

Comparison of Vocabulary Trilingual (Sundanese, Javanese, Malay) in Segaran Village Batujaya Sub-District Karawang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The aims of the research are to find out and define the trilingual vocabulary forms and patterns, vocabulary aspect trilingual, and comparative lexical structure of the trilingual. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive, and the study employed observation and interview as techniques of data collection. The instruments were data cards, questionnaires, and a list of questions. To analyze the data, contrastive analysis was employed and the similarities and differences between two or more languages could be analyzed. The findings showed 360 trilingual vocabulary were found in Segaran village (251 original word [*kecap asal*] and 109 same word [*kecap sarua*]). There were 12 aspects of *tribahic* vocabulary and four comparisons of the lexical structure of *tribahic* vocabulary were the same form and meaning (*kecap sarua*), similar form of meaning (*sawanda*), the same form of different meaning (*homonim*), and the form of different meanings of the synonym (*sinonim*). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the comparison of the trilingual (Sundanese, Javanese, Malay) has the most vocabulary similarity, while the least comparison is the comparison of two lingual (Sundanese and Malay).

Keywords: Comparison of vocabulary, Segaran, trilingual.

1. INTRODUCTION

These days, the development of language is increasing along with the development of technology. According to Hapsah (2017) the development of technology, communication and information can be one of the factors for language interference. This is in accordance with Mulyani's (2018) opinion that technological developments lead to foreign languages entering through TV, radio, or cellphones. Every development has positive and negative impacts. Its positive impact is adding new vocabulary, which of course adds to the repertoire of language. Its negative impact is the existence of language problems, one of which is language change. This problem is related to the problem of language contact in a bilingual or multilingual society. This is due to a mixture of one language code with another.

According to Suhendar (2016) code mixing is the use of two or more language elements in one utterance, where the language elements influence each other consistently. Huri (2017) explained that in Segaran

Village, there are people who use three languages, namely Sundanese, Javanese, and Malay. Judging from its geographical location, Segaran Village is directly adjacent to Bekasi Regency and the Java Sea. Rosyadi, Zulaeha and Baehaqi (2017) explained that in a multilingual society, there will be words that have the same shape and meaning the same, there are words that have the same shape and have different meanings, and there are words that have different shapes but have the same meaning. The present research aims to explore the similarities and differences of the three languages that live in the area.

There have been studies that investigate vocabulary comparisons or language lexicon comparisons. For example, a study by Rosyadi et al (2017). The study finds that the differences of the Brebes Javanese (BJ) and Brebes Sundanese (BS) are in the noun, verb, and numerally word classes. Another study was conducted by Rismanto (2012). He found the existence of a kinship relationship between Sundanese and Betawi Malay in South Tangerang City. There are 82 pairs of related words, namely 42 pairs of words that are identically

related, 32 pairs of words that have phonemic correspondence, and 8 pairs of words that have differences in one phoneme.

The present research is different from the previous ones in the object variable investigated. The object of this research is to compare the vocabulary of three languages (Sundanese, Javanese, Malay) in Segaran Village, Batujaya District, Karawang Regency. In addition, this study uses 377 vocabularies which are divided into several terms used in daily life, including terms of body parts, terms of clothing, etc. This research is expected to provide a clear explanation regarding the comparison of trilingual vocabulary (Sundanese, Javanese, Malay) especially in Segaran village, Batujaya district, Karawang regency.

2. METHOD

The study is a qualitative descriptive, using observation and interview techniques as data collection technique (May, 1991; Jong & Jung, 2015). The instruments used are data cards, questionnaires, and a list of questions. To analyze the data, contrastive analysis is used (Wardhaugh, 1970; James, 1980). The data analysis starts from data numbering. The words were then separated based on word criteria from the three languages (Sundanese, Javanese and Malay). Then the vocabulary is separated again based on the profession of the source and then look for similarities and differences from the data.

The object of this research is the vocabulary used by the people of Segaran village. This research is focused on the use of resource persons' vocabulary based on their daily profession as one of the criteria. The professions of the Segaran village community are divided into 5 namely farmers, traders, village officials, religious leaders, and ordinary village communities. The five professions are the population in this study with a sample of twelve people, consisting of 8 woman aged 25-65 years and 4 men aged 34-65 years.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the study found that there were 360 trilingual vocabularies from 377 vocabularies obtained. The other 17 vocabularies were vocabularies that were rarely used in the three languages so that there were no similarities and differences. The vocabulary forms in question are basic words and fictitious words. Meanwhile, based on the linguistic aspect there are 12 development terms from 200 Swadesh words to 377 cultural words, namely (1) body parts, (2) greeting pronouns, (3) kinship system, (4) houses and parts thereof, (5) seasons and natural conditions, (6) clothing and jewelry, (7) occupations, (8) animals, (9) plants, (10) activities, (11) diseases, and (12) number and size. Finally, the data were analyzed based on the lexical

structure, namely (1) the form and meaning are the same, (2) the form is similar, the meaning is the same, (3) the form is the same, the meaning is different, and (4) the form is different has the same meaning.

3.1. Trilingual Vocabulary Forms

The form of trilingual vocabulary consists of the word *salancar* / basic words and *jembar* / fictitious words. In fiction words consist of derivative words (*rundayan*), rephrase words (*rajekan*), and compound words (*kantetan*).

3.1.1. Sundanese Vocabulary Forms of Origin (*Salancar*)

Based on the data analysis, there are 251 Sundanese vocabularies in the form of original/ *salancar* words. While in Javanese and Malay, it can be in the original and fictitious/*jembar* forms. With this comparison, the general pattern is like Pattern 1 (BS: KA – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky). There are five subpatterns namely

3.1.1.1. 1a pattern (BS: KA = BJ: KA = BM: KA)

This pattern explains that the Sundanese language in the original word form is the same as the Javanese language in the original word form, as well as the Malay language in the original word form. Vocabulary with code (a) Sundanese, (b) Javanese, (c) Malay, for example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(001)	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Ade</i>

3.1.1.2. 1b pattern (BS: KA = BJ: KA ≠ BM: Krdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the original word, the same as Javanese in the form of the original word, not the same as the Malay language in the form of the word *rundayan*. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(025)	<i>Arus</i>	<i>Arus</i>	<i>Ngalir</i>

3.1.1.3. 1c pattern (BISA: KA ≠ BJ: Krdy = BM: Krdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the original word, not the same as Javanese in the form of the word *Rundayan*, the same as Malay in the form of the word *Rundayan*. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(064)	<i>Pariksa</i>	<i>Berobat</i>	<i>Berobat</i>

3.1.1.4. 1d pattern (BS: KA ≠ BJ: KRdy ≠ BM: KA)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the original word, not the same as Javanese in the form of the *rundayan* word, not the same as Malay in the form of the original word. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(004)	<i>Amang</i>	<i>Mamang</i>	<i>Ncing</i>

3.1.1.5. 1e pattern (BS: KA ≠ BJ: KRdy ≠ BM: KK)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the original word, not the same as Javanese in the form of the *rundayan* word, the same as Malay in the form of the *kantetan* word. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(282)	<i>Seungeut</i>	<i>Murungna</i>	<i>Nyalain api</i>

3.1.2. Sundanese Vocabulary Forms of Derivative Words (*Rundayan*)

Based on the data analysis, there are 251 Sundanese vocabularies in the form of original words. While in Javanese and Malay, it can be in the original and fictitious/*jembar* forms. With this comparison, the general pattern is like Pattern 1 (BS: KA – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky). From the results of data analysis, there are 47 Sundanese vocabularies in the form of *rundayan* words. While in Javanese and Malay, it can be in the original and fictitious/*jembar* forms. With this comparison, the general pattern is like Pattern 2 (BS: KRdy – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky). There are five sub patterns namely:

3.1.2.1. 2a pattern (BS: KRdy = BJ: KRdy = BM: KRdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of *rundayan* words, the same as Javanese in the form of *rundayan* words, the same as Malay in the form of *rundayan* words. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(226)	<i>Lapangan</i>	<i>Lapangan</i>	<i>Lapangan</i>

3.1.2.2. 2b pattern (BS: KRdy = BJ: KRdy ≠ BM: KA)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of *rundayan* words, the same as Javanese in the form of *rundayan* words, not same as Malay in the form of the original word. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(160)	<i>awéwéna</i>	<i>Rabiné</i>	<i>Bini</i>

3.1.2.3. 2c pattern (BS: KRdy = BJ: KRdy ≠ BM: KK)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of *rundayan* words, the same as Javanese in the form of *rundayan* words, not the same as Malay in the form of *kantetan* words. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(126)	<i>Pagétona</i>	<i>Pagétona</i>	<i>Empat hari lagi</i>

3.1.2.4. 2d pattern (BS: KRdy ≠ BJ: KA = BM: KA)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rundayan*, not the same as Javanese in the form of the original word, the same as the Malay language in the form of the original word. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(269)	<i>Meunang</i>	<i>Olih</i>	<i>Dapet</i>

3.1.2.5. 2e pattern (BS: KRdy ≠ BJ: KA ≠ BM: KRdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rundayan*, not the same as the Javanese language in the form of the original word, not the same as the Malay language in the form of the word *rundayan*. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(065)	<i>Nanya</i>	<i>Takon</i>	<i>Betanya</i>

3.1.3. Sundanese Vocabulary Word Form (*Rajekan*)

Based on the data analysis, there are 8 Sundanese vocabularies in the form of rephrase/*rajekan*. While in Javanese and Malay, it can be in the original and fictitious/*jembar* forms. With this comparison, the general pattern is like Pattern 3 (BS: KR – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky). There are five sub patterns namely

3.1.3.1. 3a pattern (BS: KR = BJ: KR = BM: KR)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, the same as Javanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, the same as Malay in the form of the word *rajekan*. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(315)	<i>Paru-paru</i>	<i>Paru-paru</i>	<i>Paru-paru</i>

3.1.3.2. 3b pattern (BS: KR = BJ: KR ≠ BM: KA)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, the same as Javanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, not the same as the Malay language in the form of the original word. For Example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(227)	<i>Lulumpatan</i>	<i>Melayu-layu</i>	<i>Jingklik</i>

3.1.3.3. 3c pattern (BS: KR = BJ: KR ≠ BM: Krdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, the same as Javanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, not the same as Malay in the form of the word *rundayan*. For example

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(263)	<i>Bébérés</i>	<i>Bébérés</i>	<i>Ngebérésin</i>

3.1.3.4. 3d pattern (BS: KR = BJ: KR ≠ BM: KK)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, the same as Javanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, not the same as the Malay language in the form of the word *kantetan*. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(175)	<i>Jajangkung</i>	<i>Jajangkung</i>	<i>Jari tengah</i>

3.1.3.5. 3e pattern (BS: KR ≠ BJ: KK ≠ BM: KR)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *rajekan*, not the same as Javanese in the form of the word *kantetan*, not the same as the Malay language in the form of the word *rajekan*. Example

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(091)	<i>Kokobok</i>	<i>Kumbah tangan</i>	<i>Kokobok</i>

3.1.4. Sundanese Vocabulary Compound Words (*Kantétan*)

Based on the data analysis, there are 54 Sundanese vocabularies in the form of compound words/*kantétan*. While in Javanese and Malay, it can be in the original and fictitious/*jembar* forms. With this comparison, the general pattern is like Pattern 4 (BS: KK – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky). There are five sub patterns namely

3.1.4.1. 4a pattern (BS: KK = BJ: KK = BM: KK)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *kantétan*, the same as Javanese in the

form of the word *kantétan*, the same as Malay in the form of the word *kantétan*. Example

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(080)	<i>Bulu dada</i>	<i>Bulu dada</i>	<i>Bulu dada</i>

3.1.4.2. 4b pattern (BS: KK = BJ: KK ≠ BM: KA)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *kantétan*, the same as Javanese in the form of the word *kantétan*, the same as Malay in the form of the original word. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(016)	<i>Anak bener</i>	<i>Anak bener</i>	<i>Anak</i>

3.1.4.3. 4c pattern (BS: KK = BJ: KK ≠ BM: Krdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *kantétan*, the same as Javanese in the form of the word *kantétan*, the same as Malay in the form of the word *rundayan*. Example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(262)	<i>Méré nyaho</i>	<i>Awéh weruh</i>	<i>Bilangin/ ngasitau</i>

3.1.4.4. 4d pattern (BS: KK ≠ BJ: KA = BM: KA)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of *kantétan* words, not the same as Javanese in the form of the original word, the same as the Malay language in the form of the original word. For example:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(015)	<i>Dulur misan/suan</i>	<i>Suan</i>	<i>Ponakan</i>

3.1.3.5. 4e pattern (BS: KK ≠ BJ: KRdy = BM: Krdy)

This pattern shows that trilingual vocabulary exists in a variety of word forms, namely Sundanese in the form of the word *kantétan*, not the same as Javanese in the form of the word *rundayan*, the same as the Malay language in the form of the word *rundayan*. Example

	(a)	(b)	(c)
(276)	<i>Nyokot daging</i>	<i>Medaging</i>	<i>Nyomot</i>

3.2. Aspects of Trilingual Vocabulary

Based on the analysis the study found that there are 12 aspects of trilingual vocabulary, each of which does not have an even number as the data below:

There are 70 vocabulary of body parts. For example, in Sundanese they say (009) *Halis*, Javanese and Malay also pronounce *alis* which means a line of forehead hair above the eyes.

In terms of greeting pronouns, there are 11 vocabularies. For example, in Sundanese it is pronounced (114) *manéh, ko, dia* means the second person singular pronoun, there is also the word (192) *urang, inyong, kita* the second person plural pronoun.

There are 27 vocabularies of kinship system. For example, the words (001) *adi, adi, adé* mean younger siblings. For the term house and its parts, there are 25 vocabularies, for example the word (095) *dapur*, which means a room for cooking. There are 85 vocabularies of seasons and natural conditions, for example the word (069) *isukan, ésuk, bésoknya* means the day after today, the word (296) *usum hujan, usum udan, musim ujan* means natural time that comes every year.

For the term clothing, there are 8 vocabularies. For example, the words (008) *sendal, trumpah, sendal*, which means footwear made of leather, rubber, and so on; *spill*. In terms of work, there are 12 vocabulary words. For example, the words (084) *kuli, kuli, kuli* mean people who work by relying on their physical strength (employees, manual laborers, unskilled employees). In term of animal, there are 10 vocabularies. For example, the words (033) *pitik, pitik, pitik* mean the designation for young poultry chicks.

The term plant, there are 32 vocabularies. For example, the words (038) *awi, bambu, bambu* mean clumped plants, rooted in round, hollow fibers, segmented, hard, and tall.

The term activity, there are 72 vocabularies. For example, the words (049) *gawé, menggawé, begawé* mean to do something with your hands, feet, or mind.

The term disease, there are 14 vocabularies. For example, the words (044) *batuk, watuk, batuk* mean diseases of the respiratory tract or lungs that often cause itching in the throat so that the patient makes a loud sound.

The terms number and size, there are 11 vocabularies. For example, the word (103) *dalapan, wolu, delapan* means a long number, the word (371) *saléter, seléter, saléter* means the basic unit of measure of content.

Based on the explanation above, the most widely found vocabulary is vocabulary related to seasons and nature. While the least found in the vocabulary related to clothing. This can reflect the lifestyle of the Segaran village community, most of which are farming due to natural factors that allow the community to farm. Besides farming, Segaran village is also close to the sea area, this is also a factor in the community's vocabulary being dominated by vocabulary related to seasons and

nature. While the least vocabulary related to clothing is not very popular among the people, this is possible because the people are far from the hustle and bustle of the city, so they rarely use the term fashion.

3.3. Comparison

Based on the analysis the study found 71 vocabularies that have the same form and meaning from the three languages. For example, the words (023) *areng* in Sundanese, Javanese and Malay have the same meaning, namely used black wood powder and so on that are burned. The study finds 36 vocabularies that have similar forms and have the same meaning. For example, the words (001) *adi* in Sundanese and Javanese have the same form, but in Malay *adé*, the vowel *i* changes to *é* but has the same meaning, namely younger siblings. The study also finds 15 vocabularies that have the same form but have different meanings. For example, the word (031) *aki* in Sundanese and Malay *engkong* means the name for the father of the father or mother, while the word *kaki* in Javanese means the name for the father of the father or mother, but in Malay the word *kaki* means the part of the body used for walking.

There are 212 vocabularies with different forms but have the same meaning that the study finds. For example, the words (006) *cai* in Sundanese, *banyu* in Javanese and *aér* in Malay have the same meaning as liquid objects commonly found in wells, rivers, and lakes.

The many similarities and differences in trilingual vocabulary are dominated by elements of different forms but have the same meaning. This means that the three languages that live side by side bring their respective languages which are then mixed without destroying their own language structure. The similarities of these three languages are also not small. There are 71 vocabularies that have the same form and meaning. For this reason, it is not surprising that Sundanese speakers will understand Javanese a little if they mention the same vocabulary, and vice versa.

4. CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the comparison of trilingual vocabulary (Sundanese, Javanese, Malay) in Segaran village, Batujaya district, Karawang regency. Furthermore, the form and comparison of the trilingual lexical structure were analyzed.

There are 360 words that can be compared and are often used in Segaran village. Based on the shape, there are 251 original words/*salancar* and 109 fictitious words/*jembar*. Words of origin/*salancar* are patterned in Pattern 1 (BS: KA – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky) based on this general pattern, there are five sub-patterns, the most of

which are in Pattern 1a (BS: KA = BJ: KA = BM: KA), while the most a few are in 1e (BS: KA ≠ BJ: KRdy ≠ BM: KK). As a copy of the original word, there are also *rundayan* words with the pattern of Pattern 2 (BS: KRdy – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky) based on this general pattern, there are five sub-patterns, the most of which are in Pattern 2a (BS: KRdy = BJ: KRdy = BM: KRdy). In the word *rajekan* with Pattern 3 (BS: KR – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky) based on this general pattern, there are five sub-patterns, most of which are in Pattern 3d (BS: KR = BJ: KR ≠ BM: KK). In the word *rajekan* with the pattern of Pattern 4 (BS: KK – BJ: Kx – BM: Ky) based on this general pattern, there are five sub-patterns, the most of which are in Pattern 4a (BS: KK = BJ: KK = BM: KK).

Second, there are 12 terms that have developed from 200 Swadesh words to 370 cultural words, namely (1) body parts, (2) greeting pronouns, (3) kinship system, (4) house and its parts, (5) seasons and natural conditions, (6) clothing and jewelry, (7) occupations, (8) animals, (9) plants, (10) activities, (11) diseases, and (12) numbers and size. Sickness, (12) terms of size and number.

Third, there are four things that are compared, namely (1) the form and meaning are the same, (2) the form is similar with the same meaning (*sawanda*), (3) the form is the same has the different meaning (homonym), (4) the different forms have the same meaning (synonyms).

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