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Research Achievement Report FY2014

講座名・職名 Course Title・Job Title	Indonesian Language Specially Appointed Associate Professor
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専門分野 Academic Field	Linguistic

主たる研究テーマ Principal Research Subject	Ellipsis of Object and Complement: Indonesian Declarative Sentence.
<p>Sentence construction in Indonesian language, which is consisting of SVO typology, object in the active sentence could become subject in the passive sentence. On the other hand, complement could not become subject in the passive sentence.</p> <p>Example: Kakak membelikan <u>ibu rumah baru</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O C</p> <p>(1) Ibu dibelikan (oleh) kakak rumah baru. (2) * Rumah baru dibelikan (oleh) kakak Ibu.</p> <p>Ellipsis of object or complement in a sentence does not change the contextual meaning of the sentence; instead it changes the semantic concept of the sentence. The example is as follow:</p> <p>(3a) Suasana menjelang pemilu sangat menegangkan <u>masyarakat</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O</p> <p>(3b) Suasana menjelang pemilu sangat menegangkan.</p> <p>Where (3a) means that the tension is felt by the community, not the candidate of President and Vice President nor certain party. (3b) gives the implicit meaning that the tension is felt by all parties.</p> <p>(4a) Bus itu penuh <u>dengan wisatawan</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>(4b) Bus itu penuh.</p> <p>Semantically, (4a) sentence means that those in the bus are tourists, not students nor public passengers. (4b) sentence gives the meaning that 'the bus is full', it does not matter whoever the people inside the bus.</p> <p>Therefore, if the complement is omitted, readers or audiences could interpret the meaning of a sentence, meanwhile if a sentence is completed with complement, the complement will give a definite meaning. In this case, the complement is the tourists in sentence (4a) Bus itu penuh dengan wisatawan.</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to describe the ellipsis of object and complement in declarative sentences in Indonesian language.</p>	

Data collection is by random sampling from Indonesian language mass media.

After analysis is done, we can draw conclusions:

Declarative Sentence	
<u>Ellipsis of Object</u>	<u>Ellipsis of Complement</u>
1. Sentence with omitted object does not affect its contextual meaning.	1. Sentence with omitted complement does not affect its contextual meaning.
2. Ellipsis of object could be executed, where the verb in the sentence reveals feeling (e.g.: tightening, saddening, frightening, disappointing, etc.)	2. Ellipsis of complement gives contextual meaning of the sentence in general.
3. Sentence with omitted object still can be accepted as a declarative sentence in Indonesian language, which is in general the object has been identified by readers/audiences.	3. Sentence with omitted complement still can be accepted as a declarative sentence in Indonesian language, not as “confused” sentence.

The processing of object and complement ellipsis is not only related to grammatical structure, but it is also related to semantic.

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