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).


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 note, 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 mengandungi 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) Konsesi
   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)