Passive propositive constructions in Peranakan language in East Java

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This study deals with Peranakan language, a mixed language spoken by Chinese descendants, in East Java, which combines Indonesian and Low Javanese (Ngoko). Typically the morpheme is from Ngoko and the lexical item is from Indonesian (Rafferty 1984:248, 266).

Javanese and Peranakan have a propositive morpheme *tak*, occurs in both active and passive constructions, expresses a readiness or intention to do something. It is a function word in active clause, but in passive clause it is cliticised to the verbal base (Adelaar 2011:7). Indonesian does not have such morpheme.

(1) Active propositive

- a. Aku tak n-anya'-i temen=ku sik. (Peranakan)
 - 1SG tak AV-ask-TR friend=1SG in.advance

'I intend to ask my friend first.' 'I am going to ask my friend first.'

- b. Aku tak n-akon-i konco=ku dhisik. (Javanese Ngoko)
- c. Aku men-anya-i teman=ku dulu. (Indonesian)

(2) Passive propositive 1

- a. Temen=ku tak=tanya'-ane sik. (Peranakan)
 - friend-1SG tak=ask-ane in.advance

'I intend to ask my friend first.' 'I am going to ask my friend first.'

- b. Konco=ku tak=takon-ane dhisik. (Javanese Ngoko)
- c. Teman=ku ku=tanya-i dulu. (Indonesian)

However, different from Javanese, it is also acceptable to have *-ine* suffixed to the verbal base in Peranakan passive propositive.

(3) Passive propositive 2

- a. Temen=ku tak=tanya'-ine sik. (Peranakan)
- b. *Konco=ku tak=takon-ine dhisik. (Javanese Ngoko)

This study proposes an analysis to explain why in Peranakan passive propositive a new suffix *-ine* appears and the difference between *-ane* and *-ine*.

Adelaar, A. (2011) Tense, aspect and mood in some West Indonesian languages. *Proceedings of the international workshop on TAM and evidentiality in Indonesian languages*, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 1-14.

Rafferty, E. (1984) Language of the Chinese of Java – an historical overview. *Journal of Asian Studies* Vol. 43, No. 2, 247-272.