Morpho-Semantic of Predicate in Indonesian

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Abstract—**Semantically, a predicate is not always filled in by verbs. This study aims to discover and describe the predicate category and the number of arguments each predicate has in the Indonesian language. This study's data were taken from informants and the daily newspaper 'Bali Post'. The collected data were analyzed by applying deductive and inductive approaches. The result shows that Indonesian's predicate can be filled in by verb and non-verb categories: noun, adjective, preposition, and numeral. The predicate of the Indonesian sentences can be classified into the valency-one predicate, valency-two predicate, and valency-three predicate. Besides, there are several intransitive and transitive predicates in the Indonesian language, followed by a clause. Each of those finding is explained in detail in this article.**

Index Terms—**argument, predicate, semantic, valance, verb**

I. INTRODUCTION

The syntactic and semantic aspects of a language are fascinating to study since they could show many distinct aspects of languages. A form of semantic and syntactic relations could be seen in the relation between propositions and sentences. A proposition is something or a thought in the human mind that can be realized in one or more sentences (Saeed, 1997). Each proposition expressed in a sentence(s) contains predicates, and noun phrases, often called arguments (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). Predicate as a core element of a sentence can be studied based on syntactic and semantic approaches (Dixon, 2010). For instance, the predicate in English is syntactically always filled with verbs because English has copula verbs used as the predicate of a sentence when the sentence does not contain a full verb predicate. However, in other languages such as Indonesian, the predicate can also be filled by non-verb categories. Indonesian does not require copula verbs for sentences that do not contain any full verbs. In semantic studies, each proposition realized in a sentence contains one predicate and some nouns called arguments.

Indonesian has often become the research object as the national language and Indonesia's official language (Alwi et al., 1993). The studies of Indonesian sentences still focused on the syntactic study, which includes the study of syntactic functions of sentence elements and syntactic relations of the elements that build a sentence. Arka has discussed the typological, structural, and semantic issues of the expressions of tense-aspect-modality in Indonesian. It is demonstrated that the tense-aspect-modality in Indonesian is of the morphosemantic and contextual types (Arka, 2013). Referring to this reality, semantic studies on Indonesian sentences are critical since that semantic studies emphasize the meaning and the role of sentence elements, especially predicate, as the core element of a sentence (Akanya & Omachonu, 2019).

Many studies have discussed the predicate of Indonesian sentences. However, most of the research still focused on studying predicates filled by verb categories, both intransitive and transitive verbs. In this study, Indonesian's predicate is analyzed based on a semantic theory that says predicate is filled by verbs and possibly by non-verb categories (Kreidler, 1998). Thus, this study aims to discover and describe the predicate category and the number of arguments each predicate has.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A predicate is a part of a sentence which states something about the subject and usually consists of a verb either with or without an object, complement, or adverb (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). It conveys actions, processes, and states that refer to the subject (Bussman, 2006). As the central element of a sentence,, the predicate has a vital role in constructing a sentence (Demirezen, 2013). A predicate is not only filled by verbs, but it is also possibly filled by non-verb categories (Kreidler, 1998). In English and other languages such as Indonesian, predicate elements can be semantically verbs or non-verb categories, such as nouns, adjectives, prepositions, and numerals (Miozzo et al., 2014).

III. METHOD

Based on the data of the study, this research can be classified into a qualitative study. The researchers collected the

data from the Bali Post daily newspaper written in Indonesian, published in June 2020. Besides, there are several data taken from informants who use Indonesian in their daily activities. Five informants were involved in this study. They were selected using a purposive sampling technique with a set of criteria. Those criteria include: the informant is minimum graduated from high school (so that they can speak Indonesian well, fluently, and correctly), speech organs are not disabled, active, and they tend to use Indonesian in everyday life, honest, physically and mentally healthy, male or female. Data were obtained by applying the observation method for both written data and oral data. The observation method was completed by recording technique and note-taking technique as well. The application of both techniques is very appropriate and useful in obtaining the required data. Furthermore, the collected data was analyzed qualitatively by applying a deductive and inductive approach, and the results were presented descriptively.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Indonesian sentences are broadly divided into sentences with verbal predicate and non-verbal predicate. Verbs that can be used as the predicate in Indonesian can be in basic form and derived forms. Therefore, a non-verbal predicate can be noun, adjective, preposition, adverbial, and number. The result of this study is supported by the previous study conducted by Gulö (2019) and Kartika et al. (2019), who found that the predicates in the Indonesian language can be in the form of verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Specifically, Moeljadi et al. (2016) found that there are three types of the basic copula in Indonesian, they are Noun Phrase (NP), Adjective Phrase (AP), and Prepositional Phrase (PP) that may occur without a copula verb. Verbless copula sentences with a nominal or adjectival predicate are also found in the Standard Arabic language (Alazzawie, 2016).

This study classifies the Indonesian predicates based on the number, types, and form of arguments that the predicates require or from verb valency classification (Čech et al., 2010). The Indonesian predicates can be categorized into the one-argument predicate, two-argument predicate, and three-argument predicate from the verb valency concept. This can be seen in the following analysis.

Valency-one predicate

Many sentences whose predicates require only one argument, commonly called the valency-one predicate, are found in Indonesian sentences. Semantically, the valency-one predicate sentences are classified into sentences with verbal predicate and sentences with a non-verbal predicate. This can be seen in the following examples and descriptions.

Verb is a predicate

Sentences with a one-argument predicate are generally filled with intransitive verbs (Matthews, 1981). Morphologically, intransitive verbs that function as predicates have various morphological forms. This can be seen in Table 1.

TABLE 1
EXAMPLES OF VERB AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(1)	*Keberadaan pasar rakyat sebagai penggerak perekonomian harus terus **berjalan**.*	The existence of the traditional market as the driver of the economy must continue.
(2)	*Meteran listrik itu sudah tidak **berfungsi** lagi.*	The electricity meter doesn't work anymore.
(3)	*Teman-temannya sudah duduk. Dia sendiri masih **berdiri**.*	His friends are already sitting. He himself is still standing.
(4)	*Tidak ada yang bisa memastikan kapan pandemi Covid-19 **berakhir**.*	No one can be sure when the Covid-19 pandemic ends.
(5)	*Berita tentang kejadian di desa itu sudah **meluas***	News about events in the village has spread.
(6)	*Airnya sudah **mendidih**.*	The water is boiling.
(7)	*Pesawat yang dari Surabaya belum **mendarat***	The aircraft from Surabaya have not yet landed.
(8)	*Ancaman Covid-19 masih **ada**.*	The Covid-19 threat still exists.

The data in Table 1 shows that the predicate filled by verbs *berjalan* 'to walk' in (1), *berfungsi* 'to function' in (2), *berdiri* 'to stand up in (3), *berakhir* 'to end' in (4), *meluas* 'to spread' in (5), *mendidih* 'to boil' in (6), *mendarat* 'to land' in (7), and *ada* 'to exist' in (8) are Indonesian intransitive verbs that only require one argument. The argument syntactically functions as the subject. Morphologically, the verbs in (1-4) are intransitive verbs with prefix *ber-* with noun base *Jalan* 'road' in (1), *fungsi* 'function' in (2), *akhir* 'the end' in (3); and pre-categorical base *diri* 'self' in (4). The verbs used in (5-8) are intransitive verbs with prefix *me-* with adjective base *luas* 'wide' in (5), pre category *didih* 'boil' in (6), and noun base *darat* 'the land' in (7). In (8), the predicate is filled by the base verb *ada* 'to exist'.

Noun as Predicate

Besides verbs, many other categories can function as the predicate of sentences with a one-argument predicate. One of them is a noun. Nouns as a predicate are also found in Azerbaijani and Turkic languages (Abbasova, 2014). Unlike English, Indonesian sentences with nouns as the predicate do not obligatorily require any copula verbs to complete the structure and the meaning of the sentences. The presence of copula verbs is optional. Indonesian sentences that show the one-argument predicate filled by nouns can be seen in Table 2.

TABLE 2
EXAMPLES OF NOUN AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(9)	*Anak pertama saya **dokter***.	My first daughter is a doctor.
(10)	*Istrinya juga **dosen***.	His wife is a lecturer as well.
(11)	*Saat itu, saya masih **mahasiswa**.*	At that time, I was a university student.

Table 2 shows that the predicates are filled in by the noun *dokter* 'doctor' in (9), *dosen* 'lecturer' in (10), and *mahasiswa* 'university student' in (11). The only argument the predicate has is the subject, such as *anak pertama saya* 'my first son/daughter' in (9), *istrinya* 'his wife' in (10), and *saya* 'I' in (11).

Adjective as Predicate

In addition to verbs and nouns, adjective also often functions as a predicate. Adjective as a predicate is also found in the Korean language since adjectives can fill the verb slot and function as a predicate (Yeo, 2008). In the Indonesian language, the adjective predicate requires only one core argument. Thus, the sentence constructed by the adjective predicate is identified as a sentence with a one-argument predicate. The examples to support this reality can be seen in Table 3.

TABLE 3
EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVE AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(12)	*Bisnis akomodasi juga **sangat lesu***.	The accommodation business does not run either.
(13)	*Pasar Kumbasari Pagi **masih buka***.	Kumbasari Morning Market is still open.
(14)	*Adiknya jangan diganggu. Dia **sakit***.	Don't bother her sister. She is sick.
(15)	*Lokasi tersebut **benar-benar steril***.	The location is really sterile.
(16)	*Kemana dialihkan, urgensinya **harus jelas***.	Where it is diverted, its urgency must be clear.
(17)	*Adiknya **takut** kalau ada gempa.*	His sister is afraid of earthquakes.

Table 3 shows that the predicate is filled by adjective phrase *sangat lesu* 'very weak' in (12), *masih buka* 'still open' in (13), *benar-benar steril* 'completely sterile' at (15), *harus jelas* 'must be clear' in (16), and adjective *sakit* 'sick' in (14), *takut* 'scare' in (17). All the adjective predicates require one argument that functions as the subject of the sentence. Therefore, the adjectival predicate constructions (12-17) are classified as one-argument predicate sentences.

Numeral as Predicate

The semantic approach analysis of the Indonesian sentences may also admit numeral as the predicate. Data showing numeral as the predicate of sentence can be seen in Table 4.

TABLE 4
EXAMPLES OF NUMERAL AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(18)	*Saudaranya **tiga**, satu laki-laki dan dua perempuan.*	His siblings are three, one male and two female.
(19)	*Mahasiswa yang hadir hari ini **tujuh puluh***.	Students who are present today are seventy.
(20)	*Bagiannya hanya **setengah***.	His portion is only half.
(21)	*Tingkat Penghunian Kamar khususnya hotel berbintang di Bali pada April 2020 hanya sekitar **tiga persen***.	Room Occupancy Rates especially star-rated hotels in Bali in April 2020 were only around three percent.

In (18), the predicate is filled in by numeral *tiga* 'three', in (19) the predicate is filled in by numeral *tujuh puluh* 'seventy, in (20), the predicate is filled in by *setengah* 'half', and in (21) the predicate is filled in by numeral *tiga persen* 'three per cent. The predicates filled in by the numerals have a subject argument, namely *saudaranya* 'his/her sibling in (18), *mahasiswa yang hadir hari ini* 'university students who come today' in (19), *bagiannya* 'his part' in (20), and *tingkat penghunian kamar....*'Room occupancy rate....' in (21). Those subjects are the only argument the numeral predicates have in the construction.

Valency-Two Predicate

Many sentences whose predicate has two mandatory arguments are found in the Indonesian language. The sentence with the two-argument predicate in Indonesian is still distinguished between the verb and non-verb predicate. This can be seen in the following analysis.

Verb as the Predicate

All languages have lexical categories of nouns and verbs (Polinsky & Magyar, 2020). Verbs generally function as a predicate, while nouns function as arguments (Luuk, 2010; Matthews, 1981). In Indonesian, predicate verbs can be both intransitive and transitive verbs. The use of both verbs can be seen in the following analysis. As presented in the previous description, intransitive verb predicates have one argument functioning as a subject. However, based on the collected data, intransitive verb predicate may require two arguments, one core argument and one oblique core argument. The intransitive verb in Indonesian has various morphological forms. That is seen in Table 5.

TABLE 5
EXAMPLES OF VERB AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(22)	*Kapolres **berpesan** kepada personelnya agar tetap semangat menjalankan tugas-tugas mulai ini.*	The police chief advised his personnel to keep the spirit of carrying out the tasks starting from this.
(23)	*Bapak Kapolres sempat **ngobrol** dengan lansia itu.*	Mr. Police Chief had a chat with the elderly.
(24)	*Lebih lanjut Rai Mantra **berharap** beragam upaya dan keberhasilan Satgas Covid-19 Lingkungan Banjar Ujung Kesiman ini dapat menjadi contoh.*	Furthermore, Rai Mantra hopes that the various efforts and successes of the Task Force for Covid-19 at Banjar Ujung Kesiman can be an example.
(25)	*Pandemi Covid-19 ini terus **berimbas** pada penurunan kemampuan ekonomi masyarakat.*	The Covid-19 pandemic continues to impact the decline in peoples economic capacity.
(26)	*Kewaspadaan masyarakat **merupakan** suatu keharusan saat ini.*	Public awareness is a must now.
(27)	*Mulai 9 Juni 2020, Dandrem 163/Wira Satya **berpangkat** Brigjen.*	Starting 9 June 2020, Dandrem 163 / Wira Satya holds the rank of Brigjen.
(28)	*Orang tua itu selalu **bertindak** hati-hati dan perlahan-lahan dalam mengerjakan sesuatu.*	The old man always acts carefully and slowly in doing something.
(29)	*Efek yang ditimbulkan **berdampak** pada semua sektor.*	The resulting effects affect all sectors.

Data above show that the predicate is filled in by intransitive verbs such as *berpesan* 'to advise' in (22), *ngobrol* 'to chat' in (23), *berharap* 'to hope' in (24), *berimbas* 'to impact'in (25), *merupakan* 'to be' in (26), *berpangkat* 'to hold the rank of ' in (27), *bertindak* 'to act' in (28), and *berdampak* 'to impact' in (29). The verbs require two arguments, namely one core argument and one oblique core argument (P. R. Kroeger, 2005). The core argument is the noun phrase preceding verbs functioning as the predicate subject. Meanwhile, the oblique core argument is the argument in the form of a prepositional phrase, adverbial, and noun phrase directly following the verbs. The arguments function as the verb complement (Baker, 2003). The intransitive verbs that require oblique core argument like in (22-29) become one of this study's prominences. In other languages, this phenomenon may be rarely found.

In addition to the intransitive verbs described above, many transitive verbs are also used in Indonesian sentences. It means that the transitive verbs require two core arguments in the sentence. Therefore, transitive verbs often refer to two-argument predicates (Valin & LaPolla, 2001). This can be seen in Table 6.

TABLE 6
EXAMPLES OF VERB AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(30)	*Sektor pertanaian tidak pernah jenuh **menyerap** tenaga kerja.*	The agricultural sector is never saturated in absorbing labour.
(31)	*Bali harus **memiliki** sebuah pasar induk.*	Bali must have a wholesale market.
(32)	*BPD Bali **mendukung** komitmen Pemerintah Daerah Bali dan pelaku UMKM menuju kemandirian pangan Bali.*	The local bank of Bali supports the commitment of the Bali Regional Government and the Small and Middle Economic Industry to Balis food independence.
(33)	*Komisi IV DPRD Bali sudah **menggelar** rapat dengan Dinas Pendidikan, Kepemudaan dan Olah Raga Provinsi Bali.*	Commission IV of the Bali DPRD has held a meeting with the Bali Provincial Office of Education, Youth and Sports.
(34)	*Wali Kota Rai Mantra **memberikan** apresiasi kepada seluruh Satgas Covid-19*	The Mayor, Rai Mantra gave his appreciation to the entire Covid-19 Task Force.

Table 6 shows that the predicate of the above sentences is filled in by verb *menyerap* 'to absorb' in (30), *memiliki* 'to have' in (31), *mendukung* 'to support' in (32), *menggelar* 'to carry out' in (33), and *memberikan* 'to give' in (34). The transitive verb requires two core arguments, which syntactically function as subjects and objects. Noun phrases that precede the verb, namely *sektor pertanian* 'the agricultural sector', *Bali* 'Bali', *BPD Bali* 'Local Bank of Bali', *Komisi IV DPRD Bali* 'Bali Commission IV, and *Wali Kota Rai Mantra* 'the mayor Rai Mantra' are the subject of the sentence and noun phrases that immediately follow the verb, such as *tenaga kerja* 'labor', *sebuah pasar induk* 'a wholesale market', komitmen pemerintah daerah Bali 'Bali Regional Government commitment', *rapat* 'meeting, and *apresiasi* 'appreciation' are the object of the verb. Meanwhile, other elements such as *menuju kemandirian pangan Bali* 'towards food independence' in (32), *dengan Dinas Pendidikan, Kepemudaan dan Olah Raga Provinsi Bali* 'with the Bali Provincial Office of Education, Youth and Sports' in (33), and *kepada seluruh Satgas Covid-19* 'to the all Covid-19 Task Force' in (34) are identified as periphery.

Preposition as Predicate

For sentences with a two-argument predicate, the predicate can also be filled in by a preposition. The examples of sentences in which the predicate is semantically filled by preposition are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7
EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITION AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(35)	*Sekarang ibu **di** kampus*	'Now mother is at the campus.
(36)	*Ibu saya **ke** pasar setiap hari minggu*	'My mother goes to the market every Sunday'
(37)	*Suaminya **dari** Kintamani tapi sudah lama tinggal di Denpasar.*	'Her husband is from Kintamani, but he has been living for many years in Denpasar'

The declarative sentences above use prepositions as the predicate. The prepositions *di* 'at' in (35), *ke* 'to' in (36), and *dari* 'from' in (37) are semantically identified as the central element of the sentences. The prepositions require two arguments that function as subject and complement. The subject arguments of the sentences are *ibu* 'mother', *ibu saya* 'my mother', and *suaminya* 'her husband', while the arguments filled in by noun *kampus* 'campus', *pasar* 'market', and *Kintamani* 'Kintamani' together with the preposition create prepositional phrases functioning as adverbial showing place. Other elements such as *setiap hari minggu* 'every Sunday' in (36) is an adverbial phrase showing time and *tapi sudah lama tinggal di Denpasar* 'but has been living in Denpasar for a long time' in (37) are adverbial phrases showing the time that are classified as periphery.

Adverbial as Predicate

Besides prepositions as in the examples (39-41), Indonesian also has adverbials as the predicate of sentences. According to Dixon (2005), adverbial elements can refer to space, time, frequency or degree, and manner of an activity or state. They can comprise a, a phrase, or a clause. Adverbial phrases are generally introduced by a preposition, although there are exceptions, e.g., last week, many times, this way. The examples of adverbial used as the predicate of the Indonesian sentences can be seen in Table 8.

TABLE 8
EXAMPLES OF ADVERBIAL AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(38)	*Tingkat Penghunian Kamar hotel berbintang umumnya selalu **di atas** 50 persen.*	The occupancy rate of starred hotel rooms is commonly always above 50 per cent.
(39)	*Dompet saya **di atas** meja.*	My wallet is on the table.
(40)	*Tempatnya **di belakang** Gedung Kesenian.*	The venue is behind the Arts Building.
(41)	*Mahasiswa sudah **di dalam** kelas.*	Students are already in class.

The predicate of the above sentences is filled in by complex preposition *di atas* 'above' in (38-39), *di belakang* 'behind' in (40), and *di dalam* 'inside' in (41). In the examples (38-41), there are two arguments, namely *Tingkat Penghunian Kamar hotel berbintang* 'The Occupancy Rate of starred hotel rooms' and *50 persen* '50 per cent' in (38), *dompet saya* 'my wallet' and *meja* 'table' in (39), *tempatnya* 'the venue' and *gedung kesenian* 'art building' in (40), *mahasiswa* 'university students' and *kelas* 'classroom' in (41). The two arguments in each sentence become mandatory, and the complex preposition strictly ties them.

Valency-Three Predicate

In Indonesian, there are some sentences whose predicates require three arguments, and all three arguments are direct core arguments. This can be seen in Table 9.

TABLE 9
EXAMPLES OF VALENCY-THREE PREDICATE AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(42)	Dia **membelikan** adiknya baju baru.	'He bought his younger brother new clothes.'
(43)	Bibinya **menyewakannya** pakaian untuk menari.	'Her aunt rented her clothes for dancing.
(44)	Dia **membuatkan** adiknya layangan.	'He made his younger brother a kite'.

From the Table 9, it is known that the predicate is filled in by derived verbs such as *membelikan* 'to buy' in (42), *menyewakan* 'to rent' in (43), and *membuatkan* 'to make' in (44). The suffix -*kan* in Indonesian has two very different modes of operation in the grammar. These two modes can be identified by the syntactic (monotransitive vs ditransitive) and semantic (theme vs benefactive) patterns that they create (P. Kroeger, 2007). The verbs require three arguments, which syntactically function as a subject, indirect object, and direct object (S, IO, DO). The presence of the three arguments is caused by suffixes –*an*. This suffix is well-known as a suffix that can create valencies, e.g., from intransitive to transitive and transitive to bitransitive. It can be proven that if the suffix –*an* is removed, then the verbs become *membeli* 'to buy', *menyewa* 'to rent', and *membuat* 'to make', which only require two arguments so that they belong to transitive verbs. Meanwhile, the verbs like *membelikan* 'to buy', *menyewakan* 'to rent', and *membuatkan* 'to make' as in (42-44) are included in the bitransitive verbs. Thus, the suffix -*an* in Indonesian functions to increase valency- from valency two to valency three. Sentences (42-44) derives from (45-47) in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10
EXAMPLES OF VALENCY-THREE PREDICATE AS PREDICATE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(45)	Dia **membeli** baju untuk adiknya kemarin malam	He bought clothes for his younger brother last night.
(46)	Bibinya **menyewa** pakaian untuk menari untuknya.	Her aunt rented clothes for dancing for her.
(47)	Dia **membuat** layangan untuk adiknya.	He made a kite for his younger brother.

The verb *membeli* 'to buy in (45), *menyewa* 'to rent' in (46), and *membuat* 'to make' in (47) only need two arguments that function as subject and object. Prepositional phrases in those sentences belong to the oblique core argument. And the oblique argument can be promoted into core argument by the suffix *–an* like in (42-44).

Verbs Followed by a Clause

Verb predicate in Indonesian can sometimes be followed by a word, a phrase, and a clause. Predicate followed by a word or a phrase has been discussed in the sub-chapter before. Based on the data, a predicate followed by a clause can be seen in Table 11.

TABLE 11
EXAMPLES OF FOLLOWED BY A CLAUSE

No	Examples	Meaning in English
(48)	*Dewa Sadguna **menyarankan** sudah saatnya pertanian di Bali dimoderninsasi.*	Dewa Sadguna suggested that it was time for agriculture in Bali to be modernized.
(49)	*Achmad Yurianto **menambahkan** bahwa untuk yang sehat ada penambahan 591 pasien sembuh sehingga totalnya menjadi 10.498 pasien.*	Achmad Yurianto added that for healthy people, there were 591 additional patients recovered, bringing the total to 10,498 patients.
(50)	*Pangdam IX Udayana **mengatakan** almarhum merupakan seorang penerbang pelatih.*	Pangdam IX Udayana said the deceased was a pilot trainer.
(51)	*Kepala Bappeda ini **menyatakan** akan mendedikasikan ilmu yang diperolehnya untuk membangun bangsa melalui kesehariannya sebagai birokrat di Pemkab Badung.*	The Head of Bappeda stated that he would dedicate the knowledge he obtained to build the nation through his daily life as a bureaucrat in the Badung Regency Government.
(52)	*Gung Nik **menjelaskan** bahwa sinergi terus dilaksanakan mulai dari Kelurahan, Desa Adat, Banjar Adat, STT, hingga PKK.*	Gung Nik explained that the synergy continued to be carried out starting from the Administrative village, traditional village, youth organization, to women organization.
(53)	*Dia **berharap** segala aturan pemerintah mesti ditaati.*	He hopes that all government regulations must be obeyed.

The complex sentences (48-53) each contain one main clause and one embedded clause. The predicate of the main clause is filled by transitive verb *menyarankan* 'to suggest' in (48), *menambahkan* 'to add' in (49), *mengatakan* 'to say' in (50), *menyatakan* 'to state' in (51), *menjelaskan* 'to explain' in (52), and intransitive verb *berharap* 'to hope' in (53). All the verbs are followed by a clause that functions as an object or a complement.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the semantic analysis done in the discussion, it is known that predicate in Indonesian is divided into verbal and non-verbal predicates. Based on the number of arguments they have, the predicates are classified into the one-argument predicate, two-argument predicate, and three-argument predicate. This study is limited to the types of Indonesian predicate from the morpho-semantic theory. It means that this study is done to enrich the linguistic knowledge of the Indonesian language. Thus, the results of this study can be used in the applied linguistics field, especially in teaching English in the Indonesian context, by conducting further research that compares the Indonesian predicate to the English predicate.

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