



# HUMANIORA

JURNAL BUDAYA, SASTRA, DAN BAHASA  
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

Volume 21, Nomor 2, Juni 2009

## SOSIALISASI ANAK DAN MELEMAHNYA TRADISI DALAM MIGRASI INTERNASIONAL. (KASUS TKW DARI GODONG GROBOGAN, JAWA TENGAH)

*Tri Marhaeni P. Astuti*

Dari Kyuushuu Ke *Ran'in*: *Karayuki-San*  
dan Prostitusi Jepang di Indonesia  
(1885-1920)

*Sri Pangastoeti*

*Funktionsverbgefüge* Construction and its  
Correspondence in Indonesian

*Pratomo Widodo*

Dualitas Praktik Perkawinan Minangkabau

*Zainal Arifin*

Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jepang dan Bahasa  
Jawa: Analisis Kontrastif

*Eman Suherman*

*Patung Loro Blonyo* dalam  
Kosmologi Jawa

*Slamet Subiyantoro*

Teknologi, Modernitas, dan Zaman  
'Pantjaroba': Representasi Radio dalam  
Dua Roman Indonesia di Akhir Zaman  
Kolonial

*Suryadi*

Pertumbuhan Penduduk Besuki:  
Kajian Demografi Historis

*Nawiyanto*

Bahasa Vietnam sebagai Bahasa Nada

*Hendro Kumoro*

Kode Budaya dalam Puisi Jawa Modern

*Akḥmad Nugroho*

HUMANIORA

Volume  
21

Nomor  
2

Halaman  
125 - 257

Yogyakarta  
Juni 2009

ISSN  
0852-0801

# HUMANIORA

## DAFTAR ISI

Tri Marhaeni P. Astuti	125-137	Sosialisasi Anak dan Melemahnya Tradisi dalam Migrasi Internasional (Kasus TKW dari Godong, Grobogan, Jawa Tengah)
Sri Pangastoeti	138-149	Dari Kyuushuu Ke <i>Ran'in: Karayuki-San</i> dan Prostitusi Jepang di Indonesia (1885-1920)
Zainal Arifin	150-161	Dualitas Praktik Perkawinan Minangkabau
Slamet Subiyantoro	162-173	Patung <i>Loro Blonyo</i> dalam Kosmologi Jawa
Nawiyanto	174-187	Pertumbuhan Penduduk Besuki: Kajian Demografi Historis
Hendrokumoro	188-202	Bahasa Vietnam sebagai Bahasa Nada
Pratomo Widodo	203-212	<i>Funktionsverbgefüge</i> Construction and Its Correspondence In Indonesian
Eman Suherman	213-222	Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jepang dan Bahasa Jawa: Analisis Kontrastif
Suryadi	223-243	Teknologi, Modernitas, dan Zaman 'Pantjaroba': Representasi Radio dalam Dua Roman Indonesia di Akhir Zaman Kolonial
Akhmad Nugroho	244-252	Kode Budaya dalam Puisi Jawa Modern
<b>ULASAN</b>		
Daud Aris Tanudirjo	253-255	Kisah Manusia Baru
Tri Martoyo Jati Kesuma	256-257	Mengenal Linguistik



# FUNKTIONSVERBGEFÜGE CONSTRUCTION AND ITS CORRESPONDENCE IN INDONESIAN

Pratomo Widodo\*

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan konstruksi predikat bahasa Jerman *Funktionsverbgefüge* dan padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia, serta mendeskripsikan persamaan dan perbedaan di antara keduanya. Metode analisis gramatika kontrastif digunakan untuk membandingkan konstruksi *Funktionsverbgefüge* dan padanannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua konstruksi predikat tersebut terdiri atas dua unsur, yaitu verbal dan nominal. Kedua konstruksi memiliki bentuk, makna, dan fungsi yang sama, sementara perbedaannya terletak pada distribusi unsur-unsurnya.

**Key Words:** *Construction, Funktionsverbgefüge, Function Verb, Function Noun*

## INTRODUCTION

There are so many languages in the world. The big number of languages leads us to make comparison across the languages. There are several points of view in comparing languages, such as genealogic, geographic, social, and structural ones. The comparison of two (or more) languages based on their grammatical structures is also called a contrastive study. This study is often made in the frame a foreign language teaching and translation. The benefit of a grammatical contrastive study in foreign language teaching is to know the similarities and the differences between the source language (L1) and the target language (L2). According to the similarities and the differences of the L1 and L2, we can predict the things which may become a support and an obstacle for the foreign language teaching. The similarities of the grammatical rules of both languages can help learners in the acquisition of

the L2. On the contrary, the differences of the grammatical rules of both languages can lead the learners to make errors as a result of different rules transferred from the L1 into the L2.

It is necessary to make a grammatical contrastive study between German and Indonesian for improving the effectiveness of the German language teaching to Indonesian speakers. Based on this study we can know the things which may become a support and an obstacle for teaching German to Indonesian speakers. One of the grammatical topics which can be studied is the German verbal construction called *Funktionsverbgefüge* (further abbreviated as *FVG*). *FVG* is a construction of predication which consists of two elements, namely verbal and nominal elements. Both elements are combined as a unity and function as the predicate of the sentence. For example, the *FVG* construction *die Entscheidung treffen* has Indonesian

\* Staf Pengajar Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Jerman, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta



correspondence with *mengambil keputusan* 'to make decision'. Notice the following examples.

- (1) Sie müssen *die Entscheidung treffen*.  
(1a) Anda harus *mengambil keputusan*.  
'You must make a decision'

There are some similarities between German sentence (1) and the Indonesian version (sentence 1a). In sentence (1), the construction *die Entscheidung treffen* is a lingual unity which consists of the verbal element *treffen* 'to meet' and the nominal element in the accusative case *die Entscheidung* 'the decision'. Both elements must come together as a unity functioning as the predicate of the sentence. In this construction the verb *treffen*, which means 'to meet', has changed its meaning. This verb has lost its lexical meaning and now only possess the grammatical meaning with the function as the finite verb of the sentence which is inflected to show its verbal status related to tense, number, mood, and voice. The lexical meaning of the *FVG* construction lies in the nominal element *die Entscheidung* 'decision' which is derived from the verb *entscheiden* 'to decide'.

The characteristics of the German *FVG* construction described above are also found in Indonesian sentence (1a). The predicate of sentence (1a) is *mengambil keputusan* which consists of two elements; they are the verbal element is *mengambil* 'to put' and the nominal element is *keputusan* 'decision' as the direct object. The verb *mengambil* 'to put', like the verb *treffen* 'to meet' in sentence (1), has changed its meaning. The verb has lost its lexical meaning and now only possess the grammatical meaning. The verb *mengambil* 'to put' in sentence (1a) has a different meaning as in the sentence: *Dia mengambil topi dari lemari* 'He puts the hat from the cupboard'. The lexical meaning of the construction *mengambil keputusan* lies in the nominal element *keputusan* 'decision' which is derived from the verb *memutuskan* 'to decide'.

The contrast of the German *FVG* and its Indonesian correspondence described above shows the similarities and differences of both

predicate constructions. Both constructions can be an alternative to the predicate of the sentence. Instead of the German verb *entscheiden* or the Indonesian verb *memutuskan* 'to decide', we can use the German *FVG* construction *Entscheidung treffen* or the Indonesian version *mengambil keputusan* 'to make decision' as the predicate of the sentence. Both constructions are joint constructions which consisting of two elements (verbal and nominal). Besides the similarities there are also differences. One of them is the verbal element of the construction. The German construction uses the verb *treffen* 'to meet' while the Indonesian construction uses the verb *mengambil* which means 'to put'. Both verbs have different lexical meanings.

The German *FVG* construction and its Indonesian correspondence should be further studied, because although these constructions are not primary predicate constructions they could give better stylistic effects of the sentences. The learners of German and Indonesian languages should have knowledge about the German *FVG* construction and its Indonesian correspondence. This study aims (a) to describe the form of the German *FVG* construction; (b) to describe the Indonesian correspondence of the German *FVG* construction; and (c) to describe the similarities and differences between the *FVG* construction and its Indonesian correspondence.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHOD

One of the predicative constructions in German is the *FVG* construction (Helbig & Buscha, 1996). This construction is formed by two elements, namely verbal and nominal elements. The verbal element is called the function verb (*Funktionsverb*) and the nominal element is called the function noun (*Funktionssubstantiv*). The function noun can be a noun in the accusative case or a prepositional noun group. For the first case you can see again sentence (1) and for the second



case you can see the following example (sentence (2)).

- (2) Zehn Teilnehmer aus acht verschiedenen Ländern *brachten* die Werke von Stockhausen *zur Aufführung*.  
'Ten participants from eight different countries *performed* the work of Stockhausen'

The FVG in sentence (2) above consists of the function verb *brachten* (the past tense of *bringen*) 'to bring' and the prepositional noun group *zur Aufführung* as a function noun. The function noun is morphologically a matter of verbal nominalization (*nomina de verbal*). As the predicate of the sentence, the both elements of the FVG construction must come together, because they are a unity. Like auxiliary verbs, the function verbs have reduced or even changed their meaning (Helbig & Buscha, 1996; DUDEN, 2005). The function verb *treffen* in sentence (1) has no more its lexical meaning and it can be combined only with the noun *die Entscheidung* 'the decision'. As a normal verb, *treffen* still has its lexical meaning 'to meet' and it can be combined with any noun phrase as a direct object, like *Freunde treffen* 'to meet friends', *den Onkel treffen* 'to meet the uncle', and so on.

As mentioned above, the function verbs in the FVG construction have reduced their meaning and they possess only grammatical meaning. The actual lexical meaning of the FVG construction lies in the nominal element which is derived from verbs (in the form of verbal nominalization). The function verbs have special meanings related to the verbal semantic criteria. According to the verbal semantic criteria, the meanings of verbs are classified into three aspects. They are action verbs, process verbs, and state verbs (Helbig & Buscha, 1996). Action verbs are divided into durative and perfective verbs. The durative action verbs are classified into (a) iterative/frequentative, (b) intensive, and (c) diminutive. The perfective action verbs are separated into (a) inchoative, (b) egressive, (c) mutative, and (d) causative.

According to the verbal classification based on semantic criteria, there are three semantic classifications which are held by the function verbs, because in these verbs there is a systematic relation between the semantic factor and the morph syntactic form of the verbs. The function verbs have meanings related to time aspects of each utterance. These three semantic classifications of the verbs are durative, inchoative, and causative. The durative verbs express the state (*Zustand*), the inchoative verbs express the change of the state (*Zustandveränderung*), and the causative verbs articulate the cause of the state change (*das Bewirken einer Zustandveränderung*) (Helbig & Buscha, 1996).

The lexical meaning in the FVG construction lies in the nominal element, while the verbal element, as a function verb with grammatical meaning, is inflected (in the conjugation paradigm) to express the information related to tenses, person, number, and mood of the sentence (DUDEN, 2005:424). The combination of verbal and nominal elements in the FVG construction (e.g. *Entscheidung treffen* 'to make decision') has the same lexical meaning as the basic verb (*entscheiden* 'to decide'), from which is the nominal element of the FVG constructions derived. The noun *Entscheidung* 'decision' is derived from *entscheiden* 'to decide'. Therefore, it can be said that the FVG construction is not the primary predicate construction, but it can be an alternative one for a better stylistic effect.

In Indonesian there is also a similar predicate construction to the German FVG. This predicate construction also consists of two elements, verbal and nominal, as shown in sentence (1a). In this sentence the predicate consists of the verb *mengambil* 'to put' and the noun *keputusan* 'decision'. Predicate constructions which are built of two elements (a function verb and a function noun) are usually fixed constructions. It means that a noun or noun phrase can only occur with a certain verb. In the construction *mengambil keputusan*, these elements must come



together in order to provide the meaning 'to decide'. Another example is *mengajukan pertanyaan* which corresponds to the German FVG construction *Frage stellen* 'to ask a question'. The function nouns of both constructions are verb nominalization from *bertanya* and *fragen* 'to ask'. The function verbs of both constructions can only occur with their function noun as a part of a unity.

According to the available references, it seems that the predicate construction which consists of a function verb and a function noun in Indonesian still has not got enough attention from the linguist. That's why a study about the predicate construction which consists of a function verb and a function noun both in German and Indonesian is necessary to be conducted. The equivalent construction of the German FVG construction in Indonesian, I would like to propose the term *Konstruksi Predikat Verba Fungsi* (furthermore abbreviated as *PVF*)

There are some similarities between FVG and PVF. These similarities are that (a) both I would like to promote the terms FVG and PVF are secondary constructions as an alternative to the primary construction which are used basic verbs; (b) the lexical meaning of FVG and PVF construction lies in the function noun which is derived from the basic verbs (nominalization); (c) function verbs have reduced their lexical meaning and possess only their grammatical meaning; and (d) in the FVG and PVF construction the function verb can occur only with certain function noun.

According to the above mentioned similarities, the both construction (FVG and PVF) could be compared.

The data of this research were German sentences containing the FVG construction and Indonesian sentences containing the PVF construction. The data were collected by intensively reading written discourses containing FVG and PVF constructions and were also collected from both German and Indonesian grammar books. The data collection

instrument was the human instrument, namely the researcher himself, an Indonesian native speaker possessing the German language education background. The validity of the data was assessed by using *inter-rater* and *intra-rater* methods. The grammar contrastive analysis and the referential comparative method were used to analyze the data. The contrastive analysis was used to describe the similarities and the differences between FVG and PVF constructions. And the referential comparative method was used to compare FVG and PVF as a secondary construction with the basic verb as a primary construction. The steps of this research are (a) providing the FVG and PVF data, (b) describing the FVG and PVF constructions, and (c) describing the similarities between FVG and PVF

## THE FVG CONSTRUCTION

As mentioned above, that the FVG construction consists of two elements, namely verbal and nominal elements. In the following passage these both elements will be described, and it is completed with the description of the meaning of the FVG construction.

### VERBAL ELEMENT IN THE FVG CONSTRUCTION

In the German language there are 29 verbs which can play a role as function verbs of the FVG construction. According to their transitivity or valence, those verbs can be classified into three groups. They are intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, and directional verbs. The explanation of the function verb is as follows.

Intransitive verbs are verbs which need only a nominal constituent as an argument. This argument functions as a subject. Because such verbs don't have any object, the function noun is in the form of prepositional noun groups. In the semantic point of view, these verbs belong to state verbs which have durative semantic classification. Such verbs are, for example, *bleiben* 'to stay', *geraten* 'to become',



*kommen* 'to come', *halten* 'to keep', *liegen* 'to lay', *sein* 'to be', *stehen* 'to stand'.

Besides the state verbs there are also action verbs which have semantic features +direction. Such verbs are combined with prepositional noun group as a function noun in order to construct FVG. This function noun functions as the locative adverbial which expresses a direction. In German, directional preposition can be followed by a noun phrase with accusative or dative cases depending on the power government of the preposition. The prepositions which only govern the dative case (e.g. *zu*), the function noun is in the dative case. The prepositions which govern the accusative and dative cases (e.g. *in*), the function noun is in the accusative case. The use of a preposition is determined by the verb, because the verb is the government of the preposition, and the prepositions govern the case of the noun phrase. The verbs *setzen* and *versetzen* belong to this kind of verb, e.g. *in Bewegung setzen* 'to move'.

Transitive verbs need two noun phrases as arguments. These arguments function as the subject and the object. The function noun of the FVG constructions with transitive verbs is in the form of a noun phrase in the accusative case. The transitive function verbs are action verbs with semantic classification of causative, like *stellen* in *Frage stellen* 'to ask a question', and *üben* in *Kritik üben* 'to criticize'.

There are also function verbs with semantic feature +direction, for example *bringen* 'to bring'. Such function verbs are combined with a prepositional noun phrase as the function noun to construct the FVG construction, like *zur Aufführung bringen* 'to perform'. There are also FVG constructions which consist of three elements, namely a transitive function verb, a prepositional noun group as a function noun, and a noun phrase in the accusative case as an object. Notice the following example:

- (3) Das Kind hält sein Zimmer  
 in Ordnung.  
 Function N      Function V      Accusative NP  
 The child keeps his room  
 tidy.  
 'The child keeps his room tidy.'

### NOMINAL ELEMENT IN THE FVG CONSTRUCTION

The nominal element is an important part of the FVG construction, because the lexical meaning of the FVG construction lies in the nominal element. Syntactically the nominal element can be classified into two groups. They are the noun phrase with the accusative case and the prepositional noun group. In few cases there are also function nouns with the nominative case (*eine Abrechnung erfolgt*), genitive case (*der Meinung sein*), and dative (+accusative) case (*jdn einer Prüfung unterziehen*). The prepositions used in the prepositional noun groups are *auf, aus, außer, bei, hinter, un, um, unter, zu*.

Noun phrases with the accusative case are combined with transitive function verbs, and prepositional noun groups are combine with intransitive verbs or verbs which have semantic feature +direction. The following sentences are examples of each noun-verb combination.

- (4) Bei Verlust einer unversicherten Sendung kann ich Ihnen kein *Ersatz leisten*.  
 'In case of losses of uninsured sending I can't *provide any compensation*.'
- (5) Qualifizierung zum Pädagogen *stehen mit Wissen und Können in Wettbewerb*.  
 'Qualification to the Educators *is in competition with knowledge and ability*.'
- (6) Männer *kommen erst nach dem Crash zur Vernunft!*  
 'The Men would *come to one's sense* after crash.'



## MEANING OF THE FVG CONSTRUCTION

FVG has the same meaning as the basic verb, the base of the derivation of the function noun; even though there is a different meaning related to the verb semantic classification, like durative, inchoative, and causative. The different meaning based on the semantic classification is also found in the different use of several function verbs for the same function noun. It means that the use of different function verbs which are combined with the same function noun leads to the different meaning. The following FVG constructions show the different meaning caused by the use of the different function verbs.

- in *Abhängigkeit* sich befinden (durative)
- in *Abhängigkeit* kommen/ geraten (inchoative)
- in *Abhängigkeit* bringen (causative)

Besides the semantic classification, there is also a meaning classification based on diathesis (active and passive voices). The FVG construction with an active meaning can be checked by the paraphrasing using an active basic verb. By this process, a sentence with the active voice will result. The function verbs with the active meaning are found in the verbs *anstellen, aufnehmen, ausüben, bringen, erheben, erteilen, führen, geben, halten, leisten, machen, nehmen, setzen, stellen, treffen, üben, unternehmen, versetzen, vornehmen, ziehen*.

The FVG construction with a passive meaning can be known by the paraphrasing using a basic verb which results in sentences with the passive voice. The function verbs with the passive meaning are found in the verbs *sich befinden, bekommen, bleiben, erfahren, erhalten, finden, gehen, gelangen, genießen, geraten, kommen, liegen, sein, stehen, zuziehen*.

## THE PFV CONSTRUCTION

One of the aims of this research is to look for the correspondence of the German FVG construction. Firstly I provided the data of the FVG construction, and then I provided the data

of PVF corresponding to the FVG construction in form and meaning. The data show that there are 121 constructions corresponding to the FVG construction. The complete descriptions of the PFV construction are as follows.

## VERBAL ELEMENT IN THE PVF CONSTRUCTION

Alwi, et al. (2000:91) mentioned that the Indonesian verbs can be classified into two groups. They are transitive and intransitive verbs. The transitive verbs are divided into single transitive verbs, bitransitive verbs, and semi transitive verbs. The intransitive verbs are divided into transitive verbs with obligatory complements, transitive verbs with optional complements, and transitive verbs without complements. According to the data analysis there are 22 verbs which can function as function verbs of the PFV constructions. The 22 verbs, according to their transitivity, can be classified into transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. The explanation of these verbs is as follows.

Transitive verbs in the PVF can be (a) single transitive verbs which govern a nominal constituent functioning as an object; (b) bitransitive verbs which govern two nominal constituents as an object and as a complement. The complements in the PVF constructions are optional. According to their syntactic behavior, transitive verbs in the PVF constructions can be classified as follows.

Verbs which occur with nouns in the form of nominalization of an action verb, such as *melakukan* 'to make' in the construction *melakukan pengamatan* 'to make an observation' or 'to observe', and *melakukan pertimbangan* 'to make a consideration' or 'to consider'. Another verb belonging to this group is *memberi* 'to give', such as *memberi jawaban* 'to give an answer', and *memberi perintah* 'to give an order'. The use of the verb *memberi* or *memberikan* depends on the argument of the sentence. The verb *memberi* is used, if the sentence has an object and a complement, but



if the sentence has an object only, the verb *memberikan* will be used. The following sentences describe different uses of both verbs.

- (7) Sebaiknya pemerintah Israel tidak  
*memberi*                      *janji kosong*  
 Function V                  Function N  
*kepada para penduduk imigran.*  
 Complement

- (7a) Sebaiknya pemerintah Israel tidak  
*memberikan*                  *janji kosong.*  
 Function V                  Function N

The verb *membuat* 'to make' also has the same syntactic and semantic behavior, e.g. *membuat aturan* 'to make rules' and *membuat persiapan* 'to make preparation' which are alternatives to the use of the verbs *mengatur* 'to rule' and *mepersiapkan* 'to prepare'. There are also PVFs which consist of the verb *membuat* and a noun in the form of nominalization of reciprocal verbs, such as *membuat kesepakatan* 'to make an agreement'. This construction can be an alternative to the verb *bersepakat* 'to agree'.

The next type is the verb *mempunyai/memiliki* 'to have' or 'to possess' which is combined with a noun in the form of adjective nominalization, such as *memiliki kemampuan* 'to have ability', *memiliki keberanian* 'to have courage'. The PVF with a function noun in the form of adjective nominalization can be an alternative to the correspondence of the German verb *sein* 'to be'. In German, adjective arguments are usually governed by the verb *sein* 'to be'. In Indonesian, the use of *adalah*, as the correspondence of the German verb *sein*, is very seldom or even never exists. We say *Saya berani* 'I am encourage' or *Saya memiliki keberanian* 'I have courage' instead of saying *Saya adalah berani* (?)

There are some verbs in the PFV construction which are derived from passive voice constructions. Just like other passive voice constructions, the subject of the sentence with PFV construction has a patient role. For example, the verb *mendapat* 'to get' in the PFV construction *mendapat perintah* 'to get an order' is an alternative to the construction with the basic passive verb *diperintah* 'to be

ordered'. Another example is *mendapat dukungan* 'to get support' as an alternative to the passive verb *didukung* 'to be supported'.

Other types of verbs are those which collocate with the noun in the form of nominalization of reciprocal verbs. One example is the function verb *mengadakan* 'to hold', such as in the construction *mengadakan hubungan* 'to hold a relationship' which is an alternative to the reciprocal verb *berhubungan* 'to relate'. Another example is the PVF construction *mengadakan perundingan* 'to hold a negotiation' as an alternative to the reciprocal verb *berunding* 'to negotiate'. Besides the verb *mengadakan* 'to hold' there is another verb which has the same type as the verb *mengadakan*. This verb is *membuat* 'to make' like in the PVF construction *membuat kesepakatan* 'to make an agreement' as an alternative to another PVF construction *mengadakan kesepakatan* 'to have an agreement' or the verb *(ber)sepakat* 'to agree'

There is PFV which consists of a function verb and verbal nominalization which means 'process'. The verb that functions a predicate such a construction is *mengalami* 'to experience', just like *mengalami perubahan* 'to have changes', *mengalami perbaikan* 'to get better', and *mengalami penyederhanaan* 'to get simpler'

Intransitive verbs are divided into complementary intransitive verbs and uncomplimentary intransitive verbs. Complementary intransitive verbs are divided into obligatory complementary verbs and optional complementary verbs. The intransitive verb with an obligatory complement is, for example, the verb *berada* 'to be', such as *berada dalam ketakutan* 'to be in terrified' and *berada dalam kemiskinan* 'to be in poverty' all of which are alternatives to adjectives *takut* 'terrified' and *miskin* 'poor'.

Besides the construction above, there is another construction which is combined with the preposition *dalam* 'in' with a verbal nominalization noun which means 'process', for example *(sedang) dalam pembangunan* 'being built'. It is very often that the word *proses* 'process' is also be added to emphasize the meaning "process",



like in the construction (*sedang*) *dalam proses pembangunan* 'being built'. The *PVF* construction with the preposition *dalam* 'in' is a passive construction, since this construction collocates with a noun subject function with patient role

### NOMINAL ELEMENT IN THE *PVF* CONSTRUCTION

As in the *FVG* construction (the German language), the nominal element in the *PVF* construction also plays a very important role, because the real predicate meaning is in the nominal element (function noun) which is derived from the basic verbs. That's way the *PVF* construction has the same meaning with the basic verbs.

Most nominal elements in the *PFV* construction are in the form of affixed words, because they are derived from the verbs. The nominalization of verbs in Indonesian uses the affix (confix) *pe-/an* and its allomorphs, like *penelitian* 'research', *pengamatan* 'observation', *penyelidikan* 'investigation'. Another nominalization affix in Indonesian is suffix *-an*, like *jawaban* 'answer', *gugatan* 'claim'. Besides the affixed nouns there are also nominal elements in the form of basic nouns, like *bukti* 'proof' in the construction *memberi bukti* 'to give a proof' which is an alternative to *membuktikan* 'to prove'. Another example is *perintah* 'order' in *memberi perintah* 'to give an order' which is an alternative for the use of the verb *memerintah* 'to order'.

In the syntactical point of view the nominal elements of the *PVF* construction can function as an object, a complement, or an adverbial. The syntactic functions of the nominal elements in *PVF* construction agree with the characteristic of the function verbs, especially as shown by the transitivity of the verbs. In the *PVF* construction with transitive verbs the nominal elements functioning as an object, like the noun *permohonan* 'request' in *mengajukan permohonan* 'to make a request'.

Nominal elements which function as a complement are found in the *PVF* construction with intransitive verbs with an obligatory complement, like *kemiskinan* 'poverty' in *berada dalam kemiskinan* 'to be in poverty'. The *PVF* constructions also have nominal elements which function as an adverbial. The adverbial is usually in the form of prepositional noun groups, such as the preposition *dalam* 'under' in *dalam penyelidikan* 'under investigation' or 'to be investigated'.

### MEANING OF THE *PVF* CONSTRUCTION

Principally the *PVF* constructions have the similar meaning as the basic verbs which are base form of the nominalization of the nominal elements of the *PVF* construction, even though there are different intensities of meaning among them. The differences can be seen in the degree of the formality between sentences using *PVF* constructions and basic verbs. The sentence with the *PVF* construction has a higher degree of formality than the sentence with basic verbs, as shown in the following sentences.

- (8) Putin ada di Jerman untuk *melakukan pembicaraan* dengan Angela Merkel.  
'Putin is in Germany to *have a talk* with Angela Merkel'.
- (8a) Putin ada di Jerman untuk *berbicara* dengan Angela Merkel.  
'Putin is in Germany to *talk* to Angela Merkel'

Another difference shown by the examples above is that the use of the *PVF* construction (sentence nr. 8) is analytically, while the use of the basic verb (sentence 8a) is synthetically. The analytical forms are usually used to obtain a better stylistic effect; which is in accordance with the aim of the use of *PVF* constructions.

### THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE *FVG* AND *PVF* CONSTRUCTION

The similarities and differences between the *FVG* and *PVF* constructions can be viewed from three aspects, namely the form of



construction, the distribution of the element construction, and the meaning and function. Both constructions (*FVG* and *PVF*) have the same form. They consist of two elements, namely the verbal and nominal elements. The verbal element is caused by the change of its lexical meaning called a function verb. The meaning of the verbal element is related to the lexical element which is as part of the construction. The nominal elements of the *FVG* and *PVF* constructions, which are called function nouns, are derived from verbs (*nomina de verbal*). The verbs as the base of the nominalization have the same meaning as the *FVG/PVF* constructions. The lexical meaning of the *FVG/PVF* construction lies in the nominal elements. So both elements (verbal and nominal) must come together to function as the predicate of the sentence.

The differences between the *FVG* and *PVF* constructions are found in the nominal elements. In the *FVG* construction the nominal elements can be in the form of an object noun with the accusative case or a prepositional noun group. In the *PVF* construction most of the nominal elements are in the form of an object noun or a complementary noun. It depends on the characteristic (transitiveness) of the function verbs. In the *PVF* construction there are also nominal elements in form of prepositional noun group, but only in small number. The prepositional noun groups in the *PVF* constructions usually function as adverbials.

There are differences between the *FVG* and *PVF* constructions in relation to the distribution of the elements. In the *FVG* constructions the verbal and nominal elements lie separated (as discontinues constructions). The distribution of the function verb (as the finite verb) has three possibilities; it depends on the types of the clause. In the indicative main clause and the *wh* interrogative clause, the function verbs are in the second position of the clause. In the *yes/ no* interrogative clauses and the imperative clauses, the function verbs are in

the beginning of the clause. The nominal elements are always in the final position of the clause. This position is matched with the principle of the order of the verb arguments in German. The closer the meaning to the verb is the most right the argument lies. In the *FVG* construction the nominal elements (function nouns) have the most relevant meaning to the verbs.

The most nominal elements in *PVF* constructions function as objects. In Indonesian the object always follow immediately the predicate or the verb (Sudaryanto, 1983). In the *PVF* constructions, the positions of the verbal and nominal elements are close each other. The verbal elements are immediately followed by the nominal elements. It is in accordance with the principle of the argument ordering in the clause. The close related elements lay each other closely. *minimal elements. the most relevant meaning to the finite verbs are the the lies on the characteristic of the verbs.*

From the meaning and function points of view, both constructions have some similarities. Both constructions are secondary predicate constructions, which can be an alternative to the use of basic verbs. The basic verbs have the same meaning as the *FVG/PVF* constructions. The use of the *FVG/PVF* constructions aims to give better stylistic effects.

## CONCLUSIONS

The *FVG* construction consists of two elements. They are a function verb and a function noun. These two elements must come together to function as the predicate of the sentence. The function verb functions as the finite verb and the function noun provide the lexical meaning of the predicate. The *FVG* construction, as a secondary form, can be an alternative to the use of a basic verb, and can give better stylistic effects.

The Indonesian correspondence of the *FVG* construction is the *PVF* construction. The *PVF* construction consists of two elements.



They are a function verb and a function noun. These two elements must come together to function as the predicate of the sentence. The function verb functions as the finite verb and the function noun provide the lexical meaning of the predicate. The *PFV* construction, as a secondary form, can be an alternative to the use of a basic verb, and can give better stylistic effects.

According to their forms, there are similarities between *FVG* and *PVF* constructions. Both constructions consist of two elements which come together to function as the predicate of the sentence. Besides the similarities there are also differences between *FVG* and *PVF* constructions. Semantically, the function verbs in both constructions are not always the same.

## REFERENCES

- Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Lapoliwa, H. & Moeliono, A.M. 2000. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Edisi Ketiga. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- DUDEN. 2005. *Die Grammatik*. Mannheim: DUDEN Verlag.
- Engel, Ulrich. 1991. *Deutsche Grammatik*. Heidelberg: Julius Groos Verlag.
- Helbig, Gerhard & Joachim Buscha. 1996. *Deutsche Grammatik: Ein Handbuch für den Ausländerunterricht*. Leipzig: Langenscheidt Verlag Enzyklopädie.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 1993. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pusataka Utama.
- Ramlan, M. 1996. *Ilmu Bahasa Indonesia: Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: C.V. Karyono.
- Sudaryanto. 1983. *Predikat-Objek dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Keselarasan Pola Urutan*. Jakarta: Djambatan.
- Sudaryanto. 1990. *Aneka Konsep Kedataan Lingual dalam Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Sudaryanto, 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.