LANGUAGE SITUATION IN KEBUMEN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

As a language with a large number of speakers, Javanese language has a variation in the usage called dialect, one of them is Banyumas dialect or Ngapak dialect. On the southeast side, Banyumas dialect area coverage is bounded by Kebumen Regency. Sub-district Prembun (one of the subdistricts in Kebumen) and surrounding areas referred to as the transition region of Yogyakarta dialect or standar dialect, while the Kebumen Regency itself is referred to as the bounday area of Banyumas dialect. As a meeting place between Banyumas dialect and Yogyakarta dialect, Javanese language in Kebumen Regency influenced by the two dialects. Formulation of this research problem is "How the language situation in Kebumen based on study of dialectology?" Further, language situation to be discussed related to variation of phonological and lexical variety influenced by Banyumas and standard dialect. The purpose of this study is to explain linguistic situation in Kebumen District through the exposure of phonological variations and lexical variations influenced by Banyumas dialect and standard dialect. Data is collected at 26 subdistricts in Kebumen Regency using questionnaire. Techniques used in data collection are structured interviews. Meanwhile, the list of questions used are Swadesh basic vocabulary and basic vocabulary of the function word. The further data processing is done by creating isoglos and counting of dialectometri. The result of this study indicates that in Kebumen there is no dialect or language difference. The Javanesse language used in Kebumen is Banyumasan dialect or Ngapak dialect. This is in accordance with the recognition of the speakers community that they use the Banyumasan or Ngapak dialect. In addition, there are phonological variations and lexical variations. Phonological variations and lexical variations are influenced by Banyumasan dialect and Yogyakarta dialect. It is found special vocabularies in Javanesse language in Kebumen.

Keywords: dialectology, Javanesse language, phonological variation, lexical variation, isogloss

INTRODUCTION

Dialect is a term which is often applied to forms of language, particularly those spoken in more isolated parts of the world, which have no written form (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004: 3). According Weijnen (in Ayatrohaedi, 2003: 2), dialect is linguistic system used by public to distinguish it from other neighboring communities that use different system although closely related. In general, dialect can be divided into social dialects and geographical dialect. Geographical dialect discusses emerging issues of language variation within spatial scope (Lauder, 2007:33). One of Javanese geographical dialect is reflected by difference in the use of Javanese in Yogya-Solo region with usage in Banyumas. Uhlenbeck (1964) mentions that Javanese consists of western, central, and eastern Javanese.

According Wedhawati (2007: 13), standard Javanese dialect covers the area of Yogyakarta and Solo, hence frequently called Yogya and Solo dialects. The standard dialect has two transitional regions: the eastern part is around Pacitan, Madiun, and Grobogan; the western part is around Prembun, Wonosobo, and Banjarnegara. Prembun is one of the districts in Kebumen District. Meanwhile, Banyumas dialect is used in the southeast side bounded by Kebumen. Based on these descriptions, Kebumen is a meeting point region between Banyumas dialect and standard dialect.
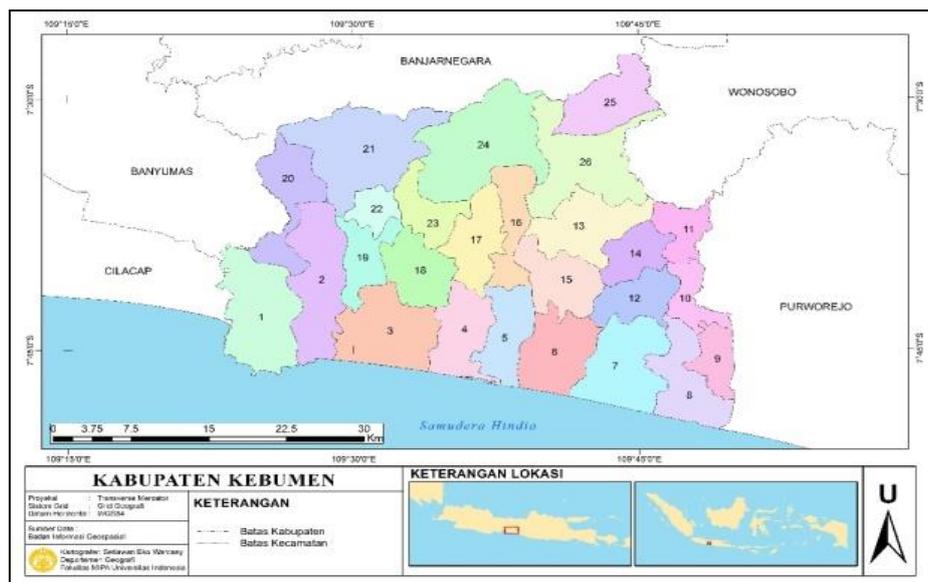
Map of Kebumen Regency

Dialectology research of 26 sub-districts in Kebumen using 200 Swadesh and 25 instructional basic cultural vocabularies have been undertaken by this author. The highest figure for calculating dialectometry of Swadesh vocabulary reaches 25% and instructional basic cultural vocabularies reached 53.8%. The calculation shows that there is no language and dialect difference in Kebumen. Based on the following spider web map, the line between OP (observation point) are almost entirely in the form of a dotted line indicating no languages or dialects difference. Meanwhile, based on the bundles of isoglosses, it appears that the thickness of the isogloss line is almost evenly distributed across each OP. The bundles of isoglosses also shows variations of vocabulary that appear on each OP. Therefore, there is no different dialect variation of vocabulary in Kebumen District. Based on the data obtained, the variation of vocabulary in Kebumen District is influenced by Banyumas dialect and standard dialect, yet more Banyumas dialect is more dominant.
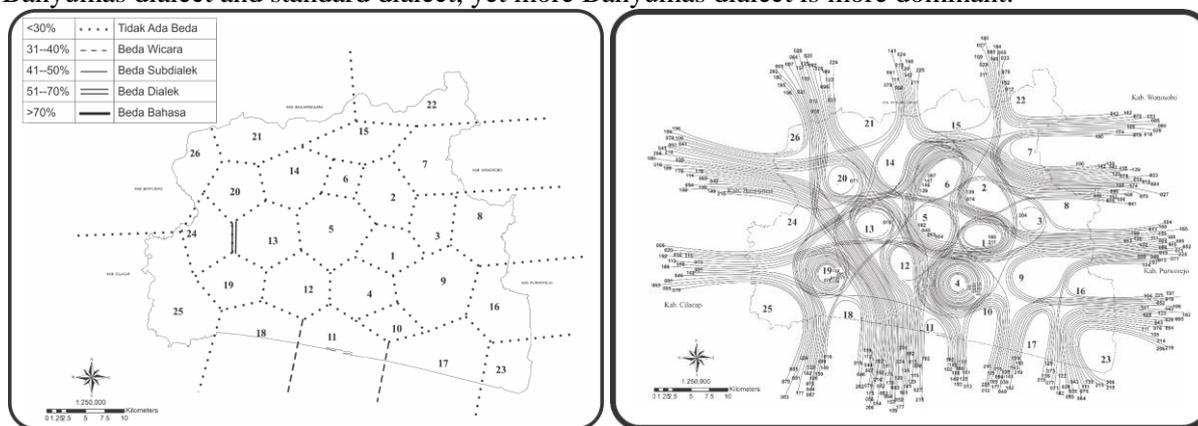

Figure 1 and Figure 2: Map of spider web maps and Map of the bundles of isoglosses

Based on the above background, problem formulation of this paper is, "How the language situation in Kebumen based on study of dialectology?" Further, language situation to be discussed related to variation of phonological and lexical variety influenced by Banyumas and standard dialect. The purpose of this study is to explain linguistic situation in Kebumen District through the exposure of phonological variations and lexical variations influenced by Banyumas dialect and standard dialect.

METHOD

The method used in this research is field research (*pupuan lapangan*), i.e by visiting informants directly in the field. This method was first introduced by Gaston Paris in 1888 and subsequently underlies the study of dialect geography in France in subsequent years (Ayatrohaedi 1983: 22-

23). Meanwhile, the technique used in data collection is structured interviews. This technique is also called direct listing technique (Ayatrohaedi, 2002: 24). One key informant is interviewed at each point of observation, yet there are others who assist to help the main informant when in trouble of answering. Informant age is ranged from 40 years to 74 years. Most informants have only primary school education. In addition, the informants are locals and work as farmers and housewives.

Questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part contains questions about identity of the informant (name, origin, age, address, occupation), while the second part contains linguistic question consisting of the 200 words of Swadesh basic vocabulary and 25 instructional basic cultural vocabularies. Swadesh basic vocabulary is vocabulary believed to exist in every language. As supporting material, instructional basic cultural vocabularies are used. Instructional basic cultural vocabularies are deemed difficult to change if there is another language that affects a particular language. Thus, Swadesh basic vocabulary and instructional basic cultural vocabularies are chosen in the hope of presenting the authenticity of the language at observation point. Observation point covers 26 sub-districts in Kebumen. The use of all the districts as an observation point is expected to provide a complete picture about language situation in Kebumen. Below is a map of numbering patterns and matrabasa triangle maps. Matrabasa triangle map or inter-village triangle is useful in the calculation of dialectometry.
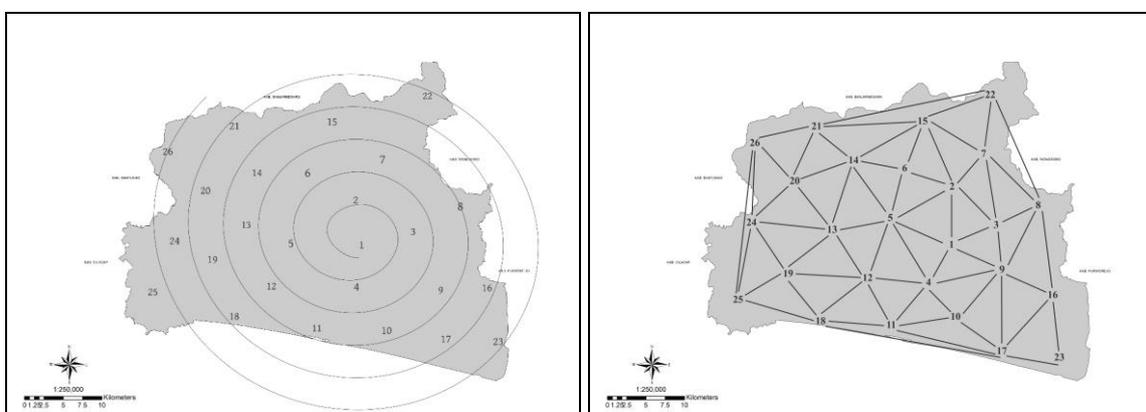
Map of Observation Point Numbering Pattern and Matrabasa Triangle Map

ANALYSIS

The influence of Banyumas dialect and standard dialect on Javanese in Kebumen is seen through phonological variations and lexical variation in Swadesh's basic vocabulary and instructional basic cultural vocabularies. Phonological variations are variations found in words that do not make a difference of meaning (Supriatnoko, 2015). Kridalaksana (2008:253) argues that phonological variations are variations found in the same environment, especially in words that are not different meaning, e.g *TELUR* and *TELOR* (egg). The words have a phonemic difference, i.e /u/ and /o/, yet the phoneme may vary freely. Meanwhile, lexical variation is the absorption vocabulary undergoing morphological processes in the form of symptoms of morphemic changes, such as incident or affixation, and reduplication, as well as the formation of typical vocabulary and hybrids (Supriatnoko, 2015).

To search for phonological variation in the Javanese in Kebumen, two phonemes are contrasted in two vocabularies deemed influential in Banyumas dialect and standard dialect. The first grouping is contrasts between vocabulary with suffix phoneme /ɔ/ and vocabulary with phoneme /a/. Vocabularies with suffix phoneme /ɔ/ are deemed affected by standard dialect, while those with suffix phoneme /a/ is deemed affected by Banyumas dialect. The use of suffix phoneme /ɔ/ can be seen in the words [ɔpɔ] 'what', [utɔwɔ] 'or', [pirɔ-pirɔ] 'some', [təkɔ] 'come', [ŋruŋoknɔ] 'hear', [naŋ njobɔ] 'outside', [rikɔ] 'thou', [dinɔ iki] 'today', [lɔŋkɔ] 'rare', [tibɔ] 'fall', [tumɔ] 'tick', [bʰɛdɔ] 'different', [səgʰorɔ] 'sea', [ombʰɔ] 'wide', [limɔ] 'five', [sɔpɔ] 'who', [təʷɔ] 'old', dan [ulɔ] 'snake'. Meanwhile, vocabularies with suffix phoneme /a/ is visible through vocabulary [apa] 'what', [utawa] 'or', [pira-pira] 'some', [təka] 'come', [ŋruŋokna] 'hear', [naŋ njaba] 'outside', [rika] 'thou', [dina siki] 'today',

[laŋka] 'rare', [tiba] 'fall', [tuma] 'tick', [bʰeda] 'different', [səgʰara] 'sea', [ambʰa] 'wide', [lima] 'five', [sapa] 'who', [tuʷa] 'old', dan [ula] 'snake'.

      The above vocabularies have open syllables. Open syllable is a syllable ends in a vowel (Wedhawati, 2006: 64). Based on the vocabulary, standard dialect likely to use phoneme /ɔ/, while vocabulary influenced by Banyumas dialects tend to use suffix phoneme /a/. In addition, the use of the phoneme/ɔ/ and /a/ in the vocabulary of a) [ɔpɔ] 'what' and [apa] 'what' b) [utɔwɔ] 'or' and [utawa] 'or' c) [naŋ njobɔ] 'outside' and [naŋ njaba] 'outside' d) [lɔŋkɔ] 'rare' and [laŋka] 'rare' e) [səgʰorɔ] 'sea' and [səgʰara] 'sea' f) [ombʰɔ] 'wide' and [ambʰa] 'wide' g) [sɔpɔ] 'who' and [sapa] 'who' does not only happen at the end of word. The use of phoneme /ɔ/ and /a/ also occurs in the middle of a word.

      The second grouping is contrasts of vocabulary with suffix phoneme /ʔ/ and vocabulary with suffix phoneme /k/. Vocabulary with suffix phoneme /ʔ/ is considerd to be influenced by standard dialect, while the vocabulary with suffix phoneme /k/ is considered influenced by Banyumas dialect. Use of phoneme /ʔ/ appears in [apIʔ] 'good', [bʰapaʔ] 'father', [busəʔ] 'delete', [elɛʔ] 'bad', [garʊʔ-garʊʔ] 'scratch', [iwaʔ] 'fish', [manʊʔ] 'bird', [nɛʔ] 'if', [ŋətɔʔ] 'cut', [ŋosɔʔ] 'scrub', [sitʰIʔ] 'a litte', dan [walIʔ] 'return'. Meanwhile, the use of the phoneme /k/ appears in [apik] 'good', [bʰapak] 'father', [mbʰusək] 'delete', [elek] 'bad', [ŋgʰaruk] 'scratch', [iwak] 'fish', [manuk] 'bird', [nek] 'if', [ŋətok] 'cut', [ŋosok] 'scrub', [sətitʰik] 'a litte', dan [walik] 'return'. The use of the phoneme /ʔ/ and /k/ indicates influence of standard dialect and Banyumas dialect in Kebumen.

      In addition to phonological variation, Java language in Kebumen have lexical variation influenced by standard dialect and Banyumas dialect. Lexical variation is done by checking vocabulary comes from a gloss into Javanese dictionary with standard Java language and Banyumas dialect. Four Javanese language dictionaries are used. The first is Indonesian-Java Dictionary written by Sudaryanto et al. (1991). The dictionary does not mention the use of standard dialect. The dictionary is chosen with the consideration that it is composed by Language Research Institute in Yogyakarta. The second dictionary used is the Java-Indonesian Bausastra written by Prawiroatmodjo (1981).

      The dictionary includes a description of the type of a word, whether included in Old Javanese, Sanskrit, New Javanese, Ngoko, Krama, Inggil, Madya, dialect, or Bagongan. While it mention of dialects, there is no mention of the dialect of the word. Therefore, the dictionary is not used as the primary source but as the second source to check the type of a word. In addition, Indonesian-Java Dictionary written by Sudaryanto et al. (1991) is derived from Prawiroatmodjo manuscript which has undergone review and editing. The third dictionary used is online version of Javanese dictionary with Banyumas dialect (hereinafter referred as KBJB online version) downloaded through Google PlayStore. The use of an online dictionary is due to the difficulty of finding a Banyumas dialect dictionary in printed version. The words in the dictionary are sourced from dictionary that has been arranged by Ahmad Tohari and colleagues (http://www.banyumaskab.go.id). As an additional reference, online version of Ngapak dictionary (hereinafter referred as KBJN online version) is used. The dictionary is also downloaded through Google PlayStore.

      List of vocabularies lexically derived from standard dialect includes [asu] 'dog', [kukus] 'steam', [mbʰalik] 'return', [aɲar] 'new', [turon] 'rest', [tələs] 'wet', [abʰuh] 'swelling', [ŋadʰəg] 'stand', [bosok] 'foul', [mbʰiyɛn] 'first', [adʰəm] 'cold', [ɲuruŋ] 'push', [njənəŋan] 'thou', [ɲokot] 'bite', [gunuŋ] 'mountain', [antəm] 'smashing', [alas] 'forest', [kandʰa] 'say', [tukaran] 'fight', [rəgəd] 'dirty', [ŋumbʰe] 'drink', [panas] 'hot', [wətəŋ] 'belly', [aku] 'I', [sətitʰik] 'litte', [wədi] 'fear', [tapi] 'but', [bʰujʰəl] 'blunt'. The vocabulary is fully absorbed from standard dialect. Meanwhile, the word [mbʰalik] 'return' is derived from the word [mbʰaleʔ] 'balik' (Sudaryanto, 1991). Vocabulary absorbed from Banyumas dialect include [mbene] 'new', [njaŋgləŋ] 'stand up', [bacin] 'foul', [atis] 'cold', [rika] 'thou', [əɲoŋ] 'I', [alas] 'mountain', [waleh] 'say', [kəciŋ] 'fear'.

      In addition,typical vocabularies of Java language in Kebumen are also found. The typical vocabularies come from Banyumas dialect but undergo changing. These include [gəjəbʰəs] 'wet', [kuna lərəŋ] 'first', [asrək] 'cold', [njorogna] 'push', [alas] 'mountain', [brəŋkolaŋ] 'smashing', [waleh] 'say', [medʰaŋ] 'drink', [niŋkan] 'but'. The word [gəjəbʰəs] 'wet' isderived from Banyumas dialect, namely [jəbʰəs] 'wet' (KBJB online version) and has addition of [gə] sound. The word [kuna lərəŋ] 'first' is a combination of two words: [kuna] and [lərəŋ]. The word [kuna] means 'old' (KBJN online version), while the word [lərəŋ] means 'very (usually for age)' (KBJN online version). Thus, [kuna lərəŋ] is a typical vocabulary in Kebumen formed through the combination of two words of

Banyumas dialect, namely [kuna] and [lərəŋ]. The word [asrək] 'cold' appears to come from the word [asrəp] 'cold' changing the sound [p] into [k]. In Bausastra Javanese-Indonesian dictionary, there is a word [asrəp] 'cool' with statement that the word is a dialect (Prawiroatmodjo, 1981: 19). However, there is no information about what dialect is used.

The word [njorogna] 'push' appears to come from the word [jorog] 'push' with addition of [n]. The word [jorog] is vocabulary with Banyumas dialect (KBJB online version). Meanwhile, the word [alas] 'gunung' is allegedly comes from Banyumas dialect. The word [alas] has the meaning of 'forest or wilderness' (KBJB and KBJN online version). The word [alas] referred to in this study is 'mountain', not 'forest'. The word [alas] used used in Kebumen is suspected to be local vocabulary or vocabulary formation as developed in Kebumen. The word [brəŋkolaŋ] 'smashing' comes from Javanese language with Banyumas dialect. However, in its native dialect, the word [brəŋkolaŋ] has the meaning of 'throwing' (KB JN online version). The word [brəŋkolaŋ] 'smashing' is probably derived from the word [brəŋkolaŋ] 'throw' undergoing change the meaning. Meanwhile, in Javanese with Banyumas dialect, said [waleh] has the meaning 'confess or frank' (KBJB and KBJN online version). The word [waleh] that develops in Javanese in Kebumen seems to come from Banyumas dialect by experiencing expansion of meaning of 'confessing or declaring' to mean 'to say' or 'to speak'.

Meanwhile, [medʰaŋ] 'drink' is probably derived from the word [wedʰaŋ]. The word [wedʰaŋ] probably comes rom Banyumas dialect. The word [wedʰaŋ] means 'water' or 'drink' (KBJN online version). Based on the meaning, the word [medʰaŋ] has word class of nouns, while [medʰaŋ] has word class of verb. Based on this, the word [medʰaŋ] seems to come from the word [medʰaŋ] to change the sound [w] to [n]. The word [niŋkan] 'but' is probably derived from the word [niŋən]. The word [niŋən] is an vocabulary with Banyumas dialect and means 'but' (KBJN online version). The word [niŋkan] is probably derived from the word [niŋən] by changing the sound [ən] into [kan].

In addition to the typical vocabulary found in Banyumas dialect by undergoing change in sound and meaning, typical vocabulary that is not contained in dictionaries are used as a reference source. These include [hauŋ] 'dog', [ubʰləŋ] 'steam', [miŋər] 'return', [ŋləmbʰuruk] 'rest', [maŋkak] 'swelling', [mlətʰek] 'swelling', [gitIt] 'bite', [ŋampləŋ] 'smashing', [gərombol] 'forest', [until] 'belt', [ugər] 'belt', [kriŋ-kriŋan] 'fight', [bereŋ] 'dirty', [sumələt] 'hot', [wadʰuk] 'belly', [sətəŋi] 'little', [kəciŋ] 'fear', [kodʰol] 'blunt'. Thus, the vocabulary is thought to be the typical vocabulary or vocabulary formed locally from Kebumen.

CONCLUSION

Based on Dialektometry calculation of Swadesh basic vocabulary and instructional basic cultural vocabularies, it was found that language situation in Kebumen has no difference in dialect or language. Based on the data obtained, dialect spoken in Kebumen tends to be influenced by Banyumas dialect. However, influence of standard dialect is also found.

Effect of Banyumas dialect and standard dialect variation is seen through the emergence of phonological and lexical variation. Phonological variation is seen through contrast of vocabulary with suffix phoneme /ɔ/ and /a/ and contrast of vocabulary with suffix phoneme /ʔ/ and /k/. Vocabulary with suffix /ɔ/ and /ʔ/deemed to be influenced by standard dialect, while that of suffix phoneme /o/ and /k/ are considered affected by the Banyumas dialect. Lexically, the influence of the standard dialect and Banyumas dialect is visible through lexical vocabulary absorbed from vocabulary with standards and Banyumas dialect. Based on the description of lexical variation, there are also localized vocabularies or a typical Javanese vocabulary developed in Kebumen.

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