

A SOCIO-DIALECTOLOGY ANALYSIS OF CEPIT DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze possible Javanese varieties in Cepit dialect (CD) and examine the social phenomena of CD. Based on synchronic dialectology approach, synchronic descriptions are classified into two dimensions: vertical synchronic description which covers phonology, morphology, and lexicology, and horizontal synchronic description which covers level of speech. The data of this research were taken from three observation areas (TP): TP 1, TP 2, and TP 3. The primary data were collected through structured interview using Swadesh wordlist completed with local dialect. The data collecting techniques of this research were observation and interview, and recording and written technics as the continuous techniques. The collected data were then synchronically analyzed by comparing each TP to gain the characteristics of CP. Based on vertical synchronic dimension, CD's phonology consists of vowels, consonants, and consonant cluster phonemes: /mb/, /ml/, /bl/, /kl/, /gl/, /mr/, /pr/, /gr/, /kr/, /sr/, /ɲl/, /ŋg/, /ndz/, /ndʰ/, and /nd/. Then, in morphological variation, CD has two variations: affixations and reduplications. Affixations consist of prefixation, suffixation, and prefixation-suffixation; and reduplications consist of reduplicating the first word e.g. /'ŋgɔsɔk-ŋgɔsɔk/, omitting the second word's first phoneme e.g. /ɲu'mbɔh u'mbɔh/, in this case the consonant phoneme, and modifying the second words vocal, e.g. /wira-wiri/. In lexical level, CD shares commonly received Javanese. The horizontal synchronic dimension shows that CD speakers mostly mix three levels of speech: *ngaka*, *krama*, and *karma inggil* in a sentence because of their lack knowledge.

Keywords: dialectology, Cepit dialect, Swadesh list

INTRODUCTION

Javanese is a tribe in Java Island which is rich of culture as well as natural resources. One of the products of its culture is language. In Javanese, there are some varieties of dialects that are unique, and they are distinguished each other. Dusun Cepit, Bantul, Jogjakarta is one of the examples. It has several phenomena of dialect that make it unique and interesting to be analyzed.

Dusun Cepit is a village in Bantul that is far enough from the central of Yogyakarta city. Thus, this village cannot be considered as a city nor the central of the Javanese culture, Kraton of Yogyakarta. Geographically, Dusun Cepit is an area which is a transition of two different things: city as the center of civilization and Kraton as the center of culture. As the result, people in this village's a unique dialect that is different from others. In fact, this kind of dialect research belongs to geographical dialect research, since it is conducted based on the geographical location.

Yogyakarta is known for city of education and culture. These two elements result in multiple phenomena, and one of them is language. The existence of prominent universities, as the center of education and knowledge, in this Yogyakarta, results in preference of using Indonesian. Moreover, people living near the universities or schools tend to speak Indonesian because they are coming from various places in Indonesia. Thus, to facilitate their communication, Indonesian is preferred. On the other hand, people living near the palace (*kraton*) tend to speak Javanese with its varieties (level of speech). They master Javanese level of speech and can use level of speech appropriately in any appropriate condition and for appropriate reference. It is probably because *kraton* as the center of Javanese culture strongly teaches them to use appropriate language. However, the same case does not occur in Dusun Cepit. Geographically far from both city and kraton, has their own dialect called as Cepit Dialect (CD). From this phenomenon, this research aims to analyze possible Javanese varieties in CD and examine the social phenomena of CD. Based on synchronic dialectology approach, this

research employs vertical synchronic description which covers phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicology, and horizontal synchronic description which covers level of speech.

There are two approaches in examining dialectology study: synchronic and diachronic approach (Lafkioui, 2013:1). Synchronic dialectology investigates the synchronic linguistic features of a geographical language variety. In other words, synchronic study tries to describe linguistic variation pattern in certain region. Grijns (1976:1) adds that variety can be caused by inter-linguistic factors and external-linguistic factors. External-linguistic factor can be in the form of geographical factor, culture, activity of economy and politic, social mobility, social class, migration, prestige, gender, ethnicity, age, social class, educational level and type, etc. Meanwhile, diachronic dialectology investigates language evolution which results in language variation by employing socio-historical reconstructions.

Dialect itself, according to Trudgill (2004:3), is a substandard, low-status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or other groups lacking in prestige. It deals with variations of vocabularies, grammars and pronunciations. This statement is developed more by Guiraud in Ayatrohaedi (1979:3) stating that there are five factors which differ dialect, they are: phonetic differences, semantic differences, onomasiologic differences, semasiologic differences, and morphologic differences.

METHOD

This is descriptive qualitative research which explores and explains the phenomena of Cepit dialect (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:35). The data of this research were taken from three observation areas (TP): TP 1, TP 2, and TP 3. The primary data were collected through structured interview using Swadesh wordlist completed with local dialect. The data collecting techniques of this research were observation and interview, and recording and written technics as the continuous techniques. The collected data were then synchronically and vertically analyzed by comparing each TP to gain the characteristics of CP.

ANALYSIS

A. Vertical Synchronic Description

The synchronic dimension shows that Cepit Dialect has unique variations in phonological, morphological, syntactical, and lexical levels.

1. Phonological Variation

The analysis of phonological variation reveals that CD has uniqueness in vowel, consonant, and cluster phonemes. Unlike Bahasa Indonesia, Javanese has a lot of vowel phoneme based on the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). In pronouncing the vowel phoneme, it is made by letting the breath flow out without closing any part of mouth or throat. Phonological variation of CD is considered as allophone which does not change meaning. CD has 5 vowels: /u/, /o/, /i/, /e/, and /ʌ/. Each phoneme, except phoneme /ʌ/, has allophone. Phoneme [u] has allophones /u/ and /ʊ/, phoneme [o] has allophones /ɔ/ and /ɒ/, phoneme [o] has allophones /ɔ/ and /ɒ/, phoneme [i] has allophones /i/ and /ɪ/, and phoneme /e/ has allophones [e] and /ə/.

Meanwhile, Cepit dialect has 18 consonant phonemes /b/, /tʃ/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /dʒ/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /w/, /j/, and /nj/. Phoneme [d] has allophones /d/ and /dʰ/, and phoneme [t] has allophones /t/ and /tʰ/. Similar to other Javanese dialects, CD also has consonant clusters in which two consonants doubled and consists of at least two consonant phonemes which are close to each other. This consonant cluster is a part of consonant phoneme variations. Consonant cluster The consonant clusters of CD are /mb/, /ml/, /bl/, /kl/, /gl/, /mr/, /pr/, /gr/, /kr/, /sr/, /ŋl/, /ŋg/, /ndʒ/, /ndʰ/, and /nd/.

2. Morphological Variation

There are two morphological phenomena of morphology in CD, they are affixation and reduplication. Affixation occurs in the form of prefixation, suffixation, and circumfix. Meanwhile, reduplication occurs in the form of reduplicating first word, omitting the second word's first phoneme, and modifying the second words vocal.

Table 1. Prefixation

No	Kind of Prefix	Data	Phenomenon occurs	Gloss
1	/ŋ/	/ŋəbəl/	/ŋ/ + /kəbəl/	Smoke
		/ŋʌmbəŋ/	/ŋ/ + /ʌmbəŋ/	Kiss
2	/nj/	/njigʌr/	/nj/ + /sigʌr/	Slice
		/njəkɔt/	/nj/ + /ʃəkɔt/	Bite
3	/pʌn/	/pʌn' dʒənəŋʌn/	/pʌn/ + /' dʒənəŋʌn/	You
4	/me/	/' mənɪkə/	/' mə/ + /nɪkə/	That
		/' mənɪku/	/' mə/ + /nɪku/	This
5	/n/	/' ndələk/	/' n/ + /dələk/	Look
		/' ndʌlu/	/' n/ + /dʌlu/	Night
6	/m/	/' mbəŋi/	/' m/ + /bəŋi/	Last night
		/' mərəs/	/' m/ + /pərəs/	Squeeze

Table 2. Suffixation

No	Kinds of Suffix	Data	Phenomenon Occurs	Gloss
1	/i/	/ŋjələmi/	/ŋjələm/ + /i/	Swim
2	/e/	/' d ^h ewek'e/	/' d ^h ewek' + /e/	They
3	/ʌn/	/' dʒʌlʌrʌn/	/' dʒʌlʌr/ + /ʌn/	Because
4	/eni/	/' mʌteni/	/' pʌten/ + /i/	Kill

Table 3. Circumfix

No	Kinds of Circumfix	Data	Phenomenon occurs	Gloss
1	/m/ + /base/ + /i/	/' mədʒʌhi/	/m/ + /pədʒʌh/ + /i/	Kill
2	/ŋ/ + /base/ + /i/	/' ŋəne(h)i/	/ŋ/ + /weneh/ + /i/	Give
3	/n/ + /base/ + /i/	/' nʌleni/	/n/ + /tʌlen/ + /i/	Tie

Reduplication in DC occurs in three variations. They are merely reduplicating the first word; omitting the second word's first phoneme, in this case is the consonant phoneme; and modifying the second words vocal. The occurrence of reduplicating the first word is very common. This phenomenon is shown by the informants' frequent reduplicating the first word.

Table 4. Reduplicating the First Word

No	Data	Gloss
1	/ŋgɔsək 'ŋgɔsək/	Rub
2	/' kukɔr 'kukɔr/	Scratch

Another type of reduplication is omitting the first phoneme of the second word, in this case is the consonant phoneme.

Table 5. Omitting the First Phoneme of the Second Word

No	Example	Gloss
1	/mʌpɪntən 'pɪntən/	Several/some
2	/ŋu' mbʌh u' mbʌh/	Wash

The last type of reduplication is modifying vowel of the second word. The data shows that in CD, phoneme /ʌ/ is modified to be /i/, and phoneme /ə/ is modified to be /i/.

Table 6. Modifying Vowel of the Second Word

No	Example	Gloss
1	/wirʌ-wiri/	Bolak-balik

2	/mrɔnɔ-mrene/	Kesana-kemari
3	/gontΛ-ganti/	Ganti-ganti

3. Lexical Variation

DC has unique-lexical variations. It may happen because DC is located in a Yogyakarta. DC uses level of speech known as *undak usuk*. There are three levels of DC *undak usuk*: *ngoko* (the lowest), *madya* (the middle), and *krama* (the highest). The use of *undak usuk* is influenced and determined by social factors: classes, education, age, and popularity. In DC, the higher education, wealth, and popularity are, the higher someone’s class is. On the other hand, the lower the education, wealth, and popularity are, the lower someone’s class is.

No	<i>Ngoko</i>	<i>Madya</i>	<i>Krama</i>	Gloss
1	/maŋaŋ/	/nədi/ /maəm/	/daha/	Eat
2	/toru/	/tiləm/	/sare/	Sleep
3	/ŋɔmɔŋ/	/matu/	/dahu/	Speak

The gloss /maŋaŋ/ is considered as the lowest level in CD. It is used by lower class to refer to themselves, or higher class to refer to lower class. /maŋaŋ/ is also used by old people to refer to them. Furthermore, this gloss is used when similar class or age talk each other to indicate equality and closeness. Meanwhile, the gloss /nədi/ is used by young or old people to refer to young people. Similar case also occurs with the gloss /maəm/. However, this gloss is more commonly used than /nədi/. The gloss /daha/ is used by lower class to refer to higher class and young people to refer to older people. The same case also occurs with the other examples.

B. Vertical Synchronic Description

Javanese has three levels of speech, *ngoko* (the lowest level), *madya* (the middle level), and *inggil* (the highest level). The levels are used in different context and for different interlocutors. A speaker will use different level of speech when they speak to an older, younger, and the same age. When a speaker can use speech level appropriately, they are considered as competent speakers. However, this ability is complicated because a speaker must be able to differentiate the difference.

The data show that the informants use *ngoko* most dominantly than the other levels. For DC speakers, *ngoko* is the easiest level because they use it in wider condition and more frequently. As the result, when the speakers of DC use *krama* level, they mix it with *ngoko* level. It palpably shows that for them, *krama* is a difficult level of speech and thus, not all of the speakers can acquire it. However, to create a polite condition, they try to use *krama* which is mixed with *ngoko*. For instance, a DC speaker utters ‘*Pak, wis dahar durung*’. This sentence is a combination of *krama* and *ngoko*. The word *wis* and *durung* are considered as *ngoko* (the lowest level). Meanwhile, the word *dahar* is considered as *krama* (the highest). A speaker will not say *mangan/madhang* as *ngoko* when they refer to an older. This is due to *mangan/madhang* is impolite for an older. However, a DC speaker does not fully use *krama* because it is probably difficult for them.

The data also show that the use of this mix level of Javanese language occurs due to environmental status. Some family still strongly holds Javanese language, and thus, they still teach their children level of speech in Javanese language, and use it in their daily conversation. Education is not the factor which determines the use of *krama* because higher education possibly influence as DC speaker to use Indonesian. The informants who are old can comprehensively use level of speech in appropriate context and for appropriate interlocutors. It is probably due to their habit to use the language in their daily conversation.

CONCLUSION

Based on vertical synchronic dimension, CD’s phonology consists of vowels, consonants, and consonant cluster phonemes: /mb/, /ml/, /bl/, /kl/, /gl/, /mr/, /pr/, /gr/, /kr/, /sr/, /ŋl/, /ŋg/, /ndʒ/, /ndʰ/, and /nd/. Then, in morphological variation, CD has two variations: affixations and reduplications. Affixations consist of prefixation, suffixation, and prefixation-suffixation; and reduplications consist of reduplicating the first word e.g. /ŋgɔsɔk-ŋgɔsɔk/, omitting the second word’s first phoneme e.g.

/ŋu'mbʌh u'mbʌh/, in this case the consonant phoneme, and modifying the second words vocal, e.g. /wira-wiri/. The horizontal synchronic dimension shows that CD has three levels of speech: *ngaka*, *krama*, and *karma inggil*. DC speakers mostly mix the levels because of their lack knowledge of Javanese level of speech.

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