

## 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)<sup>1</sup>. Typically the morpheme is from Ngoko and the lexical item is from Indonesian (Rafferty 1984:248, 266). Regarding Javanese (Ngoko) and Indonesian, Dreyfuss (1979:249-250) notes that they are closely related, being in the same Western sub-group of Austronesian languages. Their vocabularies are largely distinct (approximately 20% cognate according to a comparison of Horne's Javanese-English dictionary and Poerwadarminta's Indonesian dictionary) but their structures are quite similar and most Indonesian morphemes have counterparts in Javanese. The occurrence of Javanese and Indonesian forms in Peranakan is presented in Table 1 (Dreyfuss 1979:251)<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1. Occurrence of Javanese and Indonesian forms in Peranakan (Dreyfuss 1979:251)**

	Javanese	Indonesian	Number
<b>Grammatical affixes</b>	88%	12%	182 tokens
<b>Function words</b>	53%	47%	431 tokens
<b>Adjectives/adverbs</b>	46%	54%	41 types
<b>Noun roots</b>	14%	86%	79 types
<b>Verb roots</b>	4%	96%	53 types
<b>Noun and verb roots</b>	10%	90%	132 types

In this study, I will deal with a propositive construction in Peranakan. There are active and passive propositive constructions, one of the passive constructions has a peculiar characteristic that it has the suffix *-ine*, to be found only in Peranakan, alongside with the suffix *-ane*, which is from Javanese. This study proposes an analysis to explain why in Peranakan passive propositive a new suffix *-ine* appears and the difference between *-ane* and *-ine*.

Because the morphemes in Peranakan, including the one for propositive constructions, are from Javanese, first I will explain Javanese normal constructions and Peranakan normal constructions, after that, Javanese propositive constructions and Peranakan propositive

<sup>1</sup> In this study, only Javanese in East Java will be discussed. Morphology system of Javanese verbs in East Javanese dialect is discussed in Soedjito et al. 1981.

<sup>2</sup> Dreyfuss (1979:251) took the data from a half-hour conversation in Peranakan (he called this language "Chinese Indonesian"). Dreyfuss (1979:255-257) also states that there is Javanese-influenced Indonesian (JI) which are spoken by native speakers of Javanese. The distribution of Javanese and Indonesian forms in JI is very different from that of the Peranakan (or, Chinese Indonesian). Rafferty (1982) also notes that the Chinese combine Javanese and Indonesian elements at the morphemic level whereas the Javanese combine the two languages at the word or phrase level.

constructions.

## 1. Normal constructions in Javanese and Peranakan

### 1.1 Normal constructions in Javanese

In Javanese, to express one's intention to do something, one can use active and passive constructions such as:

(1)

	Active		Passive
a	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) lunga saiki. 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) go now 'I (will) go now.'		
b	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) m-angan sega. 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) AV-eat rice 'I (will) eat rice.'	b'	Sega= <i>ne</i> ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) tak= <i>/kok=/di=</i> pangan. Rice= <i>the</i> (FUT/PERF) 1SG= <i>/2SG=/3SG=</i> eat 'The rice (will) be eaten.'
c	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) n-akon-i kanca= <i>ku</i> . 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) AV-ask-TR friend= <i>1SG</i> 'I (will) ask my friend.'	c'	Kanca= <i>ku</i> ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) tak= <i>/kok=/di=takon-i</i> . friend= <i>1SG</i> (FUT/PERF) 1SG= <i>/2SG=/3SG=</i> ask-TR 'My friend (will) be asked.'
d	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) n-ukok-na Budi pit. 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) AV-buy-TR Budi bike 'I (will) buy Budi a bike.'	d'	Budi ( <i>arep/wis</i> ) tak= <i>/kok=/di=tukok-na</i> pit. Budi (FUT/PERF) 1SG= <i>/2SG=/3SG=</i> buy-TR bike 'Budi (will) be bought a bike.'

### 1.2 Normal constructions in Peranakan

Javanese "normal" constructions in (1) can also be expressed in Peranakan as follows:

(2)

	Active		Passive
a	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) pigi sekarang. 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) go now 'I (will) go now.'		
b	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) makan nasik. 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) eat rice 'I (will) eat rice.'	b'	Nasik= <i>e</i> ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) tak= <i>/mbok=/di=makan</i> . Rice= <i>the</i> (FUT/PERF) 1SG= <i>/2SG=/3SG=</i> eat 'The rice (will) be eaten.'
c	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) n-anyak-i temen= <i>ku</i> . 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) AV-ask-TR friend= <i>1SG</i> 'I (will) ask my friend.'	c'	Temen= <i>ku</i> ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) tak= <i>/mbok=/di=tanyak-i</i> . friend= <i>1SG</i> (FUT/PERF) 1SG= <i>/2SG=/3SG=</i> ask-TR 'My friend (will) be asked.'
d	Aku/ <i>koen/deke</i> ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) m-belik-no Budi sepeda. 1SG/2SG/3SG (FUT/PERF) AV-buy-TR Budi bike 'I (will) buy Budi a bike.'	d'	Budi ( <i>mau/wis</i> ) tak= <i>/mbok=/di=belik-no</i> sepeda. Budi (FUT/PERF) 1SG= <i>/2SG=/3SG=</i> buy-TR bike 'Budi (will) be bought a bike.'

Active and passive constructions in Peranakan have the same constructions as in Javanese.

## 2. Propositive constructions in Javanese and Peranakan

### 2.1 Propositive constructions in Javanese

However, in Javanese there are certain types of constructions, particularly to express 'let me...', or 'I will, I am going to...'. Javanese grammarians (such as Berg, 1937:2, 112; Bezemer, 1931:49; Jansz, 1893:348ff.; Prijohoetomo, 1937:100ff.; Roorda, 1855:310) call them as 'propositive' constructions (Kaswanti Purwo 1988:213). There are two propositive constructions: active and passive propositive constructions, as follows:

(3)

Active		Passive	
a	(Aku) tak/*kok/*di *arep/*wis lunga saiki. (1SG) tak go now 'Let me go now.' 'I am going to go now.'		
b	(Aku) tak/*kok/*di *arep/*wis m-angan sega. (1SG) tak AV-eat rice 'Let me eat rice.' 'I am going to eat rice.'	b'	Sega=ne *arep/*wis tak=/*kok=/*di=pangan-e. Rice=the tak= eat-e 'Let me eat the rice.' 'I am going to eat the rice.'
c	(Aku) tak/*kok/*di *arep/*wis n-akon-i kanca=ku. (1SG) tak AV-ask-TR friend=1SG 'Let me ask my friend.' 'I am going to ask my friend.'	c'	Kanca=ku *arep/*wis tak=/*kok=/*di=takon-ane <sup>3</sup> . friend=1SG tak= ask-ane 'Let me ask my friend.' 'I am going to ask my friend.'
d	(Aku) tak/*kok/*di *arep/*wis n-ukok-na Budi pit. (1SG) tak AV-buy-TR Budi bike 'Let me buy Budi a bike.' 'I am going to buy Budi a bike.'	d'	Budi *arep/*wis tak=/*kok=/*di=tukok-na pit. Budi tak= buy-TR bike 'Let me buy Budi a bike.' 'I am going to buy Budi a bike.'

In these propositive constructions, the agent is the first person, more specifically the first person singular. Sometimes *aku* 'I' comes before the verb, in order to give more emphasis (Robson 2002:79). Neither *arep* 'FUT' nor *wis* 'PERF' can be used in these constructions.

Marsono, in Paina (2010:65), says that a propositive construction has the following characteristics:

1. It is a construction to express commissives speech act.
2. The predicate is propositive, expressing intention, which means to propose, to have a desire to do something at present or in the future.
3. The agent is first person singular.
4. During the speech act, the work has not been done yet (irrealis).

### 2.2 The origin and functions of *tak*

The characteristic element of the active and passive propositive constructions, as well as the normal passive construction, is *tak*. Regarding its origin, *tak*, *dak* or *ndak* in Old

<sup>3</sup> The morpheme *-ane* has two allomorphs: *-ane* if the base ends with a consonant, *-nane* if the base ends with a vowel (Soedjito et al. 1981:50).

Javanese, apparently derive from an early Javanese hortative deictic particle *nda* 'look! there!; come!; there! there suddenly ...!' followed by a clitic *k* (←*ak* 'conjunctive particle with connotation of the first person'), expressing intention or resolution 'I will, I shall, let me ...' (Zoetmulder 1982:1180-1181, Adelaar 2011:7).

*Tak* in normal passive constructions in (1) is different with *tak* in active and passive propositive constructions in (3). Unlike in (1), *tak* in (3) cannot be replaced with *kok* or *di* (Soedjito et al. 1981:80-90). Moreover, propositive *tak* (3) in active constructions is not the same as the one in passive constructions. In the active it is a separate word, but in the passive it is written as a prefix. In the active, the attention is focused on 'I': 'let me...', or 'I'll...' But in the passive the attention has to be directed toward some object, whether it is actually expressed or not (Robson 2002:79). In addition, Adelaar (2011:7) also notes that in active propositive constructions it is a function word, which can be separated from the following verb by another word. In passive propositive constructions, this morpheme is cliticised to the verbal base. For example,

- (4) a. Aku tak m-angan sega dhewean.  
 1SG tak AV-eat rice alone  
 'Let me eat rice alone.', 'I am going to eat rice alone.'
- b. Aku tak dhewean m-angan sega.  
 1SG tak alone AV-eat rice
- (5) a. Segane tak=pangan-e dhisik.  
 rice=the tak=eat-e in.advance  
 'Let me eat the rice first.', 'I am going to eat the rice first.'
- b. \*Segane tak dhisik pangan-e.

### 2.3 The origin and functions of *-an-e*

Morpheme *-i* in (3c) in the active construction does not appear in the passive in (3c'). Adelaar (2011:8) states that *-e* in *-ane* is identical in form to the third person possessive suffix. However, it probably reflects Proto Austronesian *\*-ay* (*\*-a-i*), the projective (irrealis) marker in locative voice as reconstructed by Ross (2001). Ross (2002:39-40) also notes that Proto Austronesian has *\*-an-a-i*, the projective (irrealis) marker in circumstantial voice. It consists of the morpheme *\*-an-*, which was once a verb, plus the locative voice suffix *\*-a-i*.

Since the basic, active construction for *tak=...-ane* is *tak ...-i*, we should take into account the functions of suffix *-i*. From Sneddon 1996 and Robson 2002, I conclude that there is no different functions of *-i* in Indonesian and Javanese. The meanings of which can be summarized are as follows:

1. With a noun base, the meaning is:
  - a. to act as or to be (the base) with reference to the object (Sneddon 1996:86), or to be something in relation to the object (Robson 2002:48).

For example, *ketua* 'leader' -> *me-ngetua-i* (Indonesian), *ng-etua-ni* (Javanese), *ng-etua-i*

(also in Peranakan) 'to act as a leader'.

- b. to apply or give (the base) to the object (Sneddon 1996:85), or to provide with or apply to (Robson 2002:47).

For example, *bumbu* 'spice' -> *mem-bumbu-i* (Indonesian), *m-bumbo-ni* (Javanese) 'to give a cover to'.

2. With a verb base, the meaning is:

- a. 'locative', to perform the action in a spatial relation to the object, whether this be approached, occupied or avoided (Robson 2002:46).

For example, *datang* or *teka* 'to come' -> *men-datang-i* (Indonesian), *n-eka-ni* (Javanese), *n-dateng-i* (also in Peranakan) 'to come to'.

- b. Indicate plurality, either of the subject or the object, or repetition or intensity of the action of the verb (Robson 2002:49).

For example, *koncek* 'to peel' -> *ng-oncek-i* (Javanese, Peranakan) 'to peel'.

3. With either a verb or an adjective base, the meaning is causative.

For example, *basah* or *teles* 'wet' -> *mem-basah-i* (Indonesian), *n-eles-i* (Javanese), *m-basah-i* (also in Peranakan) 'to make wet'.

However, there are forms with *-i* which are acceptable in Javanese (also in Peranakan), but not in Indonesian, for example: *mati* 'to die' -> *\*me-mati-i* (Indonesian), *m-ate-ni* (Javanese, Peranakan) 'to kill'.

## 2.4 Propositive constructions in Peranakan

In Peranakan, propositive constructions can also be expressed in active and passive, as follows: (6)

Active	Passive
a (Aku) tak pigi sekarang. (1SG) tak go now 'Let me go now.' 'I am going to go now.'	
b (Aku) tak makan nasik. (1SG) tak eat rice 'Let me eat rice.' 'I am going to eat rice.'	b' Nasik=e tak=makan-e. Rice=the tak=eat-e 'Let me eat the rice.' 'I am going to eat the rice.'
c (Aku) tak n-anyak-i temen=ku. (1SG) tak AV-ask-TR friend=1SG 'Let me ask my friend.' 'I am going to ask my friend.'	c' Temen=ku tak=tanyak-ane/-ine <sup>4</sup> . Friend=1SG tak=ask-ane/-ine 'Let me ask my friend.' 'I am going to ask my friend.'
d (Aku) tak m-belik-no Budi sepeda. (1SG) tak AV-buy-TR Budi bike 'Let me buy Budi a bike.' 'I am going to buy Budi a bike.'	d' Budi tak=belik-no sepeda. Budi tak=buy-TR bike 'Let me buy Budi a bike.' 'I am going to buy Budi a bike.'

<sup>4</sup> The morpheme *-ine*, too, has two allomorphs: *-ine* if the base ends with a consonant, *-nine* if the base ends with a vowel

In this study, the morphemes *-ane* and *-ine* will be analyzed. My hypothesis is that the new morpheme *-ine* in Peranakan comes from Indonesian *-i*, the same form as Javanese (and Peranakan) *-i* in the active propositive construction.

### 3. *tak=...-ane* and *tak=...-ine* in Peranakan

In order to test the acceptability of *-ane* and *-ine* in Peranakan, I conducted a small survey. The survey consisted of seven interviews in May 2013. Interviews were held through Skype. Seven consultants who participated in the interviews were natives of Malang, East Java (see Map 1). The reasons why I chose consultants from Malang are:

1. I myself am native of Malang and have access to consultants there, and
  2. Previous studies (Dreyfuss 1979 and Raferty 1982) are mainly based on data from Malang.
- The data of consultants are presented in Table 2.



Map 1. The location of Malang in East Java (Source: google map)

Table 2. Data of seven consultants in the survey

Consultant	Sex	Age	Mother language
YA	Female	26	Javanese
AW	Female	21	Peranakan
CA	Female	25	Peranakan
CH	Female	22	Peranakan
WF	Male	22	Peranakan
EW	Female	52	Peranakan
FG	Male	26	Peranakan

The consultants were asked to judge the acceptability of *-ane* and *-ine* constructions in combination with various noun, verb, and adjective bases. They were asked to answer

whether each of the sentences is (i) usual and acceptable (*tidak aneh*), (ii) not sure for the acceptability (*ragu-ragu*), or (iii) unusual and strange, i.e. unacceptable (*aneh*). Sentences to be judged are as follows:

(7)

a. (*base: noun, Indonesian/Javanese, "to act as"*)

Kelompok=e ini tak=ketua-nane/-ine.

group=the this tak=leader-ane/-ine

'Let me be the leader of this group.' 'I am going to be the leader of this group.'

b. (*base: noun, Indonesian/Javanese, "to give"*)

Masakan=e tak=bumbo-nane/-nine.

dish=the tak=spice-ane/-ine

'Let me give some spice to the dish.' 'I am going to give some spice to the dish.'

c. (*base: noun, Javanese, "to give"*)

Arek=e tak=tamba-nane/-nine.

child=the tak=medicine-ane/-ine

'Let me cure the child.' 'I am going to cure the child.'

d. (*base: noun, Indonesian, "to give"*)

Arek=e tak=obat-ane/-ine.

child=the tak=medicine-ane/-ine

'Let me cure the child.' 'I am going to cure the child.'

e. (*base: noun, Indonesian/Javanese, "to give"*)

Kertas=e tak=garis-ane/-ine.

paper=the tak=line-ane/-ine

'Let me draw lines on the paper.' 'I am going to draw lines on the paper.'

f. (*base: noun, Javanese, "to give"*)

Arek=e tak=rewang-ane/-ine.

child=the tak=help-ane/-ine

'Let me help the child.' 'I am going to help the child.'

g. (*base: verb, Indonesian/Javanese, "to give"*)

Arek=e tak=tulung-ane/-ine.

child=the tak=help-ane/-ine

'Let me help the child.' 'I am going to help the child.'

h. (*base: verb, Javanese, "locative"*)

Omah=e arek=e tak=teka-nane/-nine.

house=the child=the tak=come-ane/-ine

'Let me come to the child's house.' 'I am going to come to the child's house.'

i. (*base: verb, Indonesian, "locative"*)

Rumah=e arek=e tak=dateng-ane/-ine.

house=the child=the tak=come-ane/-ine

'Let me come to the child's house.' 'I am going to come to the child's house.'

j. (*base: verb, Javanese, "locative"*)

Arek=e tak=takon-ane/-ine.

child=the tak=ask-ane/-ine

'Let me ask the child.' 'I am going to ask the child.'

k. (*base: verb, Indonesian, "locative"*)

Arek=e tak=tanyak-ane/-ine.

child=the tak=ask-ane/-ine

'Let me ask the child.' 'I am going to ask the child.'

l. (*base: verb, Javanese, "locative"*)

Arek=e tak=weneh-ane/-ine dhuwit.

child=the tak=give-ane/-ine money

'Let me give the child the money.' 'I am going to give the child the money.'

m. (*base: verb, Javanese, "locative"*)

Arek=e tak=kek-ane/-ine duek.

child=the tak=give-ane/-ine money

'Let me give the child the money.' 'I am going to give the child the money.'

n. (*base: verb, Indonesian, "locative"*)

Arek=e tak=kasik-ane/-ine duek.

child=the tak=give-ane/-ine money

'Let me give the child the money.' 'I am going to give the child the money.'

o. (*base: verb, Javanese, "locative, intensity"*)

Barang=e sing ilang tak=golek-ane/-ine.

thing=the REL lost tak=seek-ane/-ine

'Let me look for the lost item.' 'I am going to look for the lost item.'

p. (*base: verb, Indonesian, "locative, intensity"*)

Barang=e sing ilang tak=carik-ane/-ine.

thing=the REL lost tak=seek-ane/-ine

'Let me look for the lost item.' 'I am going to look for the lost item.'

q. (*base: verb, Javanese, "plurality"*)

Klambi=ne / Pakean=e tak=kumbah-ane/-ine.

clothes=the / clothes=the tak=wash-ane/-ine

'Let me wash the clothes.' 'I am going to wash the clothes.'

r. (*base: verb, Indonesian, "plurality"*)

Pakean=e tak=cuce-nane/-nine.

clothes=the tak=wash-ane/-ine

'Let me wash the clothes.' 'I am going to wash the clothes.'



- s. (*base: verb, Javanese, "plurality"*)  
 Bawang=e tak=koncek-ane/-ine.  
 onion=the tak=peel-ane/-ine  
 'Let me peel the onion.' 'I am going to peel the onion.'
- t. (*base: adjective, Indonesian/Javanese, "causative"*)  
 Susu=ne tak=panas-ane/-ine.  
 milk=the tak=hot-ane/-ine  
 'Let me warm the milk.' 'I am going to warm the milk.'
- u. (*base: adjective, Javanese, "causative"*)  
 Meja=ne tak=teles-ane/-ine.  
 table=the tak=wet-ane/-ine  
 'Let me wet the table.' 'I am going to wet the table.'
- v. (*base: adjective, Indonesian, "causative"*)  
 Meja=e tak=basah-ane/-ine.  
 table=the tak=wet-ane/-ine  
 'Let me wet the table.' 'I am going to wet the table.'
- w. (*base: verb, Indonesian/Javanese, "causative"*)  
 Komputer=e tak=pate-nane/-nine.  
 computer=the tak=die-ane/-ine  
 'Let me turn off the computer.' 'I am going to turn off the computer.'

The results can be seen in Table 3. I did not ask the Javanese consultant (YA) for sentences i, k, n, p, r and v. The reason is because I think there is no such sentences in Javanese. For the same reason, I did not ask Peranakan consultants for sentences c, h, l and u.

YA, whose mother language is Javanese, answered only sentences with *-ane* were acceptable. For Peranakan consultants, there were different answers for each sentence. AW answered all sentences, except the one with *tak=tulung-ine*, were acceptable. Almost half of the sentences with *-ane* were considered either unacceptable or not sure. On the contrary, CA answered that almost all of the sentences with *-ane* were considered acceptable. CH answered that almost all of the sentences with *-ine* were considered acceptable, and almost all of those with *-ane* were either unacceptable or not sure. WF tended to answer sentences with *-ine* as acceptable, and those with *-ane* had quite a number of acceptability. EW answered that *-ane* is acceptable and *-ine* is also acceptable and used among Peranakan people. The same as WF, FG tended to answer sentences with *-ine* as acceptable, and those with *-ane* had quite a number of acceptability.

CA, unlike the other Peranakan consultants, answered that sentences with *-ane* were more acceptable. I found that one of the reasons is because, although CA's father is from Malang, CA's mother is from Bondowoso, a city located about 131 km east from Malang; thus, I regard that different Peranakan language is spoken. The other consultants' parents are both

from Malang or from an area less than 50 km from Malang.

**Table 3. Results of *-ane* and *-ine* survey (+: acceptable, ?: not sure, -: unacceptable)**

	Base	YA		AW		CA		CH		WF		EW		FG	
		<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>	<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>	<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>	<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>	<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>	<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>	<i>-ane</i>	<i>-ine</i>
<b>a</b>	ketua	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	?
<b>b</b>	bumbu	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>c</b>	tamba	+	-												
<b>d</b>	obat	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>e</b>	garis	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>f</b>	rewang	+	-	-	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
<b>g</b>	tulung	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>h</b>	teka	+	-												
<b>i</b>	dateng			-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>j</b>	takon	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	+
<b>k</b>	tanyak			?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>l</b>	weneh	+	-												
<b>m</b>	kek	+	-	+	+	+	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	?
<b>n</b>	kasik			-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	?
<b>o</b>	golek	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+
<b>p</b>	carik			+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>q</b>	kumbah	+	-	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>r</b>	cuci			+	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>s</b>	koncek	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>t</b>	panas	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>u</b>	teles	+	-												
<b>v</b>	basah			-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
<b>w</b>	pati	+	-	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

I tried to seek the relationship between the functions of *-i* in 3.2 and the acceptability of *-ane* and *-ine* but I could not find it. However, from the base's language of origin, I found that forms with Indonesian bases tend to have *-ine*, except *carik* 'to seek' and *cuci* 'to wash'; forms with Javanese bases tend to have the same acceptability of *-ane* and *-ine*, except *takon* 'to ask' with more acceptability for *-ine*; forms with Indonesian/Javanese bases tend to have *-ine* (see Table 4).

Here we may conclude that *-ine* comes from Indonesian *-i*, which perhaps in the beginning only combined with Indonesian and Indonesian/Javanese bases, but gradually

became acceptable with Javanese bases. As EW said, *-ine* is one of the characteristics of Peranakan language. Peranakan people use it, Javanese people never use it.

**Table 4. The relation between acceptability and the base's language of origin**

	Base	Language	<i>-ane</i>			<i>-ine</i>		
			+	?	-	+	?	-
<b>a</b>	ketua	Indonesian/Javanese	1		5	5	1	
<b>b</b>	bumbu	Indonesian/Javanese	4		2	6		
<b>d</b>	obat	Indonesian	2		4	5	1	
<b>e</b>	garis	Indonesian/Javanese	2		4	6		
<b>f</b>	rewang	Javanese	4		2	4	2	
<b>g</b>	tulung	Indonesian/Javanese	4		2	4		2
<b>i</b>	dateng	Indonesian	4		2	5		1
<b>j</b>	takon	Javanese	4	1	1	6		
<b>k</b>	tanyak	Indonesian	4	2		5	1	
<b>m</b>	kek	Javanese	4		2	4	2	
<b>n</b>	kasik	Indonesian	3		3	4	1	1
<b>o</b>	golek	Javanese	5	1		5		1
<b>p</b>	carik	Indonesian	6			4		2
<b>q</b>	kumbah	Javanese	5	1		4		2
<b>r</b>	cuci	Indonesian	5	1		4		2
<b>s</b>	koncek	Javanese	6			6		
<b>t</b>	panas	Indonesian/Javanese	5		1	6		
<b>v</b>	basah	Indonesian	2	1	3	6		
<b>w</b>	pati	Indonesian/Javanese	4	2		6		

#### 4. Conclusions

As discussed above, we may conclude that:

1. The difference between *-ane* and *-ine* has a relation with the base's language of origin. Forms with Indonesian and Indonesian/Javanese bases tend to have *-ine*, forms with Javanese bases tend to have the same acceptability of *-ane* and *-ine*.
2. *-ine* in Peranakan passive propositive comes from Indonesian *-i*, which perhaps in the beginning only combined with Indonesian and Indonesian/Javanese bases, but gradually became acceptable with Javanese bases.

#### Abbreviations

1, 2, 3: first, second, and third person; AV: actor voice prefix; FUT: future marker; PERF: perfective aspect marker; REL: relativizer; SG: singular number; TR: transitivizer

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