

KLAUSA PARTISIPIUM LEPAS

Partisipium yang dimaksud dalam penelitian ini adalah *ing*-partisipium (*ing-participle*) seperti *driving, meeting* atau *standing*, dan bukan *ed*-partisipium (*past participle*) seperti *driven, met*, atau *stood*). Istilah klausa partisipium lepas (*detached participle clause*) dikemukakan oleh Thompson (1983:43) untuk merujuk kepada klausa partisipium *ing* yang dipisahkan oleh jeda, memiliki kontur intonasi akhir menurun seperti halnya klausa bebas, atau didahului oleh sebuah klausa yang mempunyai kontur intonasi menurun, serta dalam bentuk tulis dibatasi oleh koma seperti dalam

The Spanish infantry desperately hurled themselves against the palisades, *hacking the logs with axes* (Thompson, 1983:43).

Oleh Quirk *et al.* (1985:1123) dan Biber *et al.* (1999:201) dan Huddleston *et al.* (2002:) menyebut klausa itu sebagai klausa suplementif atau klausa *ing* yang tidak membatasi (*nonrestrictive ing-clause*). Menurut Biber *et al.* (1999: 201), klausa partisipium lepas ini mempunyai hubungan yang longgar dengan klausa induknya baik secara sintaktis maupun semantis. Secara sintaktis, klausa partisipium lepas dapat berkoreferensi dengan klausa induknya, dapat pula tidak. Secara semantis, klausa partisipium lepas mempunyai hubungan yang implisit dengan klausa induknya apakah berupa temporalitas, kausalitas, (Biber *et al.* 1999: 783) cara, penjelasan atau hubungan lainnya, sehingga penafsirannya dapat beragam.

Menurut Thompson (1983: 44), klausa partisipium lepas berbeda dengan klausa *ing* lain seperti:

- 1) Klausa relatif
The woman *standing there* is my professor.
- 2) Komplemen “*there is*”
There’s a boy *picking* apples.
- 3) Komplemen verba perseptual
I *saw* him *stealing* the wallet.
- 4) Komplemen verba tahap atau fase
They keep *going*.
- 5) Komplemen verba pemunculan (*appearance*)
She came in *limping*.
- 6) Bentuk progresif dengan “*be*”
They *are all walking* around.
- 7) Modifikator prenomina
What will you do with the two *remaining* oranges.
- 8) Gerundivum
Fishing makes me happy.
My forgetting her name was embarrassing.

Selain kedelapan contoh di atas, klausa *ing* lain yang tidak dimasukkan sebagai data penelitian ini adalah klausa *ing* yang

- 9) Memiliki subordinator
- (a) He wrote his greatest novel *while working on a freighter*. (Quirk, et al. 1078)
 - (b) Be careful *when crossing the street*. (Quirk, et al. 1078)
 - (c) *While not wanting to seem obstinate*, I insisted on a definite reply. (Quirk, et al. 1097)
 - (d) *Once having made a promise*, you should keep it. (Quirk, et al. 680)
- 10) Diawali oleh preposisi
- On seeing the accident*, she hurriedly called the police.

Berdasarkan fungsinya, klausa partisipium lepas yang dikaji dalam penelitian ini dapat berfungsi sebagai.

- 1) Bentuk disjungsi (*Style disjunct*)
 - (a) *Putting it bluntly*, he has little market value. (Quirk, et al. 616)
 - (b) *Speaking purely for myself*, I find the music too arid (Quirk, et al. 616)
[If I may speak for myself, ...]
 - (c) I doubt, *speaking as a layman*, whether television is the right medium for that story. (Quirk, et al. 1113)
- 2) Aposisi

His current research, *investigating attitudes to racial stereotypes*, takes up most of his time. (Quirk, et al. 1063)
- 3) Klausa absolut
 - (a) *No further discussion arriving*, the meeting was brought to a close. (Quirk, et al. 1120)
 - (b) *The rain having (at last) stopped*, she's gone for a walk. (Quirk, et al. 1475)
- 4) Klausa adjektiva
 - (a) The siren sounded, *indicating that the air raid was over*. (Quirk, et al. 1122)
 - (b) The apple tree, *swaying gently in the breeze*, was a reminder of old times.
[which was swaying gently in the breeze ...] (Quirk, et al. 1270)
 - (c) The man, *wearing such dark glasses*, obviously could not see clearly.
[who was wearing ...]
[because he was wearing ...]
[whenever he wore ...] (Quirk, et al. 1171)
 - (d) John, *knowing that his wife was expecting a baby*, started to take a course on baby care. (Quirk, et al. 1123) (John, who knew that his wife was expecting a baby, started ...]

Berdasarkan posisinya, klausa partisipium lepas dapat berada pada awal, tengah atau akhir kalimat, seperti dalam.

- (a) *Dangling* the keys in front of every body's nose, I unlocked the caddy (Biber et al., 1999:823)
- (b) The children, *having eaten their fill*, were allowed to leave their table. (Quirk, et al. 1125)
- (c) The old man, *being of sane mind*, dictated and signed his will. (Quirk, et al. 1125)
- (d) There, standing at the bar of the Commons, was the victory of the first by-election since (Biber, 1999: 908)
- (e) The manager approached us, *smiling*. (Quirk, et al. 1126)

- (f) She gazed down at the floor, *biting her lip*, face clouded. (Biber, 1999:201)
- (g) He got up and refilled the tea pot, then his cup, *adding a touched of skimmed milk*. (Biber, 1999:767)
- (h) The important thing to remember is to have implicit faith in the instrument indication, *ignoring any contrary physical sensations* (Biber, 1999:825)
- (i) Both reading and writing are enormously complex skills, *involving the coordination of sensory and cognitive process*. (Biber, 1999:605)

Berdasarkan hubungan dengan klausa induknya, klausa partisipium lepas yang dikaji dalam penelitian ini dapat mengandung hubungan.

1) Kondisional

(a) *Considering his age*, he has made excellent progress in his studies. (Quirk, et al. 660)

[If one considers his age ...,]

(b) *Considering that he is rather young*, his parents have advised him not to apply. (Quirk, et al. 660)

2) Temporalitas

(a) *Considering the condition in the office*, she thought it was wise not to apply for the job [When she considered the conditions] (Quirk, et al. 660)

(b) *Driving home after work*, I accidently went through a red light. (Quirk, et al. 1121)

(c) *Walking down the boardwalk*, a tall building came into view. (Quirk, et al. 1121)

3) Kausalitas

(a) *Being Christmas*, the government offices were closed. (Quirk, et al. 1122)
(reason)

4) Proses

(a) Using a sharp axe, Gilbert fought his way into the building. (Quirk, et al. 1124)

[By using a sharp axe, ...]

5) Koneksi

Not wanting to give offence, they did so all the same. (Quirk, et al. 1097)

Berdasarkan makna aspektualitasnya, klausa partisipium lepas dapat memperlihatkan hubungan aspektualitas dengan klausa induknya seperti dalam (...a dan b), tapi tidak selalu menunjukkan progresifitas seperti dalam (...a dan ... b) di bawah ini.

1) *Eating a hearty breakfast*, we prepared for our long journey. [simultaneity] (Quirk, et al. 238)

2) *Having eaten a hearty breakfast*, we prepared for our long journey. [anteriority] (Quirk, et al. 238)

3) *Being the enemy of the Duke*, he left the court immediately. (Quirk, et al. 238)

4) *Having no news of his wife*, he left the court immediately. (Quirk, et al. 238)