

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF ACEHNESE LANGUAGE: X-BAR ANALYSIS

Rostina Taib¹, Mulyadi²

¹Department of Indonesian Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University,

²Linguistics Departement, Faculty of Humanities, North Sumatera University

¹Jalan Teuku Nyak Arief No.441, Kopelma Darussalam, Kec. Syiah Kuala, Kota Banda Aceh, Aceh 23111

²Jalan Dr. T. Mansur No.9, Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20222

Corresponding author: rostina.taib@unsyiah.ac.id

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the passive construction in Acehese Language (AL) by using X- Bar Theory which utilized the oral, written, and the data created by the researcher as the native speaker. This research was conducted in the area of Aceh Besar, Aceh Pidie, and Aceh Utara. There were 12 informants selected and the data were taken orally, and in a written manner. The data collection was conducted through recording technique and note taking technique. After collecting the data, the researcher applied introspection technique through elicitation technique. The result of this research exhibits that the passive construction in Acehese Language is in the form of syntactical passive. There is no morphological passive form discovered in this language because there is no marker found in the verb as the passive marker morphologically. Besides that, verb in Acehese Language is aligned with subject as the agent of an action in the active construction. In the passive construction, the verb must agree with the action which functions as the complementary. In order to determine the passive construction in this language, the constituents in the sentence must be viewed holistically. The only one passive marker that can be identified is the preposition of le ‘by’. Based on the X-Bar analysis conducted to show the passive construction in Acehese Language it is found that specifier, complement, and adverb play important roles to construct it. Specifier is an internal structure that is required to be positioned by NP, and is combined to become I’ and form IP.

Keywords: passive construction, acehnese language, X-Bar theory

Passive construction has always been compared with passive construction. In order to discuss and analyze the passive construction, active construction is required to be discussed as well because passive construction is derived from the change of active construction. It can be

said that passive sentence is the sentence where the subject is the target of the action that is dubbed as the predicate (Sugono, 1994: 86). Passive construction is the construction where the agent is least significant, or in the other words, it is a construction where the subject in

the sentence is obligated by an action. (Sudaryanto, 1991) explains that a construction is called passive if the subject is the theme of the action.

Syntactically, a construction is called passive if there is a morphological change in the verb, from an active verb to passive. Semantically, there is a shift in the focus amongst the constituents, that is the constituent that plays role and functions as the theme in the deep structure has changed into subject. Therefore, it is arguable to say that passive construction can be examined syntactically and morphologically.

Based on the morphological perspective, passive construction is classified as one of the categories of diathesis that is very much related with verbal form (Kroeger, 2004). Diathesis is a change opposition system of semantic roles that is connected to the subject relation. Kroeger also mentions that passive construction is usually formed by transitive and intransitive verb. The most frequent passive construction found is based on the activity of agent – theme. (Dixon, 2021) also views that passive construction from morphological perspective. According to him, passive construction has a marker that can be a process of morphological verb, or in the form of periphrastic verbal construction like in English; auxiliaries *be* + suffix (*-en* or *ed*) positioned in the verb. Meanwhile another linguist (Haspelmath, 2002) opines that verbal connected to the passive construction is the most essential part in the passive construction. In Indonesian, prefix *-di* is one of the passive markers besides *ter-*, and the word *kena*.

Moreover, it is worth saying to note that not all languages have morphological passive marker, including Acehese Language. In Acehese Language, there is no difference of the verb as the predicate between the active and passive construction. This condition doesn't mean that Acehese language has no passive construction because it simply needs no passive marker morphologically. Take a look at these examples.

- 1) *Gopnyan teungoh geu-deungo ceuramah ustad Masrul Aidi. (Aktif).*
He (cont) 1- listen preach preacher Masrur Aidi.
 'He/she is listening to the preach of preacher Masrur Aidi'

- 2) *Ceramah Ustadz Masrul Aidi teungoh geu-deungo le gopnyan. (Pasif)*
Preach Preacher Masrul Aidi (cont)
1- listen by he/she
 'The preach of Masrul Aidi preacher is listened by him/her'

The data above show that *meu-deungo* is used both in active and passive construction. The only passive marker found in the passive construction in Acehese Language is *le* 'by'. Therefore, it is affirmative to say that the main feature of passive construction in Acehese Language is the addition of formal marker *le* 'by' before the agent. (Iqbal, 2011: 80; Iskandar, 2021: 274). The presence of preposition in the passive construction of Acehese language is obligatory, meanwhile in Indonesian, it is optional. It is also obvious that morphologically, the passive and active construction in Acehese Language have no differences on the verb that functions as predicate. But semantically, the two constructions have a clear border. This can be seen in the semantic role of the subject. In the active construction, the subject has function as the agent meanwhile in the passive construction it plays role as the patient. This in line with (Badudu, 1978; 16 dan Oktaviyanti, 2012). Another perspective from (Nguyen, 2008) states that passive construction is not only applied in morphological context but also syntactical. In the relation to Acehese language, there is no morphological process but only passive syntactical.

Speaking about the passive construction, we are virtually talking about the active construction because the passive emerges from it (Purwo, 1989). That is the canonical passive and agent topicalization passive. These passives are derived from active. Therefore, canonical passive and agent topicalization passive can be reformed as the active construction.

In Acehese Language, passive construction is divided into four types: canonical passive, agent topicalization passive, passive with *teu-* prefix and *keunong* passive. (Asyik, 1987; Djunaidi, 1996; Iqbal, 2011; Iskandar, 2021). This article only discusses the canonical passive and agent topicalization passive in Acehese Language.

Many linguists highlight the importance of passive construction in a language such as what Chung, (2005), Lubis, (2020) have done before.

Lubis discovered that the pattern of the sentence in Angkola Language can be shifted based on the context. Nomoto, H., & Wahab, (2011) explained that the word 'kena' / hit in Indonesian is a passive construction meanwhile in Bahasa Melayu, it can be applied as passive and active construction. Kosmas, (2015) in his research found out that passive construction in Manggarai is syntactical passive with the preposition case marking of *le* 'by'. The morphological passive is not detected in this language because there is no morphological case marking.

The researches focus on passive construction in Acehese Language are written by (Asyik, 1987), (Djunaidi, 1996), (Iskandar, 2021), and (Iqbal, 2011). Amongst those four researchers, Iqbal focused on giving more attention in writing the passive construction. He wrote about passive and active diathesis system in Acehese Language by using morpho syntaxis analysis. Based on the writer observation, there are limited discussions on passive construction in Acehese Language. This research studies on the passive construction in Acehese Language by applying the theory of X Bar to analyze it. This research discusses the passive construction that derives from active construction, that is canonical passive and agent topicalization passive. It is found out that Acehese Language has passive case marking of *teu* and *keunong*.

The analysis of passive construction in Acehese Language by using X- Bar theory is something to be reckoned with because its rarity. Therefore, the researcher examined the passive construction of Acehese Language by using X-Bar analysis which is derived from active construction, that is canonical passive and agent topicalization passive even though there are also passive markers of *teu* and *keunong* found in the language.

METHOD

This research utilized descriptive qualitative approach by using words and language to describe the phenomena in a certain natural context by using various scientific methods. (Moleong, 2014: 6). This is in line with the object of the research that analyzes the passive construction in Acehese Language. The choice of this method is expected and projected to get meticulous and detail description of the results.

This method has been chosen by the consideration of (1) it's practicality toward the situation in the field which is more complex and complicated; (2) the researchers to have a proper connection with the respondents in order to help the data collection to be more cooperative; (3) the feature of this method which emphasizes its quality (features of natural data) based on the descriptive and its natural comprehension (Djajasudarma, 2006: 14).

This research took oral, note-taking and self-made data. The data were being collected from 15 informants of three different locations, that is Aceh Besar, Aceh Pidie,, and Aceh by using record and note taking technique. Note taking data is additional information from Acehese book and previous researches. Self-made data were utilized to supplement insufficient data. (Sudaryanto, 2015: 18). After the data were gathered, the researcher used introspection technique through elicitation technique (Djajasudarma, 2006: 61). These techniques were utilized because the researcher is the native speaker of Acehese Language.

In analyzing the data, distributional study was used by using its own elements of language determiner. Besides that, this distributional method is aligned with descriptive research in determining the behavior of research data (Djajasudarma, 2006:69). Moreover, the techniques of distributional study can be in the form of: (1) deletion, (2) substitution, (3) Intrusion, (4) substitution, (5) permutation, (6) repetition, (7), paraphrasing.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The construction of canonical passive and agent topicalization passive in Acehese Language derives from the active construction. Both of these passives come from the sentence which have transitive verb, that is the verb that requires the presence of other noun as the object that functions as the theme of the action. The object or the theme in the active construction changes the position to subject and still functions as the theme in the passive construction. What differs from these two forms of passives is the role of the agent. If the role of the agent is filled by the third person, canonical passive appears. Meanwhile, if the role of the agent is filled by the first or second person, agent topicalization is constructed.

Canonical Passive Sentence

Canonical passive is apparently connected to the active diatheses or it can be said as the passive which is derived from the active form where the verb is transitive. In this case, the object in the passive construction with its predicate transitive verb changes into the subject in the passive construction. The verb in active and passive construction don't change in Acehnese Language unlike in Indonesian where the verb must undergo a change by deleting active marker *me-* into passive marker *di-*. In Acehnese language, this type of passive has no

morphological marker toward the verb. Even in the verb of active and passive constructions have no differences.

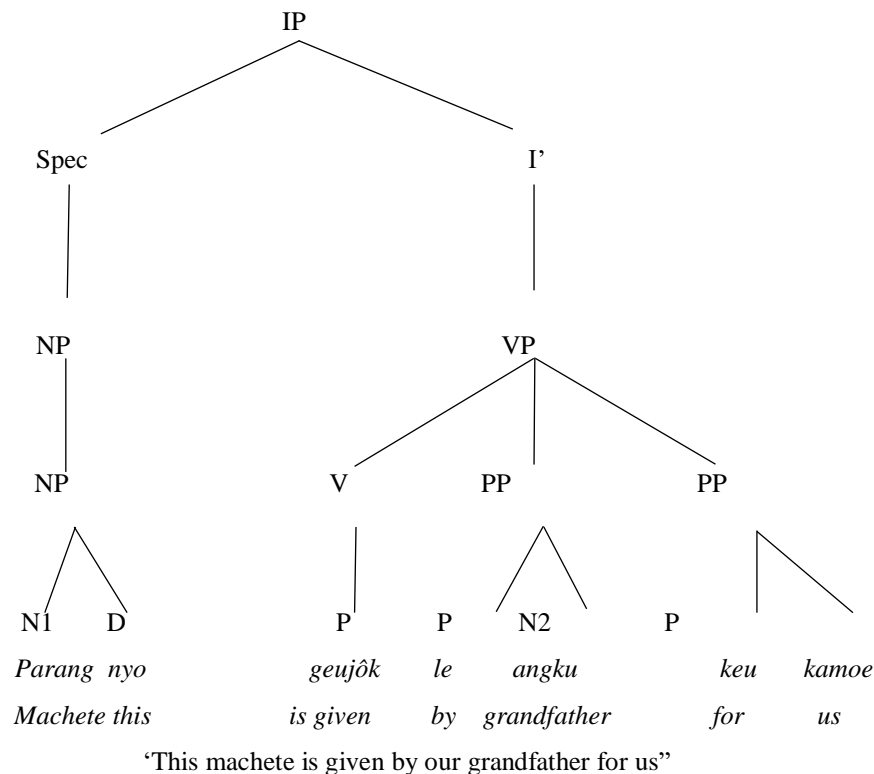
However, these two constructions are required to adjust to their proclitic and enclitic customized with the action in the sentence (Asyik, 1987; Iqbal, 2011: 80; Iskandar, 2021: 274). The agent of the action can be in the form of pronoun. Every pronoun in this language has proclitic and enclitic. The adjustment of proclitic and enclitic with the role of the agent in the action can be seen in table below.

Tabel 1. Proclitic dan Enclitic in Acehnese Language

Person	Singular	Plural	Proclitic	Enclitic
First	<i>lôn</i> 'saya' I		<i>lôn-</i>	<i>-lôn</i>
	<i>lôntuan</i> 'saya' I		<i>lôn-</i>	<i>-lôn</i>
	<i>ulôntuan</i> 'saya' I		<i>lôn-</i>	<i>-lôn</i>
	<i>kêe</i> 'aku' I		<i>ku-</i>	<i>-kuh</i>
Second		<i>kamoe</i> 'kami' We	<i>meu-/teu-</i>	<i>-meu-/teu-</i>
		<i>geutanyoe</i> 'kita' Us	<i>ta-</i>	<i>-ta-</i>
	<i>gata</i> 'Anda' You		<i>ta-</i>	<i>-teuh</i>
	<i>droeneuh</i> 'Anda' You		<i>neu-</i>	<i>-neuh</i>
	<i>kah</i> 'kamu' You		<i>ka-</i>	<i>-keuh</i>
		<i>Gata</i> 'Anda' You	<i>ta-</i>	<i>-teuh</i>
		<i>droeuneuh</i> 'Anda' You	<i>neu-</i>	<i>-neuh</i>
		<i>kah</i> 'kamu' You	<i>ka-</i>	<i>-kruh</i>
Third	<i>jih</i> 'dia' He/She		<i>jî-/i-</i>	<i>-jih/-ih</i>
	<i>gobnyan</i> 'beliau' He/She		<i>geu-</i>	<i>-geuh</i>
	<i>droeneuhnyan</i> 'beliau'		<i>neu-</i>	<i>-neuh</i>
		<i>awaknyan</i> 'mereka'	<i>jî-</i>	<i>-jih</i>
		They	<i>jî-</i>	<i>-jih</i>
		<i>awakjéh</i> 'mereka' They	<i>jî-</i>	<i>-jih</i>

Besides that, proclitic can also refer to the noun. The use of proclitic in the noun depends on the age, social status and title. This adjustment in Acehnese Language becomes the determinant of grammaticality in a sentence. This occurs in the canonical passive data below

(7a). *Parang nyo geu-jôk lé nek angku
keu kamoe.*
Machete this 3 – given by grandfather
prep. Us.
'This machete is given by our
grandfather for us'.



Based on the diagram tree above, it can be seen that NP1 in the active construction is moved to NP2 in the passive construction. Therefore, the passive construction of NP1 comes from NP2 in the active construction. There is no change in the verb both in active and passive construction. Preposition *le* is a passive marker in this language. The passive construction above is derived from the active construction below.

- (7b). *Gopnyan geu-jôk parang nyo keu kamoe*
He 3- give machete this prep. Us.
He gives this machete to us.

Based on the data above, it is apparent that there is no difference between passive and active construction in Acehnese Language. Both of these constructions apply the same verb *geu-jôk*. (give). In the active construction, *geu-jôk* means ‘give’ meanwhile in the passive construction it means ‘is given’. Both verbs apply proclitic *geu-* as the adjustment of subject that is the pronoun of *gopnyan* ‘*beliau*’ (He). Inaccuracy of putting the adjustment in the verb functions as predicate eventually makes it ungrammatical in Acehnese Language. Take a look this example.

- (7c). *Parang nyo ji-jôk lé nek angku keu kamoe.*
Machete this 3- give by grandfather prep. Us.
‘This machete is given by our grandfather to us’.

The data of (7c) and (7a) have no difference in terms of meaning. But the sentence in (7c) is ungrammatical in Acehnese Language because the proclitic attached in the verb doesn’t agree with the subject. The same thing is found in the following sentence.

- (8a). *Batee euncin ji-bloe le awaknyan di Nagan Raya.*
Stone ring 3- buy by they prep. Nagan Raya .
‘This stone ring was bought by them in Nagan Raya’.

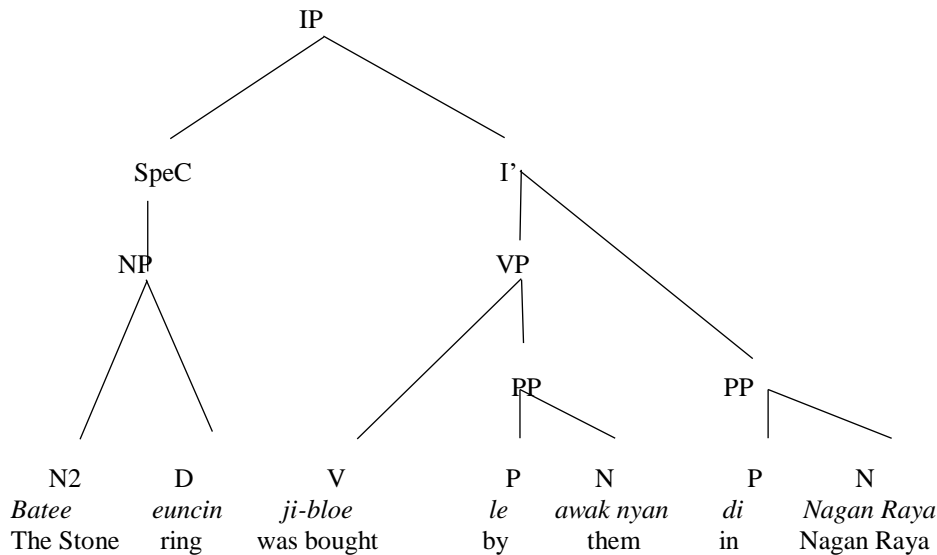
The passive construction above in data (8a) is the conversion from the active construction below.

- (8b). *Awaknyan ji-bloe batee euncin di Nagan Raya.*
They 3-buy stone ring Prep. Nagan Raya.
 'They bought the stone ring in Nagan Raya'.

There is no difference of the verb between the passive and active construction in the sentences above. This has been explained before

that Acehnese Language has no morphological marker to indicate passive construction, but the preposition of *le* is the passive marker. Therefore, it can be said that the passive marker in Acehnese Language is the preposition *le* 'by' (Asyik, 1987; Iqbal, 2011: 80; Iskandar, 2021: 274).

The sentence above can be analyzed by using this following X-Bar Theory.



'The Stone ring was bought by them in Nagan Raya'

- (9a). *Cut kak Aja geu-peujôk jilbab bak Geubrina.*
Cut Kak Aja 3- give headscarf to Geubrina
 'Cut Kak Aja gives headscarf to Geubrina'.

distinguishes them is the action of the first person. In Indonesian, this type of passive construction has no *di-* marker. The position of *di-* in the passive construction is filled by the first pronoun as the agent of the action.

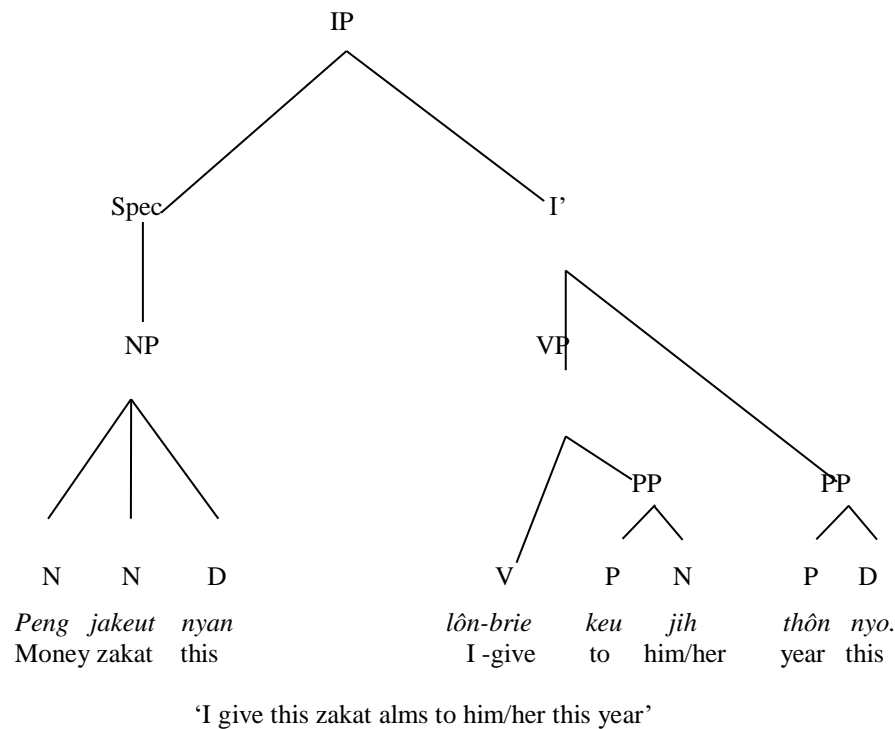
- (9b). *Jilbab geu-peujôk le Cut kak Aja bak Geubrina.*
Headscarf 3- give by kak aja to Geubrina
 'The headscarf is given by Sister Aja to Geubrina'.

- (10a). *Peng jakeut nyan lôn-brie keu jih thôn u keu.*
'Money zakat this 1- give to -3 years ahead'
 'This zakat money I give to him next year'.

Agent Topicalization Passive Sentence

The data below is the agent topicalization sentence found in Acehnese Language. This passive sentence is basically the same like the canonical passive. What

The agent topicalization passive construction above can be analyzed by using this following X-Bar Theory:



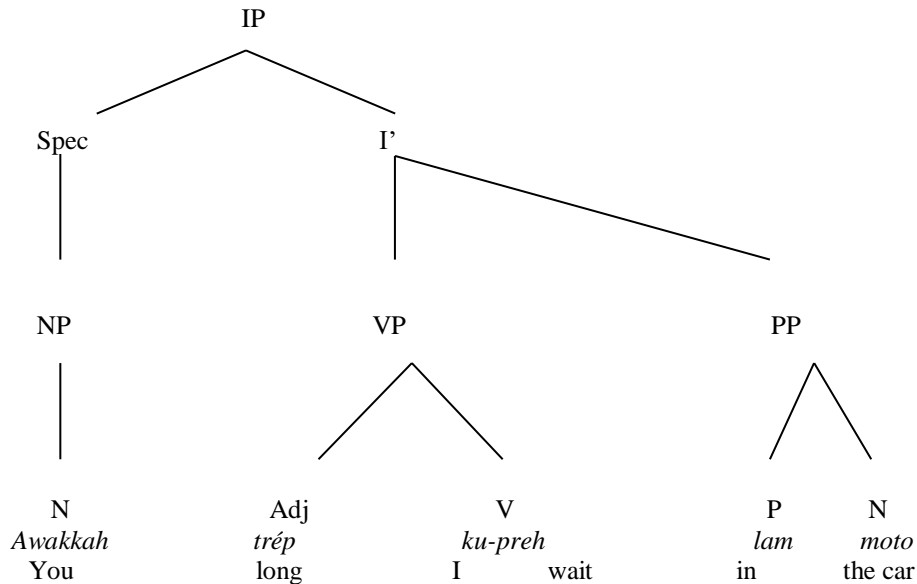
This passive sentence is derived from the following active sentence.

- (10b). *Lôn lôn-brie peng jakeut nyan keu*
iih tahun nyo.
I I-give money zakat itu to -3
year this.
‘I give this Zakat money to him this year’.

Sentence (10a) is the conversion from active transitive sentence of (10b). The change lies on the constituent object of *peng jakeut nyan* ‘That zakat alm’ in the active construction functions as the object which is shifted to the beginning of the sentence in the passive

construction and is changed as the subject of the sentence. Within this X-bar theory, it can be explained that N2 at the active transitive verb changes the position into N1 in the passive construction. Meanwhile, N1 in the active construction is shifted to N2 in the passive construction. This shows that in the passive construction, the agent of the action is not that important. What important in the passive construction is the theme of the action.

- (11). *Awakkah trép ku-preh lam moto.*
You long I- wait in the car
‘I have been so long waiting for you in the car’.



'I have been so long waiting for you in the car'

CONCLUSION

The passive construction in Acehnese Language is not marked by the verb. In other words, there is no morphological passive in this language. In order to determine the passive construction, it is advised to overview the constituents in the sentence. The only passive marker that can be detected in the deep structure is the preposition *le* 'by'. Therefore, passive construction in Acehnese Language is categorized as syntactical passive. Both constructions: passive and active in this language apply the same verb. This what makes passive construction in Acehnese Language and Indonesian different. Besides that, verb in Acehnese Language needs to be adjusted with the subject as the agent in the active construction. In the passive construction, the verb must agree with the agent of the action that functions as the complement.

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