

THE USE OF PARTICLES IN NGAPAK BUMIAYU LANGUAGE: A STUDY OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS

Atiq Aqiqotul Hasanah

Universitas Muhamamdiyah Gorontalo, Indonesia

atiqaqiqotulhasanah@umgo.ac.id

Ilyas Daud

IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indoensia

yasirselebes@gmail.com

Received: 06-03-2024

Accepted: 21-05-2024

Published: 22-05-2024

Abstract: This study explores the use of particles in *Ngapak Bumiayu*, a Javanese dialect spoken in Bumiayu, Brebes, Central Java, using Michael A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. Data was collected from everyday conversations of native speakers using a descriptive analysis method. The identified particles—*kok*, *lho*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar*—each have unique roles in sentence structure and meaning. The ideational metafunction shows that these particles enrich the information in sentences. Without particles, sentences present straightforward facts, but with particles, they carry additional nuances that enhance the message. For the interpersonal metafunction, particle placement affects meaning. *Kok* can be in any sentence position, conveying surprise or emphasis. *Lho* emphasizes attention. *Kok ya*, typically at the beginning or middle, shows wonder and affirmation. *Toh*, usually at the end, indicates finality. *Wis*, in the middle or end, signifies completion or agreement. *Bar* indicates ongoing or recent actions. The textual metafunction highlights particles' role in maintaining text coherence and cohesion. They ensure consistency and continuity in discourse through repetition, serving as connectors (referential cohesion), and maintaining consistent meanings across contexts (lexical cohesion). These particles are essential for structuring and organizing information in sentences and conversations. These findings illustrate the significant role of particles in enhancing communication, structuring information, and providing nuanced meanings in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language.

Keywords: *Particle; Ngapak Bumiayu language; descriptive analysis; Systemic Functional Linguistics*

INTRODUCTION

The diversity of languages in Indonesia makes the Indonesian people a multilingual society (Ariefian, et al., 2023). Indonesia is a country with 742 local languages, of which 737 are still actively spoken (Kamaru, et al., 2023). Among these languages, Javanese belongs to the Austronesian language family and is divided into three main regions: East Java, Central Java, and Yogyakarta Special Region (Purwaningrum, 2018). Each region has distinct characteristics and dialects, and Central Javanese is further subdivided into several dialects.

E.M. Uhlenbeck categorized the dialects of Central Java into three groups. The first is the Western region of Central Java, which includes the West Central Javanese languages such as Banyumasan,

Tegalan, Cirebonan, and North Banten. The second group comprises the North Central Java dialects, including Tanjung, Kedepandan, Banangan, Brebes, Slawi, Moga, Pemalang, Surodadi, and Tegal. The third group encompasses the southern dialects, including Bumiayu, Karang Pucung, Cilacap, Nusakambangan, Kroya, Ajibarang, Purwokerto, Purbalingga, Bobotsari, Banjarnegara, Purworejo, Kebumen, and Gombong (Susanti, 2023).

A distinctive feature of the Javanese *Ngapak* dialect is the vowel "A," especially at the end of words. In contrast, Standard Javanese often uses the vowel "O." For example, in Bumiayu, the word for rice is pronounced *sega*, whereas in Solo it is pronounced *sego*. Similarly, the number nine is *sangha* in Bumiayu but *soṅo* in Yogyakarta. Another difference is the pronunciation of

consonants. In the *Ngapak* dialect, the consonants G, K, D, and B are pronounced clearly and emphatically, while in Standard Javanese, they are pronounced more softly. For instance, Bumiayu speakers pronounce *kreteg* with a clear "G," whereas in Solo it is *kretek*. Additionally, the word for "father" retains a distinct "K" sound in Bumiayu, unlike in Yogyakarta (Al Farobi, et al., 2022). This firm and straightforward pronunciation may explain why the language is often identified as *medhok* (Abdullah, 2019).

The *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, a dialect of Javanese, is widely spoken in several areas around Bumiayu, Brebes Regency, Central Java. As part of Javanese, the *Ngapak* dialect features unique structures, vocabulary, and grammar that set it apart from other Javanese dialects (Nugroho & Kusuma, 2023). The *Ngapak* dialect reflects specific patterns and perceptions unique to the dialect itself (Khasanah, 2023). One notable aspect of the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language is its use of particles, which play a crucial role in conveying meaning and nuance in communication. These small but significant grammatical units enrich everyday communication by affecting sentence structure and adding distinctive nuances to conversations.

Despite their importance, there is limited understanding and documentation of the various particles used in the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, their functions, and their role in conveying meaning and nuance. This study aims to address this gap by examining the use of particles in the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language and their function in daily communication. While previous research has extensively covered the Javanese language and its dialects, no study has specifically focused on the function of Javanese particles in *Ngapak* Bumiayu. Addressing this gap is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of particle use in this dialect.

The results of this study are expected to provide valuable insights into the use and

functionality of particles in the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, serving as an important reference for linguistic and cultural studies. Moreover, this research aims to contribute to the maintenance and preservation of local wisdom by enhancing the understanding of this unique linguistic feature.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Functional Grammar Theory

Functional grammar theory is a linguistic framework that combines syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects in grammatical analysis (Achugar and Colombi, 2009). Systemic functional linguistics is the study of the relationship between language and its functions in social settings (Alwasilah & Wawan, 2023). This theory emphasizes the communicative function of language structure and how language is used in different communicative situations. This language paradigm involves systematic decisions that are reflected in the relationship between the world, language, and mind. Each option in the system is contained in a specific lexico-grammatical structure and can be identified based on its semantic function. For example, in functional linguistics, verbs are treated not as predicates of parts of sentences, but as a way of expressing actions, actions, and consequences resulting from these actions in discourse formation. This system is at the level of a paradigm, where speakers of a language can choose a series of words that reflect their experience (Istianah, 2022).

One of the important figures behind the development of the theory of Functional Grammar was Michael A.K. Halliday. Halliday was an English linguist known for his work in developing the theory of Functional Grammar, especially Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Functional grammar is better known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). It is a theory of language use that focuses language analysis on the delivery of information, both in oral and written form (Halliday, 2004).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (LSF) Theory, as developed by Halliday, views

language as a means of communication that has a social function, and the structure of language is understood in the context of social interaction. This theory considers that language is not only limited to its grammatical and lexical structure but also in the context of how language is used in real communication and everyday life situations. This theory views language as a system that allows speakers to convey meaning according to needs and contexts. In language analysis, the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics pays great attention to the social and communicative functioning of language structures, considering how sentences and expressions carry meaning in the communicative interaction between speaker and listener. Semogenesis, which is the study of texts as deliberate acts of meaning and function, is the main topic of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The Social Functioning of Language (SFL) theory states that "language is considered as a social resource; meanings are negotiated by social beings in social contexts," (Nurfadilah, et al., 2022).

Halliday's ideas continued to evolve until LSF asked two questions and these are the characteristics of LSF-based research: (1) how people use language and (2) how language is structured to be used (Eggins, 2004). The first question includes authentic data collected from everyday social interactions. Language speakers negotiate written and spoken language to convey and understand meaning. On the other hand, based on the second question, it is established that structured language has three functions: ideal functions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions. These three features are called meta-features and are at the core of LSF. Halliday's ideas continued to evolve until LSF asked two questions and these are the characteristics of LSF-based research: (1) how people use language and (2) how language is structured to be used. The first question includes authentic data collected from everyday social interactions. Language speakers negotiate written and spoken

language to convey and understand meaning. On the other hand, based on the second question, it is established that structured language has three functions: ideal functions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions. These three features are called Meta Functions and are at the core of LSF (Yuwono, 2016).

METHOD

The study employs a qualitative research design, specifically grounded in a descriptive framework, to capture and analyze the phenomenon of particle usage in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language. A qualitative approach is well-suited for this research because it enables the detailed observation and analysis of language use in its natural context, which is crucial for understanding the nuanced roles that particles play in communication (Puspitorini, 2022). According to Muchtar (2013), the qualitative descriptive method is particularly effective for generating knowledge or theories relevant to a specific time and context without relying on statistical calculations.

This research aims to provide a systematic, accurate, and comprehensive description of the use and function of particles in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language. By employing descriptive analysis, the study focuses on detailing existing phenomena, thus allowing for a thorough exploration of how particles function within everyday communication.

Research Design and Objectives

The chosen research design aligns with the study's objectives by facilitating an in-depth examination of particle usage in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language. This approach allows for the collection of rich, contextual data that can reveal the subtleties of particle function and meaning in daily interactions. The qualitative method is particularly appropriate for this study as it supports the investigation of linguistic phenomena in their natural settings, providing insights into the practical usage of language elements.

Data Collection Methods

Data collection involved two primary techniques:

1. Listening Techniques: Researchers listened to conversations among native speakers to capture authentic language use.
2. Recording Techniques: Conversations were recorded to ensure accurate and detailed data for subsequent analysis.

As native speakers of the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language, the researchers' active involvement was crucial. Their intrinsic understanding of the language facilitated the identification and interpretation of particles' nuanced meanings and functions.

Data Analysis Procedures

The data analysis followed a structured, multi-step process:

1. Identification: Recorded conversations were carefully reviewed to identify instances of particle use.
2. Classification: Identified particles were categorized based on their type and function.
3. Interpretation: The context and situational usage of each particle were analyzed to understand its specific role in communication.
4. Description: Detailed descriptions of particle functions and meanings were developed, highlighting their contributions to sentence structure and coherence.

Analytical Framework

The analysis focused on several key aspects:

1. Frequency of Particle Use: Researchers quantified how often each type of particle appeared in conversation, providing insights into their relative importance and commonality.
2. Context of Use: The situational context in which each particle was used was examined to understand its pragmatic function.
3. Function and Meaning: The study sought to identify both the individual and contextual meanings of each particle,

considering how they contribute to the overall communicative intent of the speaker.

Justification and Authenticity

The inclusion of native speakers as researchers ensured the authenticity and depth of the study's findings. Their familiarity with the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language and its cultural nuances allowed for a more accurate and insightful analysis of particle usage. This native expertise was vital for capturing the genuine subtleties of the language that might be overlooked by non-native researchers.

The qualitative descriptive method employed in this study is well-aligned with its objectives, providing a robust framework for analyzing the use of particles in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language. The systematic approach to data collection and analysis ensures a comprehensive understanding of the particles' roles, enhancing the overall contribution to linguistic and cultural studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Every language has a way of giving meaning to the other person. The function of particles in conveying information can provide support intent to communicate. Everyone has the freedom to choose the form of language to give messages. Sometimes, the language includes feelings of heart with various forms of language. Expressive speech always includes elements of feeling, heart, and soul (Harfiandi & Alfi, 2023).

The occurrence of particles in discourse has not received much attention in past research due to its lack of contribution to the structural and conceptual meanings of utterances (Rahmanadia, 2022). The discussion in research on the use of particles in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language involves an in-depth analysis of some examples of typical particles obtained, namely *kok*, *lho*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar*. In this discussion, several important aspects that are the main focus of Halliday's theory and concept of

language meta functions, which include ideational, interpersonal, and textual meta functions, can be used to understand how particles affect various aspects of communication in research on the use of particles in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language.

Ideational Metafunction

The concept of ideational metafunction is concerned with the delivery of information (Gebhard & Kathryn, 2022). In the context of particles in *Ngapak Bumiayu*, ideational metafunctions help in analyzing how these particles convey information or meaning in sentences. For example, the particle "*kok*" or "*toh*" can change the meaning of a sentence or add additional information. To explain how particles can change ideational metafunctions in *Ngapak Bumiayu* language sentences, here are some analyses the particles found in this study include particles "*kok*", "*lho*", "*kok ya*", "*toh*", "*wis*", and "*bar*" in the use of particles *Ngapak bumiayu* language.

Table 1. *Particle kok*

Sentences without particles	Sentences with particles <i>kok</i>
<i>Cah kae durung balik!</i>	<i>Kok cah kae durung balik?</i>
He hasn't come home yet	Why he hasn't come home yet?

In the first sentence, the information conveyed is the fact that a person has not returned home. However, when the particle *kok* is added to the second sentence, the ideational metafunction may change. The addition of *kok* gives a sense of wonder or surprise related to the person's not yet home. Thus, the ideational metafunction in the second sentence changes from simply conveying facts to expressing astonishment or disbelief.

Table 2. *Particle lho*

Sentences without particles	Sentences with particles <i>lho</i>
<i>Anake nyong passed the test.</i>	<i>Anake nyong passed the test, lho.</i>

My son passed the test	My son passed the test, <i>lho</i>
------------------------	------------------------------------

In the first sentence, the information conveyed is the fact that the child of a person passed the exam. However, when the particle *lho* is added at the end of the second sentence, the ideational metafunction can change. The addition of *lho* gives the nuance of emphasis that his child has passed the exam. So, the ideational metafunction in the second sentence changes from simply conveying facts to expressing emphasis indicating that the child has passed the test.

Table 3. *Particle kok ya*

Sentences without particles	Sentences with particles <i>kok ya</i>
<i>Nyong ora dinein duit</i>	<i>Kok ya nyong ora dinein duit?</i>
I was not given money	Why was not I given any money?

In the first sentence, the information conveyed is the fact that a person is not given money. However, when the particle *kok ya* is added at the beginning of the second sentence, the ideational metafunction can change. The addition of *kok ya* gives a sense of wonder and questions about why he was not given money. So, the ideational metafunction in the second sentence goes from simply conveying facts to expressing wonder showing the big question of why he wasn't given money.

Table 4. *Particle toh*

Sentences without particles	Sentences with particles <i>toh</i>
<i>Kon ora teka?</i>	<i>Kon ora teka, toh?</i>
Didn't you come?	You didn't come tho?

In the first sentence, the information conveyed is that someone did not come. However, when the particle *toh* is added to the second sentence, the ideational

metafunction changes. The addition of *toh* may give the nuance of rhetorical questions or confirmation of assumptions made at the beginning. So, the ideational metafunction in the second sentence turns into wondering or asking for confirmation of the stated fact.

Table 5. *Particle wis*

Sentences without particles	Sentences with particles <i>kok</i>
<i>Mulai Acarane</i>	<i>Wis mulai acarane</i>
The event begins	The event has already started

In the first sentence, the information conveyed is that the event is about to begin. While the use of *wis* in the second sentence indicates that an event has been completed, the event has already begun. This changes the ideational metafunction by showing the conclusion or current state that is already underway.

Table 6. *Particle bar*

Sentences without particles	Sentences with particles <i>bar</i>
<i>Balik sing pasar</i>	<i>Bar sing pasar</i>
Back from market	Just got back from the market

In the first sentence, it only gives information that someone is from the market. The second time with the use of the particle *bar* in the sentence changes the ideational metafunction by stating an event or circumstance that indicates a person has recently been from the market but has already returned home.

This kind of analysis helps to understand changes in ideational metafunctions in sentences with or without certain particles. The use of these particles provides additional nuance, changes the way information is conveyed, and affects the understanding or perception of speech in *Ngapak Bumiayu* language.

Interpersonal Metafunction

According to the functional paradigm,

language consists of structural and pragmatic functions. The two interact when used in everyday social interactions. Structural characteristics indicate that language is composed of elements that make up the structure of the language system, such as phonological, morphological, grammatical, syntactic, and semantic elements. Pragmatic functioning, by contrast, depends on the social context of the conversation (Darwin, et al., 2021).

Interpersonal metafunction deals with social interaction in language. In the context of particles in *Ngapak Bumiayu*, interpersonal metafunctions help in understanding how these particles affect the relationship between speaker and listener, expressing attitudes, emotions, or ways of interacting. Analyze how these particles affect the way speakers and listeners interact in everyday conversational contexts, for example how they are used to express astonishment, affirmation, or shared understanding.

The particles found in this study include particles *kok*, *lho*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar* which have a function in their use and placement in *Ngapak Bumiayu* language sentences. This use and placement can affect the overall sentence structure and give it a certain feel or meaning. The following is an analysis of the use and placement of these particles.

Table 7. *Particle kok (Initial Use of Sentences)*

Feel or meaning	Examples	Explaining
Surprise	<i>Kok koe durung balik?</i> How come you haven't come home yet?	Showing astonishment regarding the fact that someone has not returned home when they are expected to have gone home.
Confusion	<i>Kok ora mangan?</i> How come you don't eat?	Shows confusion about the reason someone does not eat when the food is delicious.

Surprise	<i>Kok arane nyong ora ana ning kene?</i>	Show someone's surprise why his name is not on the list of beneficiaries.
	Why is my name not here?	

The particle *kok* is often placed at the beginning of sentences to express several states.

Table 8. *Partikel kok (Middle or End Sentence Usage)*

Feel or meaning	Examples	Explaining
Giving Emphasis to a statement	<i>Nyong mangan, kok</i>	Indicates there is an emphasis that someone is eating the food provided.
Emphasize Astonishment	<i>I eat anyway Ko teka kok ora gelem mangan You come but don't want to eat Nyong ngerti kok ora ana masalah I know there is no problem</i>	Shows someone's amazement about their friend who has come far to the party but doesn't want.

The particle *kok* can also be placed in the middle or end of a sentence to emphasize astonishment or emphasize a statement.

Table 9. *Partikel lho (Use at the beginning of sentences, Middle, or End of Sentences)*

Feel or meaning	Examples	Explaining
Shows emphasis or attention	<i>Lho, kon ora teka wingi</i>	Inviting the listener to pay attention to the statement or question to be delivered by the speaker.
	Listen, you didn't come yesterday!	

Cah kae lulus ujian nilene paling duwur lho!

That kid passed the exam with the highest score, *lho!*

Partikel *lho* at the beginning of sentences, middle, or end of sentences shows emphasis or attention, inviting the listener to pay attention to the statement or question to be delivered by the speaker.

Table 10. *Particle kok ya (Use of Beginning or Middle Sentence)*

Examples	Explaining
<i>Kok ya nyong ora dinein ngrungu</i>	Shows wonder why someone is not told important information when he should know it.
How come I wasn't told	
<i>Wong lagi mriang kok ya masih kerja</i>	Shows amazement while affirming why someone (he) forces himself to work when he is sick.
He is sick, how come he forced himself to work	

The particle *kok ya* can be placed at the beginning of a sentence to express astonishment while giving affirmation.

Table 11. *Particle kok ya (Use of Beginning or Middle Sentence)*

Examples	Explaining
<i>Kok ya nyong ora dinein ngrungu</i>	Shows wonder why someone is not told important information when he should know it.
How come I wasn't told	
<i>Wong lagi mriang kok ya masih kerja</i>	Shows amazement while affirming why someone (he) forces himself to work when he is sick.
He is sick, how come he forced himself to work	

Table 12. *Particle toh (Middle or End Sentence)*

Examples	Explaining
<i>Latihan ben dina toh masih durung juara</i> Training every day, anyway, it's still not the expected champion	Shows the conclusion that despite practicing every day, the results have not met expectations.
<i>Nyong mangan terus, toh ora gendut</i> I ate constantly but not fat	Shows there's a conclusion let's eat straight away someone doesn't get fat.
<i>Awake dewek kan wis mbahas soal iki toh?</i> We've talked about that, anyway.	Shows that there is an emphasis in the discussion related to the issue has been understood and discussed together.

The particle *toh* is typically placed in the middle or at the end of a sentence to indicate the example above.

Table 13. *Particle wis (Usage of Beginning, Middle, or End of Sentences)*

Examples	Explaining
<i>Wis mangan mau jam 10</i> Had eaten before/it was 10 o'clock	Shows the expression that the eating event has occurred at 10 o'clock and when offered to eat at 11 o'clock still feels full.
<i>Wis turu awet esuk</i> Been sleeping since morning	Shows the expression that someone has been sleeping since morning and is now not sleepy.
<i>Wis, ngerti aku</i> Yes, I understand	Shows the expression that someone already understands something.

<i>Wis, ra popo</i> Yes, it's okay	Indicates an expression of consent or notification of an event.
<i>Wis nyong ceritakna</i> I told you before	Shows the expression that someone has notified the information according to the previous agreement.
<i>Wis nyong cepetna</i> I've promised in advance to come fast	Shows that someone's expression has kept the promise made to come quickly.

The particle *wis* is often positioned at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence to indicate the completion or occurrence of an event at a predetermined time. It signifies that an action or activity has finished or happened as planned. Additionally, *wis* can convey understanding, approval, or acknowledgment of a statement or event. Furthermore, in certain contexts, *wis* expresses allegiance to a promise or agreement that has been made previously. The *Ngapak Bumiayu* language exhibits considerable flexibility in the use of the particle *wis*, with the context of the sentence being the primary factor in understanding its precise meaning.

Table 14. *Particle bar (Use of Beginning or Middle Sentence)*

Examples	Explaining
<i>Nyong bar madang</i> I just ate	Shows the expression that a person has not eaten for a long time.
<i>Bar weruh setan</i> He just saw a demon	It shows someone's expression of recently seeing a ghost.
<i>Kabeh wis bar rampung</i> All done/just finished	Shows the expression that everything was done a few minutes ago.

The particle *bar* can be positioned at the beginning or middle of a sentence in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language. It serves various functions, including indicating ongoing or recently happened events. *Bar* denotes that an event or action has just occurred or is taking place in the relatively near future from the moment of speech. Additionally, it signals a relatively recent event or occurrence. *Bar* emphasizes events happening in relative proximity or within the current context. Its use is crucial for indicating new time sequences, recently completed events, or ongoing states of affairs during conversation. The placement of these particles in sentences contributes to emphasis, nuanced expression, and better contextual understanding. It's important to consider the context and communicative intent of the sentence when selecting and positioning these particles.

Textual Metafunction

A particle is one of the grammatical forms formed in units of sentences. Language structure has a role in refining the intent of each speech. Particles in the structure of language can change meaning and rhythm as well as function in language itself. The particle does not change shape but supports other elements in the formation of sentences thus giving it additional meaning (Harfiandi, 2023).

Textual metafunction deals with the structure and organization of text. Studies that focus on how particles are used to establish coherence and cohesion in a text or conversation, as well as how they help in structuring or organizing the order of information in the context of a sentence or discourse will explain how certain particles contribute to maintaining continuity and cohesiveness of meaning in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language.

The textual function of language is interpreted as an intrinsic function of language itself that relates to the situational aspects of language (text) in it (Sinar, 2008: 49). In textual metafunctions, LFS

distinguishes three systems that correlate with each other with different concepts. The three systems are thematic structure (related to theme-remata function), information structure (related to given-new function), and referent. The thematic structure and information structure are concerned with structural functions in clauses, while referents are concerned with aspects of cohesion (Thompson, 2009).

In the context of the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language, particles such as *kok*, *who*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar* play an important role in helping the continuity of meaning and coherence of sentences or discourses. An example of application to the study of *Ngapak Bumiayu* language articles could be like this:

Cohesion in Text

Cohesion in text refers to how the text or conversation is maintained and well connected between sentences or parts of the text. The repeated use of certain particles in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language can help maintain cohesion in the text. Here's the explanation:

Example 1

Initial Sentence:

Kok koe wis balik?

How come you have gone home?

Next sentence:

Lho, kok koe ngomong masih ning kantor?

Lho, how come you said it's still in the office?

In the example above, repeated use of the particles *kok* and "you know" helps in maintaining cohesion between the sentences. These particles are used consistently in conversation, creating continuity between the first question and the clarification or affirmation in the second sentence.

Example 2:

Initial Sentence:

Wis nyong ninggalke wae.

Never mind that I stayed.

Next Sentence:

Bar mlebu ujug-ujug wis rame.

Just coming in, suddenly it was already crowded.

In the second example, the particles *wis* and *bar* are used repeatedly in the sentences that follow. The repeated use of such particles helps to maintain continuity in the narrative or sequence of events, indicating the conclusion that an event has occurred *wis* followed by a shock that another event suddenly occurred or should not have happened *bar*.

The consistent use of certain particles such as *kok*, "you know", *wis*, and *bar* helps maintain cohesion between sentences in the text or conversation, giving the impression that the content of the conversation is related or closely connected. This supports the smoothness and good understanding of the information conveyed.

Referential Cohesion

Intersentence Attribution refers to the use of certain particles to connect sentences, facilitating the organization of a sequence of related information or the continuation of a thought from the previous sentence.

The particles mentioned *kok*, "you know", *wis*, and *bar*, in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language, have functions that can help in relating between sentences or arranging the sequence of related information. Here is an example of its use in sentences:

Particles *kok*

Example:

Gonengan cepet bayar, Barang'e kok ora ana. Paid quickly, the goods are not there.

Explanation:

The particle *kok* is used to connect sentences to express astonishment or question of the circumstances in which goods should exist because they have been asked for payment,

but do not exist.

Particles *lho*

Example:

wis on lunga, lho nyong even turu!

Explanation:

This sentence shows a surprise or contrast between the state of the other person who has left and the state of the speaker who chooses to sleep. The use of *Lho* here emphasizes the strangeness or incompatibility between the actions of others and the actions of the speaker.

Particle *wis*

Example:

Wis pada lunga, aku malah turu.

They had left, but I slept instead.

Explanation:

The particle *wis* is used to relate the meaning of the sentence to have already occurred. So, there is an understanding that indicates that an action or event has happened before, in this case indicating that they are gone before the speaker goes to bed.

Particle *bar*

Example:

Bar ketemu kowe wis dadi wong sugih.

The meet bar you are already a rich man.

Explanation:

The particle *bar* is used to express a change or transformation from a previous state to a new state. Here, the *bar* particle is used to give the relationship the meaning of the sentence into a statement that after meeting someone who is already a rich man.

In the above examples, the particles help in associating between sentences or compiling related information in *Ngapak Bumiayu* language, strengthening affirmations, expressing events that have

occurred, or expressing changes in circumstances from previous to new ones.

On the Immediate Lexicon

Consistency of Meaning refers to the practice of using particles consistently within a specific context. This ensures lexical cohesion, the continuity of meaning or consistent word selection throughout a text or discourse.

In *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, consistent use of particles in a particular context helps in maintaining lexical cohesion or continuity of meaning as well as consistent word selection. Some examples of its application are:

Particle *kok*

Example:

Kok ora ana, kok ora adol.

Explanation:

The particle *kok* is used consistently to express the absence or absence of something. In the sentence, *kok* is used twice to express that something does not exist or is not present.

Particle *wis*

Example:

Wis pada lungguh, wis pada nyoba.

Explanation:

The particle *wis* is often used to indicate that an action has occurred before. In that sentence, *wis* is used consistently to express that the other person is gone and has tried to do something before.

Particle *lho*

Example:

Lho, ora ana, lho, ora adol.

Explanation:

The particle *lho* is often used to give affirmation or astonishment to a statement.

In the sentence, *lho* is used consistently to emphasize the absence or absence of something.

In all of the above examples, consistent use of such particles helps maintain lexical cohesion in *Ngapak* Bumiayu by maintaining the same or consistent meaning in the relevant context. This helps to maintain continuity of meaning as well as strengthen the connections between words in sentences.

Kohesi Grammatical

The particles also play a role in marking specific syntactic functions in sentences, including marking questions, emphasis, or conclusions.

In the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, particles such as *kok*, *loh*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar* have a role in marking certain syntactic functions in sentences. Here is the application of each particle in the context of syntax function marking:

Particle *kok* (question)

Example:

Kok ora ana?

Explanation:

The particle *kok* can be used in questions to express astonishment or surprise at an unexpected situation or circumstance. In this context, the particle *kok* marks the question.

Particle *loh* (emphasis)

Example:

Loh, ora ana.

Explanation:

The particle *loh* is often used to emphasize or express astonishment at something unexpected or corroborate a statement. In this example, *loh* marks the emphasis on nothingness or something that is not present.

Particles *kok ya* (conclusion marking)

Example:

Kok ya, ora ana.

Explanation:

Kok ya is used to express a conclusion or strengthen a statement that has been previously stated. In this example, *kok ya* marks the conclusion that something did not exist or did not happen.

Example:

Toh, ora ana.

Explanation:

Toh is often used to indicate conclusions or express certainty about a fact or circumstance. In this example, *toh* marks the conclusion that something does not exist or happens.

Particle *wis* (time order marking)

Example:

Wis pada lunga.

Explanation:

The particle *wis* is used to indicate that an action or event has occurred before. In this example, *wis* marks the time sequence, indicating that someone else has already left before.

Particle *bar* (change or transformation marking)

Example:

Bar ketemu kowe, bar dadi wong sugih.

Explanation:

Bar is used to mark a change or transformation from a previous state to a new state after an event or encounter occurs. In this example, the *bar* marks the change that after meeting someone *kowe*, they become rich people *wong sugih*.

CONCLUSION

The typical particle tracing results in this study used in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* Society include *kok*, *lho*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar*. The results of this research discussion

contain several important aspects that are the main focus following the theory and concept of language metafunction by Halliday, which includes ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions.

The concept of ideational metafunction is related to the delivery of information, in this study after analysis it was found that the use of distinctive particles in the *Ngapak Bumiayu* language is very helpful in conveying information and meaning in sentences. It was found that using particles in sentences can change ideational metafunctions where a sentence without particles initially only provides facts or information, but when particles are used in the sentence, there are additional nuances present and the information conveyed becomes different and more conveyed.

Relating to Interpersonal Metafunction in this study it was found that the use of typical particles in *Ngapak Bumiayu* language *kok*, *lho*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar* have different placements and this also affects the resulting meaning. As the particle *kok* in a sentence can be at the beginning, the middle and end have the meaning of Astonishment, confusion, surprise, and emphasis on a statement. On the particle *lho* the position in the sentence can also be at the beginning, middle, and end and has meanings including an emphasis on attention, meaning to emphasize to the listener to pay attention to the statement or question conveyed by the speaker. The particle *kok ya* can be used at the beginning or middle of the sentence giving the meaning of wonder and affirmation. The particle *wis* is usually used in the middle and end of sentences to give the meaning of the conclusion. The particle *wis* can be used at the beginning, middle, and end of sentences to give the meaning of something that has been completed, identify understanding or agreement, and express loyalty or agreement. Lastly, the particle *bar*, used at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence gives the meaning that something is ongoing and has just

happened.

The final section in the application of functional grammar theory is Textual Metafunction: Textual metafunction deals with the structure and organization of texts. Studies that focus on how particles are used to establish coherence and cohesion in a text or conversation, as well as how they help in structuring or organizing the order of information in the context of a sentence or discourse will explain how certain particles contribute to maintaining continuity and cohesiveness of meaning in the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language.

In the context of the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, particles such as *kok*, *lho*, *kok ya*, *toh*, *wis*, and *bar* play an important role in helping the continuity of meaning and coherence of sentences or discourses. Some of the cohesions that can be found in this study are Cohesion in Text, (the repetition of particles in sentences), Referential Cohesion (the existence of linkages between particles as a link), Lexical Cohesion (the consistency of the meaning of particles in certain contexts). Overall, this research underscores the significant role of particles in enhancing meaning, coherence, and interpersonal dynamics in the *Ngapak* Bumiayu language, providing valuable contributions to the field of linguistics.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, A. (2019). Bahasa 'Ngapak' sebagai Sarana Konstruksi Budaya Jawa. *Buletin Al-Turas*, 25(2), 141-162.
- Achugar, M., & Colombi, M. C. (2009). Systemic functional linguistic explorations into the longitudinal study of advanced capacities: The case of Spanish heritage language learners. In M. H. Long & C. J. Doughty (Eds.), *The longitudinal study of advanced L2 capacities* (pp. 52-73). Routledge.
- Al Farobi, M., Aminullah, M. A., & Mulyanti, T. (2022). Tabu Ungkapan Dalam Budaya Bahasa Jawa *Ngapak* Banyumasan. *Risenologi*, 7(2), 77-82.
- Alwasilah, Y. A., & Gunawan, W. (2023). A Systemic Functional Linguistic Study on Language Use of Indonesian Students in Writing. *JOMANTRA Indonesian Journal of Art and Culture*, FISS, 3(2), 110-124.
- Ariefian, M., Syahirah, S. S., & Herpindo. (2023). Pemaknaan leksikon kekerabatan pada Bahasa Jawa yang telah terintegrasi kedalam Bahasa Indonesia; kajian natural semantic: metalanguage. *Mabasan: Masyarakat Bahasa & Sastra Nusantara*, 17(2), 299—326.
- Darwin, D., Anwar, M., & Munir, M. (2021). Paradigma strukturalisme bahasa: Fonologi, morfologi, sintaksis, dan semantik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Semantika*, 2(02), 28-40.
- Eggins, S. (2004). *Introduction to systemic functional linguistics*. A&C Black.
- Gebhard, M., & Accurso, K. (2020). Systemic functional linguistics. *The concise encyclopedia of applied linguistics*, 1029-1037.
- Gebhard, M., & Accurso, K. (2022). Systemic Functional Linguistics. In C. A. Chapelle (Ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics*.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1989). *Language, context, and text: Aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective*.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (3rd ed.). London: Edward Arnold.
- Harfiandi, H., & Syahrin, A. (2023). Partikel Dalam Bahasa Gayo Pada Masyarakat Bebesen. *SeBaSa*, 6(1), 82-93.
- Hartati, T., Pratami, F., & Hayati, M. (2022). Gaya Bahasa Perbandingan dalam Kumpulan Cerpen 11: 11 Karya Fiersa Besari. *Seulas Pinang: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, 4(2), 46-55.
- Isti'anah, A. (2022). Paradigma Fungsional Dalam Ekolinguistik. *Sintesis*, 16(1), 1-16.
- Kamaru, T. S., & Umar, F. A. (2023). Compound Words In Suwawa Language. *TRANS-KATA: Journal of Language, Literature, Culture and Education*, 3(2), 60-70.
- Khasanah, I. L., & Kurnia, H. (2023). Melestarikan Budaya Banyumasan Melalui Dialek Bahasa *Ngapak*. *KULTURISTIK: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Budaya*, 7(2), 43-53.
- Nugroho, C., & Kusuma, I. P. (2023). Identitas Budaya Banyumasan dalam Dialek *Ngapak*. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 21(2), 333-347.
- Nurfadilah, L., Samsi, Y. S., & Al-Baekani, A. K. (2022). The Study of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) on EFL Students' Writing in Making Caption. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8(19), 497-508.
- Purwaningrum, P. W. (2018). Perubahan Fonem pada Bahasa Jawa *Ngapak* di Kabupaten Kebumen (Sebuah Kajian Fonologi). *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 10(2), 21-28.
- Puspitorini, D. (2022). Menyoal Kembali Partikel Ta dalam Bahasa Jawa kuno. *UMANTARA: Jurnal Manuskrip Nusantara*, 13(2), 167-179.
- Rahmanadia, H. (2022). The pragmatic functions of the particle eh in Indonesian blog discourse; a corpus based study. *Linguistik Indonesia*, 125-136.

- Susanti, H. (2023). Fungsi Partikel dalam Bahasa Jawa Dialek Pacitan. *ALFABETA: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya*, 6(2), 162-167.
- Thompson, G. (2009). Bab 2 Konstruksi Tema-Rema Tajuk Aksi Bela Islam Di Surat Kabar Nasional Berbahasa Indonesia. In L. Horn & G. Ward (Eds.), *Key Ideas in Linguistics and the Philosophy of Language* (pp. 13).
- Yuwono, U. (2019). Gramatika Fungsional Sistemik dan Penerapannya dalam Pemerian Bahasa. *Seminar Nasional Fungsionalisme*, 3–4.