



## Grammatical Alliance in the Acehian Language

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Grammatical Alliance, Acehnese Language.

*Received :* 29, July

*Revised :* 24, August

*Accepted:* 26, September

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the grammatical alliance system found in the Acehnese language. The research method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. Miles and Huberman Model Qualitative Data Analysis Techniques Miles and Huberman can be carried out in three stages, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Data was collected through online or offline searches, including from digital text databases and online sources, in Acehnese, namely Acehnese song lyrics. Comparison with relevant literature was also used to ensure the consistency and validity of the findings. Based on this, 16 lines were found in two Aceh-language regional songs. The data found that the Acehnese language belongs to the accusative type, which treats S the same as A and gives a gives a different treatment to P (S = A ≠ P).

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## INTRODUCTION

The grammatical alliance system in the Acehese language has become an interesting subject in linguistic analysis. In the cultural and historical context of Aceh, the Acehese language has a very significant role in developing the identity and culture of the local community. In this regard, analysis of the grammatical alliance system in the Acehese language can provide deeper insight into the structure and function of the Acehese language in the cultural and historical context of Aceh. Linguistic collusion is a framework or propensity of syntactic coalition inside or between statements in a language typologically, whether  $S=A$ ,  $S=P$ ,  $Sa=A$ , or  $Sp=P$  ((Dixon, 1994); (Moeliono, 2000); (Payne, 1997); (Jufrizal et al., 2015)). (Dixon, 1994) in (Jufrizal, 2008) suggests that the grammatical alliance system is a point of attention for determining the typology of a language in the world, namely whether the language is an accusative language, an ergative language, or an active language.

The accusative system is the name given to languages whose grammatical alliance system treats S the same as A and gives a different treatment to P ( $S = A \neq P$ ) (Jufrizal et al., 2015). The ergative system treats the patient argument (P) of its transitive predicate the same as the only argument of the intransitive predicate (S), and different treatment is given to the agent argument (A) of the transitive predicate ( $S = P, \neq A$ ). Usually, both are unmarked (Blake, 1988). The s-segregated system (active language) shows the existence of a grammatical alliance system; S behaves the same as P, and S behaves the same as A in one language ((Dixon, 1994); (Artawa, 2005); (Jufrizal, 2007)).

Past exploration by (Arfianty & Mulyadi, n.d.) states that authoritatively, ergative case markers have a syntactic capability, which we characterize in model (19) by alluding to (Dixon, 1994) general semantic-syntactic primitive 'relation' S, An and O; the ergative case marker chooses the A-connection contention. Also, separate ergative dialects can allocate ergative cases in light of progressive systems that action semantic thoughts like movement, agentivity, deixis, sympathy, or another property of ostensible referents ((Kridalaksana, 1986); (Radjaban et al., 2018)). Furthermore, (Budiarta, 2009), in his research, discussed syntactically that BD treats S the same as A and gives different treatment to P ( $S = A \neq P$ ). BD is a group of languages that work with the S/A pivot system. (Jufrizal, 2018) The phenomenon of the Minangkabau language In his research, he discusses whether grammatical typology is accusative, ergative, or mixed. The Minangkabau language is included in the accusative and ergative languages. (Damanik & Mulyadi, 2020), in her research, discusses the marking of ergativity cases in the Toba Batak Language: the basic S argument of intransitive verbs is influenced by the verb and is also applied as O to intransitive verbs. S is the same as O and different from A. (Siregar, 2020) The grammatical alliance of the Angkola language in its research discusses that the Angkola language syntactically treats S the same as A and gives different treatment to P ( $S = A \neq P$ ). The Angkola language grammatically has an S/AA axis. (Brahmana, 2022), in his research, discusses Mandarin, including accusative and ergative, and the basic alliance system of Mandarin,  $S = P$ , where A is different, and  $S = A$ , where P is different, namely accusative and ergative. (Ulfa, 2021), in their research,

discussed the grammatical alliance system in daily newspaper editorial texts. Information was taken from complex Indonesian sentences contained in the publication message of the Kompas paper, which are a blend of 1) transitive and intransitive conditions, 2) intransitive and transitive provisions, 3) transitive and intransitive provisos, and 4) transitive and transitive statements.

Acehnese is the largest regional language in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province. Speakers of this language are almost evenly distributed in all districts and cities, although the largest number of speakers is in North Aceh, Bireuen, Pidie and Aceh Besar. The distribution of speakers in various regions has of course given rise to various dialects, one of which is the Bireuen dialect, which previous researchers called the North Aceh dialect, for example (Djunaidi, 2004), (Hamdani et al., 2015). This research aims to provide a comprehensive description of how the grammatical alliance system works in the Acehnese language. This includes identifying the roles of subject, object, and agent in sentence construction, as well as understanding how the relationships between them are reflected in the grammatical structure of the Acehnese language. This research is also limited by using Acehnese song lyrics as a study to determine whether the sentences in the lyrics are classified as accusative, ergative or s-segregated grammatical alliances.

By exploring the system of grammatical alliances in the Acehnese language, this research can also contribute to a broader theoretical understanding of linguistic typology, that is, of how the world's languages can be grouped based on their structural features. Thus, this article not only contributes to local understanding of the Acehnese language but also provides broader insight into the diversity of human languages globally.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The examination strategy utilized in this exploration is graphic and subjective. (Yusuf, 2013) This subjective illustrative examination portrays an article being considered. Subjective examination can commonly be utilized for research on local area life, history, conduct, hierarchical functionalism, social exercises, etc. One utilization of a subjective methodology is the experience of specialists, where this technique can be utilized to find and comprehend what is hidden behind peculiarities, which are sometimes hard to sufficiently comprehend. Qualitative observation involves measuring the level of a particular characteristic. To find something in observation, the observer must know what characterizes that something.

The research will involve collecting primary data in the form of written text in the form of Acehnese song lyrics. This data can be obtained through interviews with native speakers, direct observation, or available text sources. The collected data will be analyzed linguistically using the grammatical alliance system in the Acehnese language. This analysis will involve identifying morphological, syntactic and semantic patterns related to the use of grammatical alliances in Acehnese sentences. Analysis techniques such as morphological, syntactic and semantic analysis will be used to understand the structure of the language. The subjective information examination procedure utilized is the Miles

and Huberman model. (Miles & Huberman, 1992) propose that subjective information handling strategies or procedures can be done in three phases: specific information decrease, information show, and end drawing or check. First, data collection was carried out by conducting interviews and direct observation of research subjects. The data collected is then reduced into smaller units that are relevant to the research problem. This step allows researchers to focus on the most important information regarding grammatical alliances in the Acehese language. Second, data reduction is carried out by organizing data into relevant categories and selecting which ones are most important to study. This step allows researchers to understand the structures and patterns that occur in grammatical alliance data in the Acehese language. Third, data presentation is carried out by making an analysis that shows descriptive data fragments of Acehese song lyrics. This step makes it possible to understand how the data relate to problems in grammatical alliances in the Acehese language and to understand more deeply the phenomenon under study. By using the Miles and Huberman model, qualitative data analysis in grammatical alliance research in the Acehese language can provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being studied, and researchers can draw conclusions that are more accurate and relevant to the research problem.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Basic Concepts of Grammatical Alliances***

In linguistic (grammatical) typology, the grammatical alliance system that occurs between elements of the two main types of clauses, namely intransitive and transitive clauses, is the basic concept that determines the typology of language(s) cross-linguistically ((Moeliono, 2000) ; (Jufriзал et al., 2015); (Jufriзал, 2007)). The basic units of semantic syntax and symbols of grammatical alliances are

S = subject of the intransitive clause (the only argument in the intransitive clause)

A = subject of the transitive clause (agent's argument in the transitive clause)

P = transitive clause object (patient argument in transitive clause)

The linkage or alliance that occurs between syntactic-semantic units after comparing intransitive and transitive clauses in one language is called the system of grammatical alignment (the system of grammatical alignment) of that language.

### ***Understanding Grammatical Alliances***

Grammatical alliance is a system or tendency of grammatical alliance within or between clauses in one language typologically; whether the alliance is  $S = A$ ,  $S = O$ ,  $S = A \neq P$ , or  $S = P \neq A$ , or  $S_a = A$ ,  $S_p = P$ , or other systems Dixon, (Dixon, 1994). Theoretically, a language is grouped as a language with an absolutive ergative typology (abbreviated as an ergative language) if there is an alliance system  $S = P \neq A$ . A language is said to have a nominative-accusative typology (abbreviated as accusative language) if the grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ . ((Comrie, 1989); (Artawa, 2000)).

### Grammatical Alliance System

((Dixon, 1994); (Song, 2014); (Payne, 1997)) states that there are five possible grammatical alliance systems of human language(s) theoretically, namely as follows:

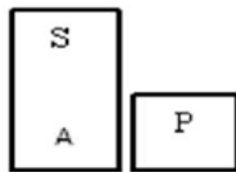
1. Nominative-accusative system:  $S=A \neq P$  (many found)
2. Ergative-absolutive system:  $S=P \neq A$  (many found)
3. Tripartite system:  $S \neq A \neq P$  (rarely found)
4. AP/S system:  $A=P \neq S$  (not yet discovered)
5. Neutral system:  $S=A=P$  (rarely found)

In the study of linguistic typology, the argument of a predication (basic clause) is determined based on its syntactic-semantic role. The syntactic-semantic units above, with the symbol P, which can be replaced with O, are used as the "axis" for studying grammatical alliances. S = subject of the intransitive clause (the only argument in the intransitive clause). A = subject of the transitive clause (agent's argument in the transitive clause). P/O = transitive clause object (patient argument in transitive clause).

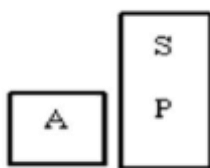
### Types of Grammatical Alliances

((Dixon, 1994); (Artawa, 2005)) states that there are three types of grammatical alliances as follows:

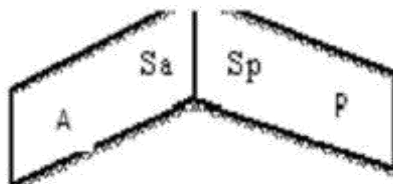
1. Accusative System (nominative-accusative language)



2. Ergative System (Absolute ergative languages)



3. S-disaggregated system (active language).



- a. Accusative System

The accusative system is the name given to languages whose grammatical alliance system treats S the same as A and gives a different treatment to P ( $S = A \neq P$ ). (Jufrizal, 2007).

English, for example, is an accusative language.

Example:

(1) He (S) runs.

(2) He (A) hits her (P).

Explanation: A is treated the same as S. The same treatment is shown in case marking, correspondence, and word order.

The arguments S in the intransitive clause and A in the transitive clause appear in the nominative case, while P in the transitive clause is given the accusative case.

b. Ergative System

The ergative system treats the patient argument (P) of its transitive predicate the same as the only argument of the intransitive predicate (S), and different treatment is given to the agent argument (A) of the transitive predicate (S = P ≠ A). Usually, both are unmarked. (Blake, 1988). Example of an Australian Aboriginal language, Kaltatungu (Blake, 1988)

(4) Kalpin (S) ingka.

lelaki pergi

'Lelaki itu pergi'

(5) Marapa-thu (A) nanya kalpin (P).

wanita-ERG melihat lelaki

'Wanita itu melihat lelaki itu'

Explanation:

P and S are treated morphologically the same, namely they are both unmarked, while A is marked with the suffix -thu.

c. S-disaggregated system

The s-segregated system (active language) shows the existence of a grammatical alliance system; S behaves the same as P, and S behaves the same as A in one language. ((Dixon, 1994); (Artawa, 2005); (Jufriзал, 2007)). Example of Choctaw language data ((Blake, 1988)):

(7) Chi - bashi - li - tok.

kamu-menolong-saya-kala lampau

'Saya telah menolong kamu'

(8) ano is - sa - kottopali - tok.

saya kamu -saya (Obj)-melukai- kala

lampau

'Kamu telah melukai saya'

Explanation:

In an intransitive clause, the subject can be a pronoun that functions as a subject, as in (7), or as a pronoun that functions as an object, as in example (8).

## RESEARCH RESULT

The grammatical alliance system is a system or tendency of grammatical alliances within or between clauses in a language typologically, whether S=A, S=P, or Sp=P. In typological theory ((Dixon, 1994)), language states that if in a language S (subject), namely the intransitive core argument, is treated the same

as A (agent), namely the transitive agent argument, but different from P (patient), namely the transitive patient, the language is of the accusative type. If a language treats S the same as P but is different from A, it is called an ergative language. If a language treats S as the same as A and S as the same as P, the language is of the active type. The following is an analysis of grammatical alliances in Acehese as follows:

### BUNGONG SEULANGA

Na bungong Seulanga Keumang saboh bak tangke  
Mubee harom hai sayang didalam taman  
Tatem beutatem sibu bungong ngak luhu  
Oh kalayee tho krang seulanga nyan gadoh mangat bee

Wahe bungong ceudah hana ban  
Tamse nyak dara nyang canden rupa  
Diteuka bana dijak peuyang  
uroe ngon malam bungong didoda

Sayang-sayang leupah that sayang  
Oh troh bak watee bungong pih mala  
Ka habeh duroh bak tangke leukang  
Keubit that sayang naseb Seulanga

Wahe bungong ceudah hana ban  
Tamse nyak dara nyang canden rupa  
Diteuka bana dijak peuyang  
Uroe ngon malam bungong didoda

sayang-sayang leupah that sayang  
Oh troh bak watee bungong pih mala  
Ka habeh duroh bak tangke leukang  
Keubit that sayang naseb seulanga

Ka habeh duroh bak tangke leukang  
Keubit that sayang naseb seulanga.

In this research, the author will look at the types of sentence typologies in the Acehese language with the aim of finding out which sentences in the Acehese language include which types of language have typologies. Below is some data that will be analyzed in this research, as follows:

Example:

1. a. Na bungong Seulanga Keumang saboh bak tangke  
Ada bunga seulanga kembang satu tangkai  
b. uroe ngon malam bungong didoda  
Setiap malam bunga dipeluk

In the sentence (1), the subject (S) acts as the agent who carries out the action (bungong seulanga), but with the object 'Keumang saboh bak tangke' acts as the patient who receives the action. Similarly, sentence (1). b also acts as an agent; 'uroe' acts as an agent; 'bungong didoda'. Both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

2. a. Ka habeh duroh bak tangke leukang  
Dia habiskan waktu hingga terlepas  
b. Keubit that sayang naseb seulanga.  
Dia sedih melihat nasib bunga seulanga

In sentence (2), a. The subject (S) acts as the agent who carries out the action "habeh," but the object "duroh bak tangke leukang" acts as the patient who receives the action. Likewise with sentence (2). "He" also acts as the agent who feels sad, and the object "that dear naseb seulanga" acts as the patient who receives the sad feelings. Both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

3. a. Wahe bungong ceudah hana ban  
Wahai bunga cantik tiada banding  
b. Tamse nyak dara nyang canden rupa  
Dia adalah gadis yang memiliki wajah yang cantik

In this sentence, the subject (3).a also acts as the agent who performs the action "hana ban" (unmatched), and the object "bungong ceudah" (ceudah flower) acts as the patient who receives the action. Meanwhile, in sentence 3.b, the subject "Tamse" also acts as the agent who becomes the object of beautification, and "nyak dara nyang canden rupa" (the girl who has a beautiful face) acts as the patient who receives the attribute. Thus, both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

### ANEUK YATIM

Jinoe lon kisah saboh riwayat  
kisah baro that,baro that di aceh,,raya  
lam karu aceh,,aceh timu ngon barat,ngon barat  
di saboh teumpat,,teumpat meunoe calitra,,

na sidroe aneuk,, di moe si at at,,,  
lam jeut-jeut saat,,saat dua ngon,,poma,,

di tanyong bak mak,,bak mak ayah jinoe pat,,hai jinoe pat  
di loen rindu that,,rindu that keu neuk eue rupa,,

nyoe manteng hudep,,meupat alamat  
uloen jak seutot,,jak seutot oeh watei,,raya,,  
nyo ka meuninggai,,meuninggai,,,  
meupat keuh jirat,,ee jirat  
ulon jak siat,,jak siat lon baca do'a

hudep di poma,,oeh tan le ayah  
loen jak tueng upah,,tueng upah loen bie bu,,gata,,

ka nasib tanyoe,,geu tanyoe,,, kheundak bak Allah,,bak Allah  
Adak pih susah,,hai susah teutap loen saba,,

seu'ot lee poma,,aneuk meutuah,,,  
kheundak bak Allah,,bak Allah  
geutanyoe,,saba,,,bek putoh asa,,hai asa,,  
cobaan Allah,ya Allah  
sabar ngoen tabah,,ngoen tabah dudoe bahgia

ta lakei do'a,,ka nibak Allah  
ube musibah,,,musibah bek le troh teuka,,,  
Aceh beu aman,beu aman,,,  
bek lee roe darah,,roe darah  
seuramoe meukah,,meukah beukong agama..  
seuramoe meukah,, meukah beukong agama,,

4. a.na sidroe aneuk,, di moe si at at,,,  
Ada seorang anak menagis selalu
- b. lam jeut-jeut saat,,saat dua ngon,,poma,,  
Saat dia berdua bersama mamaknya

In sentence (4).a, the subject "na sidroe aneuk" also acts as an agent accompanying ("di moe") the patient "si at at." Meanwhile, in sentence (4).b, the subject "lam jeut-jeut saat" also acts as an agent. Thus, both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

5. a. nyoe manteng hudep,,meupat alamat  
Jika dia masih hidup dimana alamatnya  
b. uloen jak seutot,,jak seutot oeh watei,,raya,,  
Aku mau ikut kalau sudah besar

In sentence (5), the subject "nyoe" also acts as an agent who carries out the action "meupat" (where) against the patient "manteng hudep" (still alive). Meanwhile, in sentence 5.b, the subject "uloen" also acts as an agent who carries out the action "jak" towards the patient "jak seutot oeh watei, raya." Thus, both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

6. a. hudep di poma,,oeh tan le ayah  
Hidup Bersama ibu tanpa lagi ayah  
b. loen jak tueng upah,,tueng upah loen bie bu,,gata,,  
Saya pergi terima upah saya berikan nasi

In sentence (6).a, the subject "oeh" also acts as an agent who carries out the action "tan" against the patient "hudep di poma." Meanwhile, in sentence (6).b, the subject "loen" also acts as an agent who carries out the action "jak" (come on) towards the patient "tueng wage loen bie bu." Thus, both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

7. a. nasib tanyoe,,geu tanyoe,,, kheundak bak Allah,,bak Allah  
Nasib kita ditentukan oleh Allah  
b. Adak pih susah,,hai susah teutap loen saba.,,  
Walaupun susah tetap kita harus sabar

In sentence 7.a, the subject "ka" also acts as an agent who carries out the action "geu" against the patient "nasib tanyoe" (his fate). Meanwhile, in the second sentence (7).b, the subject "Adak" acts as an agent, indicating the existence of "pih," while "hai sukar" (difficulty) is the patient who experiences this situation. Thus, both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , where the subject and agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient.

8. a. ta lakei do'a,,ka nibak Allah  
Kita minta doa kepada Allah  
b. ube musibah,,,musibah bek le troh teuka,,,  
Agar musibah tidak tiba di kita

In sentence 8.a, the subject "ta" also acts as an agent who performs the act of "lakei" (begging or asking) against the patient "do'a" (prayer). Meanwhile, in Kailmat (8).b, the subject "ube" indicates the existence of "calamity," which also

acts as an agent, indicating that calamity does not come to us again. Thus, both sentences show an accusative type structure with a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$ , in which the subject and the agent are the same person or thing but different from the patient. Based on the analysis of the data above, it can be said that the Acehese language is classified as a grammatical alliance system  $S = A \neq P$  accusative type.

## DISCUSSION

The discussion of the data results above can be explained in the form of grammatical alliances. Grammatical alliance is a system or tendency of grammatical alliance within or between clauses in one language typologically; whether the alliance is  $S = A$ ,  $S = O$ ,  $S = A \neq P$ , or  $S = P \neq A$ , or  $S_a = A$ ,  $S_p = P$ , or other systems (Dixon, 1994); (Moeliono, 2000); (Payne, 1997); (Jufrizal, 2007); (Artawa, 2005)). The grammatical alliance system of the Acehese language is classified based on typological criteria that have been established in linguistic studies. The researcher compared the grammatical alliance features of the Acehese language with grammatical alliance systems in other languages that have been studied in the linguistic literature.

This classification helps place the Acehese language within a broader linguistic typological framework. The findings were validated through consultation with Acehese linguists as well as by comparing the findings with previous studies on the Acehese language and linguistic typology. Data was collected through online and offline searches, including from digital text databases, online sources, libraries, and institutions that store printed documents in Acehese, namely Acehese song lyrics. Comparison with relevant literature was also used to ensure the consistency and validity of the findings. Based on this, 16 lines were found in two Acehese regional songs. The data found that the Acehese language belongs to the accusative type, which treats  $S$  the same as  $A$  and gives a different treatment to  $P$  ( $S = A \neq P$ ). (Jufrizal et al., 2015). The results of the analysis are interpreted to identify which Acehese language is classified as accusative, ergative or s-segregated. Interpretation is carried out by considering the social, cultural and historical context of the Acehese language. The implications of the findings are explored in the context of general linguistic typology.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research provides an in-depth understanding of the grammatical alliance system in the Acehese language through a systematic and holistic approach. The Acehese language shows diversity in its grammatical alliance system, which is reflected in the use of affixes, changes in word forms, and special syntactic patterns. This illustrates the complexity of the Acehese language as a language that is rich in variations and nuances. Grammatical alliance patterns in Acehese are not only influenced by internal grammar but also by social, cultural and historical context. This shows the importance of considering these contexts in understanding the overall structure of the Acehese language. The findings were validated through consultation with Acehese linguists as well as by

comparing the findings with previous studies on the Acehese language and linguistic typology. Data was collected through online and offline searches, including from digital text databases, online sources, libraries, and institutions that store printed documents in Acehese, namely Acehese song lyrics. Comparison with relevant literature was also used to ensure the consistency and validity of the findings. Based on this, 16 lines were found in two Acehese regional songs. The data found that the Acehese language belongs to the accusative type, which treats S the same as A and gives a gives a different treatment to P ( $S = A \neq P$ ). In this way, this research not only contributes to our understanding of the Acehese language but also to the field of linguistic typology at large. It is hoped that these findings can provide a basis for further research into understanding language diversity and linguistic structure.

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