

# SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE

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## SYNTAX STRUCTURE OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPARISON IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

The measurement of adjective comparison level in the Javanese language is becoming benchmark or yardstick of why language users choose adjective vocabulary with a special selection. Syntactically Javanese language speakers feel more solid in saying by using the marker of speech comparison level. Syntactic structures are characterized by the use of comparison level before and after the adjective. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. A form of discourse research data obtained from the daily text documents, namely the Java language magazine. Data were analyzed using distributional studies. Data analysis procedures is carried out through four stages of activities: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) presentation of data, and (4) the conclusion of the research findings and (5) verification. The research found some syntactic structure adjective comparable levels, namely: 1) rada preceded by the word 'rather', 2) preceded by the word luwih 'more', 3) preceded by olehe 'how', 4) followed by dhewe 'alone', and 5) followed by the word paling 'most'.

**KEYWORDS:** syntactic structure, the level of the comparison, adjective phrase

### INTRODUCTION

One of the people's properties, which are never been separated from all human activity throughout human existence as civilized beings and society is language. No human activities done without using language (Chaer, 2007: 5). Tools of communication and interaction that only humans can be assessed internally and also externally. Internally means, the review was only carried out on the structure of phonological, morphological, or syntactic structures. Internal review conducted by using theories and procedures in the discipline of linguistics. Externally, a study conducted on factors that are beyond language.

In communicating with the community, human use language because it is a symbol system of sounds, which is arbitrarily used by social members to cooperate, communicate and identifying themselves (Kridalaksana in Chaer, 2007: 32). In other side, variety, diversity of languages is not only able to show the difference in the social nature of society but also gives an indication of the language situation, and reflect the goals, topics, rules, and modes of language use. Language is a tool of communication and interaction, tool which is possessed only by humans, Chaer (2004: 1). Thus, it can be said that the language is a communication, which is

only owned by the living creatures called humans and not other living beings. Everyone involved in communication, on the one hand it acts as a speaker and on the other hand he or she act as a listener. Every communication, people are interdependent to deliver information that can be thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly.

Language is a communication system that is very important for humans, as an element of a dynamic language constantly analyzed and assessed by using a variety of approaches to the assessment. The approach used to assess language is semantics. Ferdinand de Saussure (Verhaar, 2006: 3) argues that the sign linguistics (sign linguistique) consists of components *signifiant* or “interpreter”, this form consists of sounds sequence and its components. *Signifie* or “interpreted”, the form consists of sequence of understanding or concept (which is owned by its significant ). Surely, linguistic studies without the study of semantics is meaningless, because the two components are two things that can not be separated. Each language has a grammatical elements. Likewise, in the Java language, one of the elements of the Java language is a category of words (kind words), among others, there are split into: (1) verb, (2) an adjective, (3) nouns, (4) pronouns, (5) numeration, (6) adverbs, and (7) interjection. Categorizing words above by “syntactical temperament” and the morphological form. Researchers interested in studying of the seven categories, one category of the word, that adjective. It pinpointed the problem adjectives is enough to attract attention as a review of problems adjective is still complicated and need to get in-depth study. Based on these facts, it appears how important position and function of the Java language that need deeper study of the Javanese adjectives. This is the background of the authors to examine more deeply about Javanese language adjective.

### Adjective

Adjective is a universal language element. This is understandable because each language has properties as part of a grammatical category. The characteristics and properties of the adjective in every language is different from one another, because each language has its own system and grammar.

Verbs and adjectives in common. Words are categorized adjectives can be classified into verbs. For example, the word ‘pain’, ‘dizziness’, and ‘love’. The words are classified into stative verbs. Tadjuddin (1993a: 57) says that stative verbs (state) is a homogeneous situation that is a situation that sustainability is permanent and without change and movement (non-dynamic). The specificity of the stand is the sustainability of the situation situations that do not require effort or exertion.

#### a. Feature of Syntax

Syntactically Alwi (1998: 177) distinguishes the function of an adjective into three, namely: (1) predicative function, (2) attributive function, and (3) adverbial function or description.

1) Predicative function.  
Predicative adjectives that function is an adjective that can occupy the position of the predicate in a sentence.

Example: (a) Gedung yang baru itu sangat megah.

(b) Setelah menerima rapor, mereka pun gembira.

Based on that two examples above, the words *megah* and *gembira* has a predicative function. If the subject or predicate of a sentence in the form of a long phrase or clause, for the sake of clarity, the boundary between subject and predicate sometimes inserted the word *adalah*. This can be seen in the following sentence.

Example: (a) Yang disarankan kepadamu itu (adalah) baik  
(b) Mereka yang setuju dengan ide itu (adalah) kurang waras.

### 2) Attributive Function

Functioning attributive adjective is an adjective that provide information to the noun in a noun phrase. In such a function can be separated adjectives from nouns by using words.

Example: buku *murah* → buku yang *murah*

gadis *kecil* → gadis yang *kecil*

The word *murah* and *kecil* in the example above is functioned as attributive to symbolize 'book' and the 'girl'.

### 3) Adverbial or Remarks

Adverbial adjective, which function is to limit adjective verb (or adjective) is a particle clause. There are two form of adverbial structure, they are:

a. ... (With) + (*se*) + adjective + (*nya*) could be complemented reduplication

Example: (bekerja) *dengan* *baik*  
(answer) *dengan* *baik*  
(answer) *dengan* *sebaik-baiknya*

b. adjective iteration

Example: *terbang* *tinggi-tinggi*,  
*Jelas-jelas salah*

In connection with the characteristics of the Javanese language syntax, Sumadi (1995: 7) distinguish the characteristics of the adjective as follows:

1) adjectives can be preceded by the word *rada* 'somewhat'.

Example: *rada* *Bodho* 'a bit stupid'  
*wedi* 'a little scared'

2) adjective *luwih* be preceded by the word 'more'.

Example: *luwih* *kesed* 'lazier'  
*luwih* *sugih* 'richer'

3) adjectives can be preceded *olehe* word 'how'

Example: *olehe* *sregep* 'how diligent'  
*olehe* *apik* 'would be nice'

4) adjectives can be followed by the word *dhewe* 'alone'

Example: *lemu* *dhewe* 'the fattest'  
*banter* *dhewe* 'fastest'

5) adjectives can be followed word *banget* 'very'

Example: *kuru* *banget* 'very slim / skinny'  
*atos* *banget* 'very hard'

6) At the level of the phrase can serve as an attribute which states torch.

Example: *kursi* *anyar* 'new chair'  
*piring* *bunder* 'round plate'

7) In the level clause, can serve as a predicate adjective.

Example: *Omahe* *Tuti* *bagus*  
'Tuti's house is nice'

In addition to the seven characteristics of the Java language syntax adjective, according to the researchers there are characteristics that can be added, namely:

8) adjective may be preceded by the word *saya* 'more'  
Example: *saya* *abot* 'harder'

*saya* *seneng* 'more happy'

9) adjectives can be followed by the word *tenan* 'right/really'

Example: *apek* *tenan* 'really good / excellent'  
*Pinter tenan* really clever

Thus, syntactically characterize the level of comparative adjectives in Javanese language, there are nine characteristics that are markers of syntax.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is based on qualitative approach as Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 1) states that the qualitative research as the umbrella has some specific characteristics. Here are some characteristics of qualitative research. Its data is in the form of adjective phrase comparison in Javanese Language.

The method used in this research is descriptive methods, sources of data in this study is a weekly Magazine Jaya Baya Week 3 April 2016. The collected data were analyzed using the methods can be analyzed using distributional studies. Distributional method pursued by the advanced techniques that deletion, substitution, expansion, the transfer of elements (permutations), and paraphrasing.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Some of the data obtained in this study as follows:

### a. Adjective phrase preceded by comparison level marker *rada*.

Data (1): *Saya suwe panggegeme tangan saya dikencengi nuli karo rada gurawalan miterang.* (JB/I/1)

The longer the hand grip is augmented later with a bit shaky.

Data (2) *Bapak ibu rada bingung nyawang kowe kok meh saben bengi diampiriojek.* (JB/II/1)

Mother father a bit confused to see you almost every night in visiting motorcycle

Data (3) *Saya suwe rada wegah yen saben wektu kok pothoki anak bojomu.* (JB/II/2)

The longer a little lazy if every time you create a hassle children and wife.

Based on the data (1) s.d (3) shows the use of the adjective comparable levels with comparable levels of markers *rada* word 'rather'. On data (1) the phrase *rada gurawalan* has a comparative level marker structure *rada* + adjective *gurawalan*. Data (2) and (3) also shows phrase *rada wegah* and *rada bingung*, which have have the same structure, which is a marker of comparative rate + adjective.

**b. Adjective phrases preceded by comparative marker word banget**

Data (4): "*Aja ngrembug bab pasrawungan! Aku wis suwe... banget olehe kepingin lelakon kaya ngene iki.*(JB/I/2)

"Do not talk about social issues! I've been ... all want this situation "

Data (5) : *Begja banget lan ora luput yen aku nglabuhi katresna kita nganggo bukti karilaning patiku.*(JB/I/3) Lucky once and not wrong if I sacrificed our love for proof of the willingness of my death".

Data (6): *Duwe anak pinter kuwi, kowe begja banget.* (JB/II/3)

Got a smart kid , you're very lucky.

Data (7): *Keluwarganewis suwe banget nyimpen wadi arep nglungguhne dheweke.* (JB/II/5)

'His family had a long time to keep a secret will make him'

Based on the data (4) shows the use of structural differences comparison level which is preceded by the previous adjective. Phrase *suwe banget* have the adjective form of *suwe* + comparison marker *banget*. So the use of the phrase *begja banget* and *suwe banget* showed comparable levels of adjective phrases with the structure adjective + adjective marker *banget*.

**c. Adjective phrases preceded comparative marker word paling**

Data (8) : *Aja duwe rasa kurang percaya, wong sing paling ditresnani kok kanggo dolanan* (JB/I/4)

Do not have a feeling less confident, is it really a beloved one used as a game?.

Data (9) *Wengi iku kalodhangn paling becik kanggo nata, mbukak atine Bustomi.* (JB/II/4)

That night was the most excellent opportunities to arrange, opened Bustomi's heart..

Data (10): *Adhine paling pinter tinimbang mbakyu kekarone, mula ora kleru yen dheweke nibakake pilihan katresnane.* (JB/II/6)

Her sister was the most clever than second sister, therefore it is not wrong if he determines the selection of a loved one.

Based on the data (8) s.d (10) the structure of word, which was at least theoretically encountered in the study of syntax, but the speaker in this case is found in the data. The word *paling* is a marker structure of comparison levels in the Indonesian language is used together with the adjective of Javanese language. Thus there is a combination between the structure of Indonesian and Javanese comparison levels marker in *paling* + adjective.

## 8 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study concluded that the syntactic structure of adjective phrase in a magazine Jaya Baya show there are three structures, namely: 1) *rada* preceded by the word 'rather', 2) preceded by the word *luwih* 'more', 3) preceded by *olehe* 'how', 4) followed by *dhewe* 'alone', and 5) followed by the word *paling* 'most'.

The word *paling* is a marker structure of comparison levels in the Indonesian language is used together with the adjective of Javanese language. Thus there is a combination between the structure of Indonesian and Javanese comparison levels marker in *paling* + adjective.

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