

Lingual Unit's Marker of Semantic Relations in Javanese Announcement Discourse

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Abstract—Javanese, a language with a rich cultural heritage, has a unique discourse structure when it comes to announcements. This study focusses on examining the linguistic units that mark the semantic relations in Javanese announcement discourse. The data collection used the listening method, and the data analysis employed the distributional method, utilizing the direct element technique. The result of this study shows that titles of Javanese announcement discourses are typically expressed with the lexical unit *wara-wara*, *pariwara*, or *pengumuman* 'announcement' as the linguistic variants. The message conveyed should be responded to by the recipient through action. Older groups tend to use Javanese *krama* to show respect in communication, while younger people often prefer Javanese *ngoko* or Indonesian. Semantic relations are mostly expressed explicitly, including phatic relations, gratitude, thanks, notifications, mediators, requests, temporal, emphasis, purpose, causality, additions, hope, specification, possibilities, and closing. The finding is important for the development of linguistic theory, input for the preparation of discourse books, and resources for the cultivation of the Javanese language.

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***Index Terms*—announcement, linguistic unit, marker, signifier, semantic relation**

I. INTRODUCTION

Language and communication practices in Javanese are passed down through generations, ensuring the continuity of cultural heritage. It is a vital conduit for passing down traditions, values, and social norms from one generation to the next (Antoni & Fadlilah, 2022; Sarwono, 2024). The intricate layers of the Javanese language, including its various levels of formality (*ngoko*, *madya*, *krama*), are not merely tools for conversation but also embody respect and hierarchy within the community, reinforcing the importance of social awareness (Quinn, 2011; Sumekto et al., 2022). These linguistic practices become embedded in the daily lives of Javanese people, promoting a sense of identity and continuity, including through giving announcements.

Javanese announcements, whether official or personal, play a crucial role in conveying information within the community. These messages, which can range from formal notifications to informal personal notes, are deliberately structured to maintain clarity and effectiveness. Their success relies on a refined system of linguistic signs that effectively convey the intended meanings. The Javanese language incorporates advanced politeness strategies and linguistic markers that are strongly shaped by cultural values and social contexts (Sukarno, 2010, 2018). This meticulous arrangement of signs guarantees that information is delivered and understood in line with societal norms and expectations. A thorough grasp of these linguistic elements is key to understanding how information is framed and interpreted, including conditions or contrasts. These elements help build connections between the creators of the signs and within Javanese announcement discourse.

This study examines the issue of linguistic units that signal semantic relations in Javanese announcement discourse. This subject is interesting to research because it has not been addressed in previous studies. However, its usefulness for the community is quite significant, as this type of discourse is frequently used by speakers in everyday life, both orally and in writing. The purpose is to convey a message from the first party (O1) to the recipient (O2) for further action. The linguistic units used should be clear to avoid miscommunication.

Similar research has been conducted by Nardiati et al. (2020) with the title "Announcement Discourse in Javanese." However, the semantic relations within the discourse have not been explored, as their study only involved data categorization. Other studies tend to focus on writing skills for announcement texts, as seen in the works of (Amelia et al., 2017; Anggraini & Pramujiono, 2014; Misra, 2013) in the *Jurnal Kreatif Tadulako Online*, or error analysis in announcement texts (theses). In general, the middle generation tends to use Javanese at the *krama* level in announcement discourse, aiming to show respect to the addressee. This is commonly practiced by the middle-aged and older generations. However, younger people tend to use Javanese *ngoko* or Indonesian (Alfarisy et al., 2022), as they are generally not fluent in using Javanese *krama*. Typically, such announcements are titled *Wara-wara* or *Pariwara*. The term *wara-wara* has a nuanced meaning that overlaps with the term *pawarta* 'news'. It contains a 'message' directed toward a specific, defined audience, usually a particular community. On the other hand, *pawarta* contains current information meant to be known by the public in general. The message in *wara-wara* is intended to be acted upon, while the information in *pawarta* carries no suggestion that it must be followed up or acted upon.

From the explanation above it is seen that similar research has not been widely conducted by previous researchers. Existing studies tend to focus on learning, particularly on writing skills for announcement texts and/or error analysis. Therefore, this research is important to carry out for both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the findings can be used to develop discourse theory in the Javanese language. Practically, the results can serve as a resource for composing various types of discourse in Javanese. Additionally, the findings can be utilized for the cultivation and promotion of the Javanese language.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Linguistic signs are crucial in communicating meaning through announcements and signage. Ferdinand de Saussure's theory of language as a system of signs has profoundly impacted modern linguistics and structuralism (Yi, 2024). This system includes a range of markers and signifiers that collaboratively represent various semantic relationships, such as cause-effect, their recipients, ultimately contributing to the formation and cohesion of the community (Matras & Gaiser, 2020). Furthermore: linguistic signs are not just passive elements of language; they are active tools in communication strategies. By carefully selecting and using these signs, individuals can enhance clarity, persuade audiences, and foster meaningful interactions. Understanding the intricacies of linguistic signs and their strategic applications is essential for effective communication in diverse contexts (Chandler, 2007; de Saussure et al., 1960; Grice, 1979; Van Dijk, 2011).

The semantic relation is primarily determined by the connection between linguistic units, whether explicit or implicit. Thus, in certain constructions, a complete unity of meaning is formed (Sudaryanto, 2015). The semantic relation is expressed explicitly when the linguistic units used appear clearly on the surface, both the linguistic units that serve as markers and those that are signifier, making the relationship easily identifiable. However, there are constructions where the semantic relation can be clearly understood without the presence of linguistic units that act as markers. This semantic relation is determined by the sequence of words either preceding or following the construction. The correlation of this

sequential arrangement is what determines the semantic relation being conveyed (Diessel, 2019; Hunston, 2008). Thus, a construction is developed that is unified, coherent, logical, and systematic. Generally, in announcement discourse, there is only one message or one main idea as the central concept. Coherence is reinforced by cohesive markers. Logic refers to the connections between propositions. Systematic refers to how the elements of discourse are linked by a system, such as the use of conjunctions, repetition, reference, ellipses, paraphrasing, and so on.

The system of signs in Javanese announcements is complex and highly dependent on context, reflecting the language's deep-rooted customs of politeness and formality. Every linguistic component—whether a word, phrase, or grammatical construction—acts as a sign that plays a distinct role in establishing relationships between different parts of the announcement. For example, certain markers may emphasize cause-and-effect links, while others might indicate requests or offer explanations. Furthermore, the ability to adapt to various social contexts through precise linguistic strategies highlights the importance of comprehending these foundational structures, shedding light on the intricacies of Javanese communication. The hierarchical nature of Javanese language use, with distinct levels based on social rank, illustrates the complex interaction between language, ethical values, and power dynamics in Javanese culture (Sarwono, 2024).

III. METHODS

This study of Javanese announcements employs a qualitative research approach, focusing on the contextual analysis of linguistic and cultural elements. The theory used in this research is descriptive structuralism, which posits that discourse is constructed from various elements. It is a key approach used in examining Javanese announcements that allows for a deeper understanding of the specific language choices, formats, and strategies employed in announcements, revealing how they reflect and reinforce Javanese cultural values (Antoni & Fadlilah, 2022). This Javanese research methodology is proposed to better capture core Javanese values, which are often missed by Western approaches (Widodo et al., 2023).

This study begins with data collection, followed by data analysis, and then presentation of the results. In this study, data collection was carried out using the observation method. Researchers collect data from various sources, such as community events, formal ceremonies, and local media, to observe how announcements are crafted and delivered to gain insights into the social dynamics and cultural significance embedded in these communications. Then, the results were recorded on data cards. The collected data were then selected, verified, and classified. In presenting the results of the data analysis, words were arranged sequentially, supported by examples of the use of linguistic markers as illustrations. In this way, all linguistic units that signal semantic relations in announcement discourse can be clearly depicted.

The selected data were analyzed using the *agih* method, with the implementation employing the direct element division technique (Yang, 2024). The linguistic units in the form of announcement discourse constructions were divided into smaller components. The relationships between these components were examined to understand the semantic relations they express. To test its validity, in data analysis, substitution, interruption, expansion, and permutation techniques are used.

This involves dissecting the language used in announcements to identify patterns, themes, and markers of semantic relations that signify respect, hierarchy, and communal identity. Researchers analyze the structure and content of announcements, paying close attention to the use of formal language and cultural references. By integrating both qualitative and discourse analytical methods, the study provides a comprehensive view of how Javanese announcements function not only as practical communications but also as vital expressions of cultural heritage, contributing to the ongoing dialogue within the community.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In announcement discourse, which contains messages addressed to a group of people, the content of the message is usually followed up with a response. In this context, effective cooperation between O1 (the information provider) and O2 (the information receiver) is necessary. To ensure successful communication, O1 uses Javanese *krama* in conveying the message as a manifestation of politeness. Therefore, announcements commonly begin with the linguistic unit *wara-wara* as the title. This term is classical and is often used by older speakers or those aiming to preserve the purity of the Javanese language. As a result, speakers unfamiliar with Javanese tend to use the word *pengumuman*, like its Indonesian counterpart.

The term *wara-wara* is a general term that can serve as a title and can appear as a heading in mass media. The term *wara-wara* can vary with terms such as *pariwara*, *byawara*, or *biwara*. All these variants include the element *wara*, which means 'words directed at others.' In usage, these variants are always accompanied by additional explanatory terms, such as *gugur gunung* 'community service', forming phrases like *pariwara gugur gunung*, *byawara gugur gunung*, and *biwara gugur gunung*, all of which mean 'announcement of community service'.

The data shows that in Javanese announcement discourse, there are several semantic relations. Most of these relationships are emphasized with various linguistic units as markers, including words, phrases, and sentences. To clarify, these are detailed one by one in the following section.

A. Semantic Relation of Phatic

Semantic relation of phatic refers to language used to establish, maintain, or end social relationships rather than conveying information. In this study the examples are as follows.

- (1) *Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wabarakatuh*, ... 'Peace be upon you, and the mercy of Allah and his blessings'.
- (2) *Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wabarakatuh*, 'And peace be upon you, and the mercy of Allah and his blessings'
- (3) *Nuwun ...* 'excuse me'

Linguistic unit (1) is commonly used in the opening section of discourse, while linguistic unit (2) is typically used in the closing section of discourse. Both linguistic units are commonly used by Muslims conveying the meaning 'May the safety and grace of Allah be upon you all'. The linguistic unit *nuwun* in (3) can be used as both an opening and a closing of discourse. As an opening, *nuwun* is a shortening of *nuwun sewu* 'excuse me,' while in the closing it is a shortening of *matur nuwun* 'thank you.' This linguistic unit is commonly used by speakers who are fluent in Javanese *krama*.

Linguistic units that express phatic functions in Javanese announcement discourse are very important. They serve to maintain good relationships between the participants in the conversation, namely O1 and O2 (Aziza & Amatullah, 2020). Overall, phatic involves complex linguistic and pragmatic processes that contribute to synchronizing exchanges, maintaining contact, and consolidating interpersonal ties (Avodo, 2023; Vanyan, 2022).

B. Semantic Relation of Gratitude

Semantic relation of gratitude expresses appreciation or thanks to God for something received or done. In Javanese announcements, the following are the examples.

- (4) *Muji syukur Alhamdulillah dene anak kula kekalih sampun nindakaken ijab qobul* 'Praise be to God, because my two children have already completed the marriage ceremony'
- (5) *Puji syukur ing ngarsadalem Gusti Alloh ingkang sampun paring rahmat, hidayah, inayah dhateng ...* 'Praise be to God, who has given blessings, guidance, and grace to...'

Expressions of gratitude in (4) and (5) are commonly used in semi-formal invitations. These expressions are typically positioned at the beginning of the discourse as a manifestation of thanks to God for the blessings received. The linguistic unit *muji syukur* and *puji syukur* can be substituted with the Javanese *krama*: *ngaturaken agunging panuwun* meaning 'to express gratitude'.

In Javanese announcement discourse, linguistic units that establish coherence in expressions of gratitude are commonly used. In this context, the first person expresses their gratitude to God Almighty for the blessings received. This expression of gratitude is highly ritualistic and culturally specific that follows a prescribed pattern or custom (EI-Zeini, 2001; Farenkia, 2012). In Javanese culture it reflects the deep-rooted values of politeness, respect, and social harmony.

C. Semantic Relation in Expressions of Thanks

Like gratitude, semantic relation of thanks expresses appreciation or acknowledgment for the readers or audiences. The following are the examples in Javanese announcements.

- (6) *Matur nuwun awit sedaya panyengkuyungipun saha kawigatosanipun* 'Thank you for all your support and attention'.
- (7) *Ngaturaken agunging panuwun awit karawuhan panjenengan*. 'I offer my greatest thanks for your presence'.

The expression of thanks is conveyed by O1 to multiple O2s, manifested through the linguistic units *matur nuwun* 'thank you' in (6) and *ngaturaken agunging panuwun* 'expressing thanks' in (7). The expression of thanks in (7) is literal. The two linguistic units can be used interchangeably.

Expressions of thanks in announcement discourse are conveyed by O1 to O2 for the kindness as beyond the main functions of thanking, it also performs an array of other functions (Utin, 2024).

D. Semantic Relation in Notification

Semantic relation in notification informs about something. For this reason, in this study we can consider the following examples.

- (8) *Atur uninga bilih ing ari Anggara manis menika dipunadani* 'Please be informed that on this Legi Tuesday, there will be...'
- (9) *... kawuningana bilih ing wulan Oktober mangkeh wonten* '... let it be known that in October later there is ...'
- (10) *Keparenga atur pamriksa bilih ing wulan Oktober 2024 mangke* 'Please allow me to inform you that in October 2024...'

The linguistic units *uninga* in (8) and *kawuningana* in (9) are derived from the same root, namely *uning* 'to know'. In (10), the announcement uses the linguistic unit phrase *atur pamriksa*, consisting of *atur* as the head and *pamriksa* as the modifier. The word *pamriksa* is derived from the root *iksa* 'eye', with one of its activities being 'to see' to gain knowledge. These three linguistic units are in classical Javanese and denote broadcasting. Their existence requires a semantic relation 'content' that uses the linguistic unit word *bilih* 'that' as its marker. The three linguistic units marking the meaning relation of notification can be used interchangeably.

The semantic relation in notifications is a crucial component in announcements. It serves as crucial signposts that clarify the purpose and intention of an announcement, providing essential context for the audience. By organizing the content, notifications enhance clarity and understanding. Moreover, notifications can function as powerful calls to action, prompting specific responses or behaviors from the audience. ability to guide and motivate the audience underscores the significance of semantic relations in shaping a better communication and understanding with the citizens to avoid vulnerability with risks (Cabunoc et al., 2024).

E. Semantic Relation of Mediator

Semantic relation of mediator connects different parts of a sentence or discourse. The following are the examples in Javanese announcements.

- (11) *Kula nerusaken aturipun ibu Rubinah ingkang sawek nandhang ...* 'I convey the request of Mrs. Rubinah who has been suffering from...'
 (12) *Wara-wara menika saged dipunpriksani lumantar kanal yutub.* 'This announcement can be checked through the YouTube channel'.

The linguistic unit that expresses the 'mediator' in (11) is the clause unit *nerusaken aturipun* 'to convey a request'. The verb *nerusaken* 'to convey' requires the presence of the noun *aturipun* 'request' as its complement. In the linguistic unit *aturipun*, *atur* 'speech' is derived from the root *atur* and the suffix *-ipun*, which indicates O1. The linguistic unit marking the meaning relation of 'mediator' *nerusaken aturipun* can be replaced *minangka sulih sarranipun*.

Then, in this study, the mediator refers to a specific component that functions as a medium for transmitting a message from O1 to O2. This can be observed in Javanese death announcements. The mediator assists O1, who is experiencing grief and is unable to deliver the news directly to O2. It plays a crucial role in creating clarity in communication and serve as bridges between different parts of a discourse. They help to guide the reader or listener through the flow of thought and ensure that the message is effectively conveyed (Hoek et al., 2018).

F. Semantic Relation of Request

Semantic relation of request expresses a desire or need for something. In Javanese announcement discourse, the examples are below.

- (13) *Mugi wonten keparengipun paring wewarah sarta pandonga murih dados lare ingkang* 'May you be kind enough to give advice and prayers so that [he/she] may become a child who...'
 (14) *Para kadang ingkang badhe ndherek program menika dipunsuwun enggal ndhaftar.* Those who are going to participate in this program are requested to register immediately'.

The meaning of the request in (13) is expressed indirectly using the linguistic unit *mugi wonten keparengipun* 'may it be acceptable' as a marker and *paring wewarah sarta pandonga* 'giving advice and prayer' as its signifier. The meaning of the request in (14) is conveyed directly with the linguistic unit *dipunsuwun* 'requested'. The two linguistic units can be used interchangeably.

Requests are a fundamental component with persuasive function in announcement discourse, serving as powerful tools for engaging and guiding the audience (Cherkunova and Starostina, 2020). By issuing clear and direct calls to action, requests can motivate the audience to perform specific actions. Additionally, requests help to involve the audience in the announcement, fostering a sense of participation and investment. Furthermore, requests clarify the purpose and intention of the announcement, ensuring that the message is understood and acted upon. In essence, the semantic relationship of requests plays a vital role in the effectiveness of announcements, driving audience engagement and achieving desired outcomes.

G. Semantic Relation of Temporal

Semantic relations of temporal relate to time or sequence. In this context, temporal markers in Javanese announcement discourse are exemplified as follows.

- (15) *Nalika 'pada' dinten Minggu Pon Suryo kaping 21 Juli 2020 ...* 'On Sunday, Pon, the 21st of July 2020'
 (16) *Titi mangsanipun jabang bayi lair putra pambayun* 'The moment of birth of the newborn baby, the male child'
 (17) *Sampun kapundhut wangsul ... rikala dinten ... tabuh* 'Has passed away ... on ... at ...'

In example (15), the temporal semantic relation is manifested by the particle *nalika* 'at (the time)' as the marker and *dinten Minggu Pon Suryo kaping 21 Juli 2020* 'Sunday, 21st July 2020' as the signifier. In example (16), the temporal semantic relation is realized with the idiomatic expression *titi mangsanipun* 'it's time' as the marker and the clause *jabang bayi lair* 'baby born' as the signifier. In example (17), the temporal semantic relation is expressed with the particle *rikala* 'at' as the marker and the phrase *rikala dinten ... tabuh ...* 'on the day ... at ...' as the signifier. The relationship between the markers and signifiers in examples (15)– (17) indicates a temporal semantic relation. The linguistic unit marking the temporal meaning relation in (15) and (17) serves as a marker in prepositional phrases indicating time, which can be interchangeable. This is different from (16), where the time marker functions as a subordinating conjunction *titi mangsanipun* that can be replaced with an equivalent linguistic unit in the form of *wancinipun*.

Temporal markers are essential components of announcements that indicate the time or sequence of events. They help the audience understand when something will happen, has happened, or is happening.

H. Semantic Relation of Emphasis

Semantic relation of emphasis highlights or stresses a particular word or phrase. At the end of Javanese announcement discourse, there is always a relationship of emphasis. The following are examples in Javanese announcements.

- (18) *Mekaten pengumuman saking ibu Kadus* 'That is the announcement from the village headwoman.'
 (19) *Mekaten woro-woro ingkang kula aturaken.* 'That is the announcement that I have conveyed.'

Linguistic units that signify the relationship of meaning as emphasis are usually in the form of the particle *mekaten* 'thus', which refers to the statement mentioned next. In example (18), *mekaten* is used as a marker followed by the

nominal phrase *pengumuman saking ibu Kadus* ‘announcement from Mrs. Kadus’ as its signifier. In example (19), *mekaten* is a marker referring to the linguistic unit *wara-wara ingkang kula aturaken* ‘announcement that I deliver’ as its signifier. The linguistic unit marking the emphatic meaning relation *mekaten* can be replaced with *ngaten*.

Semantic relation of Emphasis is a crucial aspect of announcement discourse, used to highlight important information or ideas. It helps to draw the audience's attention to specific points and ensures that the message is understood and remembered. In a discourse it operates on multiple levels, including phonological, semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic (Yousef, 2019).

I. Semantic Relation of Purpose

Semantic relation of purpose indicates the reason or goal of something. The purpose of semantic relations in Javanese announcement discourse is signified by the linguistic unit *dhumateng* ‘to’. As the application, consider the following example.

(20) *Dhumateng Bapak/Ibu ingkang putranipun badhe ndherek supit massal kasuwun rawuh wonten ing ...* ‘To the Father/Mother whose child will participate in the circumcision, please attend at...’

(21) *Wara-wara menika kula aturaken dhumateng jama'ah mejid Ar-Rohman.* ‘I convey this announcement to the congregation of the Ar-Rohman Mosque.’

The semantic relation of purpose in (20) and (21) is made explicit by the linguistic unit *dhumateng* ‘to’ as the marker. The linguistic unit that represents the purpose includes *bapak/ibu yang putranya ...* ‘Mr./Mrs. whose child ...’ as the signifier for (20) and *jama'ah masjid ...* ‘congregation of the mosque ...’ as the signifier for (21). The relationship between the linguistic unit that serves as the marker and the signifier itself forms a purposive semantic relation. The meaning relation marker *dhumateng* can be replaced with an equivalent linguistic unit in the form of *dhateng* meaning ‘to’, thus forming the following sentence.

The semantic relation of purpose is a crucial element in various discourse types (Voronina, 2023; Warchał, 2023). It is guiding audience understanding and conveying the relevance of information in an announcement.

J. Semantic Relation of Causality

Semantic relation of causality indicates a cause-and-effect relationship. In announcement discourse it refers to the connections between events or actions that indicate cause and effect. The causal semantic relation in announcement discourse can be indicated by the linguistic units *awit* ‘because’ and *pramila* ‘therefore’. As an application of that, consider the following example.

(22) *Para nitya ngaturaken agunging panuwun awit saking karawuhan panjenengan.* ‘We would like to express our deepest gratitude for your presence.’

(23) *Sakmenika sampun wulan Agustus pramila sumangga enggal-enggal mbayar pajak.* ‘It's already August now, so please pay your taxes promptly.’

In the meaning of causality, there is a cause-and-effect relationship. In example (22), the causal meaning is indicated using *awit* ‘because’ as the marker and the prepositional phrase *saking karawuhan panjenengan* ‘due to your presence’ as the signifier. Consequently, a logical result is expressed by the linguistic unit *Para nitya ngaturaken agunging panuwun* ‘the committee expresses their gratitude’. In example (23), the resultant meaning is indicated by the linguistic unit *pramila* ‘therefore’ as the marker and *sumangga enggal-enggal mbayar pajak* ‘please pay the tax immediately’ as the signifier. The emergence of this linguistic unit reflecting the consequence is based on the statement *sakmenika sampun wulan Agustus* ‘it is already August’. To strengthen the causal relationship, the linguistic units constructing (22) and (23) can be replaced and permuted, forming the following sentence.

(22a) *Awit saking karawuhan panjenengan pramila para nitya ngaturaken agunging panuwun* ‘Because of your arrival, therefore, everyone expresses their deepest gratitude’

(23a) *Karana sakmenika sampun wulan Agustus pramila sumangga enggal- enggal mbayar pajak.* ‘Since it's already August, please pay your taxes promptly.’

Causal semantic relations in discourse play a crucial role in understanding event connections and coherence. It helps the audience understand why something happened or why a particular action is necessary. Then, it was observed that various conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs specialize in signaling specific relations (Ibáñez et al., 2020).

K. Semantic Relation of Addition

Javanese announcement discourse often employs additional semantic relations. Semantic relation of addition indicates the addition of something. The linguistic units’ markers can include correlative conjunctions, such as *sasampunipun ...lajeng...* ‘after ... then ...’. For the use, consider the following example.

(24) *Sasampunipun arisan, kasuwun Ibu-Ibu lajeng tuwi ibu Mulyani ingkang sakit.* ‘After the gathering, the ladies are requested to visit Mrs. Mulyani who is sick.’

(25) *Layananipun kajawi 'selain' timbangan lan tensi ugi 'juga' saged cek gula darah, asam urat, kolesterol, lan imunisasi balita.* ‘The service besides weighing and blood pressure can also check blood sugar, uric acid, cholesterol, and child immunizations.’

In (24), the correlative conjunctions are *sasampunipun ... lajeng* ‘after ... then ...’. The linguistic unit *sasampunipun* ‘after’ indicates the verb *arisan*, and the linguistic unit *lajeng* ‘then’ indicates the clause *tuwi ibu Mulyani ingkang sakit*. In

(25), the correlative conjunctions are *kajawi ... ugi ...* 'besides ... also ...'. The linguistic unit *kajawi* indicates the nominal phrase *timbangan lan tensi* 'weight and blood pressure', and the linguistic unit *ugi* indicates the clause *saged cek gula darah, asam urat, kolesterol, lan imunisasi balita* 'can check blood sugar, uric acid, cholesterol, and toddler immunizations'. These correlative conjunctions mark the meaning relation of 'addition,' which is rigid, so its order cannot be changed".

The additional semantic relation in Javanese announcement discourse involves coherence of addition to enhance clarity, engagement, and cultural relevance. Social culture encompasses the pillars of harmony and politeness, derived from the principle of cooperation in the context of speech acts. It reveals the intricate connections between language, culture, and social practices in Indonesian societies, particularly in ceremonial contexts (Suryadi et al., 2019).

L. Semantic Relation of Hope

Semantic relation of hope expresses a desire or wish for something to happen. The meaning of 'hope' in Javanese announcement discourse can be marked by the linguistic unit *mugi-mugi* 'hopefully'. The examples of the application are provided below.

(26) *Mugi-mugi lare menika ing tembe dadosa putra ingkang salih.* 'May this child grow up to be a righteous son.'

(27) *Nyuwun donga lan pamuji mugi-mugi ibu enggal saras.* 'Please pray and offer blessings so that the mother may recover quickly.'

The relationship of hope meaning in announcement discourse can be expressed through the linguistic unit *mugi-mugi* 'hopefully'. In example (26), the unit *mugi-mugi* is used as a marker, followed by the nominal phrase *lare menika*, meaning "this child," which serves as the signifier. In this context, it is hoped that the child will have virtuous qualities, as indicated by the clause *ing tembe dadosa putra ingkang salih* 'may [he/she] become a virtuous child'. Similarly, in example (27), the unit *mugi-mugi* is used as a marker, followed by the linguistic unit *Ibu enggal dangan* 'Mother recovers soon', which serves as the signifier. The relationship between the marker and the signifier creates the meaning of 'hope', as reflected in the clause *Ibu enggal saras* 'Mother recovers soon'. In the general variety, the meaning relation marker 'hope' *mugi-mugi* can be replaced with the linguistic unit *ing pangajab* 'with hope', so examples (26) and (27) can be modified as follows.

(26a) *Ing pangajab lare menika ing tembe dadosa putra ingkang salih.* 'With the hope that this child will eventually become a pious son.'

(27b) *Nyuwun donga lan pamuji ing pangajab ibu enggal saras.* 'Please pray and offer blessings with the hope that mother will soon recover.'

The semantic relation of hope plays a significant role in Javanese discourse, reflecting cultural values and social dynamics. The expression of hope is also evident in traditional Javanese ceremonies and rituals which reflect gratitude and aspirations for favorable outcomes (Fernandez, 2008).

M. Semantic Relation of Detailing

Semantic relation of detailing provides additional information or explanation. In this study, the following example illustrates this point.

(28) *Sing kangen ludruk, ana gratisan 9 April 2017 jam 09.00 ing Taman Mini Indonesia Indah - Anjungan Jawa Timur lakon 'Ngundhuh Wohing Pakarti' Naskah & Sutradara Mijil Pawestri para pelakon kolaborasi antara siswa dan seniman kota Mojokerto. Mangga Sedhereeekkk.* 'For those who miss ludruk, there's a free performance on April 9, 2017, at 9:00 AM at Taman Mini Indonesia Indah - East Java Pavilion. The play is titled 'Ngundhuh Wohing Pakarti' (Reaping the Fruits of One's Efforts), with a script and directed by Mijil Pawestri. The cast is a collaboration between students and artists from Mojokerto. Come and enjoy!

The markers of detailing semantic relations in announcement discourse (28) are expressed implicitly. This detail is evident in the presentation of a *ludruk* performance with free tickets, which is formatted with the linguistic unit *gratisan* 'free.' The detailed semantic relation is evident in the linguistic unit indicating the time, April 9, 2017, at 09:00; the prepositional phrase indicating the location, Taman Mini Indonesia Indah - Anjungan Jawa Timur; the linguistic unit indicating the play, *Ngundhuh Wohing Pakarti*; the linguistic unit indicating the script and director, "Naskah Sutradara Mijil Pawestri"; and the roles of the performers, indicated by the linguistic unit phrase *para pelakon kolaborasi para siswa lan seniman kota Mojokerto*. To make the meaning relationship explicit, it can be clarified with certain linguistic units, forming the following sentence.

(28a) *Sing kangen ludruk, ana gratisan..., suk tanggal 9 April 2017 jam 09.00, ing Taman Mini Indonesia Indah - Anjungan Jawa Timur, kanthi lakon "Ngundhuh Wohing Pakarti", naskah & sutradara mijil pawestri, dene para pelakon kolaborasi antara siswa lan seniman kota Mojokerto. Mangga...Sedhereeekkk.*

Semantic relations in detailing is indeed a crucial aspect of effective announcement discourse. In an announcement, relationships between entities and non-entities provide context through categories such as description and causation (Cabunoc et al., 2024).

N. Semantic Relation of Possibility

Semantic relation of possibility indicates a potential or probable outcome. The possibility semantic relation in Javanese announcement discourse is marked by the linguistic unit *bokbilih* 'perhaps.' For examples, look at the following instances.

(27) *Bokbilih boten wonten pambengan, kulawarga ngantu-antu rawuh panjenengan saperlu maos surah Yasin Tahlil ingkang katujokaken almarhumah.* 'If there are no objections, the family is looking forward to your presence to recite Surah Yasin and Tahlil for the deceased.'

(28) *Makaten atur pengumuman menika, bokbilih wonten kalepatan anggen kula matur nyuwun pangapunten.* 'That is the end of the announcement. If there are any mistakes in what I have said, please forgive me.'

The meaning of 'possibility' in (27) is indicated by the linguistic unit *bokmenawi* 'perhaps' as the marker and the linguistic unit frasa *boten wonten pambengan* 'no obstacles' as the signifier. The meaning of 'possibility' in (28) is also represented by the linguistic unit *bokbilih* as the marker and the linguistic unit clause *wonten kalepatan* 'there is a mistake' as signifier. The relationship between the marker and the signifier in (27) and (28) creates a meaning of possibility. The marker of the meaning relation *bokbilih* 'possibility' can be substituted with the linguistic unit *bokmenawi* 'perhaps.' The semantic relation of possibility in discourse involves complex interactions between semantics, pragmatics, and cognitive processes. It considers lexical-semantic content, construction patterns, and specialized operators in analyzing possibility expressions (Rodríguez, 2020). Then, apologies are also used in the announcement (28), indicated by *nyuwun pangapunten* 'please forgive'. Apologies play a vital role in preserving positive social relationships and creating opportunities for effective communication (Alrshoudi, 2020).

O. Semantic Relation of Closing

Semantic relation of closing signals the end of a message or communication. The closing meaning in announcement discourse can be marked by the linguistic units *wasana* 'finally' or *cekap semanten* 'that's all'. The following example illustrates this.

(29) *Ing wasana wara-wara sampun kawula pungkasi.* 'Finally, this announcement has been concluded.'

(30) *Cekap semanten pariwara ingkang kula aturaken.* 'That is all for the announcement that I have conveyed.'

The meaning of the closure in (29) is indicated by the linguistic unit *ing wasana* 'finally', which elaborates on the clause *wara-wara sampun kawula pungkasi* 'the announcement has been concluded'. In (30), the closure is marked by the linguistic unit *cekap semanten* 'that's enough' as a marker elaborating on the clause *pariwara ingkang kula aturaken* 'the announcement that I have delivered'. The relationship between these linguistic units creates a closing meaning.

The semantic relation of closing is a vital component of announcement discourse, as it signals the end of the message and reinforces the key points. Closings can also convey a sense of finality, urgency, or a call to action. In institutional settings the coordination of sequence closing and conclusion is crucial, as it demands alignment between participants regarding the status of their projects and identities (Raymond & Zimmerman, 2016).

V. CONCLUSION

This study uses descriptive structural theory. The data show that in Javanese announcement discourse, the linguistic unit *wara-wara* or its variant *pariwara* is commonly used. However, younger people tend to use the linguistic unit *pengumuman*. The word *wara-wara* or *pengumuman* can be used as a title, whereas *pariwara* is more often accompanied by other words as its definition. Then, in an announcement, a message is conveyed that should be acted upon by a group of recipients. Announcements by older groups tend to use Javanese *krama* as the language of communication. Javanese *krama* is chosen to show respect to the recipients. However, younger people tend to use Javanese *ngoko* or Indonesian as their language of communication.

Data shows that semantic relations are mostly expressed explicitly, with only a few being expressed implicitly. Implicit semantic relations are indicated by the sequential arrangement of words used. There are 15 semantic relations identified: 1) phatic, 2) gratitude, 3) thanks, 4) notification, 5) mediator, 6) request, 7) temporal, 8) emphasis, 9) purpose, 10) causality, 11) addition, 12) hope, 13) detailing, 14) possibility, and 15) closing. The semantic relations are determined by the relationships between the linguistic units that construct them. The results of this research have both practical and theoretical benefits. Theoretically, these results can be used to develop theories of discourse in Javanese. Practically, the findings can assist in the preparation of various types of Javanese discourse. Importantly, the results can also serve as material for the development of proficiency in the Javanese language.

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