Passive propositive constructions in Peranakan language in East Java
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This study deals with Peranakan language, a mixed language spoken by Chinese
descendants, in East Java, which combines Indonesian and Low Javanese (Ngoko).
Typically the morpheme is from Ngoko and the lexical item is from Indonesian (Rafferty

Javanese and Peranakan have a propositive morpheme *tak*, occurs in both active and
passive constructions, expresses a readiness or intention to do something. It is a function
word in active clause, but in passive clause it is cliticised to the verbal base (Adelaar
2011:7). Indonesian does not have such morpheme.

(1) Active propositive
   a. Aku *tak* n-anya'-i temen=ku sik. (Peranakan)
       1SG *tak* AV-ask-TR friend=1SG in.advance
       'I intend to ask my friend first.' 'I am going to ask my friend first.'
   b. Aku *tak* n-akon-i konco=ku dhisik. (Javanese Ngoko)
   c. Aku men-anya-i teman=ku dulu. (Indonesian)

(2) Passive propositive 1
   a. Temen=ku *tak*=tanya'-ane sik. (Peranakan)
       friend-1SG *tak*=ask-ane in.advance
       'I intend to ask my friend first.' 'I am going to ask my friend first.'
   b. Konco=ku *tak*=takon-ane dhisik. (Javanese Ngoko)
   c. Teman=ku ku=tanya-i dulu. (Indonesian)

However, different from Javanese, it is also acceptable to have *-ine* suffixed to the
verbal base in Peranakan passive propositive.

(3) Passive propositive 2
   a. Temen=ku *tak*=tanya'-ine sik. (Peranakan)
   b. *Konco=ku tak=takon-ine dhisik. (Javanese Ngoko)

This study proposes an analysis to explain why in Peranakan passive propositive a
new suffix *-ine* appears and the difference between *-ane* and *-ine.*

Adelaar, A. (2011) Tense, aspect and mood in some West Indonesian languages. Proceedings of the
international workshop on TAM and evidentiality in Indonesian languages, Research Institute for
Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 1-14.
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