RELATIVE CLAUSE LANGUAGE JAVA AND HOKKIEN:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstrak

Bahasa adalah suatu sarana komunikasi yang memiliki struktur dan makna yang bebas sebagai tanda menyimpulkan suatu tujuan.Adapun tulisan ini berisi perbandingan klausa relatif dalam bahasa Jawa dan bahasa Hokkien, dimana pembahasan pada klausa relatif sangat produktif dalam dua bahasa tersebut. Ada perbedaan yang dapat ditemukan dalam bandingan tersebut. Perbedaan itu didasarkan pada perbedaan sintaksis kedua bahasa. Dalam bahasa Jawa klausa relatif hampir sebagian besar menggunakan pronomina relatif *sing* terutama pronomina yang merelatifkan subjek, objek, kata benda, predikat dan nomina. Berbeda dengan bahasa Hokkien, pronomina relatif dalam klausa relatif sangat tidak beragam, maksudnya kadang menggunakan pronomina *yang* atau tidak menggunakan pronominal yang sama sekali, Dalam tulisan ini dibatasi pada pronomina relatif *sing* dalam bahasa Jawa dan personal pronomina relatif yang berbasis pada persona pronomina pada bahasa Hokkien. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif dan komparatif. Pada penelitian ini mendeskripsikan klausa relatif dalam bahasa Jawa dan bahasa Hokkien. Dalam deskripsi bahasa Jawa klausa relatif akan diuraikan berdasarkan fungsi sintaksisnya pengganti subjek, pengganti objek, dan pengganti nomina, pengganti kata benda dan predikat. Begitu juga dalam bahasa Hokkien.

Kata kunci: *analisis komparatif, klausa relatif, bahasa Jawa, dan bahasa Hokkien*

1. PRELIMINARY

Language is a means of communication that has structure and meaning free as a sign of concluding a goal. Language can also be interpreted as a means of communication that is effective, though not perfect so that the imperfections of language as a means of communication to be one source of misunderstanding, Sudaryono (2002). Language is a means of effective communication although not perfectly so that the imperfections of language as a means of communication to be one source of misunderstanding.

A wide variety of languages that are in the world based on common elements owned language between each other are grouped in a kind of kinship. In this case the Java language and Hokkien language has linguistic elements are very different from each other. Thus, the Java language and Hokkien are two languages have different clumps and genealogy of the Java language includes the Austronesian family and Hokkienis a family of languages.

The comparative research according to Nazir (2005: 58) is a kind of descriptive study who seek fundamental answers about the result, by analyzing the factors that cause the occurrence or appearance of a particular phenomenon. In this case also, there is the preparation of a sentence in the Java language and the different hokkien.

A language user both in speaking and writing that contains the subject, predicate and object is called drafting sentences. Therefore, in the preparation of the same sentence with the clause. Kridalaksana(1983: 118) that specifies the clause is a grammatical units in the form of a group of words which at least consists of subject and predicate and has the potential to be a sentence.

Various clauses can be seen from the relationship grammatical so that there exists a main clause and a subordinate clause. Traugott (in Yuwono, 2004: 3) says the main clause as clauses that can stand on its own. Kridalaksana (1985: 156) as clause-free call and say it as a clause that has the potential to be a sentence. Meanwhile, the subordinate clause interpreted as a clause that raced on the nucleus, or main clause. Longacre (in Yuwono, 2004: 3) called the margin clause. Kridalaksana (1985: 156) said that as a subordinate clause dependent clause is a clause does not have the potential to be a sentence and only has the potential to be a minor sentence.

Relations subordinate clause is limited to the expansion of one of the syntactical function, namely the syntactic functions subject, syntactic function object or function syntax, syntactic functions of nouns, nouns and syntactic function syntactic predicate function.

Note that the same relative clause by clause relative clause adjectival because it serves as qualifiers or modifiers constituent parent in the form of a noun (Mallinson and Blake, 1981: 264). Moreover, Keenan and Comrie (1977: 63-64) describes that each object syntax is a relative clause when the object was to categorize a case into two phases, namely a larger thing called domain relativation, and limiting in smaller parts with sentence certain and true.

Similarly, to the above opinion, Richards (1985: 23) that specifies the clauses is a collection of some words that have a limited subject and verb. A clause consists of two types, namely smoking clause and clauses attached as expressed by Gucker (1966: 7 6). In the preparation of free clause sentences consist of a finite verb clause while bound may comprise finite verb or a verb not limited to (Downing and Locke, 2006: 13).

When viewed in terms of construction, the definition clause which is part of syntax that has one element. Construction grammatical of tagmemic clause is one that includes only one predicate Elson and Pickett (1969: 64). This is in line with the opinion of Pike & Pike (1977: 64) that the clause is a construction consisting of one title only. Cook (1969: 67-73) says that the clause can be divided into smoking clause and the clause bound

Similarly, the concept of the above clause, the relative clause is part of the clause. Relative clause is a clause attached that has elements of the initial relative pronouns (Kridalaksana, 2008: 125) and the function describing a noun or noun phrase contained in the main clause (Decapua, 2008: 319). Construction relative clause is divided into two parts, a noun (noun head) and relative clauses as modifiers. In the Java language between the noun and the relative clause associated with the word sing. According Hogbin and Song (2007: 205) The word is called word relative or relative pronouns and very productive to form a relative clause construction relativation thus equated with the word.

According alotaibi (2016: 58) relative clause is a subordinate clause that changes the type of noun embedded in the main clause. The main function of the relative clause is to separate parts such as subject, object, ownership, predicate, noun, events, according to the message contained in the sentence.

In the structure of relative clause is a clause that can stand on its own even if this clause describes one syntactic function in the main clause. If we analyze this more structurally clause can stand alone as a clause. Therefore, the presence of the element in the elements of this clause is deemed present in full.

Development of a syntactic function in the main clause is developed in a subordinate clause. Thus, the formation of a sentence consisting of a main clause and a subordinate clause will form a complex clause. This needs to be conveyed as in Hokkien development was not always in the relative clause.
Consider the following example:
1) *Awak petok lelek sing duwe kebon jagong*
Wa tu tio acek u jagung te
'Saya bertemu paman *yang memiliki lahan jagung*'.
2) Lelek *sing* duwe kebon jagong iku matek mam bengi

Acek u jagung te itu koi sin au
'Paman *yang memiliki lahan jagung itu* meninggal semalam'.

Sing relative clause. Relative clause *sing duwe kebon jagong*and*sing duwe kebon jagong iku*are relative clause that explains *lelek sing duwe kebon* the syntactic function in the sentence is *lelek*.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive and comparative methods. According to Nazir (1988: 63) in the book examples of methods of research, thinking that the descriptive method is a method in researching the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive study was to create a description, picture, or painting in a systematic, factual and accurate information on the facts, properties and relationships between of phenomenon investigated.

In this study describes the relative clause in the Java language and Hokkien. In the description of the Java language relative clause will be outlined by the syntactical function replacement for the subject, object replacement, and replacement of nouns, nouns and predicates replacement. Likewise in Hokkien.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the results and discussion will describe the process of descriptive and comparative analysis, the relative clause in the Java language, relative clauses in Hokkien, and comparison of the relative clause in the Java language and in Hokkien.
Relative clauses with the Java language Hokkien language

Relative clause Java language includes a clause subordinate relationship (Alwi, 2003). Told subordination because the two clauses or more combined so that the compound sentence proved that one of the clauses to be part of another clause. Alwi said that this clause by clause storey compound. The signs subordinate clause can be characterized by the use conjunction. This clause will not be discussed nor compared. In this discussion to be compared is the next storey complex sentences with the expansion of one syntactic function, namely the syntactic functions subject, object, predicate, noun and noun.

The concept of expansion in hokkien Language can be performed on the main clause and can also be expanded in a subordinate clause or a relative clause. This is what distinguishes the concept of the expansion in the Java language. Can be constructed with adjectivation or make verbs into adjectives expansion based on the predicate or verb in Hokkien. This development is done in the form of phrases and does not need to be made in the relative clause, in this context is the construction options writer or what aspects will be highlighted.

In the relative clause relative pronoun sing (which) is the determinant for elements relativized. Based on the relativized element, based on five types of relative clauses According Suharsono: 2015:

1) Relative clause which relativize the subject
2) Relativize the relative clause that object
3) Relative clause which relativize element of ownership
4) Relative clauses that eliminate the element of nouns
5) Relative clause which relativize predicate

Here are examples of the five types that will be presented in the order that type.

1) *Tamu sing teko wingi iku lelek ku*
Came khek kha lai e si wa e cekcek
'Tamu *yang datangkemarin* adalahpaman saya'
(Relativize the subject)

2) *Lelek adol mobile sing warnane abang*
Ceckcek be ang sek e chia
'Paman menjual mobil *yang berwarna merah*'
(Relativize object)

3) *Wedok sing bojone seda setaun lalu kepungkur bali menyang kuthane*
Uw cekai cabo I e ang si ce ni ceng, tui khi kampong
'Wanita *yang suaminya meninggal setahun lalu* pulang ke kampung halamannya'
(Relativize of ownership)

4) *Eneng macem-macem variasi hargone kanggo layangan iku. Sing abang hargone sangewu sing biru hargone loro wengu rupiah*
Ce cheng, lam sek e no cheng
'Ada berbagai variasi harga untuk layang-layang itu. Yangmerah harganya seribu yang biru harganya dua ribu rupiah'
(Eliminating the element noun)

5) *Deweke meksa, uduk aku*
I paksa, emsi wa
'Dia memaksanya, *bukan saya*'
(Relativizing predicate)

Java relative clause (*sing teko wingi*) and Hokkien (*came khek kha lai*) relativize the subject is a syntactic function, and in the example sentence number 1 guest is the subject of the sentence. The main clause is that it is lelek my guest. In this sentence includes the word iku as the definite article. Relative clause number 2 is a Java (*mobile warnane abang*) and Hokkien (*ang sek e chia*) which relativize the car as an object in the sentence. Sample clause number 3 in the form of relative clause that relativize ownership. Java relative clause (*bojone seda setaun lalu*) and Hokkien (*I e ang si ce ni ceng*) described the ownership of the wife, ie bojone. Examples of the sentence number 4 is the deletion of the noun clause because it refers to the previous sentence. Java language (*Sing abang hargone sangewu sing biru hargone loro wengu rupiah*) and the Hokkien language (*lam sek e no cheng*) is a form of the noun deletion*layang-layangSing abang hargone sangewu sing biru*

hargone loro wengu rupiah. The noun clause can dilesapkan due to sing (yang) other than as a relative pronoun in this context sing also serves as modifiers or definite article but not in the Hokkien language. In the example the numbers of 5 is an example of a different *uduk aku* (Java) and *emsi wa* (Hokkien) is a relative clause which relativize predicate function. This is different from the concept of the previous perelatifan for reference relativized form of predicate.

Based on these examples can be seen that:

1) On the back of the main clause there lies the relative clause.
2) Compulsory attendance relative pronouns*sing* appear in the relative clause, however, does not apply to English language Hokkienbecause not or rarely use element.

As for example a more continued to develop relatively in Hokkien phrase that remains to be determined is the relative pronoun in the relative clause. In the relative pronoun is based on the case and the genus in the relative clause. But relativized noun that can be driven by a relative pronoun. Caution the following example:

6) *Tamu sing teko iku lelek ku*
Laie lang khek sih wae a ku
'Tamu yang datang adalah paman saya'

In the example the number 6 there is only oneclause. Although the single, that clause can be broken down into two single clause.

6. a)*Tamu iku lelek ku*
Hele lang khek sih wae a ku
'Tamu itu paman saya'

6. b) *Tamu iku teko*
Lang khek lai
'Tamu itu datang'

In Hokkien this construction is generally discussed in the subject syntactic function associated with the concept of the use and formation of adjectives. Although the concept is the same because it is not a relative clause of this case will not be discussed. Need for further studies on the comparison it is also within the Java language. In the example numbers of 7 can be arranged in the form of relatively structured as follows.

7) *Tamu sing teko iku lelek ku*
Laie lang khek sih wae a ku
'Tamu yang datang adalah paman saya'

The structure of the clause numbers of 6 is a relative clause because its structure is formed by the development of subordinate clause *sing teko*. The meaning of clause numbers of 6 and numbers of7 is the same but the clause numbers of 7 are arranged in the relative clause. This is to be compared with the relative clause in the Java language and hokkien.

The following are examples of sequentially according to the information that has been submitted.

8) *Lanang sing usule nang Solo jenenge Pak Eko*
Sdo laie tapo khio co pak Eko

'Laki-laki yang berasal dari Solo bernama Pak Eko'

9) *Mejane sing tak tuku minggu kepungkur pancen larang banget*

Teng le pai Pak Ari be e tok tenk ci nya kui

'Meja yang dibeli Pak Ari minggu lalu sangat mahal'

10) *Pak Gusti sing saiki wis akeh omah saiki ngalamin masalah duit*

Pak Gusti u chu cia che keng e cui kin ci ace bun te
    'Pak Gusti yang memiliki banyak rumah baru-baru ini mempunyai masalah keuangan'

11) *Iku Pak Khairul sing garwane wis mbukak toko buku*

He kai sih Pak Khairul e boh khui chek tiam e
    'Itu adalah Pak Khairul yang istrinya telah membuka sebuah toko buku'

12) *Akhire tekan sepur sing kudu dienteni*

Kiet boi walang tan e chia kaw yau

'Akhirnya tiba juga kereta yang harus kita tunggu'

13) *Eneng layang-layang akeh. Sing biru iku regane sangewu lan sing abang regane loro wengu*

Kaliau wa cai e w thak thua ok e sih thak e
    'Ada banyak layang-layang. Yang biru harganya seribu dan yang merah harganya dua ribu'

14) *Kabeh awak ngerti yen wis sinau sing kuliahku*

Walang kong e ua thui wa cia u heng chu

'Semua yang saya ketahui telah saya pelajari di kuliah saya'

In the preparation of the relative clause sentence in Hokkien to be determined is the relative pronoun in the relative clause. Relative pronoun is based on the genus and the case in the relative clause. But the relative pronoun is focused on the relativized noun. Clause numbers of 8 can be described that the relative pronoun uses for relativize *sing usule* functioning object syntax. Example numbers of 9 relative pronoun use for relativize *sing tuku* not functioning syntactic predicate. Clause number 10 using relative pronouns *saiki* because Mr. Gusti functioning relativize pack syntactic subject. The problem of nouns as verbs problem demanding the appearance of nominative and genitiv. *Akeh omah* represented nouns and pronouns represented by Mr. Gusti which can be replaced with relative pronouns *saiki*. In clause number 11 using relative pronouns sing because relativize said Mr. Khairul, who in the genitive position relative clauses and noun. The meaning of the pronoun is genitive ownership. Clause number 12 using the relative pronoun that begins with a preposition because the verb *tekan* requires a preposition *dienteni*. In the clause relative pronoun refers to *kududienteni* in a position relatively noun clause. In the example the number 13 is an example of a noun omission *layang-layang*. Due to the obvious noun referenced relative pronoun that is used is the obvious or certainly with added adjectives. The nominative phrase are *sing*

biru and *Sing Abang*. Relative clause number 14 refers to the relative pronoun that uses the statement *kabeh awak ngerti yen wis sinau*.

Comparison of Relative Clauses Java language and Hokkien language

Based on the description or the description of exposure relative clause in the Java language and Hokkien can see some similarities and some differences. The equation is based on its location, relative clause is the right of the main clause. It is already clear because the relative clause describes a complex sentence syntactic function so that the explanation to follow what is being described. Furthermore, the relative clause attached directly to the noun relativized. In Hokkien marked with a different spelling of the coma with the Java language. In the Java language that marked the comma is apposition or additional information.

Hokkien relative clauses in English should be at the end of the subordinate clause in this case is also related to the rules of sentence structure terraced compound in Hokkien. In the Java language is usually a pronoun followed by the object and a predicate.

Based on the data that has been described that there are similarities relativized syntactic function is Nominativ (noun) in Hokkien berekuivalen with the subject, berekuivalen with the object, the noun in Hokkien berekuivalen with ownership. There is a similar process in the context of a noun because it didefinitikan deletion with the appropriate relative pronoun.

The difference is largely relative pronoun which relativize the subject and object nouns always use that in the Java language using relative pronouns *sing* and in English hokkien rarely or occasionally use the relative pronoun in Hokkien.

4. CONCLUSION

Simply it can be concluded that the relative pronoun in the Java language is represented *sing* while in Hokkien can include diverse pronouns. If people learn the Java language Hokkien this case is one that simplifies the concept of information relative clause. If the Java language learning Hokkien certainly elements of accuracy should be preferred because of its relative pronoun does not vary.

Further studies related to the preparation of comparative diadjektifkan verb-based phrases in Hokkien need to look for concepts in the Java language, the study of relative clauses and pronouns other than those based on personal pronouns.

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