APPLICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN MALANG JAVANESE

Ayu Lityaningrum
Universitas Indonesia (UI), Depok, Indonesia
E-mail: lityaningrumayu98@gmail.com

Abstract

Malang Javanese has special characteristics due to many migrants in Malang that can affect the use of the Javanese language. Since many mother tongues of different places are spoken there, Malang Javanese can be expected to show divergences from the Standard Javanese seen in applicative constructions. This research aimed to identify and describe the applicative marker and formulate its tendency. A qualitative approach was used to gain a deeper result. The data were taken from Twitter in the form of intransitive, transitive, and ditransitive sentences. Then, the data were collected using copy-paste technique and processed using AntConc so that all sentences containing the applicative marker must be collected. The theories applied were grammatical roles by Palmer, applicative constructions by Peterson, and Javanese grammar. The research result showed that the applicative constructions in Malang Javanese were in the form of suffix -no and -i. The roles of the suffix -no were used to promote benefactive and locative obliques to the core argument. Next, the role of the suffix -i was to promote benefactive recipients oblique to the core argument. An interesting finding showed an unusual pattern of the applicative construction that had no suffix marking or no-applicative marking. The use of the suffix -no and the suffix -i were not always categorized as applicative markers. By comparing the applicative constructions in Standard Javanese, it was found the same roles for each suffix.

Keywords: *Applicative Constructions; Typology; Malang Javanese; social media, benefactive*

1. Introduction

A typology study offers fascinating research to linguists to describe the characteristics of a language that are concerned with similarities and differences between other languages. In other words, the features of a language are not universal and applicable to all languages. One of the specific cases of typology study is about applicative constructions which concern the typology of morphosyntactic phenomena. Applicative construction is the process of promoting peripheral argument or adjunct to core argument (Peterson, 2007: 1). . For instance, in Bahasa Indonesia, Yanti et al. (2021) states there is a clause structure of non-applicative and applicative by Chung (1976) seen in (1).

1)   a.   *Saya   me-nulis   surat   untuk   ayah   saya*
              1SG   ACT- write letter   for   father 1SG
              'I wrote a letter for my father'

b.   *Saya me-nulis-kan   ayah saya surat*
      I   ACT-write-APPL father I   letter
      'I wrote a letter for my father'
      (Yanti et al., 2021: 4)

In (1a) we can see that the clause contains the prepositional phrase *untuk ayah saya* 'for my father'. The grammatical relation of the phrase has a role as oblique benefactive. The phrase *ayah saya* 'my father' has a benefactive argument because of being indirectly affected by the action *menuliskan* 'wrote' performed by the agent *saya* 'I'. If we take a look at the sentence (1b), the preposition marker *untuk* 'for' in the prepositional phrase *untuk ayah saya* 'for my father' in (1a) is omitted. It is because the use applicative marker in the form of suffix -kan in predicate *menuliskan* 'wrote' promotes the benefactive oblique of *untuk ayah saya* 'for my father' to the core argument or in traditional grammar called as a direct object. The process of promoting peripheral argument to core argument causes the deletion of the preposition marker.

In Standard Javanese (*Krama*), there are found applicative constructions in the form of suffix -ake and -i which play different roles in each suffix. Previous researcher Sofwan (2010) who conducted applicative constructions in Standard Javanese showed the roles of the suffix -ake are to mark benefactive and instrumental advancement. Then, the roles of the suffix -i are to mark locative, recipient, and destination advancement. To make it clear, here is the example of Standard Javanese non-applicative seen in (2a) and applicative seen in (2b).

2)   a.   *Pak Hardi m-(p)undhut montor kanggo wong   iku*
            Mr. Hardi ACT-buy   car   for   person DEF
            'Mr. Hardi bought a car for that person'
      b.   *Pak Hardi m-(p)undhut-ake wong   iku   montor*
            Mr. Hardi ACT-buy-APPL   person DEF car
            'Mr. Hardi bought that person a car'
            (Sofwan, 2010: 56)

Besides, the research result of Sofwan (2010) has a similar result to Nurhayani (2012) who also conducted applicative constructions in Standard Javanese. The research result of Nurhayani showed the functions of the suffix -ake. The use of the suffix is also to introduce different objects; such as benefactive, instrumental, and theme arguments.

On the other hand, Hudan (2015) who conducted applicative constructions in Ngoko Javanese Kampung Lombok also showed the same roles of the suffix -ake to promote benefactive and instrumental oblique to direct object. Meanwhile, the roles of the suffix -i are to promote locative and destination oblique to direct object. As an example, here is the result of non-applicative and applicative constructions in Lombok Javanese seen in (3).

3)   a.   *Mas Heri n-jupuk   pelem kanggo konco-konco*
            Mr. Heri ACT-take mango for   friends
            'Mr. Heri took mango for friends'
      b.   *Mas Heri n-jupuk-ake   konco-konco pelem*
            Mr. Heri   ACT-take-APPL friends   mango
            'Mr. Heri took mango for friends'
            (Hudan, 2015: 11)

However, there are many differences between Ngoko Javanese and Standard Javanese among various Javanese dialects. For instance, in East Java dialects we do not find the use of the suffix -ake in Ngoko Javanese as well as we see in the result of Ngoko Javanese in Kampung Lombok (3). As an example, there is no use of the suffix -ake in Malang Javanese. In fact, the use of the suffix -no has a similar role to the suffix -ake. For instance, it can be seen in the following sentence (4).

4)   *Tugas-mu mek nggawe-k-no aku banyu gulo*
      Job-POSS ADV make-APPL   I   water sugar
      'Your job is only to make me a sweetened beverage'

This phenomenon is interesting for further research. On the other hand, this research can be expected to show divergences from Javanese in other dialects seen from its applicative typology. Furthermore, Malang Javanese offers special characteristics that many migrants in Malang can affect the use Javanese language. In other words, many mother tongues of different places are spoken there (Sudjalil 2005). Therefore, the goal of this research is to provide a deep explanation in the form of identifying and describing morphosyntactic features of Malang Javanese using Twitter as the data. This research also provides an overview of the divergences found in the applicative markings and formulation of the tendencies of Malang Javanese.

2. Literature Review
2.1 Grammatical Roles
To describe the pattern of applicative construction, the researcher follows the concept of grammatical roles by Palmer. Grammatical roles are also called semantic roles, notional roles, or thematic roles. The purpose of the use of grammatical roles is to obtain which role is played in the argument. Furthermore, the concept of grammatical roles can be used across languages (Palmer, 1994).

Common grammatical roles consist of agent and patient. The agent role is the one who instigates an activity or an event. Then, the patient role is the entity that changes state as a result of the activity of the predicator. To make it easy to understand, here is the example of agent and patient which can be seen in (1).

1)   The girl chased the rabbit

The girl in (1) has a role as an agent because the girl is doing the action of chasing (the doer) or the one who is kind of instigating the chasing. Then, the rabbit in (1) has a role as a patient because the rabbit was chased or the rabbit went from being escaped into being chased.

Other important grammatical roles are oblique roles of beneficiaries, locative, and instrumental. First, the beneficiary role is related to animate which is being indirectly affected by the action. The notional roles of the beneficiary are divided into beneficiary and recipient. In short, the notional role of the beneficiary is the entity for which an action is performed (for). Meanwhile, the notional role of the recipient is the entity that receives a physical object (to). For instance, here is the sentences containing the roles of beneficiary and recipient which can be seen in (2) and (3).

2)   a.   The girl bought a candy for Ayu
      b.   The girl bought Ayu a candy

3)   a.   The girl gave a candy to Ayu
     b.   The girl gave Ayu a candy

The second oblique role is locative or a static spatial location, not the one that is moving or anything. Third, the oblique role is instrumental which is an entity used to act. Both of those roles can be promoted as an object in certain languages. For some languages, instrumental can be a subject in a passive construction. To make it clear, here is the examples of those roles that can be seen in (4) for locative and (5) for instrumental.

4)   a.   Ayu lives in Malang.
5)   a.   The hammer broke the window
     b.   The window was broken with a hammer
     c.   Ayu used a hammer

In addition, those three oblique roles mentioned before are marked by prepositional markers. It can be seen in the use of prepositional *for* and *to* in the beneficiary role. Then, the use of a prepositional marker *in* is to identify the locative role. Last, the use of a prepositional marker *with* is to identify the instrumental role. Finally, the oblique roles of benefactive, locative, and instrumental are part of peripheral roles.

2.2 Applicative Constructions

Applicative constructions involve grammatical roles because it is related to the process of introducing an argument that has a peripheral role or adjunct to the core argument. Additionally, applicative constructions correlate with a verbal derivational process indicated by overt morphology. There are lots of applicative markers. In this research, the researcher focuses on post-verbal as an applicative marker which is known as a suffix. In the process of promoting peripheral argument or adjunct, there is a tendency in which grammatical features of grammatical markers are omitted.

2.3 Previous Studies

Many researchers conduct a study about applicative construction in Javanese but they are focused on the Standard Javanese (Nurhayani, 2012; Sofwan, 2010). The research about applicative construction in Ngoko Javanese also has been done by Hudan (2015). However, there are grammatical features that differ from Ngoko Javanese in East Java dialects. Moreover, the previous research used data from interviews while this research used social media as the data. The research result hopefully fills the gap of the previous studies.

3. Research Method

This research used a qualitative approach to gain a deeper result and explanation following the applicative constructions in Malang Javanese (Creswell, 2003). Data were taken from Twitter in the form of intransitive and transitive sentences using Malang Javanese. Willis proposes using social media as data can show considerable success to investigate morphosyntactic variation and dialect syntax in a language that has a large number of language users (Willis, 2020: 29).

The researcher selected tweets (original tweet, quote tweet, and reply) from 2019 until January 2022 because there is no new pattern of sentences that consists of an

applicative marker found. The small scope of a study is possible to reach data saturation (Fusch and Ness 2015). Next, the following data were taken from social media accounts from Malang that are @pakantono, @cak_sugenk, @nonikmenieszt, and @DJabrooo.

Data of the research were collected using the copy-paste technique. Then, the data were processed using the AntConc application. Before analyzing the data, the researcher used a triangulation test in order to validate the data. The researcher interviewed a native speaker of Malang Javanese. It will help to ensure and correlate the phenomena under investigation (Fusch and Ness 2015).

In analyzing data, this research used the theory of the grammatical role by Palmer (1994). (1994). After that, the data will be analyzed using the theory of applicative construction by Peterson (2007). The theory of Javanese grammar by Pusat Bahasa (2001) is also used as the supported theory. From the analysis, the researcher will get the form and the tendency of morphosyntactic through applicative construction in Malang Javanese. In interpreting the data, the researcher also provides explanations in non-applicative construction.

4. Results and Discussion
4.1 Results
a. The Applicative Marker of Malang Javanese
The research results show that there are two kinds of applicative markers in the form of suffix -no and suffix -i in Malang Javanese. Following the concept of applicative construction, the applicative marker found in Malang Javanese can be categorized as post-verbal. Each suffix will be discussed in the following points.

1. The Roles of Suffix -no in Benefactive Applicative Constructions

The first suffix that is found in some transitive sentences is the suffix -no. The role of the suffix -no is to promote the oblique of benefactive to the core argument. The use of the benefactive oblique in Malang Javanese is generally marked with the use of the preposition marker *gae* 'for'. As we can see in the literature review, the oblique of benefactive can be identified using the semantic case role when indirectly affected, or an entity for which is performed. The data found is in the form of active-transitive sentences. For instance, here is an example of the data (1).

1) a.   *Ibuk-ibuk*   *n-(t)uk(u)-ok-no*   *anak-e*   *jajan*
          Mother-mother   ACT-buy-(phonology process)-APPL   child-POSS   snack
          'A mother bought her child a snack'

     b.   *Ibuk-ibuk*   *n-(t)uku jajan gae anak-e*
          mother-mother   ACT-buy   snack   for   child-POSS
          'A mother bought a snack for her child'

In (1a) we can see that the applicative sentence contains an applicative marker in the form of the suffix -no. The word *anake* 'her child' has a role as a benefactive argument because of being indirectly affected by the action of *nukokno* 'bought' performed by the agent *ibuk-ibuk* 'a mother'. The phrase *ibuk-ibuk* does not mean a plural noun. Phrases with repeating words in Javanese also can describe someone, so *ibuk-ibuk* means the woman has a similarity with a mother figure. If we can see in (1b), that is the non-applicative construction of (1a). It can be seen the use of benefactive oblique in the form of the prepositional phrase *gae anake*

'for her child'. The propositional marker *gae* 'for' is omitted in (1a) because the applicative marker suffix -no promotes the benefactive oblique as the core argument. The process of promoting peripheral argument to the core argument causes the deletion of the preposition marker.

Besides the applicative marker above, the researcher found an interesting research result. There is an unusual form that has no suffix marking in applicative construction or no-applicative marking. It can be seen in the following sentence.

2) c. *Umur 32 wes   ngado   istri-ne   tas   rego 4 M*
          Age   32 PAST ACT-give wife-POSS handbag price 4 billion
          'Man at 32 years old gave his wife a handbag'

    d. *Umur 32 wes   ngado   tas   rego 4 M   gae istri-ne*
          age   32 PAST ACT-give handbag   price 4 billion for   wife-POSS
          'Man at 32 years old gave a handbag for his wife'

To determine no suffix marking of the applicative construction, the researcher use the concept of animacy. It means an animate thing will appear first than inanimate things. Peterson categorized this concept as object agreement. The sentence in (1c) will be ungrammatical if the researcher adds the applicative marker of suffix no in the following sentence (e).

    e. **Umur 32 wes   ngado-k-no   istri-ne   tas   rego 4 M*
          Age   32 PAST ACT-give-APPL wife-POSS handbag   price 4 billion
          'Man at 32 years old gave a handbag for his wife'

However, the use of the suffix -no is not always the applicative marker but also the causative marker in Malang Javanese that can be seen in this following sentence (f). It needs further research to investigate this phenomenon.

    f. *Aku   mbenakno   untu-ku   nang umak*
          I   ACT-fix-ACC teeth-POSS to   you
          'I had you fix my teeth'

2. The Roles of Suffix -i in Locative Applicative Constructions

The role of the suffix -i is to promote the locative argument to the core argument in intransitive sentences. The use of the locative oblique in Malang Javanese is generally be marked with the use of the preposition marker *ndek* 'in'. As we can see in the literature review, the oblique of locative can be identified using the semantic case role when a static spatial location or not the one that is moving. The data found is in the form of active-intransitive sentences. For instance, here is an example of the data (2).

1) a. *Aku m-bisik-i   aparat-e   "meneng-o kon"*
          I   ACT-whisper-APPL   security guard-POSS quite -can you
          'I whispered in the ear of a security guard "can you be quiet"'

    b. *Aku m-bisik   ndek aparat-e   "meneng-o kon"*
          I   ACT-whisper in   security guard-POSS   quiet-can you
          'I whispered in the ear of a security guard "can you be quiet"'

In (2a) we can see that the applicative sentence contains an applicative marker in the form of suffix -i. The word *aparat* 'security guard' has a role as a locative argument because of

being the one place where the verbal action of *mbisiki* 'whispered' performed by the agent *aku* 'I'. If we can see in (2b), that is the non-applicative construction of (2a). It can be seen the use of the locative oblique in the form of the prepositional phrase *ndek aparate* 'in the ear of security guard'. The propositional marker *ndek* 'in' is omitted in (2a) because the applicative marker suffix -i promotes the locative oblique as the core argument. The process of promoting peripheral argument to the core argument causes the deletion of the preposition marker. However, the example of the data above needs further research because of the use of the modality marker in applicative constructions.

3. The Roles of Suffix -i in Recipient Applicative Constructions

The role of the suffix -i is also to promote the oblique of the recipient to the core argument in ditransitive sentences. The use of the recipient oblique in Malang Javanese is generally marked with the use of the preposition marker *nang* 'to'. As we can see in the literature review, the oblique locative can be identified using the semantic case role when an entity receives a physical object indirectly. The oblique of the recipient is also part of the benefactive argument. Then, the data found is in the form of active-transitive sentences. For instance, here is an example of the data (3).

1)   a.   *Komandan-e kate ng-(k)irim-i   aku   roket*
             Leader-POSS will ACT-send-APPL I   rocket
             '(His/her) leader will send me a rocket'

    b.   *Komandan-e kate ng-(k)irim roket nang aku*
             Leader-POSS will ACT-send rocket to   me
             '(His/her) leader will send a rocket to me'

In (3a) we can see that the applicative sentence contains an applicative marker in the form of suffix -i. The word *aku* 'I' has a role as a recipient argument because of being indirectly received as a physical object by the action of *ngirimi* 'send' performed by the agent *komandane* 'his or her leader'. As we can see in (3b), that is the non-applicative construction of (3a). It can be seen in the use of recipient oblique in the form of the prepositional phrase *nang aku* 'to me'. The propositional marker *nang* 'to' is omitted in (3a) because the applicative marker suffix -i promotes the recipient oblique as the core argument. The process of promoting peripheral argument to the core argument causes the deletion of the preposition marker. However, the example of the data above needs further research because of the use of the modality marker in applicative constructions.

The use of the suffix -i is not always categorized as an applicative marker in Malang Javanese that can be seen in (a). It shows a repetitive activity. However, it still needs further research to investigate this phenomenon.

    a.   *Tak raup-i   strudel anget rai-mu*
             I   ACT-wash-i *strudel* warm face-POSS
             'I wash your face with a warm strudel repeatedly'

b. The Pattern Tendency of applicative constructions in Malang Javanese

After analyzing the data, the researcher formulates the pattern tendency of applicative constructions in Malang Javanese. In the following Table. 1, the researcher found structure of non-applicative and applicative in Malang Javanese

Structure of non-applicative and applicative in Malang Javanese		
1.	Verb + NP + PP[benefactive/locative]	Non-applicative
2.	Verb-APPL + NP[benefactive/locative] + NP	Applicative

Table 1. Non-applicative and Applicative Formula in Malang Javanese

From the table, it can seen the tendency that differentiates between non-applicative and applicative structures in Malang Javanese. The non-applicative structure is constructed by a verb followed by a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase. The peripheral roles can be found in the form of the prepositional phrase. The roles can be filled with the oblique of benefactive or locative. The benefactive roles are divided into benefactive and recipient that are marked by prepositional markers for and to. Meanwhile, the applicative structure is constructed by the verb with an applicative marker followed by a promoted noun phrase and another noun phrase. To differentiate two noun phrases, the promoted noun phrase has benefactive and locative roles which were previously part of the prepositional phrase.

4.2 Discussion

As the researcher explained above, the research result has many similarities with the previous research result. First, the applicative marker of the suffix -no has the same role as the suffix -ake in Standard Javanese, especially in promoting the oblique of the beneficiary. Second, the applicative marker of the suffix -i has the same role as the suffix -i in Standard Javanese especially in promoting the oblique of locative and recipient.

On the other hand, the applicative marker in Malang Javanese that is categorized as Ngoko is different from the applicative marker in Lombok Ngoko Javanese. Malang Javanese used the suffix -no while Lombok Javanese used the suffix -ake in terms of the applicative marker. However, both applicative markers have the same role in promoting the oblique of benefactive.

Related to an unusual pattern found in the applicative constructions of Malang Javanese, Sofwan (2010) also found the same phenomena that are possible in the advancement to direct objects without any suffix marker in Standard Javanese. There is a difference between the unusual applicative pattern in Malang Javanese and Standard Javanese. In Malang Javanese, the applicative construction can be found without the use of suffix marker in promoting the semantic case role of benefactive while the Standard Javanese can be found in promoting the semantic case role of destination.

The use of the suffix -no and -i in Malang Javanese do not always have the role of an applicative marker. The previous researcher also states that the use of the suffix -ake in Standard Javanese can be categorized as a causative marker. The phenomenon has similarity in the use of the suffix -no as a causative marker. However, the phenomenon needs further research to investigate.

In this research, the researcher does not use direct and indirect objects to differentiate between double noun phrases in ditransitive sentences similar to English. Furthermore, Palmer states the use of primary and secondary object terms are appropriate to use. There is a reason that Javanese does not have direct and indirect. Javanese has *pelengkap* 'complement' instead of using a direct and indirect object (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2001). Therefore, the use of semantic role is needed in

case to differentiate between the use of a double object in a sentence that contains benefactive and theme role (Murdiyanto and Pawestri, 2018).

Besides, the use of social media as data can be shown successfully the typology of a language. It is related to the concept of using social media as data to investigate morphosyntactic variation and dialect syntax in a language that has a large number of language users (Willis, 2020: 29). It means the language of Twitter is not always short because of the use of effective language but also contains an applicative marker.

5. Conclusion

The typology of Malang Javanese has been successfully investigated through applicative constructions in Twitter. The applicative markers are found in the form of suffix or post-verbal. The markers are the suffix -no and the suffix -i. The role of the suffix -no is to promote the oblique of the beneficiary to the core argument. Then, the roles of the suffix -i are to promote the oblique of the recipient and locative to the core argument. Those applicative markers have the same role compared with the applicative markers of Standard Javanese. The unusual pattern that the applicative construction can be found without the use of suffix marker in the semantic case role of benefactive. In other words, the unique pattern is called no-applicative marking. Moreover, this research is still far from perfect, further researchers are suggested to investigate the use of modality markers in applicative construction and use another corpus. Besides, the further researcher can also investigate the causative marker of the suffix -no and the use of the suffix -i that is categorized as repetitive activity.

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