



A UNIFIED ANALYSIS OF *KE-/-AN* IN INDONESIAN

Benedict B. Dwijatmoko
Sanata Dharma University
Yogyakarta – Indonesia
b.b.dwijatmoko@gmail.com

INDONESIAN PASSIVES

- With the Prefix *di-*
Rumah itu akan dijual.
House the will *di-* sell
The house will be sold.
- With the Prefix *ter-*
Buku saya terbawa oleh Joko.
book I *ter-* bring by Joko
Joko accidentally brought my book.



INDONESIAN PASSIVE (2)

- With the Simulfix *ke- / -an*
Gentingnya kejatuhan mangga.
tile the *ke-* fall – an mango
A mango fell on the tile.
- With a Single Word Agent
Buku itu belum saya baca.
book the not yet I read
The book has not been read by me.



INDONESIAN NOMINALIZATION

- With the simulfix *peN-/-an*:
tulis 'write' → *penulisan* 'writing'
- With the suffix *-an*
makan 'eat' → *makanan* 'food'
- With the prefix *peN-*
tulis 'write' → *penulis* 'writer'
- With the prefix *per-*
ajar 'study' → *pelajar* 'student'
- With the simulfix *ke-/-an*
menang 'win' → *kemenangan* 'victory'



NOMINAL SENTENCE: NP - NP

- Paman saya dokter gigi.
uncle I doctor tooth
My uncle is a dentist.
- Makanan itu kesukaan saya.
food the favorite I
The food is my favorite.



ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES

- Makanannya enak sekali.
food the nice very
The food is very nice.
- Gambar di dinding itu ketinggian.
picture on wall the *ke-high-an*
The picture on the wall is too high.
- Celananya kebesaran.
trousers the *ke-big-an*
The trousers are too big.



PROBLEMS

- Does Indonesian have a passive sentence with *ke- / -an*?
- Does the simulfix *ke- / -an* form a passive verb form?
- Does Indonesian have three simulfixes *ke- / -an* (for passive, noun, adjective)?



KE- / -AN PASSIVE SENTENCES

Gentingnya kejatuhan mangga.

tile the *ke-* fall – an mango

A mango fell on the tile.

- Kantor saya kedatangan tamu dari Jakarta
office I *ke-come-an* guest from Jakarta
My office had a guest from Jakarta.



PASSIVE SENTENCES VS NOMINAL SENTENCE

- Gentingnya kejatuhan mangga.
tile the *ke-* fall – an mango
A mango fell on the tile.
- Kejatuhan Soeharto sudah lama diramalkan.
fall Soeharto already long di-predicted.
The fall of Soeharto has long been predicted.



PASSIVE SENTENCE VS NOMINAL SENTENCES

- Kantor saya kedatangan tamu dari Jakarta
office I *ke-come-an* guest from Jakarta
My office had a guest from Jakarta.
- Kedatangan tamu itu sangat mengejutkan.
ke-come-an guest the very surprising
The arrival of the guest was very surprising.



ADJECTIVAL SENTENCE VS PASSIVE SENTENCE

- Gambar di dinding itu ketinggian.
picture on wall the *ke-high-an*
The picture on the wall is too high.
- Ketinggian daerah itu kira-kira 2000 meter di atas
ke-high-an area itu about 2000 meter at above
permukaan laut.
level sea
The area is about 2000 meters above the sea level.



ADJECTIVAL SENTENCE VS NOMINAL SENTENCE

- Celananya kebesaran.
trousers the *ke-big-an*
The trousers are too big.
- Raja Mataram memakai pakaian kebesarannya.
King Mataram put on clothes *ke-big-an*
The King of Mataram put on its formal attire.



MORE NOMINAL SENTENCE

- Desa saya banjir
village I flood (n)
My village is flooded.
- Saya radang tenggorokan.
I sore throat
I have (suffered) from a sore throat.
- Adik saya ujian nasional hari ini.
younger brother/sister I examination state day this
My brother has a state examination today.

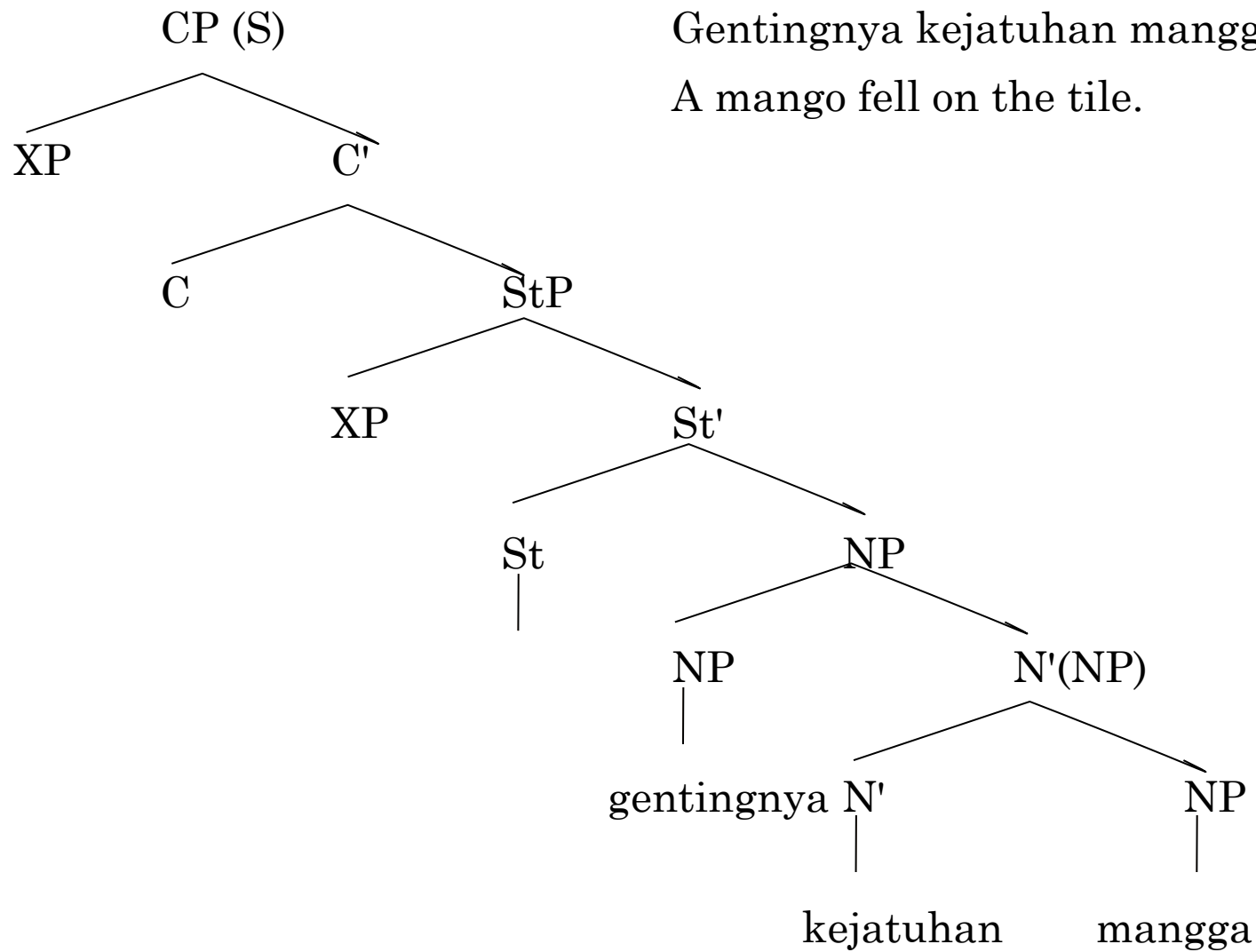


NOMINAL SENTENCE

- It is common for a nominal (verbless) sentence to express the idea of undergoing an action.
- Gentingnya kejatuhan mangga.
tile the *ke-* fall – an mango
A mango fell on the tile.
- Kantor saya kedatangan tamu dari Jakarta
office I *ke-come-an* guest from Jakarta
My office had a guest from Jakarta.



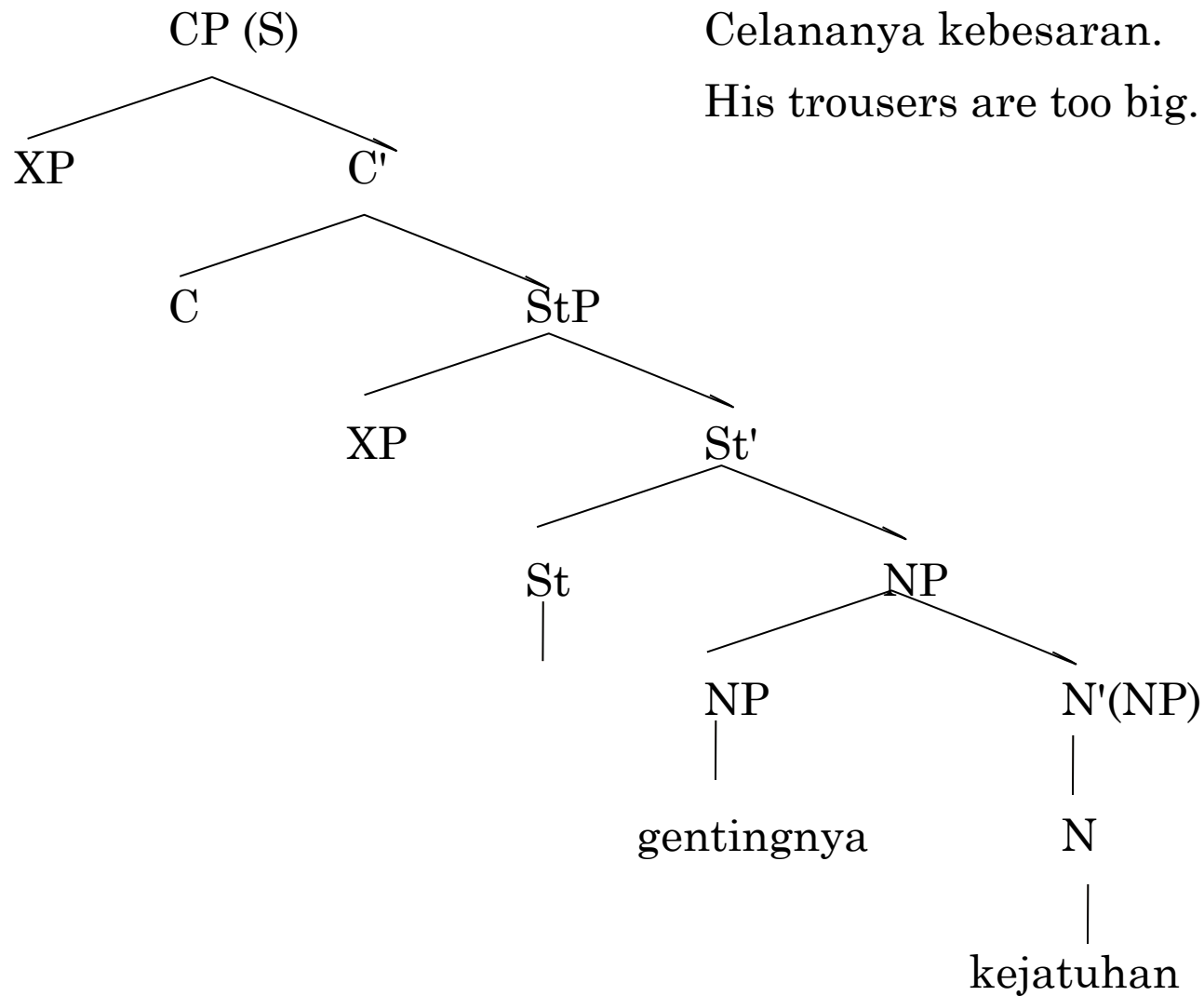
SENTENCE STRUCTURE



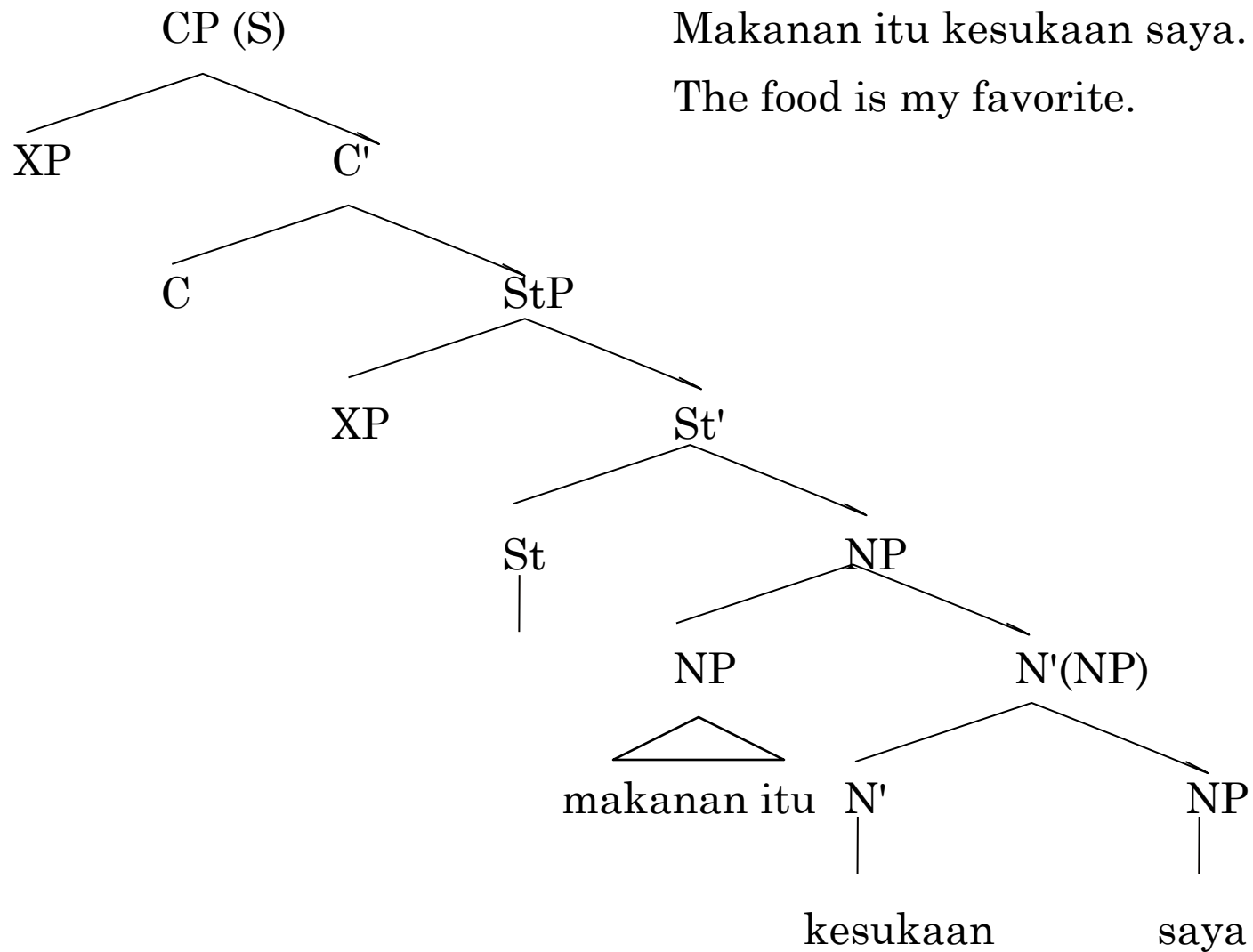
Gentingnya kejatuhan mangga.
A mango fell on the tile.



SENTENCE STRUCTURE



SENTENCE STRUCTURE



THE SIMULFIX *KE- / -AN*?

- There is only one single simulfix *ke- / -an*
- The simulfix *ke- / -an* only functions to form a noun.
- A *ke- / -an* noun may occur as the subject of a sentence, the object of a verb, a subject complement in a nominal sentence, or in any position as other derived nouns.



BENEFITS

- There is a single unified theory of the simulfix *ke- / -an*. The simulfix only functions to form a noun.
- There is a single theory on the formation of the sentences which exhibit different meanings; sentences which are commonly claimed as nominal, adjectival, and passive sentences.

Furthermore ...

- The analysis yields a simpler theory of the production of passive sentences.
- As a single and simpler theory is produced, the analysis may help explain the relatively short period which a child takes to learn a language (Indonesian)



THANK YOU

