

Relative Clause of Indonesian and Java Language

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Abstract

This paper aims to highlight several points on the topic of relative clause of Indonesian and Java Language. The method used on this study is descriptive analysis. The focuses are on finding on several outcomes from previous papers on how these two languages share the similarity and differences as well as how the two languages differ from English. This found Indonesian relative clause of Bahasa Indonesia known as *yang* is typical and different from the structured English counterparts. In the meantime, there is a tendency that Javanese always uses construction passive to relativize noun phrases or nouns in complex sentences.

Keywords: Relative Clause, Indonesian and Java Language.

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INTRODUCTION

Relative clause is a clause dependent or subordinate clause that in the transformation literature, especially Generative Grammar, commonly called embedded clause because of the clause attached or pinned on one of the higher elements or constituents. Sentence or clause pinned place subordinate clause is called the matrix clause, clause parent, or a main clause (main clause). Relative clause in the Indonesian language is called by different terms, including "relative clause" by Mees [1] and Berg-Klingenman [2], "*patasasan* clause" by Lapoliwa [3], or "*pewatas* clause" by Sudarsa [4].

Relative clauses in Indonesian language generally refer to the rules of English or other Western languages, so that their views and findings are sometimes interesting phenomena. For example, in English, there are at least 3 main features of the Relative Clause, namely (1) there must be an antecedent (Ant), that is, the noun phrase of the core clause must be the same as the nominal phrase relative clause; (2) there must be a relator / assembler of the core clause with the element of the Relative Clause positioned before the Relative Clause; and (3) the relator must occupy one of the syntactic functions in the Relative Clause.

Furthermore, the Relative Clause in English contains a relativizing system that is used to relate the same noun or noun phrase (NP/ N) in one clause so that

the two clauses can be combined into one broad sentence. The British used a per-relative tool called Relative Pronouns which in Indonesian called the Relative Pronouns. This Relative Pronouncement is in the form of "Who", "Whom", "Which", "That" and "Whose" which in Indonesian are matched with the meaning of *Yang* in the construction of relative clauses. Thus it can be said that Indonesian and English each have relativity with their own way. Languages are the same terminology to describe systems with each language, for example singular, plural, phrases, nouns and relative clauses. Here are some examples of the use of relative pronouns in the development of English:

- There is a doctor who lives next door
- This is Jack whom I met yesterday
- This the car that jack bought
- She showed the book that might interest you
- I saw a girl whose beauty took my breath away

Examples of English above are words such as; who, whose, which follows the noun / noun phrase or previous constituents "who" in the first sentence occupy the position of the subject, "whom" as the object then "whose" states possessive or temporary ownership in the word *Yang* which also follows the previous Indonesian noun in addition to using Relative Pronoun which also uses Relative of Adverb of time, place, how, why, and Relative Preposition for and from. Here are some examples:

- *Apa yang dilakukan manusia, apa yang diketahuinya, dan apa-apa yang dibuat dan*

digunakannya merupakan manifestasi budaya. (What humans do, what they know, and anything that is made and used is a form of cultural manifestation)

- *Ibu saya guru yang sedang mengajar itu.* (My mother is the teacher who is teaching)
- *Arifin ingin memperluas perusahaan yang hampir gulung tikar sebulan yang lalu.* (Arifin wants to expand the company which is almost out of business a month ago)
- *Dia kehilangan orang tua yang selalu menjadi panutan dalam hidupnya.* (He loses parents who are always role models for his life)
- *Kemarin, (waktu/ketika/saat/tatkala) saya tertidur, dia datang.* (Yesterday (when / when / when) I fell asleep, he came)

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

Khron illustrates that Relative Clause of English as well as in Indonesian is divided into two: Relative Pronoun of delimiter and Relative Pronoun bound and explanatory. Relative Clause delimiter gives the identity to the noun word / phrase, its presence is obligatory because it is part of the clause as a whole. Djajasudarma [5] while the explanatory Relative Clause only provides additional information on noun words / phrases which are also marked by the use of commas if the form is written and paused if the form is oral. The presence of the last type of clause is optional because it is explaining and / or limiting (appositive).

Similar to opinion given by Thomson [6] which states that Relative Clause in English can be divided into two, namely Relative Clause is relatively bound and Relative Clause is free. Free Relative Clause is usually placed behind a certain noun so that it only functions as additional information and can be removed without changing the meaning so that the comma punctuation needs to be placed in front of Relative Clause. Supporting explanations are given by Comrie [7], and Biber [8] which provides an explanation of Relative Clause of English which is restrictive and non-restrictive. According to Comrie Relative Clause, the restrictive type is a clause which in this case functions as a limitation, therefore the information cannot be omitted. For example in sentences,

1. The guide that showed us the city is called Karl Laun.

'Pemandu wisata yang menunjukkan kota itu kepada kami dikenal sebagai Karl Laun'.

The relative clause that showed us the city gave information to which men were meant. It is one of the cases with non-restrictive Relative Clause. In this type of clause the information can be omitted or is optional and only as an addition, in the sense that without any additional information the sentence is quite clear. For example in sentences,

2. Fred, that showed us the city, is called Karl Laun

'Fred, orang yang menunjukkan kota itu kepada kami, dikenal sebagai Karl Laun'.

According to Comrie in sentence no (2) the listeners are considered to have known who Fred is. On the other hand, the use of "who showed us the city" is just additional information. This additional sentence can be omitted because it is not restrictive, because this type of clause is often also called appositive, descriptive or explanatory. Comrie further explained that orthographic Relative Clause is restrictively written without being flanked by commas while non-restrictive ones are flanked by commas. This Relative Clause distribution with a restructured and non-restrictive type can be seen in the following example,

3. Syamsul proposed the daughter of my uncle who has a long hair.

'Syamsul meminang anak perempuan paman saya yang berambut panjang'.

Leech [9] states that Relative Clause of English can be used for various types of sub clauses that are connected to a part or all of the main clauses by the rear pointer element, usually a relative pronoun. The main principle of Relative Clause is to describe a noun phrase in which its relative pronouns refer back to the noun phrase upstream.

Furthermore, Leech explained that Relative Clause of English always begins with the use of relative pronouns that differ according to the type of noun it refers to. The relative pronouns used to describe human nouns that are functioning as subjects, which are used to explain human nouns that are functioning as objects, whose are used to describe ownership, and which are used to describe non-human nouns that are functioning both as subjects and as objects, while that can be used to explain all types in various functions. The type of gender does not affect the form of relative pronouns. The issue of pronouns is relatively where, when, and why will not be discussed given the limitations of space and time. In detail, the formation of Relative Clause in each language is as follows.

1. Explanation of the subject

1. The man who is handsome wrote a book.

'Lelaki yang ganteng itu telah membaca sebuah buku.'

2. The man whom I love wrote a book.

'Lelaki yang saya cintai itu telah membaca sebuah buku'

3. The man whose book I bought wrote a book.

2. Explanation of Man Subject

- (4) The book which is good lies on the table

'Buku yang bagus itu terletak di atas meja itu.'

(5) *The book which I bought yesterday lies on the table*

'Buku yang saya beli kemarin terletak di atas meja itu.'

3. Explanation of Creature Objects

(6) *I love a man who is handsome.*

'Saya mencintai seorang lelaki yang tampan.'

(7) *I love a man whom I know.*

4. Explanation of Man Creature Objects

(8) *I have a book which is good*

'Saya punya sebuah buku yang bagus.'

(9) *I have a book which I read*

'Saya punya sebuah buku yang telah saya baca.'

(10) *Dheweke niliki anake ragil.*

'Dia menengok anaknya (yang) bungsu.'

He looks at his youngest son

(11) *Dheweke niliki anake sing manggon ing Solo.*

'Dia menengok anaknya yang tinggal di Solo

'He looks at his son who lives in Solo

Aadmii ne jis caakuu se murgi ko.

Orang pria SU yang pisau dengan ayam DO

maaraa tha us caakuu ko Raam ne dacha

'Raam melihat pisau yang dipakai membunuh

orang pria itu untuk membunuh ayam itu.'

Raam saw the knife used to kill the man to kill the chicken.

An example of a Javanese language (10) the word *ragil* is an adjunct that serves to distribute *anake* parent constituents. Similarly, *sing manggon ing Surabaya* also functions as an attribute or modifier for *anake* parent. With example (10) and (11) showing the equation of the adjunct function with the clause with the relative clause of the Javanese language. Furthermore, Verhaar cites the opinion of Downing [10] stating that relative clause markers include the existence of connective ligature. Verhaar emphasized that on the basis of semantics, the main word must be chorological with the relative clause or at least in the sense that the relative clause must be the main word attribute.

This article examines the existence of Relative Clause in Indonesian and its equivalent in Javanese language which is oriented towards Indonesian language characteristics. This analysis is based on two principles. First, it does not approve the view that tends to use the term Relative Clause as if it refers to a universal grammatical entity, because Relative Clause can only be identified from non-universal syntactic properties. That is why, to find out the syntactic characteristics of Relative Clause, it must be known in advance how the construction in the language can be identified as a Relative Clause. Second, based on these

different syntactic characteristics, the definition of Relative Clause is very different across languages.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Keenan and Comri are two linguists who have discussed Relative Clauses in the languages of the world are included in Indonesian. Relative Clauses in Indonesian can be seen in Keenan in Language Typology and syntactic description books edited by Timothy Shopen [11] but Keenan only gives examples of Relative Clauses which are limited to the use of prepositions without adequate explanation. Then the discussion on Relative Clause can also be found in the Language Universal and Linguistic Typology book written by Comrie [12] on pages 157-161 can be found using Relative Clauses in Indonesian Language. Chandra Chung in Givon [13] discusses Relative Clause in English and Contrastive Indonesian studies on the relative functions of pronouns and the relative and state of nature of the presence and the relativization strategy have not been touched by Chung. The latest study of relative clauses can be found in the writings of Comrie in MLI Magazine (Indonesian Linguistic Society) in February 2003 in the article 'The Verb-Marking Relative Clause Strategy with Special Refinement Management to Australia Languages. Comrie gave examples of how the Austronesian language included Tagalog, Malagasy, Nias and Indonesian languages. Comrie discusses the universality of Relative Clauses in several languages in the world. In Indonesian Comrie discusses how to relativize strategies

METHODS

The method of this research is qualitative descriptive which includes three things, namely: data collection, data analysis, and presentation of the results of data analysis. Data collection is done by using the form method and note.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section will highlight several points on the relative clauses on the Javanese language. Based on some studies previously conducted, it is found that Function (clause pattern nominal) the principal found in Javanese consists of five main functions namely subject, predicate, object, complement, and description. Nevertheless, not all functions must be filled. Function or function is an aspect of place for category, so that the function is something that is occupied, while the category is something that becomes its filler. Role is an aspect of meaning and soul from the clause because the role is semantic. Data containing three the main problem is the function (nominal clause pattern), the category of words or phrases which occupies a nominal clause function and the role or meaning of a word or phrase occupy the nominal clause. One particular study obtained by Vatimah [14] on Java Language Nominal Clausa Djaka Lodang Magazine In 2011 concluded that,

- Judging from the aspect of the category, the nominal clause subject is in Javanese in the Djaka Lodang magazine filled with nouns and object phrases. Fungtor the title of Javanese nominal clause in Djaka Lodang magazine is filled by nouns and object phrases. Prepositional phrases and adverb phrases fill information functionary in the Javanese nominal clause in Djaka magazine Lodang.
- Analysis of roles relates to the types of roles carried by nominal clausing function. The nominal clause subject is in Javanese Djaka Lodang magazine plays the main role, role of character and role the place. Information functionary in the nominal Javanese language clause Djaka Lodang magazine plays the role of place.

In a research pertaining to Indonesian relative clause, Susilo [15] mentioned several interesting findings which originated from her three research questions, namely; (1) what is the relativization strategy of obliteration or gapping in relative clauses in Indonesian? (2) What words can be used to relativize clauses in Indonesian? (3) What is the grammatical and relative function in the Indonesian clause relative? The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative and used is compound sentences that contain the relative clauses contained in the data source. The sources of the data used are the *Solopos* and *Kompas* newspapers, each with 1 copy of the April 2013 edition, *Sunset Bersama Rosi* novel by Tere Liye, *Restart* by Nina Ardiandi, and *Mahogany Hills* by Tia Widianda, and the December issue of *Story* magazine Data collection methods used is library technique. The data classification technique is based on the relative clause markers contained in the data. The data analysis technique is using the *Agih* method. The method is divided into two techniques, namely basic techniques and advanced techniques. Based on the results of the research on the Indonesian Relative Clause, it can conclude the following: (1) The use of obliteration or gapping strategies that occur in the relativity of Indonesian, (2) The existence of perelative words and places that function as relative markers contained in the relative clauses of language Indonesia, and (3) There is a grammatical function of the Indonesian language that can undergo the relativity process. Indonesian relative clause of Bahasa Indonesia known as *yang* is typical and different from the structured English counterparts. That there are at least three universal semantic characters related to Relative Clause, namely (1) Noun Phrase Relative Clause must be inferential with Ant Noun Phrase, (2) Relative Clause notion is statement (assertion) about Ant Noun Phrase, and (3) functional modification of Relative Clause refers at restrictive (adjectival) in opposition to non-restrictive (appositive), has been fulfilled by Relative Clause in Indonesian. Thus, researchers should change the (old) paradigm which has been a tradition and the approach used is like

'always oriented' in English and other Western languages. In addition, receive findings (about Relative Clause in Indonesian), both by foreign and local researchers, 'as is', it seems to need to be contemplated, so that there is no 'haziness' about the Relative Clause phenomenon that actually occurs in Indonesian itself.

In Javanese relative clauses which have been elaborated by Sulystiono [16] *Sing* and *Kang* or *ingkang* particles mandatory present in relative clauses of Javanese language. Prelative strategy in language Java can be seen from the phrase construction nouns or nouns occupying the function subject, object, and possessive construction. On noun phrases that occupy the function of the subject, Relative strategies are implemented in a way make sure the verbs in the relative clause are occupying subject functions from more clauses high. In noun or noun phrases occupying object functions, relativity strategies what is used is to make it passive relative clauses that occupy the function of the subject. This results in a tendency that Javanese always uses construction passive to relativize noun phrases or nouns in complex sentences. While that, in possessive construction that strategy applied is to attach affixes -ne or -e as a marker of possessive elements.

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