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## Verbal Clauses in the Novel "Walana Fii Al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic Perspective

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### Abstract

*This study aims to determine the forms of verbal clauses and their structures in the novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic perspective. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The main data source is taken from the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho. Data collection techniques used three methods: translation techniques, reading techniques, and note-taking techniques. Data analysis techniques consist of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of this study are that there are two types of verbal clauses in the novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un", namely: (1) transitive clauses which are classified into four types, namely: (a) active transitive verbal clauses (fi'il ma'lum) has the structure musnad (M) + musnad ilaih (MI) + maf'ul bih (MB) + complement 1 + complement 2; (b) the passive transitive verbal clause (naibul fa'il) has an adverb structure adverb + fi'il (M) + naibul fail (NF); (c) the medial transitive verbal clause or reflection has the structure of musnad (M) + Musnad ilaih (MI) + maf'ul bih (MB) + complement; (d) the reciprocal transitive verbal clause has the structure musnad (M) + musnad ilaih (MI) + maf'ul bih (MB) + complement and (2) the intransitive verbal clause is no longer classified, has the structure musnad (M) + musnad ilaih (MI) + complement.*

**Keywords:** Novel; Structure; Tagmemic; Verbal Clause

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### INTRODUCTION

A clause is a unit of language elements in the form of a group of words which are part of a sentence and have the potential to become a sentence. Therefore, linguists distinguish between sentences and clauses. In Arabic, clauses are the number of sentences known as kalam. A minimal clause only comprises a subject and predicate

(Kridalaksana 2011, 110). A clause is an arrangement of verb sentences and phrases accompanied by one or more language elements syntactically related to the verb (Dixon 2010, 12).

The term clause is not found in Arabic because there are limitations in discussing *nahwu* science. In *nahwu* science, there are three main terms, namely *kalimah*, *jumlah*, and *kalam*. The term *kalimah* is usually known as a word in Indonesian. At the same time, *jumlah* and *kalam* are usually known as sentences. Therefore, there is no clause term in Arabic, but that does not mean there is no clause concept, but the term amount in Arabic can represent the clause term (Asrori, 2004, 67).

A verbal clause is a clause whose predicate is a *fi'il* or a verb. If, in Arabic, the term clause can be represented by the term *jumlah*, then the term verbal clause can be equated with the term *jumlah fi'liyyah* in Arabic. A verbal clause means an arrangement of sentences consisting of a subject and a predicate; the predicate is a word or phrase, a verbal or verb category (*fi'il*) (Chaer 2007, 249).

This article is entitled Verbal Clauses in the Novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho from Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic perspective. The novel used in this study is by Ahmad Atho, published in 2017. Ahmad Atho is an Egyptian writer who was born in 1993. The novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" contains the young author's outpouring feelings about a love story that is perfect for teenagers. Even though it only consists of 193 pages, this novel tells the story of a highly dedicated servant guarding his heart and love and exercising patience while awaiting the arrival of a cherished one. It is a message to all those who love in silence to avoid black spots in forbidden love—understanding the meaning of love hidden in his heart that can only be expressed through the obedience of a servant to the Lord and his religion. Greeting names in prayer will hopefully be time to meet in a halal meeting (Atho 2017, 193).

In finding the forms of verbal clauses in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un", the researcher uses Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory. This theory is considered appropriate and relevant when used in analyzing verbal clauses in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho because the main concern in tagmemic theory is the grammatical system at the level of slot, class, role, and cohesion (Soeparno 2008, 5). So that in analyzing phrases, sentences, and of course clauses will be able to

provide comprehensive information. In analyzing the structure of a clause consisting of a subject, predicate, object and description, the structure will be able to be constructed using tagmemes (Matthews 2014, 371).

In connection with research on verbal clauses that use the tagmemic theory as its basis, the researcher found several previous studies, including Murniati, who studied the Ledo dialect of Kaili verb phrases using Tagmemic analysis. He obtained the structure of verb phrases and functions of verb phrases; the structure of verb phrases produces H-T intransitive verb phrases, T-H intransitive verb phrases, HT-H intransitive verb phrases, H-T transitive verb phrases, T-H transitive verb phrases, H-T-H transitive verb phrases, intransitive coordinating verb phrases H-chorus and H-chorus transitive coordinating verb phrases (Murniarti, 2017). Then Ika Febriani researched the Tagmemics Analysis of Using Language Linguistic Data of Banyuwangi, and they found that the construction of intransitive clauses in the Using language is directly adjacent to the complementary, locative, and slot function slots (Febriani, 2018). Then the research conducted by Darwin examined the structure of the independent clauses of the Dondo language; from this research, it can be found that the results of the independent clauses of the Dondo language consist of (1) basic clauses (derivation), which include transitive clauses, intransitive clauses, and equative clauses, (2) clauses derivation which includes causative and non-causative clauses (Darwin, 2017). And then, the research was conducted by Abdul Basid and Heniatus Zahroh, who examined the Independent Clauses in Valiant Budi's Novel Swap Destiny based on Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic Perspective. Moreover, they found that the structure of transitive clauses, intrusive clauses, and equative clauses have important roles and functions in the tagmemic system (Basid & Zahroh, 2022).

From these previous studies, researchers found similarities and differences with this research. Regarding similarities, the three previous studies used the Tagmemic theory as the basis for analyzing an object. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the object and focus of the research. In the three previous studies, the research used regional language objects, short stories, and novels in Indonesian. In contrast, in this study, the researcher presented something new and different from previous studies: using novel objects in Arabic.

From the similarities and differences above, the researcher can conclude that the position of the researcher from the previous studies above is to complement and add to the findings of the data from previous research in terms of verbal clauses in a novel. At the same time, this study aims to find and know the transitive and intransitive verbal clauses and their structures in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic perspective.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Verbal Clause

A verbal clause (*jumlah fi'liyah*) is a predicate consisting of a group of words or phrases in the class *fi'il* (verb). The word *fi'il* (verb) group itself is a word which, at the clause structure, tends to occupy the predicate in the sentence and at the phrase level, it can be negated with the word "no" (Shalima 2014, 81). Clauses in Indonesian will be very appropriate when juxtaposed with the terms *jumlah* dan *al-murakkab al-Isnadi*, which has a definition *ma ta'allafa min musnad wa musnad ilaih* (something composed of *musnad* and *musnad ilaih*) which in this context *musnad ilaih* (MI) is the subject. In contrast, *Musnad* (M) is the predicate. In Arabic, the verbal clause is called *al-jumlah al-fi'liyah*, a sentence structure consisting of *fi'il* and *fa'il*, or *fi'il* and *naibul fa'il*. So that it can be understood, the predicate is in the form of the word *fi'il*, and then the subject is in the form of *fa'il* or *naibul fail* (Al-Ghulayaini 2007, 579). Based on the type of clause seen from the predicate slot, verbal clauses (*jumlah fi'liyah*) are classified into two parts, namely: transitive verbal clauses (*fi'il muta'addi*) and intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*) (Tarigan 2009b, 77). The explanation of the two clauses is as follows:

### Transitive verbal clause (*fi'il muta'addi*)

A transitive verbal clause (*fi'il muta'addi*) is a clause that contains a verb and requires an object. This opinion is supported by the opinions of experts such as the opinion of Tarigan, who states that a transitive clause (*fi'il muta'addi*) is a type of verbal clause whose predicate must and must be completed with an object (*maf'ul bih*) and the capacity of the verb has one or more objects (Tarigan 2009b, 44).

Based on the form of the structure, M. Ramlan in Tarigan classifies transitive verbal clauses (*fi'il muta'addi*) into four parts: active verbal clauses, passive verbal clauses, medial or reflexive verbal clauses, and reciprocal verbal clauses (Tarigan 2009c, 77). The explanation of the four clauses is as follows:

### **Active Verbal Clauses (*fi'il ma'lum*)**

Active verbal clauses (*fi'il ma'lum*) is a clause whose subject slot acts as an actor (Arifin & Junaiyah 2008, 38). While another opinion states that the active clause is a clause that shows that the subject does the work as stated in the verbal predicate (Kridalaksana 2008, 125).

### **Passive Verbal Clauses (*na'ibul fa'il*)**

Passive verbal clauses are transitive clauses that make the subject the work's goal or act as a sufferer in its verbal predicate (Kridalaksana 2008, 125). Then the passive verbal clause (*na'ibul fa'il*) indicates that the subject is subject to work or the target of the action as specified in the verbal predicate (Arifin & Junaiyah 2008, 38) (Anwar 2018, 82).

### **Medial or Reflexive Verbal Clauses**

The medial clause is a clause whose subject acts as both an actor and a sufferer, or this clause can be called a combined clause between active and passive clauses. In Indonesian, this clause contains a verbal predicate with the word self (Kridalaksana 2008, 124). Reflective verbal clauses are clauses whose predicate consists of verbs that indicate actions (Suhardi 2013, 53).

### **Reciprocal Verbal Clauses**

The reciprocal verbal clause is a clause whose predicate consists of verbs included in the class of verbs that express interchangeability (Suhardi 2013, 53). Conditions that occupy slots and objects perform reciprocal actions (Tarigan 2009a, 49).

### **Intransitive Verbal Clauses (*fi'il lazim*)**

Intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*) is a clauses whose verbal predicate does not want the presence of an object (*maful bih*) in a clause structure (Sukini 2010, 47). This clause that fills the *musnad* slot consists of verbal words that belong to the group of intransitive verbs or verbal phrases (*ibaroh fi'liyah*) in the form of intransitive verbs (Dewi 2009, 30). According to Cook, Tarigan explains that intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*) are clauses that contain intransitive verbs, namely verbs that do not require an object (*maf' ul bih*) after it. Unlike transitive verbal clauses (*fi'il muta'addi*), these clauses cannot be changed into passive sentences (Tarigan 2009b, 49).

### **Tagmemic Theory**

*Tagmemic* is a theory that arranges certain grammatical patterns in the study of tagmemes in a sentence, consisting of role, class, slot, and cohesion (Soeparno 2002, 58). Similarly, A. Chaedar Alwasilah posits that this theory explores the most rudimentary grammatical units. The term tagmemic is rooted in the Greek word *tagma*, which means arrangement or arrangement (A. Chaedar Al-Wasilah 2011, 61). Tagmem is a relationship of grammatical functions or slots with classes that fill and replace each other's slots. Tagmemic can be applied to the clause, phrase, word, and morpheme levels (Sujito, 2013).

Every grammatical structure at the level of discourse, dialogue, monologue, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word is composed of tagmemes. Tagmem is an important part of a grammatical construction with four dimensions: slot, class, role, and cohesion (Bloomfield, 1933). The explanation is as follows:

### **Slot**

A slot is one of the tagmem elements, a container in the structure that the tagmem function must fill. At the clause level, the function of the tagmem is in the form of subject, predicate, object, adjunct, and complement. At another level, it is generally in the form of a nucleus (core) and margins (outside the core) (Soeparno 2008, 11).

### **Class**

A class is a unit within an element occupying a tagmem which is the actual form of a slot (Elson & Pickett 1967, 57). The form of the slot can be in the form of lingual units, such as morphemes, words (*kalimah*), phrases (*ibarah*), clauses (*jumlah*), sentences (*kalam*), paragraphs, monologues, dialogues (*muhadatsah*), or discourse. Sometimes classes are also divided back into more specific units such as nouns (*isim*), verbs (*fii*), adjectives, noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, transitive clauses, intransitive clauses, and so on (Soeparno 2008, 11).

### **Role**

The role is a part of tagmem, a facilitator of the tagmem function. In a clause, subject and predicate are slots, actors and sufferers are roles, while verb and noun phrases are classes (J.W.M. Verhaat 2008, 213).

### **Cohesion**

Cohesion is part of the tagmem, which regulates the relationship between tagmem. The control is usually in the form of a marker. Based on the market, it can be seen which tagmeme is related to another tagmeme, or it could also happen which tagmeme whose existence depends on another tagmeme (Bambang Kasnanti Purwo 1985, 66)

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used in this research is qualitative. Whereas in terms of content, this research is a descriptive type of research because it describes the structure of transitive and intransitive verbal clauses in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho from Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic perspective. There are two data sources in this study, namely the primary data source in the form of the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho, which totals 193 pages and is the main source for obtaining the main data (Sugiyono, 2009). At the same time, the second source is a secondary data source that supports the main data. It can be in documents, books, or relevant journal articles (Sugiyono 2009, 237).

There are three kinds of data collection techniques, namely, reading techniques, translation techniques, and note-taking techniques. The steps taken by

the researcher are: 1) the researcher reads and simultaneously translates sequentially chapters of the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho, 2) the researcher records several data findings that are by Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory in order to facilitate the author in collecting relevant data (Nawawi 2005, 65). The next stage is data validation techniques. This study has three data validation techniques: increasing persistence, triangulation, and discussion. The steps taken by the researcher at this stage were: 1) the researcher increased his diligence in studying and understanding the theory used as the analytical knife, 2) the researcher triangulated data sources, and 3) the researcher held discussions with colleagues and several experts at the field so that the data found is truly valid (Helaludin & Hengki Wijaya 2019, 22).

The final stage in this research methodology is data analysis techniques. This study uses three data analysis techniques: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. At this stage, 1) the researcher performs data reduction by selecting data according to Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, 2) the researcher presents the appropriate data in a table according to the existing formula to make it easier for the reader to understand it, and 3) the researcher's last technique provide and describe the conclusions of each data found (Miles & Huberman 1992, 16).

## DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher classifies verbal clauses (*al-jumlah al-fi'liyah*) in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho based on Kenneth L. Pike's perspective into two types, namely transitive verbal clauses (*fi' il muta'addi*) and intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*). The two types of verbal clauses (*al-jumlah al-fi'liyah*) are as follows:

**Table 1. Types of Verbal Clauses**

<b>Types of Verbal Clauses</b>	<b>Verbal Clause Classification</b>	<b>Verbal Clause Structure</b>
Transitive Verbal Clauses	Active Verbal Clause	M + MI + MB + Comp + Comp
	Passive Verbal Clause	Adverb + M + NF



	Medial/Reflexive Verbal Clause	M + MI + MB + Comp
	Reciprocal Verbal Clause	M + MI + MB + Comp
Intransitive Verbal Clauses	-	M + MI + Comp

Table 1 elucidates the categorization of verbal clauses in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho. It is evident from the table that the novel encompasses five distinct types of verbal clauses. The explanation of each verbal clause is as follows.

### Transitive Verbal Clauses (*fi'il muta'addi*)

#### Active Verbal Clause (*fi'il ma'lum*)

In this active verbal sub-clause, the researcher found a sentence containing an active verbal clause with the structure: M + MI + MB + al-ibarah al-ismiyah. Predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + object (*maf'ul bih*) + noun phrase (*al-ibarah al-ismiyah*) + noun phrase (*al-ibarah al-ismiyah*) in the novel "Walana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho in the following sentences.

(Atho, 2017, p. 11) تسمع (هي) طرقا على الباب بشدة

(Comp.1) + (Comp.2) + (MB) + (MI) + (M)

inti (nucleus)

Regarding the researcher's explanation above, it can be obtained that the structure of the type of transitive verbal clause in the active form (*fi'il ma'lum*) can be described in a series of formulas as follows:

A.V.C. (*fi'il ma'lum*) = (M) : *fi'il* + MI : *isim* + MB : *isim* + Comp. 1 : *ibarah ismiyah* + Comp. 2: *ibarah ismiyah*

In this formula, it is explained that the transitive verbal clause in the active form (*fi'il ma'lum*) above consists of a mandatory predicate tagmeme (*musnad*) filled in by a verbal phrase (*ibarah fi'liyah*) in which there is a sentence (تسمع). Tagmem

subject (*musnad ilaih*) is mandatory, which is filled with the role of *Tim* (actor) in which there is the word (هي). The tagmemic object (*maf'ul bih*) is mandatory and is filled in by *an item* that acts as a target in which there is the word (طرقات). This complementary tagmeme may or may not exist in an active verbal clause filled with a noun phrase (*ibarah ismiyah*) that acts as an adjunct. Furthermore, the four-sided tagmeme system unit in the active verbal clause (*fi'il ma'lum*) can be described as follows:

Slot	Class
تسمع طرقات على الباب بشدة	تسمع طرقات على الباب بشدة
M + MI + MB + Complement 1 + Complement 2	<i>Fi'il + Isim + Isim + Ibaroh Ismiyah + Ibaroh Ismiyah</i>
* The three elements M + MI + MB are core, while Complementary 1 + Complement 2 are outside the core	* It consists of one <i>fi'il</i> , two <i>isim</i> , and two <i>ismiyah ibaroh</i>
Role	Cohesion
تسمع طرقات على الباب بشدة	تسمع طرقات على الباب بشدة
M + MI + MB + Complement 1 + Complement 2	* Verbal clause is active because it has a <i>maf'ul bih</i> (MB) slot

The tagmeme system of transitive verbal clauses is in the active form (*fi'il ma'lum*) if it is in a sentence (تسمع طرقات على الباب بشدة) viewed from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, the role of each tagmeme consisting of slots, classes, roles, and cohesion will be clear in building a tagmeme system as follows:

Slot, in a transitive verbal clause, is in the active form (*fi'il ma'lum*) (تسمع طرقات على) (الباب بشدة) consists of words (تسمع) which is the subject (*musnad ilaih*), word (طرقات)

having the position of being the object (*maf'ul bih*) of the predicate, and the phrase (علي الباب), and phrases (بشدة) complement the clause. So, what makes the core (nucleus) of this active form transitive verbal clause are predicate slots (*musnad*), subject (*musnad ilaih*), and object (*maf'ul bih*). It is said to be core because the transitive clause must have an object, while the complement occupies a position outside the core of the clause.

Class, in the form of active transitive verbal clauses (*fi'il ma'lum*) (تسمع طرقات على) (علي الباب بشدة) consists of one *fi'il*, two *isim*, and two *ismiyah ibarah* with the following details: Phrase (تسمع) having the position of being a predicate (*musnad*) has a tagmeme marker which is included in the class of verbal phrases (*ibarah fi'liyah*). The word (هي) contained in the word (تسمع), which is located as a subject (*musnad ilaih*), has tagmeme markers that are included in *isim*. Word (طرقات) domiciled as an object (*maf'ul bih*) has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the class *isim*. Phrase (علي الباب) and phrase (بشدة), being the complement of the clause, have a tagmeme marker belonging to the noun phrase class (*ibarah ismiyah*).

The role, in a transitive verbal clause, is in the active form (*fi'il ma'lum*) (تسمع طرقات على) consisting of phrases (تسمع) having a position as a predicate (*musnad*) has a role in showing the form of work carried out by the actor or subject. Word (هي) contained in the word (تسمع) who is a subject (*musnad ilaih*) has a role to show who or the actor, as the person who does the work. Word (طرقات) having a position as an object (*maf'ul bih*) has a role in showing the results of the form of work carried out by the actor or subject (*musnad ilaih*). Phrase (علي الباب) and phrase (بشدة),

being a complement to the clause, has a role to complement or add to a sentence or clause so that it can be understood.

As depicted in the *Cohesion* diagram, the structure of a transitive verbal clause in active voice, referred to as '*fi'il ma'lum*' (تسمع طرقات على الباب بشدة), comprises a predicate (*musnad*), subject (*musnad ilaih*), object (*maf'ul bih*), and a compliment. This particular structure demonstrates a cohesive interaction in constructing a transitive verbal clause in its active form. The correct cohesion and according to the rules are as follows: word (هي) contained in the word (تسمع) who is a subject (*musnad ilaih*) has a role in showing who or the actor is, as a person who does the work, this does not become a function of the subject (*musnad ilaih*) if it is not followed by the previous word (تسمع) which acts as a predicate (*musnad*). Word (طرقات) has the position of being an object (*maf'ul bih*) because it acts as the target of the work carried out by the actor or subject (*musnad ilaih*). Will not have that role if there is no subject and predicate. Phrase (على الباب) and phrase (بشدة), being a complement to the clause, has a role to complement or supplement. Of the four elements, including predicate (*musnad*), subject (*musnad ilaih*), object (*maf'ul bih*), and complement, form a grammatical unit and correct cohesion, and the meaning will be clear and understandable.

### **Passive Verbal Clause (*Naibul Fail*)**

The researcher found a sentence that contained a passive verbal clause that had the following structure: adverb: (*al-ibarah al-ismiyah*) + M: *fi'il* + NF: *naibul fa'il* in the novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho in the following sentence:

(Atho, 2017, p. 112) ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر

(NF) + (M) + (adverb)

└──────────┘

## core (nucleus)

Regarding the researcher's explanation above, it can be obtained that the structure of the type of transitive verbal clauses in the passive form (*naibul fail*) can be described in a series of formulas as follows:

P.V.C (*naibul fail*) = *adverb : ibarah ismiyah + M : fi'il + NF : ibaroh ismiyah*

In this formula, it is explained that the transitive verbal clause in the passive form (*naibul fail*) above consists of an obligatory predicate tagmem (*fi'il*) filled with a verb (*fi'il*) in which there is the word (يرفع). The next tagmem is *naibul fail*. In Arabic, transitive verbal clauses in the passive form of the subject are omitted. The object (*maful bih*) switches roles to become *naibul fail*, in which case the subject is mandatory, which is filled with the role of *ibaroh ismiyah* (actor/target) in which there is the word (أذان الفجر), and adverb tagmeme which may or may not exist, which is filled in by a noun phrase (*ibarah ismiyah*) which acts as (complimentary) in which there is a phrase (ومعها). Furthermore, the four lattice tagmeme system units in transitive verbal clauses in the passive form can be described as follows:

Slot	Class
ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر Adverb + M + NF * The two elements M + NF elements are core, while adverb form outside the core	ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر <i>Ibaroh Ismiyah + Fi'il + Ibaroh Ismiyah</i> * It consists of two <i>ibaroh ismiyah</i> and one <i>fi'il</i>
Role	Cohesion
ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر Adverb + M + NF	ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر * Passive verbal clause because it has a slot <i>naibul fa'il</i> (NF)

In the tagmeme system of passive verbal clauses, if the sentence (ومعها يرفع (أذان الفجر) is viewed from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, then

the location of each tagmeme consisting of slots In, classes, roles, and cohesion will be clear in building a tagmeme system as follows This:

**Slot**, in a passive transitive verbal clause (*naibul fail*) (ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر) consists of a noun phrase (ومعها) with the position of adverb, the word (يرفع) with the position of predicate (*fiil*), and finally, the phrase (أذان الفجر), which has the position instead of the subject (*naibul fail*). So, what makes the core (nucleus) of this active form transitive verbal clause are the *musnad*, subject and *naibul fail* slots. It is said to be core because, in the transitive clause, it must have an object, while outside the core of the clause is an adverb sentence.

**Class**, in a passive transitive verbal clause (*naibul fail*) (ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر) consists of one *fi'il* and two *ibarah ismiyah* with the following details: the phrase (ومعها) has the position of being an adverb. It has a tagmeme marker in the class of noun phrases (*ibarah ismiyah*). The word (يرفع) has the position of being a predicate and has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the class *fi'il*. Moreover, the phrase (أذان الفجر), which is located as *naibul fail*, has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the *ibarah ismiyah* class.

**The role**, in a passive transitive verbal clause (*naibul fail*) (ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر) consists of adverb + predicate + *naibul fail*, all of which have their respective roles as follows: the phrase (ومعها) is positioned as an adverb of the clause has a role in completing or adding to a sentence or clause so that it can be understood. The word (يرفع) has the position of being a predicate (*fiil*) whose role is to show the form of work carried out

by the actor or subject. The phrase (أذان الفجر), which is positioned as *naibul fail*, serves to indicate objects that are subject to work.

**Cohesion**, in a passive transitive verbal clause (*naibul fail*) (ومعها يرفع أذان الفجر) consisting of adverb + predicate (*fiil*) + *naibul fail*, has cohesion in forming a passive form of this transitive verbal clause. The correct cohesion and according to the rules are as follows: the phrase (أذان الفجر) which has the position of being *naibul fail*. Because this is a passive form, what is more, dominant in the passive form of transitive verbal clauses is the object, whose role is to indicate who or the actor is subject to work; this does not become an object function (*maf'ul bih*) if it is not followed by the previous word (يرفع) position as a predicate (*musnad*). In Arabic rules, most positions between the subject and the object often occupy the same function; the predicate takes precedence because it is a passive form (*naibul fail*). The word subject to work can be either the object or the subject. However, if translated into Indonesian, the sentence structure is the same as the rules of Indonesian. The phrase (ومعها) has the position of being a description of the clause whose role is to complete or add to it. These elements, including the predicate (*musnad*), *naibul fail*, and complements, form a grammatical unit and correct cohesion. The meaning will be clear and understandable, and also by the rules of the transitive passive form of verbal clauses which have special characteristics, namely the predicate (*musnad*) in the form of work (*fi'il*), then raises a new morpheme called *naibul to fail*.

### Medial/Reflexive Verbal Clauses

The researcher found a sentence which has a medial verbal clause which has the structure: M + MI + MB + (Comp.) *al-Ibarah al-fi'liyah, musnad* (predicate) + *musnad ilaih* (subject) + *maf'ul bih* (object) *al-ibarah al-fi'liyah* (noun phrase) in the novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho in the following sentence:

ويتساءل إسلام نفسه ترى أين يوسف (Atho, 2017, p. 31)

(Comp.) + (MB) + (MI) + (M)

core (nucleus)

Regarding the researcher's explanation above, it can be obtained that the structure of the type of transitive verbal clauses in the form of medial or reflexive can be described in a series of formulas as follows:

Med. Verb. Cla = *M: fi'il + M: isim + MB: ibaroh ismiyah + Comp.: ibaroh fi'liyah*

In this formula, it is explained that the transitive verbal clause in the medial/reflexive form above consists of an obligatory predicate tagmeme (*musnad*) filled with the role of *fi'il* (verb) in which there is a word (ويتساءل). An object tagmeme (*maf'ul bih*) is mandatory. It is filled in by *ibaroh ismiyah*, which acts as (a target) in which there is the word (نفسه), and tagmeme information which is either allowed or not in the medial/reflexion verbal clause, which is filled in by the verb phrase (*ibaroh fi' liyah*) which acts as an adjunct. Furthermore, the four lattice tagmeme system units in active verbal clauses (*fi'il ma'lum*) can be described as follows:

Slot	Class
<p>ويتساءل إسلام نفسه ترى أين يوسف</p> <p>M + MI + MB + Comp.</p> <p>* The three elements M + MI + MB are core, while Comp. forms outside the core</p>	<p>ويتساءل إسلام نفسه ترى أين يوسف</p> <p><i>Fi'il + Isim + Ibaroh Ismiyah + Ibaroh Fi'liyah</i></p> <p>* Consists of one <i>fi'il</i>, one <i>isim</i>, one <i>ibaroh ismiyah</i> and one <i>ibaroh fi'liyah</i></p>
Role	Cohesion
<p>ويتساءل إسلام نفسه ترى أين يوسف</p> <p>M + MI + MB + Comp.</p>	<p>ويتساءل إسلام نفسه ترى أين يوسف</p>



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\* Medial verbal clause because it has a *maf'ul bih* (MB) slot, and the subject acts as both an actor and a sufferer

The tagmem system of verbal medial/reflexive clauses when the sentence (ويتساءل) (ويتساءل) is viewed from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, the role of each tagmem consisting of slots, class, role, and cohesion will be clear in building the system. Tagmeme as follows:

**Slot**, in the transitive verbal clause of the medial/reflexive form of the sentence (ويتساءل) (ويتساءل) consists of the word (ويتساءل) which has the position of predicate (*musnad*), the word (إسلام) which is contained in the verb has the position of *musnad ilaih*. The noun phrase (نفسه) has the position of being the object (*maf'ul bih*) of the predicate, and the verbal phrase (تري أين يوسف) is the complement of the clause. So, what makes the core (nucleus) of this medial/reflective transitive verbal clause are the *musnad ilaih* slots, the predicate (*musnad*), and the object (*maf'ul bih*). It is considered core because it must have an object in the transitive clause. Meanwhile, the description slot is outside the core of the clause.

**Class**, in a medial/reflexive sentence form transitive verbal clause (ويتساءل) (ويتساءل) consists of one verbal (*fi'il*), one noun (*isim*), one noun phrase (*ibarah ismiyah*), and one verbal phrase (*ibarah fi 'liyah*) with the following details: The word (ويتساءل) which has the position of being a predicate (*musnad*) has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the verbal class (*fi'il*). Furthermore, the word (إسلام) becomes the subject (*musnad ilaih*). Furthermore, the phrase (نفسه) with the position of being an

object (*maf'ul bih*) has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the class of noun phrases (*ibarah ismiyah*). Moreover, the phrase (تري أين يوسف) as a place adverb of the clause has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the class of noun phrases (*ibarah ismiyah*).

**The role**, in transitive verbal clauses of the medial/reflexive form of the sentence (ويتساءل إسلام نفسه تري أين يوسف), consists of the word (ويتساءل) which is positioned as a predicate (*musnad*) to indicate the form of work performed by the actor or subject. The word (إسلام) has the position of being the subject (*musnad ilaih*) whose role is to show who or the actor as the person who does the work. Furthermore, the phrase (نفسه) is located as an object (*maf'ul bih*) whose role is to show the result of the form of work carried out by the actor or subject (*musnad ilaih*). Moreover, the phrase (تري أين يوسف) as a complement to the clause has a role in completing or giving a beautiful impression of a sentence or clause so that it can be understood.

**Cohesion** in transitive verbal clauses of medial/reflexive forms of sentences (ويتساءل (إسلام نفسه تري أين يوسف) consists of the word (إسلام) having the status of being the subject (*musnad ilaih*) whose role is to show who or the actor, as the person doing the work, this is not a function of the subject (*musnad ilaih*) if it is not followed by the previous word (ويتساءل) which has the position of being a predicate (*musnad*). In this case, in the example sentence above, the subject (*musnad ilaih*) and predicate (*musnad*) slots are sequential to each other because this is in Arabic what can be called isim sentence composition (*jumlah ismiyah*). Therefore, the subject slot is in front of the predicate, not the predicate slot comes first, then the subject slot. Furthermore, the phrase (نفسه) has the position of being an object (*maf'ul bih*) because it acts as the target of the work carried out by the actor or subject (*musnad ilaih*). Will

not have this role if there is no subject and predicate in the composition of the clause. Moreover, the phrase (تري أين يوسف) is a complement to the clause whose role is to complete or add to it. The four elements, including *musnad ilaih*, predicate (*musnad*), object (*maf'ul bih*), and information, form a grammatical unit and correct cohesion, the meaning of which will be clear and understandable. Medial/reflexive transitive verbal clauses have special characteristics, namely, in the slot the subject (*musnad ilaih*) does work on himself, or the subject becomes a sufferer. Moreover, in the predicate slot (*musnad*) in the form of work (*fi'il*) and the predicate requires an object (*maf'ul bih*).

### Reciprocal Verbal Clauses

This time, the researcher found a sentence containing a reciprocal verbal clause with the structure: M + MI + MB + *Al-Ibarah Al-Ismiyah* (Comp.). Predicate (*musnad ilaih*) + subject (*musnad*) + object (*maf'ul bih*) + nominal phrase (*al-ibarah al-ismiyah*) in the novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho in the following sentence:

تجلس الفاتان لتحدثا سويا (Atho, 2017, p. 31)

(Comp.) + (MB) + (MI) + (M)  
└──────────┘  
 core (Nucleus)

Regarding the researcher's explanation above, it can be obtained the structure of the reciprocal form of transitive verbal clause types, which can be described in a series of formulas as follows:

Rec.Verb.Clau = M : *fi'il* + MI : *isim* + MB : *fi'i*; + Comp. : *isim*

In this formula, it is explained that the transitive verbal clause of the reciprocal form above consists of an obligatory predicate tagmeme (*musnad*) filled with a verb (*fi'il*) in which there is a word (تجلس). The subject tagmeme

(*musnad ilaih*) is obligatory, which is filled with the actor role (*isim*) in which there is a word (الفتاتان). The object tagmeme (*maf'ul bih*) is obligatory. It is filled in by the target role (*fi'il*) in which there is the word (لتتحدثا), and the complementary tagmeme which may or may not exist in a reciprocal verbal clause, which is filled with a noun (*isim*) in which there is a word (سويا) which acts as an addition.

Furthermore, the system unit of the four lattice tagmeme in the reciprocal form of transitive verbal clauses can be described as follows:

<p><b>Slot</b></p> <p>تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا</p> <p>M + MI + MB + Comp.</p> <p>* The three elements M + MI + MB are core, while Comp. form outside the core</p>	<p><b>Class</b></p> <p>تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا</p> <p><i>Fi'il + Isim + Ibaroh Fi'liyah + Isim</i></p> <p>* It consists of one <i>fi'il</i>, two <i>isim</i>, one <i>ibarah fi'liyah</i></p>
<p><b>Role</b></p> <p>تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا</p> <p>M + MI + MB + Comp.</p>	<p><b>Cohesion</b></p> <p>تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا</p> <p>* The verbal clause is reciprocal because it has a <i>maf'ul bih</i> (MB) slot, and the verb expresses reciprocity</p>

The tagmemic system of transitive verbal clauses in reciprocal form when in a sentence (تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا) is viewed from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, the role of each tagmeme consisting of slots, classes, roles, and cohesion will be clear in building the tagmeme system as the following:

- Slots, in the reciprocal form of transitive verbal clauses (تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا)

, consist of the following details: The word (تجلس) has the position as

the predicate (*musnad*), the word (الفتاتان) has the position as the subject (*musnad ilaih*), then the word (لتتحدثا) has the position becomes the object (*maf'ul bih*) of the predicate, and the noun phrase (سويا) becomes the complement of the clause. So, what makes the core (nucleus) of this reciprocal form of transitive verbal clauses are predicate slots (*musnad*), subject (*musnad ilaih*), and object (*maf'ul bih*). It is said to be core because, in the transitive clause, it must have an object. Meanwhile, the complementary slot is outside the core of the clause.

- b. The class, in the reciprocal form of the transitive verbal clause (تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا), consists of one fi'il two isim and one noun phrase (*ibarah ismiyah*) with the following details: The word (تجلس) has the position of being a predicate (*musnad*) has a tagmeme marker which includes in the verb class (*fi'il*). The word (الفتاتان), which is a subject (*musnad ilaih*), has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the noun class (*isim*). Furthermore, the word (لتتحدثا) has the position of being the object (*maf'ul bih*) of this predicate which has a tagmeme marker which belongs to the verb class (*fi'il*). Moreover, the word (سويا) as a complement to the clause has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the noun class (*isim*).
- c. The role, in the transitive verbal clause of the reciprocal form (تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا سويا) consists of a predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + object (*maf'ul bih*) + complement with the following details: The word (تجلس) has the position of being a predicate (*Musnad*) serves to show the form of work performed by the actor or subject. The word (الفتاتان), which

is located as a subject (*musnad ilaih*), has a role in showing the form of work carried out by the actor or subject. Furthermore, the word (لتتحدثا) is located as an object (*maf'ul bih*) whose role is to show the result of the form of work carried out by the actor or subject (*musnad ilaih*). Moreover, the word (سويا) as a complement to the clause has a role in completing or giving a beautiful impression of a sentence or clause so that it can be understood.

- d. Cohesion, in a reciprocal form of transitive verbal clauses (تجلس الفتاتان لتتحدثا (سويا), consists of a predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + object (*maf'ul bih*) + complement has cohesion in forming a transitive verbal clause of this reciprocal form. The correct cohesion and according to the rules are as follows: The word (الفتاتان), which is located as a subject (*musnad ilaih*), has a role in showing the form of work carried out by the actor or subject. This will not become a function of the subject (*musnad ilaih*) if it is not followed by the word after it (تجلس), which has the position of being a predicate (*musnad*). In Arabic language rules, most positions between the subject and the predicate often take precedence over the predicate because it is a fi'il fail arrangement. However, if translated into Indonesian, the sentence structure is identical to the Indonesian language rules. Furthermore, the word (لتتحدثا) has the position of being an object (*maf'ul bih*) because it acts as the target of the work done by the actor or subject (*musnad ilaih*). Will not have this role if there is no subject and predicate in the composition of the clause. The word (سويا) is a complement to the clause whose role is to complete or supplement. Of the four elements, including the subject (*musnad ilaih*), predicate (*musnad*), object (*maf'ul bih*), and complements form a grammatical unit and correct cohesion, the meaning will be clear and understandable, and also by order

of clause rules transitive verbal reciprocal form which has special characteristics, namely in the subject (*musnad ilaih*) and object (*maf'ul bih*) slots this clause shows reciprocal actions. Moreover, in the predicate slot (*musnad*) in the form of work (*fi'il*) and the predicate requires an object (*maf'ul bih*).

### Intransitive Verbal Clauses (*Fi'il Lazim*)

In general, this verbal clause consists of the predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*), predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + Comp., or predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + adverb. So these arrangements do not include objects (*maf'ul bih*) in them. So the researcher found a sentence that contained an intransitive verbal clause that had the structure: M + MI + *Al-Ibaroh Al-Ismiyah* in the novel "Walanaa fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho in the following sentence:

اجتمعت الأسرتان على الموعد (Atho, 2017, p. 120)

(Comp.) + (MI) + (M)

Core (nucleus)

Regarding the researcher's explanation above, it can be obtained that the structure of intransitive verbal clause types (*fi'il lazim*) can be described in a series of formulas as follows:

IVC (*fi'il lazim*): M : *ibarah fi'liyah* + MI : *isim* + Comp : *ibarah Ismiyah*

In this formula, it is explained that the intransitive verbal clause (*fi'il lazim*) above consists of an obligatory predicate tagmeme (*musnad*) filled in by a verbal (*fi'il*), which contains the word (اجتمعت). The subject tagmeme (*musnad ilaih*) is mandatory. It is filled with the role of *isim* (Actor) in which there is the word (الأسرتان) which is an *isim* that denotes the name of a person, and a complementary tagmeme which may or may not exist in an active verbal clause, which is filled in by nominal phrase (*ibarah ismiyah*) which acts as an

addition. Furthermore, the four lattice tagmeme system units in intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il ma'lum*) can be described as follows:

<p><b>Slot</b></p> <p>اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد</p> <p>M + MI + Comp.</p> <p>* The two elements M + MI are core, while Comp. form outside the core</p>	<p><b>Class</b></p> <p>اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد</p> <p><i>Fi'il + Isim + Ibaroh Ismiyah</i></p> <p>* It consists of one <i>fi'il</i>, one <i>isim</i>, and one <i>ibarah ismiyah</i></p>
<p><b>Role</b></p> <p>اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد</p> <p>M + MI + Comp.</p>	<p><b>Cohesion</b></p> <p>اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد</p> <p>* Intransitive verbal clause because it does not have a <i>maf'ul bih</i> (MB) slot</p>

The tagmeme system of intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*), when in a sentence (اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد) is viewed from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, the role of each tagmeme which consists of, slot, class, role, and cohesion will be clear in building a tagmeme system as follows:

- a. Slot, in an intransitive verbal clause (*fi'il lazim*) (اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد) consists of a word (اجتمعت) as a predicate (*musnad*), a word (الأُسرتان) as a subject (*musnad ilaih*), and a nominal phrase (على الموعد) complement the clause. So, what makes the core (nucleus) of this intransitive verbal clause is the predicate slot (*musnad*) and the subject (*musnad ilaih*). It is said to be core because, in intransitive clauses, the predicate (*musnad ilaih*) does not need an object (*maf'ul bih*), while the complement occupies a position outside the core of the clause.



- b. Class, in an intransitive verbal clause (*fi'il lazim*) (اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد) consists of one *fi'il*, one *isim*, and one *ibarah ismiyah* with the following details: the word (اجتمعت) is a predicate (*musnad*) has a tagmeme marker included in the verbal class (*fi'il*). The word (الأُسرتان), which is a subject (*musnad ilaih*), has a tagmeme marker which is included in the *isim*. Moreover, the phrase (على الموعد), as a complement to the clause, has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the class of nominal phrases (*ibarah ismiyah*).
- c. The role, in intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*) (اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد) consists of predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + Complementary has their respective roles as follows: The word (اجتمعت) has the position of being a predicate (*musnad*) serves to show the form of work done by the actor or subject. The word (الأُسرتان) has the position of being the subject (*musnad ilaih*) whose role is to show who or the actor as the person who does the work. Moreover, the phrase (على الموعد) as a complement to the clause has a role in completing or adding to a sentence or clause so that it can be understood.
- d. Cohesion, in intransitive verbal clauses (*fi'il lazim*) (اجتمعت الأُسرتان على الموعد) consists of predicate (*musnad*) + subject (*musnad ilaih*) + complimentary has cohesion in forming an intransitive verbal clause. The correct cohesion and according to the rules are as follows: The word (الأُسرتان), which is located as the subject (*musnad ilaih*), has a role to show who or the actor, as the person who does the work, this does not become the function of the subject (*musnad ilaih*) if it is not followed by the previous word (اجتمعت) which acts as a predicate (*musnad*). In Arabic language rules, most positions between the subject and the predicate often take precedence over the predicate because it is a *fi'il*

*fail* arrangement. However, if translated into Indonesian, the sentence structure is identical to the Indonesian language rules. Moreover, the phrase (على الموعد) is a complement to the clause whose role is to complete or add to it. Of the four elements, including the predicate (*musnad*), subject (*musnad ilaih*), and complement, they form a grammatical unit and correct cohesion, the meaning of which will be clear and understandable and also by the rules of intransitive verbal clauses, which have special characteristics, namely the predicate (*musnad*) is in the form of work (*fi'il*). The predicate does not need an object (*maf'ul bih*).

In Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory, there are three formulas, as already explained. Each of these formulas certainly has differences. The first formula is more focused on analyzing the class and role of a clause structure so that it can determine the core of the clause and outside the core. The second formula provides an understanding of the structure of the clause arrangement. At the same time, the last formula is used to find out the four tagmeme lattice systems in this tagmemic theory, starting from slots, classes, roles, and cohesion.

Therefore, in terms of the findings of the data obtained, it can produce the following similarities and differences. The similarity is that all studies use the same theory, namely the Tagmemic theory, which Kenneth L. Pike coined. At the same time, the difference is in the theme's focus and the explanation of the formula contained in the theory. In previous studies, the majority only used one formula, unlike this study which presented three tagmemic formulas. There is also research that presents these three formulas but is applied in the sentence structure of regional languages and Indonesian, while in this study, the researcher analyzes using the three tagmemic formulas on the object of study in Arabic.

So it can be concluded that this research entitled verbal clauses in the novel "Walanaa fii Al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho based on Kenneth L. Pike's perspective is a complement to previous studies and a reference for future research so that more thorough regarding the three tagmemic formulas to

produce a complete and clear data finding. In addition, this research also contributes to the world of research in that Kenneth L. Pike's theory can also be applied and used in studying Arabic sentence construction, especially in Arabic novels, namely the novel "Walanaa fii Al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho.

## CONCLUSION

Verbal clauses in the novel "Wa Lana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho are classified into transitive and intransitive. Based on the research objectives above, namely (1) to find and know the transitive verbal clauses and their structures in the novel "Wa Lana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho based on the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike and (2) to find and know intransitive verbal clauses and their structures in the novel "Wa Lana fii al-Halali Liqa'un" by Ahmad Atho based on the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike.

The researcher found the results of the two types of clauses, namely (1) transitive clauses which were further classified into four types including: (a) active transitive verbal clauses (*fi'il ma'lum*) having the structure *musnad* (M) + *musnad ilaih* (MI) + *maf'ul bih* (MB) + complement 1 + complement 2; (b) passive transitive verbal clauses (*naibul fa'il*) have an adverb structure + *fi'il* (M) + *naibul fail* (NF); (c) medial transitive verbal clauses or reflections have the structure of *musnad* (M) + *musnad ilaih* (MI) + *maf'ul bih* (MB) + complement; (d) reciprocal transitive verbal clauses have the structure of *musnad* (M) + *musnad ilaih* (MI) + *maf'ul bih* (MB) + complement and (2) intransitive verbal clauses are not classified anymore, the structure of intransitive verbal clauses is *musnad* (M) + *musnad ilaih* (MI) + complement.

The researcher realizes that this article could be better and is limited to the form of verbal clauses in the tagmemic theory of a literary work in the form of an Arabic novel. The researcher suggests further research to conduct even more varied research using the tagmemic theory and is more thorough in the three tagmemic formulas coined by Kenneth L. Pike in other literary works such as plays, poems or songs and in various languages, not just languages. Arabic alone proves that tagmemic theory can be applied in various language variants.

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