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Juncture Models a Cross-linguistic Typology

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Abstract :- This paper discusses juncture typology found in four languages; Balinese, Sikka, Indonesian the language of West-Austronesia, and English an Indo-European as contrastive model. Building on the work by Sedeng (2000) on the complex predicate of Sikka the language spoken in a district of Sikka East-Florest that showed the model of nuclear and core junctures since it is an isolating language seen from morphological typology. The comparative study is inspired by the work of Sedeng (2010) on the "Sembiran Balinese a Morphosyntactic Approach" in which the juncture type is similar to the ones found in Lowland Balinese. The types of juncture in these two languages are compared to Indonesian and then the three types of juncture in three Austronesia languages are contrasted to the juncture type in English. The result of this study showed a challenging theoretical issues regarding how a fine-grained of juncture models should be conceptualized and modeled, in RRG to capture the types of junctures the four languages have specifically on causative and applicative types.

Key words*: juncture, causative, applicative, isolating, agglutinative, dependent marking*

I. INTRODUCTION

In general it can be understood that the natural process of learning a language is always initiated from the sound and simple structure, namely the structure of the clause with a verb core towards a more complex structure, i.e. a structure with two or more cores. Associated with complex terms, there are two important terms that must be observed, namely the juncture and nexus. Juncture is a term used to refer to the rules of relationships inter clause that explains grammatical level where bonding layer locates, such as; nucleus, core, or peripheral, and (ii) nexus is a term that defines attributes of the relationship between the grammatical level of clause layer in combination, such as; coordination, subordination, and co-subordination. Due to the wide area of this discussion, in this study only the first aspects to be dissected deeper.In the span of three decades, in the literature of BI it has not touched the cases related to juncture. In the period when the discussion was concerning the complex structure, the intention of the learners was focused on coordination and subordination structures that are belonging to the nexus level (see Alwi, H. Et Al, 1993:435-468) In the research of modern linguistics, the complex structure of the juncture level has been discussed extensively with the results of researches conducted across languages.

Based on the morphology typology, the languages of the world can be grouped into language isolation or analytic, agglutinating, and the language of inflecting or synthetic, incorporating, and infixing (Katamba, F, 1993:55-59). The difference in the aspects of the typology will affect the structure of juncture in a language. This study will focus on the discussion of the structure of juncture in the language of the type of isolation and agglutination to determine the extent of the similarities and differences of structures existing among these languages. The languages being compared are Bahasa Indonesia (BI), the Balinese language (BB) to represent the language of agglutination and Sikka Language (BSK) as a representation of isolation language, and they are contrasted with English as dependent marking language which has no applicative morphological form in the verb.Across languages, verb is the center of a clause and it assigns one, two or three arguments to form level of core and the core may be followed by non-core arguments or periphery. The layer structure of the languages of the world are divided into several marking system; such as head marking language, dependent marking language, the case marking language and language without markers. The last typology of language in this group embraces very tight word order, because voice is drawn from word order itself. The sample of Bahasa Indonesian voice system (BI) in (1) (2) and (3) are the representative of agglutinative and head making language;

(1)	*Bayu*	*mem-bersih-kan*	*kamar saya.*	(Agentive Voice)
	Name	AV-clean-CAUS	Room 1 POSS	
	'Bayu cleaned my room.'			

(2) *kamar saya* *di-bersi-kan* *oleh Bayu* (Passive Voice)
Room 1 POSS PV-clean-CAUS by name
'My room is cleaned by Bayu.'

(3) *Kamar saya* *Bayu* *bersih-kan* (Patientive Voice)
Room 1 POSS *name* Ø-clean-CAUS
'My room is cleaned by Bayu.'

BI recognizes three kinds of voice, namely; agentive, passive, and patientive. Sentence (1) indicates that the predicate *membersihkan* is marked by nasal prefix {Meng-}[1] or by voice agentive which argument linear order is (Agents –Pred – Patient). Sentence (2) the Predicate is marked by passive prefix {di-} the agent argument is placed outside the core and the patient argument is occupying grammatical function subject of the structure. In sentence (3) the verb is marked by Ø and the linear order of arguments structure is [Pt-Ag-Pred].Balinese also has three models of voice system as that found in BI but with a slight difference in the form of patientive voice word order. The following are some examples.

(4) *Dané* *n-(t)umbas* *pisang* [Ag- Pred-Pt],
3SING AV-buy benana
'He bought some potatoes.'
(5) *pisang* *ka-tumbas* *antuk dané* [Pt-Pred][Ag. Obl]
benana PV-buy PREP 3
'Some bananas were bought by him.'
(6) *Pisang* *tumbas* *dané* [Pt-Pred-Ag]
benanas ø-buy 3SING
'Some benanas were bought by him.'

(7) *He* *saw* *her*
(8) *She* *was seen* *by him*

English is belonging to a dependent marking language and it only has two voice systems, namely; active and passive. The passive predicate is in the form of syntactic marker by auxiliary BE. The example (7) and (8) above, the verb *saw* is the past tense of verbs *see* and assigns two arguments of which the form is determined by the grammatical function, *he* (the subject) and *her* (object), So English is classified into a dependent marking language, it has only two voice, active and passive. Unlike the passive in Indonesian and Balinese that are formed through a process of morphosyntactic, English passive voice is formed through a process of adding the syntactic auxiliary verb BE in front of the past participle form of the verbs. Of the three examples of language belonging to the language of agglutination presented in front, there is certain difference of the amount voice that exist in every language as well as differences in the process of forming the passive predicates. The following data are presented from BSK language that represents the isolating type language.

(9) *Ina* [2]*botér* *payung* *(Sedeng:2000)*
Mother buy umbrealla
'Mother bought an umbrella.'

(10) *Payung* *Ina* *botér* *(Sedeng:2000)*
buy mother *beli*
'Umbrella mother bought.'

[1] Nasal prefix in Indonesia has allomorphs {*meng-*, *mem-*, *men-*, *me-*, *men-*} which is influenced by phonological environment of the initial phoneme of the base being attached by the nasal.

[2] Conjugation of verb *botér* and *beli* in BSK seems to be parallel because they belong to bilabial consonant and it is lexical in the type.

1	a'u	Woter/weli		4	rimu	*Wotér/weli*	7	miu *botér/beli*
2	'ami	*Botér/ beli*		5	nimu	*Botér/ beli*		
3	ita	*Wotér/weli*		6	'au	*Botér/ beli*		

The concept of passive found in the three languages is expressed through rigid word order in BSK. In sentence (9) *Ina* 'mother' the grammatical function subjects of the sentence is the argument with semantic role of the agent, an in sentence (10) the GF subject is occupied by the noun *payung* 'umbrella' with the role of the *theme* that occurs before the agent argument. BSK has two voice' namely; agentive and patientive voices which is structured in a very tight word order.

The paper is structured as follows; 1) the introduction to the topic discussed 2) Basic clause structure, 3) juncture types across language, 4) discussion, 5) conclusion.

II. BASIC CLAUSE STRUCTURES

Basic clause structure is a clause with the simplex verb predicate and this structure can undergo the process of derivation through morphosyntactic processes or Grammatical Function Changing Rules. Cross-language basic clauses are represented by either an intransitive clause with arguments patient or agents Pred' (x, y), di-intransitive clause Pred' (x)(y), mono transitive clause Pred' (x, y), and di-transitive clause Pred' (x, y, z). Each is shown in four languages, BB, BI, BSK and English.

a. Mono Intransitive Clause

Mono intransitive clauses are predicated by a verb that assigns single argument either semantically has agent or patient semantic rules. In an Accusative type of language the S(ubject) of intransitive clause is treated the same as the A(gent) of transitive, while in an Ergative language the S is treated the same as the O/P of transitive counterpart. Sikka is an accusative type of language since either Agent or Patient is marked similarly (Sedeng, 2000). While BI and BB are active-stative types (Sedeng 2010) since partly the S of intransitive is marked as A and the other part is treated like O/P.

(11)	*lumbur- é ento*	*ulung*	*(Balinese)*
	glass -DEF DEM	fall	
(12)	*gelas itu*	*jatuh*	*(Indonesian)*
	glass DEF	fall	
(13)	*gelas ia*	*ela*	(Sikka)
	glass DEF	fall	

'The glass fell down.'

Argument subject of the fourth clause of this base has a role of semantics patients (Pt) and the three sentences (11, 12 and 13) of this basic can experience the derivational process through the addition of the causative agent (see.3.1).

b. Di-intransitive Clause

Basic di-intransitive clause is an intransitive verb that assigns a core argument and one oblique argument, and the data from all four languages can be observed in (15, 16 and 17) below.

15)	*waé buang ia*	*deri éi*	*kadera*
	face white DEF	sit Prep	chair
(16)	*anak-é jegég nto*	*n-(t)egak di*	*kursi-né*
	person-DEF beautiful DEM	AV-sit PREP	chair -DEF
(17)	*gadis cantik itu*	*duduk di*	*kursi itu*
	person beautiful DEM	sit PREP	chair DEM

'The beautiful lady sits on the chair.'

Each of the verb in the above data are; *deri* 'sit' (waé buang ia)(éi kadera), *negak* 'sit' (anaké jegég nto)(di kursiné), sit (the beautiful lady)(on a chair).

c. Mono Transitive Clause

Mono transitive clauses are the predicates that assign two core arguments and the data from the four languages are shown in (18, 19 and 20) below.

(18)	*Anak itu*	*mem-bawa*	*baju baru*	[Agent –Pred-Theme]
	Child DEF	AV-bring	shirt new	
(19)	*Raré-né nto*	*ng-aba*	*kelambi anyar*	[Agent –Pred-Theme]
	Child –DEF DEM	AV-bring	shirt new	
(20)	*Me ia*	*neti*	*labu weru*	[Agent –Pred-Theme]
	Child –DEF	bring	shirt new	
	'The child brought new shirt.'			[Agent –Pred-Theme]

The argument structure of all verbs are *membawa'* (*Anak itu, baju baru)* , *ngaba'* (*raréné nto, kelambi anyar*), *neti'* (*Me ia, labu weru*), and brought' (the child, new shirt)

d. Di-transitive clause

The three argument verb 'give' as an original form can be found across languages; Indonesian *beri,* Balinese *baang,* Sikka *weli,* and French *donner* as in *Je lui donne un livre* [agent-recipient- verb- theme] "I give him a book'. A clause which has no derivation is the verb form of the three arguments pure 'give', and the nature of these verbs can be found across languages.

(21)	*dia*	*mem-beri*	*aku*	*uang*	[Agent-Pred -Recipient-Theme]
	3SING	AV-give	1SING	money	
(22)	*ia*	*m-(b)aang*	*icang*	*pipis*	[Agent-Pred -Recipient-Theme]
	3SING	AV-give	1SING	uang	
(23)	*nimu*	*weli*	*a'u*	*howang*	[Agent-Pred -Recipient-Theme]
	3SING	beri	1SING	uang	
	'He gave me some money.'				[Agent-Pred -Recipient-Theme]

After discussing the particulars simplex clauses across languages, the next step is a discussion of the derivative structure of the third clause simplex ahead. There are two mechanized formations estab derivative structure is cross-language, namely; causative and applicative processes.

III. JUNCTURE TYPES ACROSS LANGUAGES

As explained at the beginning of this discussion that juncture is one of two aspects of the discussion of complex structures. This term is used to refer to the rules of inter-clause relationships that explains the grammatical level where bonding layer position is, such as; nucleus, core, or peripheral. It is interesting to discuss in this occasion the complexity that is at the level of the nucleus and the core (Van Valin, JR. RD, et.al.,1997: 443-447). Here are the three levels of juncture formulation across languages.

a. $[_{\text{CORE}}\ldots[_{\text{NUX}}\ \text{PRED}[\ldots+\ldots]_{\text{NUX}}\ \text{PRED}]\ldots]$
b. $[_{\text{CLAUSE}}\ \ldots[\ _{\text{CORE...}}\ [\ldots+\ldots]_{\text{CORE ...}}]\ldots]$
c. $[_{\text{SENTENCE}}\ \ldots[\ _{\text{CLAUSE...}}\ [\ldots+\ldots]_{\text{CLAUSE ...}}]\ldots]$

Verb which is Nucleus of the core components of a clause can be filled, either by a simple or complex predicates. Based on the typology morphology of language the complex verb varied from one language to another. Some linguists argue on the phenomenon of languages with different typologies and give different viewpoints. A neutral explanation of the complex predicate is delivered by Alsina, Bresnan, and Sells (1997: 1) as follows;

Complex predicates can be defined as predicates which are multi-headed; they are composed of more than one grammatical element (either morphemes or words), each of which contributes part of the information ordinarily associated with a head.

The concept offered by Hale and Keyser (Alsina Ed., 1997: 29) could become the complement of the previous description given by the three linguists by showing that complexity phenomenon may take place internally but it is mono-morphemic outwardly. Here is the second opinion submitted by them;
Many surface monomorphemic verbs in the Lexicon are internally complex (e.g.,'clean (the house)'('make clean'), and thus that complex predicates are the norm, rather than defining some special area.
Based on the facts found in the Chichewa (Bantu) and Catalan (Romance) Alsina (in Alsina Ed., 1997:

7) proposed the following opinion.
Complex predicates can be formed either in the lexicon or in the syntax and argues that this difference has no effect on the argument structure of the complex predicate, but only on its word hood.
All views expressed by each linguist seem to complete one another so that they can be used to uncover all the complexity of predicate phenomena across languages of which has its own typology. Furthermore, to get an idea of the variation of complexity of predicate across languages and to support all four views stated previously there are some types from four languages to be discussed; Balinese, Indonesia, Sikka are compared each other as Austronesian languages and English an Indo-European one is used as the contrastive one.

This study is restricted to juncture in the nuclear and core levels and two aspects closely related to the concept of juncture are complex predicates with causative and applicative meaning. The formation of complex predicates with causative and applicative meaning is based on the basic simple sentence through (GF) Changing Rules (Katamba, F,1993:265-275).

3.1 Causative Meaning

In line with the concept of complex predicate proposed by the linguists previously, the following Juncture in the nuclear and core level are realized in the form of serial verb construction either in simplex or bi-clause types. Causative meaning can be formulated across-languages in three types; lexical, morphological, and syntactic or analytic.

3.1.1 Lexical Causative

Refering to the views of Hale and Keyser (Alsina Ed., 1997: 29) that says many surface mono-morphemic verbs in the lexicon are internally complex. Here are the four samples that verbs with causative meaning expressed through lexicon. Here are some data from the sample into four languages.

(40)	*Ia*	*n-(t)ampah*	*cé léng- é nto*
	3SING	AV- *slaughter*	pig-DEF DEM
(41)	*Nimu*	*bati*	*wawi tia*
	3SING	*slaughter*	pig DEF
(42)	*Dia*	*meny-(s)embelih*	*babi itu*
	3SING	AV- *slaughter*	DEF pig

(43) 'He slaughtered the pig.'

The causative meaning of all the verbs in (40) is 'cause the pig not alive /dead'. The real meaning can be seen from the logical structure of the sentence; **[do(x, Ø)]CAUSE[BECOME Predicate'(y)]**, as in; i) *Ia mekada céléngé nto mati (Balinese)* **[***nampah* **(ia,** céléngé nto **)]CAUSE[BECOME'mati (**céléngé nto**)]**, *ii) Nimu dena wawi tia bati (Sikka)* **[bati (nimu, wai tia)]CAUSE[BECOME'bati(wawi tia)]**. *Dia menyebabkan babi itu mati* (Indonesian). 'He caused the pig dead.' **[*menyembelih* (dia, babi itu)]CAUSE[BECOME'mati(babi itu)], English [slaughter (he, that pig)]CAUSE[BECOME'dead/not alive (that pig)].** So the causative verbs in analytic structures of the three Austronesia languages are; Balinese and Indonesian *me-kada and meny-(s)ebabkan* are morphological, BSK applies syntactic *dena* 'cause.' Other lexicons with causative meaning in Balinese are *ngebah'* felling' 'meaning causes something fall' destined for trees that originally stood up into fall and *nyibak* 'splitting.' Meaning causes something split' means an object which originally whole then becomes into parts. The predicates of (40-43) are mono-morphemic in their surfaces but internally they are complex.

3.1.2 Morphological Causative

Katamba (1993:274) states that the changes in grammatical function caused by the causative GF process can be stated in this way.

Null → subject
a. Subject→object
b. Object → 2nd object

Morphological causative are found in BB and BI but this type is structured by analytic type in SIKKA and lexical in English (44-47) show the non-causative forms and (48-51) show the corresponding of causative forms.

(44)	*kamar saya*	*bersih*	*[Patient –Pred]*
	room 1POSS	clean	
(45)	*metén icang-é*	*kedas*	*[Patient –Pred]*
	room 1-POSS	clean	
(46)	*bilik a'un*	*meluk*	*[Patient –Pred]*
	room 1POSS	clean	
(47)	my room	is clean	*[Patient –Pred -Comp]*
	1POSS room	Verb clean	
	'My room is clean.'		

The characteristic of causative is verb valence increase by adding agent argument as the subject of causer and the subject of the non-causative become the object. In the causative construction (48-51) there is an addition of agent arguments that function as subject of the sentences.

(48)	*Ibu saya*	*mem-bersih-kan*	*kamar saya*
	Mother 1.POSS	AV-clean-CAUS	room 1POSS
(49)	*Mémé-n icang-é*	*ng-(k)edas-in*	*metén icang-é*
	Mother-LIG 1.POSS	AV-clean-CAUS	room 1POSS
(50)	*Ina a'u-n*	*dena meluk*	*bilik a'un*
	Mother 1.POSS	CAUS clean	room 1POSS
(51)	My mother	clean-ed	my room
	1POSS mother	clean-PAST	1POSS room
	'My mother cleaned my room.'		

Morphological causative is applicable only when the underline structure or non-causative basic structure of morphological causative is derived from intransitive clause with the verb that assigns patient subject or the predicate is the category of adjective. It can be applied in agglutinative language like Balinese and Indonesian. This type may also have the bi-clausal forms or core juncture. *Ibu saya menjadikan kamar saya bersih* and *Mémén icangé mekada metén icangé kedas* 'My mother caused my room clean.' SIKKA structures the morphological causative in the form of nucleus juncture in the form of serial verb construction *dena meluk* 'make clean' and this form may also have bi-clause serial verb or core juncture *Ina a'un dena bilik a'un meluk* 'my mother made my room clean.' English always lexicalizes this kind of causative construction, *cleaned* 'made clean.' The logical structure of morphological causative is the same as that of lexical one: [do(x, Ø)]CAUSE[BECOME Predicate'(y)]→[*melakukan (ibu saya, Ø*)]CAUSE [BECOME clean'(kamar saya)].

3.1.3 Syntactic Causative

Causative analytic or syntactic or periphrastic type can be found in all four language samples. Basically this type is applied for the basic sentence or non-causative predicated by action verbs that automatically assigns agent argument subject. The agent of the non-causative structure undergoes demotion to the GF object and its function is replaced by the new agent (the causer). Sentences (52-55) are the non causative forms of the four languages.

(52)	*aku*	*datang*	*terlambat*
	1SING	come	late
(53)	*icang*	*teka*	*kasépan*

1SING come late

(54) *a'u* *bo'u* *laat*
1SING *come* *late*

(55) *I* *come* *late*
1SING *come* *late*

'I came late.'

These four basic intransitive clauses may only be applicable to be transformed into the causative analytic types as in: (56-59).

(56) *Dia* *meny-(s)ebabkan* *aku* *datang terlambat*
3PLU AV-CAUSE 1SING come late

(57) *Ia* *me-(k)ada* *icang* *teka* *kasépan*
3PLU AV-CAUSE 1SING come late

(58) *Nimu* *dena* *a'u* *bo'u* *laat*
3PLU CAUSE 1SING *come* *late*

(59) *They* *made* *me* *come* *late*
3PLU CAUSE 1SING *come* *late*

'They made me come late.'

Looking back to the non-causative types of the sentences the verbs *datang*, *teka*, and *bo'u* 'come' are action verbs so the sole argument in the structure are agents. None of the four languages allows forming alternative type of morphologic causative structure. So the juncture type in this four is core ones. Samples (52-55) show that the intransitive clauses of which the predicates are filled by action intransitive verbs that assign agent subjects and they may not be acceptable to be formed into morphological type of causative. The causative counterparts in (56-59) have the complex predicate in X-COMP type with object controlled matrix verbs [Subject –Object-X-COMP] in this structure the second object is not in the form NP but it is a dependent clause.

3.2 Applicative Structure

Applicative is a grammatical function changing rules that entails valence increase for the verb through the addition of non-subject argument (Katamba, F., 1993:264-274). There are three types of applicative; benefactive /recipient, locative and instrument, however only the first one is related to the complex predicate.

In the previous causative sub-section the GF changing rules mentioned that BB and BI have the same type, namely the type of morphological, while BSK has the type of serial verbs that are at the nucleus and core levels and English has lexical types. BB has a specificity that is posited between languages with the type of isolation such as BSK and type of agglutination such as BI.

(60) *Ibu* *mem-bawa-kan* *aku* *baju* *baru*
3SING AV-bring-APPL 1SING new shirt

(61) *mémé* *ng-aba-ang* *icang* *kelambi* *anyar*
3SING AV-bring-APPL 1SING new shirt

(62) *ina* *neti* *weli* *a'u* *labu* *weru*
mother bring give 1 SING shirt new

'Mother brought me a new shirt.'

English verb *bring* can be subcategorized into three basic argument structures or grammatical relation, such as; i) he brought a new shirt, *bring1* [x, y], ii) he brought me a new shirt *bring 2* [x, y, z] and iii) he brought a new

shirt for me, *bring 3* [x, y] [z]. This verb is born not undergoing the process of morphology on the verb but it contains three semantic verb meaning. The differences of its correspondence in three Austronesia languages can be observed in the following tree diagram.

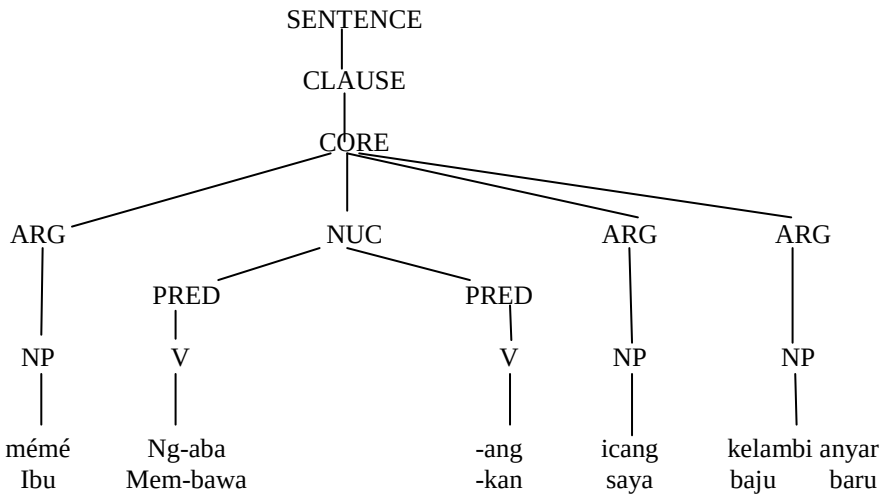

Figure: 1 BB and BI Morphological types

Figure 1 shows that the BB and BI have the same structure where NUCLEUS is built by the basic verb attached by applicative suffix {-ang} {BB} and {-kan} in BI. In BSK NUCLEUS is built by two basic verbs built by the serial verb construction derived from two argument verb ***meti*** [x, y] and three argument verb ***weli*** [x, y, z]. Both of these verbs share the same argument, namely subject and object *Nimu* and *labu Weru*. These combinations of serial verb construction of the two difference number of arguments, that the verb with a higher number of argument dominates the structure of derived structure, so this serial verb sets up three argument verb, *neti weli* 'bring' [x,y,z]. Logical structure: [do(x, Ø)]CAUSE [BECOME 'Predicate (y, z)] → [bawa (ibu, Ø)]CAUSE[BECOME have' (aku, baju baru).

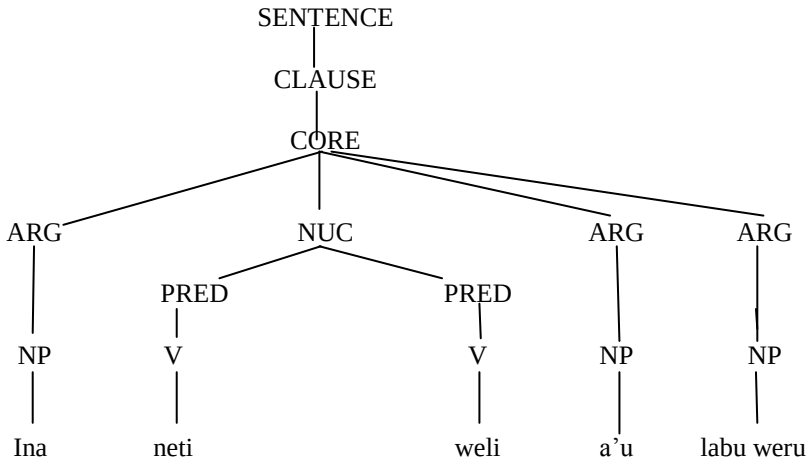

Figure: 2 Serial Verb Construction of BSK

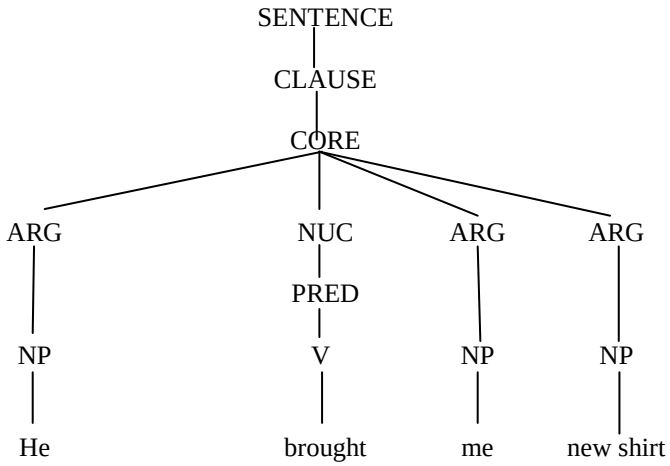

Figure: 3 English Lexical type

Figure: 3 shows that English has different applicative verbs from BB, BI, and BSK. English does not undergo a process like the one in the previous three languages, namely; morphological processes and serialization.A clause in-intransitive (15, 16, 17) and its equivalent in BI establishes the structure argument Pred [x] [y]. Of the four languages that only B and BI which has the form of a derivative in which arguments [y] experience the process of raising the position of non-core positions into a core argument.

3.3 Discussion

After showing the characteristic of each typology of juncture in the derivative clause mentioned that BB and BI have the same type, namely the type of morphological, while BSK has the type of serial verbs that are at the nucleus level (simplex) and core (complex) and English applied lexical types. BB has a specificity that exists in between languages with the type of isolation such as BSK and type of agglutination such as BI. The similarity of typology found in BB and BSK is in the type of core juncture as shown in (63). Basically the verb *ngalap* 'pick' (x,y) is two argument verb and *baang* 'give' (x, y, z) is three argument verb and after undergoing the process of serialization *ngalap baang* = *ngalapang* (x, y, z) becomes three argument verb as in (64).

(63) *Ia ng-alap poh baang-a adi -né*
3SING AV-pick manggo Ø give -3SING adik-POSS
'He picked some manggoes for his younger sibling.'

(64) *Ia ng-alap-ang adi -né poh*
3SING AV-pick-APPL adik-POSS manggo
'He picked some manggoes for his younger sibling.'

The formation of this core juncture is very productive in BB and the *baang* is permanently exists in the second position (V^2) and is always in the Ø form. Other verbs that can take the position of V1 are: *jemak 'take', gaé 'make', goréng 'fry', panggang 'grill', tingting 'carry', aba'bring' engseb 'boil', nyilih 'borrow', gambar 'draw', as in: Iccang nyemak yéh baang I Bapa* 'I took some water for father/ I took father some water.'

There is another type of core juncture in BB in which the verb ***baang*** 'give' is permanently functioned as V^1 and followed by object and V^2. The difference of verb form from (63) is that both verbs in this type are in AV form.

65) *Ia m-(b)aang adi-n-é ng-idih pipis*
3SING AV-give younger sibling-LIG-3POSS AV-minta uang
'He give his younger sibling some money.'

(66) *Ia m-(p)akidih-ang pipis kén adi-n-é*
3SING AV-donate-APPL money PREP adik-nya.
'He donated some money to his younger sibling.'

In the context of finding the equivalency of the verb *makidihang* into English 'is giving something to someone as a willing' or on in other word is 'donate', from the equivalent of this verb implied *ngidih* 'beg' or literary

'give beg' Other verbs that have the same characteristics with the verb *mekidihang* is *mesilihang* 'give borrow/loan', *mekadasang* 'give people raise animals as sharecropping', *metanduang* 'gave someone work on the land as sharecropping',, *baang mrabotang* 'let use', *mutranin* 'borrow some money with interest' *'ngadé* 'mortgage' *mulihin* 'to buy something at the basic price got from the first hand.*'*Another verb that may fill the position of V^1 as core juncture in BB is *mahan* 'get', as in;

(67) *Dija cai mahan siyap manuk* Wayan?
Where 2SING Get chiken rooster name
'Where did you get the rooster, Wayan?'

(68) *Icang mahan ngidih siyap manuk* Sig uwa Gede
1SING get beg chiken rooster PREP uncle Gede
'I got the rooster from uncle Gede as a gift.'

The verb *mahan* as V^1 may collocate with some verbs that collocate with the verb *baang* as the meaning of *mahan* is the opposite of the verb *maang; nyilih'borrow', mulihin* ''to buy something at the basic price got from the first hand.*', nuduk* 'come across', *ngulungin* 'get ripe fruit fall under the tree'*, nandu* 'work on someone land'*, ngadas* 'raise someone animal as sharecropping', etc.

In BI there is no productive form of core juncture as in BSK and BB, however there are some nuclear junctures meaning cause result; *memukul mundur* 'repelling', *menembak jatuh* 'shoot down', *menembak mati* , 'shoot dead', *memukul jatuh* 'knocked down' as in;

(69) *penjahat kambuhan itu men-(t)embak mati polisi yang meng-(k)ejar-nya*
Criminal repeat DEM AV-shoot dead Policemen REL AV-chase -3SING
'The recidivist fired dead the policeman chasing him.'

In English the core juncture is found in the verb of mental perception, such as: *let, make, have, help and know* with the linear order Subject-verb-object-base verb as in; i) *The examiner **made** us **show** our identification in order to be admitted to the test center, ii) Release me let me go.* And the nuclear juncture can be found in some special context; *push the door open → push open the door.*

Finally, that the nuclear juncture in BSK is expressed by morphological model of juncture in BB and BI but it has equivalent to lexical in English.

(70) *ama dopo beli ina dokter* [Sbj –Pred-Pred –Obj-Obj] Nuclear
Father call give mother doctor

Bapa ng-alih-ang meme dokter [Sbj –Pred-Obj-Obj] Morphological
father AV-find-APPL mother doctor

ayah mem-(p)anggil-kan ibu dokter [Sbj –Pred-Obj-Obj] Morphological
father AV-call-APPL mother doctor

Father call mother doctor [Sbj –Pred-Obj-Obj] Lexical

'Father called mother a doctor.'

To sum up the discussion of the typology of productive junctures across four languages, it can be summarized as in the table below.

Juncture Types	Nuclear	Core	Morphological	Oblique	Lexical
BB		x	x		
BI			x	x	
BSK	x	x			
Eng		x		x	x

Table: 1 typology of productive junctures across four languages

IV. CONCLUSION

After discussing the typology of juncture across four languages, some points conclusion can be drawn as follows.

1. Balinese juncture type has two points one as the trace of isolating language since there are some productive types of core juncture found in the language, and the other is nuclear juncture in the form of morphological model as found in BI.
2. The morphological type of junctures found in BI and BB are represented by nuclear juncture in isolated language BSK.
3. The analytic juncture type in English seems to be productive and to be similar to the one found in BB and BSK, however the OBL and Morphological ones are expressed by mono-morphomic but different linear order *bring* 1 (Agent-Pred-Ben-Theme) *bring* 2 (Agent-Pred-Theme)(Ben).

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