



Grammatical Relations of Haruku Language: A Review of LFG

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Abstract

The abbreviated Haruku language (HL) is a language that has yet to be touched by researchers regarding its grammatical relationships. This phenomenon is the basis for this research, so this research aims to describe the grammatical relationships found in the Haruku language. The research method used is a qualitative method with a lexical-functional-grammar approach. The research data source is five sources from the indigenous tribe of the Haruku Islands. Data collection was carried out using the skill method with fishing techniques. Data analysis uses the method for direct elements. The research results show that HL has main core structural functions, namely SUBJ and OBJ functions, then noncore grammatical functions, namely OBL, KOMP, and ADJ. The grammatical function of SUBJ in HL is always present in the preverbal position, while OBJ is present in the postverbal position. It was, furthermore, based on the constituent order system. HL is classified as VO, SVO, and VOS languages.

Keywords: *Relation; Grammar; Haruku; LFG*

Introduction

The abbreviated Haruku language (HL) is spoken on Haruku Island, located 5 kilometers from the coast of Ambon Island. HL is grouped as a language of the Austronesian family. This grouping was carried out by a Dutch researcher, Van Houvell, in 1877. He researched using a lexicographic approach to examine the kinship relationships of the four languages on Haruku Island. Furthermore, HL is used as a means of communication in 11 villages on Haruku Island, with a total of approximately 27,007 people and a population density of 154 people (2021 population census data).

The use of HL as a language of communication between communities is widespread on the northwestern and northern coasts of Haruku Island, except for several ethnic Southeast Sulawesi hamlets on Haruku Island. However, as time goes by, the preservation of HL is starting to weaken because some villages on Haruku Island no longer use HL as a language of daily communication. Ambonese Malay is the language of communication in several of these villages. Thus, this causes HL to experience a decline in the number of speakers.

HL is a language with structural characteristics that are different from other regional languages, especially in the grammatical form of syntax. Based on research results, several regional languages in Indonesia can be seen that the regional languages of western Indonesia significantly have morphological elements in their grammar. However, grammatical differences are shown by HL and several languages in Eastern Indonesia, which have their way of forming their grammar. This is because, in these languages, no morphological markers are found. Several Eastern languages that do not have morphological markers include Kambera, Leti, and Rote (Klamer, 1996).

The meaning of grammatical is the role of grammatical elements in a grammatical context, starting from those that precede and follow grammatical elements that coincide in paradigms. Lyons (1995) suggests that grammar includes the meaningfulness of phrases and sentences. Then, one utterance may be grammatical and meaningful, but another may be meaningless and ungrammatical.

Parera (2004) suggests that grammatical categories fill certain places in language construction. The place filler is called a grammatical function, which contains subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), and information (K). Grammatical functions also have branches. All languages in the world have rules that govern these languages. A sentence tree diagram must have at least two branches: subject (S) and predicate (P).

Comrie (1998) put forward the essential and functional concepts of grammatical relations that grammatical functions, according to traditional opinion and in current theory, are parts or elements of sentences/clauses which are categorized as subject (S), direct object (OL), and indirect object (OTL). The third function of grammatical relations is syntactic relations. Furthermore, Postal and Perlmutter (1977) formulated the principles of grammatical relations as follows: a) In grammatical relations such as subject, direct object, indirect object, as well as other relations needed to achieve the three goals of linguistic theory, namely: (1) to be able to formulate a linguistic universal, (2) to give its characteristics to the class of grammatical constructions found in natural languages, then (3) to be able to form an adequate and comprehensive grammar of individual languages; b) Grammatical relations cannot be defined about other concepts, such as word order, phrase structure configuration, or case markers, but are seen as fundamental elements in linguistic theory; c) There are at least three things that must be mapped in the syntactic representation, namely: (1) which elements bear grammatical relations to other elements.

Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) was first designed in 1970, but a detailed description was carried out in 1982 by Joan Bresnan and Ronal Kaplan. This scientific study was built by combining several ideas related to computational considerations and linguistic investigations in the 1970s (Dalrymple et al., 1995). LFG considers that lexical elements play a significant role as a determining factor in building a linguistic construction. This includes sentence construction.

Apart from lexical words, as explained above, it is also necessary to explain functional words in this theory to differentiate them from functional terms in other theories. The word functional in LFG refers to the notion of thematic function. Function in LFG is associated with the conception that grammatical relations, such as SUBJ, OBJ, and so on, can be modeled with a matrix structure with grammatical relations and other information forming pairs of attributes and values (value) in a formal structure called functional structure (str-f). Because SUBJ, OBJ, and OBL are grammatical functions in TLF.

Several previous researchers have carried out research related to grammatical relations, including NM Wiriarni (2007); Monika & Mulyadi (2020); Rahmatica (2019); Kabosu (2020); Hilal (2015); Hasanah (2018); Yuhdi (2015); Maharani (2018); Arka & Kosmas (2017); Purwanto (2018).

Based on the various research results that have been previously carried out above, the researcher found that there has not been much research on the object of grammatical relations in regional languages,

especially regional languages that are classified as isolated languages that do not have morphological elements in the form of affixation but are formed through sequence. Say. Thus, researchers are interested in researching the grammatical-syntactic relations of the Haruku language, which is thought to be isolating.

Apart from having an interesting syntactic structure to study, HL is also a language that needs to be documented to contribute to mapping the Haruku language. The lack of research publications on the Haruku language could be one of the reasons why this language is vulnerable to extinction. Therefore, this research was carried out to provide a basic description of Haruku grammar and contribute to the novelty of linguistic research.

Methodology

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Joan Bresnan's Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) (2001) is the approach used. The data sources for this research are five native speakers of Haruku Island who are competent in Haruku. The data is a collection of Haruku language clauses transcribed through interviews. Data collection uses the proficient method, and then the proficient method includes fishing techniques. Furthermore, the fishing techniques in the research are divided into two, namely, direct proficient techniques and indirect proficient techniques. Data were analyzed using the high method with techniques for direct elements (Sudaryanto, 2015).

Result and Discussion

1. Basic Transitive Clause Structure of Haruku Language

Based on the research results conducted on HL in Kailolo village, Haruku district. Researchers found that HL transitive clauses are divided into two types, namely monotransitive clauses and bitransitive clauses. Furthermore, HL's nontransitive and ditransitive clause patterns will be explained in the following sub-chapters.

a. monotransitive Clause HL

A monotransitive clause is a clause that contains two core arguments as well as a head element or predicate. The following is data for monotransitive clause HL.

1) *Ire i kou lapun.*

3TG 3TG look dress.

'He looks at the clothes'

2) *Anahunta to i ane hala kahua.*

Child that 3TG eat rice lots.

'the child ate a lot of rice'

In the HL data above, there are two core arguments and one verb as the head element. In clause (1), the verb *kou* as a predicate binds the two core arguments, namely, *ire* 'he' acts as an agent (the actor sees), then the noun *lapun* 'clothes' as the patient (goal seen). In the data of clause (2), the verb predicate *ane* 'eat' as the head element binds the two noun core arguments, namely, *anahunta* 'little child' as the agent noun (the one who eats) and also binds the noun *hala* 'rice' as the patient (the one eaten).

In HL, the grammatical pattern can also change its sequence pattern according to the speaker's choice, and the following is an example of this pattern.

3) a. *Kou lapun wa'a kas, ire to.*
 Look dress in cupboard, he that.
 'he looks at the clothes in the cupboard.'

b. *lapun to i kou wa'a kas.*
 Dress that 3T look in cupboard.
 'he looks at the clothes in the cupboard.'

Apart from simple predicate clauses, monotransitive clauses with serial verb predicates can also have a word order pattern depending on the speaker choosing the pattern. The following is data on changes in the word order pattern of clauses predicated with BH serial verbs.

4) a. *Oi rata kasbi wa'a asal au momoi.*
 Go sell cassava in market 1T grandmother.
 'Grandma went to sell cassava at the market'

b. *kasbi to momoi oi rata wa'a asal.*
 Cassava that grandmother go sell in market.
 'Grandma went to sell cassava at the market'

Based on changes in word order patterns found in HL, the results of the alternation of clause structures (1-4) above show that apart from the basic structure of HL, which is subject – predicate – object (SPO/SVO), HL monotransitive clauses also have other patterns. Through alternation structures, namely predicate – object – subject (POS/VOS) and object – subject–predicate (OSP/OSV). The alternation of the POS/VOS pattern structure is data (3-4a), and the OSP/OSV structure pattern is the data in clause (2-4b).

b. Bitransitive Clause HL

Apart from monotransitive clauses, as previously reported in the previous data, HL also has bitransitive clause patterns. A transitive clause is a transitive clause structure filled with three core arguments. These three core arguments function as agent, objectivist, (recipient), and theme (theme). The BH transitive clause can be seen in the following data.

5) *pamamuri i kahe wariu lapun horu.*
 Aunt 3T buy younger brother dress new.
 'Auntie bought sister new clothes'

6) *Amai peri dahan pisi.*
 Father gives brother money.
 'Father gave brother money'

The two clause data above are bitransitive clauses, clause (5) the bitransitive predicate *kahe* 'buy' is bound by three core arguments, namely *pamamuri* 'aunt' as agent (the actor who bought, *wariu* 'sister' as benecative, *lapun horu* 'new clothes' as the theme. Clause (6) of the bitransitive predicate *peri* 'beri' also binds three core arguments, namely *amai* 'father' as agent, *dahan* 'kaka' as benecative, and *pisi* 'money' functions as theme. Furthermore, the transitive clause BH You can also change the word order pattern as follows.

7) a. *Kahe warin lapun horu pamamuri.*
 Buy brother dress new aunt.
 'auntie bought sister new clothes'

b. *Lapun horu to pamamuri kahe wa'a adik.*
 Dress new that aunt buys for young brother.
 'Auntie bought sister new clothes'

The change in the bitransitive clause structure that HL has in data (19) and (20) above comes from the basic structure of SPO/SVO, which can be changed to POS/VOS for data (19-20a) and the OSP/OSV pattern for data (19-20b). Similar to HL monotransitive clauses, BH bitransitive clauses are also described using a tree diagram to see their constituents.

1.2 Basic Structure of Intransitive Clauses

An intransitive clause is a clause that does not present an object in its category, so an intransitive clause is a clause that is filled with only one core argument. The following are intransitive clauses in HL.

8) *Alimudin oi eke marinu.*

Name go to garden.

'Alimudin went to the garden'

9) *Anahunta to manahu heri ayu.*

Child that falls from tree.

'the child fell from the tree'

In data (8-9) above is an intransitive clause HL. The verb predicate *oi* 'go' in clause (8) binds one core argument, namely Alimudin as the agent (the actor who left), while *marinu* 'garden' in this clause does not have the status of a core argument but is an adjunct to the description of place. The verb predicate *manahu* 'falls' in clause (9) binds the main argument of *anahunta* 'son', followed by the adverb *ayu* 'tree'. Based on the structural pattern of intransitive clauses, the only main argument in the clause will be in the left position. When related to structure and derivational structures, clauses with chronic order (SV) can be recognized as basic structures, but structures with VS order are derivational. The basic structure and derivational structure, when related to the HL typology, which has the basic structure of SVO. Subjects in HL appear more often in positions after verbal. If you look at it from a typological point of view, the HL pattern has a basic SV (subject-verb) sequence. However, although the data found is limited to show that BH has a VS (verb-subject) constituent order, what this means is that in the VS (verb-subject) order, the core argument is behind the verb. This VS structure is an exchange of SV. The following is a case of BH with VS sequence.

9) *Kani lou mahinya to.*

Cry again woman that.

'the woman cried again'

10) *Oi mansia to.*

Go person that.

'the person left'

The abovementioned data in clauses (9-10) shows that HL also has a VS sequence. This is shown by the process of the verb preceding the main argument, in clause (9) the main argument *mahinya* 'woman' is in the right position after the verb *kani* 'cry'. In the data clause (10), the core argument of *mansia* 'person' who acts as an agent (doer) is in the position after the verb *oi* 'go'.

2. Grammatical Relations of the Haruku Language

2.1 Subject Grammatical Relations

From the results of research on HL grammatical relations, researchers tested the grammatical relations of BH subjects through four components, namely: 1) canonical position, 2) relativization, 3) control, and 4) adverbial insertion. The four components tested in BH are as follows.

1) Conical Position

FG-SUBJECT in LANGUAGE is present in the pre-verb position or the position to the left of the predicate. This case can be proven in the following monotransitive clause data.

- 1) *Mansia to i pamata hahu kahua.*
3T that 3T kill animal Lots.
'they killed many animals'
- 2) *Ire hola anahunta to toru kali.*
2T hit child that tree time.
'he hit the boy three times'
- 3) *Anahunta to ane hala paling kahua.*
Child this eat rice most lots.
'the child ate a lot of rice'
- 4) *Amai peri dahan pisi.*
Father gives brother Money.
'ayah memberi kakak uang'

The clause data (1-5) above are all clauses filled with two core arguments with a predicate. Namely *mansia* 'they' in clause (1), *ire* 'him' in clause (2), *anahunta* 'son' in clause (3), and *amai* 'father' in clause (4), each of these core arguments acts as a subject.

The canonical structure SUBJ appearing in the left position of the verbal predicate does not only apply to BH monotransitive and bitransitive clause predicates. However, this case also applies to intransitive clauses. This case is described in the following data.

- 5) *Ire oi pelai.*
he go already.
'he has gone'
- 6) *Anahunta to i manahu heri tangga.*
child that 3T jatuh from stairs.
'the child fell down the stairs'
- 7) *Momoi i lawa eke marinu.*
Uncle 3T run to garden.
'uncle ran into the garden'

In the clause data (5-7), all of them are clauses that have one core argument whose prediction is an intransitive verb. Each argument in each clause, namely agen *ire* 'he' in clause (5), *anahunta* 'child' in clause (6), *momoi* 'uncle' in clause (7), each acts as a subject. Based on the canonical, SUBJ in clauses (5-7) is present in the preverbal position or left position of the verb, which has the status of a core constituent of a clause, namely the verb *oi* 'go' in clause (5), *manahu* 'fall' in clause (6), and the *lawa* 'run' in clause (7).

2) Relativity

In the case of HL, it is marked by the relativity *yan* 'which' which occupies the proper position of the argument, which is claimed as FG-SUBJ in a clause. The following is HL relativity data.

8) *Momoi Amin yan peki anahunta to.*
Uncle NAME REL bring child that.
'Amin's uncle brought the child'

9) *Ana yan puna ale mahai.*
NAME REL for you food.
'Ana made you food'

10) *Alimudin yan hola kucing to.*
NAME REL hit cat that.
'Alimudin hit the cat'

The clause data above shows that the main argument is present in the left position of the predicate. Clauses (55-57) can all be relativized. The pronoun *momoi Amin* 'uncle Amin' in clause (8) is present in the position to the left of the predicate *peki* 'bring'; the pronoun *Ana* 'Ana' in clause (9) is present in the left position of the predicate *puna* 'make'; The pronominal of Alimudin's name in (10) is present in the left position of the predicate *hola* 'hit'. Each of these clauses can be relativized with the relativization *yan* 'which'. Because it can be relativized so that *momoi Amin* 'uncle Amin' in clause (8), *Ana* in clause (9), and *Alimudin* in clause (10) are SUBJ.

3) Control

Apart from cases of relativity in HL, FG-SUBJ can also be controlled. Here are cases found in the subject can function as a controller.

11) a. *I nyana cuba kele mahinya sa.*
3T child try hug woman one.
'his son tried to hug a woman'

b. *I nyana cuba kele mahinya sa.*
3T child try hug women one.
'his son tried to hug a woman'

The data from clause (11a) shows that the superior clause can control the default clause HL in clause (11b).

4) Adverbial Insertion

Apart from the HL testing that has been carried out previously, FG-SUBJ BH can also be identified by inserting adverbial categories (adverbs of nature) between FG-SUBJ and other constituents. The following is the clause data in HL related to adverbial insertion.

12) a. *Ire kani lou.*
3TG cry again
'he cried again'

b. *Ire ena potu kani lou.*
3TG earlier evening cry again.
'last night he filled again'

c. *Ire nala hena sore ti kani lou.*
1TG until afternoon this cry again.
'until this afternoon he was filling up again'

13) a. *Anahunta to manahu heri tangga.*
Child that fall from strairs.
'the child fell down the stairs'

b. *Anahunta to henamasa manahu heri tangga.*
The child that yesterday fell from stairs.
'the child fell down the stairs yesterday'

c. *Anahunta to hena potu manahu heri tangga.*
Child that earlier evening fall from strait.
'the child fell down the stairs last night'

The data clauses (12-13) each consist of an intransitive predicate along with a core argument, namely *ire* 'dia' in clause (12) and *anahunta* 'child' in clause (13). Every single argument in the three clauses occupies FG-SUBJ, and all of them can be inserted with adverbials, namely *hena potu* 'last night' in clause (12b), *nala hena sore ti* 'until this afternoon' in clause (12c), *henamasa* 'yesterday' at (13b) and *hena potu* 'last night' at (13c). Because adverbials can be inserted, so *ire* 'he' in (12) and *anahunta to* 'that child' in (13) are SUBJ.

2.2 Object Grammatical Relations

Based on the typology of word order, HL is classified as SVO. This shows that the OBJ of this language usually appears in the correct position of the verb (postverbal). There is never an OBJ HL, which appears in the left position of the verb (preverbal) if the object is in the preverbal position, so this clause is a clause that is categorized as ungrammatical. The following is the clause data related to the case described.

14) a. *Momoi Amin piri pelai au lopu.*
Uncle NAME take has 1T sword.
'Uncle Amin has taken my sword'

b. **Momoi Amin au lopu pelai piri.*
Uncle NAME 1T sword has take.
'Uncle Amin has taken my sword'

15) a. *Ire kou i lapun wa'a kase.*
3T look 3T dress in cupboard.
'he sees his clothes in the cupboard'

b. **Ire lapun kou wa'a kase.*
3T dress look in cupboard.
'he sees his clothes in the cupboard'

The data from clauses (14) and (15) above shows that the grammatical function OBJ HL can only appear on the right side of the verb so that the clause is grammatical, but if it appears on the left side of the verb this will cause the clause to be ungrammatical, as in (14b) and (15b).

2.3 Complementary Grammatical Relations

Complement (KOMP) is a noncore grammatical function with OBL and ADJ. KOMP can appear together with a complementizer, a conjunction that can appear without a complementizer. The HL complement consists of *kalo* 'if' and *biare* 'so/so'. The following data has a KOMP sentence with the complements if 'if' in data (16) and *biare* 'so' in data (17).

16) *Ami panono kalo pipi tete Din maso marinu.*
1J hear if cow grandpa NAME enter garden.
'We heard that Grandpa Din's cow entered the garden'

17) *Ale kupa wa'a tala biare ire kupa wa'a ti.*
2T sit down in there so that 3T sit down in here.

'You sit there for him to sit here.'

In the data above, KOMP pipi tete Din maso marinu 'tete Din cow entered the garden' in data (16) begins with the complement kalo 'if', and ire kupa wa'a ti 'he sat here' in data (17) is accompanied by with KOMP let it be 'so'.

2.4 Oblique grammatical relations

OBL in HL consists of OBLgoal, OBLsource, OBLinstrument, and OBLlocative. The OBL markers in HL are all prepositions or prepositional phrases, including wa'a 'to,' lan dalo 'inside,' heri 'from,' eke 'to,' and kura 'with.'

The following is the OBLgoal or oblique target data found in HL.

- 18) a. *Ire peri pisi wa'a i dahane.*
 3T gives money to 3 T's brother, man.
 'he gave money to his brother'
- b. **Ire peri pisi.*
 3T give money.
 'he gave money to his brother'
- c. **Ire peri pisi i dahane.*
 3T give money 3T brother man.
 'he gave money to his brother'

In the data that has been displayed above the OBL the goal or target is marked with the preposition wa'a 'on'. As in OBL goal i, it's 'brother' branch in data (18a). The presence of the wa'a 'on' marker as a OBLgoal marker in clause (18) so that the use of word forms is more varied because wa'a in HL can mean at/to. In HL, the appearance of OBL is mandatory in the data sequence (18) above, and it cannot be removed. The clause will become ungrammatical if the marker is not used in a grammatical context, as in the data. Therefore, in data (18b-c), the OBL marker wa'a 'pada' does not appear, so the clause is ungrammatical.

The following is the OBL source clause data, which can be seen in data (19-20).

- 19) a. *Amai rai heri marinu.*
 Father comes from the garden.
 'Father came from the garden.'
- b. **Amai rai marinu.*
 father come garden.
 'Dad came to the garden'
- 20) a. *Ire manahu heri ayu.*
 3T fall from tree.
 'he fell from the tree'
- b. **Ire jatuh pohon.*
 3T fall tree.
 'he fell down a tree'

In data (19-20) above, the OBL sources are marinu 'garden' in (19) and ayu 'tree' in clause (20), both clauses are marked by the prepositional phrase heri 'from'.

Just like the OBL goal, in the OBL source clause, it is mandatory to be present. Despite the absence of OBL, the source may reveal other acceptable constructs. In clauses (19b-20b), it is an ungrammatical construction because there is no preposition here 'from' to express the source OBL.

The following data is a description of the OBL instruments in HL, which can be seen in clauses (21-22) below.

21) a. *Mansi isi koto ayu kura gargaji.*

3T 3T cut wood with saw.

'they cut wood with saws'

b. **Mansia isi koto ayu gargaji.*

3T 3T cut wood saw.

'they cut wood with saws'

22) a. *Marlina oi eke asal kura sapeda.*

NAME goes to market with a bicycle.

'Marlina goes to the market by bicycle'

b.* *Marlina oi eke asal sapeda.*

NAME go to market bicycle.

'Marlina goes to the bicycle market'

In data (21-22) above, each marked by the preposition marker *kura* 'with'. In clause (21) of the OBL instrument *gargaji* 'saw' is marked by the preposition *kura* 'with', similarly in clause (22) of the OBL instrument *sapeda* 'bicycle' is also marked by the preposition *kura* 'with'. The data clause (21a) is grammatical in construction. However, the meaning of the OBL instrument is not revealed due to the absence of the preposition *kura* 'with'. In contrast to clause (21b) above, the sequence is ungrammatical, so it is mandatory for the preposition *kura* 'with' to be present as an OBL marker.

In HL, the case of OBL instruments is not only present at the end of a clause or sentence but can appear at the beginning of a clause. This case can be seen in the following data (23-24).

23) *Kura gargaji mansia koto ayu.*

With gargaji 3T cut wood.

'they cut trees with saws'

24) *Kura sapeda Marlina oi eke asal.*

With bicycle, NAME go to market.

'Marlina goes to the market by bicycle'

In clauses (23-24) above, if we observe structurally, the instrument OBL occupies the initial position of the clause. In clause (23), the instrument OBL *kura* 'with' occupies the left position of SUBJ *mansia* 'they', and in (24) OBL *kura* 'with' is also in the initial position to the left of SUBJ *Marlina* 'Marlina'.

In addition to several OBLs described previously, locative OBLs were also found in the BH. The following is HL data related to locative OBL.

25) *Ire wa'a asal.*

3T in market.

'he's at the market'

26) *Oi eke marinu.*

Go to garden.

'go to the garden'

The two data clauses above are clauses with locative OBL. The locative OBL in clauses (25-26) are each marked by a different preposition. In (25), it is marked by the preposition *wa'a 'di'*, while in the data clause (26), the locative OBL is marked by the preposition *eke 'to'*. The different prepositions that are used as locative OBL markers in HL are *wa'a 'di'* and *eke 'ke'*. These two variations of prepositions are a form of indicating place as well as the prepositions *to* and *in* in Indonesian.

2.5 Grammatical Relations of Adjunct BH

When viewed from the constituent order, HL can be classified as a language that is not strict in its constituent order. It can be seen based on the data previously stated, the following is the case of HL adjuncts which can be present in different positions. The following is the HL adjunct data.

27) *Henamasa au rai heri aman.*
 Yesterday 1T come from village.
 'Yesterday I came from the village'

28) *Rai tahai kura seia-seia ire.*
 Come no with anyone 3T.
 'he didn't come with anyone'

29) *Ire to heri henamasa wa'a ti.*
 3T that from yesterday in here.
 'he's been here since yesterday'

The data on the HL adjunct clause (27-29) above shows that the HL adjunct is not always present in the same position, so this shows that the position of the HL adjunct is inconsistent. In clause (27), the adjunct HL *henamasa 'yesterday'* occupies the position to the left of the verb *rai 'come'*; In the data clause (28), the adjunct *seia-seia 'who-who'* is in the right-hand position, different from data (29) the *henamasa* adjunct 'yesterday' appears in the middle position of the clause.

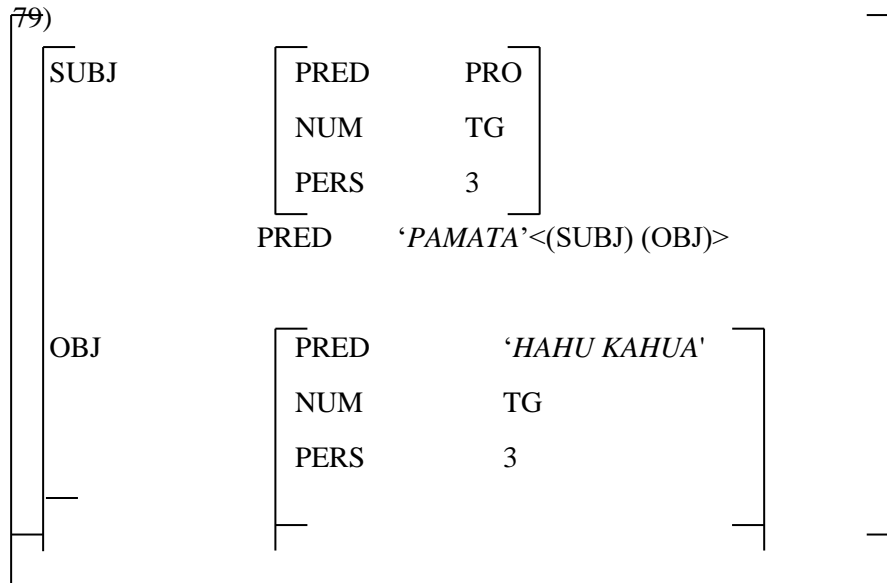
2.6. HL Grammatical Function in the F-Structure of Lexical Functional Grammar

The HL f-structure that will be explained below is an f-structure used as a sample to represent BH clause data divided into monotransitive clause f-structures, bitransitive clauses, and intransitive clauses. It is explained below.

a. The F-Structure of Monotransitive Clauses

As previously explained, a monotransitive clause is a clause that is filled with two core arguments and one constituent element as the head. In order to show the relationship between the k-structure and the f-structure, the clause data shown in the f-structure (78) is taken from the k-structure data described in the previous example, to see the relationship between these two elements. The following is an explanation of the f-structure of HL.

78) *Ire pamata hahu kahua.*
 3T kill lots animal.
 'he killed many animals'

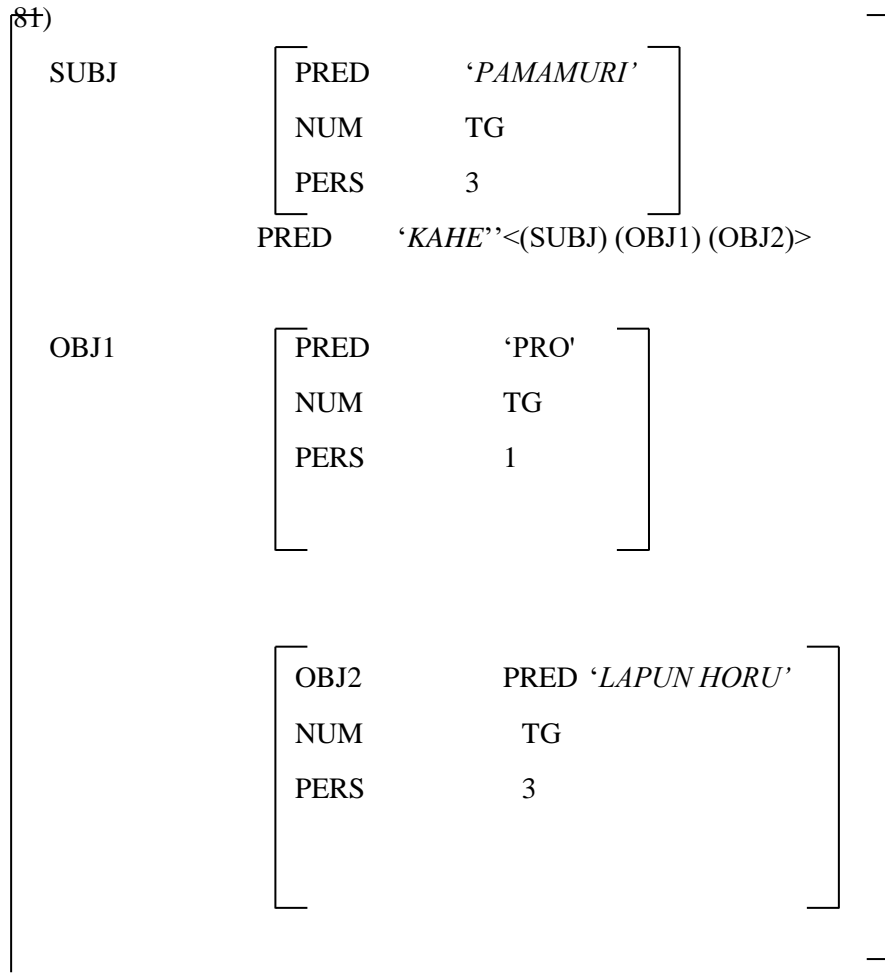


It can be seen in the diagram above, outlining a monotransitive verb construction, namely, *pamata* 'kill', which binds two core arguments, namely *ire* 'he' as the agent (perpetrator) and *hahu kahua* 'many animals' as the target, these three elements function as attributes are the f-structure. SUBJ contains the value of a smaller f-structure with the attributes PRED, NUM, and PERS. Each has the values PRO, TG, and 3. Then the PRED (binding) attribute is filled in by the verb 'PAMATA' which binds the two functions or grammatical relations of subject and object. Finally, OBJ is contained in a smaller f-structure filled with the attributes PRED, NUM, and PERS, each with the values HAHU KAHUA, TG, and 3..

b. Bitransitive Clause F-Structure

As with the monotransitive structure, the clause data used to describe the bitransitive f-structure is data from the clause that has been used in the previous clause data. This is done to see the relationship between the k-structure and the f-structure. The following is a description of the transitive structure of HL.

- 80) *Pamamuri i kahe wari lapun horo.*
 Aunt 3T buy younger brother dress new.
 'Aunt bought sister new clothes'

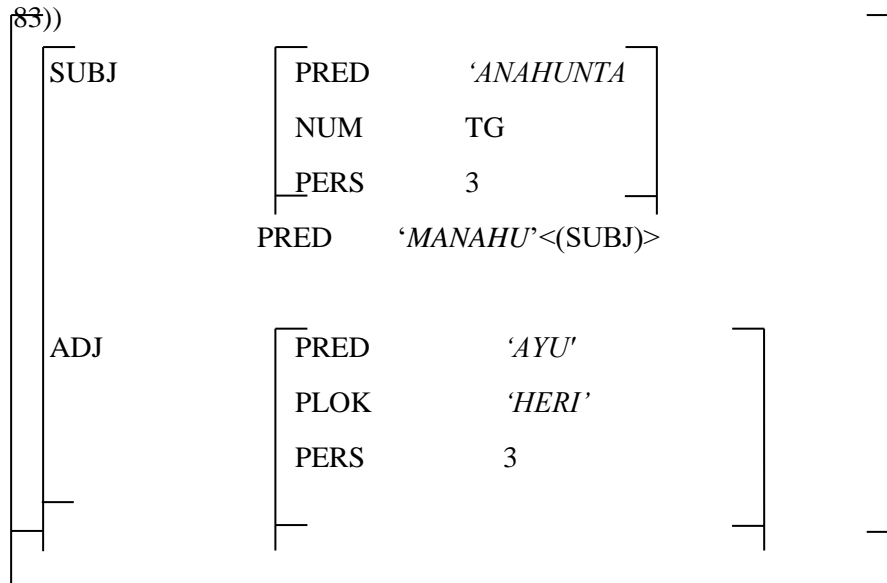


The elaboration of the f-structure (81) is filled with a bi-transitive verb, namely kahe 'buy', which ties together the three core arguments of FN, namely pamamuri 'aunt' as a SUBJ function and wari 'sister' as an OBJ1 function as well as LAPUN HORU 'new clothes' which functions as OBJ2. The four elements in the clause are attributes in the f-structure, each of which has its value. SUBJ has a value (value) in the form of an even smaller f-structure contained in the attributes FRED, NUM, and PERS, each of which contains PAMAMURI, TG, 3. The attribute FRED (ikat) contains the verbal kahe 'buy', which binds the three grammatical functions in the clause, namely SUBJ, OBJ1, and OBJ2. OBJ1 contains the f-structure values PRED, NUM, PERS, each of which contains the values PRO, TG, and 1. Furthermore, OBJ2 has the f-structure value which contains the attributes PRED, NUM, and PERS, each of which contains LAPUN HORU, TG, and 3.

c. Intransitive Clause Structure

After explaining monotransitive f-structures and bitransitive f-structures, next, we will explain intransitive f-structures. In the intransitive f-structure the following data (82) is also the data used to describe the previous constituent structure, as follows.

82) *Anahunta to manahu heri ayu.*
 Child that fall from tree.
 ‘the boy fell from the tree’



The f-structure of the intransitive clause (71) above consists of an intransitive verb, namely manahu 'fall' then a binding to a core argument namely anahunta to 'that child' as SUBJ FN, then on the right the intransitive verb is filled in by ADJ heri ayu 'from the tree'. These three elements are f-structure attributes. The SUBJ attribute has an f-structure value that contains PRED, NUM, and PERS, each of which has the values ANAHUNTA TO 'that child' TG, and 3. Furthermore, the FRED attribute contains the verb manahu 'fall' which binds one core argument of SUBJ, namely, anahunta to 'that child' and the noncore relation ADJ is heri ayu 'from the tree'. Lastly, ADJ has an f-structure value which contains the attributes FRED, PLOK, and PERS, each containing ayu 'tree', heri 'from', and 3.

Conclusion

Based on the results of this research, the basic structural pattern of HL clauses was found in the form of SUBJ-PRED-OBJ (SVO) in transitive clauses and SUBJ-PRED (SV) in intransitive clauses. Furthermore, HL grammatical relations describe core and noncore grammatical relations. Grammatical relations, namely, SUBJ, OBJ1, and OBJ2, then noncore grammatical relations consisting of complement (KOMP), oblique (OBL), and adjunct (ADJ). Furthermore, it was found that the SUBJ relationship in HL includes four characteristics, namely (1) appearing in canonical position, (2) can be relativized, (3) can be controlled, and (4) can be inserted with an adverbial.

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