

## Meaning Patterns and Potential Forms of Halle Deadjectival Verbs Model in Generative Indonesian Morphology

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### Abstract

This research is prompted by the facts in the field that are found in deadjectival verbs that have the potential to become words commonly used in spoken and written languages. The form and meaning of the deadjectival verb are accepted in the process of formation through the process of affixation. Research data in the form of sentences in which there are deadjectival verbs. The data source of this research is written text. Data collected using the transfer method. Data analysis was performed using the method of distribution with techniques for direct elements and the equivalent method by using the determinant element technique (PUP) and advanced techniques, namely the equalizing relationship technique (HBS). The results of this study are the pattern of grammatical meaning 'proceed to the conditions mentioned on the basis (causative); grammatical meaning patterns 'in a state / do as stated on the basis'; The pattern of grammatical meaning 'the most is on the basis of'; and grammatical meaning patterns 'target in those conditions on the basis'. Potential forms found are \*mencoklat, \*menjernih, \*mencantik, \*melembut, \*memahit, dan \*menggugup.

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## INTRODUCTION

The morphological subsystem includes the word and its formation system. The word is an important element in understanding a language as a communication tool. The science of words and the process of word formation is called morphology. The term morphology is familiar in the field of linguistics. Chaer (2015) defined that the word morphology comes from the word *morph* which means 'form' and the word *logy* which means 'science'. Morphology means the science of form. In the study of linguistics, morphology is the science of forms and word formation.

In line with this opinion, Ekowardono (2017) stated that morphology is the science of language about the systematic relations between words in the lexicon of a language in terms of the characteristics of forms and the meaning of meaning, and or syntactic valence.

In other words, the words studied have a systematic relationship, both in terms of the characteristics of the form as well as the characteristics of meaning and or syntactic valence. The characteristic of form is the abstraction of phonemic forms in a series of words that are of the same category. Characteristics of meaning is an abstraction of the meaning of a series of words that are of the same category. Syntactic valence is the possibility of words to combine with other words.

In standard Indonesian grammar (Alwi, *et al* 2003: 87-88) the characteristics of verbs can be known by observing semantic behavior, syntactic behavior, and morphological forms. In Indonesian there are two types of verbs, they are basic and derivative verbs. Basic verbs are verbs that can stand alone without undergoing the process of affixation. The derived verbs are verbs that have undergone the process of affixation.

The derivative verb examined in this study is deadjectival verbs. Deadjectival verbs are verbs that are formed from basic forms or words in the form of adjective word classes (Kridalaksana, 1986: 55). In other words, deadjectival verbs are derived from adjective word classes by affixing the verb-forming affixes. In Indonesian, the

formation of deadjectival verbs there is a gap between the rules of formation with the productivity of Indonesian speakers.

This research diverged from the generative morphological theory of the Halle model that has been modified by Dardjowidjojo (1988). Basic in generative morphology is the process of word-formation which can produce natural forms, potential forms, and strange forms. Formation of words according to Halle(1973) in generative morphology, there are four components, namely the list of morphemes, rules of word formation, filter, and dictionary. In the morpheme, the list can be in the form of basic words or basic forms. The principle of word formation is the formation of words from the list of morphemes through the process of word formation in morphology. *The filter* is tasked to attach all forms of idiosyncrasy (constraints).The dictionary is in the form of words that have passed the three previous processes. The reason for choosing deadjectival verbs is because in reality many adjectives derived into verbs have the potential to be words commonly used by speakers, and the derived form is accepted in terms of both form and meaning.

One of the studies on the meaning of verbs is Karlieni's research (2005) with the title "Complete Verbs in Indonesian A Structural and Semantic Study". In his research found the inherent meaning of verbs.

Sofyan (2012) also conducted research on the meaning of verbs under the title "Behavior and Meaning of Verb in Madura". The problems examined in this study are morphological forms or behavior, syntactic behavior, and the meaning of verbs in Madura.

In international journals, research on verbs was conducted by Tran and Luu (2014) with the title "*A study of some linguistic features of the transferred negation of cognitive non-factive verbs in English*". This research is a study of some linguistic features that are transferred negation cognitive verb inactive in English. To better see the scope of this negative form of the verb, analyzed in syntax, semantics, and pragmatics based on 300 utterances collected from various

sources such as novels, short stories, and the internet.

Analysis of meaning was also examined by Inayati and Nuryatin (2016) with the title "Symbols and Meanings in Poetry Against Corruption by Indonesian Poet Works". The meaning examined in this study is the meaning of the symbols and the meaning of *Poetry against Corruption*.

Furthermore, research on meaning was also carried out by Fallo and Rokhman (2016) with the title "Natoni Ritual Speech of the Ethnic Community of Timor in Welcoming Guests at the School". This study aims to describe the form, function, and meaning of the Natoni rituals of indigenous Timorese people.

Research on the meaning was also carried out by Faizin and Nuryatin (2017) with the title "Religiosity in the Verses of Imam Chumedi's Works". The results found in this study are four meanings of religiosity contained in the Tegal poem by Imam Chumedi, namely the relationship between humans and God; human relations, the environment, and society; fellow human relations; and human relations with him.

Udayana and Indiatmoko (2017) conducted a research on meaning with the title "Expressions of Love and Religious Imagery in Achdiat Kartamihardja's Atheist Novel". The results of his research are the expressions of love contained in the Atheist novel are intimacy, passion, commitment, liking, infatuated love, romantic love, intimacy, the sanctity of love, mutual giving, helping each other, caring and completing each other; The religious image in the Atheist Work of Achdiat Kartamihardja consists of the transcendent dimension, the meaning and purpose of life, the life mission, the sacredness of life, material values, altruism, idealism, and the outcome of the spiritual.

Research on patterns was examined by Eliya and Zulaeha (2017) with the title "Ganjar Pranowo's Political Communication Patterns in Sociolinguistic Perspectives on Instagram Social Media". The purpose of this study is to analyze the pattern of Ganjar Pranowo's speech code choices in political communication on Instagram social media. Ganjar Pranowo in choosing

speech code has a variety of patterns with dominant patterns emerging based on participant relations are vertical patterns and informal patterns.

Research on the form and meaning in general and particular has been done, but the form and meaning of verbs is still very limited, especially on deadjectival verbs. This topic needs to be investigated because it can reveal a problem that has not been revealed in the deadjectival verb in terms of form and meaning with a generative morphological approach.

The problem examined in this study is the pattern of meaning found in deadjectival verbs and the potential forms of deadjectival verbs in generative morphology in Indonesian. The purpose of this study is to analyze the meaning patterns of deadjectival verbs and analyze the potential forms of deadjectival verbs in the generative morphology of Indonesian.

## METHODS

In this study the approach used consists of two types, namely the generative morphological approach as a theoretical approach and a descriptive qualitative approach as a methodological approach. The data in this study are sentences in which there are Indonesian deadjectival verbs. The data source of this research is written text taken from reading material in the form of magazines, newspapers, books, and other written sources.

Data collection in this study used the method of transfer. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the listening method is a method which is carried out by listening which is aligned with the observation method. In this study, the method of listening is done by listening or paying attention to the data under study (deadjectival verbs). In this study, basic techniques and advanced techniques are used. The basic technique used is tapping. Then the advanced technique used in this study is a free and involved listening technique and note-taking techniques. The data analysis method used in this study is a method of sharing with basic techniques, namely techniques for direct elements, and advanced techniques of

expansion, substitution, and change of form. Data analysis also used the equivalent method, namely translational equivalent using the basic technique of determining the determinant elements (PUP) and an advanced technique which is the equalizing relationship technique (HBS). After the data is analyzed the data is presented informally. The presentation is in the form of descriptive.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study include the meaning patterns found in deadjectival verbs and the potential forms of deadjectival verbs in Indonesian generative morphology.

### The pattern of Grammatical Meaning of Deadjectival Verbs Halle Model in Indonesian Generative Morphology

Characteristics of meaning (grammatical meaning) affixes that are derivational are different between verbs I and verbs II. The meaning of verbs formed by derivational affixes in deadjectival verbs is different from the meaning of verbs formed by inflectional affixes. The following is the grammatical meaning found in deadjectival verbs.

#### Grammatical Meaning ‘proceed to the state that is on the basis (causative)’

The pattern of grammatical meaning ‘proceeds to the conditions stated on the basis’ found in the research data is as follows.

- (1) Kulit akan *memerah*.  
The skin will *red*.
- (2) Krusta itu akan cepat *mengering* dan terlepas dari dasarnya, kata Pak Iwa.  
The crust will *dry up* quickly and free from its base, said Pak Iwa.
- (3) Mereka pun pulang dengan pakaian kotor penuh lumpur dan wajahnya yang *membiru*.  
They went home with dirty clothes full of mud and a *blue* face.
- (4) Kalau kayu jelatung bisa dipelitur dan pernis akan indah dan *mengkilat* nanti.  
If the jelatung wood can be polished and the varnish will be beautiful and *shiny* later.
- (5) Oleh karena itu tangannya *membengkak*.

Therefore his hands *swell*.

The word *red* in the sentence (1) means ‘becomes red’. The word *dried up* in the sentence (2) means ‘the process becomes dry’. The word *blue* in the sentence (3) means ‘process to turn blue’. The word *shiny* means ‘process into a state of lightning’. The word *swell* means ‘the process of being swollen’. From the paradigm of the data, the pattern of meaning obtained from the data is ‘become like the base and the process becomes the base’.

#### Grammatical Meaning ‘in a state / do as stated on the bases’

Besides being meaningful ‘proceeding to become the one on the basis’, the grammatical meaning pattern of deadjectival verbs also means ‘in a state / acting as stated on the basis’. Following is the pattern of grammatical meaning found in the following sentence.

- (6) Semua menangis, *bersedih* menerima kenyataan yang tidak bisa ditolak ini.  
Everyone is cry *saddened* to accept this irrefutable reality.
- (7) Kita bisa menilai siapa-siapa yang *berambisi*.  
We can judge those who have *ambitions*.
- (8) Garna merasa *bergembira* sekali mendengar teman-temannya bersedia memberikan bantuan membuat bagbagan di kolam ikannya.  
Garna is very *happy* to hear that her friends are willing to assist in making a bagbagan in their fish pond.
- (9) Semua itu membuat suasana keluarga lebih *bergairah*.  
All of that makes the family atmosphere more *excited*.

The word *sad* in the sentence (6) means ‘in a state of sadness’. The word *ambitious* in the sentence (7) means ‘in a state of ambition’. The word *enjoy* in the sentence (8) means ‘in a happy state’. The word *passionate* in the sentence (9) means ‘in a state of arousal’. The pattern of meaning contained in the data is ‘in a state like the one at the base’.

#### Grammatical Meaning ‘the most is on the basis of’

The grammatical meaning of deadjectival verbs also has the meaning 'at most that are on the basis'. The pattern of grammatical meaning can be seen in the following sentence.

- (10) Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika (BMKG) mencatat suhu udara *tertinggi* di Kota Semarang hari itu mencapai 39,4 derajat Celcius.

The Climatology and Geophysics Meteorology Agency (BMKG) recorded the *highest* air temperature in the city of Semarang that day reaching 39.4 degrees Celsius.

- (11) Kain inilah yang *terbaik* di antara kain yang saya miliki.

This cloth is *the best* among the fabrics that I have.

*The highest* word in the sentence (10) states the meaning 'highest'. *The best* word in the sentence (11) means 'best'.

#### **Grammatical Meaning 'targets in the conditions stated on the bases'**

- (12) Pantaslah jika segenap warga merasa memiliki dan *menyayangi* raja mereka.  
No wonder if all citizens feel they have and *love* their king.
- (13) Janganlah suka *menyakiti* orang lain.  
Don't want to *hurt* others.
- (14) Aku *mencintai* negeriku dan menghormatinya.  
I *love* my country and respect it.

The word *love* in the sentence (12) means 'in a state of (very) love for the king'. The word *hurt* in the sentence (13) states the meaning 'makes/causes others in a state of pain (sad)'. The word *love* in the sentence (14) states the meaning 'in a state of (very) love for the country'.

From the results of the data analysis, it can be seen the pattern of grammatical meaning in each paradigm. Grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises as a result of the grammatical process. The grammatical meaning contained in deadjectival verbs depends on the affix that it attaches. The grammatical meaning of verb I and verb II are not the same. The grammatical meaning contained in deadjectival verbs can be

seen based on their formation as in the analysis of research results.

This research is related to Bungatang's research (2017) which examines the meaning of verbs with the title "Meaning of Affixation and Reduplication Aspect in Buginese Verbs". This study aims to reveal the aspectual meaning of affixation in the Bugis language and the aspectuality of the meaning of reduplication in the Bugis verbs. The results of his research are (1) aspectuality which means it comes from the affixation behavior of Buginese verbs, namely (a) the most active meaning whose existence is marked by the prefix ta-D and tappa-D, (b) the meaning of repetitive-intensive whose existence is marked by the prefix -D, and (c) intensive habituation meaning whose existence is marked by configuring pa-D-eng and (2) aspectual meaning derived from the reduplication behavior of the verb Bugis language, namely habituation-intensive meaning whose existence is indicated by the category ka-D + R, pa-D-eng + R, and pa-D + R.

This study also correlates with Mulyani's (2011) research on a verb entitled "Derivative Verbs in Javanese". The focus of this study is prefixed forming verbs in Javanese. The results of his research are the formation of derived verbs in Javanese very productive. This can be seen from the variety of affixes that form derivative verbs in Javanese. The meaning contained in the verb derived in Javanese is to do work or activities both intentionally or unintentionally, using or possessing, commands, expectations, causing something, presuppositions related to activities, or having meaning subject to treatment.

Furthermore, this study correlates also with the research conducted by Maturbongs (2015) about the meaning of verbs under the title "The Role of the Semantic Verbs of Nafri Language". This study aims to describe the semantic role of Nafri verbs. The results found the semantic role of state verbs in the Nafri language accentuates the physical state, the state of mind. The semantic role of action verbs in the Nafri language is a representation of the natural meaning of action, occurrence, and displacement. The semantic role of process verbs

in Nafri language has both regularities of movement and regularity of events. The semantic role of state verbs, action verbs, and process verbs shows interesting implications, namely the correlation between the valence of state verbs, actions, and processes that are inherent especially in the first exponent.

Other research related to the results of this study is a study conducted by Rosa (2018) with the title "The Meaning of *Mancaliak* Verb in Minangkabau Language: Study of Natural Semantic *Metallicasa*". The purpose of this study is to describe verbs in the Minangkabau language that have a similarity or closeness of meaning to the verb '*mancaliak*' with a natural semantic metallic approach. The research found that in the Minangkabau language, the verb '*mancaliak*' (seeing) was realized by several lexicals such as *maliek*, *mancigok*, *manjanguak*, *maintik*, *manonton*, *mancenek*, *mamareso*, and *mamparatian*.

### Potential Forms of Deadjectival Verbs in Indonesian Generative Morphology

In the process of forming deadjectival verbs, there are forms that should be accepted in terms of their form and meaning. However, in reality these forms are not used in written or spoken language. These forms are included in the potential category. This means that the form has the potential to be used sometime in its use. Potential forms in this study are forms that pass in the process of word formation through affixation. The potential form is seen in the following words.

- \**mencoklat*'menjadi coklat'
- \**browning* 'becomes *brown*'
- \**mencantik* 'menjadi cantik'
- \**beautify* 'becomes *beautiful*'
- \**menjernih* 'menjadi jernih'
- \* *clear* 'becomes *clear*'
- \**melembut*'menjadi lembut'
- \* softens 'becomes soft'
- \**memahit*'menjadi pahit'
- \* sewing 'becomes bitter'
- \**menggugup* 'menjadi dalam keadaan gugup'
- \* Nervous about 'being nervous'

These forms are accepted in terms of their form and meaning. It's just that formations like that have never been used in Indonesian both oral and written. To find out the reason for not using a word-formation can be tested with the generative morphological theory on the filter component. The filter component is in charge of filtering a word-formation that has passed from the rules of word-formation to the dictionary component to be able to be used as is a word. barriers and potential forms of deadjectival verb formation can be seen in the following table.

BT dari KPK	Fon	Sem	Akt	Bdy
* <i>mencoklat</i>	+	+	±	-
* <i>Browning</i>				
* <i>menjernih</i>	+	+	±	-
* <i>clearing up</i>				
* <i>mencantik</i>	+	+	±	-
* <i>beautiful</i>				
* <i>melembut</i>	+	+	±	-
* <i>soften</i>				
* <i>memahit</i>	+	+	±	-
* <i>sewing</i>				
* <i>menggugup</i>	+	+	±	-
* <i>nervous</i>				

Explanation:  
 KPK : Kaidah Pembentukan Kata (Rules of Formation of Word)  
 BT : Bentuk Turunan (Derivative form)  
 Fon : Fonologi (Phonology)  
 Sem : Semantik (Semantic)  
 Akt : Aktual (Actual)  
 Bdy : Budaya (Culture)

The word *brown* is added with the prefix into *browning* which means 'the process of becoming brown'. In the process of forming the generative morphology of the Halle model, the word *browning* can be accepted in the KPK process, and in terms of meaning, it can also be accepted. However, the word *browning* is stuck on the filter component because it experiences actual idiosyncrasies (barriers) and cultural idiosyncrasies.

The word *clear* is prefixed by the prefix *to be clear* which means 'the process of being clear'. In the process of forming the generative morphology of the Halle model, *clear* words can be accepted in the KPK process, and in terms of meaning, they can also be accepted. However, the word *clear* is stuck on the filter component because it

experiences actual idiosyncrasies (barriers) and cultural idiosyncrasies.

The word *beautiful* added with a prefix *to be beautiful* contains the meaning of 'the process of being beautiful'. In the process of forming the generative morphology of the Halle model, the word *beauty* can be accepted in the KPK process, and in terms of meaning it can also be accepted. However, the word *beauty* is stuck on the filter component because it experiences actual idiosyncrasies (barriers) and cultural idiosyncrasies.

The word *soft* added with a prefix becomes *soft* means 'the process of being soft'. In the process of forming the generative morphology of the Halle model, the word *softening* can be accepted in the KPK process, and in terms of meaning it can also be accepted. However, the word *softened* is stuck on the filter component because it experiences actual idiosyncrasies (obstacles) and cultural idiosyncrasies.

The word *bitter* is added to become *a bitter* prefix which implies 'the process of being bitter'. In the process of forming the generative word morphology of the Halle model, the word *bitter* can be accepted in the KPK process, and in terms of meaning, it can also be accepted. However, the word *bitter* is stuck on the filter component because it experiences actual idiosyncrasies (barriers) and cultural idiosyncrasies.

The word *nervous* added prefixes to *becomes nervous* implies 'the process of being or in a nervous state'. In the process of forming the generative word morphology of the Halle model, the word *nervous* is acceptable in the KPK process, and in terms of meaning, it can also be accepted. However, the word *nervous* is stuck on the filter component because it experiences actual idiosyncrasies (barriers) and cultural idiosyncrasies.

Such forms *\*mencoklat*, *\*menjernih*, *\*mencantik*, *\*melembut*, *\*memahit*, dan *\*menggugupit* is a potential form that can be used at any time. These forms can be accepted in terms of their form and meaning. From the process of its formation, these forms are passed on the components of the word-formation rules (KPK) through the affixation process. It's just that the

form is retained in the filter component in the actual idiosyncrasy and cultural idiosyncrasy because they are still considered foreign in their use. Indonesian people are still reluctant to accept and use new words. Such forms *\*mencoklat*, *\*menjernih*, *\*mencantik*, *\*melembut*, *\*memahit*, dan *\*menggugupit*'s worth the shape *kekuning: menguning*, *keruh: mengeruh*, which means 'the process of becoming like that on the basis'.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Susanthi (2017) regarding potential forms entitled "A Generative Morphological Study in Satua Bali Tales From Bali". In the data found prefixation, suffixation, and confix. The data also found words that undergo the process of nasalization. In the prefix, the analysis found natural, potential and unusual forms. Infix analysis found only fair form. Suffix analysis found unusual invented forms in the data. The unusual form of invoices (strange) can cause problems because the community is not accustomed to using it. Confix analysis has a reasonable form of inventing. There are also words that experience the process of nasalization, for example, the form of *nepukin* "see"

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the study, it can be concluded that the grammatical meaning patterns found in the Halle model of the deadjectival verbs in generative morphology are grammatical meaning patterns proceed to the conditions mentioned on the basis (causative), grammatical meaning patterns 'in a state/do as stated on the basis', the pattern of grammatical meaning 'the most is on the basis of', and grammatical meaning patterns 'target in that state'. Acceptance of a word will be seen in the filter component. Words that have the potential to become words are categorized as actual or potential words. These words can be accepted in terms of form and meaning. It's just that the people of Indonesia do not want to use new words in their use of language both in written and oral form.

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