

Transposisi dari adjektiva menjadi verba dan sebaliknya dalam bahasa Jawa jilid I

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Abstrak

This thesis tries to describe the transposition from adjectives to verbs and vice versa in standard Javanese.

In this case, each of the major word-classes (substantive, verb, adjective) is determined primarily and accordingly to a set of its morphological features which differ in the whole aspects from the others. Except for those features, a set of its syntactical valences are also identified.

Adjectives and verbs in Javanese are two different word-classes. Each of them is a word-class system which covers a set of morphological categories--i.e. a series of words with identical formal features corresponding to identical semantic features--which differ in the whole aspects from each other.

ABSTRACT

The verbal system is divided into two classes (class I and class II). Morphologically, class I is characterized by di-D category (passive) which is in contrast with N-D category (active-transitive), whereas class II isn't, al-though it has N-D category (intransitive). Structurally, there are some important differences between the two classes caused by this principal difference. Each of the classes is also separated into two parts (part A and part B). Morphologically, part B is characterized by two specific categories: maq-D 'to do D suddenly' and patin-D 'plural subject involved to do something varies in rhythm and intensities', and semantically is characterized by "emotive-expressive" or "onomatopoeic" semantic values, whereas part A isn't.

The object being studied in this thesis is the verb-al morphological procedes --whether productive or improductive--which transpose adjectives in monomorphemic category into verbs (or maybe called "deadjectival, verbal categories") and the adjectival morphological procedes which transpose verbs into adjectives (or maybe called "deverbal, adjectival categories")

Based on the data, we know that the great parts' of the monomorphemic adjectives can be transposed into verbs class II A (none into class II B) and only some of them can be transposed into class I A (none into class I B). Most of the transpositional categories in verb II A are productive; their formal forms: N-D-i, N-D-ake; ke-D-an; di-D-i, di-D-ake; ka-D-an, ka-D-ake; -in-D-an, -in-D-ake; taq-D_i, taq-D-ake; taq-D-ane, taq-D-ne; koq-D-i, koq-D-ake; D-ana, D-na; D-i:, D-ke:; D-in-D-an, D-in-D-ake; D-D-an; but there are some other categories which are improductive. On the other hand, all of the transpositional categories in verb I A are improductive.

There are only three procedes of adjectives (-an, ke-en, -em-, -um-) which transpose verbs into adjectives. All of the transpositional categories of adjective are improductive.

In this thesis, we also know that a certain word-class system is not totally transposed into the other.