

ZERO RELATIONAL PROCESS IN LAMPUNG LANGUAGE CLAUSE

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Abstract

This research presents a configuration of relational clause in Lampung language, which does not have a relational process. Such a process is called zero relational process. However, this non-relational-process clause has an alternative process which is called attributive/identifying processor demonstrated by the value and token. Accordingly, through exploration and description, this qualitative research argues that both attribute and value are connected to the carrier and the token syntactically and semantically because they function to predicate carrier and token through modifying (attribute) and identifying-representing-defining (value). In other words, an attribute can function as the attribute (modifier) and the process (attributive processor) while a value can function as the value (identifier) and the process (identifying processor). Furthermore, it is found that an attribute can construe the characteristics of a carrier and demonstrate numerical information (number, grade, and quantity). On the other hand, a value provides identity, representation, and definition for the token.

Keywords: attributive, identifying, processor, zero relational process

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyajikan suatu konfigurasi klausa relasional dalam bahasa Lampung yang tidak memiliki proses relasional. Ketidadaan proses tersebut dinamakan proses relasional zero. Akan tetapi, klausa relasional seperti ini memiliki proses alternatif yang disebut prosesor atributif/identitas yang direalisasikan oleh atribut dan value. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, melalui pengekplorasian dan pendeskripsian, penelitian kualitatif ini mengemukakan bahwa baik atribut maupun value dihubungkan dengan penyandang (carrier) dan token secara sintaksis dan semantis karena keduanya berfungsi untuk mempredikatkan carrier dan token melalui modifikasi (atributif) dan identifikasi-representasi-definisi (value). Dengan kata lain, sebuah atribut berfungsi sebagai atribut itu sendiri (pemodifikasi) dan proses (prosesor atributif) serta sebuah value berfungsi sebagai value dan proses (prosesor identifikasi). Lebih jauh, penelitian ini pun menemukan bahwa sebuah atribut menerangkan ciri/karakteristik sebuah carrier dan menunjukkan informasi numeral (angka, nilai, dan kuantitas). Di sisi lain, sebuah value menjelaskan identitas, representasi, dan definisi bagi token.

Kata kunci: atributif, identitas, prosesor, proses relasional zero

INTRODUCTION

This research discusses a local language in Indonesia which is categorized as threatened, i.e., Lampung language. This language has many dialects which are grouped into two main dialects: the Nyow dialect and the Api dialect. Geographically, the Api dialect is spoken by the Lampung

people on the southern coastline, western, southern, and middle regions of Lampung province, while the *Nyow* dialect is used by the Lampung people population living in the northern and eastern regions. Furthermore, Lampung province is situated within various tribal and linguistic societies, so the *Lampung* language has become less popular in daily communication among those living in this province. As a consequence, bahasa Indonesia is the only alternative language for daily communication, resulting in the *Lampung* language falling into disuse.

With an eye towards linguistic preservation, this research explores *Lampung* language clauses in an attempt to identify the features that make this language distinctive from other languages. This exploration covers elements of the clauses and their functions from the perspective of Systemic Functional Grammar and relies on Halliday & Matthiessen's framework (2014).

The amount of research on *Lampung* language is scant. Arka (2013) notes that from 1975 to 2007 of 335 studies on indigenous languages in Indonesia, there were only 9 conducted on *Lampung* language. What is more, after 2007, only a small number of researchers conducted investigations such as morphology (Ariyani, 2014) and dialectology (Kantor Bahasa Provinsi Lampung, 2008; Suprayogi, 2017). Thus, the body of research dealing with this language is severely limited. The current research therefore provides an up-to-date study and a new perspective on the *Lampung* language.

The current research primarily discusses the transitivity system, with particular emphasis on the relational clause. In English, a relational clause is indicated by a relational process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014), for example:

- (1) It was 35⁰ F in DeKalb yesterday.
- (2) Stevenson Hall has four towers and a dining hall.
- (3) The red light means 'stop'.

These clauses are categorized as relational clauses. Clause (1) contains the verb "to be" (was) as a relational process. It relates two participants (*it* and 35⁰ F) in which the participant (35⁰ F) is the attribute for another participant (*it*) while *it* functions as the carrier. Clause (2) also contains a relational process (has) that relates the participant functioning as an attribute (four towers and a dining hall) and the carrier (Stevenson Hall). In this case, clauses (1) and (2) are categorized as the attributive relational clauses. Unlike clauses (1) and (2), clause (3) contains a relational process, showing the relationship between participants in which one participant 'stop' represents another participant 'The red light'. This representation demonstrates another type of relational clause, i.e., the identifying relational clause. This configuration can also be found in Indonesian clauses, as in the following example.

- (4) *Langit menjadi terang karena kembang api itu.*
 sky become bright because fireworks that
 'The sky becomes brighter because of the fireworks.'

This Indonesian clause contains a relational process *menjadi* and it indicates an attributive relation because the participant *terang* becomes an attribute for another participant *Langit*. This example reveals that the relational clause is applicable in the Indonesian clause. It can also be found in clause (5).

- (5) *Bapak Jokowi adalah Presiden Indonesia 2019-2024.*

Mister Jokowi is President Indonesia 2019-2024

‘Mr. Jokowi is the president of Indonesia 2019-2024.’

Here, *adalah* is the relational process and it relates to two participants. One participant, *Presiden Indonesia 2019-2024*, gives identification to another participant, *Bapak Jokowi*. This identification indicates an identifying relational clause. This structure can also be compared to Lampung language, as demonstrated in the following.

- (6) *Pepancokh iyulah salah satu acakha di Penayuhan.*

Pepancokh is one of event in Penayuhan

‘Pepancokh is one of events in Penayuhan.’

Clause (6) is categorized as a relational clause because it has two participants which are linked by a process *iyulah*. This process relates those two participants by indicating that one participant (*Pepancokh*) is described and identified by another participant, *salah satu acakha*. Thus, the relational clause is also applicable in the Lampung language. Furthermore, it reveals that the relational clause has two subtypes: attributive and identifying (Thompson, 2014). Moreover, Thompson (2014) posits that an attributive relational process is used to show a modified and modifier relation while an identifying relational process is used to show equal and reversible relations between two participants.

In addition, Indonesian and Lampung language have a relational clause configuration which differs from English, for example:

- (7) *Jelita satu-satu-nya anak perempuan Pak Aan.*

Jelita one one-the child female Mr. Aan

‘Jelita is the only daughter of Mr. Aan’

- (8) *Lamban sina helau nihan*

house that good very

‘The house is very beautiful’

The clauses in (7) and (8) illustrate a different relational clause configuration. They are relational clauses, but they do not include processes. Clause (7) only contains two participants: *Jelita* and *satu-satunya anak perempuan Pak Aan*. This construction is also found in clause (8), which also only comprises two participants: *Lamban sina* and *helau nihan*. When compared with the rules of English grammar, neither of the above clauses meets the requirement of a clause. An English clause must consist minimally of a participant and a process; finite verb (Thompson, 2014; Emilia, 2014; Bloor & Bloor, 2004; Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo, 2001; Gerot & Wignell, 1995). However, in the perspective of Indonesian and Lampung grammar, both are categorized as clauses because the constituents *satu-satunya anak perempuan Pak Aan* and *helau nihan* can function as the predicate (Chaer, 2009; Udin et al., 1992; Satun et al., 1985). Furthermore, Wiratno (2018) and Saragih (2007) argue that a process is not always found in an Indonesian relational clause, as in many instances the process is present but it is implied. Many native speakers of Indonesian tend to omit it in daily communication.

In this case, the researchers argue that it is acceptable to analyze this configuration despite the absence of the process. The researchers employ the term “zero relational process” to identify it. This is a new term proposed by the researchers to indicate demonstration of an empty process.

Thus, even though an Indonesian and Lampung clause may have no such process, it will always be identified as a clause when it contains two participants that relate to each other.

Furthermore, clause (7) can be categorized as an identifying relational clause because the participant *satu-satunya anak perempuan Pak Aan* confirms an identity for another participant, *Jelita*, while clause (8) is an attributive relational clause because the participant *helau nihan* modifies another participant, *lamban sina*. This phenomenon is the focus of the current study. In order to achieve a thorough and detailed analysis, this research focuses only on Lampung language. Therefore, this research is intended to identify examples of the relational clause in Lampung language, with particular focus on zero relational processes.

RELATIONAL PROCESS VS ZERO RELATIONAL PROCESS

In English grammar, a relational process is commonly performed by the verb “to be” (is, am, are, was, and were) and linking verb/copula (seem, mean, sound) (Fontaine, 2013 and Bloor & Bloor, 2004). The process demonstrates a relation between two participants; a participant modifies, characterizes, defines, identifies, and represents another (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). It can be demonstrated when a participant modifies, defines, and characterizes another, and is categorized as an attributive relational clause; on the other hand, when a participant represents and identifies another, this is categorized as an identifying relational clause. The relation is presented in Chart 1.

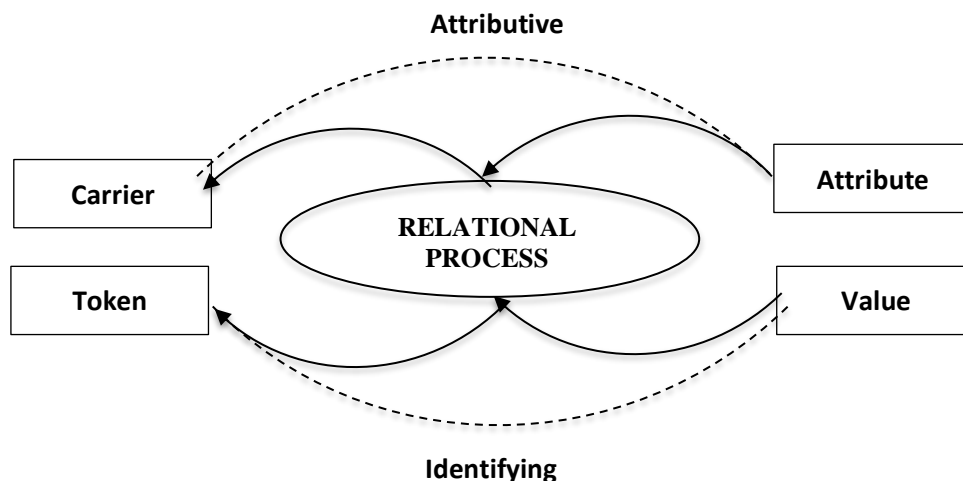


Chart 1. Relational Clause (adopted from Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014)

Chart 1 shows that a relational clause consists of modified participant (Carrier) or identified participant (Token) and modifier (Attribute) or identifier (Value). The arrows demonstrate how an Attribute and a Value relate to the Carrier and the Token and how they are linked by a relational process. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the configuration of the relational clause construes an abstract relationship of class-membership and identity, “Class-membership is construed by attributive and identity by identifying ones” (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:262). This means that a relational process will take on a role to construe a relationship between two participants in a clause. Furthermore, this configuration is also found in Lampung language clauses as illustrated in clauses (6) and (8). However, Lampung language also has a different configuration as presented in Chart 2.

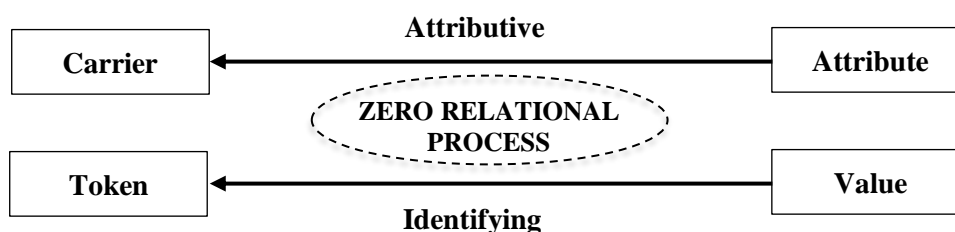


Chart 2. Zero relational process in Lampung language clause

Chart 2 presents a configuration containing a relational clause without a relational process. In this instance, the participants (Attribute and Value) open up the potential for being a specific indication in order to construe which type of relational clause does the clause belong to. As illustrated in clause (8), the participant *helau nihan* modifies the participant *lamban sina*. Therefore, the participants *helau nihan* assume the role of attribute. Moreover, in the context of Indonesian grammar, Alwi et al. (2014) also argue that a predicate can semantically assume a role as an attribute because it modifies the subject. This example illustrates how the relational clause without a process is indicated. This phenomenon is the particular focus of the current research.

Tagalog, another South East Asian language, also demonstrates a zero relational process configuration. Martin (2004) conducted a study of the transitivity system in Tagalog in which he showed that a Tagalog relational clause is demonstrated by only two participants: Carrier-Attribute and Token-Value and that there is no relational process linking the participants. For instance:

- (9) *Titser ang babae*
 teacher the woman
 'The woman is a teacher.'

- (10) *Nasa bahay ang babae*
 in house the woman
 'The woman is in house.'

Clauses (9) and (10) include only participants and no process. Both clauses contain Carriers *ang babae* and an Attribute *Titser* and *Nasa bahay*, which indicates that Tagalog also has a zero relational process configuration. However, Martin (2004) does not discuss this configuration further, rather, he argues that the attributive process places a thematic carrier *ang babae* in relation to an attribute in order to change it to a relational process, indicating that a participant can have more than one function and role. In contrast to Martin's interpretation, the current research argues that the Attribute or the Value assume a new role to replace a process. Accordingly, this research brings a new term for a process substitute.

What is more, in addition to participant and process, a relational clause will sometimes include circumstances. This constituent modifies the process by providing information about place (spatial), time (temporal), reason (cause), role, matter, accompaniment, and manner (Gerot and Wignell, 1995). The current study will also focus on this component of relational clauses in its data analysis.

DATA AND METHOD

Because transitivity analysis lies on the clausal level, this research gathered data in the form of clauses in order to configure the zero relational process in relational clauses of Lampung language. In order to explore the zero relational process and other components of Lampung language clauses, this study applied the documentary research method (Atkinson and Coffey, 2004) to a volume entitled *Kitab Kuntara Raja Niti* (henceforth, KKRN). This book is a guidance book for Lampung language consisting of chapters and verses. It explains rules and regulations in Lampung customs, culture, and society. Data were also taken from some Lampung language lesson books and *pepancokh*. *Pepancokh* is a kind of poem which is set to music and performed at a wedding celebration. Because *pepancokh* is a performance, it was recorded by means of a digital voice recorder (Clandinin, 2007) and transcribed in order to isolate the clauses. The transcription process focused solely on lexical and not phonetic transcription as the purpose of this research is to explore the structure of clauses and their components (Liddicoat, 2007; Mishler, 1991). Collecting and analyzing clauses from the books and *pepancokh* is meant to identify the real and natural linguistic phenomena of Lampung language clauses (Silverman, 2015). These three sources were selected to provide a cross-section of Lampung language linguistic usage. KKRN was written in the 18th century in a formal version of Lampung language. The selection of Lampung language lesson books also provides an illustration of the formal clausal structure as it is employed within school curricula, thus representing standardized language. In order to provide a different variant of the language, this research also employs *pepancokh*, which contains lines and stanzas containing stylistic language. Because these expressions are literary, they sometimes illustrate uncommon clausal structure, such as inversion and ellipsis, in order to adhere to a set rhyme structure. Thus, this research is intended to include features from two language categories: formal and literary forms of Lampung language. Furthermore, each source provides texts which are broken down into clauses and each excerpted clause is coded with numeric notation. This notation functions to provide reference to the point from which a clause was taken. For example, '001/I/1': the three first digits (001) refer to the order of a clause, the Roman numeral (I) refers to the data source (I refers to KKRN, II refers to the Lampung language lesson book, and III refers to *pepancokh*), and the last digit (1) refers to verses, paragraphs, or stanzas within the data source.

Additionally, this qualitative research is an exploratory and descriptive one; its purpose is to isolate and pattern zero relational processes and other components in Lampung clauses (Croker, 2009). Accordingly, it employs interpretative analysis and constructs the result in order to view each component of the system (Croker, 2009). In other words, this research does not orientate to generalize the result, but rather to reconstruct knowledge and insight for readers (Stake, 2010).

ZERO RELATIONAL PROCESS: ATTRIBUTIVE RELATIONAL CLAUSE

An attributive relational clause is commonly indicated by a process which construes possession and attribution and a participant (attribute), which provides an entity possessed, a typical, and noticeable quality or characteristic attributed. On the other hand, the researchers have determined that a specific type of Lampung language relational clause fails to demonstrate this process. This section presents evidence of the zero relational process, which exists within the attributive relational clause. In this case, this research employs the perspective of Indonesian and Lampung language grammar to analyse clauses (Alwi et al., 2014; Sneddon, 2010; Chaer, 2009; Udin et al.,

1992; Satun et al., 1985). To indicate a zero relational process configuration in the analysis, this research employs the symbol Ø. Wiratno (2018) has also used it to indicate an empty process.

Clauses (11) – (17) demonstrate the attributive relational clause, which construes a relation in which one constituent modifies another. In other words, these clauses demonstrate a modified and modifier relationship. Therefore, the participants modified are called carrier while the participants modifying are called attribute.

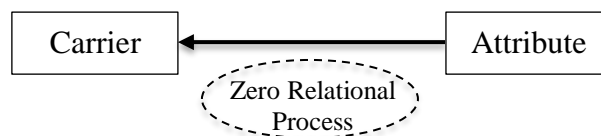
- (11) *Hasil-ni helau nihan.* [004/I/1]
 result-the good very
 ‘The result is very good.’
- (12) *Keghja-ni alan nihan.* [007/I/1]
 Work-his many very
 ‘He has so many works to do.’
- (13) *Gughu-ni sebai, wewah pudak ghik ghapi penampilan-ni.* [010/II/1]
 teacher-the patient friendly and tidy appearance-his
 ‘The teacher is patient, friendly, and good looking.’
- (14) *masyarakat-ni wewah pudak ghik sattun-sattun.* [67-2/II/3]
 society-the friendly and polite-polite
 ‘The society is friendly and polite.’
- (15) ... *masyarakat-ni hampigh 80% asli suku Lampung Pubiyan.* [15-2/II/1]
 ... society-the almost 80% original tribe Lampung Pubiyan
 ‘The people are almost 80% of indigenous Lampung Pubiyans.’
- (16) ... *sanak-ni nalom-nalom, utamani di lom pelajaghan bahasa Lappung.* [15-4/II/1]
 ... children-the smart-smart especially inside lesson language Lampung
 ‘The students are smart especially in Lampung language lesson.’
- (17) ... *sinji lebih sihat ...* [34/II/2]
 ... this more healthy ...
 ‘This is healthier.’

The above examples show no process linking participants (carrier and attribute). For example, in clause (11), *Hasilni* is the carrier and *helau nihan* is the attribute. Within the context of Indonesian and Lampung language traditional grammar, this example constitutes a clause as the constituent *helau nihan* takes on a role as predicate (Sneddon, 1996; Chaer, 2009; Udin et al., 1992; Satun et al., 1985). Moreover, Alwi et al. (2014:342) posit that the constituent functioning as a predicate can be in the form of noun or nominal group. In this case, the researchers argue that the attribute not only modifies the carrier, but it also functions to relate itself to the carrier. This means that it can assume a role as process, but not in the same manner as a real process (in the traditional sense), and is thus identified as an attributive processor. The term *processor* is used to differentiate a real process from a functional process and is a unique feature of the Indonesian and Lampung languages, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Zero relational process in the attributive relational clauses

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Hasilni</i> The result	-	<i>helau nihan</i> very good
‘the result is very good.’		
<i>Keghjani</i> His work	-	<i>alan nihan</i> so many
‘He has so many works to do.’		
<i>Gughuni</i> The teacher	-	<i>sebai wewah pudak ghik ghapi penampilanni</i> patient, friendly, and good looking
‘The teacher is patient, friendly, and good looking.’		
<i>Masyarakatni</i> The society	-	<i>wewah pudak ghik sattun-sattun.</i> friendly and polite
‘The people are friendly and polite.’		
<i>Masyarakatni</i> The society	-	<i>hampigh 80% asli suku Lampung Pubiyan</i> almost 80% of indigenous Lampung Pubiyans
‘The people are almost 80% of indigenous Lampung Pubiyans.’		
<i>Sanakni</i> The children	-	<i>nalom-nalom, utamani di lom pelajaghan bahasa Lappung.</i> smart especially in Lampung language lesson
‘The students are smart especially in the Lampung language lesson.’		
<i>Sinji</i> This	-	<i>lebih sihat</i> healthier
‘This is healthier.’		

Table 1 demonstrates the carriers and attributes, which can stand alone without a process. In this configuration, an attribute fulfils the function of processing a relation in which an attribute completes the ideas of a carrier by providing particular characteristics and construing possessed entities. For example, clause (15) has a carrier *Masyarakatni* which is modified by the attribute *hampigh 80% asli suku Lampung Pubiyan*. It shows that each constituent is related to one another because of a modifying or attributing process. We can also see this process at work in other clauses (12), (13), (14), (16), and (17). They are affected by an attribute which is directly related to the carrier without a relational process (zero relational process). This means that both carrier and attribute are connected because of an attributing process which in this case construes a modified-modifier relationship.

**Chart 3. Configuration of a modified-modifier relationship through an attributing process**

This configuration is also seen in Indonesian clauses. Wiratno (2018) and Saragih (2007) argue that this configuration is sometimes found in a simple clause, for instance, *Dia guru*. ‘He is a teacher’. *Dia* is a carrier, *guru* is the attribute and there is no relational process. On the other hand, a relational process will appear when the structure is a clause complex, for example, *Apa yang ia lakukan adalah sebuah kesalahan* ‘What he has done was a mistake’. This clause has a relational process *adalah* which links a carrier *Apa yang ia lakukan* and an attribute *sebuah kesalahan*. Both clauses illustrate the absence of relational process seen in Indonesian clauses. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the position of both carrier and attribute can be inverted when the structure is a simple clause, as in clause (8). However, this cannot be applied within a clause complex. In this case, the attribute *Helau* is placed at the front of the clause, though this shift does not change its function as in Table 2.

- (18) *Helau nihan usul-mu*. [005/I/1]
 good very suggestion-your
 ‘Your suggestion is very good.’

Table 2. Configuration of an inverted attribute

Attribute/Attributive processor	Ø Process	Carrier
<i>Helau nihan</i> <i>very good</i>	-	<i>usul mu</i> <i>your suggestion</i>
‘Your suggestion is very good.’		

As Table 2 illustrates, the attribute begins the clause and qualifies the carrier. This configuration shows a consistency of attributive function wherever it is. As in Lampung language, an English attribute can also be inverted, but this structure is seldom used and is somewhat unnatural. For instance: ‘*Your suggestion is very good*’ becomes ‘*Very good, your suggestion is.*’

- (19) ... *ina tema sai helau temmon*, [75/III/3]
 ... that topic which good very
 ‘That is a very good topic.’
- (20) *Ghasa-ni bangik ngelebihi masakan koki restoran sai terkenal*. [81/IV/3]
 taste-the delicious more cooking chef restaurant which famous
 ‘The taste is more delicious than the famous restaurant chef’s cooking.’
- (21) *IPS salah sughang ilmu atau pengetahuan*
 social science wrong one science or knowledge
si faktual, konseptual [110/VII/4]
 which factual conceptual
 ‘Social science is one of the science or knowledge which is factual and conceptual.’
- (22) ... *sina hal biasa*, [70/II/3]
 ... that matter common
 ‘That is a common thing.’

Table 3. Configuration of zero relational process in attributive relational clause

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Ina</i> that	-	<i>tema sai helau temmon</i> very good topic
‘That is a very good topic.’		
<i>Ghasani</i> the taste	-	<i>bangik ngelebihi masakan koki restoran sai terkenal</i> more delicious than chef’s cooking in famous restaurant
‘The taste is more delicious than the famous restaurant chef’s cooking.’		
<i>IPS</i> Social science	-	<i>salah sughang ilmu atau pengetahuan si factual konseptual</i> one of science or knowledge - which factual conceptual
‘Social science is one of science or knowledge which is factual and conceptual.’		
<i>Sina</i> that		<i>hal biasa</i> common thing
‘That is a common thing.’		

Table 3 demonstrates additional clauses containing the zero relational process configuration. These clauses illustrate the configuration of the modified-modifier relationship. This relationship verifies that two participants are connected without a relational process. A participant (attribute) taking a role as the modifier also completes the clause and functions as the process, referred to as a relational processor. The term *processor* shows a functional role, but also indicates that it assumes a role as a process despite not being a real process (substituting process). Furthermore, clauses (23) and (24) show another constituent which signifies spatial and temporal information.

- (23) *Suasana di pekon sina lagi alami*, [67-1/II/3]
 ambience in village that again natural
 ‘The ambience in the village is still natural.’
- (24) *ganta alat transportasi hinji ghadu lebih canggih*, [63/IV/2]
 now tool transportation this have more sophisticated
 ‘Now, the transportation has been more hi-tech.’

The constituent *di pekon sina* in clause (23) assumes a role as a circumstance construing spatial information. This information is indicated by a preposition *di* signifying where something is placed. In this case, it functions to define a particular place where the carrier exists.

Table 4. Configuration of spatial circumstance

Carrier	Circumstance: spatial	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Suasana</i> ambience	<i>di pekon sina</i> in that village	-	<i>lagi alami</i> still natural
‘The ambience in the village is still natural.’			

Furthermore, Table 4 demonstrates a particular place where a circumstance can stand within a clause. Placed after the carrier as in clause (23), the circumstance begins with a

preposition *di* which provides spatial information. Unlike clause (23), clause (24) includes a circumstance *ganta* which signifies a particular time. In this clause, the circumstance marks temporal information regarding when an event is happening, as presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Temporal circumstance

Circumstance: temporal	Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Ganta</i>	<i>alat transportasi hinji</i>	-	<i>ghadu lebih canggih</i>
now	this transportation tool		have been more sophisticated
'Now, the transportation has been more hi-tech.'			

Table 5 demonstrates a temporal circumstance, which stands at the beginning of the clause; however, it does not only modify the carrier, but it also modifies the entire clause. In this case, it denotes a particular time when the carrier and the attribute are linked by a modified-modifier relation.

Furthermore, another finding shows a configuration with only an attribute as in clause (25). In this case, the clause is structured in the interrogative mood, but does not have such a complete constituent. This clause is taken from a dialogue and is usually employed to ask for yes/no confirmation. The common expression in a composition is structured with a carrier. For example: *Senemon sina tah kelakuanni?* Here, the constituent *kelakuanni* takes on the role of carrier.

- (25) ... *senemon sina tah?* [76/III/3]
 ... obvious that question marker
 'Is it that obvious?'

Table 6. Configuration of relational cause without a carrier and a process

Attribute/Attributive processor	Ø Process	Carrier
<i>senemon sina tah</i>	-	-
that obvious	-	-
'Is it that obvious?'		

As presented in Table 6, clause (25) has an attribute, which is placed at the beginning of the clause and is usually followed by a noun or nominal group. However, this clause stands with only an attribute because of the conversational factor. This factor indicates that there is a topic discussed by a participant in the dialogue and then another participant responds by asking for yes/no confirmation.

In this case, the researchers argue that this is still a clause because its carrier is omitted. Here, the constituent *senemon sina* is an adjective group which is used to modify the omitted constituent. Therefore, this adjective group assumes a role as an attribute. Moreover, this clause becomes a question due to the presence of a question marker *tah* and a question mark. Furthermore, structured in an interrogative mood, clause (26) has a question tag *kan* which is used to emphasize the speaker's statement.

- (26) *Gaya nyanyi-ni hibat temon kan?* [83/IV/3]
 Style singing-his great very question tag
 'His singing style is great, isn't it?'

- (27) *Apikah iya rajin?* [462/I]
 What she diligent
 'Is she a diligent person.'

Table 7. Configuration of a question tag in a relational clause

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Gaya nyanyini</i> his singing style	-	<i>hibat temon kan</i> very great, right
'His singing style is great, isn't it?'		

Table 7 presents a relational clause which contains a question tag *kan* followed by a question mark at the end of the clause. Pragmatically, the question tag has the same function as it would in English; it asks confirmation and strengthens the statement. However, this configuration does not have any impact on the function of the constituents: carrier and attribute. It is worth noting that the modifying constituent *hibat temon* is an adjective group which modifies the modified constituent *Gaya nyanyini*. This configuration can also be found in clause (27).

Table 8. Configuration of a relational clause in interrogative structure

Question marker	Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Apikah</i> What	<i>Iya</i> She	-	<i>rajin</i> diligent
'Is she diligent?'			

Clause (27) has a different structure; it has a questioning marker *apikah* which initiates an interrogative clause. This clause is also classified as a relational clause because it demonstrates a relation between *iya* and *rajin*. In this case, *rajin* is a participant which modifies *iya*. Therefore, *rajin* is an attribute while *iya* is a carrier. Furthermore, a relational process is not found in this clause, rather it was replaced by the attribute which functions to predicate the carrier. This attribute is thus called attributive processor.

It is worth noting that an attribute in Lampung language, as in clauses (11) – (27) is structured by an adjective or adjective group. Furthermore, an attribute in Lampung language can also be structured in a prepositional group which signifies spatial matter as in clauses (28) and (29).

- (28) *Asal-ku anjak Liwa di pekon Kenali*, [12-2/II/I]
 origin-my from Liwa in village Kenali
 'I am from Liwa, Kenali village precisely.'
- (29) *Tiyuhku di Tegineneng Lampung Selatan*. [15-5/II/1]
 village-my in Tegineneng Lampung South
 'My village is in Tegineneng, South Lampung.'

Table 9. Configuration of attribute in a prepositional structure

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Asalku</i> my origin	-	<i>anjak Liwa di pekon Kenali</i> from Liwa in Kenali village
'I am from Liwa, Kenali village precisely.'		
<i>Tiyuhku</i> my village	-	<i>di Tegineneng Lampung Selatan</i> in Tegineneng South Lampung
'My village is in Tegineneng, South Lampung.'		

It is also worth mentioning that the attribute in clauses (28) and (29) begins with prepositions *anjak* and *di*. Both indicate a particular place where the carrier is from *anjak Liwa di pekon Kenali* or where the carrier is *di Tegineneng Lampung Selatan*. In other types of process/clause, both are classified as circumstance. On the other hand, here they are classified as attributes since they provide spatial information for the carrier, and as such, are labelled as circumstantial attributes. Martin (2004) argues that this element is called circumstantial attributive process, which is indicated by a preposition when it defines a place. Furthermore, Martin (2004) argues that a circumstantial attributive process is basically an attribute which also functions as a process. Along with Martin, Wiratno (2018) also argues that the circumstantial relational process can be either attributive or identifying. In the current research, this attribute is also termed an attributive processor.

In addition, the attribute can also assume a numerical form as in clauses (30) and (31). In this case, the attribute modifies the carrier by providing numerical information. For example, the carrier *umoghku* in clause (30) is modified by the attributes *ghua belas tahun*. In this case, the attribute provides information regarding an individual's age. Furthermore, clause (31) also has an attribute which modifies the carrier *adikku* by explaining what grade someone has taken.

(30) *umogh-ku ghua belas tahun*, [12-3/II/I]

age-my dua belas year

'I am twelve years old.'

(31) *adik-ku kelas 5 SD*, [13-3/II/1]

brother-my class 5 elementary school

'My brother is in the fifth grade of elementary school.'

Table 10. Configuration of numerical circumstance

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Umoghku</i> my age	-	<i>ghua belas tahun</i> twelve year
'I am twelve years old.'		
<i>Adikku</i> my brother	-	<i>kelas 5SD</i> fifth grade class elementary school
'My brother is in the fifth grade of elementary school.'		

Table 10 demonstrates a configuration including a numerical attribute in a relational clause, which construes number and grade. Furthermore, this numerical attribute can also refer to quantity

as in *Kibauni telu biji* (Udin et al., 1992). *Kibauni* is the carrier, which is modified by an attribute *telu biji*. This attribute construes quantity, specifically, how many *kibau* ‘buffalo’ someone has. This matter can also be found in clause (32).

- (32) *Ikam telu muaghi*. [13-1/II/1]
 I three sibling
 ‘I have three siblings.’

Table 11. Numerical circumstance in a zero relational process clause

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Ikam</i>	-	<i>telu muaghi</i>
I		three sibling
‘I have three siblings.’		

Table 11 shows that the attribute *telu muaghi* indicates the number of siblings. In this case, it is a numerical attribute. A numerical attribute can construe three matters: number, grade, and quantity. Compared with Lampung language, Indonesian clauses can exhibit a configuration in which the attribute is fulfilled by a numerical phrase (Chaer, 2015). For instance *Mobilnya tiga buah* ‘He owns three cars’, in which *tiga buah* is a numerical phrase consisting of two constituents *tiga* and *buah*. Another example is *Gaji beliau lima juta sebulan* ‘He gets five millions a month’, where *lima juta* is a numerical phrase which functions as an attribute consisting of two constituents, *lima* and *juta*, while *sebulan* is a circumstance. Both clauses demonstrate an empty relational process. Furthermore, Chaer (2015) argues that a formal context should be present in a process. For instance, in *Gaji beliau adalah lima juta sebulan* ‘His salary is five million a month’, *adalah* is a process which links the carrier *Gaji beliau* and the attribute *lima juta*.

Related to the clause (32), the researchers argue that this clause can construe a possessive relation despite the absence of a relational process because semantically the numeric phrase (*telu muaghi*) reveals a number of siblings belong to *Ikam*. It can be proven by adding a possessive verb *ngemik* ‘have’. Thus, it will demonstrate a possessive relational clause *Ikam ngemik telu muaghi* ‘I have three siblings,’ in which *ngemik* is a process.

In addition, an attribute in Lampung language is sometimes affected by a negation marker, as in clauses (33) to (36). The common negation marker in a Lampung language is *mak*. Other negation markers include *dang*, *mak wat*, and *lain* (Wetty, 1992).

- (33) ... *Lampung sina mak penting*. [88/I/4]
 ... Lampung that not important
 ‘Lampung language is not important.’
- (34) *langik mak kelom lagi*. [79/IV/3]
 sky not dark more
 ‘The sky is not dark anymore.’
- (35) *sina mak adil!* [97/III/4]
 that not fair
 ‘That is not fair.’

- (36) ... *ikam lain suku asli Lappung* ...[15-3/II/1]
 ... I not tribe origin Lampung
 'I am not a Lampung native speaker.'

Table 12. Configuration of a negation marker

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>bahasa Lampung sina</i> the language Lampung	-	<i>mak penting</i> not important
'Lampung language is not important.'		
<i>Langik</i> sky	-	<i>mak kelom lagi</i> not dark more
'The sky is not dark anymore.'		
<i>sina</i> that	-	<i>mak adil</i> not fair
'That isn't fair.'		
<i>ikam</i> I	-	<i>lain suku asli Lappung</i> not original tribe of Lampung
'I am not a Lampung native speaker.'		

It is worth noting that a negation marker always accompanies and negates the attribute. It construes an opposite meaning to the attribute. For example, in clause (22) the attribute *penting* 'important' is negated by 'mak' and then becomes *mak penting* 'unimportant'. In clause (24), the attribute *adil* 'fair' is also negated by *mak* 'not' and it becomes *mak adil* 'not fair'. This phenomenon confirms that a negation marker is included in a configuration of the attribute. It is also worth mentioning that a carrier can be structured in a clause (a dependent clause) as in clause (37). This dependent clause refers to a nominal configuration since it begins with *Api* 'what'.

- (37) *Api si di-teghangko beliyau jena jelas* ... [107/VII/4]
 what which prefix (passive)-explain him yesterday clear
 'What was explained by him yesterday was clear.'

Table 13. Configuration of an attribute which is a nominal clause

Carrier	Ø Process	Attribute/Attributive processor
<i>Api si diteghangko beliyau jena</i> what was explained by him yesterday	-	<i>Jelas</i> Clear
'What was explained by him yesterday was clear.'		

Table 13 demonstrates the configuration of a nominal clause which represents an attribute. Attributive relational clauses in Lampung language do not always require the presence of an overt relational process since the attribute can also assume the role of a process, which is known as an attributive processor. Furthermore, the researchers have termed a relational process which does not exist or is not overtly expressed in a relational clause a zero relational process.

ZERO RELATIONAL PROCESS: IDENTIFYING RELATIONAL CLAUSE

An identifying relational clause construes an identified-identifier relation meaning that a participant is identified by another participant. This relation is linked by a relational process which construes representation, definition, and identification. However, a relational process does not always appear in a relational clause of Lampung language as previously discussed.

- (38) *Raden Intan II pahlawan tanoh Lappung*. [20/IV/1]

Raden Intan II hero land Lampung

‘Raden Intan II is a hero from Lampung.’

- (39) *Appak-ni Radin Imba Kesuma II*. [21/IV/1]

Father-his Radin Imba Kesuma II

‘His father is Radin Imba Kesuma II.’

- (40) *Emak-ni Ratu Mas*. [22/IV/1]

mother-his Ratu Mas

‘His mother is *Ratu Mas*.’

- (41) *Datuk-ni Radin Intan I*. [23/IV/1]

Grand father-his Radin Intan I

‘His grandfather is Radin Intan I.’

- (42) *Gelagh-ku Usman*. [15-I/II/1]

name-my Usman

‘My name is Usman.’

The relation demonstrated in clauses (27) – (31) is representational or identifying. A representational relation shows that a participant can represent another participant and vice versa. Meanwhile, an identifying relation denotes that a participant is identified by another participant.

Table 14. Configuration of identifying relational clauses without process

Token	Ø Process	Value /relational processor
<i>Raden Intan II</i>	-	<i>pahlawan tanoh Lappung</i>
Raden Intan II		hero of Lampung
‘Raden Intan II is a hero from Lampung.’		
<i>Apakni</i>	-	<i>Radin Imba Kesuma II</i>
his father		Radin Imba Kesuma II
‘His father is Radin Imba Kesuma II.’		
<i>Emakni</i>	-	<i>Ratu Mas</i>
his mother		Ratu Mas
‘His mother is Ratu Mas.’		
<i>Datukni</i>	-	<i>Radin Intan I</i>
His grandfather		Raden Intan I
‘His grandfather is Radin Intan I.’		
<i>Gelaghku</i>	-	<i>Usman</i>
my name		Usman
‘My name is Usman.’		

In an identifying relational clause with a zero relational process, the value provides identity and representation for the token, but neither the token nor the value is linked by a relational process, rather, they are semantically linked. For example, clause (42) contains *Usman* as the value and *gelakhku* as the token. In this case, both are reversible, which means that both can represent the other. This can serve as an indicator to determine an identifying relational clause.

- (43) *pengetahuan procedural sina pengetahuan atau -*
 knowledge procedural that knowledge or
ilmu si nutuki prosedur atau aturan, [109/VII/4]
 science which follow procedure or rule

‘The procedural knowledge is knowledge or science following procedure or rule.’

Table 15. Configuration of representational relation

Token	Ø Process	Value /identifying processor
<i>Pengetahuan procedural sina</i>	-	<i>pengetahuan atau ilmu si nutuki prosedur atau aturan</i>
That procedural knowledge		knowledge or science which follow procedure or rule
‘The procedural knowledge is knowledge or science following procedure or rule.’		

Clause (43) demonstrates a representational relation. The participant *pengetahuan atau ilmu si nutuki prosedur atau aturan* represents another participant *pengetahuan procedural sina*. This representation also construes a definition in which the value gives elaboration to the token. Wiratno (2018) states that such a clause is also called a definition clause. Thus, the relation is created with the flow of values toward the token. Moreover, Martin et al. (2010) posit that the relation between token and value is symbolization, which indicates that a token is symbolized/represented/defined by the value. This is in line with the way in which a Rheme is connected to the Theme when it is applied in the textual metafunction. The pattern is as follows.



Chart 3. Configuration of an identified-identifier and represented-representative relationship through a zero relational process

Without a relational process, an identifying relational clause in Lampung language contains two participants (token and value) which connect to each other. The connection exists because syntactically the value acts as the predicate. This is why an adjectival or nominal group can be a process (predicate) in Lampung language clauses. In addition, Wiratno (2018) also observes this structure in Indonesian and Javanese clauses, further arguing that the value acting as the token is classified as an identifying relational process when a clause has an empty relational process. Thus, the value represents the token through elaboration and definition and it also identifies the token by providing identity. This relation is also shown in clauses (44) and (45).

- (44) *Jiwa pembegal ya tetep gaweh pembegal*, [100/V/4]
 Soul robber yes still only robber
 ‘The soul of robber will stay the same.’

- (45) *Ngebegal ya ngebegal*, [101/V/4]
 Robber yes robber
 ‘Robber is robber.’

Table 16. Configuration of identifying relational clause

Token	Ø Process	Value /identifying processor
<i>Jiwa pembegal</i> soul of robber	-	<i>ya tetep gaweh pembegal</i> stay the same
‘The soul of robber will stay the same.’		
<i>Ngebegal</i> Robber	-	<i>ya ngebegal</i> Robber
‘Robber is robber.’		

Table 16 demonstrates reversible participants, in which the token and the value can be exchanged without changing their function. Moreover, Wiratno also notes the same circumstance in Indonesian and Javanese and argues that a token and a value have that same position and role, thus it is acceptable for the position to be exchanged, however, this action should be followed by lexical and grammatical changes (2018). In this case, both clauses (44) and (45) are classified as identifying relational clauses. Furthermore, this is the characteristic that differentiates the identifying relational clause from the attributive relational clause. Hence, one can assert that the value or the attribute can serve as an indicator to determine the type of relational clause. In this instance, the value functions to link itself to the token (Chart 3), so that it can act as a process, which is called the identifying processor.

CONCLUSION

A relational clause in Lampung language can consist solely of two participants without a relational process. This absent process is called a zero relational process and occurs because Lampung native speakers frequently forego the use of any overt relational process, which nevertheless produce a natural and acceptable clause in Lampung language. In this case, an element of the clause also acts as the process, thus assigning this element two functions within the clause: as a participant and a process. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that a participant that assumes a role as an attribute can be semantically linked to the carrier, thus making the attribute a process. Indeed, a value can also take the role as a process. Accordingly, this research argues that the attribute which can act as the process is called the attributive processor, while the value which can also act as the process is called the identifying processor. It is noteworthy that zero relational process is a feature found in Lampung language, which is not found in English. Moreover, this research also proposes the term zero relational process, which has not been mentioned by other researchers.

It should also be mentioned that in attributive relational clauses, an attribute not only construes the characteristics of a carrier, but also demonstrates numerical information in the form of numbers, grades, and quantities. Furthermore, the value in an identifying relational clause carries on identity, representation, and definition for the token. Thus, the way both participants treat other participants can be an indicator to determine whether a clause is an attributive relational clause or an identifying relational clause.

What is more, this research can be a reference for other researchers to conduct research on other local languages or indigenous languages. Furthermore, from such a research, a collaborative research can also be projected on typology to study differences and similarities through this feature (zero relational process). As a note, this research is open for further discussion and collaboration dealing with relational clause.

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