

## **Intransitive Independent Clauses in Film “Dīb”: Modern Linguistic Study Based on Kenneth L. Pike’s Tagmemic Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

This study aimed to reveal the structures of intransitive independent clauses in the film “Dīb” based on the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike’s tagmemic theory. This was a qualitative descriptive study. This study gathered data from an Arabic film entitled *Dīb* directed by Najī Abu Nowar. The data collection techniques used in this study were watching, translating, and note-taking techniques. The data were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicated that there were four structures of intransitive independent clauses in the film “Dīb,” namely: (1) S + P consisted of three parts: The first was S + P. The second was the intransitive independent clause = NP + IVP. The third covered slot containing S + P, class which entailed NP + IVP, role that subsumed S + P, and cohesion without objects. (2) P + S + Adjunct (Adj – NP) comprised three parts. The first was P + S + Adj – NP. The second was the intransitive independent clause = IVP + NP1 + NP2. The third consisted of slot which contained P + S + Adj, class that subsumed IVP + NP1 + NP2, role which entailed P + S + Adj, and cohesion without objects. (3) P + S + Adjunct (Adj – PP) had three parts. The first was P + S + Adj – PP. The second was the intransitive independent clause = IVP + NP +

PP. The third involved slot which entailed P + S + Adj, class that subsumed IVP + NP + PP, role comprised of P + S + Adj, and cohesion without objects. (4) S + P + Adjunct (Adj – AP) consisted of three parts. The first was S + P + Adj – AP. The second was the intransitive independent clause = NP + IVP + AP. The third comprised slot containing S + P + Adj, class which subsumed NP + IVP + AP, role consisting of S + P + Adj, and cohesion without objects.

**Keywords:** Clause structure; intransitive clause; modern linguistics; tagmemic; tagmeme

## Introduction

The intransitive independent clause is one type of clause that linguists widely discuss, in addition to transitive independent clauses and equative independent clauses. This is because this clause can stand alone as a complete sentence without an object and is a clause that becomes the basic construction for the formation of a sentence.<sup>1</sup>

An intransitive independent clause is, of course, one type of an independent clause.<sup>2</sup> This clause contains an intransitive verb, which is a verb that does not require an object.<sup>3</sup> In its standard form, an intransitive independent clause only has one noun phrase (NP) and one intransitive verb (IV),<sup>4</sup> and in the other form, it can contain three types of constituents, namely subject (S), predicate (P), and adjunct (Adj) or adverb (Adv).<sup>5,6</sup>

The three constituents of the independent intransitive clause are divided into two parts, namely the core constituents consisting of the subject (S) and the predicate (P), while the adjunct (Adj) is not the core constituent or called a peripheral. The peripheral may or may not exist. The subject slot (S) contains noun phrases (NP), the predicate (P) contains intransitive verbs (IV), and the

<sup>1</sup> Caroline Gentens, "Parenthetical Clauses and Speech Reporting: The Case of Shriek," *Language Sciences* 90 (2022): 101460, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2021.101460>.

<sup>2</sup> Natalia Rakhlin and Ljiljana Progovac, "Hierarchical Clause Structure As a Tool for Cognitive Advances in Early Childhood," *Language Sciences* 83 (2021): 101316, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2020.101316>.

<sup>3</sup> Tim Graf et al., "The Interaction between Telicity and Agentivity: Experimental Evidence from Intransitive Verbs in German and Chinese," *Lingua* 200 (2017): 84–106, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2017.08.006>.

<sup>4</sup> Darwin, "Struktur Klausula Independen Bahasa Dondo," *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 2, no. 2 (2017): 25–38, <http://jurnal.untad.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/BDS/article/view/12283>.

<sup>5</sup> Michael Leon Olson, "Barai Syntax: A Comparative Study of Tagmemic and Transformational Analyses" (Simon Fraser University, 1974), <http://summit.sfu.ca/item/2959>.

<sup>6</sup> Henry Guntur Tarigan, *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Sintaksis*, 4th ed. (Bandung: Angkasa, 1986), <https://library.unismuh.ac.id/opac/detail-opac?id=2695>.

adjunct (Adj) contains noun phrases (NP), prepositional phrases (PP), and adjective phrases (AP).<sup>7, 8</sup>

Intransitive independent clauses with various structures as described above are found in fragments of dialogue in the film “*Dīb*” directed by Naji Abu Nowar. Film “*Dīb*” is the only Arabic-language film nominated for an Oscar in 2016, the best non-English film at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts. The film “*Dīb*” tells the story of a 10-year-old boy named *Dīb*, set in the First World War in 1916. A boy raised by his older brother, Husein, lived in the Ottoman Empire.

In the film “*Dīb*,” the dialogue between the characters is so interesting. It occurs because of the acculturation of the *‘Āmmīya* language with the Fusha language, which characterizes the uniqueness of the Arabs. As everyone knows, the Arabs are indeed a socio-cultural sub-system through their languages, such as the dialogue between *Dīb*’s character and Husein’s character, which shows the solid Arab characteristics. In each of these dialogues, the characters speak various types of tagmemes and then form a construction into a grammatical sentence. This language phenomenon becomes the reason for researchers to choose and use tagmemic theory in this study. This is because the tagmemic theory can comprehensively reveal the grammatical sentences used by the characters, such as nahwu studies that specifically discuss Arabic grammar.<sup>9</sup>

The researchers realize that Arabic grammarians do not see Arabic grammar from a European perspective. This is because Arabic’s structure differs from other languages’ structures. Arabic is an inflectional language that follows a syllabic morphological typology which has implications for the very dynamic and systematic structure of the Arabic language, as is the sound change at the end of words in Arabic known as the concept of *i’rab*. Thus, in Arabic, words are divided into two groups when viewed from the concept of *i’rab*: *first*, inflectional or *mu’rab* words, namely groups of words that can change their final vowel structure based on their syntactic environment; and *second*, non-inflectional or *mabni* words, namely groups of words that have a final vowel structure that tends to be stable and not affected by their syntactic environment.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> B. A. Adams, “A Tagmemic Analysis of The Wolaitta Language” (University of London, 1983), <https://doi.org/10.25501/SOAS.00028866>.

<sup>8</sup> Alaa Fathi Attia and Abdul Fattah Abu-Ssaydeh, “Some Aspects of the Syntax of the Arabic Legislative Sentence,” *IJAES: International Journal of Arabic-English Studies* 18 (2018): 111–32, <http://www.ijaes.net/article/viewarticle?volume=18&issue=1&articleId=6>.

<sup>9</sup> Rini Rini, “Ushul Al-Nahwi Al-Arabi: Kajian Tentang Landasan Ilmu Nahwu,” *Arabiyatuna: Jurnal Bahasa Arab* 3, no. 1 (2019): 145–62, <https://doi.org/10.29240/jba.v3i1.773>.

<sup>10</sup> Muhammad Aqil Luthfan and Syamsul Hadi, “Morfologi Bahasa Arab: Reformulasi Sistem Derivasi Dan Infleksi,” *Alsina: Journal of Arabic Studies* 1, no. 1 (2019): 1–22, <https://doi.org/10.21580/alsina.1.1.2599>.

Hence, the tagmemic theory popularized by Kenneth L. Pike is relevant if used to analyze the Arabic film “Dīb.” This is because tagmemics is a modern linguistic study that focuses on the grammatical hierarchy of language. Grammatical changes are usually at the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and discourse levels simultaneously or successively.<sup>11</sup> The discussion studied by this theory starts with sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and morphemes. Every grammatical structure, whether in the scope of paragraphs, discourses, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words, is created from tagmemes. Elson and Picket<sup>12</sup> asserted that tagmeme is a correlation between the function and form of a sentence.

The tagmemic theory is a linguistic theory that is quite old, so it is not very popular today. The tagmemic theory appeared in 1977 along with the publication of Pike’s book entitled *Grammatical Analysis*.<sup>13</sup> Pike<sup>14</sup> declared that tagmeme has three parts, namely (1) functional path (gatra/slot), which is one of the characteristics of tagmeme, which has an empty place in the structure that the tagmeme function should fill.<sup>16</sup> At the level of the tagmeme function clause in the form of subject, predicate, object, and description. At the phrase level, the tagmeme functions are upstream and tail; (2) filler class, is a collection of forms from a sentence that can fill the functional path. On the subject line, for example, in sentences that include pronouns, nouns, noun phrases, etc.; and (3) role (path-filler class), i.e., the correlation of function and form, both of which are referred to as a notation.

Bloomfield<sup>17,18</sup> called tagmeme the smallest meaningful unit of grammar, which means the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning and is part of

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<sup>11</sup> Abdulazeez Jaradat, “On Secondary Grammaticalization: The Case of Hatta in Rural Jordanian Arabic,” *IJAES: International Journal of Arabic-English Studies* 22, no. 1 (2022): 7–28, <https://doi.org/10.33806/ijaes2000.22.1.1>.

<sup>12</sup> Walter A Cook, “Introductins to Tagmemic Analysis” (Georgetown University, 1969), <https://www.amazon.com/Introduction-Tagmemic-Analysis-Walter-Cook/dp/0878401717>.

<sup>13</sup> Zuhriah et al., “Aplikasi Pengidentifikasi Verba Perfektif Bahasa Arab,” *Nady Al-Adab: Jurnal Bahasa Arab* 18, no. 1 (2021): 99–120, <https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/naa/article/view/18233>.

<sup>14</sup> Peter H. Fries, Kenneth L. Pike, and Evelyn G. Pike, “Gramatical Analysis,” *Language* 55, no. 4 (1979): 907–11, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/412752>.

<sup>15</sup> Soeparno, *Dasar-Dasar Linguistik Umum*, 1th ed. (Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 2002), [http://library.fip.uny.ac.id/opac/index.php?p=show\\_detail&id=2067](http://library.fip.uny.ac.id/opac/index.php?p=show_detail&id=2067).

<sup>16</sup> Thulfiqar Hussein Altahmazi, “Collective Pragmatic Acting in Networked Spaces: The Case of #activism in Arabic and English Twitter Discourse,” *Lingua* 239 (2020): 102837, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2020.102837>.

<sup>17</sup> Leonard Bloomfield and Edward Sapir, “Language: An n Introduction to the Study of Speech,” *The Classical Weekly* 15, no. 18 (1922): 142–43, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/4388302>.

grammatical construction. It has four sections with specific characteristics, namely: (1) slot, which is a tagmeme feature that has an empty place in the structure that the tagmeme function should fill; (2) class, which is a tagmeme feature in the form of a tangible form of a slot. Where the tangible form of the slot is in the form of language units such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, paragraphs, monologues, dialogues, and discourses; (3) role, is a feature or object that marks the tagmeme, which is the carrier of the tagmeme function;<sup>19</sup> and (4) cohesion, is a feature or marker of tagmeme which has a function to control the relationship between tagmem—controlling the relationship that almost exists in all languages, namely the transitive rules of clauses that are useful for transitive clauses, intransitive clauses, and equative clauses.<sup>2021</sup>

Previous studies on clauses tend to focus on two aspects. They are: *first*, studies that analyze the structure of clauses with verbal predicates,<sup>22</sup> independent clause structures in regional languages,<sup>23</sup> and basic clause structures in regional dialects;<sup>24</sup> *second*, a study that elaborates relative clauses in a language with relative markers such as *di mana* (where), *yang mana* (which), and *dalam mana* (in which),<sup>25</sup> relative clauses in the comparison of two languages and their

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<sup>18</sup> Olson, “Barai Syntax: A Comparative Study of Tagmemic and Transformational Analyses.”

<sup>19</sup> Soeparno, *Dasar-Dasar Linguistik Umum*.

<sup>20</sup> Soeparno.

<sup>21</sup> Benjamin Elson and Velma Pickett, *An Introduction to Morphology and Syntax* (Maxico City: The Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1962).

<sup>22</sup> Antonio Constantino Soares, “Verba Bervalensi Satu, Dua, Dan Tiga Pada Bahasa Makasae,” *PESONA: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2016): 74–84, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.26638/jp.194.2080>.

<sup>23</sup> Darwin, “Struktur Klausa Independen Bahasa Dondo.”

<sup>24</sup> Adeline Lelo Lein and Desta Gloria Siahaan, “Struktur Dasar Klausa Verbal Bahasa Lamaholot Dialek Lewokluok (Sebuah Kajian Awal),” *Jubindo: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* 5, no. 2 (2020): 88–97, <https://doi.org/10.32938/jbi.v5i2.573>.

<sup>25</sup> Fitriana Andriyani, “Klausa Relatif Bahasa Indonesia Dengan Penanda Relatif Di Mana, Yang Mana Dan Dalam Mana,” *Nuansa Indonesia: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Filologi* 20, no. 1 (2018): 83–95, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20961/ni.v20i1.35802>.

constructions,<sup>26</sup> lexical verb clauses,<sup>27</sup> construction of swearing clause markers,<sup>28</sup> and the forms and functions of phrases and clause.<sup>29</sup>

The previous studies above have similarities and differences with this study. The similarity is in the theme discussed, namely, discussing the clause. Whereas, the differences are: *first*, the discussion focuses on the structure of the verbal predicate clause,<sup>30</sup> the structure of the independent clause, the equative clause, the derivation clause,<sup>31</sup> and the basic structure of the clause;<sup>32</sup> *second*, relative clauses and relative markers,<sup>33</sup> relative clauses in English and Indonesian and their constructions,<sup>34</sup> lexical verb clauses,<sup>35</sup> construction of swearing clause markers,<sup>36</sup> and discusses the forms of phrases and clauses.<sup>37</sup> Meanwhile, this study focuses on revealing intransitive independent clauses in Arabic films because the tagmemic theory that researchers use makes clauses the first focus in their analysis.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Aldila Arin Aini, Islamiah Bastiar, and Sumarlam, “Kemenangan Donald Trump Sebagai Presiden Amerika Serikat Ke-45 Melalui Analisis Konstruksi Klausa Ralatif Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Indonesia Secara Semantis,” *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics* 3, no. 1 (2018): 1–12, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23917/humaniora.v18i1.3636>.

<sup>27</sup> Ponia Mega Septiana, Eva Tuckyta Sari Sujatna, and Rosaria Mita Amalia, “Material Processes in English Clause of Life Insurance: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach,” *Ranab: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa* 8, no. 2 (2019): 164–71, <https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v8i2.884>.

<sup>28</sup> Eli Rustinar, “Kontruksi Klausa Makian Pada Partisipan Usia Tua Dalam Bahasa Melayu Bengkulu,” *Jurnal KIBASP: Kajian Bahasa, Sastra Dan Pengajaran* 3, no. 1 (2019): 60–71, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31539/kibasp.v3i1.969>.

<sup>29</sup> Moh. Syaiful Huda, “Frasa Dan Klausa Pembangun Dalam Novel Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1991 Karya Pidi Baiq,” *LOA: Jurnal Ketatabahasaan Dan Kesusastraan* 16, no. 1 (2021): 15–23, <https://doi.org/10.26499/loa.v16i1.2658>.

<sup>30</sup> Soares, “Verba Bervalensi Satu, Dua, Dan Tiga Pada Bahasa Makasae.”

<sup>31</sup> Darwin, “Struktur Klausa Independen Bahasa Dondo.”

<sup>32</sup> Lein and Siahaan, “Struktur Dasar Klausa Verbal Bahasa Lamaholot Dialek Lewokluok (Sebuah Kajian Awal).”

<sup>33</sup> Andriyani, “Klausa Relatif Bahasa Indonesia Dengan Penanda Relatif Di Mana, Yang Mana Dan Dalam Mana.”

<sup>34</sup> Aini, Bastiar, and Sumarlam, “Kemenangan Donald Trump Sebagai Presiden Amerika Serikat Ke-45 Melalui Analisis Konstruksi Klausa Ralatif Bahasa Inggris Dan Bahasa Indonesia Secara Semantis.”

<sup>35</sup> Septiana, Sujatna, and Amalia, “Material Processes in English Clause of Life Insurance: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach.”

<sup>36</sup> Rustinar, “Kontruksi Klausa Makian Pada Partisipan Usia Tua Dalam Bahasa Melayu Bengkulu.”

<sup>37</sup> Huda, “Frasa Dan Klausa Pembangun Dalam Novel Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1991 Karya Pidi Baiq.”

<sup>38</sup> Soeparno, *Aliran Tagmemik: Teori, Analisis, Dan Penerapan Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 2008), [https://perpustakaanbalaibahasadiy.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php?p=show\\_detail&id=16387&keywords=](https://perpustakaanbalaibahasadiy.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=16387&keywords=).

Departing from the similarities and differences above, the position of this study among previous studies is as a complement as well as a reinforcement of the findings of previous studies. Therefore, this study aims to continue and seek new findings related to intransitive independent clauses using Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory by making the film “Dib” the object of study.

This study is a descriptive<sup>39</sup> qualitative<sup>40</sup> study because it intends to reveal the phenomenon of language in the dialogue of a film and then display it in the form of a description. The primary data source<sup>41,42</sup> is the film “Dib” directed by Naji Abu Nowar. Data were collected through watching techniques, translation techniques, and note-taking techniques.<sup>43</sup> After the data collected, the researchers ensured the data validity through the stages of increasing persistence,<sup>44</sup> triangulation,<sup>45</sup> and discussion with peers and experts.<sup>46</sup> The researchers analyzed the data using the tagmemic theory promoted by Kenneth L. Pike through three stages, *first*, data reduction<sup>47</sup> by investigating various information obtained, then deleting and combining the appropriate data.<sup>48</sup> *Second*, the presentation of the data<sup>49</sup> by explaining the results of the study to the readers in the form of tables and interpretations. *Third*, conclusion drawing by using the interactive analysis method: classifying the data according to a predetermined theme.<sup>50</sup>

## Findings and Discussion

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<sup>39</sup> Bart L. Weathington, Christopher J. L. Cunningham, and David J. Pittenger, *Research Methods for the Behavioral and Social Sciences* (Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2010).

<sup>40</sup> Andi Holilulloh, Sugeng Sugiyono, and Zamzam Afandi, “Taisir Al-Nahw Al-‘Arabi: Analisis Pemikiran Mahdi Al-Makhzumi Dalam Pembaruan Nahwu,” *Arabiyatuna: Jurnal Bahasa Arab* 5, no. 1 (2021): 95–112, <https://doi.org/10.29240/jba.v5i1.2102>.

<sup>41</sup> Mary Alison Durand and Tracey Chatler, *Principle of Social Research* (New York: Open University Press, 2014).

<sup>42</sup> Pradip Kumar Sahu, *Research Methodology* (New York: Springer, 2013).

<sup>43</sup> Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Metodologi Penelitian: Kajian Budaya Dan Ilmu Sosial Humaniora Pada Umumnya* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010).

<sup>44</sup> Iskandar, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Dan Sosial (Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif)* (Jakarta: Gaung Persada Press, 2008).

<sup>45</sup> Paul Baker and Jesse Egbert, *Triangulating Methodological Approaches in Corpus Linguistic Research* (New York: Routledge, 2016).

<sup>46</sup> Edward F. Fren, *Advanced Focus Group Research* (London: Sage Publication Inc., 2001).

<sup>47</sup> Nur Sayidah, *Metodologi Penelitian* (Sidoarjo: Zifatama Jawara, 2018).

<sup>48</sup> Himatul Istiqomah, “Analisis Morfologi Doa Dalam Al-Qur-an Surat Al-Baqarah 186,” *Arabiyatuna: Jurnal Bahasa Arab* 3, no. 2 (2019): 251–60, <https://doi.org/10.29240/jba.v3i2.970>.

<sup>49</sup> Avdhesh S. Jha, *Social Research Methods* (New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education, 2014).

<sup>50</sup> Rajesh Ekka, *Research Methodology and Data Analysis in Humanities and Social Sciences* (Solapur: Laxmi Book Publication, 2014).

The utterances of the actors in the dialogues in the film “*Dīb*,” directed by Najī Abu Nowar, when viewed from the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike’s Tagmemic theory show that there are four forms of intransitive independent clause structures as summarized in Table 1. Intransitive Independent Clause below.

**Table 1.** Intransitive independent clause

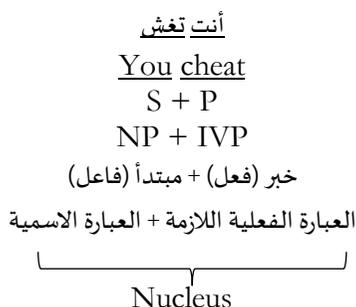
Clause type	The structure of intransitive independent clause
Intransitive independent clause	S + P
	P + S + Adjunct (Adj – NP)
	P + S + Adjunct (Adj – PP)
	S + P + Adjunct (Adj – AP)

### S + P

The first form of intransitive independent clause structure in the film “*Dīb*” directed by Najī Abu Nowar based on the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike’s Tagmemic theory consists of subject (S) + predicate (P).

(1) أنت تغش.<sup>51</sup>

Data (1) is the main sentence contained in the independent clause structure. The type of structure owned by data (1) is in the form of an intransitive independent clause with no additional slots. The explanation is as follows:



The structure of the independent clause in the form of an intransitive clause in data (1) above can be described in the following formula:

Intransitive Independent Clause = S : NP + P : IVP + ∅

∅ + العبارة الفعلية اللازمة : خبر (فعل) + العبارة الاسمية : مبتدأ (فاعل) = الشرط الفعلي اللازمي

<sup>51</sup> Najī Abu Nowar, *Dīb* (Yordania: Bayt Al Shawareb, 2014).

The formula above is a form of formula owned by the tagmemic theory in each of its analyses. Tagmemics is a linguistic school that originates from the concept of tagmeme. Tagmeme is the smallest unit that each sentence has. The tagmeme can fill the slot contained in each sentence. The formula above shows that pronoun or *dhamir* “أنت,” which means “You,” occupies a position as the subject filled by a noun phrase (NP) and is equipped with the present verb or *fi’il mudbori* “تغش,” which means “cheat,” which functions as a predicate filled with intransitive verb phrases (IVP).

Furthermore, the intransitive independent clause structure in data (1), when illustrated in the tagmeme system will have four grammatical constructions: slot, class, role, and cohesion. Tagmeme is the correlation between grammatical functions or slots with a group of interchangeable word forms to fill the slots. This can be seen in Chart 1. Tagmeme system of intransitive independent clause below.

**Chart 1.** Tagmeme system of intransitive independent clause

<b>Slot</b>	<b>Class</b>
<p>أنت تغش You cheat S + P خبر (فعل) + مبتدأ (فاعل) *S+P is a core slot (nucleus) and does not need an object or adjunct because it is an intransitive independent clause</p>	<p>أنت تغش You cheat NP + IVP العبارة الفعلية اللازمة + العبارة الاسمية *The subject is filled by noun phrase class, and an intransitive verb phrase fills predicate</p>
<b>Role</b>	<b>Cohesion</b>
<p>أنت تغش You cheat S + P خبر (فعل) + مبتدأ (فاعل) *The pronouns or <i>dhamir</i> “أنت” acts as the subject, and the present verb or <i>fi’il mudbori</i> “تغش” acts as the predicate</p>	<p>أنت تغش You cheat *The structure of the subject and predicate in an intransitive independent clause already has a cohesion that can form a complete sentence construction and has meaning because intransitive verbs do not require an object</p>

The slot in the intransitive independent clause in data (1) consists of a subject (S) + predicate (P). The explanation is as follows: the pronoun or *dhamir* “أنت” as in the traditional and functional theory regarding the position of the word serves as the subject (S), and the present verb or *fi’il mudbori* “تغش” serves as the predicate (P). So, all parts of the slot, namely the subject (S) and the

predicate (P) in the intransitive independent clause “أنت تغش,” are referred to as the nucleus. It is said to be core because in an intransitive independent clause, it must contain a subject (S) + predicate (P) only. An intransitive independent clause does not require an object.

The class in the intransitive independent clause in data (1) is in the form of a tangible form of a slot, a phrase unit consisting of a class of noun phrases and one intransitive verb phrase. Class is a combination of structural theory and tagmemic theory, which produces the following explanation: the pronoun or *dbomir* “أنت” is located as a subject (S) has a tagmeme marker which belongs to the noun phrase (NP) class, and the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “تغش” is located as a predicate (P) has a marker tagmeme which belongs to the class of intransitive verb phrases (IVP). The class shows that this theory has a linguistic hierarchy in the form of a grammatical hierarchy that includes morphology and syntax because it has many levels, such as the level of words, morphemes, phrases, and others.

The role in the intransitive independent clause in data (1) consists of the subject (S) + predicate (P). The explanation is as follows: the pronoun or *dbomir* “أنت,” which is located as the subject (S) has a role in showing the actor or person who does a job, and the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “تغش” which is located as the predicate plays a role to show what form of work is done by the actor or subject (S).

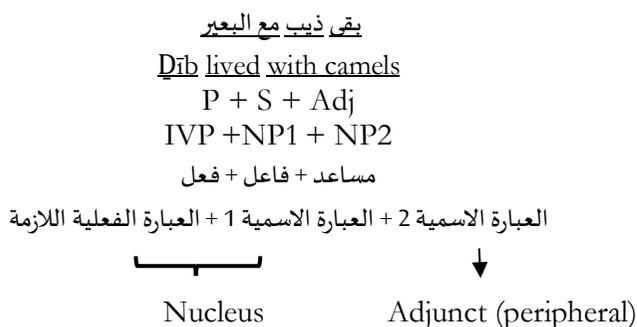
Cohesion in an intransitive independent clause in data (1) consists of the subject (S) + predicate (P). Combining these two tagmemes, subject (S) + predicate (P) has a grammatical-cohesion relation in forming an intransitive independent clause. The pronoun or *dbomir* “أنت,” which has the position as the subject (S) which has a role to show whom the actor is doing this work will not become a function of the subject (S) if it is not followed by the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “تغش” which acts as a predicate (P). On the contrary, the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “تغش,” which is located as a predicate (P) that aims to show a job done by the actor or subject (S) will not become a function as a predicate (P) if it is not preceded by the subject (S). So, the combination of the pronoun or *dbomir* “أنت” which serves as the subject (S), and the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “تغش” which serves as the predicate (P) forms a grammatical-cohesion correlation unit in the form of a complete sentence that has a precise meaning, is easy to understand and conforms the order intransitive independent clause rule.

**P + S + Adjunct (Adj - NP)**

The second form of intransitive independent clause structure in film “Dīb” directed by Naji Abu Nowar based on the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's Tagmemic theory consists of predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj - NP).

(2) بقى ذيب مع البعير.<sup>52</sup>

Data (2) is the main sentence contained in the independent clause structure. The type of structure owned by data (2) is in the form of an intransitive independent clause with no additional slots. The explanation is as follows:



The independent clause structure in the form of an intransitive clause in data (2) above can be described in the following formula:

Intransitive Independent Clause = P: IVP + S : NP1 + Ø + Adj : NP2

العبارة الاسمية 2 : مساعد + Ø + العبارة الاسمية 1 : فاعل + العبارة الفعلية اللازمة : فعل = الشرط الفعلي اللازمي

The formula above is a form of formula owned by the tagmemic theory in each of its analyses. Tagmemics is a linguistic school that originates from the concept of tagmeme. Tagmeme is the smallest unit that each sentence has. The tagmeme can fill the slot contained in each sentence. The formula above shows that the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقى,” which means “lived,” functions as a predicate filled by an intransitive verb phrase (IVP) complemented by the pronoun or *dhamir* “ذيب” which means “Dīb,” occupies a position as a subject filled by a noun phrase (NP), and followed by the phrase “مع البعير” which means “with camels” functions as an adjunct or adjunct filled with noun phrases (Adj - NP2).

Furthermore, the intransitive independent clause structure in data (2), when illustrated in the tagmeme system, will have four grammatical constructions: slot, class, role, and cohesion. Tagmeme is the correlation between grammatical functions or slots with a group of interchangeable word

<sup>52</sup> Nowar.

forms to fill the slots. This can be seen in Chart 2. Tagmeme system of independent intransitive clauses below.

**Chart 2.** Tagmeme system of intransitive independent clause

Slot	Class
<p>بقى ذيب مع البعير            Dīb lived with camels            P + S + Adj            مساعد + فاعل + فعل            *P+S is the core slot (nucleus) and the adjunct (Adj) is the outer core of the clause</p>	<p>بقى ذيب مع البعير            Dīb lived with camels            IVP + NP1 + NP2            العبارة الاسمية 2 + العبارة الاسمية 1 + العبارة الفعلية اللازمة            *The predicate is filled by intransitive verb phrase class, the subject is filled by noun phrase class, and the adjunct is filled by noun phrase.</p>
Role	Cohesion
<p>بقى ذيب مع البعير            Dīb lived with camels            P + S + Adj            مساعد + فاعل + فعل            *The past verb or <i>fi'il madhi</i> “بقى” acts as a predicate, the pronoun “ذيب” acts as a subject, and the phrase “مع البعير” acts as an adjunct</p>	<p>بقى ذيب مع البعير            Dīb lived with camels            *The structure of the subject and predicate in an intransitive independent clause already has a cohesion that can form a complete sentence construction and has meaning because intransitive verbs do not require an object</p>

The slot in the intransitive independent clause in data (2) consists of a predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj - NP). The explanation is as follows: the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقى” as in the traditional and functional theory regarding the position of the word serves as the predicate (P) and the pronoun or *dhamir* “ذيب” serves as the subject (S). Furthermore, the phrase “مع البعير” serves as an adjunct (Adj - NP). So, all parts of the slot, namely the predicate (P) and subject (S) in the intransitive independent clause “بقى ذيب” are referred to as the nucleus. It is said to be core because in an intransitive independent clause, it must contain a predicate (P) + subject (S) only. An intransitive independent clause does not require an object. While the adjunct (Adj - NP) in the intransitive independent clause “مع البعير” is not called as the nucleus but only a complement or explanation.

The class in the intransitive independent clause in data (2) is a tangible form of a slot which is the units of the phrase consisting of two classes of noun phrases and one class of intransitive verb phrases. Class is a combination of

structural theory and tagmemic theory, which produces the following explanation: the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقي” is positioned as a predicate (P). It has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the intransitive verb phrase class (IVP), and the pronoun or *dhamir* “ذيب” is located as a subject (S) has a tagmeme marker belonging to the noun phrase class (NP1). Meanwhile, the phrase “مع البعير” which is located as an adjunct (Adj) has a tagmeme marker which is included in the noun phrase class (NP2). The class shows that this theory has a linguistic hierarchy in the form of a grammatical hierarchy that includes morphology and syntax because it has several levels, such as the level of words, morphemes, phrases, and others.

The role in the intransitive independent clause in data (2) consists of predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – NP). The explanation is as follows: the present verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقي,” which is located as a predicate plays a role in showing what form of work is carried out by the actor or subject (S), and the pronoun or *dhamir* “ذيب” which is located as a subject (S) serves to indicate the actor or person who does a job. The phrase “مع البعير” which is located as an adjunct (Adj) in the form of a noun phrase (NP) acts as providing additional information or information so that it can be understood that the role of a conditional adjunct may or may not exist.

Cohesion in the intransitive independent clause in data (2) consists of predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – NP). The combination of these three tagmemes: predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – NP) has a grammatical-cohesion relation in forming an intransitive independent clause. The past verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقي,” which is located as a predicate (P) that aims to indicate a job done by the actor or subject (S), will not become a function as a predicate (P) if it is not followed by the subject (P). On the contrary, the pronoun or *dhamir* “ذيب,” which is located as a subject (S) which has a role to show who is the actor who does a job, will not become a function of the subject (S) if it does not start with the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقي” which acts as a predicate (P). The phrase “مع البعير” which is located as an adjunct in the form of a noun phrase (Adj – NP), acts as an addition or information so that it can be understood that the role of a conditional adjunct may or may not exist, it may or may not have a role and function as an adjunct in the form of a noun phrase (Adj – NP ) if not preceded by a predicate (P) and a subject (S). So, the combination of the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “بقي” which serves as a predicate (P), the pronoun or *dhamir* “ذيب” which serves as a subject (S), and the phrase “مع البعير” which serves as an adjunct in the form of a noun phrase (Adj – NP) forms a grammatical correlation-cohesion is in the form of complete sentences that



Furthermore, the intransitive independent clause structure in data (3), when illustrated in the tagmeme system will have four grammatical constructions: slot, class, role, and cohesion. Tagmeme is the correlation between grammatical functions or slots with a group of interchangeable word forms to fill the slots. This can be seen in Chart 3. Tagmeme system of independent intransitive clauses below.

**Chart 3.** Tagmeme system of intransitive independent clause

<p><b>Slot</b> وصلنا إلى البئر We arrived at the well P + S + Adj مساعدة+ فاعل + فعل *P+S is the core slot (nucleus), and the adjunct (Adj) is the outer core of the clause</p>	<p><b>Class</b> وصلنا إلى البئر We arrived at the well IVP + NP + PP العبارة الجرية + العبارة الاسمية + العبارة الفعلية اللازمة *The predicate is filled by intransitive verb phrase class, the subject is filled by noun phrase class, and a prepositional phrase fills the adjunct</p>
<p><b>Role</b> وصلنا إلى البئر We arrived at the well P + S + Adj مساعدة+ فاعل + فعل *The past verb or <i>fi'il madhi</i> "وصل" acts as a predicate, the pronoun or <i>dbomir muttasil</i> "نا" acts as a subject, and the word "إلى البئر" acts as an adjunct</p>	<p><b>Cohesion</b> وصلنا إلى البئر We arrived at the well *The structure of the subject and predicate in an intransitive independent clause already has a cohesion that can form a complete sentence construction and has meaning because intransitive verbs do not require an object</p>

The slot in the intransitive independent clause in data (3) consists of predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – PP). The explanation is as follows: the past verb or *fi'il madhi* "وصل," as in the traditional and functional theory of word position serves as a predicate (P) and the pronoun or *dbomir muttasil* "نا" serves as a subject. (S), and the phrase "إلى البئر" serves as an adjunct (Adj – PP). So, all parts of the slot, namely the predicate (P) and subject (S) in the intransitive independent clause "وصلنا" are referred to as nucleus. It is said to be core because in an intransitive independent clause must contain a predicate (P) + subject (S) only. An intransitive independent clause does not require an object. Meanwhile, adjuncts (Adj – PP) in the intransitive independent clause "إلى البئر" are called not core but only complements or adverbs.

The class in the intransitive independent clause in data (3) is in the form of a tangible form of a slot which is the units of the phrase consisting of one class of noun phrase and one class of intransitive verb phrase, and one class of prepositional phrase. The class is a combination of structural theory and tagmemic theory, which produces the following explanation: the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “وصل” is located as a predicate (P). It has a tagmeme marker that belongs to the intransitive verb phrase class (IVP), and the pronoun or *dbomir muttasil* “نا” is located as a subject (S) has a tagmeme marker belonging to the noun phrase (NP) class. Meanwhile, the phrase “إلى البئر” which is located as an adjunct (Adj), has a tagmeme marker which is included in the prepositional phrase class (PP). The class shows that this theory has a linguistic hierarchy in the form of a grammatical hierarchy that includes morphology and syntax because it has some levels, such as the level of words, morphemes, phrases, and others.

The role in the intransitive independent clause in data (3) consists of predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – PP). The explanation is as follows: the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “وصل,” which is located as a predicate, plays a role in showing what form of work is carried out by the actor or subject (S), and the pronoun or *dbomir muttasil* “نا,” which is located as the subject (S) serves to indicate the actor or person who does a job. The phrase “إلى البئر” which is located as an adjunct (Adj) in the form of a prepositional phrase (PP) acts as providing additional information or information so that it can be understood that the role of a conditional adjunct may or may not exist.

Cohesion in the intransitive independent clause in data (3) consists of predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – PP). The combination of these three tagmemes: predicate (P) + subject (S) + adjunct (Adj – PP) has a grammatical-cohesion relation in forming an intransitive independent clause. The past verb or *fi'il madhi* “وصل,” which is located as a predicate (P) that aims to show a job done by the actor or subject (S), will not become a function as a predicate (P) if it is not followed by a subject (S). On the contrary, the pronoun or *dbomir muttasil* “نا” which is located as a subject (S) which has a role to show who is the actor who does a job will not become a function of the subject (S) if it does not start with the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “وصل” which acts as a predicate (P). The phrase “إلى البئر” which is located as an adjunct in the form of a prepositional phrase (Adj – PP) acts as an addition or information so that it can be understood that the role of a conditional adjunct may or may not exist, does not have a role and a function as an adjunct in the form of a prepositional phrase (Adj – PP) if it does not start with a predicate (P) and a subject (S). So, the combination of the past verb or *fi'il madhi* “وصل,” which serves as the



The formula above is a form of formula owned by the tagmemic theory in each of its analyses. Tagmemics is a linguistic school that originates from the concept of tagmeme. Tagmeme is the smallest unit that each sentence has. The tagmeme can fill the slot contained in each sentence. The formula above shows that the question word or *kalimah istifham* “من,” which means “who,” occupies a position as the subject filled by a noun phrase (NP), complemented by the present verb or *fi’il mudhori* “يغوص,” which means “dives,” which functions as a predicate filled by an intransitive verb phrase (IVP), and followed by the phrase “في البحر الأحمر” which means “in the Red Sea” which functions as a description or adjunct filled with an adjective phrase (Adj – AP).

Furthermore, the intransitive independent clause structure in data (4), when illustrated in the tagmeme system will have four grammatical constructions: slot, class, role, and cohesion. Tagmeme is the correlation between grammatical functions or slots with a group of interchangeable word forms to fill the slots. This can be seen in Chart 4. Tagmeme system of independent intransitive clauses below.

**Chart 4.** Tagmeme system of intransitive independent clause

<b>Slot</b>	<b>Class</b>
<p>من يغوص في البحر الأحمر Who dives in the Red Sea S + P + Adj مساعدة + خبر (فعل) + مبتدأ (فاعل) *S+P is the core slot (nucleus) and the adjunct (Adj) is outside the nucleus</p>	<p>من يغوص في البحر الأحمر Who dives in the Red Sea NP + IVP + AP العبارة الصفة + العبارة الفعلية اللازمة + العبارة الاسمية *The subject is filled with noun phrase class, an intransitive verb phrase fills the predicate, and an adjective phrase fills the adjunct</p>
<b>Role</b>	<b>Cohesion</b>
<p>من يغوص في البحر الأحمر Who dives in the Red Sea S + P + Adj مساعدة + خبر (فعل) + مبتدأ (فاعل) *The question word or <i>kalimah istifham</i> “من” acts as a subject and the present verb or <i>fi’il mudhori</i> “يغوص” acts as a predicate, and the phrase “في البحر الأحمر” acts as an adjunct</p>	<p>من يغوص في البحر الأحمر Who dives in the Red Sea *The structure of the subject and predicate in an intransitive independent clause already has a cohesion that can form a complete sentence construction and has meaning because intransitive verbs do not require an object</p>

The slot in the intransitive independent clause in data (4) consists of the subject (S) + predicate (P) + adjunct (Adj - AP). The explanation is as follows:

the question word or *kalimah istifham* “من” as in the traditional and functional theory of word position serves as a subject (S), and the present verb or *fi'il mudhori* “يغوص” serves as a predicate (P), and the phrase “في البحر الأحمر” serves as an adjunct (AP). So, all parts of the slot, namely the subject (S) “من” and the predicate (P) “يغوص” in the intransitive independent clause “من يغوص” are referred to as the nucleus. It is said to be core because in an intransitive independent clause must contain a subject (S) + predicate (P) only. An intransitive independent clause does not require an object. Meanwhile, the adjunct (AP) in the intransitive independent clause “في البحر الأحمر” is called not the nucleus but only occupied as an adjunct (Adj – AP), a compliment or an adverb.

The class in the intransitive independent clause in data (4) is a tangible form of a slot which is the units of the phrase consisting of one class of noun phrases, one intransitive verb phrase, and one class of adjective phrases. Class is a combination of structural theory and tagmemic theory, which produces the following explanation: the question word or *kalimah istifham* “من” is located as a subject (S) has a tagmeme marker which belongs to the noun phrase (NP) class, and the present verb or *fi'il mudhori* “يغوص” is located as a predicate (P) has a tagmeme marker. Tagmeme marker belongs to the class of intransitive verb phrases (IVP). While the phrase “في البحر الأحمر” is located as an adjunct (Adj) and has a tagmeme marker which is included in the adjective phrase (AP) class. The class shows that this theory has a linguistic hierarchy in the form of a grammatical hierarchy that includes morphology and syntax because it has some levels, such as the level of words, morphemes, phrases, and others.

The role in the intransitive independent clause in data (4) consists of the subject (S) + predicate (P) + adjunct (Adj - AP). The explanation is as follows: the question word or *kalimah istifham* “من” which is located as a subject (S) has a role in showing the actor or person who does a job, and the present verb or *fi'il mudhori* “يغوص” which is located as a predicate has a role to show what form of work is done by the actor or subject (S), and the phrase “في البحر الأحمر” which serves as an adjunct in the form of an adjective phrase, acts as providing additional information or information so that it can be understood that the role of a conditional adjunct may or may not exist.

Cohesion in an intransitive independent clause in data (4) consists of the subject (S) + predicate (P) + adjunct (Adj - AP). The combination of the three tagmemes subject (S) + predicate (P) + adjunct (Adj - AP) has a grammatical-cohesion relation in forming an intransitive independent clause. The question word or *kalimah istifham* “من” which has the position as the subject (S), which has a role to show whom the actor is doing this work will not become a

function of the subject (S) if it is not followed by the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “يغوص” which acts as a predicate (P). On the contrary, the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “يغوص,” which is located as a predicate (P) that aims to show a job done by the actor or subject (S) will not become a function as a predicate (P) if it is not preceded by the subject (P). The phrase “في البحر الأحمر” which is located as an adjunct in the form of an adjective phrase (Adj – AP) acts as an addition or information so that it can be understood that the role of an adjunct is conditional. It may or may not exist. It does not have a role and function as an adjunct in the form of an adjective phrase (Adj - AP) if it is not preceded by a predicate (P) and a subject (S). So, the combination of the question word or *kalimah istifham* “من,” which serves as the subject (S), the present verb or *fi'il mudbori'* “يغوص,” which serves as the predicate (P), and the phrase “في البحر الأحمر” as an adjunct in the form of an adjective phrase (Adj – AP) forms a grammatical correlation unit-cohesion in the form of perfect sentences with precise meanings, easy to understand, and conforms the order of the rules of intransitive independent clauses.

The findings obtained in this study are four forms of intransitive independent clause structure patterns with predicate slots, namely: (1) S + P, consisting of three parts, *first*, S + P; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = NP + IVP; *Third*, slot contains S + P, class contains NP + IVP, role contains S + P, and cohesion without objects; (2) P + S + Adjunct (Adj – NP), *first*, P + S + Adj – NP; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = IVP + NP1 + NP2; *Third*, slot contains P + S + Adj, class contains IVP + NP1 + NP2, role contains P + S + Adj, and cohesion without objects; (3) P + S + Adjunct (Adj – PP), *first*, P + S + Adj – PP; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = IVP + NP + PP; *Third*, slot contains P + S + Adj, class contains IVP + NP + PP, role contains P + S + Adj, and cohesion without objects; (4) S + P + Adjunct (Adj – AP), *first*, S + P + Adj – AP; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = NP + IVP + AP; *Third*, slot contains S + P + Adj, class contains NP + IVP + AP, role contains S + P + Adj, and cohesion without objects.

The above findings are under the tagmemic theory proposed by Kenneth L. Pike, that tagmemic examines a sentence based on the concept of tagmeme, the smallest unit in a sentence. The suitability of this study can be seen in the ten characteristics of the following tagmemic theory. *First*, tagmeme has four kinds of grammatical construction completeness of specifications; as stated by Pike<sup>55</sup> that tagmeme has four parts: (1) slot; (2) class; (3) role; and (4) cohesion.<sup>56</sup> *Second*, this theory is eclectic, a combination of several theories, such as traditional and functional theory, which characterizes slots, structural and

<sup>55</sup> Fries, Pike, and Pike, “Gramatical Analysis.”

<sup>56</sup> Bloomfield and Sapir, “Language: An n Introduction to the Study of Speech.”

tagmemic theory, which characterizes classes, case grammar theory, which characterizes roles, and relational theory, which characterizes cohesion. *Third*, it is universal; it applies to all languages. *Fourth*, it has three linguistic hierarchies: grammatical, phonological, and lexical. *Fifth*, slots at the clause level, namely subject, predicate, object, and adjunct. The slot is not found in the sentence, so the slot at the sentence level is in the form of the core (nucleus) and outside the core (margin/peripheral).<sup>57</sup> *Sixth*, the predicate slot must be a verb. *Seventh*, it has ethical and emic characteristics. *Eighth*, have a neat and structured formula. *Ninth*, the analysis starts from the clause. *Tenth*, there is no boundary between morphology and syntax.<sup>58</sup>

## Conclusion

The intransitive independent clause with predicate slot in film “*Ḍīb*” directed by Naji Abu Nowar based on the perspective of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory consists of four structural forms, namely: (1) S + P, consisting of three parts, *first*, S + P; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = NP + IVP; *Third*, slot contains S + P, class contains NP + IVP, role contains S + P, and cohesion without objects; (2) P + S + Adjunct (Adj – NP), *first*, P + S + Adj – NP; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = IVP + NP1 + NP2; *Third*, slot contains P + S + Adj, class contains IVP + NP1 + NP2, role contains P + S + Adj, and cohesion without objects; (3) P + S + Adjunct (Adj – PP), *first*, P + S + Adj – PP; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = IVP + NP + PP; *Third*, slot contains P + S + Adj, class contains IVP + NP + PP, role contains P + S + Adj, and cohesion without objects; (4) S + P + Adjunct (Adj – AP), *first*, S + P + Adj – AP; *Second*, intransitive independent clause = NP + IVP + AP; *Third*, slot contains S + P + Adj, class contains NP + IVP + AP, role contains S + P + Adj, and cohesion without objects.

This study found independent intransitive clause structures with verb predicate based on Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory. This study can be said to support and strengthen Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory. This study also proves that every language in the view of Kenneth L. Pike's tagmemic theory is universal. This is because tagmemic assumes every language must have sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and morphemes. Tagmemic also considers that every grammatical structure of language, whether in the scope of paragraphs, discourses, sentences, clauses, phrases, and words, is formed from tagmemes.

This study is limited to the structure of Arabic sentences, which are visible in the structure of the subject, predicate, and adjunct. Therefore, further

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<sup>57</sup> Adams, “A Tagmemic Analysis of The Wolaitta Language.”

<sup>58</sup> Soeparno, *Aliran Tagmemik: Teori, Analisis, Dan Penerapan Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa*.

studies need to deepen the structure of Arabic sentences where the structure of the subject, predicate, and adjunct is not visible or hidden.

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