
The Construction of Passive Verbs in Central and Banyumas Javanese: A Study of Typology

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Abstract

Typology is a language study that is used to classify the characteristics or behaviors contained in the Central Javanese and Banyumas languages. This study discusses how the construction of passive verbs in Central Javanese and Banyumas languages and how to group them based on the characteristics of passive sentences in general. The method used is the listening and note-taking method with respondents who are native speakers of the two languages. This research reveals that there are at least four language characteristics discussed, such as; the use of prefixes *dak-*, *kok-*, and *di-* in Central Javanese and *tek-*, *kok-*, and *di-* in Banyumas Javanese and how the rules are used. Then, this study also explains how the change in the form of the verb from the original '*colong*' or '*take*' to '*tekcolong*' or '*taken*', and it proves that the subject in both languages can be erased. The fourth characteristic is discussing the sound changes that result from passivation in Central Javanese and Banyumas.

Keywords: *Contruction of Verbs, Passive Verbs, Javanese Language, Diathesis, Typology*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for spoken communication. Language is an organized and understandable system based on its function. The study of language typology is one of the methods used to examine the diversity of languages in relation to the categories to which they belong. According to Harimu et.al (2012), in thier study, typology is a concept that describes a group of objects based on the similarity of basic properties, trying to sort out or classify forms of diversity and similarity. There are several regional languages spoken in Indonesia. This regional language is the mother tongue of everyone, regardless of where they were born. Javanese is one of the regional languages, with a considerable number of speakers in Indonesia. The Javanese language contains several dialects, including Central Javanese (hence shortened to CJ), which is spoken mostly in Klaten, Jogja, and Solo, and Banyumasan Javanese (hereinafter abbreviated to BJ), which is spoken primarily in Purwokerto, Banyumas, and Cilacap. Passive sentences are one of the most intriguing aspects of Javanese to study (diathesis).

Anbiya (2010) stated that a passive sentence is a sentence in which the subject is subject to a thing or action, whether intentional or not. The role of the patient or patient serves as the topic of this passive phrase. When discussing

passive sentences, the verbs employed must be considered. Affixation is one of the techniques that may be used to produce verbs in general. Making a passive verb in one place differs from making one in another. As is the situation in Central Java, as well as in Solo and Jogja in general. The formation of passive verbs in CJ requires prefixes such as *dak/tak-*, *kok-*, and *di-*. For example, '*mangan*' or '*makan*' in CJ becomes '*takpangan*', '*kokpangan*', and '*dipangan*'. Meanwhile, in BJ '*colong*' or '*curi*' becomes '*tekcolong*', '*dicolong*', and '*kokcolong*' where the examples explain passive verbs. Although it looks the same, it is possible that there are differences in meaning and changes in sound.

In studying diathesis, there are general characteristics of passive formation by Jufrijal et al. (2008), such as; (1) passive is regulated in the rules; (2) changes in the form of the verb to mark passivity, (3) the object can rise to the subject position and can be removed, and (4) passive is a change in the root (base word). While in BJS there are prefixes for forming passive sentences, namely *dak/tak-*, *kok-*, and *di-*, while in BJB there are prefixes for forming passive sentences, namely *tek-*, *kok-*, and *di-*. The prefixes *tak-* and *kok-*, however, are canonical passives that include active diathesis, according to Jufrizal and Artawa (2018). For this reason, the author emphasizes the prefix *di-*.

Syntactically, according to Wedhawati et al. (2001), verbs are a category of words that have characteristics such as (1) verbs can be denied with the word '*ora*' or '*tidak*', but cannot be denied with the word '*dudu*' or '*bukan*'. As an example, the intransitive verb '*tibo*' or '*jatuh*' can be converted into '*ora tibo*' or '*tidak jatuh*' but it is not grammatically acceptable if it is changed to '*dudu tibo*' or '*bukan jatuh*'. Then, (2) action verbs can be followed by an adverb syntactic function that is preceded by the word '*karo*' or '*dengan* (followed by subject)' or '*kanthi*' or '*dengan* (followed by adverb)'. For example, '*mlaku karo koe*' or '*berjalan dengan kamu*' and (3) verbs that cannot be combined with the word '*dhewe*' or '*sendiri*', as the superlative meaning or with the word *most*. As an example of the transitive verb crying, 'crying' cannot be accepted if it is changed to '*crying dewe*' or '*menangis sendiri*', which means 'the most crying', usually the adjective that can be used for this feature. Based on the background above, problems can be drawn. The problems include how to construct passive verbs in CJ and BJ based on general characteristics and what the similarities and differences between CJ and BJ.

According to Suwartono's (2015) study titled "Passive Verb Marker in Javanese," passive verbs are identified by the prefix *di-* or *ke-* followed by the suffix *-i*, *-ni*, *-an*, or *-en*. For example, the basic verb '*temu*' has a confix *di -ni* so that it becomes '*ditemoni*'. On the other hand, the writer also finds the insertion *-in* in some literary works, such as the word '*kanthi*' or '*menggandeng*' which gets the insertion *-in* becomes '*kinanthi*' or '*digandeng*'. The second study was conducted by Baryadi (2005) through an article entitled "Persona Passive Sentences in Javanese: A Semiotic Review." From the results of the analysis, it was found that the passive persona is divided into three, namely

the first, second, and third actors. The use of *ater-ater tripurusa* in *dak-/tak-*, *kok-*, and *di-* in the formation of passive sentences in Javanese.

The third study conducted by Jauhari (2008) resulted in the finding that there are two properties that mark the passive accidental marker *ke-* and *ke-an*. Then, Herawati et al. (2012) studied the affixation process in the Tegal dialect. The results showed that verbs can be formed through the affixation process of verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. Examples of verb affixes are *ng-*, *m-*, *n-*, and *ny-*. Maryam (2016) revealed that in BJ there are prefixes *tek-*, *kok-*, and *where-which* have similarities with the findings of Baryadi et al. (2005). These findings suggest that if a word cannot be given a text prefix, it cannot be given *dak-* and *di-*.

A diathesis is also found in the Toba Batak language by Basaria (2006) using a typological approach, with the result that the Toba Batak language is included in an accusative nominative typology which has an active diathesis beginning with the prefix *manN-(-y,-i)* and a passive diathesis marked by the prefix *manN-(-y,-i) di-*, *tar-*, and 'nol', which can also mark medial diathesis in the Toba Batak language. Meanwhile, Koling (2012) reveals that in Muna Language, it emphasizes the rules of forming passive sentences where the pronominal person becomes the subject, as well as the verb marker attached to the verb in each passive sentence. However, the only difference is the pronominal persona, which is the subject and the verb marker.

From several previous studies, this research has a novelty in the object under study. This study will look at the structure of passive verb construction in Central Java and compare it to Banyumasan Javanese, which is still used in the Javanese language area. The two languages are claimed to be similar but not identical, as seen by their use locations. This is what makes the writers' curiosity in determining the extent to which the two languages vary.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To get the data, the writer makes a list of verbs that are often spoken in daily communication in Indonesian first. Then, the data is given to native speakers from Banyumas and Klaten, Central Java, who have lived and lived in the area for more than ten years for confirmation. The confirmation includes how the vocabulary is spoken, written, and used in sentences. The vocabulary that is written and selected is limited to those that are used daily.

Techniques for obtaining data using the listening method and continue with the note-taking technique. According to Sudaryanto (2015) note technique (transcription) is an advanced technique that is carried out by researchers from research data recordings into research data in written form. The writer listened to how each word was pronounced over the telephone. Henceforth, the writer continues by recording the pronunciation of the vocabulary and then converting it into a phonetic transcript. To determine the number of vocabulary samples, the writer uses a purposive sampling technique developed by Ary et

al. (2010). The sample size of the vocabulary is determined based on its affixation category.

In presenting and analyzing the data, the author uses a qualitative descriptive method. The author describes the data based on the category of adding prefixes and suffixes to be analyzed using a typological approach. According to Subroto (2007) this research is linguistic research and generally uses a qualitative descriptive method. This research model is used to make a general conclusion based on phenomena that can be found through data-based research

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Jufrijal (2008) identifies general characteristics of diathesis formation as those of these characteristics are then discussed one by one in the sub-topics below.

3.1 Passive is Regulated by Rules

Both CJ and BJ have rules for the formation of passive verbs with the addition of affixes. The prefix used in BJ is almost similar to that in CJ. The similarity is also found in the function of each prefix. However, the researcher on this occasion only focuses on the prefix *di-*. BJ and CJ also have some suffixes attached to verbs. It can be seen in the table below.

Table.1 The Function of Prefix in CJ and BJ

Prefix in CJ	Prefix in BJ	Function
Dak- or Tak-	Tek-	To show the main actor is me.
Kok-	Kok-	To show the main actor is you.
Di-	Di-	To show the main actor is the third person.

Table.2 The Function of Suffix Attached to the Prefix *di-* in CJ and BJ

Suffixes attached to the prefix <i>di-</i> in BJ	Suffixes attached to the prefix <i>di-</i> in CJ	Function
-ni	-ne or -ni	To explain the actions taken by the third person.
-ne	-na	
-ake	-ke	

As discussed above, the passive verb formation rules can be written, namely the prefix *di-* followed by the basic verb and then given a suffix. CJ has a wider use of confixes and almost any word can be affixed with the suffix *-ni*. However, BJ does not work like that. The reason is the confix *di -ni* in BJ applies to words ending in /o/ and /u/. For example, the intransitive verb *lie 'lombo'* in BJ becomes *'dilomboni'* and wait *'tunggu'* becomes *'ditunggu'*. In contrast to CJ, which first composed the back vowel, then got the suffix from the verb wait becomes *'ditunggoni'*. The suffix /u/ in CJ such as the verb hear *'krungu'* is given the suffix *-ke* after the sound changes to *'dirungoke'*. For some verbs with a consonant ending in /t/ in CJ, the suffixes *-na* and *-ke* are inserted. For example, the verb take *'jukut'* becomes *'dijukutna'* same with *'jiyot'* becomes *'dijiyotke'*. It depends on the context of use. Usually, *'jiyot'* is used for informal conversations. While the consonant suffix /t/ in BJ is

usually given the suffix *-ke*, as an example of '*ambil secara paksa*' to '*disautke*'. One example of the use of passive sentences can be seen in examples 1 and 2.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|-------------|------------------------|
| (1) | Aku | diapusi | masku |
| | 1SG | PASS-bohong | kakak laki-lakiku-POSS |
| | 'Aku | dibohongi | kakak laki-lakiku' |

- | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------|---------------|
| (2) | Inyong | dilomboni | batire inyong |
| | 1SG | PASS-bohong | teman-POSS |
| | 'Aku | dibohongi | teman ku' |

3.2 The Verb Changes to Mark the Passive

In the journal reviewed by Maryam (2016), the study concluded that BJ has unique rules in the formation of passive verbs. When a word can be prefixed with *tek-*, it can be prefixed with *kok-* and *di-*. On the other hand, if it cannot be prefixed with *tek-*, then the word cannot be prefixed with *kok-* and *di-* or suffixed. The example is as in the intransitive verb fall '*tiba*'. The verb '*tiba*' cannot be prefixed with the *tek-* which is where the two prefixes cannot be placed either such as *tektiba*, *koktiba*, and *ditiba*. The three forms are not semantically acceptable and are not used in everyday life.

Then, the question is, why can't all groups of intransitive verbs have a text prefix? We have a different point of view with Maryam (2016) because it seems less appropriate. One example, the intransitive verb dead '*mati*' or '*pejah*'. *Pejah* can be given by prefix *in-* although they cannot be added by prefix *tek-* becomes '*tekpejah*'. The intransitive verbs in BJB are possible to stand alone without adding a suffix, as in example number 3 below.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| (3) | Lampune | wis | dipejah | bapak |
| | Lampu-DEF:TOP | sudah | PASS-mati | Ayah |
| | 'Lampunya | sudah | dimatikan | (oleh bapak)' |

This seems to be different from CJ. Intransitive verbs in CJ must have a confix in order to be categorized as passive verbs. For example, the base verb '*pati*' or die must get the suffix *-ni* such as the example number 4.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|-----------|---------------|
| (4) | Lampune | wis | dipateni | bapak |
| | Lampu-DEF:TOP | sudah | PASS-mati | Ayah' |
| | Lampunya | sudah | dimatikan | (oleh bapak)' |

One reason why CJ is not '*patini*' is because the affix to the CJ vowel can't appear on stems ending in a vowel either because it appears or inserts the letter *n* and adds the affix *-i* so that it doesn't become *-ni*. This suffix affects the final vowel of the stem, which changes from /i/ to /ə/. In example sentence 4, the

meaning of the verb '*dipateni*' has the meaning of carrying out an activity to turn off the lights carried out by the third person.

3.3 Objects in Passive Sentences can Occupy or Increase to Subject

In order to see the changes, we test them by making active sentences first.

- (5) a. Adik *njupuk* tasku (active)
Adik:NOM ACT-ambil tas-POSS:1SG
'Adik mengambil tas saya'
b. Tasku *dijupuk* adik (pasive)
Tas-POSS:1SG:TOP PASS-ambil adik:NOM
'Tas diambil (oleh) adik'

- (6) a. Adik *njikut* tasku (active)
Adik:NOM ACT-ambil tas-POSS:1SG
'Adik mengambil tas saya'
b. Tasku *dijikut* adik (pasive)
Tas-POSS:1SG:TOP PASS-ambil adik:NOM
'Tas saya diambil (oleh) adik'

From the examples 5a and 6a, the active sentences have a subject pattern, then a predicate, and finally an object. Then, in examples 5b and 6b, the object that originally occupies the back position of the sentence can be moved in front of which its function can be occupied as the subject of the sentence. So, the meaning in the example sentences 5a and 5b, where the passive verb with the prefix *di-* indicates that the main actor is in the third person. From this discussion, it can be concluded that the characteristics of the object can indeed occupy the subject.

Then, one of the characteristics of passive is lowering the subject in an argument so it can be removed. For example, the use of the intransitive verb 'take' or '*jupuk*'. As we know, intransitive verbs require the presence of a noun that has a function as the subject. For example, the passive sentence, '*bukune wis dijupuk Joni*' or 'the book has been taken by Joni'. *Bukune* here is a noun that functions as a subject, and Joni's object can be presented or removed without changing its meaning. So that it can be written as '*bukune wis dijupuk*' or 'the book has been taken'. This applies to the formation of passive sentences in CJ and BJ.

3.4 Passive is the Change not the Root

Both CJ and BJ have a lot of the same vocabulary, both in writing and in meaning. For example, the basic verb blessing, which turns into a passive verb, is sanctioned in BJ and restated in CJ. The difference is how the writing and pronunciation change after getting the passive marker prefix.

The pattern of passive verb formation in BJ does not change much. The verb blessing is given the prefix *di-* and the suffix *-ni* will result in blessing by writing the pattern *di+restu+ni* so that it is written as *approved*. Then, the way to read it is according to the writing, /*direstuni*/ However, in CJ, there is a slight difference. The example can be seen below.

(7) Akhire aku entuk **restu**

'Akhirnya aku medapatkan restu'

'Finally, I got the sanction'

(8) Aku **direstoni** ibukku

'Aku diberi restu ibuku'

'I got the sanction from my mom'

The verb in example number 8 is an inflectional verb, where a morphophonemic process occurs with the root word [rəstu] (7). The root word [rəstu] which is a noun that undergoes a passive verbalization process by adding the prefix *di-* and the suffix *-i*, becomes /*di/ + restu + /i/* then change into /*ɲrestəni*/. The phonetic transcription /*direstəni*/ is the result of two phonological processes, the first is the insertion process of the nasal consonant /*n*/, because in CJ when there are two superior vowels, the consonant must be inserted. Therefore, a nasal emerges between the vowel /*u*/ and the vowel /*i*/ in the word '*direstui*' and becomes '*direstuni*'. The rule of sound change can be written as follows.

$$\emptyset \rightarrow \begin{matrix} [n] & / & [u] & - & [i] \\ \left[\begin{matrix} +nasal \\ +ant \\ +cor \end{matrix} \right] & / & \left[\begin{matrix} +high \\ +back \\ +round \end{matrix} \right] & - & \left[\begin{matrix} +high \\ -back \\ -round \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix}$$

The second phonological process is the process of changing vowels from /*u*/ to /*ɔ*/. The vocal changes occur due to nasal influences that affect the previous vowels. Thus, the vowel /*u*/ which has the [+high] characteristic, will get the influence of the nasal /*n*/ which has the [-high] characteristic. This causes the vowel /*u*/ to /*ɔ*/. Here are the phonological rules for the two changes that occur in the noun /*rəstu*/ which turns into the passive verb /*dirəstəni*/.

$$\begin{matrix} [u] & \rightarrow & [\text{ɔ}] & / & [n] \\ \left[\begin{matrix} +high \\ +back \\ +round \end{matrix} \right] & \rightarrow & [-high] & / & \left[\begin{matrix} +nasal \\ +ant \\ +cor \\ -high \end{matrix} \right] \end{matrix}$$

4. CONCLUSION

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In the process of forming passive verbs. The marker prefixes *di-* can be used in CJ and BJ. Besides getting prefixes, these verbs also get suffixes, namely *-ni*, *-ne*, and *-ake* for CJ and *-ne/-ni*, *-na*, and *-ke*. In general, there are various types of passive characteristics, but in this study, the authors emphasize the four passive characteristics that are associated with various example sentences in CJ and BJ to then look for similarities, but what is no less important is to find differences.

The first characteristic regarding the rules for forming passive sentences is that by giving the confix *di -ni* in BJ, it applies to several words that end in the sound /o/ and /u/. In contrast to CJ, which first composes the back vowel, then gets a suffix like the suffix /u/ in CJ. In CJ, verbs with a consonant ending in /t/ in CJ are given the suffix *-na* or *-ke* while /t/ in BJ is usually given the suffix *-ke*. Then, the second feature resulted in the finding that, in fact, the intransitive verb '*pejah*' can be insterted by prefix *di-* even though it cannot be insterted by the prefix *tek-* and becomes '*dipejah*' or turned off and at the same time, breaks the theory that in CJ when a verb can be prefixed with a *tek-*, it will also be prefixed with *kok-* and *di-*. On the other hand, if it cannot be prefixed with *tek-*, then the word cannot insterted by prefix *kok-*, and *di-* or any suffix.

Finally, to prove that the object in the passive sentence can rise to the subject, an active sentence is needed as a comparison, where the active sentence has a subject pattern, then the predicate, and lastly, the object. The results of the comparison of the two sentences show that in passive sentences BJ and CJ, the object that originally occupies the back position of the sentence can be moved to the front, whose function can be occupied as the subject of the sentence. One of the other findings is the ability of passive sentences in BJ and CJ to reduce the subject of an argument and can be removed without changing its meaning. Lastly, passive is a change of verb through the affixation process and is not a single verb that does not get affixes.

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