

## Me(N)- and Ber- In Indonesian

I Dewa Putu Wijana

Faculty of Cultural Sciences Gadjah Mada University

idp\_wijana@yahoo.com

**Abstract:** This paper aims at describing the role differences shown by *ber-* and *me(N)-* verbs in the use of Indonesian. By using data created intuitively and reflectively as an Indonesian native speaker, regardless their shared potentials in constructing intransitive verbs, the two types of verb have neat differences in relation to grammatical, semantic, and derivational functions. All *ber-* verbs are intransitives, and most *me(N)-* verbs are transitive. Semantically *ber-* verbs are used to express stative, possessive, reflexive, and unintentional meanings, while *me(N)-* verbs are done to express intentional, nonreflexive, processive, causative, and repetitive meanings. In relation to the derivational functions, *ber-* verbs can derived *pe-* and *per-an* nouns, and *me(N)-* verbs are exploited to derive *pe(N)-* and *pe(N)-an* nouns.

**Keywords:** verb, transitive, intransitive, derivation

**Abstrak:** Makalah ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perbedaan-perbedaan peran yang ditunjukkan oleh awalan *me(N)-* dan *ber-* dalam penggunaan bahasa Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan data yang diciptakan secara intuitif dan reflektif sebagai penutur asli bahasa Indonesia, tanpa memperhatikan kemungkinannya untuk sama-sama dapat membentuk kata kerja intransitif, kedua kata kerja ini memiliki perbedaan yang rapi berkaitan dengan fungsi gramatikal, semantik, derivasionalnya. Semua kata kerja *ber-* bersifat intransitive, dan hampir semua kata kerja *me(N)-* transitif. Secara semantik berdigunakan untuk membentuk verba statif, posesif, refleksif, dan ketidaksengajaan. Sementara *me(N)-* ditujukan untuk mengungkapkan kesengajaan, nonrefleksif, prosesif, kausatif, dan repetitive. Dalam kaitannya dengan *ber-* menurunkan nomina berafiks *pe-*, *per-an*, dan verba *me(N)-* menurunkan nomina berafiks *pe(N)-* dan *pe(N)-an*.

**Kata kunci:** verba, transitif, intransitif, derivasi

### 1. PENDAHULUAN

Indonesian, as one of the most important Malay varieties, day by day has become more and more important language to study. This language is now spoken by more than 240 million speakers living in the archipelago, and nearly 5 million of them living overseas. This language constitutes the the fifth biggest language spoken in the world. It is approximately not least than 45 countries teach this language in the secondary and tertiary education. Several of those countries are Australia, United states, Canada, Vietnam, Russia, South Korea, Japan, and Germany. In multicultural Australia, Indonesian is the fourth most popular languages (Muliastiuti, 2019, 1). Therefore, a lot of Indonesian grammatical rules should be discovered to shed light for the teacher and the learner of Indonesian.

Me(N)- and Ber- are two of the most important affixes in Indonesian. Both affixes have allomorphic variations and various grammatical meanings, such as described by most of Indonesian grammarians in their text books. Ramlan (1987, 83-116) describes that *me(N)-* has several allomorphs such as *mem-* (*membeli* 'to buy', *memukul* 'to hit', etc.), *men-* (*mendapat* 'to get', *menari* 'to dance'), *meny-* (*menyanyi* 'to sing', *menyaring* 'to filter', etc.), *meng-* (*mengubur* 'to burry', *menggertak* 'to snarl', etc.), *menge-* (*mengepel* 'to mop', *mengetik* 'to type'), and *me-* (*melempar* 'to hit by trhowing', *merusak* 'to destruct', etc.). This affix is also able to use for expressing several grammatical meanings, such as 'action' (*menulis* 'to write',

*memukul* 'to hit', etc.), process (*melebar* 'to become wider', *menyempit* 'to become narrower', etc.), 'going to' (*menepi* 'going to the edge', *mendarat* 'to land', etc.), 'to consume' (*menyate* 'to eat meat skewer', *mengopi* 'to drink coffee', etc.), 'to prepare' (*menyambal* 'to prepare chilly sauce', *menyayur* 'to prepare vegetable', etc.), 'to look for' (*merotan* 'to look for cane', *mendamar* 'to look for resin', etc.), etc. Meanwhile, *ber-* has fewer allomorphs than *me(N)-*. This affix has three allomorphs, *ber-* (*bermain* 'to play', *berdiam* 'to live', *bersuami* 'to have a husband', etc.), *be-* (*bekerja* 'to work', *berserta* 'together with', etc.), and *bel-* (only found in *belajar* 'to study'). This affix has many grammatical meanings, such as 'action' (*berdagang* 'to trade', *bermain* 'to play', etc.), 'state' (*bergembira* 'in state of happiness', *bersedih* 'in state of sadness', etc.), 'to have' (*berumah tangga* 'to have house hold', *beranak* 'to have children', etc.), 'to ride' (*berkuda* 'to ride horse', *bersepeda* 'to ride bike', etc.), 'to produce' (*berbunga* 'to show flower', *berkeringat* 'to sweat', etc.), 'to wear' (*berbaju* 'to wear shirt', *berhelm* 'to wear helmet', etc), etc. Nearly the same results are also found in other text books, such as written by Alwi et al. (2010, 114-148); Keraf (1991, 122-126); Ekowardono (2019, 137-233). Most of Indonesian grammar text books, describe the forms and grammatical meanings of these two affixes separately. As such, this paper will try to see their incorporations, in relation with the complementary roles played by them in the use of Indonesian. These two affixes presumably have different roles in association of their possibilities in causing to present the obligatory elements (object or complement), and capabilities to derive linguistic categories in this language. In shorts this paper will concerns to two matters, i.e. the grammatical function and derivational function of *ber-* and *me(N)-* possessed by the two affixes. The first will relate with the possibilities of these affixes followed by obligatory elements, while the second will do with their capabilities in deriving other categories. This study will hopefully be successful to reveal the grammatical rules of the two affixes which in turn will give a lot of benefits for the Indonesian teachers and learners of Indonesian, especially for whom this language is not their own native tongue.

## 2. THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

Verb is one of the most important categories in any language. By this category language speakers can express various kinds of actions possible to perform by them. For realizing these intentions, the verbs are certainly related with various types of agents to construct many kinds of subject-verb relations. Anything associated with these relations are called diathesis (Lyons, 1969, 372; Kridalaksana, 1993, 43). With regard to diathesis, this grammatical relation can be differentiated into several kinds. Those are active, passive, medial, reflexive, and reciprocal (Sudaryanto, 1991, 1-2). *Ber-* and *me(N)-* affixes in Indonesian are both used to expressed active diathesis in which *ber-* is exploited to mark intransitive verbs and *me(N)-* is done for marking transitive verbs based on their possibilities to present object, either direct and indirect. The transitivity itself is marked by the verbs' potentials to be paraphrased into passive di-. Although there are intransitive verbs marked by *me(N)-*, the transitivity difference of the two types of Indonesian verb indicates that there must be complementary grammatical incorporation between them. This paper will try to describe these differences which involve three main issues: grammatical, semantic, and derivational function.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

All data presented in this paper constitute sentences containing *ber-* and *me(N)-* verbs or other categories derived by these two verbs. They are created intuitively through reflexive method by the writer as an Indonesian native speaker whose grammaticalness has been tested empirically with other native speakers. The data creation goes along with three issues becoming discussion focus of this paper, i.e. grammatical, semantic, and derivational function of

Indonesian *ber-* and *me(N)-* verbs. For data verification, several analysing techniques, such as expansion, omission, substitution, and paraphrase are exploited. All data are presented using orthographical transcription.

#### 4. FINDINGS

##### 4.1. Grammatical functions

Both *me(N)-* and *ber-* In Indonesian has the same main function in Indonesian, i.e. to construct verbs from base of various categories. However, the verbal forms yielded by them have different grammatical and semantic characteristics. The most overt grammatical function difference of *me(N)-* and *ber-* is one related to transitive and intransitive verbal construction. All verbs constructed by *ber-* are intransitive in character. This type of verbs cannot be followed by object. All of the obligatory elements following Indonesian verbs are complements or adverbials of various semantic roles. See (1) to (2) below:

- (1) Ebaba bermain kelereng  
Ebaba play marble  
'Ebaba played marble'
- (2) Ubmam sedang belajar ukur sudut  
Ubmam progressive study measure angle  
'Ubmam is studying goniometry'
- (3) Anita bekunjung ke Bali  
Anita visit to Bali  
'Anita visited Bali'
- (4) Emy bekerja di hotel  
Emy work at hotel  
'Emy works at hotel'

In (1) and (2) the verbs *bermain* 'to play' is followed by a complement *kelereng* 'marble', and *belajar* 'to study' is followed by *ukur sudut* 'goniometry'. Meanwhile, in (3) and (4) the verbs *berkunjung* 'visit' and *bekerja* 'to work' is followed by adverbial of location *ke Bali* 'to Bali' and *di hotel* 'at hotel'. Indonesian verbs with *ber-* occur in (5), (6), (7) below exist with adverbials of togetherness, manner, and time.

- (5) Ebaba bermain dengan Sungrep.  
Ebaba play with Sungrep  
'Ebaba Played with Sungrep'
- (6) Kuraf belajar dengan tekun  
Kuraf study passionately  
'Kuraf studied passionately'
- (7) Ubmam sudah bekerja selama 5 tahun  
Ubmam already work for 5 year  
Ubmam has already worked for five years'

All of verbs with *ber-* in (1) to (7) above are intransitive. They occurs with complements in (1) and (2), and adverbials of having semantic roles, such as location (3) and (4), togetherness (5), manner (6), and time (7).

Indonesian *me(N)-* can also be intransitive verbs, but have different meanings to the ones with *ber-*. For example, compare (8) and (9), and (10) and (11) below:

- (8) Danau itu luas seolah-olah tak bertepi  
Lake that wide seem not edge  
'The lake is wide, and it seems having no edge'

- (9) Mobil polisi itu tiba-tiba menepi  
Car police that suddenly go to side  
'The police car suddenly go to the side of the road'
- (10) Sabun ini tidak berbusa banyak  
soap this not has foam much  
'This soap does not have much foam'
- (11) Sabun itu tidak membusa  
Soap that not foaming  
'That soap is not foaming'

From the last four examples, it is clear that intransitive verbs with *me(N)*- express process, but intransitive verbs with *ber-* express 'to have'. However, in several verbs, the differences of intransitive *ber-* and *me(N)*- are still obscure. See (12) to (13) below:

- (12) Dilarang meludah di lantai.  
Not allowed to spit on floor  
'It is not allowed to spit on floor'
- (13) Orang itu berludah sembarangan  
Person that spit of careless  
'That person spit of carelessly'
- (14) Dia pandai berbual  
He clever to mock  
'He is clever to mock'
- (15) Dia pandai membual  
He clever to mock  
'He is clever to mock'

The most apparent difference between verbs with *ber (N)*- and *me(N)*- is the contrast between intransitive and transitive verbs, such as the contrast between *belajar* 'to study' and *mengajar* 'to teach', *berpagar* 'to have fence' and *memagar* 'to enclose with hedge', as seen in (16) to (19) below:

- (16) Ubmam belajar sejarah perbudakan  
Ubmam study history slavery  
'Ubmam studies history of slavery'
- (17) Pak Tanto mengajar saya sejarah  
Mr. Tanto teach me history  
Mr. Tanto teaches history
- (18) Rumahnya berpagar bambu  
House he have fence bamboo  
'His house has bamboo fence'
- (19) Ebaba memagar rumahnya dengan bambu  
Ebaba to enclose house he with bamboo  
'Ebaba enclosed his house with bamboo fence'

As transitive verbs, (17) and (19) can be changed into passive (20) and (21). In contrast, (16) and (18) have no passive equivalents.

- (20) Saya diajar sejarah oleh Pak Tanto  
I is taught history by Mr. Tanto  
'I was taught history by Mr. Tanto'
- (21) Rumahnya dipagar oleh Ebaba with bambu  
House his is fenced by Ebaba with fence  
His house is given bamboo fence by Ebaba

The transitive verbs with *me(N)-* can be followed by *-i* and *-kan* to express different meanings. Compare the use of transitive verbs with *me(N)-*, *me(N)-I*, and *me(N)-kan* in (22), (23), and (24) below:

- (22) Ali melempar mangga  
 Ali throw mango  
 'Ali hit the mango tree'
- (23) Ali melemparkan mangga  
 Ali throw mango  
 'Ali threw the mango fruit'
- (24) Ali melempari mangga  
 Ali throw frequently mango  
 'Ali pelt the mango tree'

The transitive verbs in Indonesian, can also be expressed with *memper-*. Consider (25) and (26) below:

- (25) Ebaba akan memperluas halaman rumahnya  
 Ebaba will to make larger page house  
 Ebaba will enlarge his yard
- (26) Sungrep sudah memperkaya daftar bacaannya  
 Sungrep already enriched list reading  
 'Sungrep has enriched his references'

A lot of Indonesian transitive verbs are constructed directly through combination with suffix *-i* and *-kan* because the base form can not stand just only with *me(N)-*. In Indonesian verbs like *\*mengerja*, *\*meneman*, *\*mengunjung*, etc. do not exist. By this case, the corporation between *ber-* as intransitive grammatical device and *me(N)-kan* and *me(N)-i* is getting clearer. See (27) to (32) below:

- (27) Ebaba bekerja di kantor  
 Ebaba worked at office  
 'Ebaba worked at the office'
- (28) Ebaba mengerjakan tugas di kantor  
 Ebaba work task at office  
 'Ebaba did his work at the office'
- (29) Ebaba berteman dengan Ubmam  
 Ebaba have friend with Ubmam  
 Ebaba has become friend with Ubmam
- (30) Ebaba menemani ubmam  
 Ebaba give friend Ubmam  
 'Ebaba accompanied Ubmam'
- (31) Ebaba berkunjung ke Bali  
 Ebaba do visit to Bali  
 Ebaba went to Bali
- (32) Ebaba mengunjungi Bali  
 Ebaba visit Bali  
 'Ebaba visited Bali'

There are other examples about these transitive and intransitive equivalences, such as *bernama* 'have name' and *menamai* 'to name', *menamakan* 'to call', *berjalan* 'to walk', *menjalani* 'undergo', *menjalankan* 'to operate', and so forth. However, the rule concerning the use of *me(N)-*, *me(N)-I*, *me(N)-kan* and its application to the base forms is really very complicated (See Dardjowidjojo, 1986, 3-25), let alone not all verbs with *ber-* have *me(N)-*

equivalents. For example, there are no \*berlempar, \*berdengar, \*berpukul, etc. as equivalents to *melempar* 'to hit', *melempari* 'to pelt', *melemparkan* 'to throw'; *mendengar* 'to hear' and *mendengarkan* 'to listen'; *memukul* 'to hit', *memukuli* 'to hit frequently', and *memukulkan* 'to hit something to'.

#### 4.2. Semantic Function

A careful observation toward these two types of Indonesian verbs shows that they share a neat semantic function differences which partly have their source on the distinction of characteristics of transitive and intransitive verbs. The followings are several differences of semantic characteristics between them.

##### 4.2.1. Stative and Intentional

Verbs with *ber-* tend to express stative nuances, but ones with *me(N)-* do to express intentional grammatical senses. For examples the differences between *berjual* 'to trade' and *menjual* 'to sell', *bekerja* 'to work' and *mengerjakan* 'to do', *bermain* 'to play' and *memainkan* 'to play something. Consider (33) to (38) below:

- (33) Pekerjaannya sekarang berjual ayam goreng  
Work he now sell chicken fry  
'Now, his job is selling fried chicken for living'
- (34) Ia menjual sepeda motornya kepada Ebaba.  
He sell bike motor he to Ebaba  
'He sold his motor bike to Ebaba'
- (35) Dia bekerja di kantor pajak.  
He work in office tax  
'He works in the tax office'
- (36) Dia mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah dengan Sungrep  
He do work home with Sungrep  
'He did his home work with Sungrep'
- (37) Dia bermain layang-layang di lapangan  
He play kite in square  
'He played a kite in the square'
- (38) Dia memainkan Mozart dalam konser itu  
He played Mozart in concert that  
'He played Mozart in that concert'

##### 4.2.2. Possessive and intentional

The contrast expressed by these two types of verb might also be between possessive and intentional. For example *bertepi* 'to have side' and *menepikan* 'to bring to the side', *bersudut* 'to have angle' and *menyudutkan* 'to corner', *bertembok* 'have wall' and *menembok* 'to wall', as shown by (39) to (44) below:

- (39) Danau ini bertepi hutan  
Lake this have edge forrest  
'This lake lined with forrest'
- (40) Dia menepikan sepeda motornya  
He bring to the side bike motor he  
'He bring his motor bike to the side of the road'
- (41) Sapu tangan itu bersudut empat  
Broom hand the have angle four  
'The handkerchief has four angles'

- (42) Ali menyudutkan lawannya  
Ali bring to corner opponent he  
'Ali cornered his opponents'
- (43) Rumahnya bertembok tinggi  
House he have wall high  
'His house has a high wall'
- (44) Sungrep menembok rumahnya dengan bata merah  
Sungrep wall house he with brick red  
'Sungrep walled his house with red bricks'

#### 4.2.3 Unintentional and Intentional

The difference between *ber-*verbs and *me(N)-* verbs might also involve unintentional and unintentional meanings, such as *bertemu* 'to meet' and *menemui* 'to meet with someone' and *menemukan* 'to find'. Consider (45), (46) and (47) below:

- (45) Di hutan ia tiba-tiba bertemu harimau  
In forrest he suddenly meet tiger  
'In the forrest suddenly he meet a tiger'
- (46) Hari ini ia akan menemui pembimbingnya  
Day this he will meet supervisor he  
'To day he will meet his supervisor'
- (47) Walaupun sudah dua jam mencari, ia tidak menemukan apa-apa  
Although already two hours look for he not find what  
'Although he already had searched for two hours, He did not find anything'

#### 4.2.3. Reflexive and Non Reflexive

*Berjemur* 'expose oneself to the sun', *bercukur* 'to shave oneself', *berhias* 'to make up', etc. are reflexive actions which are significantly different from *menjemur* 'to dry something in the sun', *mencukur* 'to cut someone hair', and *menghias* 'to decorate'. Consider (48) to (53) below:

- (48) Banyak turis berjemur di Pantai Kuta  
Many tourist expose themselves I Beach Kuta  
'Many tourists sunbathed in Kuta Beach'
- (49) Ia akan menjemur pakaian  
He will dry clothe  
'He will dry the clothes'
- (50) Ali habis bercukur  
Ali just finish shave  
'Ali has just shaved'
- (51) Ebaba akan mencukur rambut Ubmam  
Ebaba will cut hair Ubmam  
'Ebaba will cut Ubmam's hairs'
- (52) Ani belum berhias  
Ani not yet nake up  
'Ani has not made up yet'
- (53) Ani akan menghias rumahnya dengan lampu dan balon  
Ani will decorate house her with lamp and balloon  
'Ani will decorate her house with lamps and balloons'

#### 4.2.4. *Possesive and Processive*

The contrast between verbs constructed with *ber-* and *me(N)-* might also be between possessive and processive. This holds between intransitive verbs. For example, *bertepi* 'have edge' and *menepi* 'going to edge', *berlangit* 'have a sky' and *melangit* 'goes to the sky', *bersudut* 'to have angle' and *menyudut* 'retire to a corner'. See (54), to (59) below:

- (54) Lautan ini tampaknya tidak bertepi  
Ocean this seem not edge  
'This ocean seems having no edge'
- (55) Tahu ada ambulan lewat, ia menepi.  
Know there ambulance pass, he go to edge  
'Realizing there would be an ambulance passing, he moved aside'
- (56) Kepulauan Hawaii berlangit biru  
Isles Hawaaii have sky blue  
'Hawaii Isles has blue sky'
- (57) Harga makanan melangit  
Price food goes to sky  
'Food price soars sky ward'
- (58) Gedung itu bersudut delapan  
Building the have angle eight  
'The building is octagonal'
- (59) Setelah beberapa jam berlatih, ia menyudut  
after several hour train he go to corner  
'After having trained for several hours, he retired to the corner'

#### 4.2.6 *Possesive and Repetitive*

Indonesian verbs with *ber-*, such as *bergambar* 'have picture', *bercakar* 'have claw', etc. have different meaning compared 'to draw something repeatedly' and *mencakari* 'to scratch frequently using claw'. See (60) to (63):

- (60) Buku itu bergambar John Lennon.  
Book that have picture John Lennon  
'The book has John Lennon's picture'
- (61) Burung gagak bercakar kuat.  
Bird hawk have claw strong  
'Hawk has strong claws'
- (62) Adik menggambari bukunya  
Younger brother draw picture book he  
'My Younger brother drew many pictures on his book'
- (63) Kucing itu mencakari mangsanya  
Cat that scratch prey its  
'The cat scratched frequently its prey'

#### 4.2.7. *Stative and Causative*

Only a few verbs, especially ones having semantic component of color and its various shades can express state, such as *berputih* 'be disgraced' and *bermuram* 'look gloomy', and have different meaning from *memutihkan* 'to cause white' and *memuramkan* 'to make sad'. Consider (64) to (67) below:

- (64) Lebih baik berputih tulang daripada berputih mata.  
More good have white bone than have white eye  
'Better dead than disgraced'



- (65) Ia ingin memutihkan giginya  
He want to make white teeth he  
'He wants to whiten his teeth'
- (66) Ia selalu bermuram durja  
He always in gloomy  
'He always looks gloomy'
- (67) Peristiwa itu memuramkan wajahnya  
Event that make gloomy face his  
'The accident makes him looks gloomy'

There might be still other semantic differences which has not been mentioned in this brief study.

### 4.3. Derivational Functions

The affixation processes occur in any language can simply be differentiated into two types. Those are inflection and derivation. The first relates to the processes that are not potentials to change the categorial status of the base forms, while the later does with ones that are potentials to do so (Bauer, 1988, 12-13; Allan, 1986, 64; Verhaar, 1996, 118-119). This section will try to discuss the differences of Indonesian verbs with *me(N)-* and *ber-* in deriving other categories. As far as this derivational potentials are concerned, these two affixes also show a neat corporation, as presented by the following results:

#### 4.3.1. *Ber-* Verbs derive *pe-* nouns and *men(N)-*verbs do *pe(N)-* nouns

Both verbs with *ber-* and *me(N)-* are able to derive noun, but the polymorphemic noun derived by these two affixes are different in characteristics. Verbs with *ber-* will derive polymorphemic noun with *pe-* and ones with *me(N)-* will derive verbs with *pe(N)-*. All of these nouns express agent but the verbs from which they are derived are different. The following (68) to (70) below are *pe-* nouns coming from *ber-* verbs.

- (68) Ia pemain basket yang bagus  
He player basket that good  
'He is a good basket player'
- (69) Petani di desa ini hidup sederhana  
Farmer in village this live simple  
'The farmers in this village lead a simple life'
- (70) Jeff Fenech adalah petinju terkenal dari Australia  
Jeff Fenech is boxer famous from Australia  
'Jeff Fenech is a famous boxer from Australia'

*Pemain* 'player', *petani* 'farmer', and *petinju* 'boxer' are derived from *ber-* because they respectively paraphrase with *orang yang bermain* which literally means 'some one who play', *orang yang Bertani* 'someone who cultivates land', and *orang yang bertinju* 'someone who play boxing'. All of these are very different, compared to agentive nouns derived from *me(N)-*. Consider (72) to (73) below:

- (71) Saya tidak tahu nama pembela itu  
I not know name defender that  
'I do not know the name of that barrister'
- (72) Rendra adalah pembaca puisi yang ternama  
Rendra is reader poem that notable  
'Rendra is a famous poetry reader'
- (73) Paquiao adalah pemegang gelar juara untuk kelas itu  
Paquiao is holder title champion for class that

'Paquio is the title championship title holder for that division'

*Pembela* 'defender', *pembaca* 'reader', and *pemegang* 'holder' are agentive nouns derived from *me(N)*- verbs because their paraphrases are *orang yang membela* 'someone who defends', *orang yang membaca* 'someone who reads', and *orang yang memegang* 'someone who holds'. All of *pe(N)*- agents are actors, but *pe-* agents in several cases are patients. Compare (74) and (75) with (76) and (77) below:

- (74) Semua petatar dibawa ke Bogor  
All trainee are brought to Bogor  
All of the trainees are brought to Bogor
- (75) Bahasa ngoko digunakan untuk pesapa dengan status sosial rendah  
Language ngoko is used for addressee with status social low  
'Ngoko style is used for low social status addressees'
- (76) Semua penatar adalah ahli bahasa ternama.  
All trainer are expert language famous  
All trainers are famous linguists
- (77) Penyapa yang lebih muda usianya menggunakan bahasa krama  
Addresser who more young age he use language krama  
Younger aged addressers use krama style

*Petatar* 'trainee' and *pesapa* 'addressee' are derived from *pe-*, and have paraphrase *orang yang ditatar* 'upgraded person' and *orang yang disapa* 'addressed person', while *penatar* 'trainer' and *penyapa* 'addresser' whose paraphrases are *orang yang menatar* 'someone who upgrades' and *orang yang menyapa* 'someone who addresses' are derived from *me(N)*- verbs. It is important to note that the *pe(N)*- prefix can omit its nasal when the base forms initials are /y/, /l/, /r/, and /w/, and nasals accordingly its realization is identical with *pe-*. However, its paraphrase the same as nouns with *pe(N)*. For examples *pelempar* 'thrower', *perekam* 'recorder', *pewaris* 'inheritor', and *pemanis* used in (78) to (81) below are *pe(N)* nouns instead of *pe-* their paraphrases are *orang yang melempar* 'someone who throws', *orang yang merekam* 'someone who records', *orang yang mewarisi* 'someone who inherits', and *bahan untuk memmaniskan* 'ingredients to sweeten food' .

- (78) Mahuse adalah pelempar lembing dari Papua  
Mahuse is thrower javelin from Papua  
'Mahuse is a Papuan javelin thrower'
- (79) Orang itu membawa alat perekam  
Person that bring instrument recorder  
'That person brought recording device'
- (80) Dia adalah pewaris semua kekayaannya  
He is inheritor all wealth he  
'He is the inheritor of all his wealth'
- (81) Makanan itu mengandung pemanis buatan  
Food that contain sweetener artificial  
'That food contains no artificial sweetener'

#### 4.3.2. *Ber-* Verbs derive *per-an* nouns and *men(N)* -verbs do *pe(N)*-an nouns

Either *ber-* verbs and or *me(N)*- verbs can derive abstract nouns. But these two types of abstract nouns have different characteristics. *Ber-* verbs derive *per-an* abstract nouns and *Me(N)*- verbs derive *pe(N)*-an abstract nouns. *Per-an* abstract nouns semantically express state, but *pe(N)*-an abstract nouns express action (Wijana, 2008. 42-46). Examples (83), (84), and (85) have *per-an* abstract nouns, while (86), (87), and (88) have *pe(N)*-an abstract nouns.

- (82) Dia tidak senang dengan perbuatan anak itu  
He not like with behaviour Child that  
'He does not like that child's behaviour'
- (83) Kota ini mengalami banyak perubahan  
City this experience many change  
'This city underwent many changes'
- (84) Ia terus memantau perkembangan kota itu.  
He continue monitor development city that  
He continuously monitors the city development
- (85) Pembuatan tempe sangat mudah  
Making soya bean cake very easy  
'Soya bean cake processing is very easy'
- (86) Hanya panitia yang berhak atas pengubahan jadwal pertandingan  
Only committee that have authority om changing schedule competition  
'Only committee has authority of competition schedule changing'
- (87) Pengembangan kota adalah tanggung jawab wali kota  
Developing city is responsibility mayor  
'City developing is mayor's responsibility'

*Perbuatan* 'behaviour' in (79), *perubahan* 'changes' in (80), and *perkembangan* 'development' in (81) are *per-an* nouns. *Perbuatan* is *hal berbuat* 'everything about to behave', *perubahan* is *hal berubah* 'everything related to changes', and *perkembangan* is *hal berkembang* 'everything related to development'. Meanwhile *pembuatan* 'process' in (82) is *hal membuat* 'everything about making', *pengubahan* 'changing' in (83) is *hal mengubah* 'everything about to change', and *pengembangan* 'developing' in (84) is *hal mengembangkan* 'everything about to change'. In this matter it is also important to note that in certain context, more precisely, when the first syllable of the base of polymorphemic *per-an* ends [ɔr], such as *kerja* 'work', *ternak* 'cattle', etc., *per-an* will realise as *pe-an*: *pekerjaan* 'job' and *peternakan* 'animal husbandry'. *Pekerjaan* 'job' is very different from its *pe(N)-an* counterpart *pengerjaan* 'everything about process of making'. Consider (88) and (89) below:

- (88) Ia tidak memiliki pekerjaan tetap  
He not have work permanent  
He does not have a permanent job.
- (89) Pengerjaannya butuh waktu dua hari  
Making process need time two day  
'The making process is two days'

So, *peternakan* and *pekerjaan* are *per-an* nouns because they are derived from *ber-* verbs. This can be proved by paraphrasing them into *hal beternak* 'everything about farming', *hal bekerja* 'everything about to work'.

Finally, *per-an* abstract nouns are not always derived from *ber-*, but several of them are done from *memper-*, such as *percepatan* 'acceleration' is *hal mempercepat* 'everything relates with how to accelerate', *perbesaran* 'magnification' is *hasil memperbesar* 'result of magnifying'. In a line with this not all nouns with *pe(N)-* derived from *me(N)-*, but some of them from *memper-*, such as *pemerluas* which paraphrases with *alat untuk memperluas* 'instrument or device used to enlarge', *pemercepat* which paraphrases with *alat untuk mempercepat* 'instrument or device to accelerate', etc. to means instrument or device used to achieve the actions. All of these matters are beyond the scope of this paper to discuss.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Active and passive diathesis in Indonesian are mostly expressed using verbs morphologically marked by *ber-* and *me(N)-*. All of verbs marked by *ber-* are intransitive, while several verbs marked by *me(N)-* are also intransitive. However, the transitivity marking differences between them seems so prominent, that this phenomenon leads to assumption that these two verbs, in spite of sharing complementary grammatical function, they also neatly dividing semantic and derivational functions. With regard to semantic functions the differences are shown by differences in constructing verbs expressing stative and intentional, possessive and intentional, reflexive and nonreflexive, possessive and proressive, stative, causative, and repetitive meanings. Finally, these two types of verb have differences in deriving other categories. *Ber-* functions to derive *pe-* and *per-an* nouns, while *me(N)-* does to yield *pe(N)-* and *pe(N)-an* nouns. However, not all *per-an* nouns are derived from *ber-*, some of them are done from *memper-*, and consequently from these verb are yielded *pe(N)-* nouns to mean 'instrument or device used to realize the actions'.

## REFERENCES

- Allan, Keith. (1986). *Linguistic Meaning*. Volume 1. London: Routledge Kegan Paul.
- Alwi, Hasan, Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, Hans Lapoliwa, Anton M. Moeliono. (2010). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta : Balai Pustaka.
- Bauer, Laurie. (1988). *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. Edinburgh University press.
- Dardjowidjojo, Soenjono.(1986). "Pemanfaatan Celah Morfologis dalam Pengembangan Bahasa". *Pusparagam Linguistik & pengajaran Bahasa*. Bambang Kaswanti Purwo (Ed.). Jakarta: Arrcan. Pp. 3-25.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti.(1993). *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Lyons, John. (1969). *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Muliastuti, Liliana. (2019). *Bahasa Indonesia Bagi Penutur Asing*: Jakarta: Obor.
- Ekowardono, B. Karno. (2019). *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia*. Semarang: Cipta Pratama Nusantara.
- Keraf, Gorys. (1991). *Tata Bahasa Rujukan Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Widya Sarana.
- Ramlan, M. (1987). *Morfologi*. Yogyakarta: UB Karyono.
- Sudaryanto, R. Suhardi, Syamsul Hadi & Yuliasih.(1991). *Diatesis dalam Bahasa Jawa*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. (1996). *Asas-asas Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Wijana, I Dewa Putu. (2008). *Bahasa Indonesia untuk Penulisan Ilmiah*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Araska.
- Wijana, I Dewa Putu.(2021). *Lexeme in Javanese; A Semantic Approach*. Working Paper Presented in The 13<sup>th</sup> National Seminar of Mother Tongue. 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021. Denpasar: Udayana University.