Abstract—This paper aimed to examine prepositional category followed by other elements as objects or modifier to form a prepositional phrase. There are some types of preposition in Javanese; however, the writer only focus on manner, spatial and temporal preposition. Besides determining its structure, this paper also determined the syntactical function of prepositional phrase that is as an adjunct or complement. The method used in presenting the data is descriptive qualitative while the analysis used is X-bar theory. The data were taken from various articles in Panjebar Semangat magazine. The result of the analysis showed that structure of prepositional phrase in Javanese consists of: 1) PP = P’, Spec. P’ = P, Comp. and 2) PP = P’, Spec. P’ = P’, Adjunct; P’ = P, Compl.

Keywords—prepositional phrase, adjunct, complement, X-bar theory

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Recently, Javanese as a local language started to get abandoned by youngsters in its own motherhood. For an instance, we can see that now in Semarang, young-age children up to age of 17-18 do not use Javanese as their language both at school and at home. This has attracted the author's attention to do a research concerning Javanese language. Though it is not focused on Javanese as language in use, but rather an analysis beyond the general use of Javanese language. He cited an idea of Brown and Mitter (1991: 259), English’ prepositional phrase allows a preposition followed by another preposition, such in ‘from behind the door’ and ‘in under the cupboard’.

In Javanese language, there are three kinds of prepositional phrase based on its form; (1) monomorphemic/simple preposition, i.e: kanthi ‘with’, kanggo ‘for’, menyang ‘to’; (2) polymorphemic/complex preposition, i.e: dhumateng ‘to’, ngéngingi ‘about’, tumekaning ‘get to’; and (3) compound preposition, i.e: gandhèng karò ‘related to’, awit saking ‘due to’ (Wedhawati, 2006). As a constituent structure, prepositional phrase has certain functions in its presence within a sentence. Preposition itself can be an indicator representing relationship in-between constituents that occur before and after preposition. As an example, in phrase lungo menyang Jakarta ‘go to Jakarta’, preposition menyang indicates relationship of destination.

B. Theoretical Review

Prepositional phrase can be defined as a phrase consisting of a preposition – as head of phrase, objects and any modifiers of the object. Preposition phrase belongs to bilateral dependencies in which the presence of a preposition requires the presence of other elements –objects and modifiers –and vice versa (Valin, 2004). Generally, the objects and modifiers of a prepositional phrase can be noun and pronoun, but any other lexical categories can also be its objects or modifiers, like verb, adjective and adverb.

Mulyadi (2010) notes that prepositional phrase has distinct behavior in each language. It is represented in syntactic level and it is highly depends on morphological character of a language. He cited an idea of Brown and Mitter (1991: 259), English’ prepositional phrase allows a preposition followed by another preposition, such in ‘from behind the door’ and ‘in under the cupboard’.

Research on prepositional phrase in Javanese language has not much done yet compared to the other types of phrase. Hence, the writer is interested in carrying out a study on this topic to deepen the writer’s understanding on prepositional phrase and its grammatical relation in a structure. This research aimed to determine the grammatical relation of prepositional phrase in Javanese language in a syntactic structure. The following are some syntactic-semantic functions of preposition proposed by Wedhawati (2006):

1. Manner Relation, this relations indicated by co-constituent following a preposition that is verb, adjective and noun. Prepositions representing this kind of relation are nganggo, kanthi, mawa ‘with’.

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Example: *Bocah kuwi ngamong kanthi banter.*
‘The kid speaks loudly.’

*Nabil ngoyak bakul roti kanthi mlayu banter.*
‘Nabil chased after a baker by run fast.’

2. Intermediary Relation, co-constituent of this relation is noun or pronoun. It is represented by karana, lumantar, nganggo, liwat ‘through’.

Example: *Nganggo buku iki, aku iso sinau luwih akeh.*
‘Through this book, I can learn more.’

*Maling kuwi mlebu seko lawang mburi.*
‘The robber entered the house through back door.’

*Liwat kancamu, polisi olèh katerangan.*
‘Through your friend, the police got some information.’

3. Resemblance Relation, preposition followed by noun, pronoun or verb. Some prepositions indicating this relation are kaya, kados, kayadéné (like, similar to)

Example: *Murid anyar kuwi ayune kaya artis Korea.*
‘The new student is as beautiful as Korean actress.’

*Awake lara kabez kaya diantemi wong sak kampung.*
‘He felt weary as if he’s been beaten by all villagers.’

*Bocah kuwi sregep sinau koyo mbakyune.*
‘The girl study diligently like her sister.’

4. Goal Relation. This relation involved noun and adjective as co-constituents; tumrap, kanggo, supaya.

Example: *Ayo menyang dokter supaya laramu iku ora tambah mrèmèn.*
‘Let’s go see a doctor so that your sick won’t get worse.’

*Wong iku kudu ndonga dan usaha supaya sukses.*
‘One should pray and work hard to be success.’

*Aturan iki digawe kanggo becikè masyarakat.*
‘This rule has been issued for the people’s good.’

5. Instrumental Relation, a preposition followed by noun and indicated by preposition nganggo, ngangge ‘use/with’

Example: *Bapak ndandani TV nganggo drei.*
‘Father repaired the television with a screwdriver.’

*Polisi nembak penjahat kuwi nganggo bedhil.*
‘The policeman shot the fugitive with a gun.’

6. Spatial Relation. Noun, pronoun, proper name are used in this relation. Representing temporal relation: *menyang, dhateng ‘to’.*

Example: *Bulik tindak menyang Solo.*
‘Aunty went to Solo.’

*Bapak mapag adik dhateng stasion.*
‘Father picked up my brother at the station.’

7. Temporal Relation. It is indicated by the presence of adverb of time. Preposition used in this relation: *ing, wiwit, dhèk, nalika, ngancik.*

Example: *Bakul-bakul ing pasar padha bubar ngancik wayah surup.*
‘The street vendors start to disperse when the sun goes down.’

*Dhèwèké wis manggon ning omah kuwi wiwit setahun kepungkur.*
‘He has been lived in that house since last year.

The analysis on grammatical relation in this paper focused on prepositions that represent temporal relation, spatial relation and manner relation.

The writer used X-bar theory in this analysis. X-bar theory is an idea that firstly brought up by Zellig Harris and then developed by Chomsky (Sulaiman, 1993 in Mulyadi, 2010). One concept of this theory is every phrase has a head lexicon that is inflectional elements. Further, Farrel (2005) explains three basic kinds of non-head constituent in X-bar: specifier, complement and adjunct. Specifiers occur in immediate position dominated by maximal projection (XP), while complements occur in the lowest position (minimal projection). The last constituent is adjunct which occurs between intermediate projection and minimal projection (between X’-s). The structure of X-bar theory as shown below:

![X-bar diagram](image-url)

One thing to note, that the realization of the scheme above depends on the constituent structure within the language which is being observed. For example, in English, preposition
precedes complement thus in X-bar the complement occurs on right position. On contrary, Japanese language has its complement occurs before preposition. Hence, complement will be on the left in X-bar analysis. Then it is obvious that the distinction on constituent structure in languages all over the world can be explained with X-bar theory.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The data used in this paper are taken from an article in a Javanese magazine, Panjebar Semangat 46th Edition, November 18th, 2017. Since Javanese has various kind of language level, the writer will focus on ‘ngoko’ register. This data is in form of sentences taken from various article within the magazine. The providing data then are sorted based on the type of prepositional phrase which will be the focus on the analysis that is spatial, temporal and manner prepositional phrase. These sorted data then consulted with informant who is considered expert in Javanese language by the writer to check the grammatical aspect. The method used in presented the analysis result is descriptive-qualitative.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Prepositional phrase in Javanese has various semantic and syntactic functions. Thus, as said before, the writer will focus on three semantic functions of preposition, that is temporal, spatial and manner. In this analysis, the writer tries to determine which constituent in X-bar scheme that can be filled by prepositional phrase, is it adjunct or complement or both. Based on Farrel’s Grammatical Relation (2005: 36), prepositional phrase seems to correlate with the possibility of adjunct fronting. In order to prove this statement, the writer analyzes some sentences and determines the syntactic function of their prepositional phrase.

According to Valin (2004:93) adjuncts are always optional. Whenever we omitted them, the sentences are still acceptable both semantically and syntactically. Complement, on the other side, needs to occur when there are transitive verbs in a sentence. In non-functional grammatical relation realm, complement can be defined as object. Thus, based on the explanation above, we can determine the function of adjunct and complement in a sentence a bit easier.

1. Prepositional phrase that indicates spatial relation

Data 1

Penjajagan iku ngeteraké penyidik Dirtipideksus Bareskrim Polri menyang Surabaya.

*Penjajagan iku ngeteraké penyidik Dirtipideksus Bareskrim Polri.

The investigation brought the Bareskrim POLRI’s officers to Surabaya.

*The investigation brought the Bareskrim POLRI’s officers.

In this sentence, menyang Surabaya functions as complement because its presence is obligatory due to the word ngeteraké which needs a prepositional phrase to make that sentence acceptable. We can shorten this structure into ngeteraké menyang Surabaya to show the complement function as shown in the scheme below:

   VP
   /   \\
   V'    PP
      /  \\
         P     NP

ngeteraké menyang Surabaya

Data 2

Dheweke diponis setaun sesasi ing Pengadilan Negeri (PN) Sumedang.

Dheweke diponis setaun sesasi.

He has been sentenced to jail for one year and a month in District Court of Sumedang.

Prepositional phrase ing Pengadilan Negeri (PN) Sumedang in this sentence acts as an adjunct. When this phrase is omitted, the sentence is still semantically and syntactically correct and acceptable. Traditionally, the function of this prepositional phrase is called adverb of place which its presence is optional in a sentence.

   PP
   /     \\
   P'    NP
      /  \\
     ing      PN Sumedang
Different from data set (1), *menyang manca* in this sentence occupies the function as adjunct. *Kluyuran* is an intransitive verb, thus it does not need any complement. In addition, when the phrase *menyang manca* is omitted, it does not break any rules. The following scheme is X-bar form of this adjunct:

2. Prepositional phrase with temporal relation

**Data 5**

*Nalika semana*, penyidik ora nemokake IR.

Penyidik ora nemokake IR.

*At that time*, the investigators could not find IR.

**Data 6**

*Wiwit* Sabtu (30/9) wartawan mbudidaya golek weruh kahanane Setnov.

Wartawan mbudidaya golek weruh kahanane Setnov.

*Since* Saturday (Sept 30th), the reporters tried to find out about Setnov’s condition.

**Data 7**

*Engga saiki*, pihak RS durung gelem menehi katrangan bab kahanane Setnov sing samesthine.

Pihak RS durung gelem menehi katrangan bab kahanane Setnov sing samesthine.

*Until now*, the hospital has not clarified Setnov’s actual condition.
As we can see in data 5, 6, and 7 above, prepositional phrase indicating temporal relation in Javanese language functions as an adjunct. In traditional grammar, they occupy the function of adverb of time. Similar to prepositional phrase with spatial relation, they are left-headed.

3. Prepositional phrase indicating manner relation

Data 8

Senajan durung kabèh program kerjané rampung kagarap, kita rasa akèh fondhasi kebijakan wis nyangga kanthi kukuh visi lan misiné presiden.

Although not all program has been done, it seems there are many policies that have been supported the government’s vision and mission firmly.

Phrase kanthi kukuh ‘firmly’ consists of prepositional kanthi as the head and adjective kukuh as the modifier which in this case acts as the complement of kanthi. When kanthi is not modified by any other elements, then it will not have a meaning and cannot occupy any function in the sentence structure. This is what is called bilateral-dependency in a phrase by Valin (2006) as stated in previous chapter in this paper.

kanthi kukuh
*kanthi
kukuh
*kukuh kanthi

kukuh ‘firm’ acts as a complement of kanthi ‘with’ because it is required by the preposition in which functions as head in this phrase structure. When the complement is omitted, then the structure will be ungrammatical (Mulyadi, 2010).

The X-bar scheme above shows that prepositional phrase kanthi karep tinamtu is the complement of complement phrase kang biyasané. Whereas the complement phrase of kang biyasané kanthi karep tinamtu is an adjunct of the whole sentence structure. This is the sentence will be if the adjunct we discussed about is omitted:

Hoax iku pranyatan keliru kang biyasané kanthi karep tinamtu, sing lumrahè mbathèni utawa nguntungaké sumberé apus-apus.

Hoax is a false statement which is usually issued due to certain reason that beneficiaries the party who stated it.

Look at the scheme below:

Data 9

Hoax iku pranyatan keliru kang biyasané, sing lumrahè mbathèni utawa nguntungaké sumberé apus-apus.

In this case, those three sentences describe that the prepositional phrase within the complement phrase is obligatory not optional. Whereas, the presence of complement phrases in a sentence is optional because it is used to explain further about the preceding clause or proposition. The latest statement is general in any sentence structure in all languages.

Data 10

Senajan sabeneré isih kurang marem, kita nampa kanthi apik usaha pemerintah anggone ndandani sistem pendidikan ing Indonesia.

Senajan sabeneré isih kurang marem, kita nampa usaha pemerintah.
Though actually it is still unsatisfactory, we are well-appreciated the government’s effort to improve educational system in Indonesia.

Though actually it is still unsatisfactory, we appreciate the government’s effort.

There are three kinds of prepositional phrases in the sentence above: *kanthi apik; anggone ndandani sistem pendidikan;* and *ing Indonesia.* Here is the position of those PPs in X-bar scheme:

IV. CONCLUSION

In Javanese, structure of prepositional phrase can occur as adjunct or complement, based on the surrounding elements. It functions as a complement whenever a sentence involves a prepositional verb, for example *lungo menyang, ngomong karo,* etc. The occurrence of this PP complement highly depends on the verb. Whilst as adjunct, PP occurs as an adverb of a sentence and it does not depend on another constituent. The structure of PP in Javanese can be described as follows:

1) \( PP = P', \) Spec. \( P' = P, \) Comp.
2) \( PP = P', \) Spec. \( P' = P', \) Adjunct; \( P' = P, \) Compl.

Since the data in this paper is still limited and the writer only focus on manner, spatial and temporal preposition, it is considerable to conduct a deeper research on this topic. There are still many aspects of prepositional phrase in Javanese that have not been explored yet.

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