

Comparison of Java Language Lectics with Sunda Language in Larangan District, Brebes Regency

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Abstract---The purpose of this study was to find out the comparisons of Javanese and Sundanese languages in the Prohibition District of Brebes Regency based on the shape and meaning and kinship relationship of the two languages. The research approach is qualitative descriptive. Data is a lexicon; the source of this research data is from the Javanese and Sunda informants. Data collection uses the method of talking with basic techniques of fishing techniques followed by face-to-face techniques, recording techniques, and recording techniques. The methods used are distribution and matching. Data analysis uses a matching method with decomposition element design techniques as basic techniques and comparative techniques as advanced techniques. The analysis results include, (1) BJB and BSB in the class of nouns, verbs, and numeralia (2) lexicon of the same meaning different to BJB and BSB in the class of nouns, verbs, and numeralia (3) lexicon of different forms of the same meaning in BJB and BSB there are classes of nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronomines, and numeralia (4) lexical forms of similar meaning to BJB and BSB are found in noun classes, adjectives, verbs, and numerals (5) lexical forms of similar meanings in the BJB and BSB are in the class of nouns, verbs, and adjectives (6) the relation of the Javanese language and the Sunda language in the Prohibition District of Brebes to the category of clan descent or stock which is the language clause, having a percentage level of 32%.

Keywords: *lexicon, dialectology, study comparative*

I. INTRODUCTION

Comparison is an important approach to understanding human behaviors and related phenomena in all social science disciplines [1]. Comparative linguistic studies examine the development of language from one period to another, observing the way these languages undergo change, examining the factors that cause the grouping of related languages. The language of origin or protobahasa from allied languages is one language or uniform (there is a unit) [2]. Sundanese and Javanese are related languages. The kinship occurs not only because of the proximity of the

region, but Sundanese and Javanese from the same proto (cognate) [3].

The language used in Brebes Regency is Javanese and Sundanese. In the south, Brebes Regency is bordered by Cilacap Regency and Banyumas Regency. Some people in Cilacap Regency are speakers of Sundanese and some are Javanese speakers. In the east, it borders the city of Tegal and Tegal Regency, Central Java Province, where the people are Javanese speakers. In the northern part of Brebes Regency borders the Java Sea. While in the western part, Brebes Regency is directly adjacent to the city and Regency of Cirebon whose people are speakers of Sundanese and Javanese in the Cirebon dialect. Thus, the people in Brebes Regency are flanked by two major languages, namely Javanese and Sundanese [4].

Each language has a fairly large vocabulary, covering tens of thousands of words [5]. The description of bilingualism in the District of Larangan in the Regency of Brebes grows Javanese to be used simultaneously and in conjunction with Sundanese. This condition affects the language used by the people of Brebes Regency. Its position, which is directly adjacent to West Java, allows Sundanese to be spoken by a small portion of the people of Central Java [6]. In general, Sundanese in Brebes Regency is a Sundanese language that developed in the Javanese language area. This shows that in both languages there are words of the same form but the same meaning; words with the same form but different meanings; words with different forms but the same meaning; words with the same or similar shape and the same meaning; and words with the same or similar shape and different meanings.

Circumstances like this can cause misunderstanding between speakers of Javanese Language Brebes (BJB) and speakers of Sundanese Language Brebes (BSB) in interpreting the meaning

of words if both of them do not understand the words and meanings of the words of the two languages. The distinctive vocal utterances and written signs of humans refer to the things in their natural and social environment that they talk and communicate about. Such words and phrases are shared and commonly understood among members of their group [7]. So BJB speakers as well as BSB speakers still interpret or understand their respective meanings, such as the lexicon in BJB [gəlis] which has the meaning of "fast", the BJB lexicon when used in BSB [gəulis] changes the meaning of "beautiful". This difference is the stage of language development for the smooth communication between the two languages. Between-language activation and comparison as the 'hard problem' in relation to bilingual lexical access [8]. Based on its geographical location, the kinship relationship between the two languages can be investigated because of its proximity between Sundanese and Javanese in the Brebes Regency.

Based on this background, the objectives to be achieved in this study are to provide the form and meaning of the lexicon between BJB and BSB, as well as the kinship between the two languages. This research is included in descriptive research, namely research that describes the facts studied and is intended for careful measurement of certain language phenomena. In this case the description of the comparison of the lexicon of the Javanese language with the Sundanese language in the District of Larangan, Brebes Regency and the kinship between the two languages. As far as the author's observation, until now there has been no research on the comparison of the lexicon of the Javanese language with Sundanese in the Larangan District of Brebes Regency and its kinship.

II. METHODS

The research uses comparative historical approaches and qualitative descriptive approaches. The instrument in this study is a list of 376 words or lexicon questions. This research data is a lexicon found in the speech of the Javanese people and the Javanese people in the Prohibition district of Brebes district. Source data for Javanese language speakers and Sunda informants in the Prohibition District of Larangan. Data collection using the method of talking with the basic techniques of fishing techniques and then proceeding with face-to-face techniques, recording techniques, and recording techniques. The methods used are distributed and

matched methods. Data analysis uses a matching method with decomposition element design techniques as basic techniques and comparative techniques as advanced techniques. The matching method in this study was used to analyze the difference of the Javanese Brebes language lexicon with the Javanese Sundanese language.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of an analysis of the lexicon comparisons of Javanese and Sundanese languages in Larangan District, Brebes Regency, the data obtained amounted to 376 lexicons which were classified into 12 meaning fields [9].

The lexicon of the same meaning in BJB and BSB is in the class of nouns, verbs, and numerals, such as nouns *getih* [gətih] in BJB it is used to declare '*banyu kentel warna abang sing ning jero awak*', while in the BSB lexicon *getih* [gətih] is used to declare '*cai kentel warna berem nu aya dina jero awak*'. Verb *merem* [məɾəm] in BJB it is used to declare '*nutup mata sedelat*', while in the BSB lexicon *merem* [məɾəm] it is used to declare '*nutup mata sakeudeung*'. Lexicon *sakotak* [sakoTʌk] is used to declare '*ukurane sawah*' sedangkan while in the BSB lexicon *sakotak* [sakoTʌk] is used to declare '*ukuran sawah*'.

Lexicon of the same form with different meanings in BJB and BSB is in the class of noun words, verbs, and numerals, like the noun word class namely lexicon *batuk* [baTʌk] in BJB it is used to declare '*bagian awak sing ning rai nduwure mata*', while in the BSB lexicon *batuk* [baTʌk] is used to declare '*penyakit nu aya di na tikoro*'. Verb lexicon *nyokot* [nɔkɔt] in BJB it is used to declare '*njepit nganggo untu*', while in the BSB lexicon *nyokot* [nɔkɔt] is used to declare '*nyokot benda*'. While numeralia lexicon *genep* [gənəp] in BJB is used to declare '*genep*', while in the BSB lexicon *genep* [gənəp] is used to declare '*bilangane genep*'. Changes in the meanings referred to in this section are changes that occur with the symptoms of the reference shift from the same sound symbol [10].

Lexicon different forms of the same meaning in BJB and BSB are found in the class of nouns, adjectives, verbs, pronouns, and numerals, like the class of nouns namely lexicons which mean '*bagian awak antarane gulu karo lengen*' terjemahan makna bahasa Indonesia '*bagian tubuh diantara leher dengan lengan*' in BJB pronounced with the word *pundak* [pundʌk], while meaning '*bagian awak antara hulu jeng lengen*' translation of

Indonesian meanings ‘bagian tubuh diantara leher dengan lengan’ in BSB pronounced with words *tak-tak* [tʌk-tʌk], like the adjective lexicon which means ‘ora bisa ngomong’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘tidak bisa berbicara’ in BJB pronounced *bega* [bægʌ], while meaning ‘*teu bisa ngomong*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘tidak bisa berbicara’ in BSB pronounced *pego* [pegɔ], like the verb word class, which is the lexicon that means ‘*mata melek kas turu*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘mata kembali melihat setelah tidur’ in BJB pronounced *tangi* [tʌŋi], while meaning ‘*mata beunta tas pineh*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘mata kembali melihat setelah tidur’ in BSB pronounced with words *hudang pineh* [hudaŋ pinəh]. The pronoun lexicon whose meaning ‘*ngundang awake dewek*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘memanggil diri sendiri/saya’ in BJB pronounced with words *enyong* [əñɔŋ], while meaning ‘*ngagegero jalma sejen*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘memanggil diri sendiri/saya’ in BSB pronounced with words *aing* [ʌiŋ]. While the numerical lexicon has meaning ‘*wilangan enem*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘bilangan enam’ in BJB pronounced with words *enem* [ənəm], while meaning ‘*bilangane genep*’ translation of Indonesian meanings ‘bilangan enam’ in BSB pronounced with words *genep* [gənəp].

Lexicon forms similar to the same meanings in BJB and BSB are found in the class of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and numerals, such as nouns namely lexicons *alis* [ʌlis] in BJB is ‘*rambut ngingstore batuk*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘rambut di bawah kening’, while lexicon *halis* [hʌlis] in BSB is ‘*bulu tehonen*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘rambut di bawah kening’. The lexicon resembles this form because of the consonant /h/ in BSB, while in BJB is none, like adjectiva *ketiga* [kətiga] in BJB is ‘*wayah musim panas*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘musim kemarau’, while lexicon *katiga* [katiga] in BSB is ‘*wayah musim panas*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘musim kemarau’. The similarity of the shape occurs because of the shift of vowel /ə/ in BJB to be a vowel /a/ in BSB. Verb lexicon *nganak* [ŋanak] in BJB is ‘translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘berkembang’, while lexicon *manak* [manak] in BSB is ‘*manak*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘berkembang’. The similarity of the shape occurs because of the diphthong /ŋ/ in BJB being a consonant /m/ in BSB. While the *siji* [siji]

numerical lexicon in BJB is ‘*wilangan siji*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘bilangan satu’, while lexicon *hiji* [hiji] in BSB is ‘*bilangane hiji*’ translation of the meaning of Indonesian is ‘bilangan satu’. The similarity of the shape occurs because there is a shift of consonant /s/ in BJB, into a consonant /h/ in BSB.

Lexicon similar forms of different meanings in BJB and BSB are found in noun word classes, verbs, adjectives, pronouns. In BJB said *gulu* [gulu] used to declare ‘*bagian awak ngingstore endas*’ Indonesian translation is ‘bagian tubuh di bawah kepala’, while in the BSB said *hulu* [hulu] used to declare ‘*bagian awak nu paling luhur*’ Indonesian translation is ‘bagian tubuh paling atas’. The similarity of the shape occurs because there is a shift of consonant /g/ in BJB, to /h/ in BSB. Verb in BJB lexicon *nyangkining* [ñanŋiŋ] used to declare ‘*gawa nganggo tangan*’ Indonesian translation is ‘membawa dengan tangan’, while in BSB lexicon *cangkeng* [caŋkeŋ] used to declare ‘*bagian awak nu biasana jang tempat sabuk*’ Indonesian translation is ‘bagaian tubuh tempat untuk memakai ikat pinggang’. The similarity of the shape occurs because of the diphthong shift /ñ/ and vowels /i/ in BJB, into consonants /c/ and vowels /e/ in BSB. Dalam BJB leksikon adjectiva *bujang* [bujan] used to declare ‘*bujang*’ Indonesian translation is ‘remaja’. While in the BSB leksikon *bujal* [bujal] used to declare ‘*bagian nu aya di harapeun beuteng*’ Indonesian translation is ‘bagaian tubuh di depan perut/pusar’. The similarity of the shape occurs because of the diphthong /ŋ shift / in BJB, becoming a consonant /l/ in BSB. In BJB pronina lexicon *bareng* [barəŋ] used to declare ‘*bareng*’ Indonesian translation is ‘kita’, sedangkan pada BSB leksikon *berang* [bərəŋ] used to declare ‘*wayah nu ka aya na caang*’ Indonesian translation is ‘waktu siang’. The similarity of the shape occurs because of the shift of vowel /a/ and vowel /ə/ in BJB corresponds to vowel /ə/ and /a/ in BSB.

The relationship between Javanese and Sundanese languages in Larangan District, Brebes Regency is included in the category of allied or stock kinship levels, namely the language cluster, because the two languages have a percentage level reaching 32%. The difference in the lexicon is due to different points of view and social status between speakers [11]. The lexicon of kinship in Javanese and Sundanese in Larangan District, Brebes Regency, generally found in the form lexicon with the same meaning in the noun word class in the form of

meaning 13 body parts, time, season, natural state, and direction of 21 lexicons, plants, the parts, fruits, and processed products amount to 12 lexicons. Whereas the same form of meaning lexicon is found in the noun and verb class words. In the noun word class in the form of a meaning field of body parts with the number of lexicons 6, while in the verb word class in the form of activity fields there are 6 lexicons. From the overall number of lexicons, in general the Javanese lexicon with Sundanese in the Larangan district of Brebes Regency is more dominant in the same form of meaning in the noun and verb word class. In the noun word class in the form of meaning fields, 44 body lexicons, kinship systems totaling 15 lexicons, houses and 12 lexicons, time, season, natural conditions, and directions totaling 44 lexicons, plants, parts, fruits, and the processed products are 19 lexicons. While the verb word class contained in the field of meaning of activity amounted to 59 lexicons.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of an analysis of the comparison of lexicons in Javanese and Sundanese in The Larangan District of Brebes Regency, can be summarized as follows, (1) The lexicon of the same meaning in BJB and BSB is in the class of nouns, verbs, and numerals (2) form lexicons with different meanings in BJB and BSB found in noun word classes, verbs, and numerals, (3) the different lexicons of the same meaning in BJB and BSB are found in the noun, adjective, verb, pronoun, and numeralia classes (4) the lexicon forms similar to the same meaning in BJB and BSB in the noun, adjective, verb, and numeralia word classes (5) similar forms of lexicons of different meanings in BJB and BSB found in the nouns, verbs, adjectives, and pronouns classes (6) Javanese and Sundanese relations in the Larangan District of Brebes Regency are included in the category of allied or stock kinship levels, namely the language family, because both languages have a percentage level reaching 32%.

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