



Shifting of Topicalization Constructions in Contemporary Javanese

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Abstract*

This study examines topicalization strategies in the framework of information structure in Javanese from a diachronic perspective. The main focus of the research is on three constructs: pseudo-cleft and hanging topic as well as the shift from object topicalization of middle Javanese to contemporary Javanese. The method used is corpus-based descriptive qualitative. Middle Javanese data was taken from three written literary texts, while contemporary Javanese data is taken from authentic oral data in the form of transcripts of Javanese sermon podcasts. The analysis was carried out through the stages of structural identification, pragmatic function mapping, and diachronic comparison. The results of the study show three main findings. First, the pseudo-cleft in contemporary Javanese serves as a marker of focus, contrast, and empathy-didactic in the theological register. Second, the hanging topic in contemporary Javanese serves as a marker of thematization, theological politeness on the referent of God, and the organization of oral discourse. Third, there is a shift in object topicalization from middle Javanese which is narrative stylistic without resumptive pronouns, to a productive hanging topic in contemporary Javanese with resumptive *-e* for cohesion. Diachronically, the study also found that the process of grammaticalization of the *iku* copula became a mandatory cleft marker in contemporary Javanese.

Keywords: information structure, topicalization, pseudo-cleft, hanging topic, diachronic analysis

1. Introduction (Bold 12)

Javanese is one of the regional languages with 75 million speakers makes it the largest number of speakers in Indonesia (Nothofer, 2006). This language is widely spoken by people in Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and East Java, and is spread across various transmigration and urban areas in Indonesia, such as Lampung, North Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Bali. Apart from Indonesia, Javanese is also used by the diaspora community in several countries, such as Suriname, Malaysia, and the Netherlands (Hoefte & Hariette, 2022). As a language rich in pragmatic aspects and discourse structure, the Javanese language has various strategies to regulate

the delivery of information in communication. One of these strategies is topicalization, which is the prominence of certain elements in a speech so that these elements become the center of conversation or the main orientation of the information conveyed. In Javanese, topicalization is generally realized through the placement of elements at the beginning of the sentence, the use of topic-comment constructions, and the use of pragmatic particles that function to direct the listener's attention to certain referents.

Social development, community mobility, increased education, and the intensity of contact with the Indonesian language have brought changes in various aspects of the use of the Javanese language. These changes are not only evident in lexical aspects, such as the emergence of new vocabulary and increasing patterns of code mixing, but also in the way speakers organize information in speech. In contemporary Javanese communication, there is a tendency to use sentence structures that are closer to the Indonesian language pattern which tends to be oriented towards subject-predicate relationships. This tendency is suspected to have influenced the use of topicalization constructions which have been one of the important strategies in information management in the Javanese language.

Studies on the Javanese language have been conducted from various perspectives, including syntax, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis. Uhlenbeck (1978) shows that the Javanese language has a high flexibility of word order and that the interpretation of sentence structure is greatly influenced by the context of use. In line with this view, Poedjosoedarmo et al. (1979) emphasized that the use of the Javanese language cannot be separated from pragmatic factors and the social context of the speaking community. In relation to information organization, Lambrecht (1994) place the topic as an element that is the center of conversation in a proposition, that is, the entity that becomes the basis for the subsequent delivery of information. Although various studies have provided an overview of the structural characteristics of the Javanese language, research that specifically addresses the change in the use of topicalized constructions in contemporary Javanese is still relatively limited. Most previous research has focused more on grammatical aspects, variations in speech levels, or social changes in the Javanese language, while changes in information management strategies in discourse have not been widely studied. In fact, changes in information structure can provide an idea of how a language community has changed in the way it constructs and conveys meaning.

This study uses the information structure theory developed by Lambrecht (1994) as the main theoretical foundation. Lambrecht (1994:131) defines a topic as "the thing the proposition is about", which is the reference that is the basis of the conversation in a proposition. In Lambrecht's perspective, the relationship between topic and sentence structure is not only related to the syntactic position of an element, but also to the way the speaker organizes information based on the status of shared knowledge between the speaker and the speech partner. Information structure involves distinguishing between information that is already available or active in the speaker's consciousness and new information that the speaker wants to introduce.

Through concepts such as sentence topics, non-subject topics, topic promotion, and detachment construction, Lambrecht's theory allows for a more in-depth analysis of the form and function of topicalization in Javanese. Based on this perspective, the change in the use of topical constructions can be understood as a change in information packaging strategies. The shift can be seen through the reduced use of topic promotion constructions, the decrease in the frequency of non-subject topics placed in the starting position of clauses, or the increased use of more subject-oriented constructs. Thus, the study of the shift in topicalization construction shows changes in grammatical forms of how contemporary Javanese speakers organize information in communication.

The study of information structure departs from the understanding that sentence structure is not only determined by the grammatical relationship between elements, but also by the way the speaker arranges information based on the context of communication. Chafe (1976) explained that in the process of communication, speakers distinguish information based on their cognitive status, especially between information that is already known and new information. The difference in the status of the not solely syntactic variations, but also have to do with the way the speaker directs the information affects the choice of the linguistic form used. Therefore, variations in sentence structure are of the speaking partner to a particular referent. The relationship between topic and subject is also of concern in the study of language typology. Li & Thompson (1976) show that the world's languages can be distinguished based on the tendency of clause organization, namely *subject-prominent language* and *topic-prominent language*. According to Li and Thompson, topics don't always have a direct relationship to grammatical functions like subjects. Elements that syntactically function as objects or descriptions can become topics if they become the center of attention in discourse. This view provides an important basis that topicalization is a phenomenon that involves the interaction between syntactic structure and pragmatic function.

The view of the relationship between topics and information organization was then developed more systematically by Lambrecht (1994) through information structure theory. In Lambrecht's framework, information structure is the relationship between the linguistic form of a sentence and the mental representation of the discourse references possessed by the speaker and the speaking partner. The key concepts in this theory include topic, focus, activation, and identification. Topic is the element that forms the basis of a proposition or something that is being discussed, while focus is the part of the proposition that becomes the center of new information or differentiates it from other alternatives. Referents who have been active or can be identified by a speaking partner have a greater tendency to function as a topic.

Based on this perspective, topicalization construction is not understood solely as a displacement of the position of elements in a syntactic structure, but as an information packaging strategy. The placement of a particular element in the initial position of the clause indicates that the speaker wants to activate the reference before providing information about that reference. Thus, the [topic + comment] pattern represents how the speaker directs the speaker's attention to a particular entity. This perspective is relevant for analyzing the Javanese language because the Javanese language allows for variations in the order of clause elements that do not always follow the subject-predicate pattern strictly.

In addition to Lambrecht, the functional approach of Dik (1997) through *Functional Grammar* also contributes to understanding the relationship between clause structure and communicative function. Dik (1997) views that clause structure is the result of interaction between syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects. In this approach, the elements of clauses have not only grammatical functions, but also pragmatic functions such as topic and focus. Therefore, the analysis of topicalization constructions needs to consider the communicative reasons that cause an element to be placed in a certain position. The concept of information organization is also related to the idea of themes and rema (*theme–rheme*) developed in functional linguistics by Halliday (1967). Halliday (1967) explained that the initial element in a clause serves as a theme, which is the starting point of the message delivery, while the next part serves as the development of information or rema. Although the theme is not entirely identical to the topics in Lambrecht's theory, they do have similarities in explaining how the speaker chooses certain elements as the basis for conveying information. In the context of Javanese, the placement of a certain nominal phrase at the beginning of a clause can be understood as a strategy to make it the starting point of interpretation in communication. Furthermore, the function of topics in discourse continuity is explained by Givón

(1983) who states that topics have an important role in maintaining the continuity of reference. References that have a high degree of sustainability in discourse tend to be retained or promoted as topics, whereas topic changes are usually marked through specific linguistic devices. This view reinforces the understanding that topics are not only structural phenomena in sentences, but also part of the speaker's strategy in managing the flow of information in discourse.

Studies on topics in Javanese have been carried out mainly in relation to the relationship between syntactic functions and pragmatic functions. Davies (1993) shows that Javanese distinguishes the functions of topics and subjects, so elements that function as topics do not always have the status of grammatical subjects. Musgrave (2014) discusses the speech levels in Javanese. These findings show that information organization is an important aspect in understanding the structure of Javanese clauses. Furthermore, Uhlenbeck (1978) explained that the syntactic structure of the Javanese language has flexibility in the arrangement of clause elements, while Poedjosoedarmo et al. (1979) (Poedjosoedarmo et al., 1979) emphasized that the use of Javanese is strongly influenced by social and pragmatic contexts. Wedhawati et al. (2001) describe that Javanese system is empirical evidence of the strong role of context. The study of contemporary Javanese language also shows a growing attention to the relationship between linguistic forms and communicative functions in discourse. Asmara et al., (2023) discuss that the use of Javanese in contemporary interactions cannot be separated from the pragmatic strategies of speakers and the socio-cultural context behind them. Although these studies have made important contributions to understanding the relationship between language structure, pragmatic function, and the context of Javanese discourse, studies on topicalization constructions are still relatively limited. Previous research has mostly discussed the relationship between topics and grammatical functions, clause structures, or pragmatic phenomena in general, while changes in the use of topicalized constructions in contemporary Javanese as an information management strategy in discourse have not been widely studied. Therefore, this study fills the gap by applying the information structure perspective of Lambrecht (1994) to analyze the form, function, and tendency of the shift in topicalization construction in contemporary Javanese.

Building on the previous studies, research on topicalization in contemporary Javanese views topical constructions as a phenomenon located at the intersection of syntax, pragmatics, and discourse. Lambrecht's (1994) framework of information structure, particularly the concepts of topic, focus, activation, and identification, supported by the perspectives of Chafe (1976), Li and Thompson (1976), Dik (1997), Halliday (1967), and Givón (1983), provides an analytical framework for explaining how particular elements in Javanese, including constructions involving demonstratives such as *iku*, *kuwi*, and *wae*, function as devices for organizing information. Therefore, this study aims to (1) describe the forms of topicalization constructions in contemporary Javanese, (2) analyze the realization of topics based on Lambrecht's (1994) information structure theory, and (3) explain the shifting patterns in the use of topicalized constructions from used in middle and contemporary Javanese.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach because the data analyzed is in the form of speech related to the use of topical constructions in contemporary Javanese. A qualitative approach is used to understand language phenomena contextually, especially in relation to pragmatic functions, information structures, and shifts in the use of topics in discourse. This research also uses a pragmatic approach and discourse analysis because the focus of the research is not only on syntactic forms, but also on the function of using topics in contemporary Javanese community communication.

2.1 Data Source

The data sources in this study are oral data and contemporary Javanese written data. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a corpus-based information structure analysis method. The research data is sourced from two different Javanese periods to allow for diachronic analysis. Data from middle Javanese language was obtained from three written literary texts, namely *Serat Wulangreh* (Pakubuwono IV, n.d.), *Serat Centhini* (Kamajaya et al., 1985), and *Serat Riyanta* (Mustakim, 2000). The three fibers were chosen because they represent the narrative-didactic register that characterizes the middle Javanese discourse. Data were analyzed to identify object topicalization, pseudo-cleft and hanging topic strategies in a literary context. Data of topicalization in contemporary Javanese was obtained from authentic oral data in the form of recordings of sermons in Javanese. The choice of sermon genre is based on its oral, interactive, and theological character, thus allowing the discovery of interpersonal functions such as hanging topic.

2.2 Data Collection

The data collection method in this study uses observation method and note taking technique. The researcher observed the use of contemporary Javanese without being directly involved in the speaker's conversation. This technique is used because it allows researchers to obtain more natural and non-artificial data. Data from *Serat Wulangreh* (Pakubuwono IV, n.d.), *Serat Centhini* (Kamajaya et al., 1985), and *Serat Riyanta* (Mustakim, 2000) for middle Javanese and sermon podcast transcripts for contemporary Javanese are carefully read to mark the emergence of object topicalization, pseudo-cleft constructions and hanging topic. Data in this research are sentences that include pragmatic particles *iku*, *kuwi* and *wae* which demonstrate topicalization in Javanese. The data that has been obtained is then classified based on the form of topicalization construction that appears. The classification process is carried out by grouping data based on the position of topical markers *iku*, *kuwi*, and *wae*, in sentences, and the context of discourse. The data were selected based on their relevance to the research focus on the shift in topicalization construction in contemporary Javanese.

2.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study was carried out through three main stages based on the information structure framework. The first stage is the identification and glossing of the structure. Each data is then given morpheme-by-morpheme glossing and free translation to ensure structural accuracy. The second stage is pragmatic function analysis. Once the structure is identified, each data is analyzed based on its discourse context to map specific functions. pseudo-cleft is categorized into focus, contrast, corrective, and empathic-didactic functions. Meanwhile, hanging topic is analyzed based on its function as a thematization marker and a marker of topic shift in oral discourse. The third stage is diachronic comparative analysis. The results of the middle Javanese and contemporary Javanese analysis were then systematically compared. This stage aims to identify the grammaticalization process of the *iku* copula in pseudo-cleft and the shift of object topicalization to hanging topic with a mandatory resumptive pronoun in the contemporary Javanese. The analysis was conducted based on theory of topicalization proposed by Lambrecht (1994), Givon (2001) and Chafe (1976).

2.4 Data Presentation

The results of data analysis were presented using informal and formal methods. The informal method is used to explain the results of the analysis in the form of a descriptive description using

ordinary language, while the formal method is used to present data through tables, symbols, or sentence structure schemes if necessary. The presentation of data is carried out systematically in order to show the form of topical construction, the pragmatic function of the topic, and the form of shifting the use of topics in contemporary Javanese.

3. Results and Discussion

The results of the study show that the construction of topicalization in contemporary Javanese is not only related to variations in sentence structure, but also reflects the way speakers manage information in communication. This section analyzes the forms of topical constructions found in the data, then interprets the topic function based on Lambrecht's (1994) theory of information structure. Furthermore, the analysis was directed to identify the tendency of changes in the use of topicalized due to changes in the pattern of information organization in contemporary Javanese.

Based on the results of data identification, the construction of topicalization in middle Javanese can be realized through the placement of certain nominal phrases at the initial position of the clause. Elements that undergo topicalization do not necessarily have a syntactic function as a subject, but acquire a pragmatic status as the center of the conversation. In the perspective of Lambrecht (1994), the construction shows the relationship between the syntactic form and the function of information, i.e. the topic-comment pattern. One form of construction found is object topicalization, which is when elements that syntactically function as objects are placed in the initial position of the clause. Topicalized construction that is presented here are one that uses demonstratives. This part features three types of topicalized constructions in middle Javanese, namely: object topicalization, pseudo cleft and hanging topic. These types are selected they constitute an important corpus for examining the development of topicalized constructions from the middle Javanese period to contemporary Javanese.

3.1 Object Topicalization vs Passivization

Object topicalization is the process of moving the constituent of an object from a postverbal position to a preverbal position to be used as a discourse topic, without changing the diathesis of the sentence to passive. This process is characterized by a pause in the initial position of the clause and leaves a gap in the position of the canonical object within the core clause whose structure remains active transitive according to Givón (2001, p. 152) and Lambrecht (1994, p. 185). The following data demonstrated object topicalization in Javanese.

- (1) *Iku sira ta-koken-a.* (SW-26)
 That you 2SG-ask-IMP
 'That you (go) ask'

Information structure segmentation: [iku]TOPIC + [sira takokena]COMMENT

The sentence (1) *Iku sira takokena* is an example of object topicalization. The phrase *Iku* 'it' is moved to its initial position as the object being viewed. The core clause of the question is *sira takokena* using the active verb imperative second person singular *ta...ana* and explicit subject *sira* 'kamu'. This structure meets the object topicalization criteria, i.e. the object in front, the active verb, and the stated subject.

- (2) *Iku pantes yen sira tiru-wa.* (SW-6)
 That appropriate if you imitate-IMP
 'That is appropriate for you to imitate'

Information structure segmentation: [iku]TOPIC + [pantes yen sira tiruwa]COMMENT

That is why it is important to note that data (2) is an example of object topicalization. The phrase *Iku* 'it' is taken to its initial position as the subject of the object. The core clause *yen sira tiruwa* uses the active verb imperative *tiruwa* with the explicit subject *sira*. This construction meets the definition of object topicalization because the object is preceded by the agent subject and the active verb, with the gap referred to by *Iku*.

- (3) *Pitutur bener iku.... iku pantes sira anggo* (SW-4)
 Advice correct that that appropriate you use
 'That advice is correct, that is appropriate for you to use.'

Information structure segmentation:

[pitutur bener iku]TOPIC + [iku pantes sira anggo]COMMENT

Sentence (3) shows object topicalization strategy. The phrase *Pitutur bener iku* is moved in the beginning of the sentence as object topic. The core clause *iku pantes sira anggo* has the structure of: [Pro resumptive + Comment + S + V-aktif] with the gap "...." which is referred to by the object. The presence of subject *sira* 'you' and active transitive verb *anggo* 'use' meets the definition of object topicalization.

- (4) *Laku-ne sira tiru-wa* (SW-27)
 Attitude-3SGPOSS 2SG imitate-IMP
 'His/her attitude you imitate.'

Information structure segmentation: [lakune] TOPIC + [sira tiruwa]COMMENT

Sentence (4) demonstrates object topicalization. *Lakune* is a nominal phrase, this phrase is placed at the beginning as the object to be depicted. The core clauses of the verb *sira tiruwa* use the active verb imperative with the subject of the explicit agent 'sira' and there is a gap ____ that corresponds to *Lakune*. This structure corresponds to the object topicalization defined by Givón (2001, p. 149).

In contemporary Javanese, the use of object topicalization is reduced and is replaced by passivatization strategy. The passivatization applied in contemporary Javanese is applied in the following data.

- (5) *Urip iku angel banget di-lakon-i.* (PD1-00.42)
 Hidup DET susah sekali PASS-do-APPL
 '(The) life is very difficult to live.'

Information structure segmentation:

[urip iku]TOPIC + [angel banget]COMMENT 1 + [dilakoni]COMMENT 2

Data (5) above is a Topic-Comment construction within the framework of Information Structure [Lambrecht, 1994]. The phrase "life" serves as a given theme. The combination of *angel banget dilakoni* 'very difficult to live' is the comment that becomes the focus of assertion. The verb is

passive marked by prefix *-di*. The passive use is carried out to defocus the agent and put all the informative weight on the evaluation of the Topic.

Sentence in data (5) is an empirical evidence of the shift from object topicalization to passive in contemporary Javanese. If the object topicalization structure is still productive, the speech will take the form of *Urip kuwi, sira lakoni angel banget* meaning ‘Life, you do it very hard’. However, actual speech using a passive construct is done without calling the agent *sira* ‘you’. Based on perspective of information structure proposed by Lambrecht (1994), this shift is a change from the structure of [Topic + Agent-Focus] to [Topic + Predicate-Focus]. Agents, which were originally part of the Focus on object topicalization, are now defocused through the passivization strategy. This shows that the object topicalization function, which was originally to highlight the perpetrator agent, has been replaced by passive which functions to highlight circumstances or norms impersonally.

(6) *Iman wae kudu di-gedhek-ke.* (PD4-11.00)

Faith only must PASS-raise-CAUS
 ‘Only faith must be raised.’

Information structure segmentation:

[iman wae]TOPIC + [kudu digedhekke]COMMENT

Based on information structure, the data (6) shows [Topic + Predicate Focus] structure. The phrase *Iman wae* ‘faith only’ functions as a topic marked by the limiting particle *wae* ‘only’. The clause *kudu digedhekke* ‘must be enlarged’ is a deontic focus. The use of passive verbs is exaggerated to indicate a strategy of impersonalization, i.e. the removal of agents from the structure of discourse. This is different from object topicalization which actually places explicit agents in the position of focus (Givón, 2001). Thus, data (6) confirms the shift from object topicalization to passive strategies.

(7) *Kaku iku di-buang wae.* (PD9-16.10)

Inflexibility DET PASS-throw away saja
 ‘The arrogance must be thrown away.’

Information structure segmentation:

[kaku iku]TOPIC + [dibuang wae]COMMENT

Data (7) applies information structure strategy in the form of Topic-Predicate Focus with passive verb imperative. The phrase *kaku iku* serves as a topic. The clause *dibuang wae* is to be discarded is a focus that is semantically imperative, but morphologically manifested in the form of passive verb *dibuang*. The elimination of agent and the use of *wae* particle indicates a strategy of impersonalization and softening of speech. This confirms the replacement of object topicalization. organization strategy, because by promoting patients into subjects, passive clauses allow topics that are already active in the discourse to be maintained across clauses and maintain cohesion.

3.1.1 Pseudo-cleft

Pseudo-Cleft, also known as Wh-Cleft, is defined as a sentence structure consisting of relative clauses denoted *wh*, such as *what*, *who*, *which* in English or *sing* in Javanese that function as a subject, followed by a predicate that provides a value or identification (Higgins, 1979, p. 233). According to Higgins, this structure has an identifiable communicative function, which is to present an open proposition which is then filled in by the focus constituents. Givón (2001, pp. 298-299) adds that pseudo-cleft is an information packaging strategy to mark constituents that have a highly topical and contrastive status, with the pattern [Wh-Clause] + *be* + [Focus]. In Javanese, the marker *wh-* is realized as *sing*, so that the structure becomes [*sing* + V], a predicate that functions to identify the referent in the discourse.

- (8) *Awit sing dak-kangen-i iya nek carita wayang ngono kuwi.* (SR-99)
 Because REL 1Sg-miss-ITER yes if story puppet like that
 ‘Because what I miss is the puppet story like that.’

Information structure segmentation:

[*sing dakkangeni*]TOPIC + [*iya nek carita wayang ngono kuwi*] COMMENT

In data (8) *awit sing dakkangeni* is a pseudo-cleft construct. The phrase *sing dakkangeni* serves as an open proposition or topic, while the phrase *nek carita wayang* serves as a focus that fills the value of the proposition. The marker *iya* works as an identificational copula that separates topic and focus (Higgins, 1979; Givón, 2001, p. 298). This structure differs from Object Topicalization in that there are no gaps in the core clauses.

The part *Awit sing dakkangeni* is the topic because it functions as a referent which refers to something that is already in the speaker/listener's mind, but has not been specifically mentioned. In terms of syntactic function, this part is the subject of a pseudo-cleft. It is the variable X that the value wants to look for [Givón, 2001, p. 298]. Information status is given/accessible which means that the readers already know that there is "something missed", which can be checked by asking what is the thing (X) being missed. The Comment is *iya nek carita wayang ngono kuwi* which functions to provide predicate for Topic and answering the question what is X. Its status is New/Focus. This is the essence of the new message of the sentence (Lambrecht, 1994, p. 120). *Iya* is a copula functions as the boundary between Topic and Comment, while *awit* is a marker that connects to the previous discourse part.

- (9) *Sing dak-rembug iki dhawuh-e Gusti.* (SR-133)
 REL I-discuss this command-3SgPoss God
 ‘What I discuss this is God’s command.’

Information structure segmentation:

[*sing dakrembug*]TOPIC + [*iki dhawuhe Gusti*]

In data (9), *sing dakrembug* is a pseudo-cleft inversion. The phrase *sing dakrembug* plays the role of a topic in the form of an open proposition, while *dhawuh-e Gusti* is a Comment as a value that fills the proposition. This particle serves as a deixis focus marker that separates the Topic and the Comment, so that this structure is identical in function to the Pseudo-Cleft which uses a copula based on Higgins (1979, p. 255).

Data (8) and (9) above shows that pseudo-cleft constructions are applied in middle Javanese. The following data are taken from podcast uses contemporary Javanese to show that this strategy is still used on contemporary Javanese.

- (10) *Sing dadi inti khutbah iki iku pangapuro.* (KH24-03.12)
 REL becomes core sermon DET DET forgiveness
 ‘What becomes the core of this sermon is the forgiveness.’

Information structure segmentation:

[sing dadi inti khutbah iki]TOPIC + [iku pangapuro]COMMENT

Data (10) shows topicalization strategi of Pseudo-Cleft. The phrase *sing dadi inti khutbah iki* is the functions as the topic as well as the presupposition, while the phrase serves as a Comment with the phrase as the Focus. This strategy is used to highlight new information and provide a contrasting emphasis.

- (11) *Sing kudu di-golek-i manungsa iku Gusti Allah.* (KH24-07.45)
 REL must PASS-find-ITER human DET Lord God
 ‘What must be found (by) human is Lord God’

Information structure segmentation:

[sing kudu digoleki manungsa]TOPIC + [Gusti Allah]COMMENT

(11) *Sing kudu digoleki manungsa iku Gusti Allah* is a Pseudo-Cleft strategy with an argument focus type. The phrase *Sing kudu digoleki manungsa* functions as a topic and presupposition that expresses the information that is already known. Meanwhile, the phrase *Gusti Allah* functions as a Comment, with *Gusti Allah* as the focus which is a new information and is highlighted in a contrasting way.

- (12) *Sing angel banget iku ng-apura wong.* (KH24-15.03)
 REL difficult very DET ACT-forgive people
 ‘What is very difficult is to forgive (other) people.’

Information structure:

[sing angel banget]TOPIC + [iku ngapura wong]

Data (12) above presents a sentence of pseudo-cleft strategy with a type of predicate focus. The element *sing angel banget* functions as a topic as well as a presupposition that states a situation that is already known or assumed by the speaker and the listener. The element *iku ngapura wong* functions as a comment, where the entire predicate of *ngapuro wong* is the focus of new information. Cleft Structure *Sing...* is then used to place the activity of *ngapura wong* as the sole answer to the presupposition. Thus, the speaker not only conveyed information, but also validated the difficulties felt by the congregation first before emphasizing that the core of the problem was the act of forgiveness. This makes speech more didactic and does not seem patronizing.

Based on the analysis, the pseudo-cleft strategy in contemporary Javanese shows significant development compared to middle Javanese. Syntically, contemporary Javanese has undergone

grammarization by requiring the use of the copula *iku* as a cleft marker in the structure [Sing + X] *iku* [Y]. This is in contrast to the middle Javanese which is still loose and relies on phrase sequences without mandatory markers. On the other hand, pseudo-cleft in the middle Javanese is more dominated by the function of thematization and honorific in the context of literature to elevate figures. Thus, it can be concluded that pseudo-cleft in contemporary Javanese has evolved from a poetic thematic marker to a productive and multifunctional focus emphasis strategy in modern oral discourse.

3.1.2 Topicalization of Hanging Topic

Hanging topic is defined as a constituent placed at the leftmost position of a sentence, but syntactically does not have any grammatical relationship within the core clause (Chafe, 1976, p. 50). Chafe calls it an extra-clausal topic because the phrase hang outside the structure of the clause and only serves to establish a framework of discussion. In contrast to object topicalization which leaves an empty gap (Givón, 1984, p. 156; Lambrecht, 1994, p. 168), hanging topic is generally followed by Left-Dislocation with a resumptive pronoun inside the clause (Lambrecht, 1994, p. 169). In Early Modern Javanese, this strategy is realized through the N-punika, S V -ipun patterns, so that hanging topic functions as a pure object topicalization replacement strategy to maintain the subtlety and clarity of the referent in a discourse. Data of hanging topic is discussed in the following:

- (13) *Punika patilasanipun Tunggulwulung, inggih sumangga sang anom.* (SC-79)
 Here shrine-3SgPOSS. Tunggulwulung, yes. please ART.HON. young
 'Here is the shrine of Tunggulwulung, yes please (come) Mr. Young man.'

Based on (Chafe, 1976), clause in bold, it can be analyzed as extra-clausal topic, because the constituent in bold is placed in the beginning of the sentence and does not become part of syntactic structure of the next clause.

Information structure segmentation:

[*Punika patilasanipun Tunggulwulung*] TOPIC, [*inggih sumangga sang anom*]COMMENT

The phrase *punika patilasanipun Tunggulwulung* functions to determine the referent which will be the center of attention of the discourse, while the clause after that provides a response to the referent. According to Chafe (1976), the element is "hanging" because it does not fill in syntactic functions such as subjects, objects, or complements in the core clause.

In object topicalization, elements are placed at the beginning usually have an argumental relationship to the verb and leave an empty position (*gap*) within the clause. For example in the following sentence:

- (14) *Endog kuwi, aku pangan*
 Egg DEM I ate
 'I ate that egg.'

Information structure segmentation: Object (TOPIC) + Subject + Verb + Ø.

Object *endog kuwi*, in the sentence above has a connection with verb *pangan*. However, in sentence (3) there is no verb that needs *patilasanipun Tunggulwulung* as argument. This means that

patilasanipun Tunggulwulung is not the object of the next verb and there is no empty position within the clause. Therefore the relationship between *patilasanipun Tunggulwulung* and *inggi sumangga sang anom* is referential and pragmatic relation. This is in line with characteristic of hanging topic according to Givón's opinion (1984) which is topic is not promoted through syntactic mechanism, but through discourse strategy.

Punika is an important element in sentence (3). In middle Javanese, it functions as a demonstrative 'it' which also functions as a topic activation device. The structure *punika* + NP shows that the speaker has established an entity as the centre of attention. Based on Lambrecht (1994), *punika* is a referent that has status of accessible information which is already provided in the discourse context which is reactivated as a topic. Therefore, *punika* functions as transition marker from referent to discourse topic.

- (15) *Seje sing dak-rembug, Mas...* (SR-123)
 Different REL I-discuss Brother
 '(It's) different (one) which I discuss.'

Information Structure segmentation: [seje sing dakrembug]TOPIC + Ø

In data (15) *Seje sing dakrembug, Mas* cannot be analyzed as a full pseudo-cleft because there are no Focus constituents. This structure is more appropriately analyzed as the hanging topic (Chafe, 1976). The phrase *sing dakrembug* is placed in an extra-clausal position with a contrast marker to make a shift in the topic of discourse. His comments are lipped, which are marked by comma breaks and *Mas's* vocative particles following Lambrecht (1994, p. 185).

The hanging topic strategy is still used in contemporary Javanese which is demonstrated in the following data:

- (16) *Gusti Allah, Panjenengan-e maha welas asih.* (KH24-04.55)
 Lord Allah, you-DET big merciful
 'Lord Allah, you are the most merciful.'

Information structure segmentation:

[Gusti Allah]TOPIC + [panjenengane maha welas asih]COMMENT

Data (16) *Gusti Allah, Panjenengan-e maha welas asih* demonstrates a hanging topic strategy characterized by the presence of a resumptive clitic *-e*. The phrase *Gusti Allah* functions as a hanging topic which is positioned externally to the left of the main clause. Meanwhile, *Panjenengan-e maha welas asih* as a Comment, with *Panjenengan-e* as a resumptive element that ties back to the hanging topic.

Based on data analysis, the hanging topic strategy in contemporary Javanese and middle Javanese shows continuity as well as functional development. Syntactically, both varieties use the structure hanging topic [Clause with Resumptive Pronoun]. In the contemporary Javanese, this pattern is seen in data (16) *Gusti Allah, Panjenengan-e welas asih*, with *Panjenengan-e* as the honorific clitic resumptive. Meanwhile, in the middle Javanese, this pattern is also found in the text of 'Serat Centhini'. The main difference lies in the pragmatic function. In the middle Javanese, the hanging topic functions more dominantly to thematize the narrative and mark the social status of characters in literary discourse, so that it is descriptive and poetic. In contrast, in contemporary Javanese, hanging topic has expanded its function to be more interpersonal and interactive. Contemporary Javanese data show theological honorific functions, markers of verbal topic shifts,

and prominence to capture the attention of listeners directly. Thus, it can be concluded that the hanging topic from middle Javanese to contemporary Javanese has shifted from a narrative stylistic strategy to a productive strategy of oral discourse organization, especially characterized by the grammaticization of the honorific clitic *-e* as a mandatory resumptive marker in a respectful context.

4. Novelities

The novelty of this research lies in four main aspects. In terms of data objects, this study is different from the previous Javanese information structure study which predominantly used the writing corpus. This study uses authentic oral data from the discourse of contemporary Javanese sermons, so that it can reveal interpersonal functions that are not recorded in literary texts, such as empathic, evaluative, and didactic functions. While in terms of analysis, this study not only describes the syntactic structure of pseudo-cleft [*Sing... Iku...*] and hanging topic [HT, Pro-*e...*]. It was found that the pseudo-cleft functioned as a marker of empathy and contrast, and the hanging topic with the honorific clitic *-e* functioned as a marker of the obligatory theological politeness of the referent of God. Related to structural findings, this study identifies a shift in object topicalization from middle Javanese to contemporary Javanese. In middle Javanese, this strategy is narrative stylistic without mandatory resumptive pronouns. Meanwhile, in the contemporary Javanese, the strategy has been transformed into a hanging topic with a productive resumptive *-e* in oral discourse to maintain cohesion. In addition, from the diachronic comparative side, this study shows the existence of a grammaticalization process in the *iku* copula which is a mandatory cleft marker, as well as the shift of the hanging topic function from narrative stylistics in middle Javanese to a productive oral discourse organizational strategy in contemporary Javanese.

5. Conclusion

This study concludes that pseudo-sleft [*Sing...Iku...*] serves as a marker of focus, contrast, and empathy, while hanging topic [HT, Pro-*e...*] serves as a marker of thematization and honorific. Diachronically, the contemporary Javanese shows the grammaticalization of the *iku* and the expansion of the hanging topic function from narrative to interpersonal compared to the middle Javanese. Syntactically, the pseudo-cleft in contemporary Javanese has a standard structure with two types of focuses, namely predicate focus on the activity and argument focus on the noun. The hanging topic of the contemporary Javanese is characterized by the presence of a resumptive clitic *-e* that binds hanging topic back into a clause, especially in a respectful context. Another important finding is the shift in object topicalization from middle Javanese to contemporary Javanese. In the middle Javanese, object topicalization is literary stylistic and is not required to use resumptive pronouns. In contrast, in the contemporary Javanese, this structure tends to be lexicalized into hanging topic with the resumptive *-e* or *-ne*. This shows that the contemporary Javanese relies more on explicit discourse marker strategies to maintain cohesion. Thus, the three information strategies prove that contemporary Javanese has developed into a more interpersonal and explicit discourse system.

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