

## Grammatical alliance in editorial text of newspaper

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### Abstract

This article discusses the grammatical alliance system in editorial text of daily newspaper. The data is taken from complex Indonesian sentences contained in *Kompas* newspaper editorial texts in the form of a combination of 1) transitive and intransitive clauses, 2) intransitive and transitive clauses, 3) transitive and intransitive clauses, and 4) transitive and transitive clauses. The theory used to analyse aspects formulated in this article is the typology theory proposed by Comrie (1988) modified by Artawa (2004) The results of the data analysis show that the Indonesian language contained in the Kompas newspaper editorial text is included in the typology of accusative and ergative languages ; morphological changes in verbs can lead to the structure of argument clauses that are shaped and marked by zeroes and pronouns; and the basic coreferential system of Indonesian can take the form S = P where, A is different, and S = A, where P is different. While the system of grammatical alliance which is done through the pivot test derived from the clause combination is as follows: 1) S1 = S2, 2). S1 = P2, 3). S1 = A2, 4). P1 = S2, 5). A1 = S2, 6) A1 = A2, 7) P1 = A2, 8) P1 = A2, A1 = P2.

**Keywords:** grammatical alliance, editorial text, newspaper

### Introduction

Language is a natural phenomenon that is very influential in human life; Language exists because humans exist, and humans become humans because of language. Saussure (1959) said that the language and messages conveyed can be aligned with the concepts of *langue* and *parole*. *Langue* is a sign or rule based on where each conversation produces a *parole* as a special message. In line with this concept, Aitchison (1992) <sup>[1]</sup> says that language has sound, form, and meaning. Sound patterns can be learned through phonetic science and phonology. The principle of language concerning forms can be learned through morphology and syntax. While the meaning of language, the meaning of words and the meaning of sentences can be learned through semantic studies. Therefore, the study of a language can be done separately on a micro scale without connecting it with aspects outside the language and macro that involves aspects outside the language itself.

One of the micro linguistic studies is the grammatical alliance which is part of the study of language typology. Grammatical alliances have universal functions in communicating by analyzing formal characteristics and behaviors that are specific to the language (Payne, 2002: 129) <sup>[10]</sup>, furthermore Dixon (1994: 126) suggests that the grammatical alliance system becomes a focal point for determining languages in the world. Language researchers have examined the grammatics alliance. For example, Mulyadi (2007) <sup>[15]</sup> examined the Indonesian coordinative sentence by proposing a syntactic typology approach; *netra et al* (2008) examine subordinative coreferential systems in Indonesian, *jufrizal* (2009) <sup>[8]</sup> examines the phenomenon of grammatical typology of the Minangkabau language: accusative, ergative or mixed. Another relevant study conducted by Budiarta (2012) <sup>[3]</sup> titled "The Grammatical Alliance of Dawan Languages: Typological Language Studies" The results of this study reveal that BD syntax treats S the same as A and gives different treatment to P(S =

A' ≠ P). Morphologically BD has a tendency as nominative-accusative language. Furthermore Sari (2015) <sup>[11]</sup> in her thesis entitled "Grammatical Alliance in Acehnese: Syntactic Typology Study" revealed that syntactically bA belongs to an accusative language group that treats subjects equally with agents and different treatments for patients (SA, P). The study forms the basis of additional knowledge for this research the grammatical alliance system of a language can be seen both in the use of spoken and written languages. Expressing thoughts through written language will depart or influence certain paradigms or tendencies so as to produce different tendencies or views. As with the language of journalism, each media press publication has a certain style or ideology in each presentation. This is consistent with what was stated by Fawler (in Eriyanto, 2009: 164) <sup>[6]</sup> that the language used by the media is not neutral, but has certain ideological aspects or values. In its function language has a function as a communication tool, that is, as a means of cooperation among its users. This is what gives space to language to realize its thoughts, such as realizing thoughts through various writings in newspapers, such as news, editorial / editorial, corners, articles, and so on. Writing various kinds of rubrics found in every particular newspaper, for example like the Kompas newspaper. Editorial texts / editorials in newspapers are a form of conveying information to readers. Editorial / is writing in a newspaper which is the editor's view of the event that was being discussed at the time the newspaper was published. In Editorial / editorials are usually disclosed the existence of information or actual problems, the affirmation of the importance of the problem, the editor's opinion on the problem, criticism and suggestions for the problem, and the editor's hopes for the participation of the reader. Editorials / editorials usually also present opinions that tend to use criticizing language that aims to evaluate a story. Thus it can be seen what is the real intention expressed in the Editorial / editorial of the plan. Analysis of grammatical alliances

especially Editorial text / editorial in this case is an attempt to find out the tendency of the forms of standard / variety of written grammatical alliance systems from the author in expressing a statement. To what extent is this tendency? Typological testing will be carried out with a pivot test.

### Method of Research

This type of research will be used is qualitative research using descriptive methods. Qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods. Moleong (2005: 6) emphasizes that qualitative research is a study of phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a context specifically natural and by utilizing various natural methods. In connection with what is stated. This descriptive method will be used in explaining the grammatical Alliance in the editorial text / editorial of the Kompas Newspaper. In data collection, researchers will use the method of note and note technique. Listen or "listening" method because listening is done by listening. Sudaryanto (2015: 203) <sup>[13]</sup>. In the form of editorial text data as written text, the language concerned also within the framework of scientific research can be said linguistically "listened". The note taking technique is done after finishing carrying out listening to the text data. Note technique can use certain stationery Sudaryanto (2015; 2016) <sup>[13]</sup>. The object of the research is Editorial Text / editorial in Kompas daily. The determination of this daily is that the daily has a national level which is interpreted as having better and better quality. In addition, the daily selection is based on the use of language in discussing an issue that tends to be more open and transparent. Thus, the daily can be used as a source of data in this study. Presentation of data in this article with informal and formal methods. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 241) <sup>[13]</sup>. Presentation using the informal method is the formulation using ordinary words, although with technical terminology the formal presentation of data is the formulation of what is commonly known as symbols and signs, the sign in question is a plus sign, minus sign, star sign arrow usual square brackets square brackets as for the symbols in question are: symbol letters as abbreviations(S, P, O, V, K) sigma symbols for sentence units and various diagrams. In this case, this research will be presented using formal and informal exposure, which is formal referring to the pivot formula analyst in compass editorial text using terminology that deals with syntactic and informal form of an explanation of the explanation of the form of grammatical alliance with the addition of words and sentences simple one.

### Results and Discussion

This study presents a series of data analyzes related to the structure of clauses and sentences in the compass newspaper editorial text. At the beginning of this chapter, it presents exposure related to data in the form of structures and sentences in the editorial text of the compass newspaper. Then the data are analyzed to find complex sentence type types and find grammatical alliance types in compass newspaper editorial texts according to the pivot test framework using Dixon's theory (1994). This part of the discussion focuses on the explanation of aspects related to the topic, namely concerning the design or form of sentence

typology morphologically and syntactically; The change in this argument is influenced a lot by the meaning of the subordinate sentence verbs; and identification of the coreferential behavior of the subordinate sentences. To support the discussion is taken from editorial texts in the daily Kompas newspaper, whose sentence data is a combination of Indonesian clause data between intransitive clauses and transitive clauses. Then the combination of these two clauses forms complex sentences that have several possibilities, namely in the form of: 1) a combination of intransitive clauses and intransitive clauses, 2) a combination of intransitive clauses and transitive clauses, 3) a combination of transitive clauses and intransitive clauses, and 4) a combination between transitive clauses and transitive clauses. From the combination of these two clauses can be identified or found several possible coreferential patterns, including:(1) sentence patterns where S = S, 2) sentence patterns where S = P,(3) sentence patterns where S = A,(4) patterns sentences where A = S,(5) sentence patterns where P = S,(6) sentence patterns where A = A,(7) sentence patterns where A = P, and(8) sentence patterns where P = A, (9) other alternative patterns. Speaking of typology in the editorial text of the Kompas newspaper that uses Indonesian, it is better to look at the typology of existing languages, namely: accusative, active, passive, ergative and anti-fanatical typologies. No language has a specific typology, whether the language is ergative, accusative, and even passive. Based on this also, it can be said that Indonesian has all the typologies of language which can be grouped and analyzed as follows with their respective examples contained in the editorial text of the

### Kompas newspaper

#### *Ergative and Accusative Sentences*

As said by Comrie (1988) and Artawa (2004) <sup>[2]</sup> that ergative-type sentences can be seen from a morphological and syntactic point of view, and specifically analyzing ergative sentences in discourse can be seen in detail in Verhaar (2006). Morphologically ergative sentences are if the complement of the Subject(S) intransitive verb is dealt with in the same way as the Patient (P) transitive verb, and is different from the complement of Agent (A) of transitive verb. And syntactically it is said that the sentence has a syntactic method that treats S the same as P, and is different from A. Consider the following example of the Indonesian

### Subordinate sentence on Kompas newspaper

#### Ergative

1. *Pandemi penyakit virus korona(S) telah menimbulkan krisis kesehatan global Sebab itu hampir tidak ada negara terbebas darinya(P):* ERG-Editorial Text

The pandemic corona virus(S) has caused a global health crisis.

Therefore, almost no country is free from it (P)

2. *Karantina wilayah(S1) tidak menjadi pilihan karena pelaksanaan nya(P2)(karantina wilayah) dilapangan tak mudah.*

(ERG- Editorial Text)

Regional quarantine (S1) is not an option

Because the implementation (P2) (quarantine area) in the field is not easy.

In sentence 1) the subject corona virus pandemic 'is treated the same as the patient in sentence 2)' Virus 'is the same as' virus 'but it is symbolized by 0 or it is done; sentence 3)

'the' patient who is treated the same as the subject in the first clause.

Meanwhile, the accusative type is a sentence that uses S, A, P symbols (P which according to Dixon, 1979 includes O). That is, it can be assumed that P contains the semantic role of O in it. In this case, the accusative occurs when S is treated the same as A, but is different from P.

**Consider the example of the subordinate sentence in the editorial text of the following**

3) *Lockdown (S1) dalam arti penutupan suatu kawasan, (.....) tak dipilih karena tak dikenal dalam sistem hukum Indonesia (Acusative-Text editorial)*

Lockdown (S1) in the sense of closing an area, (.....) was not chosen because it is not known in the Indonesian legal system

4) *Guru sebagai sosok yang harus diteladani dan bermartabat, (.....) diuntut menjadi inovator dan pemimpin masyarakat.*

The teacher as a figure that must be emulated and dignified, (.....) is demanded to be an innovator and community leader.

5) *Salah satu ciri dari birokrasi moderen (S1) adalah adanya struktur hirarki yang tegas dari atas kebawah (.....) memberikan mendelegasian wewenang yang jelas sesuai tanggung jawabnya.*

*One characteristic of modern bureaucracy (S1) is the existence of a strict hierarchical structure from the top down and (.....) gives clear delegation of authority according to their responsibilities*

Sentences 5) to 7) are accusative sentences, where S in the core clause is required to be the same as A in the subordinative clause marked with Ø. The relationship between these two clauses is an accusative relationship marked by the conjunction 'because'

**Passive and Ergative**

The ergative sentence has been explained above, but is very different from the passive sentence. Here are summarized several parameters that can distinguish typology of ergative sentences and passive sentences as expressed by Artawa (2004) [2]: a) Passive and ergative both involve at least the property S equal to P rather than A. b) Passive and ergative are different in that ergology typologically involves greater integration of the Agent phrase into the syntax of the clause) Passive and ergative are different in terms of marking. If it is passive it is a sentence that constructs a sentence with a mark, while the ergative construction is a construction with no mark. Consider the following example of a passive subordinate sentence

8) *Persiapan oleh aparat (P) sudah dilakukan, terutama membatasi lalu lintas orang keluar dan masuk Jakarta (PAS- Teks Editorial Kompas)*

Preparations by the apparatus (P) have been carried out, especially limiting traffic in and out of Jakarta

Sentence 8 which is resultative where the subordinate clause limits the implications of the core clause 'preparation by aparat is already done'....

**Active Sentence and Anti passive**

The active sentence is the basic construction of the accusative construction, while the anti passive is a derivative construction of the ergative sentence. The antipassive is often regarded as the counterpart of the

passive in languages with ergative-absolutive case alignment (Song: 2018). Polinsky (2013), however, does not detect any 'principled' correlation between the antipassive and ergative-absolutive alignment. In antipassive construction it is enacted that the patient in transitive construction can be let down or removed from a clause. In this case, active and antipassive are the same in the case that the Agent has the Subject property. Besides that, Antipassive can be used to make a transitive sentence. Consider the following example subordinate sentences in the compass newspaper editorial text:

9) *Pandemi penyakit virus korona telah menimbulkan krisis kesehatan global Sebab itu hampir tidak ada negara terbebas darinya (AKT/ANPAS- text Editorial in newspaper)*

The pandemic corona virus has caused a global health crisis. Therefore, almost no country is free from it...

10) *Salah satu ciri dari birokrasi moderen adalah adanya struktur hirarki yang tegas dari atas kebawah dan memberikan mendelegasian wewenang yang jelas sesuai tanggung jawabnya (ANPAS/AKT-Text editorial in newspaper)*

One characteristic of modern bureaucracy is the existence of a strict hierarchical structure from the top down and giving clear delegation of authority according to its responsibilities...

Sentence 12 is a complex sentence consisting of two clauses, where the first clause is an active clause which is stative and the second clause is anti-fanatical (cannot be passive) while sentence 13. Is a complex sentence consisting of two clauses, the first clause is an antipassive clause and the second clause is active clause.

**The Combination Pattern of Intransitive Clause and Transitive Clause By using Pivot Test**

The classification of the type of a language is based on the following three syntactical arguments:

S = intransitive sentence subject argument

A = transitive sentence agent argument

P = transitive sentence patient argument

**Fig 1:** Types of Alliance Clause

Type	Clause 1	Clause 2	Coo referential relation
I	Intransitive	Intransitive	S1=S2
II	Intransitive	transitive	S1=P2
			S1=A2
III	Transitive	Intransitive	P1=S2
			A1=S2
IV	Transitive	Transitive	P1=P2
			A1=A2
			P1=A2
			A1=P2
			P1=P2 and A1=A2
			P1=A2 and A1=P2

**Pattern Combination between Intransitive Clause and Intransitive Clause (S1=S2)**

The syntactic argument that appears in the intransitive clause is Subject(S) only. Therefore, the combination of intransitive clauses with intransitive clauses will bring up the same two Subject arguments. Thus, the coreferential argument can be said that S = S. This means that the subject of the first intransitive clause is the same or coreferential as the subject of the second clause. In this case there is only



one possible possibility.

### Consider the following examples of Indonesian subordinate sentences

11) *Guru (S1) diguguh*

*Dan (guru) (S2) ditiru*

Teacher (S1) treated

And (teacher) (S2) is emulated.

12) *Pandemic (S1) belum mereda*

*Dan (...) boleh jadi terus meningkat hingga titik puncak,*

The pandemic (S1) has not subsided yet

And (...) may continue to increase until the peak point,

### Pattern Combination between Intransitive and Transitive Clause (S1=P2), (S1=A2)

The syntactic argument that appears in the intransitive clause is Subject(S) only. In the transitive sentence or clause two core arguments are raised, namely Agent(A) and Patient(P) Therefore, the combination of an intransitive clause with a transitive clause will bring up several possible coreferential patterns, namely: S in the intransitive sentence is treated the same as A and P in transitive sentences.. So that, the possibility of coreferential arguments obtained is in the form of: S = A, S = P. This means that the subject of the first intransitive clause is the same or Coreferential with the agent or patient of the second clause:

13). *Pandemi penyakit virus korona(S) telah menimbulkan krisis kesehatan global Sebab itu hampir tidak ada negara terbebas darinya(P2)(S1=P2)*

The pandemic corona(S) virus has caused a global health crisis. Therefore, almost no country is free from it

14). *Karantina wilayah (S1) tidak menjadi pilihan karena pelaksanaannya (P2) dilapangan tak mudah.(S1=P2)*

Regional quarantine (S1) is not an option

Because the implementation (P2) in the field is not easy.

15). *meskipun ada beberapa obat (S1) yang disebut dapat mengobati pasien, semua (.....) (A2) masi dalam tahap uji klinis dibeberapa negara S1=A2*

Although there are some drugs (S1) that are said to treat patients, all (.....) (A2) are still in the clinical trial stage in some countries

16). *Kita tidak ingin penularan (S1) menjadi tak terkendali, (.....)(A2) meluas ke banyak wilayah (S1=A2)*

We do not want transmission (S1) to be out of control,

(.....)(A2) extends to many areas

17) *Lockdown (S1) dalamarti penutup ansuatu kawasan, (.....) (A2) tak dipilih karena tak dikenal dalam sistem hukum Indonesia. (S1=A2)*

Lockdown (S1) in terms of closure of the region, (.....) (A2) was not chosen because it was unknown in the Indonesian legal system.

18). *Pemerintah (S1) mengusahakan dan (...) A2 menyelenggarakan sistem pendidikan nasional yang meningkatkan keimanan, ketakwan dan ahlkal mulia dalam rangka mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa (S1=A2).*

Government (S1) strives and (...) A2 organizes a national education system that enhances faith, piety and noble morals in order to educate the nation's life.

19). *Guru (S1) sebagai sosok yang harus diteladani dan bermartabat, (.....)(A2) di tuntutan menjadi inovator dan pemimpin masyarakat. (S1=A2)*

The teacher (S1) as a figure that must be emulated and

dignified, (.....) (A2) is demanded to be an innovator and community leader

20) *Pendelegasian (S1) pun atas dasar pertemanan bukan atas dasar peraturan yang jelas,*

*Serta (.....)(A2) kerap mengaburkan kepentingan publik dengan kepentingan diri atau kelompok (S1=A2)*

Delegation (S1) is also based on friendship, not based on clear rules, and (.....) (A2) often obscures the public interest with self or group interests

### Pattern Combination between Transitive Clause and Intransitive Clause (P1=S2) and A1=S2

As it is known that the arguments that appear in the transitive clause are Agent (A) and Patient (P) or maybe also Object (O). Whereas one core argument in the form of Subject(S) is the only argument that appears in an intransitive sentence. Therefore, the combination of transitive clauses with intransitive clauses will give rise to several possible patterns of the two combined clauses, namely A = S, and P = S.

21). *Pemerintah (P1) dituntut bekerja cepat tetapi dengan kehati atian dan (.....) (S2) menimbang dari berbagai sudut untuk mempertimbangkan pilihan karantina wilayah( P1 =S2)*

The government (P1) is demanded to work fast but with caution and (.....) (S2) weighing from various angles to consider quarantine options for the region

22). *Ada sejumlah laman yang menyediakan model dan metode pembelajaran jarak jauh, (P1) model dan metode pembelajaran jarak jauh( S2) yang sudah lebih dari 30 tahun dikembangkan Universitas terbuka.(P1=S2)*

There are a number of pages that provide models and methods of distance learning,(P1) models and methods of distance learning(S2) that have been developed for more than 30 years.

23) *Agar informasi ini (A1) tidak menimbulkan kepanikan pada masyarakat*

*(.....) (S2) harus disampaikan jelas dan sederhana.( A1=S2)*

So that this information (A1) does not cause panic in the community

(.....) (S2) must be delivered clearly and simply.(A1 = S2)

24). *Wilayah yang dikarantina (A1) harus di beri garis karantina Dan (.....) S2 (terus dijaga. (A1=S2)*

Quarantined areas (A1) must be quarantined and (.....) S2 (continue to be maintained. (A1 = S2)

25). *Negara maju (A1) pun banyak yang tergapag menghadapinya, bahkan negara maju (S2) sekelas negara adidaya Ameruika serikat (AS) (A1=S2)*

*Many developed countries (A1) stuttered to deal with it, even developed countries (S2) of the United States superpower (United States) (A1 = S2)*

### Pattern Combination between Transitive Clause dan Transitive Clause (P1=P2), (A1=A2), (P1=A2), (A1=P2), (P1=P2 dan A1=A2), (P1=A2 and A1=P2)

As it is known that the arguments that appear in the transitive clause are Agent (A) and Patient (P). Therefore, the combination of transitive clauses with transitive clauses will bring up the same 2 Agent and Patient arguments. So that, the coreferential argument can occur with several possibilities, that is, A = A which means that the agent of the first transitive clause is the same as or coreferential with

the agent of the second clause; A = P means that the agent of the first clause is equal to with the patient of the second clause; and P = A means that the patient of the first clause is the same with the agent of the second clause,

26). *DPR (A1) mendukung penerapan isolasi terbatas Dan (....) (A2) mendukung karantina wilayah apabila diperlukan guna memutus mata rantai penularan.* (A1=A2)  
DPR (A1) supports the application of limited isolation and (....) (A2) supports regional karantina if needed to break the chain of transmission.

27). *pandemi covid 19(A1) tidak hanya memunculkan kepiluan diseluruh dunia, tetapi(.....)( A2) juga menantang dunia pendidikan khususnya guru.*(A1=A2)

The covid pandemic 19(A1) not only gave rise to grief throughout the world, but (.....)(A2) also challenges the world of education, especially teachers

28). *Guru (A1) membutuhkan pelatihan dan panduan, Agar guru (A2) dapat memberikan pembelajaran jarak jauh dengan lebih baik.*(A1=A2)

Teachers (A1) need training and guidance, so that the teacher (A2) can provide distance learning better

29). *Persiapan sudah dilakukan oleh aparat (P1), Mereka (A2) membatasi lalu lintas orang keluar dan masuk jakarta*(P1=A2)

Preparations have been made by the authorities (P1), They (A2) restrict traffic in and out of Jakarta

30) *Presiden Joko Widodo membuat keputusan, (P1) (.....)(A2) dalam menanggulangi pandemi covid 19.* (P1=A2)

President Joko Widodo makes a decision, (P1) (.....) (A2) in tackling the covid pandemic 19

31). *Kebijakan itu bisa menimbulkan masalah baru (P1), Termasuk (.....) (A2) konflik horizontal.* (P1=A2)

That policy can cause new problems (P1), including (.....) (A2) horizontal conflicts.

32). *Indonesia menyadari pentingnya pendidikan (P1) Sehingga (.....) (A2) dalam konstitusi pun ditegaskan.* P1=A2

Indonesia realizes the importance of education (P1) so that (.....) (A2) in the constitution is Also emphasized

33). *kita membutuhkan keandalan birokrasi (P1) yang super modren, (.....)(A2) bahkan sudah dipadukan dengan kecanggihan teknologi.* (P1=A2)

We need super modren bureaucracy (P1) reliability, (.....) (A2) has even been integrated with technological sophistication.

34). *Sejumlah kepala daerah dan warga (A1) membuat kebijakan lokal lockdown (P1) (karantina lokal terbatas), Kebijakan (A2) memagar jalan masuk daerahnya (P2) (P1=A2), A1= P2*

A number of regional heads and residents (A1) made a local lockdown (P1) policy (limited local quarantine), policy (A2) fencing the entrance of the area

## Conclusion

1. Languages in the *Kompas* newspaper editorial texts are not classified and are included in one of the typologies of language. In Indonesian, there are all typologies of language, namely accusative, active, Passive, ergative, and anti-passive
2. Morphological changes in the verb of a clause can

affect the core arguments of other clauses. In the case of grammatical alliances Indonesian subordinate sentences can be in the form of deletions or zero( $\emptyset$ ), pronominal and noun phrases

3. The basic coreferential system of sentences in the editorial text of the *Kompas* newspaper is in the form S = P where A is different, and S = A where P is different. There are several inheritance patterns that depend on many mergers and alternative variations of merging intransitive and transitive clauses.

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