SEARCHING THE MINTUL WORDS ‘BLUNT’ AS A GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION 
SUNDANESIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Blunt concept is a universal concept known in the languages of the world. This word includes the word in the 200 word Swadesh List. In Sundanese the concept of blunt is expressed by the word mintul. The word mintul includes a standard Sundanese or Sundanese vocabulary. Based on several researches of dialect geography (Niohtoer, 1977, Prawiratunaja et al., 1979, Suriamiharja et al., 1984; Wahya, 1995, 2005; Wahya et al., 2016), this word has variations as a geographical dialect. In addition to the known spell, in some places also known other words, such as montul, kodol, and medu’. The word mintul and montul each show different dialects in Sundanese, ie, i-u, and o-u, dialects. Both dialects have different geographic distributions. Diacronically the word mintul and montul is the original word of Sundanese. The word kodol, and medu’ is a form of innovation. In subsequent developments, the word mintul has a large geographic area. That is, the i-u dialect is known more than the o-u dialect. Are there other geographical variations for the word mintul and how is its geographical distribution in the Sundanese language use area? This paper will try to discuss this issue, either synchronously or diakronis.

Keywords: variation, innovation, geographic dialect, synchronous, and diachronic.

INTRODUCTION

Word Blunt Concept Research

Blunt concept is a universal concept. This concept is known by the nations of the world as opposed to sharp and declared concepts with various words. Similarly, this concept is known in Sundanese which is expressed by the word mintul and its variations. The word blunt is included in the basic 200 vocabulary of Swadesh, the word used to trace kinship of language.

From the results of several studies of the Sundanese language is geographically found words that show the concept of blunt with variations. Prawiratunaja et al. (1979: 145) finds the word mintul, kedul, kodol, ledu, and medu for the blunt concept in Ciamis Regency. Suriamiharja et al. (1984: 140) finds the word mintul, kodol, kedul, and medu for blunt concept in Bogor Regency. Wahya (1995: 246) in research in Kandanghar District and Lelea District, Indramayu Regency. find the word montul and kentul. Furthermore, Wahya (2005: 226) in research on the Bogor-Bekasi border found the word mintul, pintul, kempul, kentul, and medu. Wahya et al. (2016) in research in Banjarharjo and Salem Districts found the mintul, muntud, mentud, jegu, jeguk, and cegu. Of the five studies above found the word mintul with fifteen variations, ie montul, pintul, kedul, kodol, ledu, medu, kudulud, kentul, kempul, ketul, muntud, mentud, jegu, jeguk, and cegu.

The word mintul with its geographical variation in Sundanese shows the richness of the Sundanese vocabulary. Some of the words above show phonological variations and some other words refer to lexical variations. The word montul shows dialectal variation. This word has a phonotactic structure similar to that of the mintul. The word mintul is a word almost known throughout the study area. What are the details of the variations in the study area?

Study of Variation and Language Changes

Geolinguistic or geographical dialect in epistemology is a branch of dialectology, which examines the geographical dialect as its object material (Wahya, 2005: 48). Seen from macrolinguistics, this study is an interdisciplinary linguistics. The geographic dialect is a geographical variation of a language in addition to social variations and temporal variations. The dialectologists use the term variation because of this term has a neutral connotation (Chamber and Trudgill, 1980: 5). It's said geographic variations because these variations are associated with variations by place or location, which are horizontal.

In this paper, the geographical variations observed and discussed are Sundanese in several places in West Java. The assumption that Sundanese is Sundanese, which is genealogically derived from Sundanese, but is geographically born and developed in the area where the language is found. In dialectology terminology is often called dialect 1 (Ayatrohaedi, 2003: 5).

Variations are dialectal. The lingual element that is the vocabulary of the variation has a diversity for every variation. In this case, the variations have a difference hierarchy when compared to one of the variations
raised as a standard or standard language variation. There are variations similar to the original language, some are different from the standard language. Environment where birth and growing variations is the factor that affects the existence of these variations.

The distinguishing features of the phonology, lexicon, and morphology, however, morphological differences are more limited than those of the first two (Wahya, 2005: 41). This variant or dialect variation indicates a change. These changes are the object of dialectological research. Dialectology seeks to describe changes in the form of these variations. This distinguishes the dialectology of linguistics studies of historis or diachronic linguistics that always seeks equations for determining kinship or for reconstructing older languages.

Variation is the result of change or innovation (Wahya, 2015: 41). Innovation or renewal occurs as a result of changes in lingual units of the original unit (Wahya, 2005: 49). This innovation if based on the source of the trigger isolates is divided into internal innovation and external innovation. Internal innovation is triggered by the internal system of an isolate. External innovation is an update triggered by other isolate contacts (Wahya, 2005: 54). External innovation is often called borrowing. The process of mutual absorption can occur between dialects and between languages.

Innovation when viewed from the internal system isolation consists of phonological innovation, lexical innovation, and grammatical innovation. Phonological innovation is an update associated with that construct word structures. The embodiment may be adding, removing, replacing, or changing the position of sound or reversal so as to change the word or phonotactic structure of the original word or the comparison word. Lexical innovation is an update related to structural change and lexicon replacement. The manifestations can be both full lexical innovation and partial lexical innovation or phonological innovation. The form of full lexical innovation appears in a completely different new lexicon from the old lexicon or pebanding. The partial lexical innovation form appears in a new lexicon that is slightly different from the old lexicon or pebanding. This difference occurs due to the addition, subtraction, or replacement of some sounds that build new lexicon. The word origin and its variations can indicate the above innovations, both in terms of shape and origin.

METHODOLOGY

This study used a geolinguistic or geographical approach to dialect. In general, this research is a descriptive and qualitative research. Data were collected using the observation method and interview method with the technique of record and record at observation points for data originating from the author. Data analysis using distributional method. In addition, in analyzing the data used time synchronous and diachronic approach. The synchronous approach associated with the data being analyzed is the current data. The diachronic approach is related to the range of data streaming across different time ranges. Thus, this research can be said also diachronical dialectology research.

In addition to the data used from the results of research authors in the field, also used data other research results, ie from Prawiraatmaja et al. and Suriamiharja et al. The use of these two data sources is intended to complement each other's data in order to show the wide variety and extent of the geographic distribution of the data. In terms of complementing the data, the limitations of data variations found by the author's research can be complemented by other variations found by other researchers. Although the study time is different, the authors' assumption is that there are geographic variations in observed observation points. This paper is not intended to trace the validity of geographic variations at observation points, but only shows the variation of geography at these observation points due to the change of language in the places studied.

ANALYSIS

The Word Mintul and Its Variations

The blunt concept in Sundanese geographical variations is expressed in a few words. Prawiraatmaja et al. (1979: 145) discovered and mapped the word mintul, kedal, kodol, ledu, and medu for the blunt concept in Ciamis Regency. Suriamiharja et al. (1984: 140) discovered and mapped the word mintul, kodol, kudal, and medu Dfor the blunt concept in Bogor Regency. Wahya (1995: 246) in research in Kandanghaur District and Lelea District, Indramayu Regency found and mapped the word montul and kentud. Furthermore, Wahya (2005: 226) in research on the Bogor-Bekasi border discovered and mapped the word mintul, pintul, Kempul, ketyal, and medu. Wahya et al. (2016) in a study in Banjarharjo and Salem Districts found the word mintul, muntud, mentud, jegu, jeguk, and cegu.

The word mintul and montul seem to appear earlier in Sundanese than any other word if viewed from diachronic linguistics. The word mintul and montul are two words used in different dialects in Sundanese, ie the i-u dialect and the o-u dialect. From the data sources used, the word montul is found only limited in three villages in Kandanghaur District, Indramayu Regency. The word mintul is found extensively in other areas.
Other variations beyond the word mintul and montul are the result of innovation, both internal innovation and external innovation. The word that is an internal innovation are pintul, ledu, medu, kentud, kemput, muntud, mentud, jegu, jeguk, and cegu. The word that is an external innovation are kedul, kodol, kudul, and ketul. The word kedul, kodol, and ketul are borrowed from the Java language, while the word kudul is borrowed from Betawi language; Nothofer (1977) in his research mapping the word kudul as Malay language of Jakarta.

The word pintul comes from the mintul with a change in the sound of m being p due to partial progressive assimilation. The word muntud comes from mentud with the change of sound e into u in the first syllable due to progressive assimilation. The word jeguk comes from jegu with the addition of the k sound at the end of the word. The word cegu comes from jegu with phoneme changes voiced into voiceless due to lenition.

**Spreading of the word Mintul and its Variations**

The word mintul is widespread in Ciamis Regency. Similarly the word podol except in the southwest. The word medu and ledu are scattered in the north (Figure 1). The word mintul is widespread in Bogor Regency, whereas the word kodol, kudol, and medu are limited to certain observation points (Figure 2). The word montul is spread in three villages in Kandanghaur District, while the word kentud is found in two villages in Lelea District (Figure 3). The word mintul is widespread on the border of Bogor-Bekasi, whereas the word ketul, medu, pintul, and muntul are limited to a particular observation point (Figure 4).
CONCLUSION

Sundanese has a word with its geographical variation for the blunt concept, ie, mintul, pintul, kedul, kodol, ledu, medu, kudul, ketul, kentud, kepul, mentud, jegu, jeguk, and cegu. The word mintul, montul, pintul, ledu, medu, kentud, kepul, mentud, jegu, jeguk, and cegu are original word of Sundanese language. The word kedul, kodol, kudul, and ketul are borrowing words. The word kodol, kudul, and ketul are borrowing words from Javanese. The word kudul is derived from the Malay language of Jakarta. The word mintul and medu are widely spread, while the other word is scattered with limited. The word kedul, kodol, and ketul are spread in the border area of two languages between West Java and Central Java. The existence of internal and external innovations in Sundanese prove the existence of dynamic changes in Sundanese as a communication tool in the Sundanese community. Words that express the blunt concept by geographical variation are the richness of language and also the rich Sundanese culture still known in Sundanese society. The diverse symbols to show this one concept can enrich the world of Sundanese lexicography.

REFERENCES


