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EDITORS’ NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift IV (LAMAS IV for short) is a continuation of the previous international seminar with the same theme conducted by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University on 18 November 2014.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this collection of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists all the papers presented at the seminar: The first four papers are those presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Dr. Sugiyono (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Jakarta, Indonesia), Dr. Zane Goebel (La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, Illinois, USA), Dr. Deli Nirmala, M.Hum (Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, there are 21 papers in applied linguistics, 20 papers in sociolinguistics, 14 papers in theoretical linguistics, 18 papers in discourse/pragmatics, and 13 papers (miscellaneous).

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SUBSTANTIVWÖRTER IN GERMAN**Sulis Triyono**Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta
sulis@uny.ac.id**Abstract**

This paper aims to describe Substantivwörter 'noun' in German. Substantivwörter can be: (1) Artikelwort 'article', (2) Adjektiv vor sich 'adjective modifying a noun', (3) ein weiteres Substantiv (als Attribut im Genetiv oder Präpositionalkasus) 'nominal functioning as an attribute in a genitive', and (4) substantivische Pronomina 'substantive pronoun'. There are six types of Substantivische Pronomina, i.e.: Personalpronomen 'personal pronoun' such as Ich, du, er; Interrogativpronomen 'interrogative pronoun' such as wer, was, and welche; Demonstrativpronomen 'demonstrative pronoun' (dieser, jener, and ein solcher); Indefinitpronomen 'indefinite pronoun' (einige, mache, and allen); Possesivpronomen 'possessive pronoun' (wessen and wem); and Relativpronomen 'relative pronoun' (ein Bild replaced by es or das).

Substantivwörter function to express (1) Gattungsnamen and (2) Eigenamen. Gattungsnamen or Appellativa are used to name fruits and jobs. Gattungsnamen function to name concrete objects such as Gold 'gold', Schnee 'snow' and to describe one's characters or personality such as Härte 'hard' and Klugheit 'smart'. Besides, Gattungsnamen are used to express kinship relationships such as Onkel 'uncle' and Grossvater 'grandfather'; and (2) Eigenamen 'proper nouns' function to express Personennamen or to express one's name comprising Vorname 'first name' and Familienname 'family name' such as Helmut Kohl. Eigenamen are used to name a place such as Gothes Haus, a mountain such as der Alpen, and a country such as Deutschland. Eigenamen are also used for Produktnamen to name a building such as Humboldt Universität, a book such as Gothes Faust, a painting such as Monalisa, a ship such as Titanic, and a song title such as Mother John Lennon.

Keywords: *Substantivwörter*

A. Introduction

Substantivwörter in German refers to Nomen or 'noun'. The term noun is universal because it can be found in almost all languages, while the term *Substantivwörter* is found only in German. The use of the term *Substantivwörter* in relation to the terminology is to mention *Substantivische pronomina* 'pronouns'. The use of nouns is associated with the mention of terms like *Nomina actionis* 'actionis nouns', *Nomina acti* 'acti nouns', *Nomina agentis* 'agentis nouns', *Nomina patientis* 'patientis nouns', *Nomina instrumenti* 'instrumenti nouns', and *Nomina qualitatis* 'qualitatis nouns'. However, the use of nouns is not associated with the mention of the term used for the **Substantivwörter actionis*, *acti*, *agentis*, and **Substantivwörter patientis*. The form of *Substantivwörter* and *Nomina* 'nouns' is written with a capital letter and accompanied by an article to mark the noun gender types. In German, there are three types of gender, namely: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Besides, there is a form of zero (Ø) article nouns, as in the words *Bier* 'beer', *zement* 'cement', and sand 'sand' which do not have any article. In certain cases, the form of zero (Ø) article nouns can be possible to have an article as in the sentence below.

- (1) *Trinkst du Bier?* '(Do) you drink beer?'

Bier in this sentence does not have an article due to zero (Ø) article form. However, the word *Bier* is able to have an article and is not considered a zero (Ø) article as in the sentence:

- (2) *Wie trinkt man das Bier? Kalt oder warm?* 'How do people drink beer? cold or warm?'

It is because the syntactic construction that requires an article to a noun. The reason is the emergence of the question word *Wie* 'how' paired with a verb *trinkt* followed by the object *Akkusativ*

and accompanied by alternative answers *kalt oder warm*. Thus, the sentence *Wie trinkt man das Bier?* demands the appearance of the article *das* on *Bier*.

In addition, there are suffixed nouns like {-zeug} and {-werk} which are considered zero (Ø) articles like words *Spielzeug* 'children's toy' and *Handwerk* 'handwork'. However, it is easy for German learners to study it and to recognize the type of gender on the nouns. It is because the gender marker which is located on the lingual ie in the form of articles and suffixes. Gender markers in the form of suffixes {-ant} and {-aner} are to mark masculine gender, suffixes {-heit} and {-keit} are to mark feminine gender, and suffixes {-zeug} and {-werk} are to mark neutral gender (neutre). Based on the semantic features, it can be observed that in sentence (1) *Trinkst du Bier?* the word *Bier* in the sentence is a zero (Ø) article. In contrast to sentence (2) *Wie trinkt man das Bier?* the word *Bier* in the sentence is not a zero (Ø) article because it is paired with the article *das*. It is in accordance with Helbig / Buscha (2005: 205) who say that *Substantivwörter* is *Artikelwort* 'articles' such as the article *der* for masculine marker, *die* for feminine markers and *das* for neuter marker. Besides, they state that there are adjectives which are paired with nouns to form a noun phrase as in *schönes Haus* (a beautiful house). There is also a noun serving as attributes in genitive such as *der neue Mantel des Vaters* which means a new coat belongs to the father. Based on the variety of nouns in German, it can be said that *Substantivwörter* assessment needs to be done.

Based on the foregoing, this article will reveal the forms and the functions of *Substantivwörter* in German sentences. The problem can be formulated as follows.

1. How is *Substantivwörter* formations in German?
2. What is its function in German sentences?

Broadly speaking, this paper aims to describe the forms and functions of *Substantivwörter* in German sentences.

B. Literature Review

The study of *Substantivwörter* has been carried out by linguists such as Ulrich Engel, Peter Eisenberg, Gerhard Helbig & Joachim Buscha, Günther Drosdowski, and Paul Grebe. In general, they have the same view in assessing German *Substantivwörter*. Therefore, this paper will present parts of the linguists' opinions such as Engel, Eisenberg, and Helbig-Buscha.

Engel (1991: 500) states that in German there are two terms for *Substantivwörter* ie *Nomina* 'nouns' and *Substantive* 'substantive'. Both have the same meaning. However, some terminologies often use the term *Nomina* atau *Nomen* 'noun' because it is international and used in multiple languages. Furthermore, Engel (1991: 504) states that *Substantivwörter* essentially has two forms, namely *Eigennamen* 'proper name' and *Gattungsnamen* 'object name'. Mostly German language uses *Gattungsnamen* or *Appelativa*. *Eigennamen* is used in a limited scope like *Bern* referring to the city of Bern, *Russland* referring to the Russian state, and *die Schweizer* to call Switzerland people. *Gattungsnamen* or *Appelativa* are used to refer to all nouns such *Nomina actionis*, *Nomina acti*, *Nomina agentis*, and *Nomina patientis*.

Eisenberg (1994: 151) states that in relation to *Substantivparadigma*, its lingual construction is relatively similar to *Verbparadigma*. *Substantivparadigma* changes its form according to the case. *Verbparadigma* determines the changing of the case. *Substantivparadigma* consists of eight forms: four on singular cases and four on plural ones. The category for *Nominativ*, *Genetiv*, *Dativ*, and *Akkusativ* cases is an entity of *Substantiv*, as does *Numeruskategorien* 'numerous category' on singular and plural forms. Another expert states that *Substantive* is also called *Nomen*. This kind of noun can be used to name something related to *die Dinge* 'goods or things', *Gegenstände* 'objects', *Personen* 'human beingman', *Tiere* 'animal', *Begriffe* 'definition or concept', and *Sachverhalte* 'facts' (Anonymous, 2014: 1).

Helbig / Buscha (2005: 206) states that nouns in the semantic meaning can be distinguished into two: *Gattungsnamen* and *Eigennamen*. According to them, *Substantivwörter* can be in the form of: (1) *Artikelwort* 'article'; (2) *Adjektiv vor sich* 'adjective modifying nouns'; (3) *ein weiteres Substantiv (als Attribut im Genetiv oder Präpositionalkasus)* 'nominal functioning as a attribute in a genitive'; and (4) *substantivische Pronouns* 'substantive pronoun'. There are six types of *Substantivische Pronouns* i.e.: *Personalpronomen* 'personal pronouns' such as *Ich*, *du*, *er*, *sie es*, *wir*, *ihr*, *Sie*, and *sie*; *Interrogativpronomen* 'interrogative pronoun' such as *wer*, *was*, and *welche*; *Demonstrativpronomen* 'demonstrative pronoun' such as *dieser*, *jener*, *dan ein solcher*; *Indefinitpronomen* 'indefinite

pronoun' such as *einige*, *mache*, and *allen*; *Possesivpronomen* 'possessive pronoun' such as *wessen* and *wem*; and *Relativpronomen* 'relative pronoun' such as *ein Bild* replaced by *es* or *das*).

Based on the theories above, this paper uses the opinions of Helbig/Buscha as the theoretical basis.

C. Discussion

Substantivwörter in German has different forms and functions. According to Helbig/Buscha (2005: 206), the forms *Substantivwörter* can be described as follows:

1. The form of *Substantivwörter*

- a. *Artikelwort* meaning 'article', acts as a marker of gender and is attached to nouns. Article *der* as in *der Student* 'students' marks the masculine gender. Articles *die* on the *die Studentin* which means 'female student' marks the feminine gender, and the article *das* on the noun *das Kind* meaning 'child' mark neutral gender. Articles in German nouns are absolute; except for certain nouns that are zero (\emptyset) the article are no longer absolute, as in the word *Unruhe* 'rowdy, crowded, noisy'. However, there are a definite article such as *die Unruhe* and an indefinite article such as *eine Unruhe*. Thus, *Unruhe* nouns have three forms of articles, namely definite, indefinite, and zero articles. This *Unruhe* noun is feminine. Article *die* on the noun does not always act as a marker of the feminine gender, only if the article *die* acts as a plural marker. The plural form of *der Student* 'students' are *die Studenten* 'students' as a plural marker. Thus, the article *die* as a plural marker is not feminine, but has the same gender as its singular form.
- b. *Adjektiv vor sich* is 'an adjective which pairs with nouns', as in *schönes Mädchen* 'pretty girl' and *gute Idee* 'great idea'. The determinant of the gender lies in the noun. In noun phrase *schönes Mädchen*, *Mädchen* 'girl' is the noun head, while the adjectives *schön* 'beautiful, pretty, nice' is the attribute. Since the adjective *schön* follows the noun *Mädchen*, then the change of its conjugation form always follows the gender type of the noun. The noun *Mädchen* is neutral in gender with an article *das*; then it becomes *das Mädchen* 'girl'. The adjective indefinite article *schön* will turn into *schönes*, since it pairs with the neutral form of the noun *Mädchen* and then turn into *schönes Mädchen*. Yet, when the definite article *das* on *Mädchen* is still used, it will be *das schöne Mädchen* 'beautiful girl'.
- c. *ein weiteres Substantiv (Attribute im Genetiv oder als Präpositionalkasus)* is 'a noun that functions as an attribute in the genitive', such as *die neue Brille der Mutter* 'mother's new glasses'. Noun *die neue Brille* 'new glasses' is the form of the definite article of the noun *Brille* 'glasses'. Genitive form of *der Mutter* serves as their owners. Thus, the noun *die neue Brille der Mutter* 'mother's new glasses' is an attributive noun in the genitive case.
- d. *substantivische Pronomina* 'substantive pronoun'. There are six types of pronouns in *substantivische Pronomina* which include:

Personalpronomen which means 'personal pronouns' such as *Ich*, *du*, *er*, *sie*, *es*, *wir*, *ihr*, *Sie*, and *sie*. *Personalpronomen* serves as a subject in a sentence like *Ich liebe dich* 'I love you'. Personal pronoun *Ich* 'I, me' serves as the subject, while *dich* serves as the accusative object. When the construction of the sentence is reversed into *Dich liebe ich*, the meaning of the sentence remains unchanged. Unlike the sentence *Du liebst mich?* or *Liebst du mich?*, both sentences mean do you love me?

Interrogativpronomen is 'a pronoun question' such as *wer*, *was*, *wie*, *wann*, and *welche* in sentences like *Wer ist das?* 'Who's that?' *Das ist Peter* 'That's Peter'; Likewise in *Was ist das?* 'What's that?' *Das ist Kügelschreiber*. 'It was a ballpoint'; *Heißen Wie Sie?* 'What's your name?' *Ich Heiße Svenja* 'My name is Svenja'; and in *Welches Zimmer hast du?* 'What number is your room?'. In principle, *Interrogativ pronomen* is used to ask the question using pronouns *wer*, *was*, and *wie*. The construction of the sentence puts *Interrogativ pronomen* at the initial position of the sentence, which is followed by the verb, and the subject on the third position.

Demonstrativpronomen is 'a demonstrative pronoun' such as *dieser*, *jener*, and *ein solcher*. The example of *Demonstrativpronomen* in the sentence is like *gehört mir dieser Brief*. 'This letter is mine'. The word *dieser* serves as an attribute, and its form follows the noun to which it is attached. The noun *dieser Brief* 'this letter' and *diese Kreide* 'this chalk' both serve as a pointer "this". However, the forms of *diese* and *dieser* are grammatically

different. *Demonstrativ pronomem dieser* is masculine in gender, but *diese* is feminine. It relies on the noun to which it is attached. The noun *Brief* 'letter' is masculine in gender, therefore it turns into *dieser Brief*. Whereas *Kreide* is feminine in gender, hence it turns to be *diese Kreide*.

Indefinitpronomen is 'an indefinite pronoun' such as *Einige*, *mache*, and *alle*. This *Indefinitpronomen* is the same as the indefinite article like *ein* and *eine*. The indefinite pronouns are in front of the nouns as in *Einige Leute* 'some people', *mache Kinder* 'most children', and *alle Blumen* 'all the flowers'. The position is like in the article *der*, *die*, and *das*, which precedes the nouns, and serves as a marker of gender.

Possesivpronomen is 'a possessive pronoun' such as *wessen* and *Wem*. The examples of possessive pronouns are in sentences (Helbig / Buscha, 2005: 235) such as

Er braucht kein Feuerzeug. Er nimmt seines.

'He does not need a fire extinguisher. He takes his own.'

Wessen Wagen ist das? -Das Ist mein Wagen. Das ist meiner.

'Whose car is that? - It's my car. It's mine.'

Wem Gehört das? -Das Gehört mir.

'Whose is this? - It's mine'

All sentences indicate possession which is shown in the word *seines* which mean his/hers, *mein Wagen* 'my car' and *meiner* 'mine'.

Relativ pronomem is 'a relative pronoun' such as *ein Bild* replaced by words like *es* or *das*. *Relativ pronomem* has some forms which rely on the pronouns with which they replace. There are three forms of *Relativ pronomem*: nominative, accusative, dative.

2. The functions of *Substantivwörter*

Substantivwörter serves to express (1) *Gattungsnamen* and (2) *Eigenamen*. *Gattungsnamen* or *Appelativa* is used to mention names of goods, both concrete and abstract. They are names of concrete items such as *Gold* 'gold', *Schnee* 'snow' as well as names of the food such as *spaghetti*, *hamburgers*, and *Brötchen*. It is also used to mention the names of drinks such as *Bier*, *Limonade*, *Mineralwasser*, the names for groups such as *Bevölkerung* 'residents', *Familie* 'family' and *Völker* 'people', and the names of fruits like *Strawberry*, *Orange*, and *Wein*. In addition, *Gattungsnamen* is also used to describe abstract nouns such as a person's character that are hard or *Härte* and *Klugheit* 'intelligent' as well as to mention kinship such as *Onkel* 'uncle', *Bruder* 'brother', and *Grossvater* 'grandfather'.

Eigenamen 'proper name' serves to express *Personennamen*. It is used to name a person that includes *Vorname* 'first name' and *Familiennamen* 'surname' as in the name of *Helmut Kohl* and *Engelina Merkel*. *Eigenamen* is used to mention the names of places like *Gothes Haus* 'house of Goethe', *Bahnhof* 'train station', and *Flughafen* 'airport'. It is also used to name mountains as *der Alpen* and *Etna* as well as the name of the country as *Deutschland* 'Germany' and *Frankreich* 'French'. In addition, *Eigenamen* is used to describe the geography such as the *Zugspitze* and *Donau*. *Eigenamen* is also used for *Produktnamen*; it is used to mention the names of the building such as the *Humboldt Universität* and the *Kölner Dom* 'Dom in Köln', the names of books like *Gothes Faust* and *Phillips Träumen Wohnen Überall*, the names of famous paintings such as the *Monalisa*, the name of a spectacular ship that sank like *Titanic* whose story was made into a movie, and the titles of songs popular in the 70s like *Mother* by John Lennon.

D. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that *Substantivwörter* has 4 (four) forms, namely: (1) *Artikelwort* - article, (2) *Adjektiv vor sich* - adjective pairs with nouns, (3) *ein weiteres Substantiv (Attribute als im Genetiv oder Präpositionalkasus)* - functions as a noun in the genitive attribute, and (4) *substantivische Pronomina*- substantive pronoun. In *Substantivische Pronomina*, there are six types of pronouns includes: *Personal pronomem* - pronouns, *Interrogativ pronomem* - pronouns question, *Demonstrativ pronomem* - demonstrative pronoun, *Indefinit pronomem* - indefinite pronouns, *Possesiv pronomem* - possessive pronouns, and *Relativ pronomem* - word changing the relative.

Substantivwörter serves to reveal (1) *Gattungsnamen* and (2) *Eigenamen*. *Gattungsnamen* or *Appelativa* has a function to mention the name of the goods that are concrete and abstract. *Eigenamen* or proper name has a function to reveal *Personennamen* which serves to reveal that to the name of a

person, to mention the name of a place like *Gothes Haus*, mountain name like *der Alpen*, name of the country as *Deutschland*, and geographic names such as the *Zugspitze*. In addition, it is used to *Produktnamen* - names result of the products which is to mention the name of the building, the name of the book, the name of the painting, ship name, and the name of the song.

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