

Javanese Language in Cirebon: The Javanese Outside the Area of Use

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Abstract. Speakers have used Javanese in various places outside the area of use both in areas located on the island of Java and some islands in Indonesia and abroad. Javanese used in Cirebon called Cerbon Language or Crebon Language. This naming is because Javanese speakers in Cirebon feel that Cerbon Language is different from the Javanese used in the regions of their use, namely Yogyakarta and Surakarta. Why do Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon think differently? This study aims to investigate differences in Javanese in Cirebon from Javanese in its area of use. This research includes field research with a qualitative approach and synchronous review. The linguistic elements targeted are the words available in Swadesh's basic vocabulary and basic culture words. The informant used as a source of data. Research data captured through field research. Javanese in Cirebon shows the difference with Javanese in its area of use, because (1) lexical and phonological variations of the use of standard Javanese vocabulary are found, (2) Javanese vocabulary in Cirebon is not found in Javanese in its area of use, (3) the pronunciation of the open vowel phoneme /a/ at the end of the word is sounded as [a], (4) it is found that the use of grammatical high task words causes Javanese in Cirebon is not easily understood by teak speakers from its area of use. The word grammatical can be a marker of Javanese identity speakers in Cirebon, (5) two types of speech levels are found, namely padinan and bebasan.

Keywords: *Cerbon language, Javanese language, findings, distinguishing elements*

INTRODUCTION

Javanese is spread out not only in the regions of Central Java Province and East Java Province but also in areas from other provinces in Indonesia. Javanese is also used outside Indonesia, for example, in Suriname, Caledonia, and the West Coast of Johor [1]. From these distribution areas, "Javanese people" assume that the language in the areas of Surakarta and Yogyakarta is standard Javanese [2].

Javanese language which was later used outside the area of use was mainly alleged because of the migration or displacement of the Javanese population or on its own accord and was possible due to the emigration and transmigration. Based on wave theory, the Javanese language used outside the area of use and the farther away from the area of use mainly raises variations or changes. This variation can occur in sound and vocabulary or lexical elements. Variations in sound elements or lexical variations that appear are later used, for example by Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon. The birth of a variety of Javanese languages outside the area of use was mainly suspected because it was influenced by geographical location and natural conditions, political conditions, religion, socio-cultural background, historical background, economics, communication and openness to the people who used the language to accept external influences.

Language variations caused by factors outside the language system look differently in sound systems, grammar, vocabulary, and how the geographical distribution [3]. Differences by factors outside of the language system produce variations in a language is called as dialect, sociolect, functiolect, and kronolect. Language variations that are bound by dialect are used as theoretical frameworks. The term linguistic geography in this article is bound to dialectology. Dialectology is a study of dialects and dialects [4], [5]. Dialectology deals with regional and social aspects of language [6]. In its development, the term dialectology has narrowed meaning, namely as a study of linguistic geography [4] so that dialectology is recognized by people because of its linguistic geography activities, namely tasked with mapping the language and analyzing the language associated with local geographic factors [7]. Essentially, data from linguistic geographic research displays the figure of synchronous language variations. The main tool for making visualizations of language variations is maps [7]-[9].

Because of this variation, Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon assume that the Javanese used in Cirebon differs from the Javanese used in Surakarta and Yogyakarta. Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon also refer to the language used as Cerbon Language as an independent language [10]. There are two problems to solve. First, why the Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon differs from the

standard Javanese? Second, what are the elements that can show the difference between the Javanese in Cirebon and the Javanese used in its area of use?

METHOD

This research uses synchronous reviews. This research is a field research that uses a qualitative and quantitative approach. The linguistic element that is mapped is the lexicon of Javanese in Cirebon. The data source in this research is the informant. The object of the research is Javanese spoken language that is dominated by its speakers in Cirebon and has been used or stored in the private speaker of each Observation Point (OP). The data capture tool uses a questionnaire through a list of language questions addressed to the informant. The informant's example was chosen from Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon residing in Cirebon, rarely travelling, and his language reflected the isolates of each village. The questionnaire contains basic Swadesh vocabulary and basic cultural vocabulary. Language questions are 558 maps. The OP population only covers all sub-districts and villages in which there are Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon, totaling 36 sub-districts and 317 village (295 villages in Cirebon Regency and 22 villages in Cirebon City). The OP unit is a village. The sample was set at 55 villages with a distribution of 52 OP in Cirebon Regency and 3 OP in Cirebon City. This research uses a sampling technique. One sub-district with a minimum of 9 villages has Javanese teak speakers and homogeneous linguistic conditions taken by two villages as examples of OP [11].

Language data is captured by using the field research method [8]. Data collection techniques are carried out through licensing and leading activities with informants taken through interview procedures, recording techniques, using the Indonesian language interspersed with Javanese in Cirebon. The research data were analyzed by using the dialectometry method. The results of data analysis are presented descriptively and with symbols.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

There is not much research about dialect, especially about Javanese in Cirebon. Ayatrohaedi wrote a dissertation on Cirebon dialect, but what he studied was the Sundanese dialect. Thus, scientific research on Javanese in Cirebon is also very little. That makes it is quite difficult to get references for Javanese in Cirebon or Cerbon Language. Likewise, the preparation of Javanese language textbook in Cirebon to be studied by students in schools is not easy [12]. The results of this study became scientific work to fill the void of research

on Javanese in Cirebon. This research deals with regional and social aspects of language.

Referring to the wave theory, Javanese that is used in Cirebon includes languages that are used outside of the main usage area so that it leads to variations (phonological and lexical). The variation includes in the open vowel phonemes at the end of words, grammatical uses of task words, and speech levels.

1. Phonological Variations

Among 558 maps linguistic questions, it was found that 349 maps of phonological differences covering basic Swadesh vocabulary and basic cultural vocabulary. The findings of this phonological difference indicate the original vocabulary of the standard Javanese vocabulary, addition, phoneme reduction in the basic morpheme, metathesis, and contraction. Vocabulary that undergoes a phonological process seems to be more often conveyed by Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon in utterances so that this phonological variation can be called as a distinguishing or differentiating element of Javanese in Cirebon from standard Javanese. The following are some of the findings of standard Javanese language vocabulary.

Table 1. Findings of Javanese Phonological variation in Cirebon

No	English	Standard Javanese Language	Javanese in Cirebon
1	how	kepriye	kepriben[kəpriben], priben [priben], prijen [prijen], preben [preben]
2	swim	nglangi	nglangi [ŋlaŋi], ngalangi [ŋalaŋi], ngilangi [ŋilaŋi], nglangen [ŋlaŋen]
3	go hunting	ngoyak	luru [lɔrɔ], luruh [lɔrɔh], ngluru [ŋlɔrɔ], ngluruh [ŋlɔrɔh], ngluruwi [ŋlɔrowi]
4	wash	wasuh	basuh [basɔh], basu [basɔ]
5	listen	krungu, ngrungu	ngrungu [ŋrɔŋɔ], krungu [krɔŋɔ], rungu [rɔŋɔ]
6	sit	lungguh, linggih	lenggah [lɛŋgah]
7	you	kowe, dika, koen	ira [ira], sira [sira]
8	scratch	ngukur	kukur [kɔkɔr], kekukur [kɔkɔkɔr], kukur-kukur [kɔkɔr-kɔkɔr]
9	mother	mbok, ibu, biyung	mbok [mbɔk]
10	fall	tiba	tiba [tiba],

			tibel [tibəl], tigel [tigəl], tegel [tægəl], rigel [rigəl], regel [rægəl], ribel [ribəl], rebel [rəbəl]
11	throw	sawat	srawat [srawat], nyrawat [nɪrawat]
12	put to bed	nenuru	nurukaken [nʊrʊkəkən], nurokaken [nʊrʊkəkən], nuruaken [nʊrʊkəkən]
13	drink	inum	inum [inʊm], nginum [ŋinʊm], nginung [ŋinʊŋ]
14	long	dawa	dawa [dawa], dao [daʊ]
15	lean on	lendeh	lendeh [ləndeh], lende [lənde], sende [sənde], sendeh [səndeh], slendeh [sləndeh], nyende [nɪende] nyender [nɪender]

Table 2. Findings of Local Javanese Vocabularies in Cirebon

No	English	Local Javanese Vocab in Cirebon	Fonological Variation
1	swim	enggok [ɛŋgək]	enggak [ɛŋgak], enggek [ɛŋgək], onggek [ɔŋgək], inggak [iŋgak]
2	in, at, on	ning [niŋ]	neng [nɛŋ]
3	s/he	kae [kaɛ]	kaen [kaən], koen [kʊən], wongkaen [wɔŋkaən]
4	mother	mimi [mimi]	mimih [mimih]
5	this	Kiyen [kiyəŋ]	kiye [kiyə]
6	wife	rabi [rabi], wadon [wadɔn]	rabine [rabine], wadone [wadone]
7	if	bokat [bəkət]	bokatan [bəkatan]
8	spider	sarangganti [sarangganti]	carangganting [caranggantiŋ] manggaranti [manggaranti]
9	throw	banta [banta]	mbanta [mbanta], mbata [mbata]
10	put to bed	nuruenang [nʊrʊənaŋ]	nurokenang [nʊrʊkənaŋ]
11	civet	lingsang [liŋsaŋ]	sero [serɔ], rase [rase]
12	often, over	kamikiyengen [kamikiyəŋən]	kapikiyengen [kapikiyəŋən]

			and over
13	no	beli [bəli]	belih [bəlih], bli [bli]
14	sit	dodok [dɔdɔk], jagong [jagɔŋ]	ndodok [ndɔdɔk], njagong [njagɔŋ]
15	stab	tujlep	tujlep [tujləp], tuncleb [tuncləb]

2. Lexical Variations

Among 558 maps linguistic questions, it was found 209 lexical difference maps include basic Swadesh vocabulary and basic cultural vocabulary. The findings of this lexical difference indicate that the original vocabulary of both the standard Javanese vocabulary and local vocabulary. Vocabulary that undergoes a morphological process can be called a distinguishing or differentiating element of Javanese in Cirebon from standard Javanese. The following are presented some of the standard Javanese language vocabulary findings which experienced a morphological process.

Table 3. Findings of Javanese Lexical Variations in Cirebon

No	English	Standard Javanese Language	Javanese di Cirebon
1	I	aku, ingsun	isun [isʊn], sun [sʊn]
2	father	bapa	mama [mama], mamang [mamɑŋ]
3	calculate	etung, itung	etung [ɛtʊŋ], etang [ɛtaŋ], wilang [wilɑŋ], reken [rɛkən]
4	slap	totok, klatak	totok [tɔtɔk], natak [natak], klatas [klatas]
5	if	lamun, ari [ari], yen	lamun [lamʊn], lamon [lamʊn], ari [ari]
6	crab	yuyu	yuyu [yʊyʊ]
7	spider	gonggo	gonggo [gɔŋgɔ], sarangganti [sarangganti], blandingan [blandiŋan], gontang [gɔntɑŋ]
8	horsefly, bluebottle	laler ijo, laler wilis	laler ijo [lalɛr iʝɔ], laler wilis [lalɛr wilis] laler pitek [lalɛr pitɛk], laler bolot [lalɛr bɔlɔt]
9	forget	kelalen, orakelingan, lali, supe	klalen [klalɛn], blikelingan [blikeliŋan]
10	sparrow	prit, mprit	mprit [mprit], cici [cici]

11	throw o's arm around	rangkul, prangkul	rangkul [raŋkɔl], rande [rande], pedang [pɛdaŋ]
12	rib	iga	Iga [iga], dadawalang [dadawalaŋ]
13	husband	lanang, laki	lanange [lananɛ], lakine [lakine], lakiye [lakiye]
14	pull	tarik, gered	tarik [tarik], gered [gerɛd]
15	kick	tendang, dupak	tendang [tɛndaŋ], dupak [dupak]

Table 4. Findings of Javanese Local Lexical Variations in Cirebon

No	English	Local Vocabulary in Cirebon	Lexical Variation
1	lie down	glenter [glenter] ngabrag-ngabrag [ŋabrag-ŋabrag]	glenteran [glenteran]
2	give, bestow	nei [nei]	wei [wei]
3	bad	blesak [blesak]	bosok [bɔsɔk]
4	owl	kreyak [kreyak]	huk [huk] manuk dengan [manuk deŋan]
5	and/with	bari [bari]	lagan [lagan]
6	you	sira [sira]	ira [ira], rika [rika]
7	calculate	ijra [ijra]	ejrah [ejrah]
8	wife	rabi [rabi]	wadon [wadon]
9	that	kuwe [kɔwe]	kuweh [kɔweh], kuwen [kɔwɛn], kae [kae]
10	because	yongan [yɔŋan]	yonganan [yɔŋanan], nyongan [nɔŋan]
11	throw	banta [banta] samplong [samlɔŋ]	banta [banta], samplong [samlɔŋ]
12	ankle	kiyong [kiyɔŋ]	kiyongan [kiyɔŋan], kekiyong [kɛkiyɔŋ]
13	kick	tlapak [tlapɔk]	tapuk [tapɔk]
14	blunt	kupak [kupak]	pupak [pupak], kesud [kɛsud]

3. The Pronunciation of the Open Vocal Phoneme at The End of Word

In general, Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon say the open vowel phoneme / a / at the end of the word is sounded as [a]. The cause of this pronunciation still needs further investigation, whether due to the influence of the pronunciation of Sundanese or the influence of Javanese pronunciation in Brebes and Tegal. Here are some words.

Table 5. Open Vowel Phonemes

No	English	Javanese in Cirebon	Open Vowel Phoneme [a]
1	read	maca	[maca]
2	bring	gawa	[gawa]
3	cultivate unirrigated field	malawija	[malawija]
4	day	dina	[dina]
5	five	lima	[lima]
6	out side	jaba	[jaba]
7	you	sira	[sira]
8	louse	tuma	[toma]
9	throw	banta	[banta]
10	grandmo	ema	[ɛma]
11	long	dawa	[dawa]
12	husband/wife	garwa	[garwa]

4. Grammatical Use of Task Words

Among the basic vocabulary of Swadesh and basic cultural vocabulary, the frequency of the use of high grammatical on the task word causes Javanese teak speakers from other regions do not easily understand the Javanese language in Cirebon, so this grammatical word becomes a distinguishing element of standard Javanese. This grammatical word can be an indicator of the identity of Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon. Here are some examples of assignment words used by the speakers in Cirebon.

Table 6. Grammatical Use of Task Words

No	English	Javanese/Sundanese	Javanese di Cirebon
1	will	arek, rek, dek (S) arep (J)	arep [arɛp], apan [apan], pan [pan], pengen [pɛŋɛn]
2	tomorrow	isuk, isukan (S), esuk (J)	kiki [kiki], sekiki [sɛkiki], sukiki [sukiki], kokiki [kɔkiki]
3	previous	baheula (S), biyen (J)	bengen [bɛŋɛn], bengiyen [bɛŋiyɛn], gemiyen [gɛmiyɛn]
4	today	poe ieu (S), dina iki (J)	dina kiyen [dina kiyɛn], dina kiye [dina kiyɛ], dina iki [dina iki]
5	sometimes	kadang-kadang (S), terkadhang, sok (J)	tempo-tempo [tempo-tempo], sokane [sɔkane], arang-arang [araŋ-araŋ], arang-arangan [araŋ-araŋan], kadang-kadang [kadaŋ-kadaŋ]
6	the day after tomorrow	pageto (S), lusa (J)	emben [ɛmbɛn], wingineng [wiŋinɛŋ]
7	ever, once	kungsi (S), enere enggon (J)	ilok [ilɔk], ilokan [[ilɔkan], lokan [lɔkan], pernah [pɛraŋ]

8	now	ayuena, kiwari (S), saiki (J)	kiyen [kiyən], sekiyen [səkiyən], sakiyen [sakiyən], sekiyin [səkiyin], sakiye [sakiyɛ], sekiye [səkiyɛ]
9	often, over and over	sering pisan, remen pisan (S), kerep temen (J)	sering pisan [səriŋ pisan], remen pisan [rəmən pisan], kerep pisan [kerəp pisan], sering temen [səriŋ tɛmən], seringen [səriŋən], keseringen [kəsəriŋən], kamikiyengen [kamikiyənən], kapikiyengen [kapikiyənən], hantem bae [hantəm bæ], anger pisan [angər pisan], kabelan [kabəlan] ambir [ambir], ambiran [ambiran], ambisan [ambisan], kambisan [kambisan], ambereng [ambərəŋ], kaberan [kabəran], supaya [supaya]
10	so that	supaya, sangkan, ambeh (S), amrih (J)	ambir [ambir], ambiran [ambiran], ambisan [ambisan], kambisan [kambisan], ambereng [ambərəŋ], kaberan [kabəran], supaya [supaya]

5. Level of Javanese Language Speech in Cirebon

Javanese language in Cirebon only has two types of speech levels or “unggah-ungguh” (designations in Javanese) or “undak-usuk” (as in Sundanese). The Javanese teaker in Cirebon called it "unggah-ungguh". The two types are "Padinan" and "Bebasan". "Padinan" is a pronunciation for "rough" language. The word "Padinan" level is also called "Bagongan". "Bebasan" is the term for "smooth" language. Speech level "Bebasan" also called "kraman". Therefore, Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon do not recognize the level of speech "Ngoko, Madya, Kromo" [13]. Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon use a form of "padinan" to others or equals (both age, rank, social status, or education), and to people of lower status. Even in relaxed situations, they use the type of speech of the Padinan as the language of everyday interaction.

The "bebasan" speech level is mainly used to respect or pay homage to: (1) people who are older or to strangers who are new to them, (2) people who have knowledge, for example to Kyai and teachers, (3) people who are considered to have higher power or status, such as the descendants of the palace, officials or those who have high positions in government or society, (4) people who are considered to have higher economic wealth or sosial status. Here are some levels of "padinan" and "bebasan" spoken.

Table 7. Padinan and Bebasan

No	English	Padinan	Bebasan
1	boy, son	anak [anak], bocah [bɔcəh]	lare [lare], pecil [pɛcil]
2	what	apa [apa]	punapa [pʊnəpa]
3	many, much	akeh [akeh]	katah [katah]
4	new	anyar [añar]	enggal [ɛŋgal]
5	lake	setu [setu]	sendang [sɛndaŋ]
6	ash	lebu [ləbʊ], debu [dəbʊ]	ledug [lədʊg]
7	you	ira [ira], sira [sira], dika [dika]	sampeyan [sampeyan] panjenengan [panjənəŋan]
8	head	endas [əndas]	sirah [sirah], mestika [mɛstika]
9	people, person	uwong [uwɔŋ], wong [wɔŋ]	tiyang [tiyan]
10	I	isun [isʊn], kita [kita], reyang [reyan]	kula [kʊla]
11	egg	endog [əndɔg]	tigan [tigan]
12	no	beli [bɛli], bli [bli], ora [ɔra]	boten [bɔtən], mboten [mbɔtən]
13	snake	ula [ʊla]	sawer [sawər]

Unggah-ungguh or Level of Speech in Javanese Language consists of three different levels (Ngoko, Madya, Kromo), in which each level has two degrees, while Anggah-ungguh or Level of Speech in Cerbon Language has only two different levels. Because of the different level of speech, it often causes The Javanese teak speakers in Surakarta and Yogyakarta who do not know the Level of Javanese Language Speech in Cirebon will get a misunderstanding and a misjudging from their cultural point of views that Javanese teak speakers in Cirebon speak Javanese impolitely.

CONCLUSION

Javanese language in Cirebon and by its speakers is called Cerbon Language or Crebon Language is actually a dialect of Javanese language used in Cirebon. This language is a language that is on the border between Javanese speakers and Sundanese speakers, and geographically located in the area of West Java Province.

As a language far from the area of use allows for variations in both the phonological and lexical fields. These variations give rise to differences from the standard language.

This research found a distinguishing element of Javanese in Cirebon with standard Javanese, namely: (1) lexical and phonological variations of the use of standard Javanese vocabulary are found, (2) Javanese vocabulary in Cirebon is not found in

Javanese in its area of use, (3) the pronunciation of the open vowel phoneme /a/ at the end of the word is sounded as [a], (4) it is found that the use of grammatical high task words causes Javanese in Cirebon is not easily understood by teak speakers from its area of use. The word grammatical can be a marker of Javanese identity speakers in Cirebon, (5) two types of speech levels are found, namely "padinan" and "bebasan".

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