



Causative in Javanese Language

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the causative form of the Javanese language. This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach because what will be studied involves the form of verbs in Javanese. Data collection techniques used in this study are reading techniques, documentation techniques, and note-taking techniques. While the data analysis technique in this study used the matching method with the Determinant Element Sorting (PUP) technique. The next analysis was carried out using the Equalizing Comparative Relationship (HBS) technique as an advanced technique. The HBS technique uses an equalizing appeal which is then realized with a replacement technique. The results showed that the causative form in Javanese can occur morphologically, syntactically, and lexically. However, the author has previously introduced Javanese verbs, arguments, structures, arguments, basic Javanese sentence structures, and valence. In valence there is an increase and a decrease, so that more or less will affect the causative.

Keywords: Causative, Language, Javanese,

1 Introduction

The author will succinctly try to decipher one of the linguistic theories against one of the regional languages, especially Javanese. The theory in question is the process of excusiveness (*causative chronostruction*). The term excusiveness (*accusative*) is used to name the language that treats the agent (A) the same as the subject (S), and different treatments are marked patient (P) (Artawa, 1986: 1). Causative is interesting to talk about because this study is not only a syntactic issue, but is also closely related to morphology and semantics.

The excusivity in Javanese can be seen verbs that require an affix that expresses the relationship between the action expressed by the verb and the object that follows the verb: the object becomes performing the action of being in a certain state or having something because of that action. Javanese language research has been carried out a lot, both by the Center for Language Development and Development (P3B) and individuals, such as those carried out by Poerwadarminto (1953) on *Javanese Sarining Par-amasastro*., Suwadjji et al (1986) on *Javanese Morphosyntaxis*, Uhlenbeck (1982) on *The Morphological Study of Javanese Language*, and others.

The studies above have only studied morphological problems based on a structural theoretical approach, although they also involve phonological, semantic, and syntactic problems, which can be said to be only at an early stage, so it is very relevant if the author discusses the causative problem that this research focuses on. rarely done by linguists. Therefore, the writer puts forward the problem of how the form of causative in Javanese is seen from the behavior of the verb to the argument. Verb behavior together with noun phrases can form verbs to form propositions.

2 Theoretical Foundations

In studying syntax, it is inseparable from sentence analysis based on predicators and arguments. All languages in the world distinguish between one-core argumentative verbs (intransitive) and more than one core argumentative verbs (transitive and ditransitive) (Djunaidi, 2000; Dixon, 1994:6)

In addition, grammatical concepts in syntax are also often used as the basis for the formation of word types, so that there is a linguistic reason he uses to accept the existence of verb types in Javanese, both transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. (Subroto et al, 1991: 9). A transitive verb does not turn into an intransitive verb when it gets an affix to indicate the relation of the object, the quality of the action and the modality, except when the affix indicates the quality of the stative action, e.g. 'hanging' ---the 'hanging' substance. Conversely, intransitive verbs can turn into transitive verbs when they get an affix to denote the relation of the locative and causative objects. For example the intransitive verb *туру* takes the form of a parrot ", *менуру*, 'make a person sleep' and 'нурокаке', 'put to sleep' with the relation of the locative and causative objects in the indicative modality.

3 Methodology

This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach because what will be studied concerns the form of verb words in Javanese. Descriptive research is research that seeks to explain problem solving based on data. This research is a descriptive study, which is a description of the results of observation and documentation. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed qualitatively and described in a descriptive form. The data collection techniques used in this study are reading techniques, documentation techniques, and note-taking techniques. The reading technique is carried out by reading all references related to verbs, then continued with documentation techniques by taking notes carried out with orthographic note techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015). Meanwhile, the data analysis technique in this study used the match method with the Determinant Element Sorting (PUP) technique. Further analysis was carried out with the Equalizing Comparative Relationship (HBS) technique as an advanced technique. The HBS technique uses an equalizing appeal which is then realized with the dressing technique. This technique serves to determine the degree of similarity of classes or categories of substitute linguistic units.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Verb Memorization

As mentioned above, the talk of verbs is indeed very broad, but here the author will give free basic verbs and derivative verbs, for example

(1) Free Basic Verbs

туру 'sleep'	'work' work
јупук 'take'	maca 'read'

(2) Derived Verbs

нукокаке 'buy it'
нјупукаке 'fetch'

Furthermore, verbs in Javanese are also distinguished intransitive and transitive verbs based on the number of intransitive verb arguments only demanding the presence of one argument. Whereas transitive verbs can be subdivided into mono and transitive, for example

(3) Intransitive Verbs

адус 'bath'	иланг 'lost'
мулих 'go home'	репорт 'report'

(4) Transitive Verb (mono transitive)

нгесун 'kissing'	нјалук 'ask'
theft of 'stealing'	correcting 'judging'

The above verbs, related to the role of semantics such as agents, patients and others, these Javanese verbs can also be classified based on their semantic features such as verbs that state to perform deeds or perpetrators (*action verbs*), verbs that express status or in a state of doing something or something has been in a state (*state verb*), verbs that are related to the characteristics of mutual meaning (*reciprocal*).

(5) Anto nuku pitku

'Anto bought my bike'

(6) Manuk iku lumepas from the nest

'The bird is (in a state of) detachment from the nest'

(7) Wong loro padha raupan banyu anget

'The two people washed each other's faces with warm water'

In sentence (5) the verb nuku is a verb that expresses an action. The arguments on his left and right serve as agents and patients, respectively. The verb 'lumepas' in sentence (6) states the state of the patient manuk iku, and in sentence (7) the verb padha

raup-raupan states each other (*reciprocal*). Thus we can state that the type and order of arguments depends on the semantic features of the verb.

4.2 Arguments

In simple terms the argument can be said to be a nomina or nomina phrase together with the verb forming a proposition. Arguments in the construction of a sentence have a semantic role according to the semantic features of the verbs used. The arguments here correspond to the role of semantic, both participatory and circumstantial. Participatory in which there are agents, patients, directional, locative, resipien, themes, and instrumental. While those that include circumstantial are benefactive, outer locative, and temporal (Andrews, 1986: 69).

Verbs can master arguments in a clause, whether filled by nouns or prase nomina or pronomina (Dixon). However, an argument can interchange in grammatical relations, resulting in the position of the subject (S), direct object (OL), indirect object (OTL), and oblique. To achieve the goal, the grammatical relation establishes a basic framework called the subject of, 'direct object of', 'indirect object of'. These three relations are called tribes (terms) and obliques are not tribes (nonterm) which refers to benefactive, locative, and instrument or in other terms between core and noncore or core and non-core.

From the description above, the author will provide an illustration of the sequence of elements: S, OL, and OTL in Javanese can be seen in the following sentence.

- (9) I tuku kuwe
S V O/P
'I bought a cake'
- (10) I'm a new klambi for adhi Anto
S V OL OTL
'I bought new clothes for Anto's sister'

In sentence (10) OTL is preceded by the preposition 'for'. The OTL can exchange positions with OL characterized by the presence of passive speakers so that the sentence becomes:

- (11) I nukokake adhi Anto klambi baruar
S V OL OTL
'I bought Anto's sister new clothes'

The above sentence shows that the sequences of the elements can be changed even though they are often added, except for the order of S, V, so that OL and OTL can be moved in position. Direct objects can be moved forward before the subject, while OTL can only be moved to the position after the

verb. Regarding the subject, Comrie (1983: 10-102) says that the subject of a language exhibits a link between the agent and the topic. That is, agent at the same time as a sentence topic to test the subject.

4.3 Parsing the Structure of arguments

In the past it has been explained that the Javanese language recognizes transitive and intransitive verbs, but if applied in a sentence clause and changes occur, then the change of intransitive sentences into transitive sentences is not determined by intonation although intonation is an important element in determining the meaning of each clause. According to Dixon the intransitive clause has one core argument and the transitive clause has two core arguments. For Javanese, certain verbs can act as intransitive verbs and at the same time as transitive verbs. The difference between the two is determined by the semantics of the verb, so the subject could be occupied by agent arguments, or other agent arguments such as patients, recipients, or themes and others, for example

- (12) Boy iku wis ilang (Intransitive Clause)
'The child is gone'
- (13) Mr. macul kebon sabab tomorrow
'Mr. hoe the garden every morning'
- (14) (a) Ani ng fry
'Ani frying'
- (b) Ani ng fried treeg butter
'Ani frying butter tree'

In sentences (12) and (13) each subject is filled by the patient and the agent, since the role of the verb semantic is not the same. Whereas sentence (14) (a,b) based on the role of the semantic verb ng frying 'fried' as an intransitive verb can act as the transitive verb 'frying' by presenting the object of the butter tree. The addition or transfer of arguments to the core clauses in a construct can be done in several ways, namely passive-antipassive, applicative, and causative (Dixon).

4.4 Comparative of the Basic Structure of Sentences Discussing Java

Based on the word-order typology, Javanese sentences are patterned SVO, such as:

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------|-------------|
| (15) | Ina Mlebu Office | (17) | Edi Turu |
| | 'Ina Enters The Office' | | 'Edi Slept' |

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|----------------|
| (16) | I'm Manganese Sego | (18) | Ervi Lara |
| | 'I Eat Rice' | | 'Ervi Is Sick' |

The four sentences mentioned above show a simple structure. Sentences (15) and (16) are patterned SVO: Ina and I as subjects, mlaku and manganese as verbs, and office and rice as objects. Whereas in sentences (17) and (18) patterned SV, Edi and Ervi as subjects and lara and turu verbs.

In sentences (15) and (16) above, the object can be applied, so that the role and position of the object is replaced by an accumulative (accusation) speaker, which then becomes:

- | | |
|------|----------------------------|
| (19) | (a) Sopo mlaku fast? |
| | 'Who (ber) brisk walking?' |
| | (b) Ina mlaku |
| | 'Ina (the) way' |
| (20) | (a) Sopo manganese sego? |
| | 'Who eats rice?' |
| | (b) I (manganese) |
| | 'I (who) ate' |

As with sentences (17) and (18), sentences (19b) and (20b) can also be explained pragmatically.

The accumulative renderer will not appear in the intransitive sentence, because the sentence is not objectified, so sentences such as (17) and (18) do not allow the presence of the accumulative speaker. This means that the Javanese language does not have sentences like the following,

- | | |
|------|------------------|
| (21) | (a) *Edi turune |
| | (b) *Erni larane |

4.5 Practicing in Javanese

The recurrence can be seen from the verb form that requires an affix that expresses the relationship between the action expressed verb and the object. However, here will be discussed the causatification in the constructions expressed by Comrie, namely the morphological causative, syntactic causative and lexical causative.

4.6 Morphological Causative

Morphological recitation can be done by adding affixes, both to the verb itself and to other words, for example:

- | | |
|------|----------------------------------|
| (22) | Pitike mlebu neng cage |
| | 'His went into the cage' |
| (23) | Laila mleboke pitike in the cage |

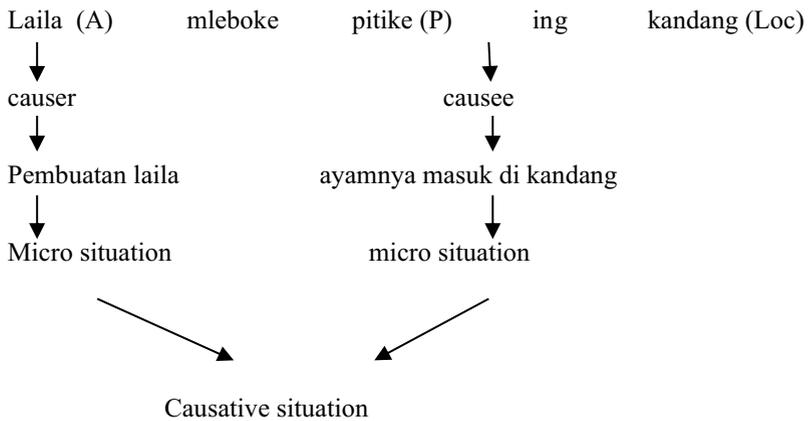
'Laila put her chicken in the cage'

In sentence (22) is an intransitive clause, that is, the pitike is a patient who serves as a subject. However, in the event of a recurrence of the clause it will be a transitive derivative as in sentence (23). The argument 'pitike' will move to the position of the object on the derivative transitive clause, the new agent, "Laila" occupies the subject on the derivative transitive clause and serves as a causer. The clause relationship in the sentence requires that the verb carry the e-suffix in Javanese. Furthermore, the causative situation in that sentence can be observed in the following diagram.

Laila (A) mleboke pitike (P) ing cage (Loc)

causer causee

The manufacture of his chicken laila enters in the cage



Morphological causatives have the same predicate on causers and causee, as seen in the data. The excursion can be seen from the verb form that requires affixing or affixing.

(24) (a) Kadir munggah mejo ing empere

'Kadir rides the table on his porch'

(b) Kani nggungghahno Kadir ono dhuwur mejo ing empere

'Kani raises Kadir on a table on his porch'

(c) Kani nggungghahake Kadir ono dhuwur mejo ing empere

'Kani raises Kadir on a table on his porch'

The explication in sentence 24 (a, b, and c) above by adding the N-----no and N-----ake confederations of the basic form of 'ascending' munggah. the expulsion using the N-----no confectionery is more commonly used among the unlearned people, while the exclusiveness by using N-----ake is only used by certain social circles of the younger generation, especially the educated society. In other words, both have a tendency to be used by people who have different social statuses.

Morphologically rigidization can also be done by the formation of verbs in other words, such as adjectives and adverbs, for example:

(25) (a) Omahe omba

'The house is spacious'

(b) Lik iku ngombokno omahe

'The uncle expanded his house'

(c) Lik iku ngombokake omahe

'The uncle expanded his house'

(26) (a) Kowe arep mlaku neng market

'You're going to the market'

(b) Dheweke ngarepno kowe mlaku neng market

'He accompanies you the way to the market'

(c) Dheweke ngarepake kowe mlaku neng market

'He accompanies you the way to the market'

In example sentence 26 (a, b, c) the recurrence can be done structurally, that is, the addition with the prefixes N----no and N----ake to the adjective. The addition of the confederation of the two to sentence 26 (b, c) has the same meaning of ang. While sentence 27 (a, b, c) the recurrence can be done by the addition of N----no and N----ake can also be applied to adverbs and both have the same meaning.

Causative constructs in Javanese can also be formed by adding N----ake confederations to nunumeralia and prepositions such as the following example

(28) Simbah iku nyijiaje pitike

'The grandfather put his together'

(29) Adhimu ketumrapan duwit saka lik

'Your sister got some money from uncle'

The excursion of sentence (28) can be done by adding the N----ake prefix to the numeric which has the meaning of 'unite or one'. This clause can be predicted that the 'pitike' originally served as a subject, then served as an object.

In addition, affixes that also give rise to causative meanings in Javanese are suffixes-*i* in certain sentences, such as:

(30) (a) I'm an anthem

'I hit'

(b) I'm antemi wiryo

'I hit Wiryo'

(c) I'm ngantemi Wiryo

'I hit Wiryo'

In the example of sentence 30 (b) there is an O-*i* in the verb, thus giving rise to the presence of the object of the sufferer, while 31 (c) in a certain causative construction is also formed with the combined affix N----*i* so as to express an act that is repeated many times.

4.7 Syntactic Causative

Syntactic causatives are causer predicates in contrast to causee predicates, so they differ from morphological causatives as well as lexical causatives as expressed by Comrie. The difference, also seen in Javanese, for example,

(32) (a) Dead rats

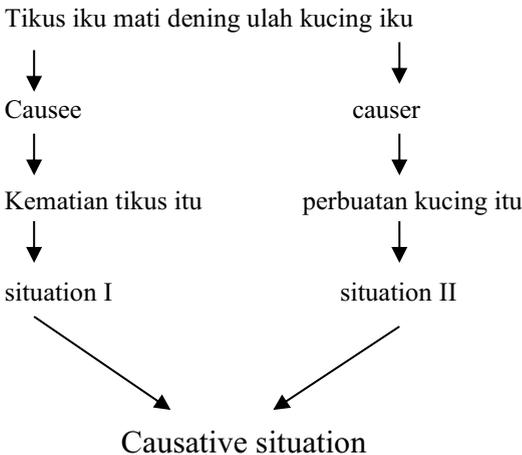
- 'The mouse died'
- (b) The cat iku sings the mouse iku die
- 'It was the cat that caused the mouse to die'
- (c) Rat iku die amargo cat iku
- 'The mouse died of the cat'

In sentence 32 (b), the argument (agent), 'cat iku' serves as the agent that causes the occurrence of an event, so the verb 'dadekake' causes to state the causer's deeds. The word 'dead' serves as a predicate for 'rat iku' which is also a causee. The act of a cat killing a mouse so that the mouse dies is a combination of two micro situations that form a causative situation, namely between causee and effect.

Whereas in sentence 32 (c) causal relationship is indicated by the presence of a linking word amarga 'because', so that the causative situation can also be indicated by the use of a linking word or parting verb or by using a preposition (Comrie, 1983: 159). The effectiveness can be done using the linking word there will be a shift in causee and effect. The effect (effect) will appear first then followed by the causee. Therefore, in sentence 46 if there are variations in daily use, it will be a sentence as follows.

- (32) (d) Rat iku dies amargo in prey of iku cat
- 'The mouse died from being yelled at by the cat'
- (e) Rats die by the actions of iku cats
- 'The mouse died by the cat's deeds'
- (f) Rats die by iku cats
- 'The mouse died by the cat'
- (g) Rat iku die amargo di pateni cat iku
- 'The mouse died from being killed by the cat'

In sentence 32 (d) is a passive sentence, but the word preyedupon should not be replaced by the word dipateni as in sentence 32 (g) because it is used in relation to human deeds, being preyed upon in relation to animal actions. Meanwhile, in sentence 32 (d, f) it can be seen that there is a predicate in one of the clauses, namely the causer predicate. If any of the 32 sentences (d, e, f) are enumerated in the diagram, it will look as follows.



4.8 Lexical Causative

In accordance with the kosnep proposed by ileh Comrie, the meaning contained in a word (verbal) indicates the existence of a causative meaning in a clause or sentence construction.

- (33) (a) Anake died
'The cub is dead'
(b) Tigers prey on anake
'Tigers have their children'
- (34) (a) Cate died
'The cat is dead'
(b) Wong iku mateni kuncinge
'The man killed his cat'

In sentence 33 (a, b) each transitive clause is a derivative of the dead anake clause 'her child is dead' and the cate dies 'the cat is dead', so that semantically both die albeit in different ways at the time of killing. The relationship of the two clauses is indicated by the verb between preying on 'pouncing' with dying 'dead' and verb 'killing' with dying 'dead'. The subject in both initial clauses is filled by arguments that serve as patients, so that in derivative transitive clauses, patient arguments move to the position of the object caused by the emergence of arguments (new agents) i.e. mamucans are called micro situations that cause the death of their child which is also called micro situation which indicates a causal relationship through the verb preying on 'pouncing' dead 'dead'. The combination of the two micro situations is hereinafter referred to as the micro situation. This kind of thing also applies to example sentence 34 (a, b), so sentence 35 (a, b) if described would be the following.

- (35) (a) Anake mati
'Anaknya mati'
(b) Macan memangsa anake
'Macan menerkan anaknya'
- (36) (a) Kucinge mati
'Kucingnya mati'
(b) Wong iku mateni kuncinge
'Orang itu membunuh kucingnya'

In example sentence 35, if observed carefully, the recitation is caused by affliction, thus hinting that the causative proceeds morphologically. It can be seen that the verb 'preys' is affixed, however, the clause still contains a causative meaning. Lexical causatives tend to be subjected to direct recurrence, but because causal relationships can be expressed with different lexicals so the causative maxims are not exactly the same. Therefore, lexical recurrence corresponds to the context and meaning of a sentence such as:

- (37) (a) Dheweke slaughter ducks
'He slaughtered ducks'
(b) I'm desperate for pitek
'I strangled a'
(c) I'm pounding asu

'I hit a dog'

Sentence 37 (a, b) both verbs can be distributed in different sentences and have the same meaning i.e. death or death by direct recitation. However, sentence 37 (c) does not directly die, may only suffer or suffer first and then die or there is an immediate possibility of death.

5 Conclusion

In discussing the description in Javanese above, it is concluded that the classification occurs morphologically, syntactically, and lexically. Morphological causative that causative meaning will arise when there has been a morphological process in the form of affixation in the verb. In other words, the morphological causative causative meaning is carried affix, while *causer* and *causee* still have the same predicate. Syntactic causatives have two predicates and causer and causee have different predicates, so the causative meaning is found in the verb (causer clause predicate). Therefore, the combination of the two will form a causative situation because the micro situation is contained in the causer and causee clauses. Whereas lexical causative is a causative meaning found in lexically which is positioned as a predicate, so that causer and causee have the same predicate, namely the verb expressing an action.

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