

## Third-Person Passive Voice in Illustrative Explanatory Speech Acts by Residents of Sumberejo, Ambulu, Jember



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**ABSTRACT:** Third-person passive voice as one of the many topics of grammatical semantics is used to describe the relationship between the third actor and the action in the form of passive verbs in a grammatically meaningful sentence. The formulation of the problem in this study is what and how the construction of third-person passive voice in speech acts is explained illustratively by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. This descriptive qualitative research is classified as ethnographic communication research. Data collection through listening and speech techniques After the data is collected, it is then analyzed through categorical, descriptive, and distributional methods. The theory in this research is the theory of generative transformation by Chomsky (1965) and the theory of speech acts by Searle (1979). The result of the research shows that there are a total of 10 types of third person passive voice in illustrative explaining speech acts by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. The division of the topic types of third-person passive voice is based on the form of suffix and the nature of the passive verb with the type of speech act of explaining with illustrative strategies.

**KEYWORDS:** Third-Person Passive Voice, Speech Acts, Jember, Politeness, Generative Transformation

### I. INTRODUCTION

Third-person passive voice (hereinafter referred to as TPPV) in illustrative explaining speech acts performed by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu Subdistrict, Jember Regency is research of grammatical semantics as well as pragmatics. The research that focuses on the use of TPPV observes the meaning of verbs contained in a sentence unit in the form of illustrative explaining speech acts (or IESA). The meaning of TPPV contained in IESA is syntactic. Because the meaning of TPPV in the form of words in IESA gets a constructive change through the process of affixation, such as affixation or prefixation. So it can be said that the meaning of TPPV in IESA which is then presented in this study is in line with Pateda's description (2010) as grammatical meaning.

Voice according to Lyons, (1969), has a function to show the relationship between the actor and the action through the construction of passive verbs which in this study is TPPV contained in IESA. The data of this study are conversations conducted by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency in the form of IESA which certainly contains DPPT. IESA is often used by Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency when communicating daily. The IESA carried out by the people of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency has various purposes. As has been revealed by Tarigan (1984), IESA is used to explain a matter relating to the subject of discussion in a conversation. Because it involves the degree of speakers and speech partners at the time of interaction, it is necessary to understand that IESA is one of the speech acts that prioritize respect with the interlocutor. This is because there is a group of people who need to be respected, as well as other groups of people who can be invited to interact simply (Poedjasoedarmo, 1979). The procedures that can be carried out by a person to respect interlocutors are in line with their respective social contexts. As well as groups that have differences in rank, degree, and position in society, will use various methods (Anwar, 1995). Austin (in Ibrahim, 1993) also strengthens this opinion by explaining that speech acts are carried out based on self-interest to show what kind of position the speaker has towards certain groups. Therefore, IESA in this study is related to politeness theory which deals with social relations, social structures, and social situations. The social context attached to the speaker as the perpetrator of IESA should contain certain meanings and intentions. This kind of thing has previously

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been discussed by Searle (in Nadar, 2009), that how to interpret an utterance depends on the conditions in the context. In the 1980s, Levinson and Brown put forward a theory of politeness in their book "Politeness" which combines the opinions of Seale and Austin. According to Levinson and Brown (1987), speech acts affect (1) social distance (distance rating); (2) the social status of speakers and speakers (power rating); and (3) the degree of imposition (rank rating). With these influences, social relations, social structures, and social situations can affect speakers when performing IESA. This research is described using Levinson and Brown's politeness theory to examine IESA containing TPPV in conversations conducted by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. The supporting theory in this study is the theory of generative transformation by Avram Noam Chomsky (1965). This theory has three core paradigms, namely: (1) the existence of syntactic constructs that have to do with speech or sentences. The characteristics of speech can then be perceived using sensing which is included as a surface structure (outer structure); (2) in the deep structure (inner structure), there are semantic relations and systemic relations, and (3) based on the inner structure, then the inner structure is explained based on the syntactic tri aspect in the form of categories, functions, and roles. Departing from the syntactic tri-aspect relation, it can be understood that the grammatical semantic meaning in TPPV in a sentence is in the form of IESA. To the explanation above, the research explores TPPV in IESA in conversations conducted by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. Further discussion in this research is complemented by three approaches, namely relational, dimensional, and theoretical.

## II. METHOD

This study examines the use of TPPV in IESA found in the conversations of residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu Sub-district, Jember Regency. Since the conversation is classified as communicative action, communication ethnography is used in this research (Hymes in Ibrahim, 1994). The data taken for this research are sentences quoted directly from the conversations of residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu Subdistrict, Jember Regency daily in the form of IESA which contains TPPV. The data collection methods in this research are the speech method and the listening method (Sudaryanto, 1993). The speech method in this study was carried out through interviews with sources to explore information related to the social context. Meanwhile, the listening method in this research is classified into five: the listening method with speaking, listening method without speaking, tapping method, recording method, and recording method. The data that has been collected is then validated first before being selected and sorted in line with the context of the data attached to the speakers and speech partners. The data was then processed using categorical, descriptive, and distributional methods. Sudaryanto (1993) says that the categorical method is used to group the data according to the main concept. Then the descriptive method is used to present an explanation of the data. The distributional method is used to classify the types of IESA based on its strategy and TPPV according to its suffix structure and verb character.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As explained by Keraf (1981), the illustrative strategy in the act of explaining is done by giving examples or parables related to something that is explained. The strategy of explaining the results and discussion is crossed with third-person passive voice which consists of three types. The three types are third-person passive voice without suffix, third-person passive voice with the suffix */-i/*, and third-person passive voice with the suffix */-ke/*. Further information is as follows.

### A. Patientive TPPV without Suffix in IESA

- (1) S: *Kucing putih iku isuk-isuk nek gurun dipakani sega anget ya tetep ngglibet ae neng sikil, sampek tau winginane iku ngeyang-ngeyong ae neng sikilku aku masak, sampek risih kucing putih iku. Takgetak pancet gak ngalih. Taktapak ya sik mbalik maneh ngglibet. Masiya kucing putih iku ditapak koyok apa ae gak bakal ngalih nek gurun dipakani sega anget. Pancen anyi-anyi nek mangan, dipakani sega adhem gak gelem.*

'That white cat, if it hasn't been given warm rice in the morning, just keeps rubbing against my legs. Yesterday, it kept meowing at my feet while I was cooking, and it got to the point where I felt annoyed. Even when I tried to shooit away, it wouldn't leave. I tapped it, but it returned and kept rubbing against me. Unless the white cat gets warm rice, it won't go away. So picky about food—it won't even eat cold rice.'

Data (1) was taken from a conversation between a female adult speaker with high socioeconomic status and a high level of religiosity, and a teenage male interlocutor with low socioeconomic status and a moderate level of religiosity. The informal conversation was conducted between two family members, and the speaker was the mother of the interlocutor. Because the speaker is the interlocutor's mother, she used the Ngoko variety of Javanese. At that time, the speaker told the interlocutor about her pet cat, describing how it always asked for warm rice and fish in the morning. The cat would keep bothering the speaker if its wish wasn't fulfilled. Even if hit, the cat wouldn't move away from the speaker. The speaker's utterance is appropriately called IESA because there is the word *koyok* 'like' in the underlined sentence. In this utterance, the speaker describes her attempt

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to hit the cat, with the comparison drawn toward her pet. The underlined sentence also contains a patientive TPPV without a suffix; here is the detail of categories, functions, and roles.

	<u><i>kucing putih iku</i></u>	<u><i>ditapuk</i></u>	<u><i>koyok apa ae</i></u>	<u><i>gak bakal ngalih</i></u>	<u><i>nek</i></u>	<u><i>gurung dipakani</i></u>	<u><i>sega anget</i></u>
<b>Category</b> :	Nominal Phrase	Verb	Adverbial Phrase	Verbal Phrase	Adverbial Phrase		Noun
<b>Function</b> :	Subject	Verb			Adverb		
<b>Role</b> :	Patient	Patientive TPPV without Suffix			Condition		

The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase *kucing putih iku* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the patient. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what was hit? Thus, that nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *ditapuk* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *ditapuk* is as a verb and serves as a patientive TPPV without a suffix. That verb is classified as a TPPV without a Suffix because it originates from the base form of the pre-categorial verb *tapuk* 'to hit' with the prefix /di-/ and no suffix. Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (1) demonstrates a patientive quality. Here is the proof.

- (1) *Kucing putih iku ditapuk koyok apa ae gak bakal ngalih nek gurung dipakani sega anget*  
 (1a) *Kucing putih iku dadi sasaran tapukane koyok apa ae gak bakal ngalih nek gurung dipakani sega anget*

In sentence (1), the nominal phrase *kucing putih iku* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the patient because it is the target of the action described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *ditapuk* in sentence (1). The word *ditapuk* functions as a patientive TPPV without a suffix. The passive patientive nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *ditapuk* using the formula: *dadi sasaran* /pre-categorial/+- an/+-e/ (becomes the target of /pre-categorial/+-an/+-e/). This transformation produces the phrase *dadi sasaran tapukane* (becomes the target of someone hit) in the sentence (1a) as the modified form of sentence (1). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *ditapuk* in the sentence (1) represents a patientive TPPV without a suffix, indicating the speaker's action directed toward the patient *kucing putih iku* as its target.

#### B. Resultative TPPV without Suffix in IESA

- (2) S: *Ya kenek ae nek pengin nggawe daging kebo kanggo masakan rendhang. Prosese gak ribet. Aku ya wis tau ngolah daging kebo dadi rendhang. Bagiyan daging kebone direndhang koyok daging sapi umume. Sing dipilih daginge sing atos. Ben gak ajur pas dimasak suwe. Biyasane sing dinggo rendhang iku bagiyan paha belakang atas. Awakmunganggo daging belakang luar ya isok.*  
 'Yes, it's fine if you want to use buffalo meat to make rendang. The process isn't complicated. I've also tried cooking buffalo meat as rendang before. The buffalo meat is prepared as rendang, just like beef usually is. The chosen part is tough meat so it doesn't fall apart during long cooking. Usually, the part used for rendang is the upper hind leg. You can also use the outer back part.'

Data (2) was taken from a conversation conducted by a female teenage speaker with a moderate socioeconomic status and a moderate level of religiosity, and a teenage female interlocutor with a low socioeconomic status and a low level of religiosity. The informal conversation took place between two neighbors. Since they are of the same age, the speaker used the Ngoko variety of Javanese. At that time, the speaker was explaining to the interlocutor about buffalo meat used as the ingredient for rendang. The part of the buffalo meat used for rendang is the tough part, such as the upper thigh. The selection of the tough part of the buffalo is to ensure it can withstand long boiling. The utterance made by the speaker is appropriately called IESA because there is the word *koyok* 'like' in the underlined sentence. In this utterance, the speaker describes buffalo meat prepared as rendang, similar to how beef is usually prepared. Furthermore, the underlined sentence also contains a resultative TPPV without a suffix; here are the detail of categories, functions, and roles.

	<u><i>Bagiyan daging kebone</i></u>	<u><i>direndhang</i></u>	<u><i>koyok daging sapi umume</i></u>
<b>Category</b> :	Nominal Phrase	Verb	Adverbial Phrase
<b>Function</b> :	Subject	Verb	Adverb
<b>Role</b> :	Source	Patientive TPPV without Suffix	Condition

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The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase *Bagiyan daging kebone* ‘part of the buffalo meat’ which functions as the subject and has the role of source. This nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what is made into *rendang*? Thus, this nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *direndhang* ‘is made into *rendang*’ is identified as a verb because it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* ‘not’. The function of this verb is as a verb and serves as a resultative TPPV without a suffix. This verb is classified as TPPV without a suffix because it originates from the base noun *rendhang* ‘*rendang*’ with the prefix /di-/ and no suffix. Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (2) demonstrates a patientive quality. Here is the proof.

- (2) *Bagiyan daging kebone direndhang koyok daging sapi.*  
 (2a) *Bagiyan daging kebone didadekake rendhang koyok daging sapi.*

In sentence number 2, the nominal phrase *Bagiyan daging kebone* ‘part of the buffalo meat’ is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the source because it serves as the material for the action described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *direndhang* ‘is made into *rendang*’ in the sentence (2). The word *direndhang* functions as a resultative TPPV without a suffix. The passive resultative nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming the word using the formula: *didadekake* Noun ‘made into Noun’. This transformation produces the phrase *didadekake rendhang* ‘made into *rendang*’ in the sentence (2a) as the modified form of sentence (2). Thus, it can be understood that the verb *direndhang* in the sentence (2) represents a resultative TPPV without a suffix, indicating the speaker's action that makes *Bagiyan daging kebone* the material for something referred to as *rendang* in that sentence.

#### C. Instrumental TPPV without Suffix in IESA

- (3) S: *Sawise ladinge diungkal bakal mundhak koyok pedhang, lincip terus meling landhep. Nah iku ladinge cocog mbokgawe mbeleh pitik. Ngungkale diitung ping sepuluh. Pas ngungkal, kudu dipaerhatekna, tangan kudu nenet bageyan wesine lading. Iku ngono ben bageyan kethule isok kenek ungal. Terus nek pengin lading iku gak ucul pas diungkal, nganggoa lap. Andhuk ya isok.*

‘After the knife is sharpened, it will become like a sword, sharp and pointed. This knife is suitable for slaughtering chickens. The sharpening should be done ten times. While sharpening, it’s important to note that your hand should press on the edge of the knife’s blade. This ensures that the sharp part is properly sharpened. If you want to keep the knife from slipping while sharpening, use a cloth. A towel works as well.’

Data (3) was taken from a conversation conducted by an adult male speaker with high socioeconomic status and a high level of religiosity, and a teenage male interlocutor with low socioeconomic status and a low level of religiosity. The informal conversation was held between two family members, with the speaker being the interlocutor’s uncle. Thus, the speaker used the Ngoko variety of Javanese. At that time, the speaker was explaining to the interlocutor how to sharpen a knife. One important aspect of knife sharpening is that the blade should be pressed carefully to sharpen the dull part well. It is advisable to use a cloth for grip while sharpening. The speaker’s utterance is appropriately called IESA because it includes the word *koyok* ‘like’ in the underlined sentence. In this utterance, the speaker describes that a knife sharpened in this way will have a sharpness similar to that of a sword. Furthermore, the underlined sentence also contains an instrumental TPPV without a suffix; here are the detail of categories, functions, and roles.

		<u><i>ladinge</i></u>	<u><i>diungkal</i></u>	<u><i>bakal mundhak koyok pedhang</i></u>
Category	:	Noun	Verb	Adverbial Phrase
Function	:	Subject	Verb	Adverb
Role	:	Patient	Instrumental TPPV without Suffix	Khn

The sentence indicates the presence of the noun *ladinge* ‘the knife’, which functions as the subject and has the role of a patient. This noun occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what is sharpened using the sharpener? Thus, this noun qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *diungkal* ‘is sharpened’ is identified as a verb because it remains grammatical when preceded by the word *ora* ‘not’. The function of this verb is as a verb, serving as an instrumental TPPV without a suffix. This verb is classified as TPPV without a suffix because it originates from the base noun *ungkal* ‘sharpener’ with the prefix /di-/ and no suffix. Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (3) demonstrates an instrumental quality. Here is the proof.

- (3) *Ladinge diungkal bakal mundhak koyok pedhang.*

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(3a) *Ladinge dadi sasaran untkale bakal mundhak koyok pedhang.*

In sentence number 3, noun ***ladinge*** is neither a speaker nor a speaker. In addition, the noun is also called a patient because he is the target of the actions contained in the sentence. This can be proven by observing the word ***diungkal*** in the sentence (3). The word ***diungkal*** has a role as an instrumental TPPV without a suffix. The nature of the passive instrumental verb attached to the word can be proven by changing the word using the formula: *to be the target of Noun+/-e/ 'tobe targeted by Noun+/-e/ Noun'*. In this way, the phrase 'made the target of the sharpening' in sentence (3a) is produced due to changing from the sentence (3). Thus, it can be understood that the verb ***diungkal*** in the sentence (3) is an instrumental TPPV without a suffix which indicates the speaker's act of the sharpening tool aimed at ***ladinge*** as the target in the sentence.

#### D. Repetitive TPPV with Suffix (-i) in IESA

(4) S: *Terus wingi maneh enek Lik Di, takrungok-rungokne dheke ya sambat merga satemu. ***Daging-daginge disunduki koyok upil*** iku ngono ya mesthi gak maregi ta nek dipangan. Nah mangkane sadurunge ngirisi daging, perlu ndeloksepira ukurane daging sing diiris. Ben gak salah. Uduk merga ben satene akeh, terus sundukane cilik-cilik. Sing penting daginge iku ojok cilik-cilik! Supaya gak ngentek-ngenteki sunduke sisan.*

'Then yesterday, there was also Uncle Di, and I heard he was complaining about his satay. The meat was skewered into tiny pieces like little bits, so of course, it wasn't satisfying to eat. That's why, before cutting the meat, you need to look at how big the pieces are. So you don't make a mistake. It's not about making more satay by cutting them small. What matters is that the pieces aren't too small! So it doesn't waste the skewers either.'

Data (4) is taken from conversations conducted by speakers and partners. Both are male, adolescent, have low socioeconomic status, and have a low level of faith. The informal conversation was carried out by two people who are family-related. More precisely, the speaker is a cousin of the partner. Because the speakers are cousins of the partners and they are the same age, the language used by the speakers is the Javanese variety Ngoko. At that time, the speaker was telling the partner about his experience. It is said that one day, there was a celebration at the speaker's uncle's house. At that time, the partner was given the task of covering satai with a small size. Therefore, a person who eats satai is not full. The speech delivered by the speaker deserves to be called IESA through illustrations because there is a tearing word 'like' in a slashed sentence. In the speech, the speaker described the size of the satai meat that was eaten by the partner like nasal discharge. Then the slashed sentence also contains Repetitive TPPV with the suffix /-i/, here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

	<b><i>daging-daginge</i></b>	<b><i>disunduki</i></b>	<b><i>koyok upil</i></b>
<b>Category</b>	: Nominal phrase	Verb	Adverbial Phrase
<b>Function</b>	: Subject	Verb	Adverb
<b>Role</b>	: Patient	Repetitive TPPV with Suffix (-i)	Khn

The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase ***Daging-daginge*** which functions as the subject and holds the role of the patient. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what was stabbed? Thus, that nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word ***disunduki*** is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word ***ora*** 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of ***disunduki*** is as a verb and serves as a locative TPPV with a suffix (-i). That verb is classified as a TPPV with suffix (-i) because it originates from the base form of the noun ***sunduk*** 'stab' with the prefix /di-/ and suffix (-i). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (4) demonstrates a repetitive quality. Here is the proof.

(4) *Daging-daginge disunduki koyok upil*

(4a) *Daging-daginge bola-bali dadi sasaran sundukane koyok upil*

In sentence (4), the nominal phrase ***Daging-daginge*** is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the patient because it is the target of the action described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word ***disunduki*** in sentence (4). The word ***disunduki*** functions as a repetitive TPPV with suffix (-i). The passive repetitive nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming ***disunduki*** using the formula: *bola-bali dadi sasaran /Noun+/-an+/-e/ (frequently becomes the target of /Noun+/-an+/-e/)*. This transformation produces the phrase ***dadi sasaran sundukane*** (becomes the target of someone stabbed) in the sentence (4a) as the modified form of sentence (4). In this way, it can be understood that the verb ***disunduki*** in the sentence (4) represents a repetitive TPPV with suffix (-i), indicating the speaker's

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action directed toward the patient *Daging-daginge* as its target frequently.

#### E. Locative TPPV with Suffix (-i) in IESA

- (5) S: *Seminggu kamare dienggoni Dowi, langsung malih koyok gedhogan jaran. Gak onok sing ngresiki. Jan gak kerumat ngono kondisine Dowi. Aris sing saomah karo Dowi paling ya gur ngekeki panganan thok, gak nambakne, apa maneh digawa nang dhokter. Pancen umure wis tuwek, paling Aris mikire percuma ditambani. Tapi kudune mbok ya sing mbeneh karo ome. Mosok nek ngopeni koyok ngono?*

'In just a week of Dowi staying in the room, it turned into a mess, like a stable. No one cleaned it. Clearly, Dowi was not cared for properly. Aris, who lives with Dowi, probably just gave him food without doing anything more—certainly not taking him to the doctor. True, Dowi is already old, and Aris may think it's pointless to treat him. But shouldn't he take better care of his uncle? Is this really the proper way to care for someone?'

Data (5) is taken from a conversation between an adult male speaker with high socioeconomic status and a high level of faith, and a teenage male interlocutor with low socioeconomic status and a lower level of faith. This informal conversation took place between two family members. Specifically, the speaker is the interlocutor's uncle. Because the speaker is the interlocutor's uncle, he uses Javanese in the Ngoko register. At that time, the speaker was telling their interlocutor about a person named Dowi. Dowi is the speaker's neighbor who suffers from a mental disorder. Dowi is supported by his sibling, Aris. However, Aris is not diligent in caring for Dowi. The speaker even mentioned that Aris never cleans Dowi's place of residence—it's like a horse stable. The speaker's statement can be classified as IESA through illustration because it contains the word *koyok* "like" in the italicized sentence. In this statement, the speaker describes Dowi's room as similar to a horse stable. Additionally, the italicized sentence contains locative TPPV with the suffix /-i/; here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

	<i>Seminggu</i>	<i>kamare</i>	<i>dienggoni</i>	<i>Dowi</i>	<i>langsung malih koyok gedhogan jaran</i>
Category	: Noun	Noun	Verb	Pronoun	Adverbial Phrase
Function	: Adverb	Subject	Verb	Object	Adverb
Role	: Time	Location	Locative TPPV with Suffix (-i)	Person	Condition

The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase *kamare* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the location. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what was occupied? Thus, that nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *dienggoni* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *dienggoni* is as a verb and serves as a locative TPPV with a suffix (-i). That verb is classified as a TPPV with suffix (-i) because it originates from the base form of the pre-categorial verb *enggon* 'occupy' with the prefix /di-/ and suffix (-i). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (5) demonstrates a locative quality. Here is the proof.

- (5) *Seminggu kamare dienggoni Dowi, langsung malih koyok gedhogan jaran.*  
 (5a) *Seminggu kamare dadi papan enggonane Dowi, langsung malih koyok gedhogan jaran.*

In sentence (5), the noun *kamare* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this noun is referred to as the location because it is the location of the action described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *dienggoni* in sentence (5). The word *dienggoni* functions as a locative TPPV with suffix (-i). The passive locative nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *dienggoni* using the formula: *dadi papan* /pre-categorial/+/an/+/e/ (become the place of /pre-categorial/+/an/+/e/). This transformation produces the phrase *dadi papan enggonane* (becomes the place of someone occupied) in the sentence (5a) as the modified form of sentence (5). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *dienggoni* in the sentence (5) represents a locative TPPV with suffix (-i), indicating the action of the speaker who made *kamare* the location of the action.

#### F. Receptive TPPV with Suffix (-i) in IESA

- (6) S: *Beh nelangsa aku mbek Deni. Wis enek seminggu kucing kesayangane gak mulih. Ngerti awakmu? Kucinge sing nggunthil iku jan diistimewakne. Pas gering, kucinge diobati koyok ngobati wong, sesuai kendhalane. Nek panas, ya dikei obat penurun nafsu makan, nek mencret dikei obat diare. Obate lengkap teka dhokter hewan. Mangane ya enak-enak, sentrat. Padahal kucinge iku gak sepira apik. Gur alus ulune, rase uduk anggora utawa persia.*

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'I feel so sad for Deni. It's been a week, and his beloved cat hasn't come home. Do you know? His youngest cat is truly treated with great care. When it's sick, he treats it like treating a person, matching its symptoms. If it has a fever, he gives it fever medicine; if it has diarrhea, he gives it diarrhea medicine. A veterinarian prescribes all the medication. Its meals are also delicious and special. And yet, the cat itself isn't all that special—just soft fur, but it's neither an Angora nor a Persian.'

Data (6) is taken from a conversation between an adult male speaker with moderate socioeconomic status and a moderate level of faith, and a teenage male interlocutor with low socioeconomic status and a low level of faith. This informal conversation took place between two family members. Specifically, the speaker is the interlocutor's uncle. Because the speaker is the interlocutor's uncle, he uses Javanese in the Ngoko register. At that time, the speaker was telling the interlocutor about Deni's cat, which was currently missing. Although not remarkable, the cat was deeply loved by Deni. According to the speaker, when it was sick, Deni would take the cat to the vet and give it medicine with care. Deni cared for the cat with affection as if caring for a person. This statement can be classified as IESA through illustration because it contains the word *koyok* "like" in the italicized sentence. In this statement, the speaker describes Deni's care for the cat as similar to the care given to a person. Additionally, the italicized sentence contains a receptive TPPV with the suffix *-i*; here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

		<u><i>kucinge</i></u>	<u><i>diobati</i></u>	<u><i>koyok ngobati wong</i></u>
<b>Category</b>	:	Noun	Verb	Adverbial Phrase
<b>Function</b>	:	Subject	Verb	Adverb
<b>Role</b>	:	Receiver	Receptive TPPV with Suffix (-i)	Condition

The sentence indicates the presence of noun *kucinge* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the receiver. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what was treated? Thus, that noun qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *diobati* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *diobati* is as a verb and serves as a receptive TPPV with a suffix (-i). That verb is classified as a TPPV with suffix (-i) because it originates from the base form of the noun *obat* 'medicine' with the prefix /di-/ and suffix (-i). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (6) demonstrates a receptive quality. Here is the proof.

- (6) *Kucinge diobati koyok ngobati wong.*  
 (6a) *Kucinge diwenehi obat koyok ngobati wong.*

In sentence (6), the noun *kucinge* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this noun is referred to as the receiver because it is receiver of something from the action described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *diobati* in sentence (6). The word *diobati* functions as a locative TPPV with suffix (-i). The passive receptive nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *diobati* using the formula: *diwenehi* /Noun/ (is given /Noun/). This transformation produces the phrase *diwenehi obat* (is given medicine by someone) in the sentence (6a) as the modified form of sentence (6). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *diobati* in the sentence (6) represents a receptive TPPV with suffix (-i), indicating the action of someone who gives *obat* to *kucinge*.

#### G. Causative TPPV with Suffix (-i) in IESA

- (7) S: *Hlah ya Beni iku kok betah men mangan pedhes. Ngono iku apa ya isok menikmati rasane panganan nek pedhes gak aturan? Meh ben dina aku meruhi arek iku tuku seblak neng sebelah omahe Bu Karti. Gek pedhese eram. Iku masiya seblake dipedhesi koyok racun mbek bakule, tetep gak bakal ngaruh neng ilate Beni. Aku kapanane kae ya sampek isin pas mbakso karo arek iku. Mosok ta sambel sawadhah dientekne. Jan dadi sawang-sawangan wong pas iku. Pancen arek gak isok ngrasakne pedhes.*  
 'That's why Beni is so comfortable eating spicy food. Can he even taste the real flavor if it's always ridiculously spicy? Almost every day, I see him buying seblak from the stall near Bu Karti's house. The spiciness is just extreme! Even if the seller makes the seblak as spicy as poison, it still won't affect Beni's taste buds. Just the other day, I felt so embarrassed when we went for meatballs together. He actually finished a whole bowl of chili sauce! People were staring at us. This kid really can't seem to feel the spiciness.'

Data (7) is taken from a conversation between the speaker and her friend, both of whom are female teenagers, of low socioeconomic status, and with a low level of religious observance. This informal conversation took place between two people

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who are close neighbors. Because they are the same age, the language used by the speakers is Javanese variety Ngoko. At that time, the speaker was telling a friend about a person named Beni. According to the speaker, Beni is someone who doesn't easily feel the heat when eating spicy food. For example, even when eating *seblak* with a lot of spices, he doesn't get overwhelmed by the spiciness. The speaker also wonders about Beni's condition, questioning whether he can truly taste the food if he keeps eating like that. On another occasion, the speaker admitted feeling embarrassed when they ate meatballs together, as Beni finished all the chili sauce provided by the seller. The speaker's statement can be classified as IESA through illustration because it contains the word *koyok* "like" in the italicized sentence. In this statement, the speaker describes the *seblak* made spicy by Beni as being like poison. Additionally, the italicized sentence contains causative TPPV with the suffix /-i/; here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

		<u><i>Seblake</i></u>	<u><i>dipedhesi</i></u>	<u><i>koyok racun</i></u>
<b>Category</b>	:	Noun	Verb	Adverbial Phrase
<b>Function</b>	:	Subject	Verb	Adverb
<b>Role</b>	:	Experiencer	Causative TPPV with Suffix (-i)	Condition

The sentence indicates the presence of noun *Seblake* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the experiencer. That noun occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what enhances the spiciness? Thus, that noun qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *dipedhesi* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *dipedhesi* is as a verb and serves as a causative TPPV with a suffix (-i). That verb is classified as a TPPV with suffix (-i) because it originates from the base form of the adjective *pedhes* 'occupy' with the prefix /di- / and suffix (-i). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (7) demonstrates a causative quality. Here is the proof.

- (7) *Seblake dipedhesi koyok racun.*  
 (7a) *Seblake didadekake pedhes koyok racun.*

In sentence (7), the noun *Seblake* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the experiencer because it experienced the state described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *dipedhesi* in sentence (7). The word *dipedhesi* functions as a causative TPPV with suffix (-i). The passive causative nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *dipedhesi* using the formula: *didadekake* /adjective/ (made /adjective/). This transformation produces the phrase *didadekake pedhes* (made spicy) in the sentence (7a) as the modified form of sentence (7). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *dipedhesi* in the sentence (7) represents a causative TPPV with suffix (-i), indicating actions taken by someone that change the condition of someone experiencing *seblake* becomes spicy.

#### H. Causative TPPV with Suffix (-ke) in IESA

- (8) S: *Ndelok wong tuweke Made ngono, aku jane rodok ngelus dhadha. Hla piye? Jenenge anak ate nglanjutne sekolah, malah dipenging. Jarene mendhing kerja ae. Padahal Made iku areke ya patheng, ya seneng sinau, maca buku. Ya mesthi ae ta, nek Made kuwi ketara mbetah-betahne. Artine, dheke isoke gur manut thok, masiya gak' memperkirakan dampak' eleke 'perlakuane' iku. **Ben gak koyok wong sing 'buta keadaan', wong tuweke Madekudu dipahamne.** Dadi gak sokur manut thok dadi anak. Manut iku enek batasane. Lek soal pilihan sing menyangkut pribadine anak ngene, ya kudu digawe mandiri.*

'Seeing Made's parents like that makes me feel disheartened. How could they do that? Their child wants to continue her studies, yet they forbid it. They say it's better for her just to work instead. But Made is a diligent girl, she loves studying and reading books. Naturally, Made tries her best to obey them. It means she only follows along, without considering the potential negative consequences of her actions. To avoid being unaware of the situation, Made's parents need to be made to understand. A child shouldn't just obediently follow without limits. Obedience has its boundaries. When it comes to choices related to the child's identity like this, they need to be given freedom.'

Data (8) is taken from a conversation between an adult female speaker of high socioeconomic status and strong religious commitment, and her conversational partner, a teenage male of low socioeconomic status and low level of religious observance. This informal conversation took place between two distant neighbors. More specifically, the speaker is a neighbor of the person mentioned in the conversation by the name "Made." Because the speaker is older, the conversation is conducted in Javanese, using the Ngoko register. At that time, the speaker was telling her conversational partner about a person named Made, who is also a friend of the conversational partner. The speaker feels that Made is very obedient to all of her parent's wishes, including when it comes to school. Made's parents forbid her from continuing her education, preferring that she work instead. However,



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in reality, Made is a diligent student, meaning that she deserves to continue her studies. This reality is then conveyed by the speaker to her conversational partner. The utterance delivered by the speaker can be classified as an IESA because it contains the word *koyok* 'like' in the italicized sentence. The speaker describes Made's parents as being like people unaware of the situation if they are not made to understand. Additionally, the italicized sentence contains a causative TPPV with the suffix /-ke/; here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

	<u><i>Ben gak koyok wong sing buta keadaan</i></u>	<u><i>wong tuweke Made</i></u>	<u><i>kudu dipahamne</i></u>
<b>Category</b>	: Adverbial Phrase	Nominal Phrase	Verbal Phrase
<b>Function</b>	: Adverb	Subject	Verb
<b>Role</b>	: Condition	Experiencer	Causative TPPV with Suffix (-i)

The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase *wong tuwane Made* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the experiencer. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: who is made to understand? Thus, that nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The verbal phrase *kudu dipahamne* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *kudu dipahamne* is as a verb and serves as a causative TPPV with a suffix (-ke). That verb is classified as a TPPV with suffix (-ke) because it originates from the base form of the verb *paham* 'understand' with the prefix /di-/ and suffix (-ne). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (8) demonstrates a causative quality. Here is the proof.

- (8) *Ben gak koyok wong sing 'buta keadaan', wong tuweke Made kudu dipahamne.*  
 (8a) *Ben gak koyok wong sing 'buta keadaan', wong tuweke Made kudu didadekake paham.*

In sentence (8), the nominal phrase *wong tuweke Made* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the experiencer because it experienced the state described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *dipahamne* in sentence (8). The word *dipahamne* functions as a causative TPPV with suffix (-ke). The passive causative nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *dipahamne* using the formula: *didadekake* /verb/ (made /verb/). This transformation produces the phrase *didadekake paham* (made to understand) in the sentence (8a) as the modified form of sentence (8). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *dipahamne* in the sentence (8) represents a causative TPPV with suffix (-ke), indicating actions taken by someone that change the condition of someone experiencing *wong tuweke Made* becomes understood.

#### I. Patientive TPPV with Suffix (-ke) in IESA

- (9) S: *Masiya lahan sing amba iku didadekne parkirane paribasan ambane bandara, tetep gak bakal amot nek gak dipisah antarane mobil karo motor koyok ngene iki. Gek parkirane iku campur-campur antarane mobil, pedhah montor, treg ya neng kono sisan. Gak onok koordinasi blas antarane panitiane. Dadi ya ketara amburadul ngene parkirane. Sembarang kendaraan mlebu. Kabeh dikarcisi. Sip tenan wis.*  
 'Even if this large space is turned into a parking lot as spacious as an airport, it still won't fit if cars and motorcycles aren't separated like this. The parking lot is a complete mix of cars, motorcycles, and even trucks there. The organizers didn't communicate at all. So, of course, the parking area is a mess like this. Every vehicle is let in. They all get ticketed. Truly well-organized, isn't it?'

Data (9) is taken from a conversation between a speaker and a conversational partner, both male teenagers, of low socioeconomic status and low religious observance. This informal conversation took place between two acquaintances. More specifically, the speaker is a casual hangout friend of the conversational partner. Because they are the same age, the conversation is conducted in Javanese using the Ngoko (informal) register. At that time, the speaker, who was on parking duty at an event held at Masjid Al-Huda, told the conversational partner that the Sumberejo field would not be big enough to accommodate parking for the event. This was because the number of attendees exceeded the capacity of the field, and those attending were not only bringing motorcycles but also cars and other large vehicles. According to the speaker, every vehicle entering the field caused issues due to the lack of coordination among the event organizers. The speaker's statement can be classified as an IESA because it contains the word *paribasan* in the italicized sentence. The speaker illustrates that even a parking area as large as an airport would not be enough if used as parking for this event. Additionally, the italicized sentence contains a patientive TPPV with the suffix /-ke/; here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

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	<u>lahan sing amba iku</u>	<u>didadekne</u>	<u>parkiran</u>	<u>paribasan ambane bandara</u>
Category	Nominal Phrase	Verb	Noun	Adverbial Phrase
Function	Subject	Verb	Complement	Adverb
Role	Patient	Patientive TPPV with Suffix (-ke)	Location	Condition

The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase *lahan sing amba iku* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the patient. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: what was made? Thus, that nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The word *didadekne* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *didadekne* is as a verb and serves as a patientive TPPV with a suffix (-ke). That verb is classified as a TPPV with a suffix (-ke) because it originates from the base form of the pre-categorial verb *dadi* 'to make' with the prefix /di-/ and suffix (-ne). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (9) demonstrates a patientive quality. Here is the proof.

- (9) *Lahan sing amba iku didadekne parkiran paribasan ambane bandara.*  
 (9a) *Lahan sing amba iku dadi sasaran pandadine parkiran paribasan ambane bandara.*

In sentence (9), the nominal phrase *lahan sing amba iku* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the patient because it is the target of the action described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *didadekne* in sentence (9). The word *didadekne* functions as a patientive TPPV with a suffix (-ke). The passive patientive nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *didadekne* using the formula: *dadi sasaran* Pa+/N/+pre-categorial/+/e/ (becomes the target of /Pa+/N-//pre-categorial/+/e/). This transformation produces the phrase *dadi sasaran pandadine* (becomes the target of made) in the sentence (9a) as the modified form of sentence (9). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *didadekne* in the sentence (9) represents a patientive TPPV with a suffix (-ke), indicating the speaker's action directed toward the patient *lahan sing amba iku* as its target.

#### J. Benefactive TPPV with Suffix (-ke) in IESA

- (10) S: *Arek-arek pas diumumne nek balik esuk merga ana rapat guru langsung gemrudug ringkes-ringkes bar olahraga. Padahal sik leren bar bal-balan. Terus Pak Dodik teka ngumumne informasi iki. Arek-arek langsung jingkrak- jingkrak. Jan koyok ngeculne dara miber, arek-arek dibalekne isuk ketara seneng banget. Dina Setu mulih isukpas kanggo njagkepi prei sesuke.*  
 'As soon as the students were told they'd be going home early because of a teachers' meeting, they quickly started packing up right after their sports class. They were still resting after playing soccer. Then Pak Dodik came and announced the news. The students immediately started cheering. It was like releasing doves to fly free; they were visibly thrilled to be sent home early. Going home early on Saturday made up for having Sunday off.'

Data (10) is taken from a conversation between an adult female speaker of high socioeconomic status and strong religious observance, and her conversational partner, a teenage male of low socioeconomic status and low level of religious observance. This informal conversation took place between two family members. More specifically, the speaker is the mother of the conversational partner. Consequently, the speaker uses Javanese in the Ngoko register. At that time, the speaker was telling her conversational partner about her students at school. She observed that her students were very happy because they were sent home early due to a teachers' meeting. The students had just finished a soccer game and appeared tired. However, upon hearing the news from their teacher, Pak Dodik, that they would be dismissed early, they immediately began cheering. The speaker's statement can be classified as an IESA because it contains the word *koyok* 'like' in the italicized sentence. In the conversation, the speaker illustrates 'the students' joy at being sent home early as being like releasing doves to fly free. Additionally, the italicized sentence contains a benefactive TPPV with the suffix /-ke/; here are the details of its categories, functions, and roles.

	<u>koyok ngeculne dara miber</u>	<u>arek-arek</u>	<u>dibalekne</u>
Category	:Adverbial Phrase	Nominal Phrase	Verb
Function	:Adverb	Subject	Verb
Role	:Condition	User	Benefactive TPPV with Suffix (-i)

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The sentence indicates the presence of the nominal phrase *arek-arek* which functions as the subject and holds the role of the user. That nominal phrase occupies the subject function because it can answer the question: who is sent home? Thus, that nominal phrase qualifies as the subject of the sentence. The verbal phrase *dibalekne* is identified as a verb, as it would remain grammatical if preceded by the word *ora* 'not'. Meanwhile, the function of *dibalekne* is as a verb and serves as a benefactive TPPV with a suffix (-ke). That verb is classified as a TPPV with suffix (-ke) because it originates from the base form of the verb *bali* 'go home' with the prefix /di-/ and suffix (-ne). Additionally, the verb in the underlined sentence in data (8) demonstrates a benefactive quality. Here is the proof.

- (10) *Koyok ngeculne dara miber, arek-arek dibalekne.*  
(10a) *Koyok ngeculne dara miber, arek-arek ditulung bali.*

In sentence (10), the nominal phrase *arek-arek* is neither the speaker nor the listener. Furthermore, this nominal phrase is referred to as the user because is the purpose of doing the work described in the sentence. This can be proven by examining the word *dibalekne* in sentence (10). The word *dibalekne* functions as a benefactive TPPV with suffix (-ke). The passive benefactive nature of this verb can be demonstrated by transforming *dibalekne* using the formula: *ditulung /verb/* (is helped to /verb/). This transformation produces the phrase *ditulung bali* (is helped to go home) in the sentence (10a) as the modified form of sentence (10). In this way, it can be understood that the verb *dibalekne* in the sentence (10) represents a benefactive TPPV with suffix (-ke), indicating the speaker's actions represent actions of *arek-arek*.

### V. CONCLUSIONS

Through research on TPPV in IESA by residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency, it can be observed that TPPV constructions appear in IESA during everyday conversations. This study further examines the speech acts based on explanatory strategies, along with 10 types of TPPV that feature grammatical constructions and patterns of pragmatic politeness. The grammatical construction of TPPV is strongly influenced by the social context of the speaker and their conversational partner, including social relations, social status, and social situations. This social context is also closely linked to pragmatic politeness patterns that serve as a fundamental guide in performing IESA by the residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. These grammatical constructions and patterns of pragmatic politeness arise incidentally in conversations among the residents of Sumberejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency.

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