

## Incorporation with the Implementation of Verbs in Aceh

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**Abstract:** *Incorporation is a morphological linguistic phenomenon. Incorporation itself is usually defined simply by using the definition of 'word combination'. The purpose of this study is to analyze the phenomenon of incorporation of verb disappearance in the Acehese language. This research is expected to contribute to the development of Acehese language science. The source of the data used is taken from coil.com which provides news in Acehese language. From the data that has been collected, the researchers found that there are at least three types of incorporation of verb incorporation in the Acehese language; objective incorporation, locative incorporation, and state incorporation. In his analysis, the researcher found that the affixation of 'geu-' and 'meu' had a role in the formation of verb incorporation in the Acehese language.*

**Keywords:** *incorporation; implementation; Aceh*

### I. Introduction

Incorporation is the joining of words (can be verbs or prepositions) with other elements (nouns, pronouns, or adverbs) (Gerdts, 2017). In its application, incorporation is useful to contribute to the richness of the language. Combining these words can change the structure of a sentence without changing the meaning of the sentence itself.

Research on incorporation has been carried out by previous researchers using one or various languages to look for patterns. There are at least three types of incorporation in a language; incorporation of verb incorporation (Winaya, 2016; Simanjuntak and Mulyadi, 2019), incorporation of prepositions (Mulyadi, 1997; Peck and Sells, 2006), and incorporation of nouns (Smirnova, 2020; Feist, 2013; Gerdts, 2017). However, the phenomenon of incorporation in each language is not the same, meaning that not every language has these three types of incorporation. For example, Gerdts (2017) who analyzed several languages in the world found that the phenomenon of noun incorporation is a rare phenomenon. Another example is Winaya (2016) who found that there are four types of incorporation of verb incorporation in Balinese where the findings of this study are different from Simanjuntak and Mulyadi (2019) who found that there are five types of incorporation of verb incorporation in the Toba Batak language. In addition, Kesuma (2014) also found six types of incorporation of verb omission in the Mandailing language. This confirms that the types of incorporation that exist in a language are not necessarily the same as in other languages.

One of the languages that has not received attention in linguistic incorporation is Acehese as evidenced by the absence of linguistic research that examines incorporation in the Acehese language. The absence of this incorporation research has provoked researchers to go directly and examine the phenomenon of incorporation that exists in the Acehese language. The reason why the researcher uses this language is because the Acehese language is the language mastered by the researcher as a native speaker and no research has been found on the incorporation of verb incorporation in the Acehese language.

The researcher will try to answer the question 'what are the types of incorporation of verb disappearance in the Acehese language?' by using the definition of the incorporation process of disappearance in the language as the parameter. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the types of verb incorporation that exist in the Acehese language.

## II. Review of Literature

In several studies, it was found that there are three types of incorporation in language.

Mulyadi (1997) explains that there are three types of incorporation, namely noun incorporation, verb omission incorporation, and prepositional incorporation. However, the boundaries between these three types of prepositions are considered still unclear because of the different points of view of each expert in explaining the three. In addition, Gerdt (2017) also mentions that there is one type of incorporation whose position is still unclear, namely pronoun incorporation. With this, it can be concluded that incorporation in language is still not getting clear boundaries.

In contrast to Olthof (2020) who researched incorporation in 30 languages, he explained that incorporation has its own pattern. However, this pattern is unique in each language. No single language has the same pattern of incorporation. Furthermore, he explains that incorporation can share the same pattern in the clause scale. Although the level of complexity of incorporation in each language differs, they can still be considered relevant across languages.

Winaya (2016) and Simanjuntak & Mulyadi (2019) conducted research on incorporation.

Winaya (2016) examines the incorporation of verb incorporation in the Balinese language, while Simanjuntak & Mulyadi (2019) examines the incorporation of verb disappearance in the Toba Batak language. Although both of them examined the incorporation of verb omission, the results found were different for each language. Winaya (2016) found that there are four types of incorporation of verb omission in Balinese, namely objective incorporation, instrumental incorporation, locative incorporation, and state incorporation. This is different from Simanjuntak and Mulyadi (2019) who found five types of verb omission incorporation in the Toba Batak language, namely objective incorporation, instrumental incorporation, locative incorporation, intransitive incorporation, translative incorporation, and state incorporation. In his research, Winaya (2016) does not explain why translative incorporation is not found in Balinese. When referring back to Olthof's (2020) statement, the difference in complexity between the two languages may be the main factor in the difference in the results of their research.

Incorporation of prepositions has been carried out by Mulyadi (1997) who stated the differences in the structure of incorporation of prepositions in transitive and intransitive clauses in Indonesian. This is also in line with Peck & Sells (2018) which states the same thing regarding the incorporation of prepositions in Mandarin. Another similarity is also found in the limitations that exist in the formation of prepositional incorporations in each language.

Furthermore, the incorporation of nouns is perhaps the process that most closely approximates the syntactic process of all morphological processes (Mithun, 1984). Research on noun incorporation has been carried out by Smirnova (2017) who found that noun incorporation in English is formed by compression and reverse transformation. Furthermore, he found five forms of incorporation of nouns in English; Subject incorporation, object incorporation, instrument incorporation, instrument incorporation, and descriptive incorporation. In addition, Feist (2013) states that noun incorporation is used productively as an alternative to other constructs, for many functions, and under determinable limits. The analysis conducted by Feist is based on the findings of Mithun (1984) to find the phenomenon of incorporation of nouns at that time and describe its benefits. In contrast to Smirnova, Feist does not classify every finding of noun incorporation in English because it focuses on the phenomenon and its benefits. In his dissertation, Muro (2009) found that the phenomenon of incorporation of nouns is uneven for all languages. This has even caught the attention of Muro himself who found that incorporation of nouns is rarely found in most European languages such as German and Italian. Muro (2009) found that the phenomenon of noun incorporation is not evenly distributed across all languages. This has even caught the attention

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Based on the literature review that has been carried out, the researcher found that there are at least three types of incorporation in language; noun incorporation, verb omission incorporation, and prepositional incorporation. In addition to the three incorporations already mentioned, there is still one type of incorporation, namely pronoun incorporation. However, the phenomenon of this type of incorporation is still not widely known in language (Gerdt, 2017). The description of the types of incorporation that has been described is the first step for researchers to provide an overview of the research carried out.

In incorporation of incorporation of verbs, Parera (1993) classifies incorporation of incorporation of verbs as follows:

- a. Agent (A)
- b. Experience (E)
- c. Instrumental (I)
- d. Benefic (F)
- e. Objective (O)
- f. Locative (L)
- g. Yield or Factive (F)
- h. Source (S)
- i. Time (W)
- j. Comitative (K)

Incorporation of verb incorporation by Parera has been widely used by previous researchers to search for types of incorporation of verb incorporation in several languages (Winaya, 2016; Simanjuntak and Mulyadi, 2019; Kesuma, 2014; Jehane, 1996).

### III. Research Methods

The research method used is descriptive qualitative and data collection is done by listening (Sudaryanto, 1992) and taking notes (Mahsun, 2012).

#### 3.1 Data sources

To analyze the phenomenon of incorporation of verb disappearance in the Acehnese language, the researchers took data in the form of news texts from coil.com (<https://kumparan.com/topic/berita-language-aceh>). The texts on this page are news in the Acehnese language which will then be analyzed.

#### 3.2 Data analysis

In the analysis, the researcher looks for the types of incorporation of verb omission in the Acehnese language from data sources using the theoretical basis by Parera (1993) such as Agentive, Experience, Instrumental, Benefactive, Objective, Locative, Outcome or Factive, Source, Time, and Comitative (K). In its application, the researcher also uses several Acehnese dictionaries to help researchers analyze the existing incorporation phenomenon.

In Indonesian, an example of an incorporation can be seen as follows (Parera, 1993):



The one who wears the glasses is my professor.

Incorporation of verb incorporation removes the verb into other elements in a sentence or clause. In this example, the word 'wear' is added to the word 'glasses' and the following incorporation occurs:

The one with glasses is my teacher.

The researcher aims to provide the types of incorporation of verb disappearance in the Acehese language and describe the process of incorporation itself. The researcher looks for the phenomenon of incorporation in the data sources that have been described previously and then takes the data in the form of clauses or sentences that exist in the news text.

#### IV. Result and Discussion

Based on data analysis, the inventor found that there are three types of verb omission in Acehese which are taken from <https://kumparan.com/topic/berita-Bahasa-aceh>.

##### 4.1 Objective Incorporation.

If a verb has two arguments, and one of the arguments is an incorporated objective case, then the clause becomes intransitive because it loses one of its arguments.

- (1)
- a. *Jinoe geubri amanah beu lubeh pike keu kesajahteraan...*  
Now given the mandate to exaggerate the mind for welfare.
- b. *Jinoe geuamanah beu lubeh pikee keu kesajahteraan...*  
It is now mandated to exaggerate the mind for well-being...

In data (1), the verb 'geubri' disappears and is replaced by the word 'geuamanah' which still has a function as a verb. The verb 'geuamanah' has the same meaning as 'geubri amanah' by adding the prefix 'geu-' to the word 'amanah'

- (2)
- a. ...two droe writers teungoh geubri peunerang soai hanjeut woe gampong.  
...two police officers are giving information about not being allowed to go home.
- b. ...two droe writers teungoh geupeuneurang soai hanjeut woe gampong.  
...two police officers were explaining about not being allowed to go home.

Data (2) has similarities with data (1) where the lesap verb is the 'geubri' verb. This equation at least gives the same prefix form in the incorporated verb in (2b) where the incorporated verb is 'geupeuneurang' using the prefix 'geu-'.

- (3)
- a. ... peugawe who make violations and disciplinary sanctions ...  
...employees who commit violations will be subject to disciplinary sanctions...
- b. ...the officer who violates the disciplinary sanctions...  
...employees who violate there are (subject to) disciplinary sanctions...

Data (3) is different from data (1) and (2) both in terms of the verbs that are removed and the affixation of the verbs that have been incorporated. The verb 'meubuet' disappears and the object of 'violation' is incorporated to produce the verb 'to violate' in (3b). In this data,

the researcher also found the addition of the prefix 'meu' to the verb 'meulanggar' in (3b) where this prefix is different from the prefix 'geu' in data (1) and (2).

#### 4.2. Locative Incorporation

If the locative case is incorporated with a verb, the verb loses the locative case.

- (4)
- a. ...ureueng nyang teungoh jak u laot like pante baroh Aceh.  
 ...people who are going out to sea on the Baroh coast of Aceh.
- b. ...ureueng nyang teungoh meulaot like pante baroh Aceh.  
 ...people who are going to sea on the Baroh coast of Aceh.

In data (4) it can be seen that the verb 'jak' is lost. In addition, the researcher also found that the preposition 'u' is also missing. The incorporation of the verb which is accompanied by this preposition is then incorporated into 'meulaot' in (4b).

#### 4.3. State Incorporation

If the state case is incorporated with a verb, the verb loses the state case.

- (5)
- a. ...Mr. Nova thinks that it's like a geupeugot for an advanced library.  
 Mr. Nova is very passionate about making the library progress.
- b. ...Mr. Nova said that he was very enthusiastic about going to the library.  
 Mr. Nova is very enthusiastic in advancing the library.

In data (5), the verb 'geupeugot' is lost in the case of the situation in the clause. The verb 'geupeumaju' in (5b) undergoes an affixation process with the prefix 'geu'. In the next data (6), the lesap verbs are the same (geupeugot) so the researcher will only present the data as follows:

- (6)
- a. ...beutoi-beutoi tok geupeugot the case of nyoe seuleusoe...  
 ...really to get this case over with...
- b. ...beutoi-beutoi tok geupeuseuleusoe nyoe case...  
 ... really to solve this case...

Based on the data that has been analyzed, the researchers found that there are at least three types of incorporation of verb incorporation in the Acehese language. The researcher argues that instrumental incorporation can also be found in the Acehese language. For example:

- (7)
- a. *Geubri's father is u lon medicine.*  
 My father gave me medicine.
- b. Father geupeubat lon.  
 Father treated me.

In this example, the verb 'geubri' and the preposition 'u' are missing. The above example was proposed by the researcher as an example of an empirical instrumental incorporation from the researcher himself. This is intended to provide recommendations and precautions in future incorporation studies in the Acehnese language.

The researcher feels that the analyzed data may be considered insufficient to provide an overview of the phenomenon of incorporation in the Acehnese language. With this, the researcher also recommends further research to use data that is larger than the data that has been studied to look for other possible incorporations.

## V. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researchers found that there are at least three types of incorporation of verb incorporation in the Acehnese language, namely objective incorporation, locative incorporation, and state incorporation. Furthermore, the researcher also argues about the presence of instrumental incorporation in the Acehnese language.

Incorporation provides additional functionality and structural efficiency to a language. Although the limits on the types of incorporation are still not clear, incorporation itself at least has relevance in each language even though the complexity that is present varies.

Incorporation of verb omission in Acehnese also undergoes the process of 'geu-' and 'meu-' affixation. In his analysis, the researcher did not find other affixations that could appear in the phenomenon of the incorporation of the Acehnese language. Furthermore, the researcher conveys the researcher's difficulties in collecting the latest Acehnese texts. The novelty of the text in linguistic studies is one of the determining factors considering that language itself is dynamic. To get a more adequate picture of the phenomenon of incorporation in the Acehnese language, the researcher recommends the preparation of larger data than the data that has been studied.

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