

Grammatical Alliance in Malay Language: A Study of Linguistic Typology

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ABSTRACT

This article is entitled Aliansi Gramatikal Na Lingua Melayu: Study of Linguistic Typology. This study of the Malay language's grammatical alliance aims to understand (1) the basic construction of clauses, (2) the construction of complex sentences, (3) the pivotal system, and (4) ultimately the definition of the grammar alliance system. This study uses the theory of language typology as the main theory proposed by Comrie. (1988). These research data are clauses and sentences. Qualitative descriptive. This approach aims to understand the existence of the overlap of different external and internal symptoms of the subject being the subject of the study. Data from the coordinative construction and subordinative construction of the Malay language typologically leads to the finding that in syntax, the Malay languages treat S equally with A, and give different treatment to P ($S = A \neq P$). The Malay language is a group of languages that works with the S/A pivot system. A system of grammatical alliances such as this suggests that Malay is syntactically a language of nominative-akusative type. Observing the behavior of S on the intransitive clause with the behaviour of A and P on the transitive clauses of Malay language which indicates that S is equal to A and equally equal with P, then morphologically Malay language has a tendency as a nominative-akusative language.

INTRODUCTION

Hikayat is the name of a type of literature written using Malay as the medium. The word Hikayat is derived from the Arabic *bikayat*, which means story, stories, fables, and derived from the verb form *baka*, which means 'to tell or say something to other people. Meanwhile, in Malay, this word means (1) story, ancient story, or old story, in prose form, and (2) history. If summarized, the meaning of "saga" as explained in various dictionaries is as follows: (1) writing that contains a story, not an event that actually occurred or is the result of imagination; (2) Stories that are old or ancient; (3) the form of writing is prose; and (4) but it can also refer to stories that actually happened, such as memories or history. The definitions presented by these dictionaries are generally related to content. Regarding the form, everyone agrees that the saga has a prose form. Essentially, the Malay language has also adopted other Arabic words that have a similar meaning to hikayat, such as *saga* and *chronology*. However, these two words do not have as comprehensive a meaning as *saga* in Malay. The meaning of stories and history tends to refer to stories that actually happened.

The study of linguistic typology generally aims to classify languages based on their structural and behavioral characteristics. The characteristics of a language are understood as the presence of peculiarities and characteristics that are only found in language, such as grammar, syntax, semantics and morphology. Typology is the grouping of languages based on the characteristics of their word structure and sentence structure (Mallinson and Blake 1981:1-3). In principle, linguistic typology studies can be carried out on the structural aspects of any language. However, the implementation must consider the most important features that are expected to help researchers predict other features. Linguistic typology has the meaning of a theory or theoretical framework for the form of linguistic research on typology. When talking about linguistic typology, the focus is on linguistics—the theory or model of language assessment for discovering types of language. Thus, in its development, linguistic typology can be divided into grammatical typology and functional typology (Artawa, 1998; Jufriзал, 2004; Givon, 1984, 1990).

Syntactic collusion is a framework or propensity of linguistic union inside or between statements in a language typologically, whether $S=A$, $S=P$, $Sa=A$, or $Sp=P$ (Dixon, 1994; Arka, 2000; Payne, 2002; Jufriзал, 2004). Dixon, as cited by Artawa, expressed that the linguistic union framework is a place of consideration for deciding the conceivable linguistic typology for the world's dialects, which comprises three, in particular the accusative framework, the ergative framework, and the s-isolated framework (dynamic language). Each language has its own level of difficulty, as mentioned previously, so there are some people who find it easy to learn and others who find it difficult to learn. A language has a grammatical alliance called an accusative system. Grammatically, the main contention in the intransitive condition (S) of the language is dealt with equivalent to the specialist contention (A) of the transitive proviso, and different treatment is given to the patient contention (P) of the transitive statement. In the mean time, in a language whose linguistic collusion framework regards S as equivalent to P and gives different treatment to A, the language is said to have

an ergative framework. In dialects whose linguistic collusion framework shows a gathering of S rising to An and one more gathering of S rising to P, then, at that point, the language is grouped as a language with an active system. The basic theory of this research is the theory put forward by Comrie (1988) and Dixon (1994). In language typology theory, it is stated that S (subject), which is an intransitive core argument, is treated the same as A (agent), namely a transitive agent argument, but different from P (patient), namely a transitive patient argument; the language is of the accusative type. If a language treats S as the same as P but different from A, it is called an ergative language, and if a language treats S as S and another S as P, the language is a Split-S language. Klimov (1979) calls a language of the Split-S type an active type language. Then Dixon (1994) mentioned that one core argument is called "S.". Meanwhile, transitive clauses have two levels of syntactic manifestation, namely argument structure and grammatical alliance.

Malay is also one of the five most widely spoken languages in the world. Malay is the only national language in four countries: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Malay is called "lingua franca." Lingua franca is a linguistic term that means "language of instruction" or "common language" in a place where speakers of different languages speak. Lingua franca is a language adopted by speakers from different cultures to be used together as a means of communication (Ronald 1998: 59). This research takes excerpts from one of the stories from the Malay family entitled "Hikayat Patani." Hikayat Patani is a Malay poetry story from the Patani area of Thailand. The term "Hikayat" in Malay literature is based on the telling of traditional stories. Hikayat Patani is usually a collection of stories, legends and historical notes that describe the history, culture and society of the Patani region. The history of the foreigners covers various aspects of Patani heritage, Islamic traditions, folklore, customs and interactions with neighboring regions. The stories in the overseas "Hikayat Patani" emphasize the importance of the region called Minangka, which was the center of Islamic learning and trade in Southeast Asia. Padha also highlights the complex political dynamics and cultural trends that have shaped Patani's history over the centuries. This research will examine Malay literary works in general based on a grammatical analysis of language typology. Theoretically, researchers will enrich the treasures in the field of linguistics. The results of this research have been documented and recorded, which can be used as material for future linguistic research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of grammatical alliances in Malay has attracted the attention of many language researchers in the field of typological linguistics. In the perspective of linguistic typology, grammatical alliances refer to structural relationships between grammatical elements in a language that allow the formation of systematic patterns. This alliance covers various aspects such as morphology, syntax, and semantics, where interactions between language elements can be observed through unique morphological and syntactic patterns.

Previous studies, such as those presented by Comrie (1989) in *The World's Major Languages*, examined how Malay, in the context of Austronesian language typology, shows morphological characteristics that are different from other languages in the same family. These characteristics include productive affixation, as well as the use of clitic pronouns that play a role in forming distinctive sentence structures.

In the study of Malay, grammatical alliances are widely studied from a syntactic perspective. For example, Musgrave (2001) emphasizes the importance of the role of subjects and objects in sentence structure, especially in the context of transitive and intransitive constructions. This phenomenon shows that Malay has a more flexible subject-object marking system compared to Indo-European languages, which tend to be stricter in terms of word order. Further studies by Arka (2005) also discuss the relationship between grammatical alliances and morphological structures in Malay. According to him, this language has different alliance patterns depending on the context of use, especially in the variations of Malay dialects spread across various regions. This shows that Malay has a diversity of structures that can be studied more deeply through a linguistic typology approach. In general, previous studies have emphasized the importance of understanding the interactions between grammatical elements in Malay to obtain a more comprehensive picture of the patterns in this language system. Linguistic typology research provides a strong foundation for further exploring how grammatical alliances play a role in shaping the uniqueness of Malay among other languages.

METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. This approach aims to understand the mutual existence of different external and internal symptoms regarding the subject that is the object of research. Descriptive research clearly describes the nature of certain people, circumstances, symptoms and groups, which determines the frequency of certain relationships. The decision of clear exploration type in language research will in general be utilized essentially in gathering information and portraying information logically (Djajasudarma, 2006:9). Information is material for research (Sudaryanto, 1990:66). This examination information comes from Hikayat Patani in Malay Riau. The introduction of the consequences of the information examination in this exploration was completed utilizing casual and formal techniques. Casual show is a plan utilizing customary words, while formal show is a definition utilizing signs and images (Sudaryanto, 1993: 145). Similarly, as per Mahsun (2005: 123), the casual strategy is a detailing utilizing specialized wording, and the conventional technique is a definition utilizing signs or images. The justification behind involving casual and formal strategies in introducing examination results is on the grounds that this exploration is distinct in nature. This implies a depiction of the side effects or conditions that happen in the exploration information. The utilization of these two strategies is on the grounds that, aside from introducing them using standard words, they also utilize signs and images.

RESEARCH RESULT

Comrie (1988) and, furthermore, Artawa (1995:60; 1998:127; 2000:487–689) express that the point of etymological typology is to bunch dialects in light of the underlying way of behaving (properties) of the language. The fundamental objective is to address the inquiry: How is language X? As per him, there are two fundamental presumptions of etymological typology: (a) All dialects can be measured in light of their design, and (b) there are contrasts between existing dialects. Dialects can be gathered into a few groups, like accusative, ergative and dynamic dialects. A language is supposed to be of the ergative kind if the patient contention (P) of a transitive predicate is "dealt with" equivalent to the contention of an intransitive predicate (S) and unique in relation to the specialist contention (A) of a transitive predicate. "Equivalent treatment" here can happen at the morphological and syntactic levels. The accusative framework is utilized to name dialects that treat An as equivalent to S and give different treatment to P.

DISCUSSION

Basic Clause Structure

Malay, like other languages in general, has clauses that have verb predicates and non-verb predicate clauses. As previously explained, clauses with non-verbal predicates in Malay can be (1) clauses with adjective predicates, (2) noun predicate clauses, (3) prepositional phrase predicate clauses, and (4) numeral predicate clauses. Action word provisions in Malay can likewise be isolated into (1) intransitive statements and (2) transitive provisos. Moreover, transitive conditions can likewise be separated in light of the quantity of contentions present in the sentence into (a) etransitive provisos and (b) bitransitive statements. A provision is a syntactic development that contains components of prediction. Essential provisos have attributes, for example, comprising one condition, the center components being finished, the components being organized by the most well-known ones, and not containing questions or disavowals (Alwi et al., 2000). Specialists and patients are the two most significant things in the investigation of contention structure. Malay has verbal fundamental provisions and non-verbal essential statements. A verbal proviso is a statement whose predicate is an action word, while a non-verbal condition is a provision whose predicate is a thing, pronominal, modifier or numeralia, for example, in the fragment of the saga text entitled Hikayat Patani below:

Selama Paya Tu Naqpa kerajaan Selama Paya Tu Naqpa kerajaan itu sentiasa ia pergi itu sentiasa ia pergiberburu. Pada suatu hari Paya berburu. Pada suatu hari Paya Tu Naqpa pun duduk diatas takhta kerajaannya dihadap oleh segala menteri pegawai hulubalang dan ra'yat sekalian. Arkian maka titah baginda: "***I heard that it was said that there was too much hunting on the shore of the sea.***" (1) Then all the ministers worshiped: "My Lord, it is truly like the commandment of Duli the Most High; I will hear it too." So Paya Tu Naqpa said, "If so, mobilize all our people. Tomorrow we will go hunting to the edge of the sea." Then all the chief ministers worshiped: "My Lord, where is the commandment of the Most Excellent Duli Patik upheld?"

In example (1) the subject of the clause is I and the predicate is hear (verbal), seaside (prepositional phrase) serves as a description of the place. Next, there are Riau Malay verbal clauses whose free morphemes are already verbs but there are also those which are accompanied by affixations. The presence of affixation occurs because these morphemes become verbs, but in the daily speech of Malays, they do not recognize the term affixation. To communicate something, it is enough for them to process and sort out existing essential jargon. For their purposes, the guideline of correspondence is to move messages to one another, just that. At the point when the message to be passed on can be caught by the questioner, the message the message crafted by the speaker and conversationalist is thought of as complete. Then, an example of a numeralia sentence which states the number or quantity in the Patani saga is as follows:

After that, the king was also treated by Shaikh Sa'id. After **three** days of Hatta (2), Shaykh Sa'id begged the king to return to his house. Hatta, after twenty (3) days, the king's illness was cured.

Other examples found are as follows:

So Shaykh Sa'id said: "What do you do, gentlemen, hammering these canangs?" (4)

Then said the ruler of the canang: "Doesn't my lord know that the king of this country has red pain all over his body? No matter how many people and doctors treat him, he won't get better; let alone getting better, the pain will get worse. That's why the king ordered him to hammer the canang So, whoever speaks to treat the king, if his illness is cured, the king will be taken as a son-in-law."

The argument structure of the clause above is very simple. In fragment (4), the work lexicon actually means what is done. The thing class changes to an action word. Then, a transitive condition is a provision that contains a transitive action word, or, to be specific, an action word that has the ability to have at least one item. This is in accordance with the assessment (Tarigan, 1986:38) that a transitive condition is a statement that contains a transitive action word, in particular, an action word that has the limit of at least one item. For instance:

So they all prayed: "My Lord, Patik, ask for mercy and grace. (5) There was a white horn, as big as a goat, its body color was brilliant. That was what the dog stopped. So the horn disappeared on this beach."

In sentence section (3) above, there is an action word that requires an item. The action words to vanish, to be repressed, and to ask, as expressed in the information above, are transitive action words followed by the accompanying words, which complete the significance of the sentence. A few intransitive action

words that possess the predicate position in Malay are available with fasteners, and some are available without joins. The type of intransitive verb that comes with an affix in this paper is called VI+affix, and the intransitive verb that comes without an affix in this paper is called VI-affix. Below, we will show Malay intransitive clauses whose predicates are verbs that come with affixes. The dual-transitive clauses in Malay are formed by transitive verbs, which act as predicates. Bitransitive clauses are present accompanied by affixes and can also be present without affixes. The following is an example showing a Malay bitransitive clause that comes with an affix as a subject marker.

When he arrived the next day, the king ordered the senior messenger to go and summon Shaykh Sa'id and ordered the treasurer to gather all the chief ministers and the people as well..
(6)

In sentence fragment (3) above, there is a verb that requires an object. The verbs to disappear, to be inhibited, and to beg, as expressed in the information above, are transitive action words followed by the accompanying words, which complete the significance of the sentence. A few intransitive action words that possess the predicate position in Malay are available with fasteners, and some are available without joins. The type of intransitive verb that comes with an affix in this paper is called VI+affix, and the intransitive verb that comes without an affix in this paper is called VI-affix. Below, we will show Malay intransitive clauses whose predicates are verbs that come with affixes. The dual-transitive clauses in Malay are formed by transitive verbs, which act as predicates. Bitransitive clauses are present accompanied by affixes and can also be present without affixes. The following is an example showing a Malay bitransitive clause that comes with an affix as a subject marker.

Construction of Coordinative Sentences in Malay

A planning development is a sentence development comprising at least two conditions that are associated similarly. This correlation test was done utilizing the S/A turn test structure, as in English. Prior to inspecting the chance of joining provisos in Malay, it would be better in the event that we saw what occurs in English (an accusative language) with Malay (which likewise shows linguistic qualities as an accusative language). The reason for examination used to find normal or general FN treatment in statements that are consolidated coordinatively in Malay depends on the essential system for finding turns proposed by Dixon (1994:157-160). Coming up next is an essential system for finding such pivots.

- (i) Both clauses are intransitive
 - (a) S1 = S2
- (ii) The first clause is intransitive; the second is transitive.
 - (b) S1 = P2
 - (c) S1 = A2
- (iii) The first clause is transitive; the second is intransitive

- (d) P1 = S2
- (e) A1 = S2
- (iv) Both transitive clauses, one ordinary or common FN
 - (f) P1 = P2
 - (g) A1 = A2
 - (h) P1 = A2
 - (i) A1 = P2
- (v) Both transitive clauses, two ordinary or common FNs
 - (j) P1 = P2 and A1 = A2.
 - (k) P1 = A2 and A1 = P2.

In light of the eleven prospects of consolidating two conditions linguistically to decide the turn above, Dixon (1994: 158–159) said that English is supposed to be a language that has a feeble S/A turn. As per Dixon, the use of the turn condition in the FN articulation in English can be delineated by models made for every chance. Directed by the English S/A turn outline (Dixon 1994:158), testing the Malay turn through the accompanying models is aimed at direct delivery, in particular (a), (c), (e), (g), and (j). (see framework for determining pivots above). Pay attention to the following examples of coordinating sentences in Malay:.

- (a) S1=S2 (both clauses are intransitive)

So the treasurer **immediately asked** to come out and sit in the hall, ordering **the chief to hammer the canang**, following the king's orders.

- (c) S1=A2 (first clause intransitive, second transitive)

After three days of Hatta, Shaikh Sa'id **begged the king to return to his house**.

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- (b) S1=P2 (First clause intransitive, second clause transitive)

Arkian then the temenggung immediately **asked to go out and order his people to hammer the canang**.

- (d) P1=S2 (first clause transitive, second clause intransitive)

So 'Abdul Mu'min met with the dealer to check all the trade, then he arrested him.

Construction of Subordinating Sentences in Malay

The most common way of testing prospects by joining two conditions to decide the Malay turn, as introduced in 5.1, is done again for subjecting developments that have deliberate and verb-modifying statements. Conceivable mix of (a) and (c), which is immediate and conceivable mix of (b) and (d), which is roundabout in Malay subjecting developments. Coming up next is an illustration of a subjecting development with an intentional proviso.

(a) S1=S2 (both clauses are intransitive)

Hatta and the admiral came to **see the king offering** prayers to Sheikh Gombak who **sold the copper**.

(d) P1=S2 (first clause transitive, second clause intransitive)

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Hatta and the admiral came to **see the king** offering prayers to Sheikh Gombak who **sold the copper**.

(c) S1=A2 (first clause intransitive, second clause transitive)

Hatta then Shaykh Sa'id also **begged the king**, then returned to his home at **the Kampung Pasai monastery**.

The model provision above shows that the erasure of FN in a purposive proviso with the chance of joining (a) and (c) is immediate. The cancellation of FN in the purposeful statement doesn't cause a syntactic deduction. Realities like this fortify the past determination that Malay is a language that works with the S/A turn. The testing system for consolidating subordinate provisions with intentional conditions in view of potential outcomes (b) and (d) is introduced by showing the accompanying models:

(b) S1=P2 (first clause intransitive, second clause transitive)

Shahdan at that time all the people in the **country also brought Islam**, and all the people outside **the country did not convert to Islam**.

(d) P1=S2 (first clause transitive, second clause intransitive)

As for that king, **even though he brought the religion of Islam**, who worshiped idols and ate pork, **those who ate pork were also abandoned**; Apart from that, all the works of the infidels are **infidels and nothing has been changed**.

Models (7-8 an and b) show that in the event that S is cross-referred to with P, a syntactic deduction (determination) happens, to be specific, passivation (model denoted a) of one of the conditions, or topicalization (model checked b). In light of this reality, linguistically, Malay doesn't regard S as equivalent to P. In this manner, Malay works in the S/A turn. The following stage is to analyze the linguistic way of behaving in Malay as to the arrival of FN in deciding the turn of verb-modifying provisions. It is trusted that the accompanying models will provide a delineation of verb-modifying provisions.

(a) S1=S2 (both clauses are intransitive)

At that time Shaykh Sa'id came to **the king accompanied by heralds**.

(c) S1=A2 (first clause intransitive, second clause transitive)

"As for me, **I called this servant**, because of my promise to this servant that I wanted to **convert to Islam**."

The model proviso (9-10) above again shows that cross-referring to A with S or A1 with A2 considers direct delivery without syntactic determination. The erasure of FN in one of the conditions isn't allowed without syntactic decrease (through passification or topicization) if A cross-focuses with P. This present circumstance shows that Malay doesn't work with S/P turns. It is trusted that the models beneath will exhibit what is going on.

(b) S1=P2 (first clause intransitive, second clause transitive)

So the king **ordered people** to go see the **deer's remains**.

(d) P1=S2 (first clause transitive, second clause intransitive)

Arkian, after **arriving the next day**, the king left with all his chief ministers **accompanied by the people as well**.

In view of the provision combining testing process that has been completed and upheld by the information shown beforehand, it shows that Malay grammatically works with S/A turn.

Typology and Grammatical Alliances of the Malay Language

The investigation of linguistic unions revolves around arranging dialects into which type Malay language will in general be characterized, and whether Malay language tends more towards dialects with the accusative, ergative or S-split types, which are as per the linguistic examples of the language. As recently introduced, typologically, the Malay language has a standard request of specialist action word patient (AVP) with the shift patient-specialist action word and patient-action word specialist. Focus on the models introduced beneath, particularly those striking underneath.

And that night, **the king spoke with all his chief** ministers about taking control of the country in place of the white horn. After the next day, all the Hulubalang ministers ordered people to go home to **Maligai City and to Lancang**, mobilizing all the downstream people to work in that country. After all the chief ministers had been ordered by their respective kings to duel, **the king went back to Maligai City**.

As explained in the previous section, there are two groups of verbs in Malay. Below we show again the clauses/sentences where the verb comes with adjustments to the subject. Marking of the verb (head) shows the paradigm that reflects the category of personal pronouns.

So the king's servant **upheld the king's** command to the old man. Then the old man worshiped: "My Lord, as for this patik, I am also under the Majesty's Majesty, because the origin of this patik sits in the city of Maligai. So at that time,....

The example above is an example of a verb with a marker because it is in agreement with the subject. The following is an example of a clause or sentence where the verbs do not agree.

So the people **let the dog go**.

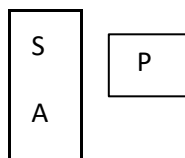
Paying attention to the example above, it can be seen that morphologically, the S in the intransitive clause is marked the same as A and the same as P. However, Malay has a tendency to be classified as a nominative-accusative language type because the argument A in transitive verbs is marked the same as the argument S's only argument in intransitive verbs. For more clarity, look again at the following example:

So after the next day the people **caught the nets and snares.**

Morphological proof can likewise fortify the thought that Malay is bound to be gathered as an accusative language due to the correspondence among subjects and action words. The main S contention in an intransitive proviso, both unaccusative (Sp) and unergative (Sa), as well as the entertainer contention in a transitive action word, get a similar check as the action word. In the interim, P doesn't get a marker for the action word. The accompanying model shows that S (a/p) is equivalent to An and unique in relation to P.

So the king ordered: "Okay, early **tomorrow morning we will**
hunt "

In view of the bolded models introduced above, it very well may be expressed that the checking of intransitive action words doesn't separate the semantic properties of the S contention (the S contention has a similar structure), as does the checking of the action word as a pivot (head checking). Exactly the same thing can likewise be utilized to check the subject (specialist) in transitive action words. Through the information that has been introduced, the Malay syntactic collusion framework can be depicted. In the Malay linguistic coalition framework, the contention is that S is equivalent to An and unique in relation to P when portrayed, as displayed underneath.



In view of the syntactic coalition framework introduced in the graph above, it very well may be presumed that Malay tends to be an accusative language.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the journal entitled "Grammatical Alliances in the Malay Language in Hikayat Patani: A Linguistic Typological Study," researchers investigated the linguistic structure of the Malay language in the context of Hikayat Patani, a classic Malay literary work. This research focuses on the concept of grammatical

alliances, which are patterns of combining morphemes in words to form meaning. Through linguistic typology analysis, the author finds that the Malay language in Hikayat Patani has a complex and diverse pattern of grammatical alliances, reflecting the depth and diversity of linguistic structures in this literary work. The results of this research provide a better understanding of how grammatical alliances are implemented in classical Malay and their contribution to meaning formation in the narrative context of Hikayat Patani. The basic construction of Malay clauses consists of intransitive clauses and transitive clauses. Malay intransitive clauses consist of clauses that have verb predicates and also non-verb predicate clauses. Furthermore, transitive clauses are divided into ekatransitive clauses and bitransitive clauses.

In general, Malay has two groups of verbs, namely verbs that, in their presence, are in agreement with the subject, and there is also a group of verbs that, in their presence, are not in agreement with the subject. Then, the Malay subordinating construction consists of a parent/main clause with one subordinate clause connected by a subordinating link. Meanwhile, Malay coordinative constructions consist of two clauses that are connected equally by a coordinating link. Typologically examining the grammatical behavior of coordinative and subordinating constructions, it was found that Malay has a grammatical alliance system that treats S the same as A and gives a different treatment to P. Based on the study of the cross-referential system of grammatical relations contained in sentences in the Malay complex, it can be said that Malay treats the subject (S) the same as the agent (A) at the syntactic level. Thus, typologically, Malay can be syntactically grouped into nominative-accusative languages. And pivot testing on Malay sentences shows that Malay grammatically has an S/A pivot. Based on the behavior of S in intransitive clauses and the behavior of A and P in transitive clauses, Malay shows that S is marked the same as A and also marked the same as P. Thus, morphologically, Malay has a tendency to be a nominative-accusative language.

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