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ADJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF *PARTIZIPIENTS* IN THE ROMANCE *SOWIESO UND ÜBERHAUPT* BY CHRISTINE NÖSTLINGER

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Abstract

*There are some aspects in a literary text that could help a writer to deliver a message they want to convey or to describe a situation they want to explain. One of those aspects is an adjective. The main concern of this research is not the usual adjectives that we encounter every day, but instead the adjectives that are formed from participles. Because the novel from Christine Nöstlinger, *Sowieso und Überhaupt*, has so many adjectives from participles in it, this novel was used as a source for the data that would be classified and analyzed in this research. Moreover, the purposes of this research are to: (1) know the forms of the adjectives from participles, whether the adjective is inflected (declined) or not, and to (2) know the functions of these adjectives from participles. This then could lead to a better understanding of the meanings that these adjectives hold and to help understand literary texts better. Also, this research is descriptive qualitative research, where the forms of the data that were compiled would be first examined and classified into two classifications (inflected or not). This classification showed the result that (1) some adjectives from participles that are found and compiled from the novel *Sowieso und Überhaupt* are inflected and some can be used even without it being inflected, like how adjectives are normally used. After the classification, the functions of these adjectives would be analyzed based on their location in their respective sentences. This analysis is helped by the previous classification, in which some adjectives are inflected and some are not. The result of the analysis indicated that (2) the inflected adjectives from participles in the novel definitely have the attributive function, whereas the adjectives with no inflection could have one of the last two functions; applicative or predicative. If the adjective is standing in the middle of the sentence, then this adjective has the applicative function and if the adjective is connected with a copular verb (linking verb) and determines a subject or an object, then it would have the role in the sentence as a predicate*

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adjective in a predicative function. Based on the analysis result, there are two recommendations given: (1) it is recommended to know the functions of adjectives from participle for a better understanding of their meanings, and (2) to do research on the variations of verbs that are determined by adjectives with applicative function.

Keywords: *analysis, adjective, participle, form, function*

1. INTRODUCTION

The contents of the ideas, thoughts or opinions, moral messages, events and phenomena that occur today or in the past can be expressed in various ways, one of which is through written literary works. Waldman (2007, p.6) states that narrative stories, novels, dramas, and poems are forms of literary texts that can describe a person's reality through actions, events, objects, and space. In writing literary works, a writer sometimes needs to sort and choose the right words to use in order to touch the hearts of readers with the content of the story and can tell the conditions or situations that the author wants to convey or describe.

A novel or romance, which is a type of written literary work, left a deep impression on the researcher. The romance is titled *Sowieso und Überhaupt* and is written by Christine Nöstlinger. The interest offered by the romance is in the form of a unique and interesting theme, which is about children's perspectives on the divorce of their parents.

While reading the romance, the researcher realized that there is a type of word that is often used by the author (Christine Nöstlinger) in expressing or describing events. This type of word is often used to describe something or to provide further information about an event or item. These types of words are *adjectives*. However, the form of adjectives often used by the author is different from the adjectives we are used to, namely adjectives formed from *Partizipien*.

Harman (1972, p.76 in Rumokoy, 2018, p.4) states that adjectives are words that are often paired with nouns and *pronomina* to give meaning in certain sentences. In addition, adjectives can describe a quality, quantity, and number. In addition, Weinrich (1993, p.477 in Khoerudin, 2013, p.180) states that adjectives are one type of word that can describe nouns, verbs, or other adjectives.

Based on observation, there are several sentences that contain two adjectives formed from *Partizipien* to describe or give further information about an event or condition. An example is the sentence "...sondern sich mit dieser Wilma zu anders gearteter entspannender Tätigkeit trifft." (Nöstlinger, 1991, p. 15).

Sometimes, it is difficult to identify the meaning of the adjective and which word it refers to. Therefore, the researcher decided to examine this topic to conduct research on adjectives formed from *Partizipien*. The things to be researched are: 1) the form of the adjective from *Partizipien*, whether inflected or not, and (2) the function of the adjective from *Partizipien*.

To see the form of adjectives formed from *Partizipien*, the researcher will classify the adjectives of *Partizipien* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* based on the theory of Eisenberg, et al. (2009, S. 362-366), in which the existing adjectives will be classified based on their inflection form; whether the adjective is declination or not. After that, the adjectives will be analyzed for their function based on the theory of Weinrich (1993, S. 477), in which the adjectives are analyzed for their function based on their location in the sentence.

Some studies on adjectives as research variables using romances as the main source of research have been conducted by Apriani (2013) with the title *Analysis of Adjectives als Nomen in Roman Herr der Diebe by Cornelia Funke*, Arofah (2017) with the title *Analysis of Verba Formation from Adjectives in Jugendbuch Liebkind im Vogelnest*, and Desi (2019) with the title *Adjectivdeklination in Children's Romance Ben liebt Anna by Peter Härtling*. The first study focuses on substantive adjectives, which are adjectives identified as nouns. The second and third studies focus on adjectives that become verbs and adjectives on the use of declination attributes based on genus, case, and numeralia on nouns.

Through this study, researchers and readers can gain new knowledge about the form of adjectives formed from *Partizipien* and about the function of these adjectives. With this purpose, there is also a hope that it will be easier to identify the meaning of the adjective formed from *Partizipien* and to which word the adjective refers.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research because this research focuses on data exposure and the results of its analysis based on existing objects. In this qualitative research, the analysis is carried out based on facts in the field which are then analyzed so that conclusions can be drawn from the results of the analysis. In addition, the presentation of the results of the analysis in this study also focuses on descriptive explanations written in words to convey an explanation of the data studied and the results of data analysis.

After the problem of this study was limited, the researcher decided to set the priority focus of this study, namely by only examining and analyzing the form and function of adjectives formed from *Partizipien*. From this focus, it is hoped that an in-depth understanding of the form and function of German adjectives in sentences can be obtained, especially adjectives formed from *Partizipien*.

The data source that is suitable for this research is a youth romance with the title *Sowieso und Überhaupt* by Christine Nöstlinger which was first published in 1991. This romance will then be used as a secondary data source, because books or romances are written materials that are included in secondary data sources.

Given that this research is qualitative research, the main instrument that can help realize a deep understanding of the adjectives of the *Partizipien* is the researchers themselves as Human Instruments. There are times when researchers must have the ability to identify problems and conduct research so that it can provide meaningful knowledge for researchers themselves and also for others. The researchers as the main instrument will then collect data, classify, and analyze the data.

Data analysis in this study was carried out in 5 stages: (1) Identifying and collecting adjectives of *Partizipien* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt*, (2) classifying the adjectives of *Partizipien* found into 2 classes based on the theory of Eisenberg, et al. (2009, pp. 362-366) to see whether the adjectives found are inflected or not, (3) analyzing the function of adjectives of *Partizipien* based on the theory of Weinrich (1993, pp. 477-480), (4) rechecking the results of the analysis, and (5) forming conclusions. In the classification and analysis stage, the researchers as the main instrument will be assisted by 2 classification and analysis tables so that the data can be known clearly in form and function.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Data Classification

The data found and collected were first classified into two small groups based on the theory of adjective inflection from Eisenberg et al. (2009, pp. 362-366). This grouping or classification is done to facilitate the analysis and to find the answer to the first problem formulation, namely what form the adjectives of the *Partizipien* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* have. With this classification, it is expected to know where the adjective stands and what function the adjective has.

Based on the classification results, it can be seen that some adjectives of *Partizipien* exist in romances in the inflected form and some do not, that is, there are some adjectives that are declinable based on the nouns they refer to and some do not refer to nouns, so they are not declinable. The total number of adjectives of *Partizipien* found is 190; 78 adjectives of inflected *Partizipien* and 112 adjectives of uninflected *Partizipien* (24 inflected and 26 uninflected adjectives of *Partizip* I, 54 inflected and 86 uninflected adjectives of *Partizip* II).

In addition, from this classification, it can also be seen that adjectives of this type (formed from *Partizipien*) are the same as other adjectives (which are not formed from *Partizipien*). This means that adjectives of *Partizipien* can also occur in the inflected state as well as the uninflected state. Then, this result can also justify the theory of Hentschel and Weydt (2013, p. 129) where Hentschel and Weydt say that *Partizipien* has the characteristics or traits of adjectives; it can be inflected or declination. Since *Partizipien* can also be used as adjectives, then of course they have adjectival functions. More about this will be explained in the next section.

3.2 Data Analysis

After the data is classified and its form is known, the data or adjectives of the *Partizipien* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* are analyzed for their functions based on the theory of Weinrich (1993, pp. 477-480) which presents a chart as a visualization to explain the function of adjectives. The function of adjectives according to Weinrich is divided into 3, namely attributive function, applicative function, and predicative function. After this, some adjectives from *Partizip* I and *Partizip* II will have their functions explained along with their chart visualizations.

The first function is the attributive function. The first adjective from *Partizip* I that has this function is *klingend*. As can be seen in the chart below, the adjective *klingend* stands before a noun *Vornamen*. The two words (*klingend* and *Vornamen*) form an attribution, where the declination or inflection of the adjective acts as the attribute and the adjective-determined noun acts as the base. This indicates that the two words are related to each other.

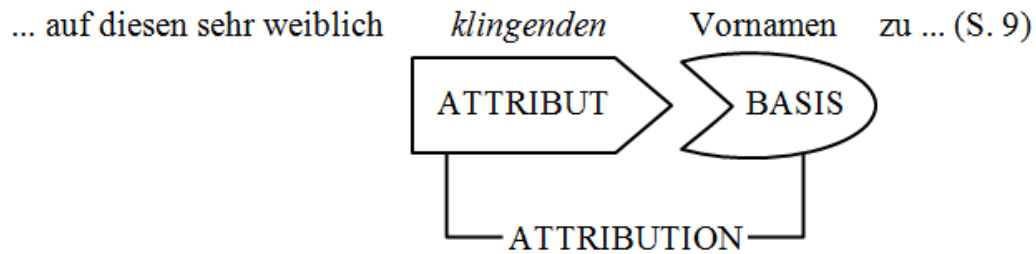


Figure 1. Adjective Attributive Function of *Partizip I* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 9)

The attribution is then shown by the symbol that points to the right and shows the direction of determinacy of the adjective from *Partizip I* to the noun. The result of this determinacy can also be seen from the suffix that appears at the end of the adjective. The suffix is the result of inflection caused by the gender, number, and case of the noun *Vornamen*. As with the adjectives of *Partizip I* above, attribution can also apply to the adjectives of *Partizip II*. Based on the result of inflection, the suffix -e appears at the end of the adjective which also appears based on the gender, number, and case of the noun. The following chart visualizes the occurrence of attribution in sentences with *Partizip II* adjectives.

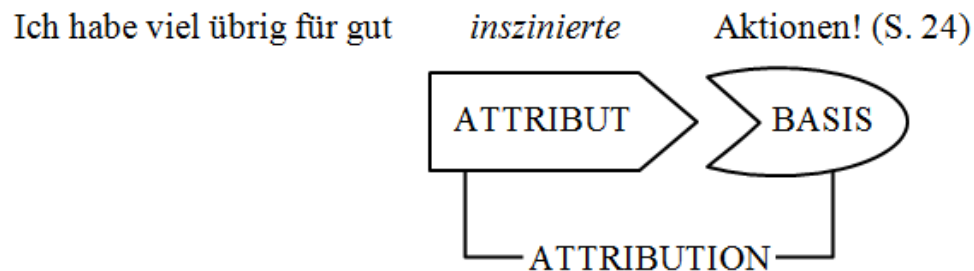


Figure 2. Adjective Attributive Function of *Partizip II* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 24)

The adjective of *Partizip II* above has a role in the sentence as an attribute and refers to the noun *Aktionen*. In the sentence, the noun has the role of a base which is determined by the adjective as an attribute. This determination is also shown by the symbol to the right, because the noun is located in the sentence after the adjective. Nouns and adjectives are connected and cause attribution which can be seen from the inflection of the adjective to the noun.

In addition to the above forms of attribution, where the noun comes after the adjective, there are also sentences in the romance that have adjectives with an attributive function. However, instead of the adjective coming before the noun, it comes after the adjective; in other words, the adjective follows the noun and not the other way around, as shown in the previous two sentences. Attribution in this case can be recognized by the inflection of the adjective, even though the adjective comes after the noun.

Adjectives that are inflected and have an attributive function have been briefly explained above. Then, for uninflected adjectives, there are two possible functions that the adjective can have. In sentences with inflected adjectives, the function can be identified easily, because inflected adjectives must have an attributive function and not any other function. However, the process of identifying the function of uninflected adjectives is difficult because there are two possible functions that the adjective can have. Therefore, this process will be facilitated by looking at where the adjective is located in the sentence and to which part of the sentence it refers.

In the sentence below, the uninflected adjective of *Partizip I*, *rasend*, has an applicative function. This function can be seen from the application process caused by the connection of the adjective with the verb *trennbar*, *sich vorkommen*. The connection is caused by the role of the adjective as an applicative to the verb *trennbar* as a base. This means that the adjective clarifies the event described by the verb *trennbar*. In addition, the application can also be seen from the symbol that the adjective *rasend* has which refers to the two separate parts of the verb *trennbar*.

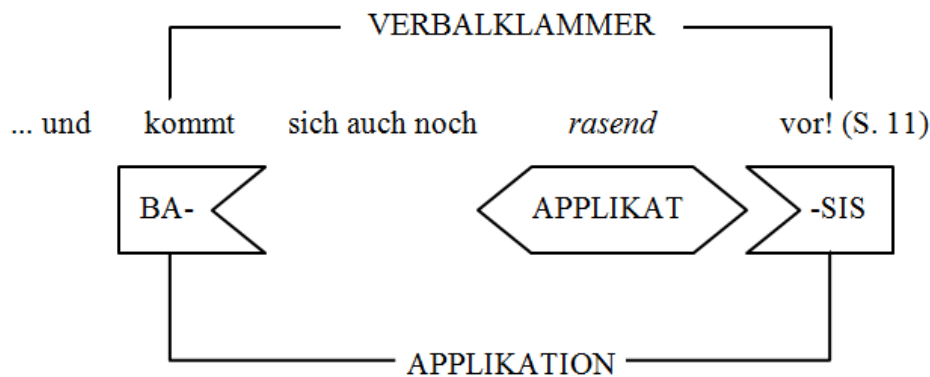


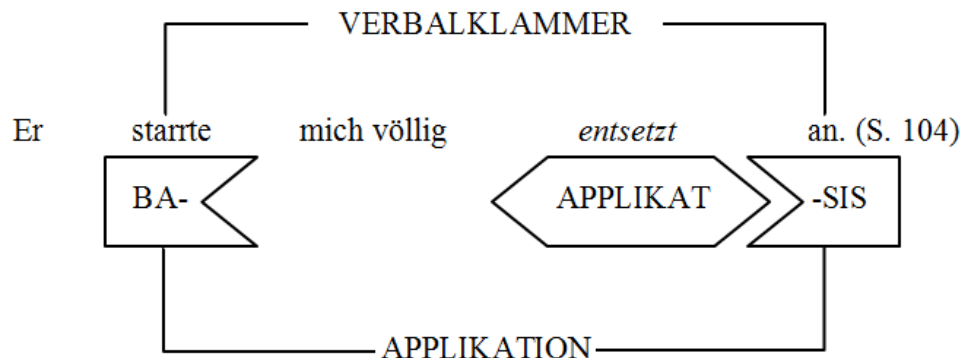
Figure 3. Applicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip I* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 11)

This application process can also occur with the adjective of *Partizip II* as the applicant. In the sentence below, the adjective *Partizip II* determines the verb *trennbar anstarren* as the base. As in the previous sentence, this application process can be shown by the symbol of the adjective as applicative referring to the right and to the left, i.e. the separate verb *trennbar*. The adjective

then gives further information to the separate verbs, but they are still related to each other and form a relationship with the *Verbalklammer*.

Figure 4. Applicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip II* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 104)

In addition, what should be noted in the applicative function is that adjectives with this



function usually stand in the middle of the sentence and not only determine or function as an applicative in the sentence to the verb as the base, but also other adjectives and adverbs as the base, as in the sentence below, where the adjective as an applicative determines other adjectives and adverbs in the sentence:

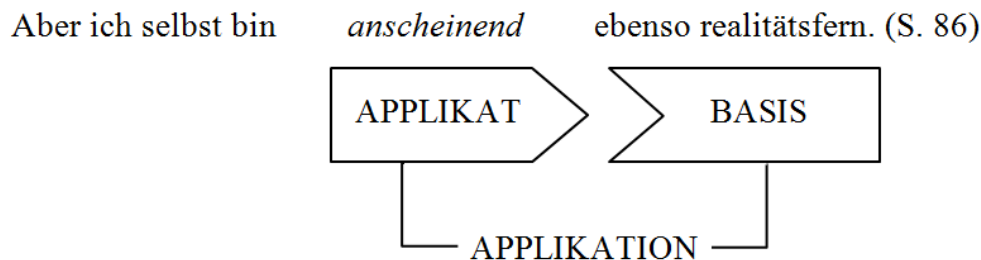
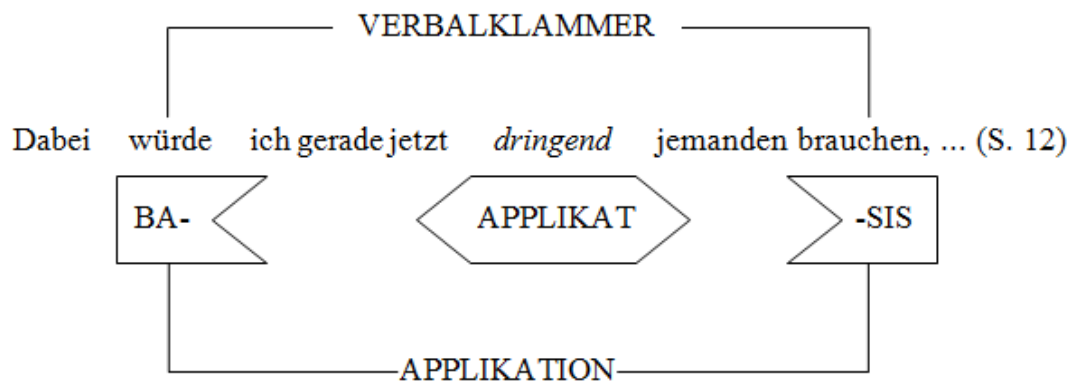


Figure 5. Applicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip I* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 86)

Unlike the previous sentences which have an uninflected adjective as the applicative to the verb *trennbar* as the base, in the sentence below, the adjective does not determine the verb *trennbar*, but rather the verb in *Konjunktiv II würden* and the *Infinitiv* verb *brauchen*. Unfortunately, there is no further explanation of this verb variation in Weinrich's theory, but since these two verbs are interconnected to form a sentence with *Konjunktiv II* and are also determined by an uninflected adjective to clarify the event, it can be concluded that these adjectives and verbs form an application process.



The Applicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip II* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 12)

The next function for uninflected adjectives is the predicative function. Adjectives with this function usually stand in the sentence alongside and are connected to a *copula* verb. As seen in the sentence below, the uninflected adjective *Partizip I dringend* has a role in the sentence as a *Nachverb* and also as a *Prädikats-Adjektiv*, because the adjective has a role as both a predicate and a predicament (determinant for the predicative function).

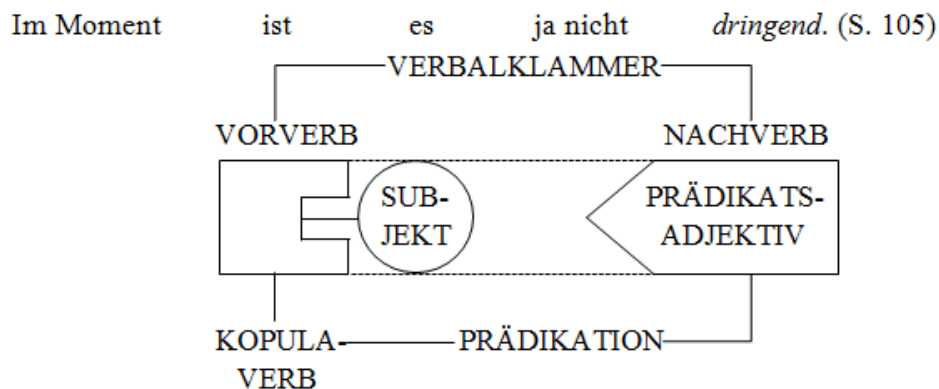


Figure 7. Predicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip I* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 105)

The subject *es* in the sentence above is related to the uninflected adjective of *Partizip I* through the verb *Kopula ist*. This relationship is called predication, where the verb *Kopula* as *Vorverb* and the adjective of *Partizip I* as *Nachverb* form a *Verbalklammer* together and show that these two words are related to each other. This predication process can also occur in sentences with the uninflected adjective of *Partizip II*. The subject in the sentence below, unlike the previous sentence, stands after the *Copula* verb and this is why the chart looks slightly different. However, the function of the adjective remains the same, which is predicative, and still provides further information of the subject (*Subjekt-Prädikation*).

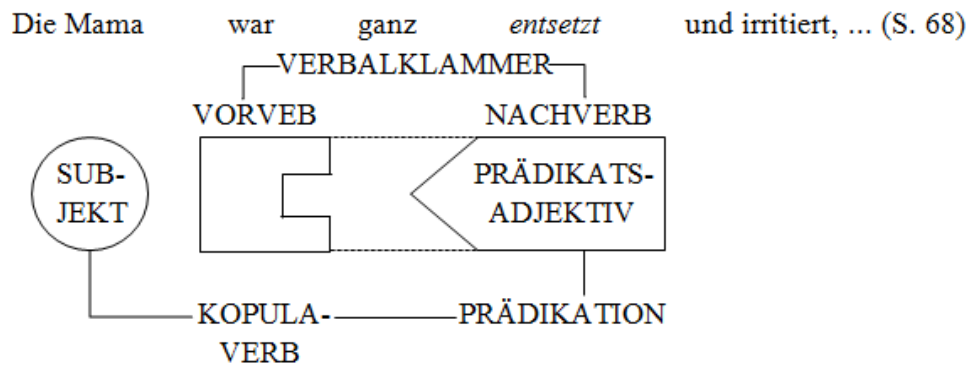
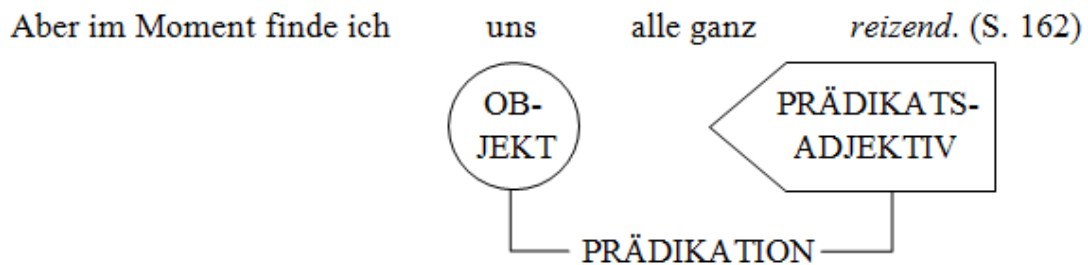


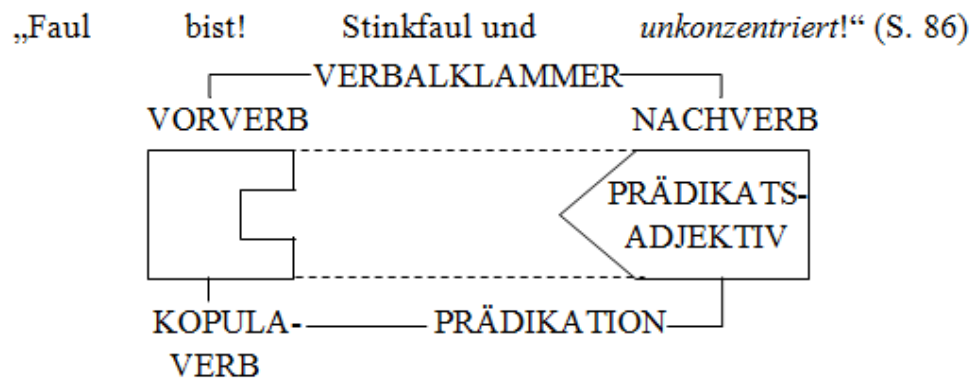
Figure 8. Predicative Function of the Adjective of *Partizip II* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 68)

When an adjective as a predicament determines a subject in a sentence, it can also determine the object in the sentence without a *copula* verb in the sentence. One example is the sentence below. Even though there is no *copula* verb associated with the uninflected adjective in the sentence, the adjective still provides the object as the basis for further description and the object can be further described.



Predicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip I* in the Romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 162)

In the sentence above, there is no *Kopula* verb that helps the adjective with its predicative function and role as *Prädikats-Adjektiv* to specify the subject/object. However, there is also another form of predication in the sentence, where the adjective is not inflected from *Partizip II* which has a predicative function but there is no subject presence in the sentence, but only the *Kopula* verb is related to the adjective and forms a *Verbalklammer*.



Predicative Function of Adjectives of *Partizip II* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* (Nöstlinger, p. 86)

The adjective *Partizip II unkonzentriert* above specifies the absent subject in the sentence through the adjective's relationship with the *copula* verb *bist*. The adjective and the verb together form a predication without the subject being present in the sentence as a base.

3.3 Discussion

After the adjectives found from the data sources were classified into two classes (*flektiert* and *nicht flektiert*), the verbs were analyzed for their function in the sentence. The results of this classification then helped the analysis process and provided the answers needed to see the function of the adjectives. Inflected adjectives (belonging to the *flektiert* class) will definitely have an attributive function and act as attributes in the sentence. These adjectives always refer to a noun which can be visualized with a symbol that always points to the place where the noun stands. The direction of this symbol can be known from the flexion that occurs on the adjective, because if the adjective is inflected based on the gender, number, and case of the noun, then the adjective will have a suffix at the end of the word.

The classification results that show that some adjectives are inflected facilitate the analysis process without having to look at the location of the adjective in the sentence, because these adjectives must only have an attributive function. However, adjectives belonging to the uninflected class are difficult to identify their function. Therefore, to see the function of uninflected adjectives, one must look at the location of the adjective in the sentence along with other auxiliary components in the sentence such as verbs, other adjectives, and adverbs.

From the results of the data analysis above, it can be seen that the adjective of *Partizipien* which has an applicative function must always stand in the middle of the sentence. In addition, uninflected adjectives with this function, if they do not specify a verb, then they specify other adjectives and adverbs. The adjective stands in the sentence with the role of an applicant to the verb, other adjective or adverb that stands in the sentence as the base. With this role, the adjective can clarify the event described by a verb which also has various variations; *trennbar* verbs or *würden* verbs and *Infinitivs* that form *Konjunktiv II*.

The last function is the predicative function. Adjectives with this function tend to be easy to identify, as they usually stand for and are closely related to a *Copula* verb such as *sein*, *warden*,

and *bleiben*. These adjectives relate to the subject through the *Copula* verb and form a subject predication (*Subjekt-Prädikation*). This process shows that the adjective determines the subject and how the predication process occurs. These adjectives are often referred to as *Prädikats-Adjectiv*.

Besides subject predication, there is also object predication which shows that the adjective of *Partizipien* with predicative function can specify an object in the sentence without a *copula* verb. This adjective plays the same role as the uninflected adjective in subject predication. Also, with this role, the adjective of *Partizipien* can give the object or subject special characteristics or traits.

In sentences with adjectives that also function as predicates, the adjective can also determine the subject through the *copula* verb without the subject being present in the sentence. The subject can also be determined from the conjugated copula verb based on the subject not appearing in the sentence.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, two conclusions can be drawn which also show the answer to the existing problem formulation. The first conclusion is about the form that the adjectives of the *Partizipien* have. The adjectives of *Partizipien* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt* have inflected and uninflected forms. These adjectives work like any other adjective in that they can definitely be inflected or declinable and they can also not. The form the adjective takes is based on the role it has in the sentence. If the adjective is inflected or declinable when it refers to a noun. This means that the adjective is affected by the noun and gives rise to the inflected form of the gender, number, and case of the noun. However, the adjective can also be uninflected if it does not refer to a noun, but to a verb, adverb, or other adjective. The total number of groupings or classifications of adjectives based on their form is: 78 adjectives of inflected *Partizipien* and 112 adjectives of uninflected *Partizipien*.

The next conclusion is about the function of the adjectives of *Partizipien* in the romance *Sowieso und Überhaupt*. This type of adjective (formed from *Partizipien*) has three functions. It can function in the sentence attributively, applicatively, and also predicatively. These functions can be identified by the location of the adjective in the sentence. For example, when the adjective comes before a noun, it refers to the noun and is inflected. Then, it can be known directly that the adjective has an attributive function. If an adjective of *Partizipien* is located in the middle of the sentence, the adjective functions applicatively and has the role of *Applikativ* to the Base of the application in the sentence. Then, if an adjective stands in the sentence and is connected to a *Copula* verb like *sein*, then the adjective has a predicative function. The adjective will then function and have a role in the sentence as a *Prädikats-Adjectiv*, connecting with a *Copula* verb and determining or affecting the subject in the sentence. Therefore, this form of predication can also be referred as *Subjekt-Prädikation*. On the other hand, if the adjective refers to or determines the object in the sentence, then this predication is called *Objekt-Prädikation*. In the romances used as data sources, there are more uninflected verbs. This means that the adjectives have two possible functions, namely the applicative function and the predicative function. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the adjectives of *Partizipien* function as other adjectives, which are not formed from *Partizipien*.

Based on the analysis and the results, two things are suggested that can be used as references or suggestions for German language learners or for future researchers. First, it is highly recommended for German learners to know and learn the function of an adjective. This can help learners in knowing the meaning of a sentence in which there is an adjective, especially the adjective of *Partizipien*. When the function of an adjective is known, it can also be easier to know where the adjective refers to in the sentence. From this, it can then be known if the adjective provides further information, characterizes, or clarifies a situation.

Then, since the theory used as a reference for analysis in this study lacks an explanation of what verb variations appear with adjectives with applicative functions, it is highly recommended for future researchers to conduct research on verb variations that can be determined by adjectives that have applicative functions. In addition, it is also important for researchers to know deeply about the variables that will be raised. Therefore, it is also recommended for future researchers to look for as many theoretical references as possible before conducting research, especially theories regarding the variables and research methodology to be used. With this, future researchers are expected to be able to analyze more precisely, faster and more accurately without having to always recheck the analysis that has been done.

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