

Structure and Role of Grammatical Subjects in Old Javanese

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Abstract—Historically, Old Javanese (OJ) language has been considered a dialect of the past and was developed rapidly from the IX - XV centuries. At that time, it was believed to be the language of communication and instruction for state administration. Although the language has evolved over the ages, it turns out that it has inherited several others. Therefore, OJ is suitable as a material for linguistic studies, and judging from its internal structure, it has many structural variations in forming its clauses. The grammatical subject should be described in detail and properly studied. The result shows that tentatively, the grammatical subjects in OJ can have different roles. By applying linguistic principles, this approach serves as a study model.

Index Terms—grammatical subject, argument, word category, grammatical role

I. INTRODUCTION

Old Javanese (OJ) is one of the temporal dialects of the Indonesian languages, and it is a subsection of the Austronesian language group. OJ is estimated to have developed from the IX to XV centuries based on previous literature with the mention of the year number. On the basis of its major literary works, Zoetmulder (1985) stated that this dialect occupies an exceptional position and is likened to the first Malay literary works around 1600. Furthermore, the starting point in the IX century which has gone through centuries of development shows all the main characteristics until the XV century. The Javanese people employed this dialect as a means of active communication and as a medium of teaching in the realm of governmental administration. As Uhlenbeck (1964, p. 108) noted, before Islam arrived, OJ had already grown quickly.

For linguists, OJ is considered a dead language because native speakers no longer exist. However, it has inherited a large number of languages for its material and historical study. According to Saussure's (1916) trichotomy, this dialect is concrete because it is a set of signs that are agreed upon even though the language has been categorized as dead (Hidayat, 1996, p. 9).

Syntactically, OJ belongs to the typology of S-classified (split-S). For example, S = A but others are treated the same way as P in the language (see Erawati, 2014). The interlocking in the syntactic-semantic units is seen by comparing the structure of intransitive and transitive clauses in the coordinative and subordinative structures. In Relational Grammar, Blake (1991, p. 1) introduces three types of grammatical relations that are purely syntactic. These include the subject (S), direct object (DO), and indirect object (IO), symbolized by relations 1, 2, and 3. Some relations are semantic such as locative, benefactive, and instrumental (tools), collectively called oblique relations. Therefore, grammatical relations include subject, direct object, indirect object, and oblique. The grammatical subject merits more exploration in light of the previous description. This leads to the study question, namely what are the structure and roles of grammatical subjects in OJ?

II. CONCEPTS

A. Grammatical Subjects

There are a variety of rules that can be used across languages to evaluate the subject components of clause structures. Comrie (1983) stated that the prototype (nature of the origin) of the subject is the connection between agent and topic. The agent and topic are terms more related to semantic and pragmatic functions. Syntactically, the subject could be investigated through relativity, raising, quantifier float, control and conjunction deleted. The term is described as follows.

Relative clause is a modifier and relativity includes the reference identity between the NP and one of the NPs of the relative clause. The second NP could be overtaken or represented by a relative pronoun with a special type. Keenan and Comrie (in Palmer, 1994; Arka, 1998) asserted that there is a hierarchy of NP search (nounphrases accessibility), such as the subject. The subject hierarchy is at the highest position, followed by direct and indirect objects.

The phenomenon of raising could be found in a complex predicate that has a control structure or X-COMP, built by matrix and embedded clauses. Verbs that fill in the predicate matrix clause could be classified into the verb of knowledge, perception, and intention. Two NPs play the roles of macro actor and undergoer in a matrix clause verb, which argues for the form of a proposition (Sedeng, 2010). In proposition arguments, an NP is an important topic and it is generally the subject of the clause. The arguments could be converted from one embedded clause to occupy the object or subject of the matrix (Foley & Valin, 1984; Givon, 1990). In addition, Artawa (1998) stated that a grammatical category that was not previously a subject could be raised to a subject.

The control structure deals with sentences with verb arguments in the form of clauses. A clause structure of particular verb subcategorization that fills in the predicate can be NP. Concerning this statement, the verb predicate of the superior clause is called a matrix verb and the subject is often the antecedent of the complete clause. Meanwhile, NP which experienced this deterioration is called the term PRO. Considering the subcategorization of verbs, the control structure is divided into the predicate controlled by the subject and object (Radford, 1997).

According to Kroeger (1993), "conjunction reduction" absorbs nominative arguments in coordinative or subordinative structures.

The question word belongs to the particle category, which can fill an argument based on the structure and function of the sentence. Transitive verbs require subject and object arguments to form a complete clause.

B. Prediction and Structure of Arguments

In the basics of grammatical theory, it is emphasized that (1) among the elements that form a sentence there is a part called predicate; and (2) other elements are supporting the formation of the sentence which acts as an argument from the predicate. The intended prediction is constructed in the form of clauses or simple sentences consisting of predicates and arguments (Lyons, 1987; Ackerman & Webelhuth, 1998). The ideal form of a clause in cross-linguistic contexts is a combination of predicating and nonpredicating parts.

According to Alsina (1996), a predicate expresses the relationship between the parties involved in a clause. The involvement (participant) is called a predicate-argument, and each predicate has a logical correspondence. The relation between grammatical functions (subject, object, oblique, etc) and predicate arguments is not random or unexpected.

III. METHOD

A. Stages of Methods

Generally, this study is based on a qualitative descriptive method based on the stages. This was structured based on three stages of methods and techniques for providing, analyzing, and presenting the results of data analysis.

The observation method was used at the stage of providing data. The method used was by listening to language usage. In principle, the use is classified into two types, namely the spoken and the written language. The study object was text data obtained from the written language. The method is abstract, but it includes concrete techniques as phases. Tapping, note-taking, transcription, and translation techniques were used with data reduction. Intralingual and extralingual equivalents were the two relevant data analysis methods. The term equivalent is synonymous with an appeal, which implies a connection. Meanwhile, the term intralingual refers to the meaning of elements that are lingual in nature and are distinguished from the extralingual counterparts. Combining linguistic elements in a single language and comparative study is called intralingual matching. This method was accompanied by analytical techniques of equating and comparing appeal. At the stage of presenting the results, formal and informal methods were used. The formal method presents the results using notation and certain linguistic symbols. Meanwhile, the use of daily language, rather than technical vocabulary, makes the informal method simple and easy to understand (Mahsun, 2005, p. 92-124: cf. with Sudaryanto, 2015). The method of presenting the results is equipped with inductive and deductive techniques.

B. Data Source

The data source is taken from the OJ text which is very monumental, especially for linguists. The text is the story of Adi Parwa which is the first part of eighteen parwa. The first part of this parwa is very popular with the public because it is often used as a source of inspiration in subsequent works. Some snippets of Adi Parwa's paragraphs that can be used as data for analysis needs are described as follows.

Part XII paragraph 44

Pira kunang ikang kâla, yan pira kari warsanya tan ahana sumilih ratu ri Hâstinapura, mâjar ta sang Gandhawati ri sang Dewabrata: "Anakku sang Dewabrata! Atyanta lara ni nghulun ri patinyarinta kâlih pisan, lumud tan paninggal putra. Syapa tânuwuhakna Santana haji sang mulih dewatâ, mârnga nikang Kuruwangsa tar pegata? Tâsyasih tanaku! Ikang râjaputri kalih yan yogya pakamâkna moliha dharwaswâmî, marapwan makaphalâ ng anak, manulusakna wêka wet haji dewata, kapagêha nika wangsanta, apan anghing kita santâna nira mangke" Mangkana ling sang Gandhawati. Sumahur sang Bhisma: "Ibu wihikan nghulun pakon adharma pangutus rahadyan sanghulun. Kunang yan hana pratijnâ ni nghulun gumawayakna ng tapa kabrahmacaryan, ring apa wênanganya tan styawacana? Maka nimitta pamalaku râma rahadyan sanghulun ya tumbasan i râma sanghulun, ikang pratijnâ mangkana ya ta rinaksa ni nghulun pinahatêguh. Matangyan tang angga nghulun ri pakon rahadyan sanghulun, ikang makastrya râja putri kalih.

‘For a long time, several years later there was no successor to the king in Hastinapura, because of that, Sang Gandhawati also said to Dewabrata, saying: "My son the Dewabrata! Because of the death of your two brothers, I am very saddened, moreover, they have not left any children, who will continue the family of the deceased king, so that the Kuru lineage is not cut off? Have mercy on my son! The two daughters should be married off so that they have children, and continue their descendants because the king has died because you are the only brother," said the Gandhawati. The Bhisma (another name for Dewabrata) replied: "Mother! I know the mother's unkind order. My promise to become a *brahmacari*, how can I break my promise? That's why I asked my father (Dasapati) as a buyer for my mother. I will keep that promise. Therefore I will not want to carry out my mother's orders to marry the two daughters'

Part XII Paragraph 47

Hana sira bhagawân Utathya ngaran sira, kaka bhagawân Wṛhaspati. Sira ta makastr ī sang Mamatâ. Sêdêng amêtêng sang Mamatâ, mati ta bhagawan Utathya. Tamolah ta sang Mamatâ mamarasraya ri bhagawân Wṛhaspati, dening kamalolyatyanta bhagawan Wṛhaspati ri sang Mamatâ. Saka ri swi bhagawan Wṛhaspati tatan kawenang tinulak, pinaka stri nira ta sira. Anântwa têngang rare dalêm wêtêng, apan huwus atuhabisangucap, mwan angucârana wedamantra. Amogha mojar sangke jêro wêtêng sang ibu. Ayogyas te bhagawanta! "Bapa bhagawân Wṛhaspati: amogha satêka ning retanta, nghulun kasesekan, sawêtu ning sukrâtemahan dadi rare, tan hana nggwana ning rwang siki ngke. Atyanta bhara ning retanta". Mangkana ling ning raray ing dalem wêtêng. Atêhër tumulak reta bhagawân Wṛhaspati. Matêmahan ta ya brahmana wruh mangaji. Ya tika Bharadhwâja ngaran ira. Satêka ning krodha bhagawân Wṛhaspati, yan tinulak reta nira, sinâpa nira tang raray ing garbha:

‘There was a priest named Bhagawan Utathaya, i.e. the elder brother of Bhagawan Wṛhaspati; married to Sang Mamata. While Sang Mamata was pregnant, Bhagawan Utathya died. Sang Mamata stayed with Bhagawan Wṛhaspati for protection. Because Bhagawan was lustful (in love), Sang Mamata did not accept it. Because his great desire was unavoidable, then Sang Mamata was his wife. The child who is in the womb welcomes him because he is big, can speak, and can also recite the Veda Mantra. So he said from inside his mother's womb: *Ayogyas te bhagawanta!* "My father Bhagawan Wṛhaspati. Because of the arrival of the father's seed, I became pressed, because the seed became a son, there was no place for two people. It is very heavy," cried the child from the belly: he rejected the seed, and became a brahmin, named Bharadhwaja, who knew how to study the books of knowledge. Bhagawan Wṛhaspati was angry because the seed was rejected, so he cursed the child in the womb’

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The conclusions and analysis are based on data that has been correctly classified. All data presented are taken from OJ texts in the *parwa* genre (*parwa*= prose literature), namely Adiparwa from Zoetmulder. The data and conceptual framework referred to are described as follows.

A. Grammatical Subjects in Relative Clauses in OJ

As stated above, a subject could be tested by relativity, ascension, control, conjunction, and question words. Since OJ is a text language, subject tests cannot be placed directly on the structure concerned. However, it could be displayed by other constructions with a similar system. The following sample data were considered.

(1-a) *Ikang Naga Taksaka [] [ikang s-um-ahut wwan atuhaira], ...*

DEF name REL ACT-bite parents-POSS3SG

‘The Naga Taksaka bit his parents, ...’

(1-b) *Ikang Naga Taksaka s-um-ahut wwan atuha-nira*

DEF name ACT-bite parents-POSS3SG

‘The Naga Taksaka bits his parents’

(2-a) *Ma-takwan ta sireng mantri [] [ikang t-um-on Bhagawan Kasyapa]*

ACT -asked PART 3SG-PREP minister REL ACT-see name

‘He asked the (his) minister, who saw Bhagawan Kasyapa’

(2-b) *Mantri-nira t-um-on Bhagawan Kasyapa*

Minister -POSS3SG ACT-see name

‘The minister saw Bhagawan Kasyapa’

(3-a) *Sira ta s-in-omah de haji [] [sang ma-gawe yajna sarpa].*

3SG PART PAS – marry PREP king REL ACT - make snake sacrifice

‘She was married to the king who made a snake sacrifice’

(3-b) *Haji magawe yajna sarpa*

‘The King made a snake sacrifice’

Datum (1-3 a) above is a clause that contains elements of relativity shown by *ikang* and *sang* ‘which’, and inserted before the sentence verbs. Datum (1-a) is a transitive clause, and the NP (subject) can be realized by the addition of the *ikang*, used as a definite and a relative marker in OJ. The definite element is shown by the NP dragon Taksaka ‘Naga

Taksaka' while the relativity can be inserted between the subject and its predicate. The sentence/clause is as according to (1-b) when the relativity element does not appear. Sentence (2-a) is an intransitive-transitive coordinative structure, and in the second clause, the agent is obscured. However, the *ikang* element can be easily inserted before the verb, and when the relativity element does not appear then it looks like (2-b).

Meanwhile, datum (3-a) is a coordinative structure that experiences a structural reevaluation (passive structure). The relativity element *ikang* can be directly inserted before the verb. Datum (3-b) is a sentence without a relative element and based on this description, the NP before verbal can insert the *ikang* and the *sang* 'which'. Therefore, the subject in OJ can be directly applied, and in the relativity test, NP acts as an agent and an experiment. In (3) the combined passive construction clause acts as the grammatical subject. *De Haji* is an oblique relation that can be directly followed by *sang* in the next clause when relativity occurs.

B. Grammatical Subjects in the Preparation Process

In addition to relativity, the subject can be tested by fronting. Prioritizing element is an image that was initially a specific category in the clause's complete grammatical subject. The following OJ data can be used to better understand the concept.

(4-a) *Bapa! Atyanta suka ninghulun maka-hulun Sang Sarmistha,*
 Father! SPRLT happy GEN 1SG ACT-servant ART name
 'Father! Very glad that I served Sang Sarmistha'

(4-b) *Bapa! Ninghulun atyanta suka maka-hulun Sang Sarmistha*
 Father GEN 1SG SPRLT happy ACT-servant ART name
 'Father! I am very happy to serve the Sarmistha'

(5-a) *Nghulun ascarya t-um-on i rupa-nta.*
 1SG happy ACT-see GEN face-POSS2SG
 'I am glad to see your face'

(5-b) *Ascaryāmbek Bhagawan Wasistha r-um-ěngo*
 Glad name ACT-hear
 'Glad Bhagawan Wasista heard'

Sentence (4-a) can be explained as a sentence that consists of an adjective *atyanta suka* 'very happy' which is accompanied by an argument in the form of the clause *Ninghulun makahulun Sang Sarmistha*. The purpose of the statement (4-a) can be expressed as a single sentence realized in (4-b). *Ninghulun* is the subject of the complete sentence raised from the supplementary clause to the adjectival of *atyanta suka*. Clause (5a-b) is a different structure but has the same system. There are a few additional constructions in (a) to obtain a better understanding of (b). *Nghulun* is a grammatical subject, while in (5-b) *ascaryāmbek* 'happy' is an adjectival subject followed by a transitive clause. This statement may share an argument, but in actuality, it is stronger since it has a more direct relationship to the complement. Therefore, to express wholeness as a single sentence, the subject of the supplementary clause can be raised to the overall position. This indicates that only arguments before verbal can be raised.

C. Grammatical Subjects in Control Structures

Subsequent testing was carried out with control. The term of control is to state the presence of an unskilled subject both morphologically and syntactically. In the theory of Government and Binding (GB), Chomsky (Haegman, 1991) stated that the subject of a non-finite clause is expressed as an irresistible nominal phrase. Unmanned nouns in GB are referred to as PRO, and the above statement in OJ can be proven by a controlled NP.

(6) *An- (t) on ta nghulun wiku ma-gawe tapa.*
 ACT-see PART 1SG priest ACT-work meditation
 'See the priest' meditating'

(7) *Irika dateng Bhatara Brahma k-um-on ya malakw-anugraha, ...*
 There comes name ACT-ordered 3SG ACT-ask -grace
 'There comes God Brahma ordered him to ask for grace'

The verb in the predicate matrix clause in (6) above is the *anon* 'see'. It has two core arguments, namely *Nghulun* is the subject and the complement clause (X-COMP) (covert), and the PRO subject is controlled by the object's matrix clause. The subject of the clause is called the controller or the antecedent. This structure is called a subject-controlled predicate, and in datum (7) there is the *kumon* tell predicate. This verb has three core arguments, namely Bhatara Brahma, *ya* 'he/she', and the complement clause (X-COMP), *ya malakw anugraha* 'he asks for grace'. The matrix verb object controls the subject of the supplementary clause. These structures are called object-controlled predicates. The subject of the matrix and complementary clause subject have the same function in the canonical structure. In the typology of language, this structure by Van Valin (1984) is termed the coreference structure (S/A). This deleted grammatical function is stated to be the subject (see also Sedeng, 2010). In (6), the subjects of the superior and complementary clause are experiential, and performers of action. In example (7), the two clauses act as the perpetrators.

D. Conjunction Deleted

Conjunction absorption can be tested for subjects in OJ as seen in the combined clause. In merging clauses, the process of grammatical function absorption is very productive. The following example shows this statement.

(8) *A-layu ta sirān-(t)angis*

ACT-run PART 3SG-ACT-cry

'He run then started crying'

(9) *Datēng ta bhagawan Uttangka, mang-uccarana-kēn weda santi-mantra.*

Come PART name, ACT-utter -CAUS vedic peace spell

'Come Bhagawan Uttangka utters a void of peace'

Statement (8) above is built by two intransitive clauses coordinated into one sentence. The argument occupying the subject's function in the second clause suffers [Ø] since the two are coreference with the argument of the subject in the first. The clause has the structure of *alayu ta sira* and *sira anangis* when it is fully written, and the possible conjunction solved is *atheher/teher*. In the same way, the combination of sentences is both intransitive and transitive in statement (9). Bhagawan Uttangka subject argument on the second clause can be deleted. An argument is shared across two clauses when one of the arguments is a VS datum structure in OJ, which means that the first and second clauses share this argument. The elimination of the subject in the second clause is correlated with conjunction. Therefore, the conjunction ellipsis in OJ can be used to test the grammatical subject of the clause. The presence or absence of correlated clauses is equally acceptable (grammatical). It can be seen as follows.

(10) *Mangkana ling ning raray ing dalēm wētēng*

So word the embryo PREP womb

ateher t-um-ulak reta Bhagawan Wrhaspati.

CONJ ACT reject semen name

'Therefore says the child in the womb then rejects the semen of Bhagawan Wrhaspati'

E. Question Words

The last test is the question words or particles. Two question particles can replace the positions of the core arguments in the sentence, namely *syapa* 'who' and *apa/aparan* 'what'. The following data illustrates the structure and function of OJ's question words.

(11) *Syapa tānuwuh-akna santana haji sang mulih dewata?*

who PART-ACT-continue-CAUS descendant king ART ACT- died

'Who will continue of the king who has died?'

(12) *Apa matangyan tiba?*

what causes falling

'What is the cause of falling?'

(13) *Aparan ta sang Ugrasrawa ngaranira?*

question PART ART name ACT-name-POSS 3SG

'Who is the Ugrasrawa's name?'

The statements (11-12) above are question sentences. Question words in OJ, such as *syapa*, can be used to ask actors (agents) or undergoers (patients). In datum (11) the interrogative question is to ask the subject of that sentence, behaving similar with an agent. However, in (12) there is the query word *apa*, which can be used to inquire about the patient's condition. Data (13) is a substantive sentence containing a question word *aparan*, which can be used as a grammatical subject in the clause to ask questions. Therefore, grammatical subjects in OJ can also be replaced by the question words *syapa*, *apa*, and *aparan*. The structure of the question word is in the position before the verbal, while the subject is the agent in the data (11, 13), and (12) is the patient. These roles can be summed up as actor and undergoer roles in theoretical macro roles.

Based on the data that has been analyzed using the subject-testing framework as described in the data (1-13), grammatical subjects in Old Javanese do not always behave as agents. However, in the alternative structure, the agent has other roles as in data (3-a). This study explains the S that appears in OJ manuscripts. The roles of grammatical subjects were largely determined by the verbs in the clause structure. Affixation of an OJ verb will have a substantial influence over its subsequent phrase structures. As a language with agglutination typology, the derivative verbs are very varied which can form clauses and change the structure of the argument.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, the grammatical subject in OJ can be concluded as follows.

- (1) In the grammatical subject clause construction, the verb can appear either before or after the subject.
- (2) The subject in active construction acts as an actor, containing special roles.
- (3) In passive construction, the grammatical subject is an undergoer, in which there are also special roles.
- (4) Coordinative structures allow the grammatical subject to take on two roles at the same time.
- (5) The roles of the subject differ depending on the type of verb as the clause predicate.
- (6) Subjects in the OJ language structure are not always actors.

VI. SUGGESTION

Since the findings above are still very limited, individuals who interested in linguistics should examine other types of predicates and clauses to obtain a more complete structure and role of the subject. This study is still lacking because references to OJ are very rare. Therefore, all input and constructive criticism is expected to improve the quality of linguistic study.

APPENDIX. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

[]	: relative symbol
'...'	: meaning
∅	: theta
1SG	: 1 Single
2SG	: 2 single
3SG	: 3 Single
A	: Agent
ACT	: Active
APZ	: Adi Parwa Zoetmulder
ART	: Articles
CAUST	: Causative
COMP	: Complement
CONJ	: Conjunction
DEF	: Definite
DO	: Direct Object
GB	: Government and Binding
GEN	: Genitive
IO	: Indirect Object
O	: Object
OJ	: Old Javanese
PART	: Particles
PAS	: Passive
POSS	: Possessive
PREP	: Preposition
REL	: Relativity
S	: Subject
SPRLT	: Superlative
VS	: Verb-Subject

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