

Relasi-Relasi Gramatikal Bahasa Jepang Dalam Novel *Ringu* Dan Kaidah Pemetaan Leksikalnya: Sebuah Kajian Tatabahasa Leksikal Fungsional

Irda Rozalina*

*Staff Pengajar Program Studi Bahasa Jepang STBA Haji Agus Salim Bukittinggi

Abstract

This reaserch is aimed at describing the property of Japanese grammatical relations in novels *Ringu* and lexical mapping rules. This research is done chronologically based on three steps; they are collecting of the data, analyzing of the data, and presenting the result of analysis. In collecting of the data, used reading method with note taking technique. In analyzing the data used distributional method and identify method. In presenting the result of analysis the data used informal and formal technique.

From the results of analysis it can be concluded that the property of the subject grammatical relation in Japanese are (1) canonically, subject in Japanese appears in the left position of predicate on intransitive predicate and in the left position of object on transitive and bitransitive predicate, (2) subject in Japanese can be relativized, (3) the subject can be inserted by adverbial, (4) the agent controls the reflexive form in Japanese; agents have property of grammatical relations of subject because an agent controls the shape of the reflexive. The property of objects in Japanese grammatical relation are the object in Japanese can only appear on the left position of the verb, noun phrases which are occupied by object function is accusative, object in Japanese can be tested by the rules of a passivating, object in Japanese can be relativized, noun phrase which has object function of grammatical can not be deleted in coordinative sentence, the object in Japanese can be replaced by reflexive noun phrase. The property of grammatical relation of complement are marked by post position *ni* and placed before or after object. The property of OBL relation in Japanese is the argument (noun phrase) which is post-positioned (FN PPOs). Post-position marks oblique relations are *ni, de, to, kara, made*, and *e*. The occurence of OBL marker in Japanese is required in order to make grammatical clause. In addition, the presence of OBL in Japanese is also required due to verbs demand.

Keywords: *subject, object, complement, oblique, lexical mapping*

I. PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Relasi gramatikal mencakup subjek, objek, dan relasi oblik. Bresnan (2001:96) menyatakan bahwa relasi gramatikal memainkan peranan yang penting dalam konstruksi sintaksis bahasa yang alamiah yaitu bahasa manusia. Adapun relasi gramatikal tersebut meliputi *subjek* (S), *objek langsung* (OL), *objek tak langsung* (OTL), dan *relasi oblik* (OBL). Namun, pada bahasa bertipe OV seperti BJ tidak mengenal istilah OTL. BJ hanya mengenal istilah komplemen (KOMP) dan ini berlaku pada semua bahasa yang bertipologi sintaksis SOV. Dalam tatabahasa formal seperti Tatabahasa Leksikal Fungsional (TLF), relasi gramatikal S, O, dan KOMP disebut dengan struktur fungsional atau fungsi

gramatikal (Jufriзал, 2007:32). Relasi gramatikal S, O, dan KOMP adalah relasi gramatikal sintaksis murni, sedangkan relasi OBL adalah relasi yang sifatnya semantis. Relasi oblik dapat opsional dan dapat pula obligatori. Sifat perilaku relasi-relasi gramatikal pada BJ mempunyai ciri dan kriteria tertentu dalam menempati posisinya masing-masing.

Penelitian ini menggunakan kajian Tatabahasa Leksikal Fungsional (TLF). Kajian ini dipilih karena teori ini dapat menelaah pemetaan leksikal dan fungsi-fungsi gramatikal. Bagian TLF yang akan menjadi fokus pada penelitian ini adalah teori yang berkaitan dengan ‘pemetaan’ (*linking* atau *mapping*) yaitu teori pemetaan leksikal (TPL). Adapun TPL dipilih karena dapat menentukan fungsi-fungsi gramatikal BJ yang lebih jelas. Selain itu, dengan diadakannya pemetaan