

STRATEGY AND TYPE OF RELATIVE CLAUSE IN KLATEN JAVANESE

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Abstract

Relative clauses are essential for updating specific nouns or pronouns that can be used as explanatory meanings. This research is to study the use of markers "sik" and "kang" in the Javanese language in Klaten. The method in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data extraction technique is the skilful free-reference, while the data analysis technique is recorded analysis and note. The results of this study reveal that the relative marking language indicated by particles "sik" and "kang" uses a composition of relative clause constituents in VO type that can be used to allow the arrangement pattern of main constituents - relative clauses. Javanese language in Klaten is also included in the VO type. The basic strategy of forming its relative clause by placing main constituents in front of relative clauses or relative clauses related to relative markers consists of particles "sik" and "kang". This particle is called a ligature which functions as a connective.

Keywords: *relative clause, Javanese language in Klaten, particle "sik" and "kang"*

Introduction

Various dictions in Javanese can invite gaps in their meaning if the context is not clarified. A straightforward meaning of clauses will help the potential for meaning in a context. Therefore, the clarity of clauses in language, especially Javanese, is critical to note before becoming a sentence. Cook (1969:65) defines a clause as a lingual unit consisting of at least one predicate. In addition, based on Kridalaksana (1985:156) on the division of clauses based on their potential to become sentences, clauses are divided into free and bound clauses. Free clauses are clauses that have the potential to become sentences.

In contrast, bound clauses have no potential to become sentences and only have the potential to become minor sentences. One exciting thing is the notion of being bound by a clause, i.e. being bound to what? This problem will be solved by identifying bound clauses and paying attention to their presence based on their characteristics. Different parts of bound clauses exist, known as relative clauses. This has a strong relationship with bound clauses.

A relative clause is a clause that is important for describing a specific noun or pronoun referent. Based on the opinion of Song (2001: 211), Comrie (1989: 138-164), and Mallinson & Blake (1981: 261-372), relative clauses are a syntactic typology material whose existence is considered essential. The study of clauses can be seen from

structure/ form and formation process. The form of clauses is divided into two kinds: free and bound. Relative clauses are included in bound clauses.

A clause is an arrangement of groups of words composed minimally of subjects and predicates. Kridalaksana (1983: 118) defines clause as grammatical unit in the form of a group of words that at least consist of a subject and a predicate and has the potential to become a sentence.

Example clause:

(1) Joko has a small chicken

Example (1) is a clause because it does not use punctuation marks 'period' as the closing sentence. The difference between clauses and sentences is; Sentences use punctuation marks 'periods' and no clauses. On the other hand, a compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more clauses and is arranged in such a way that the clauses have only one intonation and become syntactically one with each other. Compound sentences have a parent clause and a child clause.

Examples of compound sentences:

(2) After Joko's little chicken grows up, it will be slaughtered.

Example (2) is a clause consisting of parent and child clauses. Kridalaksana (1993: 111) explains that the parent clause is also called the main clause or free clause, which is a clause that has the potential to become a free sentence. Usually, this clause has met the requirements of forming sentences consisting of a minimum of a subject and a predicate in the core meaning. In contrast, the child clause is referred to as a bound clause, which is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence but can be a minor sentence with a final intonation. Clauses are also further divided into embedded clauses and relative clauses. Embedded clauses are inserted into sentences to modify parts of sentences without changing their basic structure (Kridalaksana, 1993: 111). In comparison, relative clauses are inserted in sentences to provide additional information or treat parent nouns whose information has been mentioned before. The concept of Kridalaksana (2008: 125) states that relative clauses as bound clauses are preceded by a relative pronominal "which". The basic theory of relative clauses can be better understood: relative clauses provide additional information or develop pre-existing parent nouns. This relative focus clause can be used to reinforce the meaning to be conveyed. In Javanese, especially in Klaten, there are relative clauses with markers "sik" and "kang". The signifiers "sik" and "kang" can connect nouns that have some of their relative clause roles with their relative clauses, so only relative constructions with the marker words "sik" and "kang" will be the focus of this study. The problems to be discussed in this study are: (i) What is the strategy for marking relative clauses in Javanese Klaten? (ii) What arguments can be relativized with the words "sik" and "kang"?

Method

The object of this study is the relative clause of the Javanese language in Klaten. These relative clauses are generally often found in compound sentences. The relative clauses in Javanese Klaten are marked with the relative markers "sik" and "kang". The data were obtained from oral sources from informants of grade 11 female high school students. The data source in this study is grade 11 high school students in South Klaten District, Klaten Regency. The data collection method used is the listening method.

Furthermore, Sudaryanto (1992: 133) called the "listen method" because it is indeed in the form of equalization and is done by listening, namely listening to the use of Javanese Klaten. Furthermore, the listening method has a data collection technique called the free listening technique of engaging proficiently. In its application, researchers are not involved in dialogue, conversation, or reciprocity, so they do not talk to people who talk to each other (Sudaryanto, 1993: 134). The free listening technique has several advanced techniques, namely recording and recording techniques.

This study uses recording and recording techniques. Data mining is done orally by bilingual children (Javanese and Indonesian) by telling stories using Javanese and recording using a recording device or phone recorder. Thus, narrative text data will be obtained by recording. Next, we will see the relative clauses marked with the relative markers "sik" and "kang"

Result and Discussion

Clause

Cook (1969:65) defines a clause as a lingual unit consisting of at least one predicate. Another definition of clause clarified by Kiridalaksana (1993: 110) is a grammatical unit with a level above phrase and below sentence, in form of a group of words consisting of at least the subject and predicate, and has the potential to become a sentence.

Based on sentence construction, clauses can be classified into free and bound. In this paper, the free clause is not discussed. Bound clauses, including relative clauses. As for what is meant by relative clauses are clauses that cannot stand alone as significant sentences or perfect sentences, although they can become minor sentences or perfect sentences when accompanied by final intonation (Cook, 1969: 73).

(1) Pitik cilik kui duweke Joko.

'That little chicken belongs to Joko.'

Sentence (1) the subject is the phrase "little pitik/little chicken" consisting of the head constituent "pitik/chicken" and the modifier "small/small". The word that fills this modifier slot can be expanded with a clause, for example, sik die, kang saba, sik werna brown, so that the sentence can become:

(2) Pitik cilik ((sik mati), (kang saba), (sik werna coklat)) kui duweke Joko.

'The little chicken (the dead one), (the one that "forages"), (the brown one) belongs to Joko.'

Sentence (2) clauses "sik mati/yang mati", "kang saba/yang dolan (looking for maan)", "sik werna brown/yang brown yang" are bound clauses that can be embedded in a phrase structure. These clauses are called relative clauses.

Relative Clause

Kridalaksana (2008: 125) defines relative clauses as bound clauses prefixed by relative pronominal. The relative clause construction in Indonesian consists of core nouns, relative clauses, and perelative words. The linguist uses the word yang as an element that marks relative clauses. The relative clauses in Indonesian can be seen in the following sentence.

Example:

(3) Sheep that have long fleecs survive batter in winter.

'Longhaired sheep survive better in winter.'

(4) Long-haired sheep survive batter in winter.

'Longhaired sheep survive better in winter.'

In sentence (3), the constituent "that have long fleeces" is a relative clause, while in sentence (4), the constituent "long-haired" is an adjective. The following sentence can be paraphrased using the following relative clause (5):

(5) Sheep that are long-haired survive batter in winter.

'Sheep with long hair survive better in winter.'

(6) Joko makani pitike cilik.

'Joko feeds his chickens (which) are small.'

(7) Joko makani pitike sik ana nang kandang mburi.

'Joko feeds his chickens (which) are in the back cage.'

Sentence (6) of the word "child" is an adjective that serves to attribute the parent constituent "pitike". Similarly, "sik ana nang kandang mburi" also serves as an attribute or modifier of the parent constituent "pitike". Examples (6) and (7) show the similarity of Javanese adjective functions between clauses and relative clauses.

Furthermore, Verhaar (1980) cites Downing's opinion (1978), stating that relative clause markers include the presence of connective ligatures. Verhaar (1980) asserts that on semantic grounds, the main word must be referential with the relative clause or at least in the sense that the relative clause must be an attribute of the primary word.

Javanese Clause Evaluation Strategy

There is a conclusion in the arrangement of languages that the arrangement of relative clause constituents in VO-type languages tends to follow the pattern of the arrangement of parent constituents - relative clauses, unlike the case with Javanese Klaten, which is also included in the VO-type language. The basic strategy of forming relative clauses is to place the parent constituent before the relative or relative clauses. There are relative markers in the form of particles "sik" and "kang". Verhaar (1980: 24) states that this particle is called a connective ligature.

The particles "sik" and "kang" are equivalent ligature markers in Indonesian. The particles "sik" and "kang" (which) act as early markers of relative clauses and have at least two distinctive features; (1) The particles "sik" and "kang" (yang) are indeclinable. The point is that it cannot be a prepositional constituency. Furthermore, (2) The particles "sik" and "kang" in the sequential arrangement are sequentially fixed (Verhaar, 1980:45). The basic strategy of forming relative clauses whose arrangement of parent constituents precedes or follows their relative clauses.

Example:

(8) Pitik lan bebeke kui bakal dadi masakan kang disenengi.

'His chicken and duck will be his preferred dish.'

(9) Pitike sik wes gedhe padha dibeledh Joko.

'Joko slaughtered the chicken that has grown up.'

(10) Luwih enak menawa sik masak pitik mau bulike Joko.

'It is better if the one who cooked the chicken was Joko's aunt.'

(11) Sik masak pitike Joko ibune.

'The one who cooks the chicken is Joko, his mother.'

The relative clause (8) (9) of its parent constituent is before the relative clause. Therefore, it can be called a postnominal relative clause. The relative clauses (10 and 11) of its parent constituents are behind the relative clauses and are called prenominal relative clauses.

When putting stress on attributes and consolving with others, it is necessary to use permutations (changing the series of sentence elements). Permutation functions can be seen in relative clauses (10 and 11) and do not occur in (8 and 9). Data (10 and 11) can be expanded to (12 and 13).

(12) Luwih enak menawa sik masak pitik mau bulike Joko dudu ibune.

'It's better if the one who cooked the chicken was Joko's aunt instead of his mother.'

(13) Sik masak pitike Joko ibune dudu bulike.

'The one who cooks the chicken, Joko, his mother, is not his aunt.'

When the relative clauses in examples (10 and 11) are extended with constituents whose information does not contrast to be ungrammatical as in (14 and 15)

. (14) Sik enak mau masak pitik ditambahi uyah sitik engkas.

'The good thing was cooking chicken with a little more salt.'

(15) Sik masak pitike Joko ibune nang omahe bulik.

'The one who cooks his chicken is Joko, his mother at his house, bulik.'

In sentences (14 and 15) it would be ungrammatical if the parent constituents of the relative clause were moved in the forward position, becoming:

(16) Masak pitik sik enak mau ditambahi uyah sitik engkas.

'Cooked the delicious chicken just now with a little more salt.'

(17) Ibune Joko, sik masak pitik, nang omahe bulik.

'Joko's mother, who cooks chicken, at her aunt's house.'

The permutation strategy (the process of changing the series of sentence elements) by placing the position of the parent constituents behind relative clauses violates the rules of the VO-type language sequence pattern in terms of the arrangement of parent constituents with all kinds of attributes. Attributes should include those in the form of relative clauses located on the back of the parent constituent, not vice versa.

Conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn is the relative marker of Javanese Klaten, which is characterized by the particles "sik" and "kang" using the relative clause constituent arrangement where VO-type languages tend to follow the pattern of the constituent parent arrangement - relative clause. Klaten Javanese is also included in the VO-type language. The basic strategy for forming relative clauses is to place the parent constituent in front of the relative clause or relative clause where there are relative markers in the form of particles "sik" and "kang". It is these particles that are called connective ligatures.

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