of the people express the possession by placing the noun possessed and possessor adjacent to each other. The situation in our study matched with Sneddon (2006)'s statement that "it is a most common way to form possessive constructions in general among Indonesian".

(43)

?*Pengawal*      *dari*    *bos*    *kami*    *kuat.*

bodyguard      of      boss    our      strong

Intended: 'The bodyguard of our boss is strong.'

(44)

*Pengawal(nya)*              *bos*    *kami*    *kuat.*

bodyguard(nya)              boss    our      strong

'The bodyguard of our boss is strong.' / 'Our boss's bodyguard is strong.'

(45)

?*Anak*    *dari*    *presiden*    *itu*              *telah*    *memenang-kan*

child      of      president    that.DEM      PRF    win-kan

*Penghargaan*    *Nobel*

prize              Nobel

'A son of the president has won the Nobel Prize.'

(46)

?*Guru*    *meminta*      *Tim*    *untuk*    *memberi*      *contoh*      *dari*

teacher    ask              Tim    to      give              example      of

*tempat*    *wisata.*

spot      tour

Intended: 'The teacher asks Tim to give an example of tourist spots.'

The above sentences reveal the ambiguity in *dari* construction: *dari* did not work only as a ligature marking possession; it may conceal other meanings, such as 'from' in English. In sentence (43), the *dari* between *pengawal* and *bos* intends to indicate the possessed bodyguard. The boss is the possessor who has a bodyguard to protect him. However, it is not the only way to decode this construction. With reference to Sneddon (2010), *dari* is also one of the prepositions in Bahasa Indonesia, which can be translated as 'from'. Instead of indicating position and direction by using *dari*, it also explains that something originates or comes from something else or some person.

Thus, sentence (43) can also be decoded as 'The bodyguard sent from our boss (to protect us) is strong'.

To avoid ambiguity, one-fifth of participants used the suffix- *nya* to form the possessive construction (43). When *-nya* attaches to *pengawal*, it denotes the possessive noun that follows: *bos*. Similarly, *bos* also placed adjacent to the 1PL possessive pronoun *kami*, which means 'our' in English. Hence, the suffix *-nya* displays the possessive relationship between 'bodyguard' and 'our boss' in the sentence (44). Besides, *-nya* can also be omitted in (44) regarding the possessive construction that can form when 'a noun or pronoun can act as the possessor if it placed immediately after the noun possessed', while the majority of people responded like this. In sentence (44), *bos*, is behind *pengawal* showing the possession of the bodyguard, while *kami* right after *bos* shows the possession of the boss: 'our boss's bodyguard' is hence the decoding.

As aforementioned, sentences (45) and (46) could also become ambiguous sentences for participants. Yet, over four-fifth of the participants responded that these two sentences conveyed meaning naturally, just over one in ten people removed *dari* in two sentences, and there is an insignificant amount of invalid responses. It is an unexpected result. Although we observed that both nouns possessed and possessor in sentences (44) and (45) are animate, the responses differ tremendously. Although *anak dari presiden* could be decoded to 'a child that was sent by the president to somebody else' as *dari* marks the child comes from the president, the decoding alternative does not create a denotable ambiguity when people understand the context. Similar to sentence (46), 'example from tourist spots' would be an unreasonable interpretation under the sentence context. Therefore, the majority of the participants chose not to rewrite (45) and (46). The small number of people who chose to remove *dari* was to avoid the underlying ambiguous interpretation while also making the sentence more 'straightforward' in conveying meaning.

#### 4.1.2 Task 2

There are five ways for denoting possession that concluded from the narrative responses from participants through answering questions and storytelling. They will be discussed one by one below.

#### 4.1.2.1 possessor is adjacent to and follows the noun possessed

(47)

*kelinci yang di-atas perut beruang melihat*  
rabbit REL PASS-on stomach bear meN-see

*aksi domba tersebut.*  
action sheep the

'The rabbit on the bear's stomach saw the sheep's action.'

(48)

*beruang me-nuang-kan air minum yang sedang ia*  
bear me-pour-kan water drinking REL PROG 3.SG

*pegang untuk membantu memadamkan api di rumah*  
hold for help me-extinguish-kan fire in house

*kuda nil itu.*  
hippo that.DEM

'The bear poured out his drinking water which he was holding to help extinguish the fire in that hippo's house.'

According to Sneddon (2006), a possessive noun placed immediately after a noun possessed is a way to form possession. We can observe that participants used this construction in both sentences (47) and (48), respectively. In the former sentence, *perut beruang* and *aksi domba* are two possessive construction marking 'bear's stomach' and 'sheep' actions. In the latter one, *rumah kuda nil* states the possession of a house to a hippo. However, the phrase *beruang menuangkan air minum yang sedang ia pegang* is translated to 'The bear poured out his drinking water which he was holding'. Although the possessed *air minum* 'drinking water' is not adjacent and followed by the possessor *beruang* and the possessive pronoun *ia*, people can still understand the referent of drinking water is bear by reading this relative clause that signifies the drink held by the bear belongs to him. However, it could still be an ambiguous expression. It is possible to infer that the participant was pointing to the comic during the storytelling session so that listeners could follow the context and



understand the possession through the comic. Hence, the sentence formation was not thoroughly followed the possessive construction rule.

#### 4.1.2.2 suffix *-nya* attaches to possessee

a. noun possessed with suffix *-nya* attached is adjacent to the possessor

(49)

*terjadi kebakaran di rumah-nya kuda nil dan kuda nil*  
take place fire in house-nya hippo and hippo

*sedang meminta tolong kepada beruang.*  
PROG ask help to bear

'Hippo's house caught fire and the hippo was asking for help from the bear.'

(50)

*Cerita-nya tuh rumah-nya kuda nil kebakaran.*  
story-nya that house hippo fire

'The story is that a hippo's house caught on fire.'

(51)

*Dan ternyata yang di-daki itu bukan tebing tetapi*  
and turn out REL POSS-climb that.DEM NEG cliff but

*leher-nya jerapah.*  
neck-nya giraffe

'And it turns out that what was climbed was not a cliff but a giraffe's neck.'

Sentences (49-51) consist of possessive constructions that possessed nouns with the suffix *-nya* followed by their possessor. In (49) and (50), two *rumah* with *-nya* denote the possessor *kuda nil*, thus conveying 'hippo's house' is the house that is on fire in the story. In sentence (51), *lehernya jerapah* signifies the neck of the giraffe. Interestingly, the suffix *-nya* in (50) does not denote the possession of *cerita*. Not because there is no precise possessive construction but because the suffix *-nya* has different functions in Bahasa Indonesia. While in (50), it acts like a definite marker, so it is translated to 'the story'. More examples and analysis will be comprised in section 4.2.1.

b. 3SG pronoun as the possessive noun

(52)

*Domba itu sedang mem-bentang-kan tikar. Dia mem-buka*  
sheep that PROG me-unfold-kan mat 3.SG me-open

*bulu-nya.*

*fur-nya*

'That sheep was unfolding the mat. She took off her fur.'

(53)

*Dia mencoba untuk membuka baju-nya untuk ber-enang.*  
3.SG me-try to me-open clothing-nya to ber-swim

'She tried to take off her cloth to swim.'

The above sentences consist of the 3SG gender-neutral pronoun. In sentence (52), the first clause states that a sheep was unfolding the mat. The second clause starts with *dia*, a pronoun that refers to the sheep. Therefore, *bulunya* at the end of the sentence marks the possession of fur to the possessive noun *domba*, which is replaced by the pronoun *dia*. The possessor mentioned previously is inferrable by the context (Englebretson, 2003). Hence, in the sentence (53), the possessed noun with the suffix *-nya*, *bajunya* denotes the clothes belonging to the third-person possessor that just mentioned.

c. noun as the possessor

(54)

*Domba itu sedang membuka karpet-nya.*  
sheep that PROG me-open carpet-nya

'That sheep was opening his/ her/ its mat.'

(55)

*Anjing itu totol-nya hilang karena terken hujan.*  
dog that spot-nya disappear because hit rain

'That dog' spot pattern disappeared because of the falling rainwater.'

In the above sentences, the possessive nouns take up the sentence initial serve as the sentence topic (Englebretson, 2003). Clitic *-nya* of *karpét* and *total* refers to the sentence topic *domba* and *anjing* respectively.

#### 4.1.2.3 special cases

##### a. *ada yang*

(56)

*Di gambar pertama, ada yang minta tolong kalau rumah-nya*  
 in picture first there REL ask help when house-nya

*itu lagi kebakaran.*  
 that again fire

'In the first picture, there was someone called for help when his/ her/ its house caught on fire.'

Initially, sentence (56) does not seem to have a clear subject and the possessor that usually occurs as a noun or pronoun. However, the phrase *ada yang*, followed by *minta* 'ask', suggests that it could be a referent of an animate subject. According to Djenar (2005), *yang* refers to a person or thing. Thus, we can know that *yang* in (56) means 'the one person'. With *ada* preceding, this phrase denotes 'someone is asking'. *rumahnya* can therefore point to its possessor 'someone' represented by *ada yang* in the sentence. Considering that both participants and the listeners can see the comic and refer to the context, it could be a reason that the responding sentence does not state the subject that was mentioned clearly.

##### b. possessive form of noun phrases

(57)

*Terus gambar ketiga, beruang itu menyiramkan air*  
 Then picture third bear that me-flush-kan water

*dari gelas minum-nya*  
 from glass drink-nya

'Then in the third picture, that bear poured water from his drinking glass.'

In sentence (57), the clitic *-nya* attaches to the verb *minum* seems to be ungrammatical when there is an intention to denote the possession of a drink to the bear. Yet, *gelas minum* is a compound noun and forms a noun phrase. Regarding Stevens and Schmidgall-Tellings (2004), *air minum* is translated to drinking water. Thus, *-nya*, which attaches to *minum* does not only affect the verb but the whole noun phrase *gelas minum*, which belongs to the bear.

## 4.2 Other Usage of *-nya*

### 4.2.1 as a marker of definiteness

*-Nya* can function as a definite article attached to the noun, being an equivalent of 'the' (Djenar, 2005 ; Sneddon, 2006).

(a)

*Hawa-nya panas sekali hari ini.*

weather-*nya* hot very today

'The weather is very hot today.'

(b)

*Silakan makan kue-nya!*

please eat cake-*nya*

'Please eat the cake!'

(c)

*Iya karena memang penjahat-nya nyetir taksi*

yes because indeed criminal-*nya* drive taxi

'Yeah, because the crook was a taxi driver.'

### 4.2.2 as an emphasiser

*-Nya* can be added to different word classes to give emphasis on the focus (Sneddon, 2006).

(d)

*Selamat malam. Venny-nya ada?*

good evening Venny-*nya* be

'Good evening. Is Venny in? '

(e)

*Iya, saya penyanyi dulu-nya.*  
yes 1.SG singer previously-nya.  
'Yes, I used to be a singer.'

(f)

*Yang mana-nya?*  
REL where-nya  
'Which one?'

For instance, *-nya* emphasises a noun in (d), a temporal in (e) and a locative in (f).

#### 4.2.3 as an adverbial marker

*-Nya* also functions as a subset of adverbial constructions (Englebretson, 2003).

(g)

*Biasa-nya mereka tu pake jaket.*  
usual-nya 3.PL that.DEM use jacket  
'Usually they use a jacket.'

(h)

*Di-ajak ngomong biasa-nya.*  
PASS-invite at-talk usual-nya  
'They get us into conversation, usually.'

(i)

*.. Besok-nya datang.*  
tomorrow-nya come  
'She came the next day.'

Sentences (g) and (h) demonstrated that *biasa* 'normal / usually' is suffixed with *-nya* to mean 'usually' as a whole while sentence (i) showed that *-nya* marks an adverb of time.

#### 4.2.4 to show exclamation

*-Nya* can be attached to an adjective to make an exclamatory statement on something.

(j)

*Nakal-nya anak ini!*

naughty-nya child this

'How naughty this child is!'

(k)

*Dingin-nya*

cold-nya

'So cold!'

(l)

*Aduh, pelit-nya*

ouch stingy-nya

'My goodness, how scungy!'

With reference to Djenar (2005), the structure is usually adjective + *-nya* + noun phrase as illustrated in sentence (j) to mean 'how naughty this child is'. Moreover, the noun phrase could sometimes be implicit since the exclaiming can be understood from context, as in sentence (k). Lastly, other exclamatory words like *aduh*, *wah* or *ampun* can be added with *-nya* to strengthen the exclamation as in (l).

#### 4.2.5 to express politeness

Many Bahasa Indonesia speakers prevent from saying 'you' or 'your' to the person they are talking to as a matter of politeness (Djenar, 2005). Therefore, *-nya* is often used.

(m)

*Boleh saya pinjam buku-nya?*

can 1.SG borrow book-nya

'May I borrow your book?'

Literally: 'May I borrow the book?'

#### 4.2.6 to indicate topic-comment sentences

Topic-comment sentences are sentences that contain a topic and a comment. The subject is the topic and the remaining would be the comment. *-Nya* is attached to the comment to help speakers distinguish (Djenar, 2005).

(n)

*Sekolah kami perpustakaan-nya besar*

*topic comment*

school we library-nya big

'Our school has a big library.'

#### 4.2.7 for nominalisation

-Nya can turn a verb or adjective to an abstract noun when it is attached. This process is called nominalisation (Grangé, 2013 ; Djenar, 2006).

(o)

*Bank itu di-tutup oleh pemerintah bulan lalu.*

bank that.DEM PASS-closed by government month last

'The bank was shut down by the government last month.'

(p)

*Ditutup-nya bank itu me-nyebab-kan kemarahan banyak*

closed-nya bank that.DEM me-cause-kan anger lots

*orang.*

person

'The closure of that bank caused anger in a lot of people.'

For instance, after adding *-nya* to the word *ditutup*, it changed from a verb in (o) to a noun in (p).

(q)

*Penghasilan mereka besar.*

income they high

'Their income is high.'

(r)

*Besar-nya penghasilan mereka memungkinkan mereka untuk*  
high-nya income they enable they to

*membeli rumah mahal.*

buy house expensive

'The high level of their income enabled them to buy an expensive house.'

Similarly, after adding *-nya* to the word *besar*, it changed from an adjective in (q) to a noun in (r).

### 4.3 Other Usage of *dari*

#### 4.3.1 as a locative preposition

*dari* can function like a locative preposition, marking the starting and/or ending point in space, and the change of spatial position of a subject to be 'a movement away' (Englebreston, 2003; Sneddon, 2010; Steven & Schmidgall-Tellings, 2004).

(a)

*Pantai itu memanjang dari barat ke timur.*  
beach that me-elongated from west to east

'The beach stretches from west to east.'

(b)

*Dia berangkat dari Semarang.*  
3.SG left from Semarang

'He left from Semarang.'

(c)

*Waktu tabrakan terjadi sopir terlempar dari taksi.*  
when crash happen driver ter-throw from taxi

'When the accident occurred the driver was thrown from the taxi.'

#### 4.3.2 to mark the beginning point of an action in time

*dari* can also denote the starting point of an action or activity in time. When *dari* is used together with preposition *sampai*, they are equivalent to 'from...until' in English (Englebreston, 2003; Sneddon, 2010).



(d)

*misal-nya*      *lu*      *kerja*   *ya,*      *dari*   *jam*   *satu*   *sampai*      *jam*  
example-nya    2.SG   work   yes      from   hour   one   until            hour

*lima.*

five

'Say you work from one o'clock until five o'clock.'

(e)

*Dia*      *berkerja*      *di*      *Jakarta*      *dari*      *bulan*   *Agustus*   *sampai*  
3.SG      work              in      Jakarta              from      month   August      until

*bulan*      *Nopember.*

month      November

'He worked in Jakarta from August until November.'

#### 4.3.3 to refer the origins

*dari* can be used to state something originates or comes from something else or some person. It is also a common construction when a person stating his/ her nationality or homeland (Englebreston, 2003; Sneddon, 2010; Steven & Schmidgall-Tellings, 2004).

(f)

*Patung*   *dewa*   *itu*      *terbuat dari*      *emas.*  
statue    god    that    made from    gold

'The statue of the god was made from gold.'

(g)

*Saya*      *dari*      *Hongkong.*  
1.SG      from      Hong Kong

'I'm from Hong Kong.'

(h)

*Sayur-sayuran*                      *ini*      *dari*      *kebun*                      *ibu*                      *sendiri.*  
vegetables                              this      from      garden                      mother                      own

'These vegetables are from mother's own garden.'

#### 4.3.4 to express the relation of a unit to a group

*dari* can signify a unit from a particular group and separate the number from the head noun. It works equivalent to 'of' that shows possession of something or somebody belonging to a group (Sneddon, 2010).

(i)

*Tiga dari orang itu bekerja di rumah sakit.*  
three of person that work in hospital

'Three of those people work in the hospital.'

(j)

*salah satu dari teman saya*  
one of friend 1.SG

'one of my friends.'

#### 4.3.5 to introduce the second element of a comparison

*dari* that equivalent to 'than' which often occurs in a comparison, functioning to introduce the second element (a thing or a person) following *dari* to make a comparison with the previously mentioned element (Englebreston, 2003; Sneddon, 2010).

(k) ddd

*Dia lebih tinggi dari saya.*  
3.SG more tall than 1.SG

'He is taller than me.'

(l)

*Mobil Jepang kurang mahal dari mobil Amerika.*  
Car Japan less expensive than car America

'Japanese cars are less expensive than American cars.'

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Ambiguous Expressions with Suffix *-nya* and Ligature *dari*

After analyzing responses from all participants, ambiguities are observed in possessive construction using the suffix *-nya* and ligature *dari*. Ambiguous constructions could occur in three conditions: 1. when *-nya* attaches to possessed nouns in double possessive construction; 2. when possessive and the identifiability-marking functions of *-nya* work at the same time, and 3. when possessive and the origin-marking functions of *dari* provide multiple ways of decoding

#### 5.1.1 *-nya* attaches to possessed nouns in double possessive construction

Refer back to section 4.1.1.2, sentences (14-17) are decoding double possessive in Bahasa Indonesia with two possessed nouns, 'comb' and 'mother'. To convey the meaning of 'Jenny's mother' and 'mother's comb', the suffix *-nya* will need to attach to *ibu* 'mother' in the sentence-final position to signify belonging to Jenny, the animate subject of this sentence. However, it is preferred not to add ligature *-nya* between *sisir* 'comb' and *ibu*, although *sisirnya ibu* is one way of possessive construction that can put the emphasis on the possessor 'mother' than *sisir ibu*. Two suffixes *-nya* attached to two nouns possessed will create ambiguity – possessors cannot be denoted within the sentence as expected, whereas an unknown third party could be the possessor. Hence, the phrase *sisirnya ibunya* could be understood with the remaining parts as 'Jenny is using a comb **from someone to her mother**' (bolded words show how two *-nya* work respectively). Though it may be a more tortuous way to understand this sentence, with the majority can get the meaning from the context, the ambiguity still presents and could confuse some people who are not familiar with Bahasa Indonesia.

#### 5.1.2 possessive and the identifiability-marking functions of *-nya* work at the same time

The suffix *-nya* in Bahasa Indonesia has many different functions, one of which is to be a marker of definiteness. Multiple functions in the same discourse could be the main reason for creating ambiguity. According to Englebreston (2003), there are two 'potential pathways' of identifiability of the suffix *-nya*: the first one is based on the prior mentioned concept, which is similar to 'the' in English, while the second one is based on the frame of shared knowledge and context between the speaker and the listener. Below is the example given by Englebreston to explain the second pathway:

(a)

*dari belakang ini, pencopet-nya buka kalung-nya.*  
from behind this pickpocket-nya open necklace-nya

'From behind like this, **the pickpocket** open **her necklace**.'

The scenario was that a friend of a girl described the thief on the bus trying to open her necklace. The suffix *-nya* attaches to *pencopet* shows the identifiability and denotes the thief is '**the one** who tried to open the girl's necklace'. This usage of *-nya* seems to arise from the cultural frame that there is common to have pickpockets on the bus in Indonesia (Englebreston, 2003). Referring to that, sentence (21) in section 4.1.1.2 may receive a more precise explanation of the function of *-nya*.

*Kue-nya di toko kue paman-ku enak.*  
Cake-nya in shop cake uncle-ku delicious

'The cakes in my uncle's bakery are delicious.'

As the concept that 'cakes are in the bakery' is common knowledge possessed by people, though there is no previous discourse and context created, the participant can still use *-nya*, which indicates identifiability. Thus, the suffix *-nya* here is an identifiability marker rather than a possessive marker.

After presenting the usage of *-nya* as a definiteness marker, the ambiguous construction will comprise the first potential pathway in the abovementioned: there is a prior discourse that provides a referent of the possession and the context that identifier *-nya* is based on. The discourse below is extracted from Englebreston's paper (2003):

(b)

A: *Cewek-nya sih lumayan.....*  
girl-nya anyway not bad

'The girl (in the coffee advertisement) is not bad anyway.....'

L: *Cowok-nya itu. Kopi-nya apa? 'Susu-nya nikmat,*  
guy-nya that coffee-nya what milk/breast-nya enjoyable

*yang kopi-nya mantap.*  
 REL coffee-nya strong

'The guy (in the coffee advertisement), what (does he say about) the coffee? 'The milk/ her breast is enjoyable, the coffee is strong.'

Person A and L conversed after they watched the coffee advertisement together. They have the same knowledge about the plot of the advertisement. Hence, they used the suffix *-nya* to *cewek* and *cowok* to refer to the characters in the advertisement. The word *susunya* is the central ambiguity delivered by the guy in the advertisement: *susu* can mean milk or breast, while the scenes in the advertisement provided the identifiability of milk and the possessor of breasts (girl). Thus, *susunya* can refer to 'the milk added to coffee' or 'breasts of the female character in the advertisement'.

### 5.1.3 possessive and the origin-marking functions of *dari* provide multiple ways of decoding

Considering the previous sections 4.1.1.4 and 4.3, various usage of *dari* enable this ligature to not only be a possessive marker. One of the significant examples is sentence (43):

Pengawal            dari    bos    kami   kuat.  
 bodyguard        of      boss   our   strong

It intends to convey a meaning that the 'bodyguard of the boss' with *pengawal* as the noun possessed and *bos* as the possessive noun. Yet, the alternative decoding can be 'bodyguard from the boss' when *dari* functions to signify the origin of the bodyguard. With *kami* follows *bos*, the sentence is decoded to 'bodyguard that sent from our boss (to protect us) is strong.', which is an entirely different way of decoding than the original intention. This case illustrates that there are no specific word functions like 'of' to show possession in Bahasa Indonesia. Speakers better use *-nya* or other ways of possessive construction to avoid ambiguity.

## 5.2 Underlying Insensitivity to the Emphasis in Sentences with Possessive Construction

The possessive ligature *-nya* and *dari* ostensibly serve as apostrophes and 'of' in English. However, they do not possess the function of marking emphasis in the possessive construction that English can do. For example, the sentence 'Mary's dog is called Bun' emphasises the possessor of her dog Bun – Mary. Nevertheless, with 'of' construction 'The dog of Mary is called Bun.', the emphasis will become the attribute – the name of Mary's dog is Bun. In the various responses collected from the participants, the construction of *dari* and *-nya* was utilised by different people to rewrite the same sentence. Refer back to sentences (19) and (23):

(19)

Kue	di	<b>toko</b>	<b>kue-nya</b>	paman	saya	enak.
Cake	in	shop	cake-nya	uncle	1.SG	delicious

'The cakes in my **uncle's bakery** are delicious.'

(23)

<b>Kue</b>	<b>dari</b>	toko	kue	paman	saya	enak.
<b>Cake</b>	<b>of</b>	shop	cake	uncle	1.SG	delicious

'**The cakes of** my uncle's bakery are delicious.'

Sentence (19) emphasises 'uncle's bakery' with the suffix *-nya* attaches to the noun phrase *toko kuenya*. The possessor *paman* is highlighted. Thus, the point will be the possession of a bakery, the place that sells delicious cakes. Yet, in the sentence (23), *dari* was used between *kue* and *toko kue*, emphasizing the quality that the cakes possessed 'cakes are delicious'. Although there is no model answer for this task, the multifarious responses from the participants could be a clue that locals might not find the difference in sentence emphasis constructed by the usage of the suffix *-nya* and ligature *dari* a crucial matter.

## 6. Limitations

Concerning the usage of *-nya* in possessive construction by local Indonesian, Bahasa Indonesia sentences presented in task 1 were added and mixed with weird and ambiguous usage of *-nya* in order to test if locals can figure out and rewrite in their ways. However, some of the sentences may confuse participants that they have tried to ask for further explanations in English. As to keep the task away from becoming a

translation from English to Bahasa Indonesia, the explanation was not provided to participants. Thus their performances might be affected by the limited information and weird constructions in the sentences.

Although the guideline of using formal Bahasa Indonesia was given, some slang words (i.e. *itu* → *tuh* (a slang variation of *itu*) and colloquial Indonesia are observed in the responses. Some participants also committed that their Bahasa Indonesia may not match our requirements in the follow-up interview. It may affect the analysis as colloquial expression could have set the listener with 'cultural expectation' (Englebreston, 2003) that need not identify and mark the noun possessed and possessor following the grammatical rules.

Furthermore, the selected comic for task 2 has only animals as the characters. Questions raised to the participants were all from the third-person view. It limits the context and usage of possessive pronouns to 3SG only. We cannot observe more possessive pronoun usage, such as 1SG or 2SG.

Lastly, the environment where experiments occur might need to be more natural to let participants think by themselves thoroughly. As we recruited participants on the campus of Sanata Dharma University, many of them sat together. They had a small discussion after they accessed the Google Form by scanning the QR code provided. These discussions might interfere with participants' decisions.

## **7. Conclusion**

The possessive construction in Bahasa Indonesia can be formed by attaching the suffix *-nya* to the noun possessed, denoting the third-person possessor. Moreover, the ligature *dari* is also reasonable to be placed between the possessive and possessed noun to mark the possession. All of our research questions have been discussed, and the hypotheses have been proved through the responses from the participants and our analysis. Furthermore, there are two main discoveries of this study. First, three factors create ambiguity in decoding possessive construction: 1. suffix *-nya* attaches to the possessed noun in double possessive construction; 2. multiple functions of the suffix *-nya* activated in one discourse and 3. multiple functions of *dari*. Second, the various responses from participants with the suffix *-nya* construction and *dari*, which differ in marking sentence emphasis, reflect that people might not be aware of the functions. A hypothesis could hence be drawn: 'the possessive construction in Bahasa Indonesia

might not consider the sentence emphasis', while we still need to conduct further research to investigate this issue in-depth. To conclude, the interpretation of possessive construction in Bahasa Indonesia highly relies on context to avoid ambiguity.



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## Appendixes

### Appendix 1: Questions

#### Task 1

1. Mobilnya Angel rusak.  
car-nya Angel broken  
'Angel's car is broken.'
2. Rumah dari Cecilia besar.  
house of Cecilia big  
'The house of Cecilia is big.'
3. Proyek ini adalah pembangunan rumah sakit tentara.  
project this is development hospital soldier  
'This project is to build a soldiers' hospital.'
4. Saya sangat suka pahlawan dari film ini.  
I very like hero of movie this  
'I like the hero of this movie very much.'
5. Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.  
shop this sell clothes man-nya  
'This shop sells Men's clothes.'
6. Anak dari presiden itu telah memenangkan Penghargaan Nobel.  
child of president that.DEM PRF win-kan prize Nobel  
'A son of the president has won the Nobel Prize.'
7. Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan perusahaannya.  
they no agree with decision company-nya  
'They do not agree with the company's decision.'
8. Guru meminta Tim untuk memberi contoh dari tempat wisata.  
teacher ask Tim to give example of spot tourist  
'The teacher asks Tim to give an example of tourist spots.'

9. Ada susu sapi di dapur.  
 there is milk cow in kitchen  
 'There is cow's milk in the kitchen.'
10. Drama dari Shakespeare bagus.  
 plays of Shakespeare great  
 'The plays of Shakespeare are great.'
11. Ayahnya Anson dan Tom sakit.  
 father-nya Anson and Tom sick  
 'Anson and Tom's father is sick.'
12. Kami sedang melakukan perjalanan satu minggu.  
 we PROG do trip one week  
 'We are going on a one week's trip.'
13. Jenny sedang menggunakan sisirnya ibu.  
 Jenny PROG use comb-nya mother  
 'Jenny is using her mother's comb.'
14. Peter menggunakan satu bulannya gaji untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.  
 Peter use one month-nya salary for trip to Japan  
 'Peter used one month's salary for his trip to Japan.'
15. Dia akan menjemput sepupunya di stasiun.  
 3SG will pick up cousin-nya at station  
 'He is going to pick up a cousin of his at the station.'
16. Jendela dari toko itu bersih.  
 window of shop that.DEM clean  
 'The windows of the shop are clean.'
17. Kue di toko kuenya pamannya saya enak.  
 cake in shop cake-nya uncle-nya my delicious  
 'The cakes in my uncle's bakery are delicious.'
18. *Kakak perempuan Mary cantik.*

older woman Mary beautiful

'Mary's older sister is beautiful.'

19. *Pengawal bos kami kuat.*

bodyguard boss our strong

'The bodyguard of our boss is strong.' / 'Our boss's bodyguard is strong.'

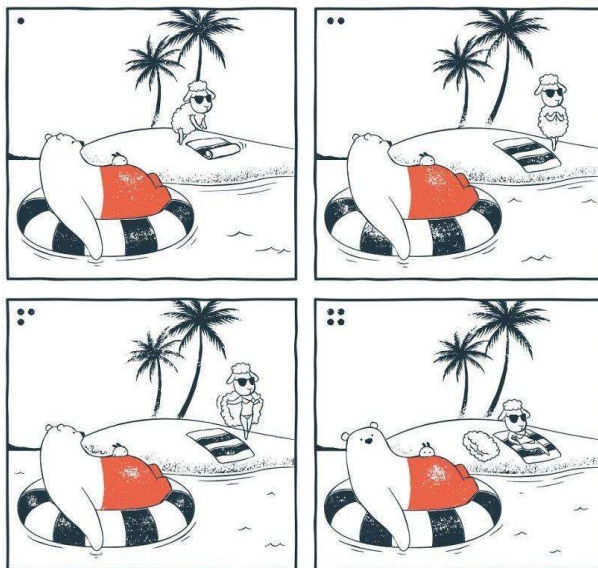
20. *Pesta kemarin luar biasa.*

party yesterday outside fantastic

'Yesterday's party was fantastic.'

### Task 2

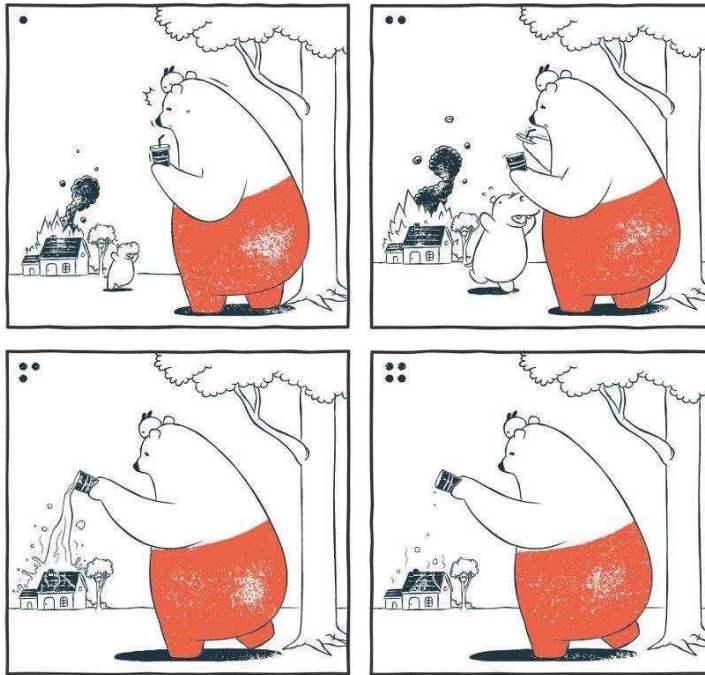
1.



P1: What is the sheep doing?

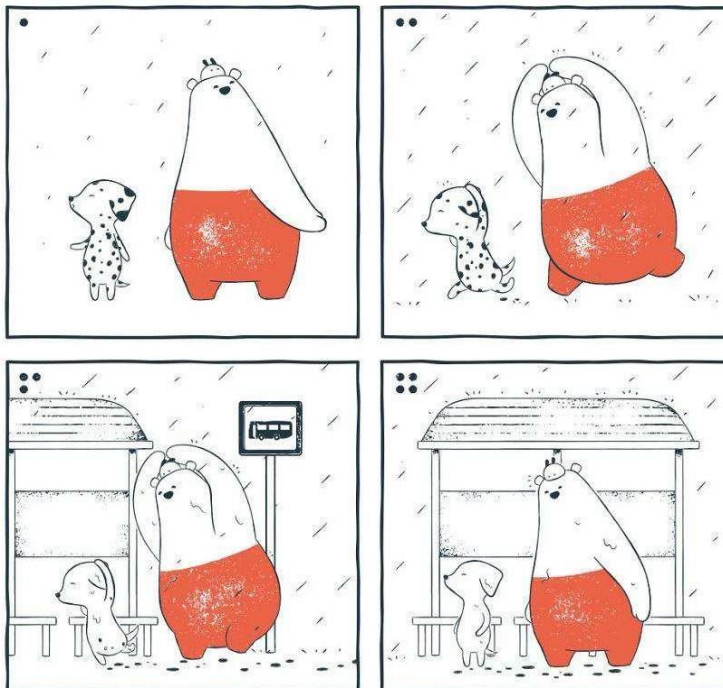
P3: What is the sheep doing?

2.



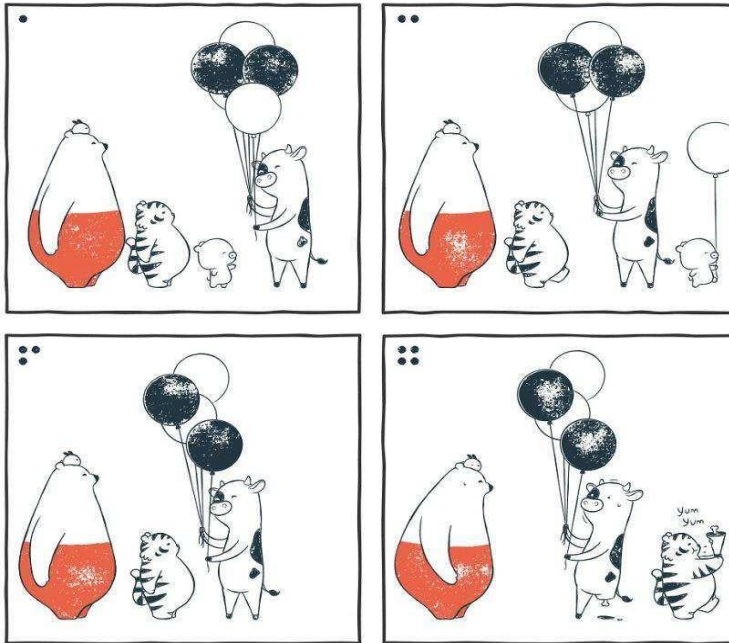
Can you describe what is happening in this story?

3.



Can you describe what is happening in this story?

4.

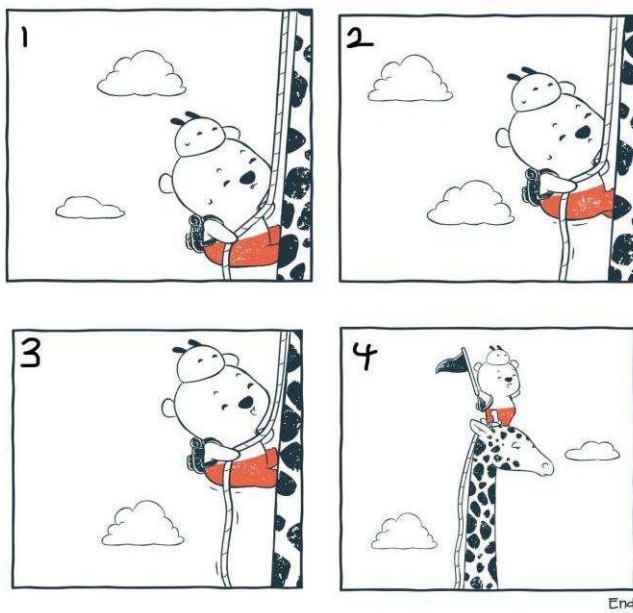


P1: What is the cow holding?

P2: What does the pig get?

P4: What does the tiger get?

5.



Can you describe what is happening in this story?

## Appendix 2 Transcript: Subject 1 (Jihadani Fillahi AI)

**Task 1** (Yes → sounds natural, No → correction)

1. Yes

2. No (no correction → invalid)

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. No

Anak presiden telah memenangkan penghargaan Nobel.

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. No

Ada susu di dapur.

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kueya di toko kue pamanku enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

**Task 2** (Only sentences with possessive construction have been transcribed and translated)

**P1:** domba itu sedang membentangkan tikar. dia membuka bulu-nya lalu  
3SG open fur-POSS then

beruang dan kelinci yang diatas perut beruang melihat aksi

bear and rabbit which on stomach (POSS) bear see action  
(POSS)

domba tersebut.

sheep the

(He opened his fur and then the bear and the rabbit on the bear's stomach saw the sheep's action.)

**P2:** terjadi kebakaran dirumahnya kudaniil dan kudaniil sedang meminta  
There fire in-house-POSS hippo and hippo moderately ask

tolong kepada beruang lalu beruang menuangkan air minum  
yang

help to bear then bear me-pour-kan water drinking(POSS)  
which

sedang ia pegang untuk membantu memadamkan api dirumah  
moderately 3SG hold for help extinguish fire in-house-POSS

kudaniil itu.

hippo that.

(There was a fire at hippo's house and hippo asking for help from the bear, then the bear poured out his drinking water that he was holding to help extinguish the fire at hippo's house.)

**P3:** jadi ada anjing yang memiliki bercak ditubuhnya, yang menempel  
so there dog which have spot in-body-POSS which stick

pada anjing tersebut. Karena terjadi hujan, hujan tersebut melunturkan kotoran

on dog the Because happen rain, rain the fade  
dirt



yang ada pada tubuh anjing  
which exist on body(POSS) dog

(So, there was a dog that had a spot on his body that was attached to the dog.  
Because of the rain, the rain discharges the dirt on the dog's body.)

**P4:** Sapi memegang balon. babi tersebut mendapatkan balon dari sapi. harimau  
tersebut  
sedang memakan daging.

**P5:** terlihat seperti beruang namun ternyata beruang tersebut hanya  
seen like bear yet turn out bear the only

memanjat leher jerapah  
climb neck(POSS) giraffe

(It look like a bear, but it turns out that the bear only climbed a giraffe's neck.)

### Appendix 3 Transcript: Subject 2 (Ridho Atmo Saputra)

#### Task 1

1. Yes

2. No

Rumahnya Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan satu bulan gajinya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela di toko bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

#### Task 2

**P1:** Domba itu sedang membuka karpetnya. Domba  
Sheep that moderately open carpet-POSS Sheep

itu sedang membuka jubahnya.  
that moderately open cloak-POSS

(That sheep opened his/her carpet. The sheep opened his/her cloak.)

**P2:** Di gambar pertama ada yang minta tolong kalau rumahnya  
In picture first there which ask help if house-POSS

itu lagi kebakaran. Terus di gambar kedua, dia meminta tolong  
that again fire Then in picture second 3SG ask help

kepada beruang itu untuk membantu agar rumahnya dipadamkan.  
to bear that for help so house-POSS extinguished

Terus gambar ketiga, beruang itu menyiramkan air dari gelas  
Then picture third bear that flush water from glass

minumnya. Dan yang terakhir, api yang terbakar di rumahnya  
drink-POSS. And which last fire which burnt in house-POSS

padam.

extinguish.

(In the first picture, someone asked for help if his house was on fire. In the second picture, he asked the bear to help extinguish his house. Then in the third picture, the bear splashes water from his drinking glass. And lastly, the fire burning in his house was extinguished.)

**P3:** di gambar pertama ada anjing yang punya totol-totol warna hitam kehujann. di gambar kedua mereka kehujanan terus berlari. Dan di gambar ketiga, mereka menemukan

And in picture third 3SG find

tempat tunggu bus dan ternyata anjing itu totolnya hilang  
place wait bus and turn out dog that spot-POSS disappear

karena terkena hujan.

because hit rain

(And in the third picture, they found a bus waiting area and it turned out that the dog's spots had disappeared because of the rain.)

**P4:** sapi itu sedang m enggenggam beberapa balon. babi itu mendapatkan satu balon berwarna putih. Macan itu mendapatkan kaki sapi tersebut.

Tiger that get leg(POSS) cow the

(The tiger got the cow's leg.)

**P5:** di gambar pertama ada beruang kecil yang sedang memanjat. di gambar kedua dia terus memanjat sama kaya di gambar ketiga masih terus memanjat. dan di gambar keempat ternyata yang dia panjat itu adalah jerapah.

#### Appendix 4 Transcript: Subject 3 (Anya Keisha Natalie Korompis)

##### Task 1

1. No

Mobil Angel rusak.

2. No

Rumah Cecilia besar.

3. No

Proyek ini merupakan pembangunan rumah sakit tentara.

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. No

Kami sedang melakukan perjalanan selama satu minggu.

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir milik ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

##### Task 2

**P1:** Dia mencoba untuk membuka gulungan handuknya. Dia mencoba  
3SG try for open roll towel-POSS 3SG try

untuk membuka bajunya untuk berenang  
for open clothes-POSS for swim

(He tried to open his towel. He opened his clothes to swim.)

**P2:** Ada seekor kuda nil sedang meminta tolong supaya beruang  
There a hippo moderately ask help so bear

tersebut menghentikan kebakaran yang ada di rumahnya.  
the stop fire which exist in house-POSS

(There a hippo asking bear for help to stop the fire in his house.)

**P3:** ada anjing yang sedang kejujuran. Anjing ini anjing dalmatian tapi di  
saat

Dog this dog dalmatian but at  
while

dia meneduh di halte terlihat bahwa tolotan yang ada di  
tubuhnya

3SG be shady in bus stop seen that spot which exist on body-  
POSS

itu hilang.  
that disappear

(This dog is a Dalmatian dog, but when he be shady at the bus stop, the spots that  
appears in his body are gone.)

**P4:** dia memegang banyak balon. Dia mendapatkan balon putih, satu balon. Dia  
3SG

mendapatkan kaki sapi.  
get leg-POSS cow

(He got the cow's leg.)

**P5:** Saya mengira bahwa beruang ini sedang memanjat tebing. Tapi ternyata setelah  
But turn out after

dilihat ternyata dia sedang memanjat leher jerapah.  
seen turn out 3SG moderately climb neck's giraffe

(But apparently after looking, it turns out he was climbing the giraffe's neck.)

### **Appendix 5 Transcript: Subject 4 (Duta Fajariawan)**

#### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. No

Rumahnya Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. No

Saya sangat suka pahlawannya di film ini.

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. No

Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan perusahaan.

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan satu bulan gajinya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela tokonya bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko kue paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** Kambing itu sedang menggolar tikar. Setelah kambing itu menggolar tikar  
After goat that roll out mat

kambing itu membuka mantelnya.  
goat that open coat-POSS

(After the goat rolled out the tick, the goats opened his/her coat.)

**P2:** sepertinya rumah dari si kudani kecil kebakaran. Si kudani kecil meminta  
The hippo little ask

pertolongan kepada beruang untuk memadamkan api di rumahnya.  
help to bear for extinguish fire at house-POSS

Si beruang memadamkan api melalui minumannya.  
The bear extinguish fire through drink-POSS

(The little hippo called for the help of the bear to extinguish the fire in his house. The bear extinguishes the fire through his drink.)

**P3:** si anjing kecil dan si beruang besar kehujanan, mereka memilih untuk berteduh dahulu di halte bis, tetapi si beruang tidak menyangka bahwa tutul hitam dari si anjing luntur terkena air hujan.

**P4:** si sapi sedang memegang balon. Babi itu mendapatkan balonnya



Pig that get ballon-POSS

dari si sapi. Macan itu lebih memilih kaki sapi ketimbang  
from that cow Tiger that more choose leg(POSS) cow rather

mengambil balon.  
take balloon

(The pig got his balloon from the cow. The tiger would rather take a cow's leg than a balloon.)

**P5:** Beruang kecil sedang mendaki menggunakan tali dan ternyata si beruang kecil mendaki dari leher jerapah

#### **Appendix 6 Transcript: Subject 5 (Theresia y samangun lain)**

##### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. No

Rumah Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. No

Guru meminta tim untuk memberi contoh tempat wisata

9. Yes

10. No

Drama dari Shakespeare itu bagus.

11. Yes

12. No

Kami sedang melakukan perjalanan selama satu minggu.

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir milik ibu.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji selama satu bulan ya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue yang ada di toko kue paman saya enak.

18. No

Kakak Mary cantik.

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** dombanya gulung tikar. Melepaskan tikar gitu loh. Lagi buka kain.

Terus kayak lagi membuka kainnya.

Keep like again open cloth-POSS

(He opened his cloth again.)

**P2:** rumahnya kebakaran. Terus beruangnya lagi berusaha memadamkan api.

House-POSS fire

(His/her house was fire.)

**P3:** beruang sama anjing lagi jalan. Terus tiba-tiba hujan. Mereka cari tempat teduh.

Dan dapat perhentian bis. Terus mereka berteduh di situ

**P4:** sapinya lagi kayaknya dia memberi balon ke babi. Lagi memegang balon terus ngasih kan.

Terus gambar yang kedua itu babinya ambil balonnya.

Keep picture which second that pig take ballon-POSS

Kakinya sapi.

Leg-POSS cow

(The second picture is where the pig took his balloon. Cow's leg.)

**P5:** dia lagi berusaha manjat jerapah. Terus ambil benderanya

### **Appendix 7 Transcript: Subject 6 (Dika Semesta)**

#### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. No

Rumah Cecilia Besar.

3. No

Ini adalah proyek pembangunan rumah sakit tentara.

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. No

Kami sedang melakukan perjalanan selama satu minggu.

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gajinya selama sebulan untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela dari toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue dari toko kue paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** dombanya menggelar tikar. Yang kedua dia copot bulunya.

Which second 3SG dislodged fur-POSS

Udah mulai copot, udah mulai copot kan. Yang kedua tadi kan mau buka, ini udah kebuka

nih. Yang keempat tuh dia tiduran di tiker yang udah digelar.

(The second she removes her fur.)

**P2:** yang ini rumahnya kebakaran yang gambar pertama.

Which this house-POSS fire which picture one

Terus si hippo kecilnya ni lari, datengin beruangnya.

Yang kedua ni ngomong kali ya rumahnya kebakar.

Which second this speak time yes house-POSS burnt.

Terus ini sama yang beruangnya disiram rumahnya. Apinya padam.

Continue this same which bear watered house-POSS. Fire extinct.

Yang gambar 4 ini rumahnya udah padam apinya habis disiram sama

Which picture 4 this house-POSS already goes out fire empty watered same

beruang kayaknya.

bear maybe.

(This one is the house on fire in the first picture. The second one, by the way, is the house on fire. Then this is the same as the bear watering the house. The fire is out. In picture 4, the house has already been extinguished by the fire, it seems like it was doused by a bear.)

**P3:** yang pertama ini kan ada anjing sama beruang. Terus hujan kayaknya.

Dua - duanya lari nih. Gambar ketiga mereka sampe halte bus,  
Two two run here Picture third 3SG arrive stop bus

tapi kok si anjing ini totol - totolnya ilang. Terus beruangnya  
but why the dog this spot spot-POSS lost Then bear

ngeliatin anjing ini kok totolnya pada jatuh di jalan.  
look dog this why spot-POSS on fall on road

(Both of them run. The third picture, they arrived at the bus stop, but the dog's spot disappeared. Then, the bear sees the dog's spots falling on the road.)

**P4:** sapinya megang balon. Gambar kedua nih babi kecilnya dapet balon dari sapinya. Gambar ketiga ni kan giliran si harimau.

Harimau dikira minta balon, ternyata harimaunya ngambil kaki sapi  
Tiger thought ask balloon, turn out tiger take leg-POSS  
cow

(It was thought that the tiger was asking for a balloon, but in fact the tiger took cow's leg.)

**P5:** gambar pertama ini pandanya sedang panjat tebing gitu lah. Yang kedua ini juga dia masih manjat posisinya. Yang ketiga ini dia hampir sampe. Tapi ternyata di gambar

picture

But turn out in

keempat ni dia manjat leher jerapah. Dia di atas kepala  
fourth this 3SG climb neck-POSS giraffe 3SG at up head-POSS

jerapah

giraffe

(But it turns out that in the fourth picture, he is climbing the giraffe's neck. He is above the giraffe's neck.)

#### **Appendix 8 Transcript: Subject 7 (Yasinta WSP.)**

##### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. No

Rumah milik Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. No

Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan dari perusahaan.

8. No

Guru meminta kelompok untuk memberikan contoh tempat wisata.

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. Yes

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji pertamanya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. Yes

17. No

Kue yang ada di toko kue paman saya enak.

18. No

Kakak perempuan dari Mary cantik.

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** lagi menggelar tikar. Domba itu sedang melepaskan baju.

**P2:** di situ ada seekor hippo berlari menjauhi rumah yang terbakar,  
In there is one hippo run avoid house which burnt

mendekati temannya,  
approach friend-POSS

lalu temannya yang besar itu menyiram rumah yang terbakar dengan  
then friend-POSS which big that water house which burnt with

air, lalu rumah tersebut akhirnya apinya padam.  
water then house the finally fire slake

(There was a hippo running away from burning house, approaching his friend, then his big friend doused the burning house with water, then the fire finally went out.)

**P3:** di situ ada dua hewan, yang satu anjing dan satu beruang. Mereka kebetulan lalu berlari ke sebuah halte bis. Namun saat mereka berdua berjalan ke halte bis, bintik-bintik yang ada di anjing ini luntur. Lalu beruang itu menjadi bingung kenapa bintik-bintik pada anjing itu luntur.

**P4:** sapi itu sedang memegang balon dan memberikannya kepada babi kecil. Babi kecil itu mendapatkan satu balon dari sapi. Macan kecil itu mendapatkan sebuah daging dari sapi, bukan mendapatkan sebuah balon.

**P5:** koala itu sedang mendaki seperti tebing dengan susah payah sampai ke atas. Lalu dia berhasil. Tapi ternyata dia memanjat seekor jerapah bukan tebing.

### **Appendix 9 Transcript: Subject 8 (Bernadeta Erawati ruspratiwi)**

#### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. Yes

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. No (no correction → invalid)

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan satubulan gajinya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. Yes

17. No

Kue di toko kue paman saya enak.

18. No

Kakak perempuan dari Mary cantik.

19. Yes



20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** dombanya baru gelar tikar terus diliatin sama beruang. dombanya bersiap untuk berjemur lalu masih diamati oleh beruang.

**P2:** Ceritanya tuh rumahnya kuda nil kebakaran.

Story that house-POSS hippo fire

Terus beruang berusaha untuk membantu dengan cara menuangkan air ke rumah tersebut. Kemudian api tersebut padam.

(The story is that the hippo's house caught fire.)

**P3:** kejadiannya itu ada anjing dan beruang. terus kemudian hujan turun. mereka lari, berteduh kemudian menemukan sebuah halte dan mereka berteduh di sana. Akan tetapi corak dari warna anjing tersebut luntur karena hujan

**P4:** sapinya baru jualan balon. Babinya dapet balon putih. Macan itu mau dikasih balon hitam tapi ngga mau. Tapi mintanya malah daging. Jadi sapi memberikan kaki dia untuk macan.

**P5:** karakter yang orange ini berusaha untuk naik ke atas dengan sekuat tenaga. Dan  
And

kemudian akhirnya dia bisa nyampai ke ujung kepala jerapah.  
then finally 3SG can arrive to up head-POSS giraffe

untuk melihat situasi  
for see situation

(And then finally he was able to reach the top of the giraffe's head to see the situation.)

## Appendix 10 Transcript: Subject 9 (Tan You Han)

### Task 1

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. Yes
12. Yes
13. Yes
14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes
16. Yes
17. No

Kue di toko kuenya paman saya enak.

18. Yes
19. Yes
20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** lagi menyiapkan seperti handuk atau semacamnya untuk berbaring. Membuka

Open

jaketnya.

jacket-POSS

(Opened his/her jacket.)

**P2:** jadi di sana ada rumah kebakaran. Bisa disimpulkan rumahnya milik

Can concluded house-POSS belongs

kuda nil.

hippo

Terus kuda nilnya lari minta tolong sama beruang kutub. Nah terus beruang kutubnya lagi minum dan untuk memadamkan apinya,

beruang kutubnya pake minumannya  
bear polar use drink-POSS

untuk madamin api di rumahnya. Dan apinya padam  
for extinguish fire at house-POSS

( It can be concluded that his house belongs to a hippo. The polar bear uses his drink to put out the fire in his/hippo's house.)

**P3:** jadi ada dua hewan, anjing sama beruang. Beruang kutubnya pake celana oranye. Terus anjingnya punya bintik bintik hitam . terus hujan. Mereka berlari untuk mencari tempat untuk berteduh tapi tetap kehujanan. Sesampainya di tempat berteduh tepatnya di tempat perhentian bis, ternyata bintik bintik hitam milik anjing itu pudar. Secara tidak langsung berarti bintik bintik hitam itu tidak alami. Lalu si beruang kutubnya menyadarinya dan bingung.

**P4:** sapinya lagi nawarin balon, memegang beberapa balon.

Ada babi mendapatkan balonnya, satu balon berwarna putih.  
There is pig get balloon-POSS one balloon color white

Seharusnya kan ngambil balon tapi malah ngambil kaki sebelahnya milik sapi dan dimakan.

(There's a pig getting his/her balloon, one balloon is white.)

**P5:** jadi karakter yang ada di gambar ini sedang mendaki. Dan terlihat yang didaki itu tinggi, sangat sangat tinggi, dari dikit dikit makin tinggi semakin tinggi.

Dan ternyata yang didaki itu bukan tebing tetapi lehernya jerapah.  
And turn out which climb that not cliff but neck-POSS giraffe.

(And it turns out that what was climbed was not a cliff but a giraffe's neck.)

### **Appendix 11 Transcript: Subject 10 (Dulce Cicilia Sariri)**

#### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. No

Rumah Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir Ibu.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko pamanku enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** domba menggelar tikar di atas pasir.

Domba sedang membuka jaket bulunya.

Sheep currently open jacket fur-POSS.

(The sheep is taking off his/her fur jacket.)

**P2:** rumah dari kuda nil sedang terbakar. Kemudian ia meminta tolong kepada beruang. Beruang menyiramkan air yang dibawanya untuk memadamkan api di rumah kuda nil tersebut.

**P3:** seekor domba dan beruang sedang kehujanan. Mereka kemudian berlari hingga menemukan sebuah halte bus untuk berteduh di situ.

**P4:** sapi itu sedang memegang balon. Babi itu mendapatkan balon dari si sapi.

Harimau

Tiger

itu mengambil kaki sapi tersebut.

that take leg(POSS) cow the

(The tiger took the cow's leg.)

**P5:** beruang itu memanjat leher jerapah menggunakan tali  
bear that climb neck(POSS) giraffe use rope

hingga kemudian berhasil sampai ke puncak di kepala jerapah  
tersebut

until then succeed arrive to top at head(POSS) giraffe the

(The bear climbed up the giraffe's neck using a rope, until then made it to the top of giraffe's head.)

## Appendix 12 Transcript: Subject 11 (Andrea Faustine)

### Task 1

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No (no correction → invalid)
5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. Yes
12. No

Kami sedang melakukan perjalanan selama satu minggu.

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibu.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. Yes
18. Yes
19. Yes
20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** domba itu menggelar tikar.

Domba itu membuka penutup pakaiannya.

Sheep that open cover clothes-POSS.

(The sheep opened the cover of his/her clothes.)

**P2:** kuda nil itu berlari ke beruang meminta tolong  
hippo that run to bear ask help

karena rumahnya sedang kebakaran.  
because house-POSS currently fire.

(The hippo ran to the bear asking for help because his house was on fire.)

**P3:** suatu hari ada hujan turun. Dan kemudian mereka berlari untuk mencari tempat berteduh. Dan kemudian mereka berteduh di stasiun.

**P4:** dia sedang memegang beberapa balon. Dia mendapatkan balon dari sapi.

Singanya memakan salah satu kaki sapinya.  
Lion eat wrong one foot cow-POSS.

(The lion ate one of the cow's leg.)

**P5:** ada seekor beruang yang sedang memanjat kepala jerapah  
There an bear which currently climb head(POSS) giraffe

menggunakan tali.  
use rope

(There was a bear who was climbing on a giraffe's head using a rope.)

## Appendix 13 Transcript: Subject 12 (Putri Sekar Harini)

### Task 1

1. Yes

2. No

Rumahnya Cecilia besar.

3. No (no correction → invalid)

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. No

Ayahnya Anson dan Tom sedang sakit.

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan satu bulan gajinya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** dia menggelar tikernya. Dia membuka bulunya.  
3SG roll out mat-POSS. 3SG open fur-POSS.

(She/he rolled out her/his mat. She/he took off her/his fur.)



**P2:** jadi seekor kuda nil kecil berteriak ketakutan dikarenakan rumahnya  
So an hippo small scream fear because house-POSS

terbakar. Lalu beruang besar itu membantu kuda nil kecil untuk  
burnt. Then bear big that help hippo small to

memadamkan api di rumahnya. Dan akhirnya rumah sang kuda nil kecil telah  
padam.

extinguish fire at house-POSS.

(So, a little hippo screamed in fear because his/her house was on fire. The the big bear helped the little hippo to put out the fire in his/her house.)

**P3:** seekor anjing dan seekor beruang sedang berjalan di luar. Lalu terjadi hujan dan mereka mencari tempat untuk berteduh.

Setelah menemukan tempat berteduh, seekor anjing dengan pola  
After find place shelter one dog with pattern

di badannya luntur dikarenakan hujan. Dan akhirnya mereka berdua pun  
bisa

at body-POSS fade because rain. And finally they two also  
can

berteduh di halte terdekat tetapi anjing dengan pola tersebut sudah  
shelter at bus stop near but dog with pattern the already

tidak mempunyai pola di tubuhnya lagi.

not have pattern in body-POSS again

(After finding shelter, a dog with a pattern on his/her body was washed off by the rain. And finally the two of them were able to take shelter at the nearest bus stop, but with that pattern no longer had a pattern on his/her body.)

**P4:** seekor sapi sedang memegang balon. Seekor anak babi telah mendapatkan satu balon dari seekor sapi. Harimau tersebut tidak mendapatkan balon tetapi mendapatkan kaki dari seekor sapi yang memegang balon.

**P5:** seekor koala sedang memanjat sebuah tebing menggunakan tali. Dan koala tersebut

And koala

the

mulai gembira karena hendak mendekati tujuannya. Lalu dia mencapai

start happy because want approach purpose-POSS. Then 3SG reach

tujuannya dan ternyata dia memanjat seekor jerapah.  
purpose-POSS and turns out 3SG climb an giraffe

(And the koala began to get excited because it was about to approach his/her goal.  
The he/she reaches his/her goal and turns out he/she is climbing a giraffe.)

## Appendix 14 Transcript: Subject 13 (Josephine)

### Task 1

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. No

Ayahnya Anson dan Tom sedang sakit.

12. Yes
13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan satu bulan gajinya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes
16. No

Jendela dari toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko pamannya saya enak.

18. Yes
19. Yes
20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** domba itu sedang menggelar tikar. Domba itu sedang membuka  
Sheep that currently open

pakaian bulunya.

clothes fur-POSS.

(The sheep was open his/her fur.)

**P2:** kuda nil itu memanggil seekor beruang. Kuda nil itu berlari ke arah beruang tersebut untuk memanggil memadamkan api. Beruang tersebut memadamkan api dengan

Bear the extinguish fire with

ketinggian badannya. Rumah tersebut tidak kebakaran lagi.  
height body-POSS

(The bear extinguish the fire with his/her body height.)

**P3:** seekor beruang dan seekor anjing yang memiliki banyak tutulnya  
one bear and one dog which have many spot-POSS

berlari karena hujan, berteduh. Terus mereka mencari tempat peneduhan.  
run because rain, take shelter.

Dan pola totol anjingnya itu hilang. Dan mereka berhasil menepi.

(A bear and a dog, which had so many of his/her spots, ran in the rain and taking shelter.)

**P4:** sapi itu memegang balon. Babi itu mendapatkan balon yang dipegang sapi itu. Macan itu mendapatkan kaki dari sapi tersebut.

**P5:** koala itu memanjat tebing. Manjat terus sampai akhirnya dia merasa  
Climb keep on arrive finally 3SG feel  
sudah sampai tujuan dan dia senang dan dia sampai ke tujuan  
already arrive destination and 3SG happy and 3SG arrive to  
destination

dan dia berada di atas kepala jerapah.  
and 3SG be at top head-POSS giraffe

(Climbing on until finally he/she felt he/she had reached the goal and was happy.  
He/she got the goal and he/she was above the giraffe's head.)

### **Appendix 15 Transcript: Subject 14 (Defa Souhuwat)**

#### **Task 1**

1. Yes

2. No

Rumahnya cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Tokonya ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. Yes

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko bersih.

17. Yes

18. No

Kakak perempuannya marry cantik.

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** Ada beruang yang menengok ke arah domba yang hendak menggalar tikar. ada beruang yang menengok ke arah domba yang sudah menggalar tikar dan dombanya membuka jaket.

**P2:** Ada beruang yang melihat rumah badak kebakaran dan kemudian

There bear which see house-POSS rhino fire and then

beruangnya membantu badak untuk memadamkan api yang membakar rumahnya.

bear help rhino for extinguish fire which burn house-POSS

(There was a bear who saw rhino's house on fire and then the bear helped the rhino to put out the fire that was burning his/her house.)

**P3:** ada beruang dan seekor anjing yang kehujanan dan mereka berlari ke arah halte bis dan berteduh.

**P4:** sapi ini memegang balon banyak. babi itu memegang satu balon. macan itu membawa sepotong daging.

**P5:** Seekor anak beruang yang memanjat leher jerapah dan kemudian

An kid bear which climb neck(POSS) giraffe and then

sampai di puncak leher jerapah dia mengibarkan bendera.

arrive at top neck(POSS) giraffe 3SG hoist flag

(A bear cub climbing up the giraffe's neck and then reaching the top of the giraffe's neck he/she raised the flag.)

## Appendix 16 Transcript: Subject 15 (Agnes Christabel)

### Task 1

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. No (no correction → invalid)
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. Yes
12. Yes
13. Yes
14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes
16. Yes
17. No

Kue di toko kue paman saya enak.

18. Yes
19. Yes
20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** domba itu sedang menggelar tikar di pantai. Domba itu melepaskan bulunya.

Sheep that release fur-POSS

(The sheep shed his/her fur.)

**P2:** seekor beruang melihat ada rumah yang terbakar dan ada babi yang berlari ke arah beruang saat rumah itu terbakar.

**P3:** ada seekor anjing dan seekor beruang yang kehujanan kemudian mereka berlari untuk mencari tempat berlindung.

**P4:** ada seekor sapi yang memegang beberapa balon. seekor babi mendapatkan sebuah balon. seekor harimau terlihat sedang memegang sebuah daging.

**P5:** seekor koala terlihat sedang memanjat sesuatu, dan kemudian setelah koala itu mencapai puncaknya ternyata dia memanjat leher dari seekor jerapah.

#### **Appendix 17 Transcript: Subject 16 (Chelvino Dimas Hardita)**

##### **Task 1**

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. No (no correction → invalid)
6. Yes
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. Yes
10. Yes
11. Yes
12. Yes
13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibu.

14. Yes
15. Yes
16. Yes
17. Yes
18. No (no correction → invalid)
19. Yes
20. Yes



## Task 2

**P1:** dombanya menggulung tikar. Dombanya membuka kulitnya yang  
Sheep open skin-POSS which

sebagai pakaian.

as clothes

(The sheep sheds his/her skin which is used as clothing.)

**P2:** Rumah kudani itu terbakar lalu si beruang yang sedang  
House-POSS hippo that burn then the bear which currently

minum minuman menuangkan minumannya ke rumahnya dan  
seketika

drink beverage pouring beverage-POSS to house-POSS and  
instantly

rumahnya menjadi tidak kebakaran lagi.

house-POSS become not fire again

(The hippo's house caught fire, then the bear who was drinking poured his/her beverage into his/her house and immediately his/her house was not on fire anymore.)

**P3:** ada anjing polkadot dan juga beruang dan juga satu makhluk hidup, mereka  
kehujan dan selama hujan anjing polkadotnya ini kehilangan corak polkadotnya.

**P4:** sapi itu memegang beberapa balon. babi itu memegang sebuah balon. Harimau  
itu

Tiger that mendapatkan kaki sapi yang memegang beberapa balon.  
get leg(POSS) cow which hold some balloon

(The tiger got a cow's leg holding some balloons.)

**P5:** Hewan ini memanjat leher jerapah dan sampai di atas kepalanya.

Animal this climb neck-POSS giraffe and arrive at top head-POSS

(This animal climbs up the giraffe's neck and reaches the top his/her head.)

### **Appendix 18 Transcript: Subject 17 (Spartan)**

#### **Task 1**

1. No (no correction → invalid)

2. Yes

3. No (no correction → invalid)

4. Yes

5. Yes

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. No

Ada susu di dapur.

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibunya.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gajinya sebulan untuk ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. Yes

17. Yes

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** kambingnya sedang menggulung tikar. Dia sedang membuka jubahnya.  
3SG currently open robe-POSS

(He/She was taking off his/her cloak.)

**P2:** Jadi rumah kudani sedang kebakaran dia meminta pertolongan  
So house-POSS hippo currently fire 3SG ask help

kepada sang beruang yang kebetulan sedang berada disitu. Kebetulan  
beruang

to the bear which chance currently be there

ini sangat besar sehingga air yang dipegangnya cukup untuk memadamkan api.

(So, the hippo's house was on fire. He/She asked for help from the bear who happened to be there.)

**P3:** sedang hujan, beruang, teman kecilnya, dan dalmation sedang kehujanan. mereka berlari, mencoba berteduh, dan mereka menemukan tempat berteduh yang termasuk juga bis.

**P4:** sapinya sedang memegang balon. sebuah balon warna putih. kakinya sapi.  
Leg-POSS cow

(Cow's leg.)

**P5:** sang beruang dan teman kecilnya sedang memanjat leher jerapah hingga mereka sampai di atas.

## Appendix 19 Transcript: Subject 18 (Nadawutu Purnayoga)

### Task 1

1. No

Mobil Angel rusak.

2. No

Rumah Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. No

Anak Presiden itu telah memenangkan Penghargaan Nobel.

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. No

Drama Shakespeare bagus.

11. No

Ayah Anson dan Tom sakit.

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibu.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko kue paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** domba itu sedang memasang tikar di pinggir pantai. Domba itu sedang  
Sheep that currently

melepas bulunya.  
release fur-POSS

(The sheep is shedding his/her fur.)

**P2:** Pada gambar pertama terlihat rumah kudaniil kebakaran.  
On picture first seen house-POSS hippo fire

Pada gambar kedua kudaniil terlihat sedang meminta tolong kepada beruang. Pada gambar

picture On

ketiga beruang berusaha menolong kudaniil untuk memadamkan api di rumahnya

third bear try help hippo for extinguish fire at house-POSS

Pada gambar keempat api di rumah kudaniil telah padam.

On picture fourth fire at house-POSS hippo has goes out

(In the first picture you can see the hippo's house on fire. In the third picture the bear is trying to help the hippo put out the fire in his/her house. In the fourth picture the fire in the hippo's house has gone out.)

**P3:** pada gambar pertama terlihat anjing dan beruang terkena hujan kemudian di gambar kedua anjing dan beruang berlari untuk mencari tempat untuk berteduh. pada gambar ketiga anjing dan beruang menemukan halte bus untuk berteduh. pada gambar keempat mereka berteduh di bawah halte bus.

**P4:** di gambar pertama sapi sedang memegang beberapa balon. di gambar kedua seekor babi mendapat sebuah balon.

Di gambar keempat seekor macan ini mendapat sepotong kaki sapi.  
In picture fourth an tiger this get piece leg-POSS cow

(In the fourth picture a tiger gets a piece of cow's leg.)

**P5:** Pada gambar pertama koala terlihat sedang berusaha memanjat

On picture first koala seen currently try climb

leher jerapah. Di gambar kedua saat berusaha memanjat leher  
neck-POSS giraffe In picture second while try climb neck-POSS

jerapah koala nampak kelelahan. Pada gambar ketiga koala nampak mulai  
giraffe koala seem tired On picture third koala seem start

gembira ketika melihat sudah hampir sampai di puncak. Dan pada gambar  
keempat

happy when see already almost arrive in top And in picture  
fourth

koala berhasil mencapai puncak kepala jerapah.

koala succeed reaches top head-POSS giraffe

(In the first picture the koala is seen trying to climb up the giraffe's neck. In the second picture, when trying to climb the giraffe's neck, the koala looks exhausted. In the third picture, the koalas seem to be getting excited when they see that they have almost reached the top. And in the fourth picture the koala made it to the top of the giraffe's head.)

## Appendix 20 Transcript: Subject 19 (M. Walin Geonte)

### Task 1

1. Yes

2. Yes

3. No

Proyek ini untuk pembangunan rumah sakit tentara.

4. Yes

5. Yes

6. Yes

7. No (no correction → invalid)

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. No

Ayahnya Anson dan Tom sedang sakit.

12. Yes

13. Yes

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulannya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko itu bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko kue pamannya saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** dombanya menekar tikar di pantai. Dombanya membuka bulunya.

Sheep    open    fur-POSS

(The sheep shred his/her fur.)

**P2:** di gambar pertama beruang yang sedang menikmati minumannya melihat  
In picture first bear which currently enjoy drink-POSS see

sebuah kebakaran. Di gambar kedua kudaniil meminta tolong beruang.

Di gambar ketiga beruang menuang minumannya ke rumah yang  
In picture third bear pouring drink-POSS to house which

sedang terbakar. Di gambar  
currently burnt

keempat minuman beruang sudah habis dan kebakaran pun padam.

(In the first picture the bear who is enjoying his drink sees a fire. In the third picture the bear is pouring his drink on the burning house.)

**P3:** di gambar pertama beruang dan anjing sedang diluar dan mereka merasakan ada gerimis. di gambar kedua gerimis menjadi hujan dan mereka harus mencari tempat teduh. di gambar ketiga mereka menemukan halte bis untuk berteduh. di gambar keempat mereka berteduh di halte bis.

**P4:** di gambar pertama sapinya menawarkan beberapa balon. di gambar kedua babinya mendapat balon berwarna putih.

Di gambar keempat harimaunya mendapat kakinya sapi.  
In picture fourth tiger get leg-POSS cow

(In the fourth picture the tiger has got the cow's leg.)

**P5:** Di gambar pertama koala sedang menaiki leher jerapah. di gambar kedua si koala terlihat kesusahan saat menaiki leher jerapah. di gambar ketiga sepertinya si koala sudah mendekati tujuannya. di gambar keempat si koala sampai di tujuannya.



## Appendix 21 Transcript: Subject 20 (Sri Mulyani)

### Task 1

1. No (no correction → invalid)

2. No

Rumah Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. Yes

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. Yes

7. Yes

8. Yes

9. Yes

10. No

Drama Shakespeare bagus.

11. No

Ayah Anson dan Tom sakit.

12. No

Kami melakukan perjalanan satu minggu.

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibu.

14. No

Peter menggunakan satu bulan gajinya untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela tokonya bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** dombanya sedang mempersiapkan semacam handuk untuk tidur atau untuk sunbathing untuk menikmati sinar matahari. dombanya ini ternyata seorang

perempuan yang sedang menyiapkan diri tampaknya untuk berenang untuk menikmati air renang.

**P2:** ada beberapa tokoh hewan atau binatang di gambar pertama ada binatang yang besar dan ada binatang yang kecil dan di latar belakangnya sebenarnya di depan mereka, di depan binatang yang besar dan di belakang binatang yang kecil itu ada rumah yang terbakar.

Kemudian binatang yang bertubuh kecil ini memberi informasi bahwa  
then animal which body small this give information that

ada rumah yang terbakar kemudian hewan yang bertubuh besar  
there is house which burnt then animal which body big

tersebut memahami apa yang sedang terjadi dan mencoba  
mentioned understand what which currently happen and try

mematikan api di rumah yang terbakar tersebut dengan  
turn off fire at house which burnt mentioned with

menuangkan minumannya. Akhirnya rumah tersebut berhasil diselamatkan.  
pour drink-POSS

(Then, the animal that has a small body gives this information that there is a house that on fire, then the big-bodied / the animal that has a big body tries to understand what was happening and try to extinguish the fire in the burning house by pouring his drink.)

**P3:** di gambar ini ada dua tokoh binatang yang bertubuh bkecil dan besar. binatang yang kecil tampaknya seekor anjing dengan tubuh bertotol-totol seperti dalmation. di gambar pertama mereka mengalami hujan rintik-rintik. di gambar kedua hujannya semakin lebat dan mereka mencoba berlari, berlindung dari hujan. dan ketiga akhirnya mereka mendapatkan tempat untuk berlindung, tempat pemberhentian bis nampaknya.

**P4:** ada binatang kerbau sedang memegang beberapa balon. di gambar kedua babi kecil itu mendapatkan satu balon yang berwarna putih. di gambar empat harimau itu mendapatkan semacam makanan.

**P5:** gambar pertama ada binatang yang berbadan agak gemuk  
picture first there is animal which body rather fat

tapi kepalanya lebih besar.  
but head-POSS more big.

(There's an animal in the first picture which has a somewhat fat body but its head is bigger.)

Binatang ini mencoba untuk memanjat dinding. Kemudian binatang tersebut  
then animal mentioned

terus memanjat dan ternyata dinding yang dia panjat tersebut  
keep going climb and turn out wall which it climb mentioned

berupa seekor jerapah dan akhirnya dia sampai di puncaknya yang  
form one giraffe and finally it until at top which

sebenarnya merupakan kepala jerapah kemudian dia berdiri diatas  
actually is head-POSS giraffe then it stand above

kepala jerapah tersebut dan membentangkan benderanya.  
head-POSS giraffe mentioned and spread flag-POSS.

(Then the animal keep climbing and turns out the wall that he climbed is a giraffe and finally he made it to the top which is actually the giraffe's head then it stand above the giraffe's head and spread its flag.)

## Appendix 22 Transcript: Subject 21 (Benedict Nerel Urie)

### Task 1

1. Yes

2. No

Rumahnya Cecilia besar.

3. No

Ini adalah proyek pembangunan rumah sakit tentara.

4. Yes

5. Yes

6. Yes

7. No

Mereka tidak setuju dengan keputusan perusahaan itu.

8. No

Guru meminta tim untuk memberi contoh tempat wisata.

9. Yes

10. Yes

11. Yes

12. Yes

13. Yes

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji bulanannya untuk pergi ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko ini/itu bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko paman saya enak.

18. No

Kakak perempuannya Mary cantik.

19. Yes

20. Yes

### Task 2

**P1:** kambingnya berjemur. kambing sedang mencopot pakaiannya.  
goat currently remove clothes-POSS.

(The goat currently removes its clothes.)

**P2:** anak kudaniil melaporkan kepada beruang bahwa rumahnya  
 child hippo report to bear that house-POSS  
 kebakaran lalu beruang memberikan air kepada kudaniil.  
 fire then bear give water to hippo.  
 beruang menyiramkan air ke rumah yang kebakaran sehingga  
 bear water water to house which fire so that  
 rumahnya padam.  
 house-POSS off.

(Baby hippo reports to bear that its house is on fire, then the bear gives a water to the hippo. The bear pours water to the house that on fire so that the fire on its house went off.)

**P3:** ada seekor anjing dan seekor beruang. kala itu hujan rintik-rintik. lalu hujan mulai deras sehingga anjing dan beruang berlari untuk berteduh. mereka berteduh di tempat penantian bis sampai hujan mereda.

**P4:** sapi memegang balon. anak babi mendapatkan balon dari sapi. Harimau  
 Tiger

mendapatkan kaki sapi.  
 get leg-POSS cow.

(The tiger got the cow's leg.)

**P5:** bayi beruang terlihat memanjat sangat tinggi. dia terus memanjat dan pada akhirnya dia sampai ke puncak. Ternyata puncaknya adalah kepala jerapah.

turns out top is head-POSS giraffe.

(Turns out the top is the giraffe's head.)

## Appendix 23 Transcript: Subject 22 (Tatang Iskarna)

### Task 1

1. No

Mobil Angel rusak.

2. No

Rumah Cecilia besar.

3. Yes

4. No

Saya sangat suka tokoh utama dalam film ini.

5. No

Toko ini menjual pakaian pria.

6. No

Anak presiden itu memperoleh penghargaan nobel.

7. Yes

8. No

Guru meminta Tim memberi contoh tempat wisata.

9. Yes

10. No

Drama karya Shakespeare bagus.

11. No

Ayah Anson dan Tom sakit.

12. Yes

13. No

Jenny sedang menggunakan sisir ibu.

14. No

Peter menggunakan gaji satu bulan untuk perjalanan ke Jepang.

15. Yes

16. No

Jendela toko bersih.

17. No

Kue di toko paman saya enak.

18. Yes

19. Yes

20. Yes

## Task 2

**P1:** domba itu akan menggelar matras. domba itu sedang berdiri.

**P2:** ada rumah terbakar kemudian babi melihat dan memberitahukan kepada beruang lalu beruang itu membawa minuman lalu air dalam minuman itu dituangkan ke rumah yang terbakar akhirnya api yang membakar rumah itu padam.

**P3:** ada seekor anjing dan beruang mereka kehujanan lalu mereka berlari menuju pemberhentian bus akhirnya anjing itu berteduh di halte bus dan beruang juga ikut berteduh. mereka berdua selamat dari hujan.

**P4:** memegang tali yang dikaitkan pada balon. babi itu mendapatkan satu balon. macan mendapatkan makanan tulang dan daging.

**P5:** ada seekor koala memanjat semacam papan dengan tali. koala itu naik dan akhirnya sampai ke puncak.

Ternyata yang dipanjat itu adalah leher jerapah. Dan dia berhasil  
turns out which climb that is neck-POSS giraffe.

mencapai puncak

(Turns out that the one being climbed is the giraffe's neck.)

## Appendix 24 List of Abbreviations

1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
DEM	Demonstrative
NEG	Negation
REL	Relativizer
SG	Singular
PASS	Passive
PRF	Perfective
PROG	Progressive