



Diathesis Markings in Haloban Language: A Linguistic Typological Study

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Nov 30, 2023

Revised Jan 16, 2024

Accepted Jan 30, 2024

Keywords:

Haloban Language,

Linguistics,

Diathesis,

Typology,

Active-Passive

Conflict of Interest:

None

Funding:

None

ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore, analyze, and explain the Haloban language's linguistic phenomena, including morphological typology and argument structure. This research also seeks to enrich the linguistic treasures of the archipelago. This study applies the theory of diathesis proposed by Lyon. It adopts a qualitative descriptive method where comparative and inductive treatment is carried out on the data collected through a phenomenological approach. The data used in this study is oral data collected from 73 informants who live in Haloban and Asantola Village. This study shows that the Haloban language has a marking active-passive diathesis, one of the essential characteristics in the typology of accusative language. In addition to having an active-passive diathesis, the Haloban language also has a medial diathesis. From the perspective of linguistic typology, the Haloban language's active and passive diathesis shows a significant difference when compared to a diathesis in accusative language. Haloban has two types of passives: passive *ni-* and passive pronouns. Based on the marking system, the morphologically marked passive construction *ni-* has an active form, which is also morphologically marked. In passive construction, verbs that indicate passive diathesis are marked by the prefix *ni-*, while verbs that indicate active diathesis are marked by the prefix {*ma-*}. Syntactically, the active diathesis subject in the diathesis functions as an adjunct in the form of a prepositional phrase and can be removed. In the construction of passive pronouns, verbs that indicate passive diathesis appear as a base verb, while verbs that indicate active diathesis are marked by the prefix {*ma-*}. Agents in passive pronoun clauses cannot be omitted. This shows that active diathesis is more marked in passive pronouns than passive diathesis.

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1. Introduction

The Haloban language is a local language that is still used actively by the Haloban tribe inhabiting Haloban Island which consists of two villages; Haloban Village and Asantola Village in The District of Pulau Banyak Barat, Singkil Regency, Aceh Province. This language is from the Austronesian language family. The Haloban subethnic currently numbers 3104 people. (see the BPS Aceh census for the period (2022) in <https://perkim.id/profil-pkp/profil-kabupaten-kota/profil-pkp-kabupaten-aceh-singkil/>). The current rapid flow of modernization and the high accessibility of people both to and from Haloban have influenced the culture, customs, and language of Haloban itself.

The Haloban language, hereinafter referred to as (HL), has not yet received much attention from both global and Indonesian linguists, so the studies on HL are still very limited. One of the linguistic studies that has not been fully discussed is diathesis markings in HL; a linguistic typological study. This is one of the objectives of this research. The special aspects of linguistics discussed in this HL study are diathesis markings in active and passive diathesis.

To study diathesis markers in the HL, the author refers to several diathesis markers studies on some local languages which are relevant to the HL study because it has the same topic. The earlier researchers on the Indonesian construction of the diathesis markings are Katz (2021); Siwi (2021); and Asrul (2021). Despite of the discussion regarding diathesis marking in the three languages mentioned above, the studying of diathesis marking in Indonesian, Siladang, and South Tapanuli Mandailing are not yet based on the linguistic typological characteristics. The study of diathesis marking in the three languages above can be used as a reference for the writer to reveal the construction of diathesis marking in HL based on linguistic typological characteristics.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Linguistic Typology

There are three important propositions contained in the definition of typology, namely: (i) typology utilizes cross-language comparisons; (b) typology groups languages or aspects of these languages; and (c) typology looks at the external (formal) features of languages.

Comrie (1989) stated that the purpose of language typology is to group languages based on the structural behavioral characteristics of these languages. The main goal is to answer questions like what is language X?. There are two main assumptions of language typology, namely: (a) all languages can be compared based on their structure; and (b) there are differences between existing languages. Languages can be grouped into several groups (typology), such as languages with accusative typology, typology ergative, active typology, and so on. Song (2001) added that there are four types of typological analysis stages, namely (1) determining the phenomenon to be studied; (2) typological grouping of the phenomena being studied; (3) formulate general conclusions (generalizations) regarding these groupings; and (4) explain the general conclusion. These four stages are used as a reference in this research to determine and analyze the typology of the Haloban language.

In studying language typologically, linguists try to look for predictable patterns as colligational features. If a language has been assigned a type based on features, for example the relationship between objects and verbs, then we can start examining similar languages to see if there are predictable patterns (Comrie, 1989). If a language is of the SVO (VO) type and has prepositions then similar languages do too. Important changes and developments are that studies of linguistic typology in the early days which focused on typology as a whole (holistic typology) changed to typology of language features (partial typology) (Whaley, 1997:23).

This shift in study direction was also followed by strengthening the theoretical basis and study models, including involving the principles of linguistic universality which are an important part of language typology.

The famous typological theory is Greenberg's typology, which is principally based on the order of word morphemes, a development of the ideas of Lepsius and Schmidt. Greenberg developed a new systematic by taking into account three elements or types and systems, together which he called the basic order. The basic order concerns: (1) the relative order between: subject, predicate, and object (2) adposition, and (3) adjective position of noun attributes (Greenberg, 1986).

Greenberg (1986:596) proposed a typology which he called basic order typology, which is determined by three criteria, namely; (1) the relative order of subject (S) - verb (V) - object (O) in a declarative sentence (2) the presence of adposition, namely preposition versus postposition in a language which is symbolized by pr/po (preposition/position); (3) The position of the attributive adjunct to the noun, if the adjunct precedes the noun, this order is symbolized by AN, if the noun precedes the adjunct it is symbolized by NA. Based on reasoning on the first criterion above, six clause patterns can potentially be obtained, namely: VSO, SVO, VOS, SOV, OVS, and OSV.

2.2 Diathesis

Diathesis is a grammatical category that expresses a relationship between an action expressed by verb and subject in a sentence. The verb and subject relationship of a sentence is morphologically expressed by two opposing forms, which will be called the active and the passive form of the verb (see Deda and Lumezi 2015).

The diathesis system of a language is closely related to the marking system, the morphological marking on nouns or verbs. Typologically, accusative languages have active and passive diathesis, while ergative languages have ergative and anti passive diathesis. Based on an analysis, HL is stated as a language that has active and passive diathesis (Syarifuddin, 2023:341). This shows that HL can be included in the accusative language group. The types of markings in active and passive diathesis that HL in this paper are studied based on a linguistic typology perspective.

The term of diathesis comes from the Greek, which means "state", "setting", or "function". While the term of voice comes from Latin which means "tone", or "sound" (see Artawa & Purnawati (2020) and Asrul & Daulay (2021)). The term of diathesis in English grammar is commonly called voice, which is one of the subcategories of meaning (meaning categories) that indicate the relationship between participants and the action "Voice indicates the relationship of participants to the action". The morphological relation is expressed by two contradictory forms, which are later called the active and the passive form of the verb (see Siwi & Ekalestari, 2021; Refnita, 2021; Malchukov, 2019)). Although there is a syntactic relationship, the indication of the voice is also seen in the verbal affix system or other word classes. The so-called voice includes (a) active, if the subject is the actor of the action; (b) passive, when the subject is the object of the action; (c) reflexive, when the subject acts on him; (d) reciprocal, if the plural subject acts in a reciprocal manner; (e) causative, when the actor is exposed to circumstances or events; (f) benefactive, when actors act for others (see Shibatani, 2022; Tsuki, 2022; Esteban, 2021).

A diathesis clauses can be formed from transitive clauses involving subject and object. The subject is the most important grammatical function occupied by a noun or noun phrase (FN) in a clause. In an intransitive clause, the subject is the only core argument contained in the structure. Whereas in the transitive clause, FN is the argument that occupies the highest position in the hierarchy of grammatical functions (Barus & Pujiono, 2021). The object is the main grammatical function along with the subject occupied by the noun or noun phrase which also acts as the main argument. Traditionally, objects are divided into OBJ and OBJ theta (Den, 2019; Jalgasbayevna et al., 2020; Ziegler et al., 2019). In a transitive clause, the object is a function or grammatical relation that must exist and is implied by the predicate (verb). On the other hand, intransitive clauses do not require the existence of an object (Deda, 2020; Hunter, 2018; Mirto, 2021).

Accusative languages such as English recognize active-passive diathesis while ergative languages recognize ergative and anti-passive diathesis. Passive and anti passive diathesis are derived from active and ergative constructions form (see Birzer, 2019; Akkus, 2022; Oikunomou & Alexiadou, 2022). However, the determination that a language has diathesis or anti passive requires more special study. In general, the languages of the world have a basic strategy for determining their type which is known as active-passive diathesis. According to Fathonah & Romadhon (2021) and Favier et al. (2019), the term voice is understood as a mechanism that selects the main syntactic elements of the subject grammatically from the basic semantic functions of the clause (semantic role). According to Karubaba (2020), the term diathesis is a grammatical category that shows the relationship between the participant or subject and the action expressed by the verb in a clause. In this article, the term of diathesis refers to the opinion of Ravhankhodja (2020).

In syntactic typology, HL is an accusative typology language. It has two patterns. One is an SVO (in a clause with an intransitive predicate and a pronominal subject as a verb and the main subject) and the other one is a V (PRO) OS pattern (in a clause with a transitive predicate and a subject other than a pronominal as a verb and a subject), main subject (see Syarifuddin 2023:210). This canonical SVO or V (PRO) OS pattern reflects an active diathesis pattern that places more emphasis on the actor or agent than the patient. Syntactic construction with active diathesis contained in the HL is the basic form. While the syntactic construction with passive diathesis is a derivative construction (derivative form).

3. Method

This research is a descriptive-qualitative research that uses a qualitative-phenomenological approach. the aim of this research is making a systematic, factual and accurate description of the characteristics possessed by HL. Yogyanti (2022) stated linguistic research aims to describe language phenomena related to individual languages or universal languages. This research is field research because the research data is obtained directly from native speakers. The data in this study are in the form of speech. Data are taken from 73 HL native speakers. The data collection technique used is recording and recording, meaning that you are free to engage in conversation. Then the elitist technique was used to check the grammatical nature and acceptability of the data. In addition, this study also uses data taken from the results of previous studies. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique used in this research is direct element and vanishing technique. Furthermore, this HL study aims to describe and explain active-passive diathesis markers in the study of linguistic typology. Based on the research data and analyzed by linguistic typology, it is stated that HL is an accusative type language.

There are three things that are considered important in descriptive linguistic research as suggested by

Benedetti (2020) are; a) research subjects, b) research objects, and c) research results. Methodologically, the subject of this research is the aspect of diathesis and its marking, while the object of the research is data in the form of a clause and the result is a typological study model. The analysis of HL diathesis marking in this study uses a linguistic typology approach, especially the concept of typological marking.

There are two types of data used in this study: main data that is the data taken from the informants who are active HL speakers, secondary data from the reference sources of previous researchers and the reference sources listed; so introspective-intuitive data is also used and this data is displayed without reference. The use of introspective data can be done if the speaker is active in the language studied, namely HL. This is known as the introspective method of data acquisition (Bischin, 2018; Malchukov, 2022; Bril, 2022).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Diathesis Marking Approach in Linguistic Typology

The diathesis structure of the HL clause refers to the clause structure in terms of valence, namely the syntactic relationship of the verb and the surrounding elements. Utsumi (2022) suggests that the semantic structure of a clause consists of two main semantic units, namely verbs and nouns. Verbs are the central determinant of the presence of nouns in the semantic structure. Let's observe the center of the verb in the HL clause.

- 1) a. *Awak ayu ayu eda malek.*

tree ART fell down

'The tree fell down'.

- b. *Mangalek ia awak ayu ayu eda Udin mesa.*

maNG-fell-KAU PRO3TG pohon ART Udin himself

'Udin uprooted the tree himself'.

- c. *Nilek ia awak ayu ayu eda si Udin.*

PAS-tumbang-KAU PRO3TG pohon ART Udin

'The tree was uprooted (by) the Udin'.

The verb form in the three clauses (1a, 1b, 1c) are different (malek, mangalek, nilek), but actually, the basic form of the three forms is one malek which is added by affiks. The difference of marking results in a change in meaning. The changes in the structure are marked by the prefixes {ma-} and {ni-}.

Referring to the explanation, let's observe the following clause which describes construction with active and passive HL diathesis marker.

- 2) a. *Manganiayo ia panekno eda polisi*

maNG+molest PRO3TG thief ART Police

'Police molested the thief'

- b. *Nianiayo ia polisi panakngo eda*

PAS-aniayo PRO3TG polisi panakngo ART

'The thief was beaten by the police'.

The example clauses (2a, 2b) describe the syntactic construction of HL which has active and passive diathesis. As explained above, the difference between active-passive diathesis refers to semantic contradictions so that the two examples of clauses are categorized as constructions with active and passive diathesis because the subject of both clauses, namely the police of the perpetrator and influencing the other participant, namely *panakngo eda* 'the thief'. From the two examples of clauses (2a,b) it can be seen that, the active category, if the subject as an active actor is an action that occurs under the control of the subject, the passive category is an action that occurs under the control of the subject, but under the control of another entity outside the subject. i.e. morphological marking on verb.

4.2 Verbs in HL Clause Structure

All languages have verbs and every language is able to say who does what to whom. Cross-linguistically, verbs are divided into intransitive, transitive, semi-transitive or ambitransitive verbs. Verbs in HL can be differentiated morphologically into two, namely basic verbs and derived verbs. Derivative verbs can be derived from categories such as adjectives, nouns, and the verb itself. Based on the possibility of the presence

of a noun behind the verb when used as a predicate in a sentence, verbs can be divided into transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Verbs can also have double behavior based on whether or not a noun appears after them. In certain contexts a verb allows the presence of a noun, but in other contexts the same verb does not give rise to a noun. Verbs like this are classified as semi-transitive or ambitransitive verbs.

In a clause structure, a transitive verb is followed by a noun. The number of these nouns can be one or two. Verbs that are followed by one noun are called transitive verbs and verbs that are followed by two nouns are called ditransitive verbs. In contrast to transitive verbs, intransitive verbs are generally followed by non-noun categories (Witzlack & Bickel, 2019; Liubchenko, 2020; Ostman, 2018).

In this article, the term transitive clause is used to name a clause whose verb is filled by a transitive verb. To label a noun which is the valence of a transitive verb, symbols such as A, O, and S are used. If the valence is more than two, the third argument is labeled with the symbol E. This symbol was adopted from Rosadi (2021). This E symbol can be used for transitive verb arguments to indicate that the verb has an extended transitive or extended intransitive.

Transitive clauses have an important role in the discussion of active-passive diathesis in HL. HL transitive clause can be divided into three. First, the Eutransitive Clause, is a clause that has two main arguments, namely A and O. Traditionally, transitive clauses whose verbs are marked by the prefix {ma-} are categorized as active clauses. Let's observe the following clausedata:

3) *Mangareen ia luma-mai (A) mamak (O)*

AKT-repair PRO3TG house-IPOS uncle.

'Uncle repairing our house'.

Second, the ditransitive clause. Verbs in ditransitive clauses are generally marked by the suffix {-kén} or {-i}. However, it should be noted that not all verbs that function as predicates with these two suffixes are two intransitive verbs. Intransitive clauses can be divided into two: (a) Ditransitive with the suffix {-kén}, (b) two intransitive with the suffix {-i}. Let's look at the following example of clauses (4):

4) *Mangabekkén anak-ne ia an manok eda*

AKT +bring+KAU babyPOS3TG PRO3TG food bird ART

'The bird brings its young food'.

The verbs in the two clauses above are ditransitive verbs that require three main arguments. The arguments of *anak-ne* 'the child', *an* 'food', and *manok eda* 'the bird' are the main arguments in clause (4). While the word *ia* in the two clauses is not the main argument in that clause and other active clauses, it is only a pronoun or adverb in place of the Agent argument in the transitive clause. The existence of the word *he* is mandatory in the HL system in transitive clauses whose agents are other than pronominals.

In addition to the two-transitive clauses above, it is possible to form another structure if the verb is marked with the suffixes {-kén} and {-i}. The following constructions with {-kén} and {-i} suffixes do not include intransitive clauses. Let's focus on the following sample data:

5) a. *Ata ek Haloban mamboleikén ool luan mek payo-ne*

people Pre Haloban AKT-pour-KAU river water Pre field-POS3TG

'People in Haloban pour river water into their fields'.

b. *Ata ek Haloban mambolei'i ool luan mek payo-ne*

people Pre Haloban AKT-pour-APL river water Pre field POS3TG

'People in Haloban pour river water into their fields'.

Third, the alternation of {-kén} and {-i}. Suffixes {-kén} and {-i} can be attached to the same verb to produce a construction with three arguments in the form of a noun. However, only the verbs with the suffix {-kén} are productive and are included in the bitransitive verb, while the verbs with the suffix {-i} are less productive, in addition, not all verbs with the suffix {-kén} and {-i} can be classified as a ditransitive verb.

4.3 Passive Diathesis Type of HL

Haloban language has two different passive forms, namely 'passive type one' and 'passive type two'. Let's look at the following example clause:

6) a. *Mamelli ia wokge sewalu eda apak. (aktif)*

AKT-beli PRO3TG perahu baru ART ayah

'Daddy bought a new boat'.

b. *Niwelli ia wokge sewalu eda apak. (pasif)*

PAS-beli PRO3TG perahu baru ART ayah

'The new boat was bought by my father'.

The passive rule above shows that the subject is the agent, the verb is indicated by the presence of the prefix *ni-* and the agent in the passive clause is present without the preposition *by*. Because the preposition *by* is not used in the passive rule in the casual system. Clause (6b) is called a passive clause. As shown in the example clause (6b), the passive clause is derived from an active clause by changing the object of the active clause into the subject of the passive clause. The subject of the active clause has two kinds of forms. In clause (6a), whether 'father' is an actor or agent is a complement to the passive clause (6b). This kind of passive is called passive form -1 which is formed by a) changing the O (object) in the active clause to S (subject) in the passive clause, b) changing the marker (*ma-*) in the active verb to (*ni-*), and c) S in the active clause becomes oblique (complementary) in the passive clause.

The structure of the active clause and the type of passive clause above can be formulated as follows:

maN-verb + PRO (ia) + object (patient) + subject (actor) (active diathesis)

Ni-verb + PRO (ia) + object (patient) + agent (passive diathesis)

Skuka (2020) describes that the meaning of active and passive in a clause involves a verb that is a predicate, subject, object, and the form of the verb used. Verbs in the active clause can be intransitive or transitive verbs and are marked by the presence of an active prefix.

7) *Payo-ne ngang ise angawan (pasif)*

Kebun-POS3TG sudah dia jual

'He has sold his garden'

The second passive rule in clause (7) above is formed by; a) move the O to the beginning of the clause, b) remove the prefix {*ma-*} in P, and c) move the S to the right place before the verb.

Here is the unmarked passive form *ni-*. This passive is often referred to as a passive pronoun. Verbs in this type of passive are present without a marker. In general, the agents are pronouns, both first, second, and third pronouns. Besides pronouns, kinship nouns can be used deictically as agents of passive clauses.

8) a. *Deo (S) ngang welli-kén Andi (O) wakdu sewalu (Pel) (aktif)*

1TG sudah beli-KAU Andi clothes new

'I've bought Andi new clothes'.

b. *ngang ao wellikén Andi wakdu sewalu (pasif)*

already 1TG buy-KAU Andi clothes new

'Andi I bought new clothes'.

The clause in the example (8a) above is an active transitive clause with the subject arguments being a pronoun. Passage of an extra transitive clause does not cause problems because there is only one argument behind the verb, but this is not the case with intransitive clauses, it can cause problems because there are two arguments that come after the verb in its active form. The passive pronoun in (8b) has no problem with its acceptability. This is because the clause only has one object, namely Andi, while the time 'new clothes' in the clause is not an object but functions as a complement (oblique). The choice of the passive form is based on the subject of the active clause. If the subject of the active clause is a third pronoun, there are two choices, namely passive with a marker {*ni-*} and passive without a marker in the predicate. If the subject of the active clause is the first and second pronouns, the passive form chosen is the passive form whose verb is not equipped with morphological markers. If the subject of the active clause is a noun, the selected passive is passive with the marker *ni-*. However, if the noun is a noun that expresses kinship and is used descriptively, it is okay to choose the passive form with a verb without a marker. From the description above, two important aspects can be seen from a linguistic typology, namely as follows:

a. There are two passive clauses in HL: *ni*-passive and passive whose predicate is present without the marker *ni-*.

b. Bitransitive verbs as a category of verbs need to be emphasized as a type of verb in HL

Accusative type language has active and passive diathesis. Active clauses in accusative language

are considered as basic structures, while passive clauses are derived structures.

Typologically, Luraghi et al. (2021) asserted that accusative language has an active and passive diathesis. Active diathesis is an unmarked structure, while passive diathesis is a marked structure. Besides passive *ni-*, HL also has a passive form whose verb appears without the prefix *ni-*. These are the two main passives in HL.

4.4 Passive Coincidence (accidental) and Ability with Prefix {ta-}

Passive derivation with the prefix {ta-} from the active clause in HL has the meaning of 'coincidence' or 'accidental' and ability. Basically the prefix {ta-} may be added to transitive verbs that require a general or 'natural' actor. This passive clause with the prefix {ta-} basically does not require the intermediary (actor) to be alive or willing. Therefore, passivation with the prefix {ta-} in HL has a double meaning, namely; a) a very low level of will/intention from the perpetrator and b) stating the ability of the perpetrator. If the perpetrator is an animate being (has a will, a will), then the actor, who in the passive clause is obliquely related. Let's look at examples of casual clauses with prefix {ta-} derived from basic active clauses (9a) and (9b).

- 9) a. *Ulek batik eda taotot mak*
 cloth batik ART PAS- cut mother.
 'the batik cloth was cut by mother.'
- b. *Motor eda tatimpo awak seapok eda*
 car ART PAS-hit tree big ART
 'The car was hit by that big tree'.

In the example of clauses (9a and 9b) above, it appears that the role of the perpetrator *Mak* 'mother', and the crew of the *seapok eda* 'the big tree' to take action is very low. The subject which is the only argument of the derived transitive verb (prefixed {ta-}) is affected by the action described by the verb. In HL there are no known prepositions by the prepositioned FN formers, so the role of the actors emphasizes the meaning of 'coincidence' or 'unintentional'.

In addition to meaning 'accidentally' the prefix {ta-} in HL can also mean the aspect (modality) of 'capable' or 'could be together with passive diathesis. If the meaning of the aspect of 'able' or 'can' is included, then the level of 'willingness' or 'intentional' of the perpetrator becomes high. In this case, the perpetrator is usually an animate being or a general noun who is considered to have a will and intention. Actors are marked by the preposition *oak* (without meaning) (obliquely related). In this type of construction the preposition *ek* tends to be preserved, which indicates the intentional meaning of the actor.

4.5 HL Medial Diathesis

A medial diathesis is a reflexive diathesis, that is, a diathesis that is influenced by one's own actions. Based on the syntactic-semantic behavior of the world's languages, the grammatical features of medial diathesis have the meanings of (1) reflexive activity, and (2) reciprocal. This diathesis shows a dual status, namely as a source of action and as a being who is influenced or a place of influence of action, or reveals the character of the subject and the consequences that arise, good or bad, are directed to the subject. Let's observe some verbal constructions with the following HL medial diathesis:

- 10) *Wereng manyase ia wangone Mak.*
 sedang AKT-cuci PRO3TG muka POS3TG Ibu
 'Mom is washing her face'
- 11) *pak Atar wteng mararang.*
 Pak Atar sedang berdiang
 'Mr. Atar is warming up'.

The prefix {ma-} in the example clause (10) above is a marker of the medial diathesis in reflexive construction. The clauses (10, and 11) are verbal constructions with medial diathesis that show a dual status of the subject in the clauses, i.e., one is as a source of action and the other one is as a being influenced (gets the effect of the verb), the subject (agent) carries out activities that affect or affect himself. In addition to reflexive constructions, HL also contains the affix {mesi-} which has a meaning of 'mutual' (reciprocal). Let's focus on the example of reciprocally constructed medial diathesis below:

- 12) *Jokowi alek ata –ata ek kampong Haloban mesiseba.*
 Jokowi CONJ villagers Pre kampung Haloban PREF-shake hands.
 'Jokowi and the people in Haloban village shake hands with each other'.

13) *Rita alek achi-ne mesisayang*

Rita CONJ sister-POS3TG PREF-love

‘Rita and her sister love each other’

Clauses (12) and (13) above are semantically the same structure. In the examples of clauses (12) and (13) morphological markers for verbal constructions with medial diathesis indicate reciprocal meanings. Next, let's look at verbal clauses with medial diathesis whose verbs are marked with zero and marked with {basi-}.

14) a. *pak Atar rarang ek luma- mai*

Mr Atar warm Pre house POS1JM

‘Mr. Atar is warm in our house’.

b. *Pak Atar alek makne wteng basirarang.*

Mr Atar CONJ motherPOS3TG being PREF warm

‘Mr. Atar and his mother are warm to each other’.

The example (14a) is a medial diathesis verbal construction marked with a reflexive construction and clause (14b) is a zero-marked medial diathesis verbal construction marked {basi-}.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that morphologically medial diathesis can be marked by prefix (ma-), prefix zero, prefix {basi-}, and prefix {mesi-}. These affixes have various grammatical functions and semantic roles. The determination of the semantic roles of the affixes above depends on the semantic content of the verb they mark and the pragmatic functions of the clause in question (Legate et al., 2020; Katz, 2021). Furthermore, it can be concluded that HL as an accusative language has grammatical behavior that can be categorized as a language that has active, passive, and medial diathesis (Noorlander, 2021; Zuniga & Kittila, 2019).

Regarding passive diathesis in HL, it can be said that the syntactic construction with passive diathesis is a derivative construction. Finally, it can be concluded that the characteristics of passive construction in HL consist of (1) the subject of the passive clause is the direct object of the corresponding active clause (2) the FN object (O) of origin becomes S passive clause (3) FN agent (A) enters the function peripheral, marked by non-core cases, prepositions, and so on; The FN can be deleted although there is always the option to include it.

5. Conclusion

The different views on active and passive diathesis with morphological and syntactic characteristics seem to stem from two things, namely the type of language being analyzed and the theoretical approach used. This study shows that the Haloban language has an active- passive diathesis which is one of the important characteristics in the typology of accusative language. In addition to having an active-passive diathesis, Haloban languages also have a medial diathesis. From the perspective of linguistic typology, HL's active and passive diathesis shows a significant difference when compared to active and passive diathesis in accusative-type languages. HL has two types of passives: passive ni- and passive pronouns. This passive is compared to its active form based on the marking system, both active and passive diathesis have morphological markings. Active diathesis has a verb marked ma-, while the verb in the passive diathesis is marked ni- and syntactically the subject of the active clause functions as an adjunct in the form of a prepositional phrase and can be erased. When viewed from the contingency system, verbs in passive pronouns are in the form of basic verbs, while active verbs are marked by prefix {ma-} and agents in passive pronoun clauses cannot be removed. This shows that active diathesis is more marked than the so-called pronoun passive diathesis.

Based on observations and analysis of markings, HL diathesis is analyzed as a language that has active and passive diathesis, however, this diathesis is not seen critically from a typological perspective. The basic assumption of linguistic typology related to diathesis is that the active clause is an unmarked base clause and the passive clause is a marked derived clause. Thus, the novelty of the results of this analysis is to clarify that the active and passive diathesis analysis developed for casual workers is not in accordance with the rules of linguistic typology marking.

Acknowledgments

The researcher expresses deeply thank to the Department of Linguistics, University of North Sumatera for giving moral and material assistance in completing this paper and fully supporting this paper to be included in an international seminar and published in a reputable journal. The researcher also expresses his deepest gratitude to the Head of Widayawara, Medan, Indonesia, who has given support and appreciation on this

research.

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