



Grammatical Relations of German and Indonesian language in Criminal Texts Der Spiegel and Kompas

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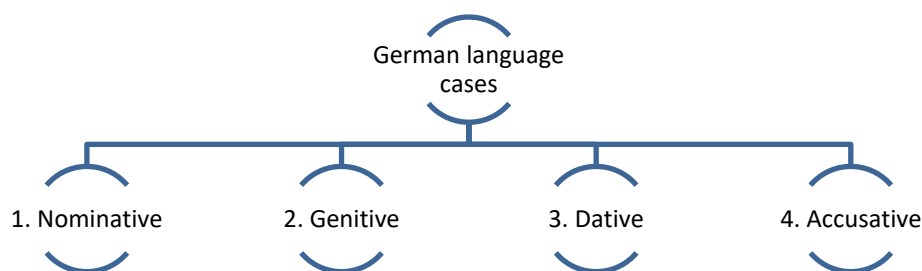


ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of grammatical relations that appear in Germany in the German criminal text *Der Spiegel* and Indonesian in the Indonesian criminal text Kompas. The data in this study are 127 clauses in German and 90 clauses in Indonesia. The data sources in this study are 3 German crime texts in the German (online) magazine *Der Spiegel* and 3 Indonesia newspapers Kompas in the May 2024 issue. The research design used is Qualitative Descriptive. Data collection was carried out using critical reading and note-taking techniques. Meanwhile, the approach used in this study is the Typology approach of Comrie (1981) and Farrel (2005). The results of this study show that there are: (1) 4 types of grammatical relations, namely Nominative with 13 findings (10%), Nominative-Accusative with 48 findings (38%), Active language with 44 findings (35%) and Passive language with 22 findings (17%) appear as types of grammatical relations that occur in German in the online criminal text *Der Spiegel*; (2) 4 types of grammatical relations found in Indonesian criminal texts in Kompas, that is Nominative with 7 findings (8%), Nominative-Accusative with 38 findings (42%), Active language with 32 findings (36%) and Passive language with 13 findings (14%); (3) the Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type with 48 findings (38%) is the dominant one found in the German criminal text in the May 2024 edition of *Der Spiegel* online; and (4) the Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type with 38 findings (42%) is the most dominant in the Indonesian crime text in the May 2024 issue of the Kompas newspaper.

INTRODUCTION

As a foreign language that is among the most popular in various parts of the world (such as Indonesia, Japan, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Singapore, China, Korea, Thailand, Australia, Luxemburg, Austria, Czech, Poland, Italy, etc.), German is very well-organized in terms of grammar. This can also be seen from the information on the number of verbs that are subject to the Accusative case and those that are subject to the datif case have always been neatly recorded in every German language learner's book. In practice, the German language always begins with a discussion of 4 cases, that is the Nominative case, the Genitive case, the Dative case, and the Accusative case. Nominative is the first case in German. Then, Genitive is the second case in German. Meanwhile, Datif is the third case in German. Then, Acoussive is the fourth case in German.



To better understand these four cases, sentences with the presence of datif cases will be a complete guide for German language learners. For example, *Hanna's neighbor lent her new car to our family today ('Hannas Nachbarin lieht unserer Familie heute ihr neues Auto.')*. In this sentence, the Nominative case is seen in the whole word *Hannas Nachbarin* as a single third person subject (female). Meanwhile, the genitive case appears in the -s marker (without the upper quotation marks as in United Kingdom) in the word *Hannas*. Then, the Dative case must formally appear in the third position (Subject/Nominative-Predicate-Datif Object-Accusative Object) after *the verb lieht* (*liehen* comes from the word *leihen* which means to lend). The verb (irregular/*unregelmäßig*) *liehen* must be conjugated/adapted to the singular third-person subject *Hannas Nachbarin*, which has similarities with the pronoun *Sie* (he/woman). Then, the Accusative case appears in the suffix -er our family word '*unserer Familie*'.

Based on the track record of scientific publications in reputable international journals, research on grammatical relations in German has been widely carried out by researchers in this field in the past, but it has rarely been re-examined until 2024, for example in various text genres (see Moriya and Horie, 2001; Fleischer, 2003; Bickel, 2010; Corbertt, 2012; Hawins, 2012; Suihkonen et al., 2012; Hawkins, 2018) In German, grammatical relations can be seen in the cases, for example in the Accusative case and the Dative case. These cases are used to show the relationship between a verb and a noun or pronoun in a sentence. In German, accusative cases are usually used to indicate the direct object of a verb, while datif cases often indicate indirect objects. Grammatical relations are related to the functional relations of sentence constituents, that is between subjects, direct objects (OL), and indirect objects (OTL) (Comrie, 1981: 65; Farrel, 2005). The immediate object is known as the Accusative case.

Meanwhile, indirect objects (OTL) are understood as Dative cases (derived from Latin, which means giving *case*). According to Hilal (2015:5), the direct object is the object of the action stated by the predicate. Meanwhile, indirect objects are objects that receive or benefit from the actions contained in verbal predicates. Babenko (2022) has succeeded in examining the phenomena and processes of modern German grammar based on special properties in terms of marking several functions of the categorical order – impersonality formed by *the element of ice*, indirect speech formed by conjunctive I, and gender in its specific form. An attempt was made to interpret this heterogeneous phenomenon from the point of view of idioethnicity as a demonstration of the distinctive (national) characteristics in the grammatical structure of German. Meanwhile, Simanjuntak and Mulyadi (2019) have researched the role and grammatical relationship of the Toba Batak language with a typological approach. The purpose of the research is to find out the grammatical relationship in the Toba Batak language as seen from word order, case marking, and semantic roles. Data collection was taken from written and spoken languages. The results of the discussion show that the word order in the Toba Batak language has the form of P-S-O. This is supported by the types of diathesis in the Toba Batak language, that is active diathesis, passive diathesis, and reflexive diathesis. Thus, the results of the discussion show that the grammatical relationship and semantic role in the Toba Batak language are $S = A/P$ and $S = P/A$. The meaning of this point is that the Toba Batak language makes the same relationship, that is S is A and S is P.

This form of grammatical relationship and semantic role proves that the Toba Batak language has a pattern of nominative-accusative and absolute ergative case marking. In addition, Sinaga and Mulyadi (2023) have uncovered the Grammatical Alliance and the Simalungun Batak Pivot System with a syntactic typology approach. His invention, that is transitive verbs, formulated an intransitive clause in the Simalungun Batak language as a predicate. Predictive verbs appear with suffixes. In general, the Simalungun language contains verbs that, in their presence, correspond to the subject. The Simalungun language has a grammatical alliance system that treats the subject (S) the same as the agent (A), and different treatment is given to the predicate (P). Based on grammatical relations, Simalungun treats S the same as A at the syntactic level. Thus, it can typologically be grouped into syntactic acoustics. Based on the Pivot test, this language is also included in the group of acoustic languages. In contrast, Szabó, Stranovská, and Ficzer (2023) have revealed the cognitive level of Pragmalinguistic typology and comprehension of German-language texts. Research on grammatical relations in German needs to be revealed and compared with Indonesian so as to produce information that adds to the scientific treasure of functional relationships that occur between the constituents of German sentences.

In line with German, Indonesian is included in the Accusative language. Nominative, genitive and dative cases are also known in Indonesian in addition to Accusative cases. The difference between these two languages is that the pronouns for accusative and datif cases in Indonesian do not change as

happens in German which always changes even between accusative and dative cases. In terms of the list of accusative and dative case verbs, Indonesian is almost in line with German which requires the presence of direct objects and indirect objects. The list of accusative verbs and *das* in German can be a complete benchmark for comparison when matched into Indonesian. This will make it easier for Indonesian typology learners to understand what work lists should be included in accusative and dative cases.

Currently, criminal texts can be used as a source of data in grammatical relations research. According to Siahaan (2022), a criminal text is a form of text that contains information about news about crimes that have occurred or have just occurred/been revealed, which are generally found in a newspaper or magazine (tabloid) section in print or online. Starting from editorial writers to newspaper readers, crime texts are in dire need of criminal texts in educating/providing knowledge and response to awareness of similar crimes or modern crimes that may occur around. The crime reported can endanger the lives of readers if not addressed with vigilance. Crimes that are generally reported in newspapers or print/online magazines can be in the form of murder, massacre, rape, conspiracy, oppression, lying, infidelity, blasphemy, harassment, money laundering, malpractice, beheading, theft, vandalism, home break-in, abortion, embezzlement, smuggling, drugs, violence, forgery, unilateral cancellation of an illegal copying agreement, human trafficking, illegal logging, unilateral removal, unilateral divorce, etc. snatching, shooting, brawl, wrongful arrest, throwing, leaking, beating, propaganda, sale of organs, dumping, hit-and-run, wiretapping, incitement, bribery, unilateral withdrawal, disarmament, obscenity, coercion, and others. The section that reviews the criminal texts in *Der Spiegel* online is *Justiz & Kriminalität*, which when translated means justice and crime. The following is an example of how these cases can be used in the criminal text contained in Der SPIEGEL Online and Compass Online:

1. Der SPIEGEL Online (in Germany):

Examples of criminal texts on Der SPIEGEL Online:

- Accusative case: "*Die Polizei verhaftete den Verdächtigen.*"
(Police arrested the suspect.)

o In this sentence, "den Verdächtigen" (suspect) is in an accusative case because it is the direct object of the verb "verhaftete" (arrested).

- Dativ: "*Der Staatsanwalt übergab dem Gericht die Beweise.*"
(The prosecutor submits evidence to the court).

Here, "dem Gericht" (court) is in a dative case because it shows the recipient of the action, while "die Beweise" (evidence) remains in the accusative case as a direct object.

2. Kompas Online (Indonesian):

In Indonesian, accusative and dative cases are not explicitly marked as in Germany, but the relationship between verbs and objects is still conveyed through word order and context.

Examples of criminal texts on Compass Online:

- Accusative-like construction: "Police arrested the thief."
 - o In this sentence, "the thief" (the thief) is the object of the verb "catch" (catch), similar to the accusative case in German.
- Dative-like construction: "The prosecutor gives evidence to the court."

Here, "to the court" (to the court) indicates the recipient of the action, similar to the dative case in German, although the Indonesian does not have a distinct case sign. These examples illustrate how accusative and dative cases, or their functional equivalents, are used in criminal texts in German (as found in Der SPIEGEL Online) and Indonesian (as found in Compass Online) to convey the relationship between the subject and the object of the sentence.

In the study of grammatical relations in German, the online *magazine Der Spiegel* can be an actual source of research. According to Nurdiana (2019: 39), *Der Spiegel* is a German weekly local media with an address at Ericusspitze 1, 20457 Hamburg. The weekly magazine was first published on January 4, 1947 under the leadership of Rudolf Augstein. *Der Spiegel magazine*, which was once led by Steffan Klausmann as its editor-in-chief, is one of the largest magazines in Germany. Kemmerich (2019) on the Statista page stated that the circulation of *Der Spiegel* magazine in 2018 reached an average of 710,000 copies per issue and achieved sales of around 261 million euros. With that large number, *Der Spiegel* has 5.64 million readers and about 365,000 subscribers. In 2017, more than 1,100 employees have owned the weekly magazine. Weidenbach (2019) from the Statista page said that *Der Spiegel Online* is the most visited news site after *bild.de* with the number of visits in May 2019 reaching around 266.4 million, followed by *Focus online*. The magazine also became the most cited media among national and international media in the January-March 2019 period with a total of 347 citations, followed by *Bild* magazine and *the New York Times*. The *Der Spiegel Portal* page has many news sections, one of which is a political column that actively reports on various events, including news about refugees coming to Germany.

One of the most actual research sources on the topic of Indonesian grammatical relations is the Kompas newspaper. As one of the most prominent and influential newspapers in Indonesia, Kompas has a long history and is widely regarded as a credible source of news and information. Kompas was founded in 1965 by Jakob Oetama and PK Ojong. It started as a weekly publication and gradually developed into a daily newspaper. Kompas Online, the digital platform of this newspaper, was launched to provide access to online readers to access its content. Kompas covers a wide range of topics, including national and international news, politics, business, economics, culture, sports, technology, and lifestyle. Kompas aims to provide comprehensive coverage of relevant events and issues for its readers in Indonesia and beyond. In terms of credibility, Kompas is known for its commitment to journalistic integrity, accuracy, and impartiality. Kompas adheres to professional standards and ethics in reporting, striving to present balanced and objective news coverage. The newspaper has won numerous awards for journalism, both domestically

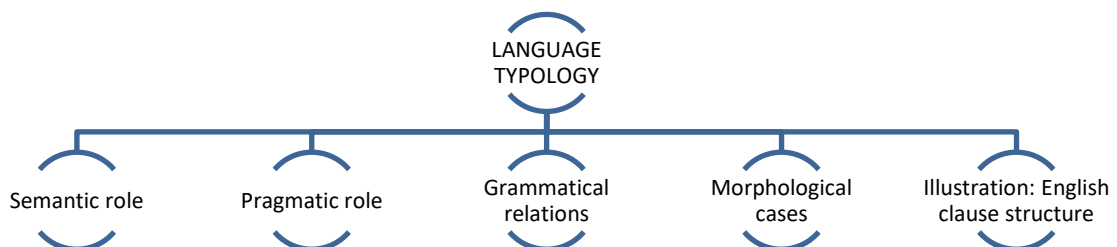
and internationally. Kompas Online publishes content mainly in Indonesian, the national language of Indonesia. However, Kompas Online also provides some content in United Kingdom to serve international readers. This online platform has an easy-to-use interface with sections for various topics, multimedia content, and interactive features. Kompas Online has a strong digital presence, with a website and mobile app that offers readers access to its content anytime, anywhere. The website features breaking news, in-depth analysis, opinions, photo galleries, videos, and interactive graphics. Kompas Online encourages reader engagement through comment columns, social media channels, and interactive features such as polls and surveys. Kompas Online values feedback from its readers and strives to foster a sense of community among its readers. Kompas has a significant influence in Indonesia as a reliable source of news and information. His news often shapes public discourse, influences policy debates, and holds individuals and institutions accountable. The editorial attitude and support of these newspapers can also have an impact on public opinion and election results. Overall, Kompas Online plays an important role in the media landscape in Indonesia, becoming a reliable source of news, analysis, and commentary for its readers, both in Indonesia and among the Indonesian diaspora around the world.

Based on the urgency described above, this research is considered very important to be carried out. For this reason, this research is titled "*Grammatical Relations between Germany and Indonesia in Criminal Texts Der Spiegel and Kompas*". Through this research, it is hoped that it can be a reference for future studies on the topic of grammatical relations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Grammatical Relations

Grammatical relations are one of the 5 prerequisites *theories* that must be understood in the study of language typology which Farrel (2005) refers to the functional relationship between sentence constituents and which is simply introduced by Comrie (1981:65) regarding subjects, direct objects, and indirect objects. In line with that, Hilal (2015:5) said that grammatical relations refer to all meanings between subjects, predicates, direct objects and indirect objects. Furthermore, grammatical relations function to make it easier to understand the meaning of the sentences that are constructed. Grammatical relations belong to each sentence structure.



The five prerequisite theories in the study of Typology based on the figure above are: (1) semantic roles; (2) the role of Pragmatic; (3) Grammatical relations; (4) Morphological cases; (5) Illustration: structure of United Kingdom

clauses. Grammatical relations are in an intermediate position that will bridge the role of semantics and pragmatic roles in morphological cases and in the structure of clauses of a language. There are 4 aspects that underlie grammatical relations, namely: (1) functional roles; (2) cases; (3) marking/ scoring; and (4) hierarchy.

Functional Roles

Aspects of functional roles that underlie grammatical relationships include the following:

1. Agent: Performs an action or undergoes a process;
2. Patient: Undergoing an action or process;
3. Benefactive: Receiving benefits from the action or process;
4. Instrument: The instrument used in an action or process;
5. Location: The place where the action or process occurred;
6. Temporal: The time when the action or process occurred.

Case

The case aspects underlying the grammatical relationship include the following cases.

1. Nominative case: Marking the subject of the sentence.
2. Accusative case: Marking the direct object of the sentence.
3. Dative case: Marking the indirect object of the sentence.
4. Genitive case: Marks possession or possessive relationship.
5. Ablative case: Marking the origin or source.

Marking/scoring

The aspects of marking/ marking that underlie grammatical relations include the following.

1. Noun: Characterized by a flexion of a case, article, or word order;
2. Verb: Characterized by an agreement with a subject or object;
3. Preposition: Bringing constituents together with other functions.

Hierarki

The hierarchical aspects underlying grammatical relations include the following.

1. Agents are generally higher in the hierarchy than patients;
2. Benefactive and instrumental may be higher or lower than the patient's, depending on the context.

Example:

Indonesian sentence: "Ani eats apples in the garden."

Equivalents in Germany sentences: “*Ani ißt den Apfel in dem Garten.*”
She eats the apple in the garden
'Ani ate that apple in the garden.'

Agent: Ani
Patient: apple
Location: park

Marking:
Ani (nominative)
apple (accusative)
in the garden (preposition + ablative)

The grammatical relations in this sentence help us understand the meaning of the sentence clearly. We can understand that Ani is an agent (who performs the act of eating), and the apple is as a patient (who is eaten) and is subject to an acute case. We can also understand that this action takes place in a park which is then called a location and is marked with a preposition + ablative.

Case Marking Typology

Comrie (1981) investigated the various case systems that language uses to mark grammatical relationships. Case marking involves the use of morphological markers on nouns or pronouns to indicate their role in a sentence. For example, in Latin, nominative capitals denote subjects, while acoustic capitalizations denote objects; in German, Dativ's case markers are seen in articles that follow nouns, for example: dem (articles for masculinity), der (feminine articles), and dem (neutral articles). In addition, indirect object pronouns (receivers) tend to end in the letter -r in the object my, you, he/pr, end in the letter -m in the masculine object, end in the letter -en in plural/plural objects: mir (me), dir (you), ihr (she), ihm (he), ihm (that), ihnen (them), Ihnen (you), and euch (you). Example of a German sentence in the case of Dativ:

Er gibt mir das Buch.
He-NOM give-3rdSing-PRESENT Me-DAT that book-ACC
'He (the man) gave me the book.'

Criminal Text

Currently, research on crime texts is increasingly in demand. One of them is in the Siahaan (2022) study which uses criminal text sources in discourse analysis research. Criminal texts typically refer to a type of written or oral communication related to criminal activity, investigations, legal proceedings, or related topics. These texts can include different types of documents such as police reports, court transcripts, news articles covering crime news, legal documents, and academic studies of criminology or forensic science. *Justiz & Kriminalität*, meaning justice and crime, is a rubric that reviews criminal texts in *Der Spiegel* online. Here are some key aspects of criminal text:

1. Reporting Crimes: News articles and police reports often detail criminal activity, including descriptions of crimes,

individuals involved, locations, and evidence or witnesses.

2. Legal Process: Court transcripts and legal documents document the proceedings of criminal cases, including examinations, trials, judgments, and sentences.
3. Investigation Reports: These documents outline the findings of criminal investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies. These documents can include information about suspects, witnesses, evidence gathering, forensic analysis, and conclusions drawn by investigators.

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3. Investigation Reports: These documents outline the findings of criminal investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies. These documents can include information about suspects, witnesses, evidence gathering, forensic analysis, and conclusions drawn by investigators.
4. Analysis and Commentary: Criminal texts can also include analysis and commentary from experts in fields such as law, criminology, psychology, and sociology. This analysis can provide insights into the causes of crime, patterns of criminal behavior, the effectiveness of law enforcement strategies, and the impact of crime on individuals and society.
5. Legal Definitions and Terms: Criminal texts often include legal definitions and terms specific to the field of criminal justice. These terms help clarify the legal framework surrounding criminal activities, such as elements of crime, legal defense, criminal law, and procedural rules.

6. Media Coverage: News articles and other media coverage play a crucial role in shaping public perceptions of crime and criminal justice issues. Media texts can highlight specific cases, sensationalize certain aspects of a crime, or provide in-depth investigative reports on criminal activities and their impacts.

Overall, criminal texts serve a variety of purposes, including providing information to the public, documenting legal proceedings, supporting criminal investigations, and advancing knowledge in the fields of criminology and criminal justice. These texts play an important role in understanding and dealing with issues related to crime, law enforcement, and judicial administration in society.

Accusative Cases in Indonesia-language crime texts

The accusative case is used for the direct object of a sentence, object or person that is directly affected by the action of the verb.

Example:

"The thief stole the bag."

In this sentence, "wallet" is a direct object, a stolen object. In German, accusative cases often involve changing articles or adding the suffix "-en" or "-e" to a noun, depending on their gender and whether the noun is definite or indeterminate.

Dative case in Indonesia-language crime texts

The dative case is used to indicate an indirect object of a sentence, person or object that is indirectly affected by the action of the verb.

Example:

"Police officers gave statements to witnesses."

In this sentence, a "witness" is an indirect object, which receives a statement. In German, dative cases often involve changing articles or adding the suffix "-en" or "-e" to nouns, similar to accusative cases.

Example of a German-language Criminal Text on robbery:

The thief stole the woman's handbag. The police gave the witness an explanation.

'The thief stole the wallet that was a woman. The police gave it an explanation.'

"The thief stole the woman's purse. The police gave an explanation to the witness."

In this German crime text:

- "Die Handtasche" (bag) is in the accusative case because it is the direct object of the verb "stahl" (to steal).
- "Der Frau" (the woman) is in genitive form to indicate the possession of the wallet.

- "Dem Zeugen" (witness) is in the dative case because it is an indirect object of the verb "gab" (to give).

This example shows how accusative and dative cases are used in criminal texts to make it clear who did what to whom in a sentence.

Der Spiegel

In line with current technological developments, newspapers are not only in the form of print newspapers, but also non-print/online newspapers. Coupled with the Covid-19 pandemic that has shaken the world for approximately 2 years and has not even fully recovered until 2024, the role of online newspapers can make it easier for readers to get the latest information around them and foreign news without having to leave the house or be exposed to the Covid-19 virus. Among the many magazines in the world, *Der Spiegel* magazine is one of the leading weekly magazines originating from Germany and headquartered in Hamburg. In addition to *Der Spiegel*, there are several other political, business and economic news magazines, including *Stern*, *Focus*, *Die Zeit*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, *Bild* and so on. Meanwhile, one of Germany's women's magazines is *Bunte*. In addition, *Erwachtet!* is one of the religious magazines in Germany.

As a well-known Germany news magazine, *Der Spiegel* covers a wide range of topics including politics, economics, culture, and society. Its online version, *Der Spiegel Online* (often abbreviated as "Spiegel Online" or "Spiegel.de"), is one of the most visited German-language news websites. Founded in 1994, *Spiegel Online* has quickly established itself as a leading digital news source in Germany and beyond. The site provides comprehensive coverage of national and international news, analysis, opinions, and multimedia content, including videos and photo galleries.

One of the key features of *Spiegel Online* is its investigative journalism. The publication has a reputation for in-depth reporting and breaking news that often has significant social and political implications. Its journalists adhere to high standards of accuracy, objectivity, and ethics. In addition to news coverage, *Spiegel Online* offers a variety of sections dedicated to various topics such as business, sports, science, technology, and lifestyle. The magazine also provides blogs, forums, and reader comments, which encourage interaction and debate among its readers.

According to Augustyn, *Der Spiegel* is a weekly news magazine, leading in Germany and one of the most widely circulated in Europe, published in Hamburg since 1947. In addition, *Der Spiegel* was originally founded in 1946 and is known as *Die Woche*. Furthermore, the magazine is known for its aggressive, passionate, and well-written exposé of malpractice and government scandals as well as its photography. Although the format is similar to American magazines such as *Time* and *Newsweek*, these magazines are usually twice as thick. In addition, *Der Spiegel* is notorious for its aggressive pursuit of news without caring about the calm of the Germany government. The magazine's hard-hitting approach to news makes it one of the largest circulation magazines in Europe and has a large number of advertisers. The magazine is widely respected for its coverage of news events and news analysis as well as its brief

writings, and is generally regarded as one of the best news magazines in Europe. In line with Augustyn, Perdana said, *Der Spiegel* is a well-known Germany news media and has been active for about 70 years since 1947. In addition, several of its reporters have won the prestigious *German Reporter Award* for their expertise in writing good reports. Automatically, the award will motivate its reporters to improve the results of good coverage.

Based on the definition above, *Der Spiegel Online* is a German-language weekly magazine originating from Germany that has a web portal that was established in 1994 which is divided into 2 types of news delivery methods, namely print and online/non-print. *Der Spiegel Online* magazine is an important resource for German-speaking readers, providing a wide range of news and analysis on various platforms. Non-print/online, this newspaper certainly has a great influence on the acquisition of information for its readers. This online magazine can be customized in different languages based on the translation features available on smartphone devices. Non-print/online versions of news have long been produced on their site. *Der Spiegel Online* can make it easy for readers who are not native German speakers to find out what is happening in Germany and even what is trending in the country. Like other magazines or newspapers, *Der Spiegel online* also has a complete type of news, including readers' opinion sections/comment columns, editorials (editors-in-chief) sections, *Krieg in der Ukraine* sections, *Coronavirus*, *Climacrise*, *Politics*, *Australia*, *Panorama*, *Sport*, *Wirtschaft*, *Wissenschaft*, *Netzwelt*, *Kultur*, *Leben*, *Job & Karriere*, *Start*, *Geschichte*, *Mobilität*, *Tes*, *Dein Spiegel*, *Audio*, *Video*, and *Englisch*. The interest of online readers can be seen from the summary/total daily/weekly/monthly visits of online readers on the *online Der Spiegel* site. The more readers who access the site, the role of the online newspaper will affect the interest of its readers.

Kompas

Kompas is one of the most prominent and widely read newspapers in Indonesia, and Kompas Online is its digital version. In terms of the general picture, Kompas Online, often referred to as "Kompas.com," is the online platform of Kompas, the leading daily newspaper in Indonesia. It was launched in 1995 and has since become one of the most visited news sites in Indonesia. In terms of content, just like the print version, Kompas Online covers a wide range of topics, including national and international news, politics, economics, business, sports, entertainment, lifestyle, IKN (Capital City of Indonesia), technology, automotive, trends, health, property, food, MSMEs, education, travel and culture. The site provides comprehensive coverage of current events, as well as in-depth analysis and opinions on various issues. In terms of language, although Kompas is published in Indonesian, Kompas Online offers content in Indonesian and United Kingdom to cater to a wider audience, including expats and foreign speakers who are interested in issues in Indonesia. In terms of format, Kompas Online has an easy-to-use interface so that readers can easily browse through various rubrics and articles. The display also comes with multimedia elements such as videos, photo galleries, and interactive graphics to enhance the reader experience. In terms of Mobile applications,

Kompas Online also has a mobile app available for iOS and Android devices, allowing users to access news and updates on the go. The app provides personalized content recommendations and notifications for the latest news. Furthermore, in terms of Community engagement, like most other online news platforms, Kompas Online encourages reader engagement through comments, forums, and social media integration. This encourages interaction and discussion among its readers, creating a sense of community around its content. In terms of credibility, Kompas has a good reputation in terms of journalistic integrity and professionalism. Kompas Online upholds these standards, providing accurate and reliable reporting while adhering to ethical principles. Overall, Kompas Online plays an important role in shaping public discourse in Indonesia, providing timely news coverage and insightful analysis for its readers, both at home and abroad.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design used in this study is Qualitative Descriptive, which explains the grammatical relationship in the case of Accusative and Datif contained in German and Indonesian crime texts. In language research, the selection of descriptive research types tends to be used, especially in the collection of scientific data (Djajasurdarma, 2006:9). Meanwhile, the approach used in this study is a typological approach initiated by Comrie (1981) and developed by Farrel (2005).

Data and Data Sources

Data is research material (Sudaryanto, 1990:66). In this study, research data was obtained from 127 German clauses contained in the German criminal text in the *online Der Spiegel* magazine and 90 Indonesian clauses in the criminal text in the *Kompas newspaper*. According to Sudaryanto (1990:66), data collection uses the technique of reading and recording. For this reason, in this study, the observation and recording technique is used in data collection. The sources of research data in this study are Germany language crime texts in *Der Spiegel* online (<https://www.spiegel.de/>) and Indonesian crime texts in the *Kompas newspaper* (<https://www.kompas.com/>).

Data Analysis Techniques

In this grammatical relations research, the data analysis technique used is a data analysis technique from Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2004) with the following stages:

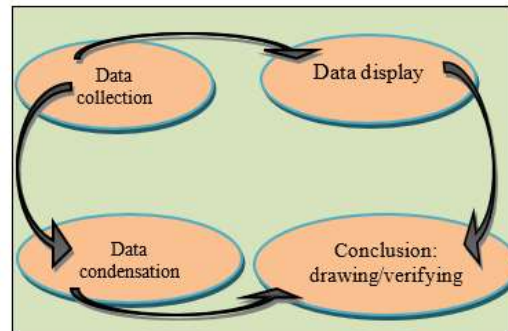


Figure 1. Data analysis techniques based on Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014)

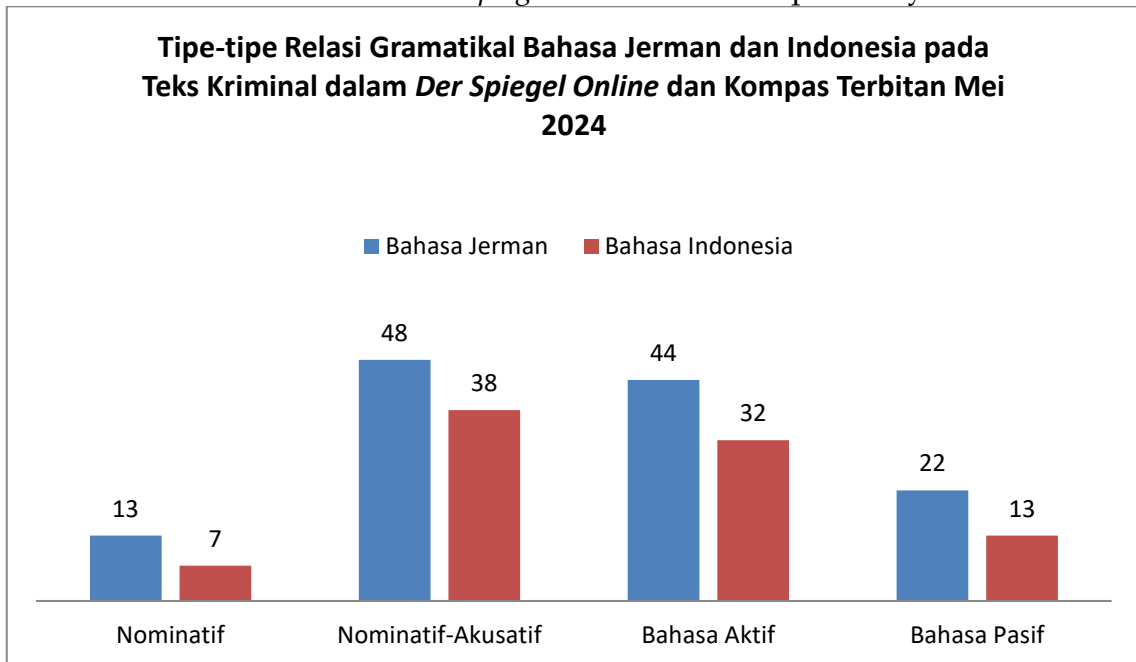
1. Data collection, by (1) finding problems in the selection of German crime texts from certain publications in the online *Der Spiegel*, i.e. from articles published in May 2024; (2) found problems in the selection of Indonesia's crime texts from certain publications in the Kompas online newspaper, that is from articles published in May 2024;
2. Data condensation, namely (1) for the purpose of data acquisition, from the total number of publications of the German magazine *Der Spiegel* and the *Kompas* newspaper, only 1 publication each was selected, namely the first Sunday issue in May 2024 as the latest issue published in 2024 and (2) for data collection purposes, from the total articles in May 2024, only 3 German and Indonesian crime articles each were selected to be researched for know grammatical relations (accusative and dative cases) in Germany and Indonesia.
3. The data display aims to display tables, graphs, and diagrams of the results of the research on: (1) the types of grammatical relations (Accusative or Dative cases) contained in the German criminal texts in *Der Spiegel* magazine online and Indonesian in *Kompas* newspapers; and (2) the dominance of grammatical relationship types (Accusative cases and Dative cases) in the German criminal texts of *Der Spiegel* magazine online and Indonesian in the Kompas newspaper.
4. The conclusions that lead to verification are regarding: (1) the types of grammatical relations contained in the German criminal texts in *Der Spiegel* online; (2) the types of grammatical relations found in Indonesian criminal texts in *Kompas* and (3) the dominance of grammatical relations types found in German criminal texts in *Der Spiegel* online magazine; (4) the dominance of the type of grammatical relations found in the Indonesian criminal texts in the *Kompas* newspaper.

RESEARCH RESULT

The results obtained from the analysis of the research data are that: (1) there are 4 types of grammatical relations that occur in the *online Der Spiegel criminal text*, that is the types of grammatical relations Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active language and Passive language so that it is concluded in other words that the character of German is included in the Nominative,

Nominative-Accusative, Active language, and Passive language based on the findings of this study; (2) there are 4 types of grammatical relations contained in the Indonesian criminal text in the Kompas newspaper, namely the types of grammatical relations Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active language and Passive language so that it is concluded in other words that Indonesian is included in the group of Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active and Passive languages based on the findings of this study; (3) Nominative-Acoustic, which is the most dominant type of grammatical relationship found in German criminal texts in *the May 2024 issue of Der Spiegel* online magazine; (4) Nominative-Acoussive is the dominant type of grammatical relationship found in the Indonesian criminal text in *the May 2024 Kompas* newspaper. Graphically, the results of the research on the type of grammatical relations in Germany in the online criminal text *Der Spiegel* published in May 2024 are as follows.

Grafik 1. Types of Grammatical Relations between German and Indonesia on Criminal Texts in *Der Spiegel Online* and *Compass* May 2024



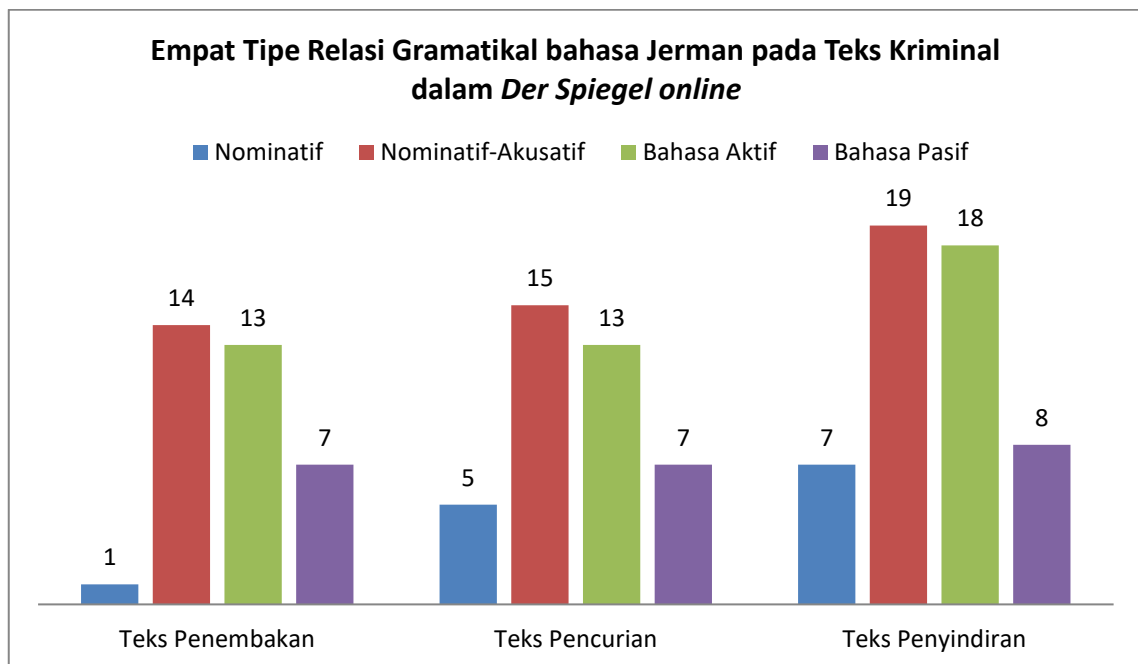
Based on the graphic information mentioned above, the most dominant types of grammatical relations between German and Indonesia are in the Nominative-Acoustic and Active Language types. In German, the dominant type of grammatical relations was in the Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type with 48 findings (38%) and Active language with 44 findings (38%). Meanwhile, in Indonesian, the dominant type of grammatical relations is in the Nominative-Acoustic grammatical relationship type with 38 findings (42%) and Active language with 32 findings (36%). In other words, German and Indonesian belong to the group of Nominative-Acoustic languages and Active languages based on the dominant intensity. However, these two languages also show the Grammatical Relationship Type of Nominative and Passive Language as the tertiary type in the crime text published in May 2024.

Four Types of German Grammar Relations in Criminal Texts Der Spiegel Online May 2024

For the acquisition of research results, there are 3 sources of data in the analysis of German language data, that is about: (1) shooting (<https://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/paris-festgenommener-schiesst-zwei-polizisten-in-polizeiwache-an-a-749a9637-f507-407a-94a5-5af6e78fa1a0>); (2) theft (<https://www.spiegel.de/ausland/russland-amerikanischer-soldat-in-russland-festgenommen-a-61debb56-4e45-48b1-bf77-e994e12ad424?dicbo=v2-MV3CVGL>); and (3) Peyindiran/criticism of the government (<https://www.spiegel.de/ausland/iran-zum-tode-verurteilter-toomaj-salehi-erhaelt-telefonverbot-a-26736a13-9206-406e-a4af-2adaf523e2da?dicbo=v2-S2PsPBB>). The three types of criminal texts were randomly selected in the *May 2024 issue of Der Spiegel online*.

This study reveals that there are 4 types of grammatical relations contained in German criminal texts in Kompas newspapers, namely the types of grammatical relations Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active language and Passive language so that this concludes in other words that the character of German is included in the group of Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active language and Passive language based on the findings of this study. Graphically, the findings of the research on Indonesian grammatical relations in criminal texts in the *May 2024 issue of Der Spiegel Online magazine* are as follows.

Grafik 2. Four Types of German Grammar Relations in Criminal Texts in *Der Spiegel online* May 2024 Issue



Based on the graphic information mentioned above, there are 4 types of German grammatical relations in Criminal Texts in the May 2024 issue of *Der Spiegel Online magazine*, namely Nominative (with blue bars), Nominative-Accusative (with red bars), Active Languages (with green bars), and Passive Languages (with purple bars). In the text of the shooting crime, there are 1 finding of the type of Nominative grammatical relationship, 14 findings of the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship, 13 findings of Active Language, and 7 findings of the use of Passive language. Meanwhile, in the criminal text of theft, there are 5 findings of the type of Nominative grammatical relationship, 15 findings of the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship, 13 findings of the use of Active language, and 7 findings of the use of Passive language. Then, in the satirical criminal text, there are 7 findings of the type of Nominative grammatical relationship, 19 findings of the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship, 18 findings of the type of active language use, and 8 findings of the use of Passive language. The conclusion that can be drawn from the results of this finding is that the dominant types of grammatical relations in German are the types of Grammatical relations Nominative-Accusative and Active languages. The following is an example of a data analysis through tabulation on the criminal text of the shooting in the *online Der Spiegel magazine* published on May 10, 2024 with the title "At the Paris police station: Man arrested shoots two police officers".

Table 1. Analysis of Grammatical Relationship Types in the shooting crime text in *Der Spiegel magazine*, published on 10 May 2024

No.	Clauses	Types of Grammatical Relationships
1	At the Paris police station Man arrested shoots two police officers In France, an arrested man attacked two police officers during a search.	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
2	He had seized the weapon from one of the emergency services.	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
3	The three were taken to the hospital.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive languages.
4	A man arrested snatches his gun from an officer at a Paris police station	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
5	and shot two police officers.	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
6	According to police, the two officers were seriously injured on Thursday night.	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
7	According to information from the AFP news agency, the daily	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive

	newspaper "Le Parisien" and other media, at least one of the two is said to be in mortal danger.	languages.
8	According to police, the man was arrested at night for attacking a woman with a box cutter.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive languages.
9	He was taken to the police station	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive languages.
10	and took a gun from a police officer while he was being searched.	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
11	The man opened fire	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
12	and the two police officers were taken to hospital after the attack.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive languages.
13	Police return fire	Nominative-Accusative, transitive, & Active language.
14	and the arrested man was reportedly seriously injured.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive languages.
15	The man was also taken to the hospital.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Passive languages.
Percentage conclusion		Nominative-Accusative = 14 findings (93%) Nominative = 1 finding (7%) Active Language = 13 findings (53%) Passive language = 7 findings (47%)

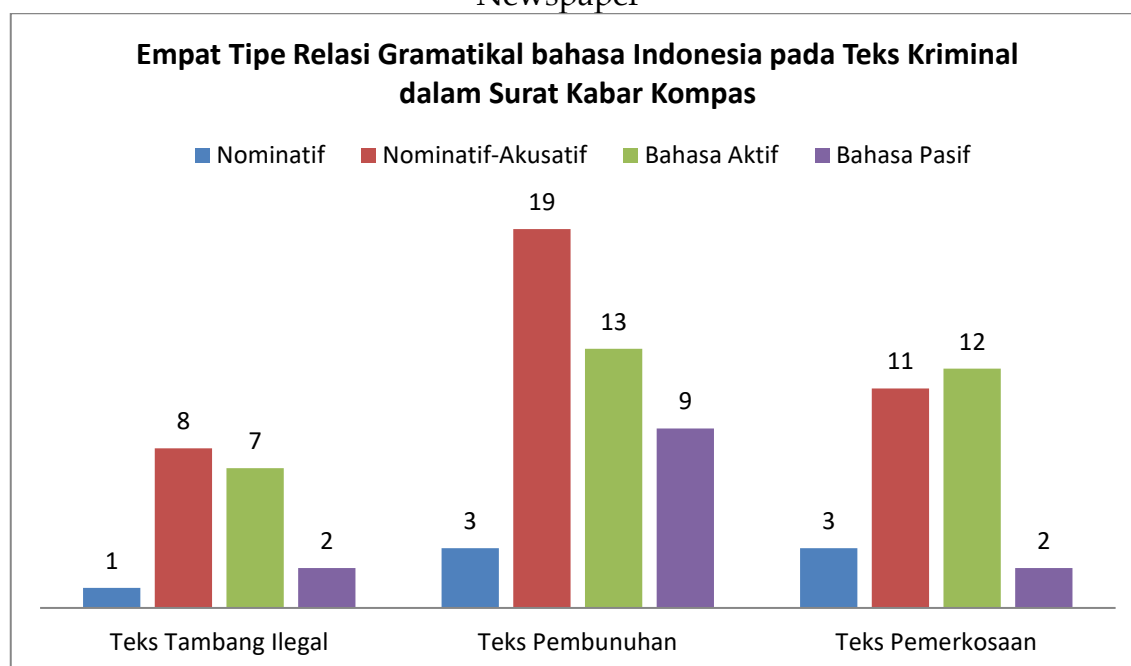
Based on the information in the table above, there are 4 types of grammatical relations found in German in criminal texts regarding the shooting of the 2 policemen, that is the type of Nominative relationship with 1 finding (7%) and Nominative-Accusative with 14 findings (93%), active language with 13 data findings (53%); and passive language type with 7 findings (47%). Of the 4 types of findings, the dominant type of grammatical relations is the Nominative-Accusative relationship type with 14 findings (93%) and Active language with 13 findings (53%). The Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type is closely related to the transitive clause type because it always displays the clause object called a direct object (OL). Meanwhile, the type of Nominative grammatical relationship is closely related to the type of intransitive clause because there is no object in the clause.

Four Types of Indonesian Language Grammar Relations in Criminal Texts of Compass Published May 2024

For the acquisition of research results, the data sources in the data analysis Indonesian there are 3 criminal texts, that is about: (1) illegal mining (<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2024/05/12/132319778/tambang-timah-illegal-di-bangka-diigerebek-3-pelaku-diamankan-nilainya>); (2) murder (https://makassar.kompas.com/read/2024/05/12/124514678/motif-kasus-pembunuhan-pelajar-smk-di-mamuju-terungkap-pelaku-sakit-hati?_ga=2.24688250.1391090037.1715562289-208566014.1699201418); and (3) rape (https://regional.kompas.com/read/2024/05/05/152646078/7-pria-perkosa-anak-di-bawah-umur-di-bangka-5-pelaku-masih-burton?jxrecoid=a4fb6c85-fa2e-4b7a-86b0-f664390ab975~mix_kompas&source=widgetML&engine=V). The three types of criminal texts were randomly selected in the May 2024 issue of Kompas.

This study reveals that there are 4 types of grammatical relations contained in Indonesian criminal texts in Kompas newspapers, that is Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active language and Passive language so that this concludes in other words that Indonesian characters are included in the Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active and Passive language groups based on the findings of this study. Graphically, the findings of the research on the grammatical relationship of the Indonesian language in criminal texts in the May 2024 issue of the Kompas Newspaper are as follows

Grafik 3. Four Types of Indonesian Language Grammatical Relations in Criminal Texts in the May 2024 Kompas Newspaper. Four Types of Indonesian Language Grammatical Relations in Criminal Texts in the May 2024 Kompas Newspaper



Based on the graphic information mentioned above, there are 4 types of Indonesian grammatical relations in Criminal Texts in the Kompas Newspaper, namely Nominative (with blue bars), Nominative-Accusative (with red bars),

Active Languages (with green bars), and Passive Languages (with purple bars). In the text of illegal mining crimes, there are 1 finding of the type of Nominative grammatical relationship, 8 findings of the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship, 7 findings of Active Language, and 2 findings of the use of Passive language. Meanwhile, in the crime text of murder, there are 3 findings of the type of Nominative grammatical relation, 19 findings of the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relation, 13 findings of the use of Active language, and 9 findings of the use of Passive language. Then, in the text of the crime of rape, there are 3 findings of the type of Nominative grammatical relationship, 11 findings of the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship, 12 findings of the type of active language use, and 2 findings of the use of passive language. The conclusion that can be given through the results of this finding is that the dominant type of Indonesian grammatical relations is the type of Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship and Active language. The following is an example of the display of data analysis through tabulation on the criminal text of the rape of underage girls in the Kompas newspaper published on May 5, 2024 with the title "7 Men Raping Minors in Bangka, 5 Perpetrators Still at Large".

Table 2. Analysis of Grammatical Relationship Types in Criminal Texts on Rape of Underage Girls in Kompas Newspaper Published May 05, 2024

No.	Clauses	Types of Grammatical Relationships
1	A total of seven men raped underage girls in Riau Silip, Bangka, Bangka Belitung Islands.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
2	Head of the Bangk Police Criminal Investigation Unit AKP Ogan Arif Teguh Imani said, of the seven perpetrators, two of them have been arrested.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
3	"It is known that there are seven perpetrators, they are already known to the victims, one of whom has been dating," said AKP Ogan Arif Teguh Imani when contacted, Friday (3/5/2024).	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
4	Ogan said that the two suspected perpetrators with the initials ER (27) and BD (32) had been secured from their respective homes in the Riau Silip area.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
5	Meanwhile, the other five perpetrators are still being pursued by officers in the field.	Nominative, intransitive, & Active language.
6	"We are still developing," said Ogan	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.

7	This rape case began from the victim's report on Tuesday (30/4/2024),	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
8	At that time, the victim admitted that he had been twice.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
9	The first incident was at a house in the Riau Silip area.	Nominative, intransitive, & Active language.
10	Then it happened again when they went to the beach in the Belinyu area.	Nominative, Transitive, & passive language.
11	The total perpetrators were seven people from the two different locations.	Nominative, intransitive, & Active language.
12	According to the victim, the immoral act occurred because he was unconscious.	Nominative, intransitive, & Active language.
13	At the location they had eaten and drunk, then there was liquor.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
14	The victim admitted that his drink was mixed with liquor so that he ended up drunk.	Nominative-Accusative, Transitive, & Active language.
Percentage conclusion		Nominative-Acoustic = 11 findings (79%) Nominative = 3 findings (21%) Active Language = 12 findings (86%) Passive language = 2 findings (14%)

Based on the information in the table above, there are 4 types of grammatical relations contained in Indonesian in criminal texts regarding the rape of minors, that is the type of Nominative relations with 3 findings (21%) and Nominative-Accusative with 11 findings (79%), the Indonesian language in this criminal text is included in the active language with 12 data findings (86%); and passive language type with 2 findings (14%). Of the 4 types of findings, the dominant type of grammatical relations is the Nominative-Acoustic relationship type with 11 findings (79%) and Active language with 12 findings (86%). The Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type is closely related to the transitive clause type because it always displays the clause object called a direct object (OL). Meanwhile, the type of Nominative grammatical relationship is closely related to the type of intransitive clause because there is no object in the clause.

DISCUSSION

This study has succeeded in revealing 4 main points of grammatical relations in German and Indonesian criminal texts that are important to

understand, that is: (1) 5 types of grammatical relations, that is Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Datif, Active language and Passive language, appear as types of grammatical relations that occur in German in the criminal text *Der Spiegel* online, so that in other words the characters of Germany are included in the Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Datif, Active and Passive languages based on the data findings; (2) There are 4 types of grammatical relations, that is Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active language and Passive language contained in the Indonesian criminal text in the *Kompas newspaper*, so this concludes in other words that the character of the type of grammatical relationship of Indonesian is included in the group of Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active and Passive languages; (3) the Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type is the most dominant type of grammatical relationship found in the German criminal text in the *May 2024 edition of Der Spiegel* online magazine; (4) The Nominative-Accusative grammatical relationship type is the dominant type of grammatical relationship found in the Indonesian criminal text in the *May 2024 issue of the Kompas newspaper*.

Based on the findings of this 4 research, this study has a novelty value when compared to previous research focuses that are relevant to the use of the typological approach and those that research in German, that is: (1) Simanjuntak and Mulyadi (2019) in research on the role and grammatical relations of the Toba Batak language with a typology approach that aims to find out the grammatical relationships in the Toba Batak language as seen from the word order, case marking, and semantic roles. The data collection was obtained from written and spoken languages. Meanwhile, in the current study, data was obtained from written languages, that is German and Indonesian language clauses. The results of the discussion show that the word order in the Toba Batak language has the form of P-S-O. This is supported by the types of diathesis in the Toba Batak language, namely active diathesis, passive diathesis, and reflexive diathesis. The results of the discussion concluded that the grammatical relationship and semantic role in the Toba Batak language are S = A/P and S = P/A. The meaning of this point is that the Toba Batak language makes the same relationship, that is S is A and S is P. This form of grammatical relationship and semantic role proves that the Toba Batak language has a pattern of nominative-accusative and absolute ergative case marking. (2) Babenko (2022) in the study of the phenomenon and process of modern German grammar based on special characteristics in terms of marking several functions of the categorical order - impersonality formed by *the element of ice*, indirect speech formed by the conjunctive I, and gender in its specific form. The interpretation of this heterogeneous phenomenon is an attempt made by Babenku from the point of view of idioethnicity as a demonstration of the distinctive (national) characteristics in the structure of German grammar. (3) Sinaga and Mulyadi (2023) in the study of the Grammatical Alliance and Pivot System of the Simalungun Batak Language with a syntactic typology approach that finds transitive verbs formulate intransitive clauses in the Simalungun Batak language as predicates. Predictive verbs appear with suffixes. In general, the Simalungun language contains verbs that, in their presence, correspond to

the subject. The Simalungun language has a grammatical alliance system that treats the subject (S) the same as the agent (A), and different treatment is given to the predicate (P). Based on grammatical relations, Simalungun treats S the same as A at the syntactic level. Thus, it can typologically be grouped into syntactic acoustics. Based on the Pivot test, this language is also included in the group of acoustic languages. (4) The current research is still different from Szabó, Stranovská, and Ficzer (2023) in their research on the cognitive level of Pragmalinguistic typology and understanding of German-language texts.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions that can be given in this study are as follows:

- (1) There are 5 types of grammatical relations contained in German criminal texts in *Der Spiegel* online, that is Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Dative case, Active language and Passive language so that in other words German is included in Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Dative, Active and Passive based on the findings of the data;
- (2) There are 4 types of grammatical relations contained in Indonesian criminal texts in *Kompas*, that is Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active and Passive language so that in other words Indonesian characters are included in the Nominative, Nominative-Accusative, Active, and Passive language groups based on the data findings;
- (3) the dominance of the type of grammatical relations found in the criminal text of German in the *May 2024 issue of the online magazine Der Spiegel* is in the *Nominative-Accusative case*;
- (4) the dominance of the type of grammatical relations found in the Indonesian criminal text in the *May 2024 issue of the Kompas* newspaper is in the *Nominative-Accusative case*.

Suggestions that can be given through this research are as follows:

1. Further research should continue to focus on research on grammatical relations with a typological approach;
2. The next source of research data should focus on other texts apart from criminal texts.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

In writing this article the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in terms of language, writing, and form of presentation considering the limited knowledge and abilities of the researchers themselves.

Therefore, for the perfection of the article, the researcher expects constructive criticism and suggestions from various parties.

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