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SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF TAK THAT USED BY JAVANESE PEOPLE IN RIMBO ILIR DISTRICT

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Abstract

The purposes of this research are to find out and to explain syntactic functions of “Tak” That Used by Javanese people in Rimbo Ilir District. This research has a several point of the functions of tak that used by Javanese people in Rimbo Ilir district. In conducting this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to do the research. While, to analyze the data, the reseacher used some theories from Randolf Quirk (1982) with the supported theory from Wedhawati (2001) and Palmer (2001). The data are found by recorded the conversation of Rimbo Ilir District. Based on the research, the researcher found three functions of Tak in Javanese language. First, the function of Tak as Personal Pronoun which generally used to the first singular person. The second, the function of Tak as Passive Markers for the first singular person which marked by affixes tak-, tak-I, tak-(a) ke, tak-ne, dan tak-ane. And the last function of tak as modal that followed by the verb after word Tak located after the word aku ‘I’.

Keywords: Syntactic Functions, Tak, Javanese language, Rimbo Ilir District

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I INTRODUCTION

Language is one of tool to communicate with other. Language represents just one of the ways in which we as human can behave, that is to say can perform a behavioural act (Morley 2000:7). According to Sells (2007:1), a language is a system for combining its parts in infinitely many ways. The branch of science that studied about language is called Linguistics. According to Kridalaksana (1982:99), linguistics is scientific language inquiry. So, linguistic is the branch of science that investigates about languages. One branch of linguistics is Syntax.

Chomsky (1957) stated that syntax is the study of how words combine to from phrases and ultimately sentences in languages. Beside that,

Finegan (2008:140) states that Syntax is the part of grammar that governs the form of strings by which language users make statements, ask questions, give directives, and so on. So, it can be said that syntax is the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language, and syntax is a branch of linguistics that study about structure language that can make word become phrase, clause and also sentence. Therefore, syntax also studies about syntactic function of word. In this research, the researcher took some function of the word “tak” in Javanese Language syntactically.

Tak is one of unique word that used in Javanese language. Generally, *tak* have a

function as a pronoun. Beside that, *tak* also have the other function that unknown by the other people. Generally, *tak* used to speak out a sentence in Javanese language. As a pronoun, the word *Tak* has a meaning “Aku or Saya” in Bahasa and “I” in English.

Javanese language is one the dialect languages by Javanese. According to Wedhawati, et al (2001), Javanese language is the first language for society in Java that lives in Central Java, DIY, East Java, Banten, Lampung, Medan, and also transmigration area in Indonesia such as Jambi, Riau, Central Kalimantan, and some countries such as Suriname, Dutch, New California, etc. Javanese language have three speech level, there are *Ngoko*, *Madya*, and *Krama*. *Java Ngoko* is used for informal conversation with close one. *Java Madya* is used in formal or informal conversation with the older one and more politeness. *Java Krama* is used to speak with the older and high status to show the respect and politeness.

Javanese language used in Rimbo Ilir District Especially in Pulung Rejo Village, Jambi Province. Jambi is a province is located on the East Coast at Central part of Sumatra Island. The main language that used in Jambi Province is Malay language. The second language that used in Jambi Province is Javanese language especially in Rimbo Ilir District used a Javanese language as a main language.

One of functions the word *tak* used by people in Rimbo Ilir District can be seen from this sentence:

tak- tutup lawang-e
1SG- tutup pintu-POSS
'I closed the door'

Based on the sentence, it shows that the word *tak-* ‘aku’ appear as the bound morpheme that attached in the verb *tutup* ‘closed’. The word *tak-* has a function as a pronoun that shows the first singular person (1SG) as a subject in the sentence. Sentence above have construction S-V-O. Object in the sentence gets an affix *-e* which have a position as a possessive pronoun in the sentence. So, *tak-* in example ebove have a function as a personal pronoun. Personal pronoun is a pronoun which refers to humans. According to Quirk (1982:98), personal pronouns function as replacements for co-referential noun phrases in neighbouring (usually preceding). Morley (2000:46) states that personal pronouns specify the first person (speaker and pro-speaker- *I, we*), second person (addressee- *you*), or third person (other referent- *he, she, it, they*) in the singular and plural. The sentence above is a one of example of *tak* in Javanese language as personal pronoun because it refers to first person. Besides that, *tak* has a meaning *aku* ‘I’.

From the explanation above, the researcher wants to know more detail about the functions of “*Tak*” that used by Javanese people in Rimbo Ilir District. The researcher thinks that this research is interesting to be analyzed because the word of *tak* has several function when the word *tak* attached by some words in the sentence. The researcher wants to find out and to explain the various functions that contained in the word *Tak* in Javanese language and wants to develop the word *tak* so that it is not extinct and still used by the surrounding community especially in Pulung Rejo village. Therefore, the reseacher chooses the title of this research Syntactic Functions of *Tak* used by Javanese People in Rimbo Ilir District.

II RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher describes the function of “*Tak*” in Javanese language and analyze them detail. Moleong (2010:4) states that qualitative research method is a research procedure descriptive data that has formed written words or speech from people and their behavior which can be observed. It can be said

that, qualitative method is a method that directly presents language data obtained in the field according to its use.

In collecting the data, the researcher chooses participant observational method to collecting the data (SLC) because the reseacher take the data according recorded the conversation in Rimbo Ilir District. Then, the reseacher write the data using note technique. Then, to analyzing

the data the researcher chooses agih/distributional method, but, in this research the researcher using translational method to analyze the data. Translational method is determining the tools is language or other language, for example English, or language Indonesian or Javanese. It said that in Indonesian (as distinguished from the prefix di-) in Javanese. This determination related to other language determinants namely Javanese language.

Sudaryanto (1993) stated that *Agih* method is:

“*Metode Agih (distributional method) adalah metode analisis bahasa berdasarkan perilaku satuan lingual bahasa yang diteliti.*” (Sudaryanto, 1993)

“*Agih method is a method analyzes languages based in the lingual unit behavior of the language under study.* (Sudaryanto, 1993)

The researcher chooses agih/distributional method, but, in this research the researcher using translational method to analyze the data. Translational method is determining the tools is language or other language, for example English, or language Indonesian or Javanese. The researcher used distributional method using *Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA)*. It is because in this research, the researcher sorting and parsing a certain construction (morphological or syntactic) of its direct element.

In presenting the data, the researcher use formal and informal method to presenting the data. The formal method is used by the reseacher to present the data, because the researcher uses sign to present the data, like (S>P>O>Comp) in presenting the data, while to describe the explanation of the data the researcher uses the informal method, because to explain the information about data the researcher describes it in form of words and sentences.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Functions of *Tak* used by Javanese People in Rimbo Ilir District as follows: there are three functions of *Tak* in Javanese language; as passive markers, personal pronoun, and modal verbs. All of them use similar word “*Tak*” in the sentence, but they have different meaning and function.

3.1 *Tak* as Personal Pronoun

Personal pronoun is a pronoun which refers to humans. Personal pronouns can refer to oneself, refer to the person spoken to, and to the person being talked about (Wedhawati, 2001:236).

In Javanese language, the word *tak* functions as personal pronoun especially the first singular person.

(1a) *kasep tak-cepot kok plastik-e*
Terlanjur 1SG-lepas kok plastik-
POSS

“I already released the plastic”

From the data (1a) above, it shows that the word *tak* function as personal pronoun and in structure as first singular person. The word *tak* in sentence as active sentence. In Javanese language, the first singular person of *tak* used in active. A word *tak* on the sentence above has

meaning ‘aku’ in bahasa and ‘I’ in english. The appearance of the word *tak*- ‘aku’ as bound morpheme accompanied by verb *cepot* ‘took off’. The word *tak-cepot* ‘I took off’ shows forms of active sentence and a word *cepot* ‘took off’ indicated as a predicate on the sentence. while the object in the sentence is *plastike*. A word *plastike* is a noun phrase that gets suffix *e*. Suffix *e* on a word *plastik* has a function as Possesive pronoun. If the suffix *e* in the object is omitted, the sentence will be ambiguous. Futhermore, if word *tak* on the sentence is replaced by another pronoun such as ‘aku’, the sentence will look stiff to said. When a word *tak* in a sentence was changed by another pronoun, automatically the predicate or verb will be change.

When the sentence uses the word ‘aku’ as a pronoun, the predicate will change to *nyepot* ‘melepaskan’, while the object in the sentence is still similar. So, the sentence will be change become *aku nyepot plastike* ‘I took off the plastic’. It can be concluded that, a word *tak* in the sentence has a function as personal pronoun because in that sentence *tak* has a position as subject and replace the word ‘aku’ in the sentene.

- (1b) *Taknjalok duit wae*
 1SG-minta uang saja
 “I will just ask for money”

Utterance above (1b) also is one of the sentence that use a word *tak* as a personal pronoun. Grammatically, *tak* change the position of subject ‘aku’ in Javanese language. The verb on the sentence is the verbs in the form of *N-* that used in Javanese language. The verb *njaluk* is not the basic verb that is often to used. Verb *njaluk* has a basic verb ‘jaluk ‘ask for’+*N-*’ which means ‘asking’. The object of the sentence is *duit* ‘money’.

- (2a) *Gek tangi, takcepatne klambine*
 Cepat bangun, 1SG-PASSsiap-PASS
 baju-POSS
 “Wake up please, I prepare his/her
 clothes”

The utterance above (2a) explains that the sentence completed with a word *tak* as pronoun that replaces *aku* as a pronoun first singular person. Futhermore, a word *tak-* as bound morpheme that built with prefix *tak-ne* ‘aku-kan’ which attached of the verb *cepat* ‘prepare’. The word *takcepatne* ‘I prepare’ is a form of active sentence because *tak-* ‘I’ is a subject at the sentence and the word *cepatne* ‘prepare’ is a predicate.

Object in the sentence is a word *klambine* ‘his/her clothes’, a word *klambi* has a meaning ‘clothes’ and the suffix *-ne* has a function as possessif pronoun. Then, the word *gek tangi* ‘wake up please’ is a complemet of the sentence that can be placed anywhere and if it is omitted in the sentence it will not change the meaning in the sentence.

- (2b) *Taktambah-i 5 kerupuke*
 1SG-tambahin-PASS 5 kerupuk-POSS
 “I added 5 the crackers”

At the sentence above (2b), it shows that the word *tak* has structured 1SG and has a function as personal pronoun. It can be seen because the word *tak* is a subject in the sentence which replaces the pronoun ‘Aku’ in Javanese language. Futhermore, a word *tak* above was built with circumfix that is *tak-i* ‘aku-i’ as bound morpheme yang which is attached at the verb

tambah ‘add’. The forms of *taktambahi* has meaning ‘I added’ in English. The predicate in the sentence above is *tambah* ‘add’ which is the verb of the sentence, and this verb included in transitive verb which need the object as a complement at the sentence. The object in the sentence is *kerupuk-e*. A word *kerupuk’e* get suffix *e* that has function as possessive pronoun at the sentence.

With the word *tak* which has a function as a pronoun, it makes the sentence more flexible to say. The sentence will be different if the position of the subject is replaced by another pronoun. For example, the subject in the sentence above is *tak* replaced by the pronoun ‘aku’, so there will be change is the predicate and the object in the sentence. The verb *tambah-i* will change to *nambah-i*. Automatically, the sentence will change to *aku nambah-i 5 kerupuk* ‘I added 5 the crackers’. However, the meaning is similar with previous sentence. beside that, the object at the sentence also changes by removing the suffix *e* in the word *kerupuk*.

Based on explanation above, personal pronoun in Javanese language was marked with the word *tak*. Quirk (1982:96) states that pronoun can broadly distinguish between items with *specific* reference and those with more *indefinite* reference. The pronoun that included into Specific reference are presonal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, reciprocal pronoun, possessive pronoun, relative pronoun, interrogative pronoun and demonstrative pronoun. While the pronoun that included into indefinite reference there are universal, assertive, non-assertive negative, general, and enumerative. So that, personal pronoun in the Javanese language that marked with a word *tak* included that Specific reference, because in Javanese language *tak* has a meaning *aku* ‘I’.

3.2 *Tak* as Passive Markers

In Javanese language, passive markers that used for first singular person as an object was marked by the affixes *tak-tak-i*, *tak-(a)ke*, *tak-ne*, and *tak-ane* (Wedhawati, 2001:437). The affixes created as bound morphemes that connected to the verb. The forms of passive sentence for the first singular person as an object can be showed below:

- (3a) *Om Bambang wis taktelpon*
Om Bambang sudah 1SG-PASS-
telvon
'Om Bambang was called by me'.

Based on the sentence above (3a), it shows that the passive sentence marked by prefix *tak-* 'ku'. The prefix *tak-* 'ku' is a bound morpheme that connects at the root of the verb *telpon* 'called'. As a result, the sentence *tak-telpon* 'was called by me' as the predicate of passive sentence. A word *tak-* 'ku' that proves that the passive forms of the word *tak-* has function as the passive markers as the first singular person that appear at the end of the sentence and it is a object of the passive forms. The verb *telpon* is a transitive verb that need a object to complete the sentence. the sentence above can be proved as an active sentence *aku nelson Om Bambang* 'I called Om Bambang'. It can be concluded that the sentence above included into passive form because the subject receives as an action form the object as agent.

- (3b) *Mbokku taktukokne daster*
Mamak-1SG-POSS 1SG-PASS-beli-
DEF daster
'My mother was bought the house dress'

Based on the sentence above (3b), the passive marker also found in the word *tak-ne* 'ku-kan'. *Tak-tukokne* is means that 'was bought by me' has a function as passive form in the sentence. it can be illustrates from the using of *tak-ne* that connects to the verb of the sentence *tuku* 'bought' as the predicate to form of passive sentence. The word *mbokku* 'my mother' has a function as a subject in the passive sentence.

- (4a) *anake sing cilik takrumatane*
Anak-POSS yang kecil 1SG-urus-
PASS
'The little child was take care by
me'.

The sentence above (4a) shows that the passive markers *tak-ane* 'ku-akan' seems as bound morpheme that attach to the verb *rumat* 'urus'. The using of passive markers *tak-ane* 'ku-akan' is applied to form the future tense in the sentence. It differences with with the other passive marker before. For the passive marker

tak-ane can be described as the prefix of *tak* 'I' and the suffix of *ane* 'will' in the sentence are still fill the function of the object for the first singular person (1SG).

- (4b) *Ridwan ra gelem takboncengke*
Ridwan tidak mau 1SG-PASS-bonceng-
PASS
'Ridwan was not poked by me'

Based on the sentence above (4b), it described that the statement *Ridwan ra gelem takboncengke* aslso included into passive marker. It marked with the word *tak-ke* 'ku-kan' as a bound morpheme that assigns at the verb *bonceng* 'pillion'. The verb in the statement can be required into intransitive verb because it not need the object to complete the sentences. As a result, the prefix *tak* 'ku' has a function as an object and passive marker of the first singular person.

3.3 *Tak* as Modal Verb

According to Palmer (2001:100), modal verbs are used in all four of the main types of modality that are found in modal system-judgments, evidentials, deontic and dynamic (though to a very limited degree with evidentials). The modal verbs alternatively called "Modal auxiliaries". Modal verbs gives the information about function of the main verb that helps to concrete different meanings or different mood in different situation.

The modal verbs that can used in Javanese language are *tak, arep, kudu, mesthi, etc.*

- (5a) *Aku taknganggo kathok ireng*
1SG MOD-ACT-pakai celana hitam-
ADJ
'I will wear the black panst'

The sentence above (5a) presents the word *tak* in Javanese language that has a function as modal verb. this is because a word *tak* was attached the verb *nganggo* "wear". the word can be used in the sentence without changing the meaning in the sentence. The predicate in the sentence is *nganggo* 'wear' which grammatically occupies the structure as a verb. the verb above is a basic verb which gets the affix (ng), however, the affix does not change the meaning of the verb

itself. The affix (ng) can be omitted if the sentence is converted into a passive sentence.

Then, the object on the sentence is *kathok* 'pants' and also completed with the adjective *ireng* 'black' which is located at the end of the sentence.

(5b) *Aku takgolek sayur sek*
1SG MOD-ACT-cari sayur dulu-ADV
'I want to find the vegetables first'

The sentence above (5b) explains that a word *tak* has a function as modal verb in the sentence. The position of *tak* at the sentence will not change the meaning of the sentence. It's called modal verb because the sentence occupies with predicate. The predicate on the sentence is *golek* 'that has a meaning 'find'. Predicate on the sentence has not prefix that attached by the verb, while a word *tak* and the predicate *golek* cannot stand alone without any object that located in the last sentence. The object in that sentence is *sayur* has a meaning 'vegetable'. The word *golek* can stand alone if the word attach some affixes, such as *-ane, -ne, -ke, etc.*

(5c) *Aku takjipok honda nek bengkel*
1SG MOD-ambil motor di bengkel-ADV
'I will take the motorcycle in the garage'

The utterances above (5c) is a statement that uses the word *tak* as a modal in the sentence.

IV CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result and discussion above, the researcher concluded that this research is syntactic functions of *tak* that used in Javanese language especially in Rimbo Ilir District, Province of Jambi can be divided into 3 (three) functions, there are as personal pronoun, passive markers, and the last as modal verbs. First function as personal pronoun. The word *tak* which functions as a personal pronoun replaces the pronoun *aku* in sentence. So, that the word *tak* cannot be used simultaneously with the word *aku*. In Javanese language, generally the word *tak* itself is used by first singular person.

The second functions as passive markers. The word *tak* as a passive markers in the Javanese language used in the Rimbo Ilir district

like the previous sentence, the word *tak* in the sentence is also attached the verb *jipok* 'take', and this is makes the word *takjipok* in the sentence has a function as modal verb. the different with the sentence before is the verb in this sentence is not a basic generally, but it's a verb in the form *N-*. The verb gets the prefix *N* but it's not change the meaning of the sentence.

Basic verb can be used when the sentence is changed into passive sentence, become *hondane takjipok nek bengkel*. The word *jipok* and *njipok* have different form but have the same meaning. The object in the sentence above ia a *honda* 'motorcycle'. Then, the sentence also complecated with an adverb phrase namely *nek bengkel* 'at the'. The adverb in the sentence is an adverb of place that provides information in the sentence.

The last of the data describes that *tak* in Javanese language at the sentence included into Intentional modality because the meaning of *tak* is 'will'. *Tak* in Javanese is a good modals which has the intentional meaning of an action. In the several sentence, *tak* is created after the subject. *Tak* is usually refers to *aku* 'I' or the speaker of the utterances. *Tak* as a modal operator be able to stand alone and be followed by an adverb as an added the word between *tak* as a modal and a verb.

in particular tends to use a passive marker as an object that is usually spoken by the first singular person. The object which are used in passive markers is an agent. It can be evidenced by the appearance of a passive markers in Javanese language used in the Rimbo Ilir district which is a bound morpheme attached to a verb.

The last function as modal verb. As a modal verb, *tak* here always followed with the verb attached after it. The functions of *tak* here means 'will/want' as a modal. Thus, it is called intentional modal. *Tak* one of the function as a modal is accompanied by a subject, but in Javanese language the subject that is often to used is the first singular person, like *aku*. As a modal verb, *tak* in Javanese language, *tak* is

always created after a subject. It cannot move into sentence early or sentence final position. Generally, *tak* is used as a modal when the sentence using pronoun 'aku'.

It can be said that syntactic functions of *tak* in Javanese language that used in Rimbo Ilir district based on the data was found by the researcher, a word *tak* has functions as personal pronoun, passive markers, and modals. However, in the first function, a word *tak* that used in

Javanese language especially in Rimbo Ilir District, generally, the word *tak* using affixes *tak-*, *tak-i*, *tak-ne*. The affixes often used by the people in Rimbo Ilir district. Futhermore, the second function as passive markers. Generally, a word *tak* with *tak-*, *tak-i*, *tak-ne*, *tak-ke* often used by people that live in Rimbo Ilir district. The last function as modals, people that live in Rimbo Ilir district just using a word *tak* without affixes that attached in verb.

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