Actor and Patient in
Javanese and Indonesian Imperative Clauses

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses imperative clauses in Javanese and Indonesian, two genetically related languages in the Western Austronesian subfamily of the Austronesian languages family. The discussion focuses on the type of imperative clauses with two arguments, an actor and a patient, or imperative clauses with transitive verbs. In this paper, I show that Javanese has more variants of imperative clauses than Indonesian as indicated by the affixation of the verbs. Four transitive imperative verbs are found in Javanese imperative clauses: (a) verbs without affixes, (b) verbs with the prefix *di-*, (c) verbs with the affix *N-a*, and (d) verbs with the suffix *-(n)en*. In Indonesian, there are only two types of verbs found in imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments: (a) verbs without affixes and (b) verbs with prefix *di-*. I argue that the existence of imperative clauses with verbs (a) and (b) in both Javanese and Indonesian indicates that the two languages are a type of two-voice language: active dan passive voices. Meanwhile, the existence of imperative clauses with verbs (c) and (d) in Javanese indicates that this language is also a type of multiple voice language which is the type of the ancestor language, the proto-Austronesian language. It seems that Javanese is in the process of changing from a multiple voice language type to a two-voice language type.

Keywords: imperative, Javanese, Indonesian, voice system

1. INTRODUCTION

Javanese and Indonesian are two genetically related languages in the Austronesian language family, in the Western Austronesian subfamily. Both Javanese and Indonesian have a special position in the language family. Javanese is the language with the largest number of native speakers among the Austronesian languages. In addition, Javanese has the longest history of written tradition, the written heritage of this language can be traced to the 9th century AD. Indonesian and several other variants of the Malay language, have a smaller number of native speakers than Javanese, but have become the language of communication in the archipelago (Malay) for centuries and is now the national language of three countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam [1]. Indonesian is an Austronesian language spoken in the widest area and has the largest number of speakers (native speakers and second language speakers) among the Austronesian languages.

Since Javanese and Indonesian are in the same language subfamily of the Austronesian family, it is not surprising that the two languages share many similarities. In the field of syntax, for example, both languages have the same basic clause structure, SVO. Another example of the similarity is that in both languages it is common to find relative clause construction in the passive form. It is because in both Javanese and Indonesian only the subject can be relativized, so in order to relativize clause elements that are not subjects, the clause elements must be subjected by the syntactic operation of passive. Relative clauses which in English are expressed in the active form such as "The book that Ali reads…" when expressed in Javanese and Indonesian will take the passive form: *Buku sing diwaca (dening) Ali* (Javanese) ... and *Buku yang dibaca (oleh) Ali ...* (Indonesian), which literally means "The book that was read by Ali …".

Although Javanese and Indonesian have some similar syntactic constructions, there are also different syntactic constructions in the two languages. One of these differences is the construction of imperative clauses. For example, in Javanese imperative clauses with transitive verbs can be expressed in four forms, while in Indonesian the clauses are expressed in two forms. Consider the Javanese imperative clauses in (1.a-

d) and their Indonesian counterparts in (2.a, b) below. All clauses mean 'Read this book!'.

Javanese.
(1.a) Waca buku iki!
       read book this
       'Read this book!'
(1.b) Di-waca buku iki!
       PAS-read book this
       'Read this book!'
(1.c) M-(w)aca-a buku iki!
       AC-read-AF book this
       'Read this book!'
(1.d) Waca-nen buku iki!
       read-PF book this
       'Read this book!'
Indonesian.
(2.a) Baca buku ini!
       Read book this
       'Read this book!'
(2.b) Di-baca buku ini!
       PAS-read book this
       'Read this book!'

All of the imperative clauses above express the same command. The verbs in the four variants of imperative clauses in Javanese (1.a-d) consist of the same root *waca* 'read' but with different affixes. In (1.a) the verb without affixes, in (1.b) the verb with the prefix *di-* indicates a passive voice (PAS), in (1.c) the verb with the affix *N-a* indicates an actor focus (AF), and in (1.d) the verb with the suffix *–(n)en* indicates a patient focus (PF). Similarly, the verbs in the two variants of the Indonesian imperative clause consist of the same root *baca* 'read', but in (2.a) there is no affix and in (2.b) the verb appears with the prefix *di-* indicates a passive voice.

In this short article, I compare imperative clauses in Javanese as exemplified in (1.a--d) with imperative clauses in Indonesian as exemplified in (2.a, b) above. These imperative clauses are imperative clauses with transitive verbs or imperative clauses with two arguments: actor and patient. It should be noted, however, that imperative clauses in Javanese and Indonesian are more complex than those exemplified in (1.a-d) and (2.a, b). So, imperative clauses discussed in this paper is only one type of imperative clause in the two languages. The main question that will be answered in this paper is why Javanese has more variants of imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments than those similar clauses in Indonesian. I will show that the difference of imperative clauses in the two languages is related to the voice system or focus system of the two languages.

Blust [2] said that Austronesian languages have various forms of imperative clauses. In some cases, the diversity of forms of imperative clauses is related to politeness, but in other cases the diversity of forms is

syntactic. This paper discusses imperative sentences in the second perspective. The discussion of imperative clauses in Javanese and Indonesian from a syntactic perspective is more specifically focused on the issue of focus system or voice systems, a specific issue in the study of Austronesian languages [2]. In Austronesian languages, especially languages in the western Austronesian language subfamily, in a clause, there is usually one noun that is specially marked in the form of an affix on the verb and can also be accompanied by other markers on the noun. The special marking on one of these nouns is known as the focus system or voice system.

It should be noted that the terms of focus in the study of Austronesian languages differ from the same terms used in the study of languages in the world in general [3]. Because of its uniqueness, focus or voice system has become a central issue in the study of Austronesian languages. The study of voice systems in these languages is not limited to a description of the focus on individual languages but has gone so far as to reconstruct the voice system of the ancestor language and language typology. Concerning the study of voice system or focus system in Javanese, Poedjosoedarmo [4] has provided an overview of how the focus system in this language is. Apart from describing focus in two-sentence moods (declarative and imperative), Poedjosoedarmo [4] also discuss focus in modern Javanese and old Javanese. This study focuses on the study of word order changes and case changes in nouns from old Javanese to modern Javanese and their implications for understanding the focus system in western Austronesian languages. Donohue [5] studied the voice or focus system in Indonesian/Malay and found that there are variants of the voice system in the language. Donohue[5] said that the diversity of focus systems in the variants of Indonesian/Malay reflects the development of voice systems in the Austronesian languages.

Meanwhile, the reconstruction of focus markers in proto-Austronesian (PAN) found that four affixes marked argument focus Blust [6]. The four affixes are: (1) *Si-* as an instrument focus marker, (2) *-um-* as an actor or agent focus marker, (3) *-an* as a locative focus marker, and (4) *-en* as a patient focus marker. The reflection of these four focus markers are different in the existing languages, some are no longer present, some have changed their shape, and there is also the unification of the focus marker affixes. In addition to the four focus markers, Blust also notes that in PAN verbs there are other important affixes, the infix *-in-* which marks past tense or perfective aspect.

The voice system of Austronesian languages differs from one language to another language. Based on their voice system, Arka and Ross [7] classify Austronesian languages into four types. The four types of language

are as follows. The first type is languages with multiple voices. In these languages, any arguments with a variety of semantic roles: actor, patient, theme, location, instrument, the beneficiary could be the subject of a clause, marked by verbal morphology and often accompanied by case marking. Languages with multiple voice systems are also called Philippine-type systems and are considered to be the most conservative of Austronesian voice systems. The second type is languages with two voices: actor and undergoer. In these languages, there are applicative affixes that allow other arguments with a variety of semantic roles such as benefactive, locative, instrument and other semantic roles to become undergoers. Languages of this type are also called Indonesian type languages. The third type is languages with two voices, active and passive, but no markers on the morphology of the verbs; and the fourth type are languages with no voice alternation.

2. METHOD

Javanese and Indonesian have many variants. The data in the study were taken from the standard variants of the two languages. For the Javanese data, since there are at least two speech levels in the language: the *ngoko* level/ordinary or low level and the *krama* level/respect or high level, the data were taken from the *ngoko* level which is spoken in the Yogyakarta dialect. The data are imperative clauses with transitive verbs or with actor and patient argument in it. In addition, data in the form of declarative clauses are also used as a comparison.

The study of imperative clauses with transitive verbs in Javanese and Indonesian discussed in this paper can be said to be a combination of contrastive and comparative studies. Therefore, data analysis follows the steps taken in both fields. For contrastive studies, the research takes the steps of contrastive studies as proposed by Krzeszowski [8]. Broadly speaking, these steps are as follows. First, the imperative clause with imperative verbs or with actor and patient arguments in Javanese and Indonesian are described. The description includes an analysis of the clause structure and morphology of the verb. Next, a juxtaposition of the description results is carried out. Then, the results were further analysed by comparing them with the reconstructed proto-Austronesian voice system. From the result of the comparison, it can be interpreted the changes in the voice or focus system in both languages from their ancestor language or PAN.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Imperative clauses are clauses that function to order people to do or not to do something. In general, the person being ordered or the addressee is the second person. In some languages, there are also found imperative clauses that do not address the second person. The imperative clauses addressed to the second person are called canonical imperatives, and those that do not address to second person are called non-canonical imperatives [9]. In Javanese and Indonesian, imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments are always addressed to the second person. However, there are also imperative clauses in the form of passive clauses which in declarative clauses are used for third-person actors.

If the addressee or the actor of imperative clauses are considered to be the subject of the clause, the subject of imperative clauses in Javanese and Indonesian tend to be optional. It agrees with what Aikhenvald [9] says that "In the vast majority of the world's languages the subject of canonical imperatives --especially ones with a singular addressee --does not have to be overtly expressed". Alcázar and Mario Saltarelli [10] say the same statement. According to them, "The subject of an imperative seems to be optional, even in languages that ordinarily need to express it". In Javanese imperative clauses with actor focused (see 3.1.2), however, it is common to express the actor overtly.

According to Alcázar and Mario Saltarelli [10] imperative verbs tend to be bare, minimally inflected forms. As noted in the examples in (1.a-d), of the four imperative clauses in Javanese, only one verb in the clause has no affix or is in the bare form, while the other three verbs contain affixes. Meanwhile, of the two imperative clauses in Indonesian in the example (2.a,b) one verbs in the clause is a verb with affix and another verb without affixes. This shows that the verbs in imperative clauses in Javanese and Indonesian differ from the general tendency of imperative verbs. Morphologically, imperative verbs in Javanese and Indonesian tend to be complex, consist of a stem and affixes. Affixes on imperative verbs in Javanese and Indonesian mark the voice systems in the two languages.

The description of imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments in Javanese and Indonesia are described below. Imperative clauses in Javanese are described in (3.1) and imperative clauses in Indonesian are described in (3.2). The description is based on the morphology of the verbs.

3.1 *Imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments in Javanese*

Imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments are imperative clauses with transitive verbs. In Javanese, however, not every transitive verb argues with a semantic role as actor and patient. In declarative clauses, transitive verbs with actor and patient arguments are usually marked with the prefix *N-* in the active verb and the prefix *di-* in the passive verb without additional affixes. In imperative clauses, transitive verbs with actor and patient arguments can be: (a) without

affixes, (b) with the prefix *di-*, (c) with the suffix *-a*, and (c) with the suffix *-(n)en*.

3.1.1 Imperative verbs without affixes

Imperative clauses with verbs in a bare form or without affixes are exemplified in (1.a). The clause is rewritten below.

(1.a) Waca buku iki!
     read book this
     'Read this book'

The verb in (1.a) *waca* 'to read' is a bare verb or a verb without affix. In the declarative clause, the verb *waca* takes the prefix *N- (maca)*. The prefix *N-* has some allomorphs according to the initial sound of the word it is attached to. The prefix *N-* indicates an active voice. Consider the verb maca in a declarative clause in (3) below.

(3) Bambang m-(w)aca buku iku!
     Bambang AC-read book that
     'Bambang read that book'

Another example of the imperative clause with a bare verb can be seen in (4.a) and its declarative form in (4.b).

(4.a) Jiwit bocah kae!
     Pich child that
     'Pich that child'
(4.b) Bambang n-(j)iwit bocah kae.
     Bambang AC-pich child that
     'Bambang piched that child'

The actor argument of imperative clauses with verbs without affixes is not expressed overtly and the patient argument comes after the verb. In addition, the clause ends with rising intonation. It seems that imperative clauses with verbs without affixes are derived from declarative clauses in active voice. The derivation rules are as follow: (a) remove the subject of the clause, (b) remove the *N-* prefix on the verb, and (c) end with rising intonation.

3.1.2 Imperative verbs with the prefix di-

In Javanese declarative clauses, the verb with the prefix *di-* is a verb in the passive voice with the third person actor in the form of nouns (not pronouns). The verb with the prefix *di-* is also found in imperative clauses as exemplified in (1.b). Another example of an imperative clause with a verb with the prefix *di-* and its form in a passive declarative clause can be seen in (5.a) and (5.b) respectively.

(5.a) Di-gawa buku-ne!
     PAS-bring book-DEF
     'Bring the book!'
(5.b) Buku-ne di-gawa (karo) Bambang.
     Book-DEF PAS-bring by Bambang
     'The book was brought by Bambang'

Just as imperative clauses with verbs without affixes are derived from declarative clauses, imperative clauses with verbs with the prefix *di-* seem also to be derived from declarative clauses, in this case, passive declarative clauses. The rule of the derivation is as follow: remove the actor argument and place the patient argument after the verb.

It should be noted that verbs with the prefix *di-* in declarative clauses are used in passive voice with third-person actors. But, it is used in imperative clauses which commonly have second-person actors, that is the addressee. It seems that imperative verbs with the prefix *di-* can be categorized as non-canonical imperative.

3.1.3 Imperative verbs with the affix N-a

As noted in 3.1.1, verbs with the prefix *N-* appear in declarative clauses. Verbs with affix *N-a* appear in imperative clauses and do not appear in declarative clauses. The suffix *-a* in imperative verbs functions to focus the actor argument. The imperative clause in (1.c) in front is an example of an imperative clause with a verb affixed *N-a*. Another example of an imperative verb with the suffix *N-a* is in (6.a) below.

(6.a) Ng-gawa-a buku-ne!
     AC-bring-AF book-DEF
     'Bring the book!'

Because the *N-a* affix functions to focus the actor, the actor of the clause can be expressed explicitly at the beginning of the clause. So, the clause in (6.a) can be changed to (6.b) with the same meaning.

(6.b) Kowe ng-gawa-a buku-ne!
     You AC-bring-AF book-DEF
     'Bring the book!'

Imperative clauses with actor focus with verbs affixed to *N-a* differ from imperative clauses with verbs without affixes which are derived from active declarative clauses as described in 3.1.1. Imperative clauses derived from declarative active clauses end in rising intonation, while actor-focused imperative clauses with *N-a* affixes on the verb ending in flat intonation.

The affix *N-a* on imperative verbs marks focused actors and actors are not only found in imperative clauses with transitive verbs, but also imperative clauses with intransitive verbs. Therefore, verbs with the affix *N-a* are also found in imperative clauses with intransitive verbs. However, if the intransitive verb does not contain the prefix *N-*, the verb appears with the suffix *-a* (without the prefix N-). So, the verb in the intransitive imperative clause focused on the actor can take the affix *N-a* or *-a* as in (7.a) and (7.b) respectively.

(7.a) M-(p)layu-a!
     AC-run-AF
     'Run!'
(7.b) Lunga-a!

go-AF
'Go!'

3.1.4 Imperative verbs with the suffix –(n)en

Transitive verbs in imperative clauses may consist of the stem and the suffix *-(n)en* as exemplified in (1.d) in the introduction. The verb *wacanen* is formed from the stem waca and the suffix *-(n)en*. Another example of an imperative clause with a verb suffixed *-(n)en* is in (8.a) below.

(8.a) Cekel-en manuk kae!
       Catch-PF bird   that
       'Catch that bird'

The suffix *-(n)en* has two allomorphs, *-nen* which appears when attached to a stem ending in a vowel as in *wacanen* (1.d) and *-en* which appears when attached to a stem ending in a consonant as in *cekelen* (8.a). The suffix –(n)en functions to focus the patient argument in the clause. Therefore, the suffix *–(n)en* has similar function with the affix *N-a*, they mark a focused argument. The suffix *–(n)en* marks a patient focus and the affix *N-a* marks an actor focus.

Since the patient in the imperative clause with the verb suffixed *-(n)en* is focused, the patient can be placed in front of the verb or at the beginning of the sentence. The imperative clause in (8.a), for example, can be changed to (8.b) with the same meaning.

(8.b) Manuk   kae cekel-en!
       bird   that catch-PF
       'Catch that bird'

The focused arguments can be placed at the beginning of the clause. Since the *N-a* affix focuses on the actor, the actor can be put at the beginning of the imperative clause with a verb with the suffix *N-a* as in (6.b). Similarly, because the suffix *-(n)en* focuses on the patient, in imperative clauses with verbs with the suffix *-(n)en*, the patient can be put in the initial position of the clause as in (8.b). Trying to put an argument that is not focused at the beginning of the clause will result in an ungrammatical clause. So, while clauses (6.b) and (8.b) are grammatical clauses, the two clauses in (9.a,b) below are ungrammatical clauses because the argument at the beginning of the clause is not the focused argument.

(9.a) *Buku-ne   ng-gawa-a!
        book-DEF   AC-bring-AF
        'Bring the book!'
(9.b) Kowe manuk   kae   cekel-en!
        you   bird   that   catch-PF
        'Catch that bird'

3.2 Imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments in Indonesian

Unlike the Javanese which has four variants of imperative clauses with transitive verbs, Indonesian only has two variants of imperative clauses with transitive verbs or with actor and patient arguments. The two variants are briefly described below.

3.2.1 Imperative verbs without affixes

Imperative clauses with verbs without affixes in Indonesian is exemplified in (2.a). The clause is rewritten below.

(2.a) Baca buku ini!
       read   book this
       'Read this book'

The verb *baca* 'to read' in (2.a) is a bare verb or a verb without affix. In the declarative clause the verb *baca* takes the prefix *meN- (membaca)*. The prefix *meN-* has some allomorphs: *mem-, men-, meny-, dan meng-*, depending on the initial sound of the word it is attached to. The prefix *meN-* indicates an active voice. Consider the verb *membaca* in a declarative clause in (10) below.

(10) Budi mem-baca   buku ini!
       Budi AC-read   book this
       'Bambang read this book'

Another example of the imperative clause with a bare verb can be seen in (11.a) and its declarative form in (11.b).

(11.a) Cubit anak itu!
        pich   child that
        'Pich that child'
(11.b) Budi men-cubit   anak itu.
        Budi AC-pich   child that
        'Budi piched that child'

Imperative clauses with verbs without affixes in Indonesian have the same characteristics as similar clauses in Javanese as described in 3.1.1. The characteristics are: (i) the verb without affix appears at the beginning of the clause followed by the patient, (ii) the clause ends with a rising intonation, and (iii) the actor is not expressed explicitly. Like similar clauses in Javanese, imperative clauses with verbs without affixes in Indonesian seem to be derived from active declarative clauses with the same rules as those found in Javanese. So, the imperative clause in (2.a) is derived from the declarative clause with the active voice in (10) and the imperative clause in (11.a) is derived from the declarative clause in the active voice in (11.b).

It should be noted that verbs without affixes in Indonesian imperative clauses can optionally be added to the clitic *lah*. This clitic differs from the suffix *-a* in Javanese imperative verbs. The clitic *lah* has a wider distribution, it can optionally be added to all imperative verbs, unlike the suffix *-a* in Javanese imperative verbs in which its distribution is limited to imperative verbs with actor focus.

3.2.2 Imperative verbs with the prefix di-

The imperative clause in (2.b) at the beginning of this paper is an example of an imperative clause in Indonesian with a verb with the prefix *di-*. Here is another example of an imperative clause with a verb with the prefix *di-*.

(12.a) Di-bawa   buku-nya!
　　　 PAS-bring   book-DEF
　　　 'Bring the book!'

In Indonesian, verbs with the prefix *di-* also appear in declarative clauses in passive voice with third-person actors in the form of nouns as in (12.b) below.

(12.b) Buku-nya   di-bawa   (oleh) Budi.
　　　 Book-DEF   PAS-bring   by Budi
　　　 'The book was brought by Budi'.

The actor in the imperative clause with the verb prefixed *di-* is the addressee, the second person which is not expressed explicitly, while the actor in the passive declarative clause with the verb prefixed *di-* is the third person. The use of the verb with the prefix *di-* which was originally a verb with a third person actor in Indonesian imperative clauses indicates that the imperative clause is a non-canonical imperative clause. The same case is also found in the Javanese as discussed in 3.1.2.

The issue of canonical and non-canonical imperatives in Javanese and Indonesian needs to be further discussed. The main point I want to make here is that two types of imperative clauses in Indonesian are also found in Javanese. Both types of clauses are derived or at least have something to do with declarative clauses.

3.3 Imperative clauses in Javanese and Indonesian in the perspective of Austronesian typology and the development of the two languages from proto-Austronesian

Javanese has four variants of imperative clauses with transitive verbs, they are: (a) imperative clauses with verbs without affixes, (b) imperative clauses with verbs prefixed *di-*, (c) imperative clauses with verbs affixed *N-a*, and (d) imperative clauses with verb suffixed -*(n)en*. Meanwhile, Indonesian has two variants of imperative clauses with transitive verbs, they are: (a) imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and (b) imperative clauses with verbs prefixed *di-*. Imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and imperative clauses with verbs prefixed *di-* are found in both Javanese and Indonesia, but imperative clauses with verbs affixed *N-a*, and imperative clauses with verb suffixed -*(n)en* only found in Javanese.

Imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and imperative clauses with verbs prefixed *di-* in Javanese have the same characteristics as similar imperative clauses in Indonesian. In both Javanese and Indonesian imperative clauses with verbs without affixes are derived from active declarative clauses with the rules: (a) remove the subject of the clause, (b) remove the prefix *N-/meN-* on the verb, and (c) end with rising intonation. Meanwhile, imperative clauses with verbs prefixed *di-* are derived from passive declarative clauses with the rules: (a) remove the actor argument and (b) put the patient argument after the verb.

If the above hypothesis is true, that imperative clauses with verbs without affixes are derived from active declarative clauses and imperative clauses with the verbs prefixed *di-* are derived from passive declarative clauses, then, it can be said that the two types of imperative clauses come from the voice system of the declarative clause. In the typology of Austronesian languages proposed by Arka and Ross [7], Javanese and Indonesian are included in the type of two-voice language or the Indonesian language type. In this type of language, the subject of the clause can be either an actor or an undergoer. A clause with an actor subject is an active clause and a clause with an undergoer subject is a passive clause. So, the existence of imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and imperative clauses with verbs prefixed *di-* in Javanese and Indonesian is a reflection of the type of two-voice language. An imperative clause with a verb without affixes is an imperative clause with an actor focus and an imperative clause with a verb prefixed *di-* is an imperative clause with an undergoer focus, in this case, the undergoer is a patient because the verb is not accompanied by an applicative suffix. If there is a suffix on the verb, the undergoer can be a benefative, an instrument, a locative, or a noun with other semantic roles.

How about two other imperative clauses in Javanese: imperative clauses with verbs with the affix *N-a* and imperative clauses with verbs with the suffix –*(n)en*? As already mentioned, the affix *N-a* in Javanese imperative verbs marks the focus of the actor and the suffix -*(n)en* marks the focus of the patient. Therefore, in Javanese, there are two imperative clauses with actor focus and two imperative clauses with a patient focus. Two imperative clauses with actor focus are imperative clauses with verbs without affixes as discussed above and imperative clauses with verbs with the affix *N-a*. Two imperative clauses with patient focus are imperative clauses with verbs with the prefix *di-* as discussed above and imperative clauses with verbs with the suffix -*(n)en*. The actor-focused imperative clauses with the verb without affix and the patient-focused imperative clauses with the verb with the prefix *di-* come from the two voices system of active-passive. Where do the actor-focused imperative clauses with verbs with the affix *N-a* come from; and where do the patient-focused imperative clauses with verbs with the suffix -*(n)en* come from?

It seems that imperative clauses with actor focus and patient focus, which are marked respectively with *N-a* and *-(n)en* affixes on the verbs, are derived from the multiple voice system of proto-Austronesian. As is well known, Wolff has reconstructed the ancestor language of the Austronesian languages or proto-Austronesian languages as a four-voice system language or a language of multiple voice systems [2]. Javanese still retains the four-voice system of the proto-Austronesian language in its imperative clauses. In addition to the suffix *N-a* which marks the actor focus and the suffix *-(n)en* which marks the patient focus, there is the suffix *-(k)na* which marks the benefactive focus and the suffix *-(n)ana* which marks the locative focus. Consider the following clauses.

(12.a) Gawa-kna   kanca-mu   panganan iki!
       Bring-BF   friend-you   food   this
       'Bring this food for your friends!'
(12.b) Para-nana   omah-e
       come-LF   house-DEF
       'Come to the house!'

Considering the existence of other affixes that function to focus benefactive arguments and locative arguments as in (12.a, b), it seems reasonable to assert that the affixes *N-a* and *-(n)en* function to focus the actor arguments and the patient arguments, respectively. Therefore, it is clear that the existence of two types of imperative clauses with actor and patient focus in Javanese comes from different voice systems. Imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and imperative clauses with verbs with the prefix *di-* come from the active-passive voice system, while imperative clauses with verbs with affixes *N-a* and *-(n)en* come from the multiple voice systems.

Thus, in the imperative clauses of the Javanese, there are two types of voice systems: the active-passive voice system (two voice systems) and the multiple voice systems. Why in the imperative clauses of Javanese there are two voice systems? It seems that Javanese is in the process of changing from the language type of multiple voice type system (the type of proto-Austronesian) to the language type of two voice system. Therefore, on the one hand, the Javanese still retain the characteristics of the language type of multiple voice system indicated by verbs with the affixes *N-a* and *-(n)en* in imperative clauses, and on the other hand, Javanese has arrived at the language type of two voice system as indicated by verbs without affixes and verbs with the prefix *di-* in imperative clauses. In other words, imperative clauses with verbs affixed with *N-a* and *-(n)en* are retention elements from the proto-Austronesian language, and imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and verbs with the prefix *di-* are elements of innovation.

4. CONCLUSION

Javanese and Indonesian are two related languages in the Austronesian language family. Imperative clauses with transitive verbs or imperative clauses with actor and patient arguments in the two languages show similarities and differences. In both Javanese and Indonesia, there are imperative clauses with verbs without affixes and imperative clauses with verbs prefixed with *di-* which indicates that both languages are two-voice language types: active and passive voices. Imperative clauses with verbs without affixes are active imperative clauses or imperative clauses with actor focus, while imperative clauses with verbs with the prefix *di-* are passive imperative clauses or imperative clauses with a patient focus.

In addition to these two types of imperative clauses, in Javanese, there are two other imperative clauses with verbs affixed *N-a* and verbs suffixed *-(n)en* which are not found in Indonesian. Imperative clauses with verbs affixed *N-a* are imperative clauses with actor focus and imperative clauses with verbs suffixed *-(n)en* are imperative clauses with a patient focus. These two types of imperative clauses seem to be imperative clauses derived from the proto-Austronesian voice system, which is a type of multiple voice language. The existence of two voice systems in the imperative clause of Javanese indicates that this language is in the process of changing from a multiple voice language type to a two-voice language type.

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