

# The Study of Lingual Markers and Meanings in *Serat Pikukuh*

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*Abstract-The research entitled: Study of Lingual Markers and Meanings in Serat Pikukuh. This research aims to describe the lingual markers and intentions in Serat Pikukuh as inheritance from the previous generation (the Kingdom of Surakarta and Pura Mangkunegaran) for the present generation who hardly know the content or purpose. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with analysis of understanding, contextual, and equivalent techniques, as part of pragmatic analysis. Data and data sources of this research are Serat Pikukuh. Data collection is done by library techniques using written documents in the form of Javanese lettered Serat Pikukuh. The collected data is then translated, translated, identified, classified, and analyzed based on lingual markers and their meanings. Based on the research of lingual markers and intentions in Serat Pikukuh can be divided into four types, namely (1) quoting from the land ownership master book with a lingual marker presenting 'quote', (2) requesting to overrun the land with lingual markers of 'noise', ) transfer of ownership inherited by lingual angliyeraken markers 'transfer' and kawaris 'inherited', and (4) quotations with rights and obligations agreements because they are sold directly with sale-purchase agreements with lingual kasade markers 'sold' or temporarily sold with lingual markers sade sendhe is 'temporarily sold by agreement'.*

*Key words: lingual markers, mean, serat pikukuh.*

## I. Introduction

This research describes the linguistic phenomena, especially lingual markers and meanings in Serat Pikukuh. Serat Pikukuh (later abbreviated SP) is a proof of the ownership of land and / or building rights during the reign of the Kingdom of Surakarta and Pura Mangkunegaran that uses Javanese with Javanese letters, so as to reveal lingual markers and mean to be translated from Javanese letters into Javanese Latin letters. In addition, pikukuh contains a type of Javanese speech as an inheritance from the previous generation for the next generation that hardly knows its contents. This is caused by a lack of mastery of Javanese, even Javanese language written in Javanese letters. For example, Pikukuh Number: 26 / 1B which was established on October 18, 1924, Kertosemito submitted a strong request to the king of Surakarta through his governor. This is reflected in the remarks on page 1 [...]*kang disuwunake pikukuh dening Kertosemito* '[...] requested by Kertosemito pikukuh '.

SP can be differentiated based on the issuer, meaning that there are those that are published from the Surakarta Palace and the Mangkunegaran Temple Surakarta. Each has its own characteristics. The SP issued by the Surakarta Palace is published in a two-column format. The left column is written in Javanese with Javanese alphabeth and the right column in Dutch with Latin letters (there are Latin typed / printed and Latin letters handwritten). There are also those that are published with a single page model or only one column with Javanese with Javanese letters. SP issued by Pura Mangkunegaran is written by using Javanese alphabeth in Javanese letters and there is only a small portion of Dutch.

SP as a document and means of linguistic communication are speech acts. This is in line with the opinion of Searle (1969) who said that in all linguistic communication there is a speech act. Communication is not just a symbol or sentence, but it will be more appropriate if it is called a product or a result of the symbol of words or sentences that manifest themselves as behavioral acts (the performance of specch acts). More explicitly, speech

acts are products or results of a sentence under certain conditions and are the smallest unit of linguistic communication that can be in the form of statements, questions, orders, or other (Searle in Suwito, 1983: 33).

Based on the description, pikukuh is a phenomenon of the use of language that is very interesting to study, especially with regard to the marker and its purpose. The results of the study can be used by students and the community, the community owner, and the government, especially the National Land Agency (BPN) of Surakarta City and its surroundings.

## II. Literature Review and Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative, namely research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of words or writing. This study aims to describe, uncover, and explain and describe linguistic phenomena in accordance with the facts in the community in the form of language sign systems, language symbols, and meanings using data, methods, research techniques, and how pragmatic research works.

The data source of this research is written data derived from selected *serat pikukuh* and fulfills predetermined criteria. This data is in the form of Javanese utterances used in *serat pikukuh*. Data collection in this study literature study with the hope that researchers get as much data as possible from these two sources. The implementation is followed up using note-taking techniques. Relevant data recording is carried out with certain transcription according to its interests (Subroto, 1992: 42). The first step in the referral method using note-taking techniques, the researcher conducts careful, precise, and careful observation of the main data sources in order to obtain the desired data according to the research objectives. The second step, which is recording data that has been obtained from the source specified in the form of a data card. The next step is to classify and analyze speech according to the problem so that it can answer the research objectives.

To analyze both problems using understanding, contextual, and equivalent methods. The method of understanding is used to understand speech used in SP so that there is no misinterpretation, while contextual, that in analysis other than the lingual unit used in *pikukuh* fiber also involves the context behind the events in the SP, so that it can describe it as it is / in its context he said. The technique used in the matching method is the basic technique of dividing the determinant element by referential power to divide the lingual units of words into several types of lingual markers. The tools used are mental ones that are owned by the researchers themselves. The power of the part used is referential power (Sudaryanto, 2015: 35).

## III. Result and Discussion

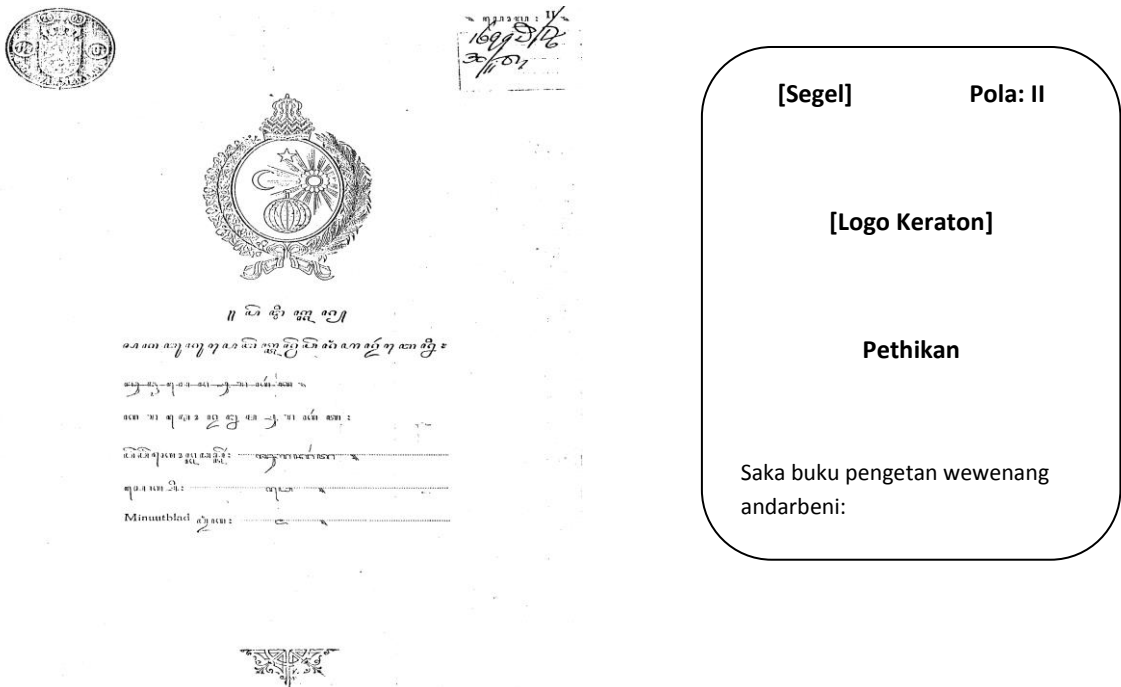
SP can be distinguished based on lingual markers and the meaning can be divided into two, namely *pikukuh* published by the Surakarta Palace and the Mangkunegaran Temple Surakarta. Each has its own characteristics. The SP issued by the Surakarta Palace was published in a one-column and two-column pattern. One column model is written in Javanese with Javanese letters. The two column pattern is written in Javanese with Javanese alphabeth and the right column in Dutch with Latin letters typed and / or handwritten. SP issued by Pura Mangkunegaran is written in Javanese in Javanese alphabeth and there is only a small portion mixed with Dutch, with a one-column model.

In the SP there are several parties involved, including the regent, regent, land leader, village apparatus, who are given 'noisy' rights or authority and their heirs, buyers, and witnesses. Based on markers and intent can be classified as follows.

### 1. Quotation of Ownership from the Land Ownership Note Book

Copying from the master book, as proof of the aforementioned *pikukuh* stated on the first page of SP.

**Data 1**



Data 1 mentions : *Pethikan, Saka buku pengetan wewenang andarbeni., Gupremen Surakarta., Karaton Dalem Surakarta., Wewengkon Kadhaster: Surakarta, Seksi: D, Minuutblad Angka: 6* ' Kutipan, Dari buku catatan kepemilikan, ~~Gupremen Surakarta.~~, Keraton Dalem Surakarta., Wilayah Kadaster: **Surakarta**, Seksi: **D**, Minuutblad Nomor: **6**'.

The words or lingual markers of the ' *Pethikan* ' (quote) that contain of the meaning that this *pikukuh* is the result of a quotation from the ownership ledger that is addressed to the owner of *gaduh* (owner). In the other words, it appears that there is evidence of a copy with a lingual marker of *turunan punika sampun cocog kaliyan lugunipun* 'this copy is in accordance with the original' as in data 2 below.

**Data 2**

*Turunan punika sampun cocog kaliyan lugunipun, sarta dados ampilanipun Raden Nganten Pusposewoko.*

*Surakarta, kaping 1, wulan 2 , 2604*

*Abdi dalem garap papan pemahan*

*[Tanda tangan]*

1. Request to Compete Land

The purpose of the issuance of *pikukuh* at the request to have rowdy rights can be observed in the following data.

**Data 3**

**PIKUKUH**

*Angka: 30 /A2*

*Pepatih ing Karaton Dalem Surakarta Hadiningrat. Terang kauningan Sampeyan Dalem Inggang Sinuhun Kangjeng Susuhunan.*

*Angengeti layang pranatan kapacak ing layang kabar nagara, angka 18, taun 1918, Sarta kang kapacak ing layang kabar nagara angka 4 taun 1919 bab 1 adeg-adeg 2:*

*Anguningani :*

*Layang paturane bupati Kutha Surakarta, katitimasan kaping 12 September 1923, angka 4525/I/D, sakanthine angaturake papriksane palemahan ing wewengkon kalurahan Gajahan kang disuwun anggadhuh dening Atmodiwiryo.*

*Anggalih ora ana pakewuhe panyuwunan mau kaparengake.*

*Ing mengko manira anglilani marang Atmodiwiryo*

*anggadhuh palemahan kagungane nagara, ing wewengkon kalurahan Gajahan*

*Onderdhistrik Pasar Kliwon*

*Dhistrik Kutha, Kabupaten Surakarta*

*jembare 177/173 meter pasagi, kaya kang kapetha ing layang ukuran kang kaganthet ing layang pikukuh iki, mawa janji-janji kang wus kapacak utawa bakal kapacak ing layang-layang pranatane nagara ingatase prakara pomahan sajroning **nagara Surakarta**.*

*Layang pikukuh iki kaparingake **Atmodiwiryo** minangka pikukuhe anggone anggadhuh palemahan mau.*

*Dhawuhing pikukuh tanggal kaping **30 Oktober 1925***

Based on data 3, Atmodiwiryo who resides in *Gajahan, Pasar Kliwon, Surakarta* submitted a request for a *serat pikukuh* to the *Surakarta Palace* (with lingual markers [...] Kang Disuwun Atmodiwiryo's silent grace. Considering there is no problem the request was granted '). After the palace found out the regent's city report letter, considering there were no problems, the Atmospheric request was granted to overrun 177/173 m2 of state land in *Gajahan, Pasar Kliwon, Surakarta* with *Pikukuh Number: 30 / A2*. The decision was determined on *October 30, 1925*.

2. **Transfer of ownership rights**

This transfer of ownership is intended to be inherited (the previous owner has passed away), sold directly accompanied by a sale and purchase agreement, and sold temporarily (*sade sendhe*) accompanied by an agreement. One example of this purpose is shown in the following data.

**Data 4**

**PIKUKUH**

*Angka: 40 A.Z./2B*

[...]

*Layang paturane bupati **Kutha Surakarta**, katitimasan kaping **23 September 1925**, angka **3676/2/D/1**, kanthi layang pratandha anggone **Sumodirjo***

*wus **angliyerake** wewenang panggadhuhe palemahan **ing wewengkon kalurahan Tegalharjo**, sakarangkitrine angebregi marang **Sumodisastro**.*

*Anggalih ora ana pakewuhe panyuwunan mau kaparengake.*

*Ing mengko manira anglilani marang **Sumodisastro**.*

*anggadhuh palemahan kagungane nagara, ing wewengkon kalurahan **Tegalharjo***

*Onderdhistrik **Jebres***

*Dhistrik **Kutha, Kabupaten Surakarta***

*jembare **492** meter pasagi, kaya kang kapetha ing layang ukuran kang kaganthet ing layang pikukuh iki, mawa janji-janji kang wus kapacak utawa bakal kapacak ing layang-layang pranatane nagara ingatase prakara pomahan sajroning nagara **Surakarta**.*

*Layang pikukuh iki kaparingake **Sumodisastro***

*minangka pikukuhe anggone anggadhuh palemahan mau.*

*Dhawuhing pikukuh tanggal kaping **13 Oktober 1925**.*

SP Number: 40 A.Z./2B contains the intention to transfer ownership of the land along with all of its produce in the 492 m2 *Kelurahan Tegalharjo, Jebres*, which was carried out by *Sumodirjo* to *Sumodisastro*. The decree was established on *October 13, 1925*. The linguistic marker indicating the transfer of ownership was indicated by the word *angliyeraken* 'transferring'.

3. **Excerpt with the Agreement on Rights and Obligations**

**Data 5**

TURUNAN
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**PIKUKUH**

*Angka: 729/G674 AZ/Pi*

[...]

*Anggalih panyuwunan kasbut ing dhuwur ora ana pakewuhe kaparengake.*

*Marmane ing samengko anamtokake:*

1. *Palemahan angka **16**, ing wewengkon Kalurahan **Kauman II**, Kaonderan **Pasar Kliwon** sajroning **Kutha Surakarta** kaya ing gambar pepethan kang kaganthetake ing layang pikukuh iki, kang ing tembe bakal kasalinan gambar anyar miturut tatanan kadhaster, kaparingake gumadhuh marang **1. Raden Haji Mahrub Rodisi aliyas Muhammad Salil; 2. Raden Ketib Anom aliyas Muhammad Sahil aliyas Raden Ngabehi Jogodipuro; 3. Raden Ngabehi Farahkeh odin aliyas Raden Ngabehi Cokrosaksono aliyas Muhammad Sahal; 4. Raden Ayu Ketib Anom aliyas Raden Ajeng Seminah***

2. *Wiwit titimasane layang pikukuh iki palemahan kasbut ing dhuwur gumadhuhe banjur mawa wewenang andarbeni.*

3. **Janji-janjine kaya ing ngisor iki:**

*Ha, Wewenang andarbeni iki kudu banjur kapengetan ing buku pengetan palemahan. Manawa nganti telung sasi saka titimasane layang pikukuh iki durung kalakon kapengetan, layang pikukuh iki banjur suwak sarta palemahane dalah karang kitrine kondur ing nagara, manawa ana yeyasane sapa kang anduweni kudu banjur ngrombak kalawan waragade dhewe. [...]*

Data 5, is a quotation or copy accompanied by the agreement of rights and obligations issued by the Surakarta Palace under the number: 729 / G674 AZ / Pi. Quotations of a portion of pikukuh are requests for rights granted but accompanied by certain obligations and agreements that must be obeyed by the rights holders. The lingual marker that marks this intention is seen in the lingual *Anggalih panyuwunan kasbut ing dhuwur ora ana pakewuhe kaparengake*. *Marmane ing samengko anamtokake*. *Marmane ing samengko anamtokake*: 'Given the above request there is no interference to be granted. Then now set: '; *Janji-janjine kaya ngisor iki*: 'The agreement is as below:', that is the obligation of *Ha* number (1) and so on.

#### IV. Conclusion

Lingual markers and meanings of SP can be divided into four types, namely (1) ownership quotations from land ownership logbooks with lingual markers of 'quotations', (2) requests for land overlapping with lingual *anggaduh* 'stirred' markers, (3) transfer ownership because it is inherited by the lingual *angliyeraken* 'transferring' and *kawaris* 'inherited' markers, and (4) quotations with rights and obligations because they are sold directly accompanied by sale-purchase agreements with 'sold' or temporarily sold with lingual *sade* markers. it is "temporarily sold accompanied by an agreement". In addition, it can be seen that the actual authority and ownership of land rights is the king of the Kingdom of Surakarta and the Duke of Pura Mangkunegaran.

The results of this research can used by the students as lecture material, community rights holders, and the government, especially the Surakarta City National Land Agency in establishing land regulations.

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