

# Javanese Language in the North Tondano Sub-district: Phonological Study

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**Abstract** – This study was aimed to identify phonological aspects of Javanese-Tondano language (*Jaton*), namely Javanese language which is possessed by people in Javanese village, Minahasa, North Sulawesi. The data was collected through observing method with *simak libat cakap* (observing while participating and involving in the conversation) and *simak bebas libat cakap* (observing while not directly involving in the conversation) technique. Data analysis was carried out using the intralingua equivalent method by conducting *hubung banding menyamakan hal pokok* technique (HPSP) literally, it is comparative linking technique equalizing the principal (HPSP). Meanwhile, in presenting the results of data analysis, the researcher used formal and informal methods.

**Keywords** – phonological aspects, *Jaton* language, phoneme changes

## I. INTRODUCTION

Basically, Javanese is the language used by Javanese people or society. According to Koentjaraningrat (1994: 3-4), the origin of Javanese people is from Java island, which is an island that is more than 1200 kilometers long, and a width of 500 kilometers if measured from the farthest edges. It is located on the southern edge of the Indonesian archipelago, approximately seven degrees on the south of the equator. Javanese people inhabit the central and eastern parts of the entire of Java Island.

Suseno (2003: 11) states that Javanese people are native to the central and eastern parts of Java Island whose native language is Javanese. According to this, even though they transmigrate or live outside Java, as long as they are native to the central and eastern parts of Java Island and maintain the use of Javanese language and preserve Javanese customs, they are called Javanese. Furthermore, according to Masinambow and Haenen (2002: 38-104), the distribution of Javanese society (and language) extends to at least Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java (including Madura), West Sumatra (including the Mentawai Islands), Central Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara.

Then, based on Marsono's statement (2009: 19), the spread of the Javanese language is even wider. According to him, the use of the first language of these Javanese people reached out Central Java; Special Region of Yogyakarta; East Java; some of the provinces in Banten, Lampung and around North Sumatra; transmigration areas in Indonesia, including some areas in Riau, Jambi, Central Kalimantan; and several places abroad, namely Suriname, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, and the West Coast of Johor. The number of speakers is now about 75.5 million. As we know that there are 6,703 languages in the world and surprisingly Javanese language is ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in terms of the highest number of speakers.

Javanese is also spoken by people inhabits Javanese-Tondano village (synchronized to *Jaton*). This village which is located in the North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa, North Sulawesi is declared as the Minahasa Village 'Javanese taste' (Anonim, 2016).

The origin of *Jaton* village is at least related to three names of national heroes. They were Prince Diponegoro, *Kiai* Mojo, and *Kiai* Ahmad Rifa'i. One certain thing that could not be denied is that in this village there laid graves of *Kiai* Mojo, and *Kiai* Ahmad Rifa'i.

Actually, *Jaton* people has its own language, which is a mixed language of Javanese and Tondano. Javanese language brought by followers of Prince Diponegoro (1825-1830), *Kiai* Mojo, and *Kiai* Ahmad Rifa'i is still used in community life of the speakers. There are still found the words *sega* 'rice', *kakang* 'brother', *gedhe* 'big', *urip* 'life' and others. The acculturation in everyday culture causes changes to the *Jaton* language (Compare with Djafar, 2008: 76-77).

This study was focused on the discussion of phonological aspects of *Jaton* language. The results of this study are theoretically expected to be used in the development of linguistics, especially phonology and could be practically used as supporting information on conservatory efforts (preservation, maintenance, preservation, and development) of language in order to participate in empowering language-speaking society in local area. This is in line with *renstra* research of State University of Semarang in the field of socio-cultural development studies, in accordance to local wisdom, especially in terms of indexes and mapping of cultural capital per region.

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Dialect is a linguistic system that is possessed by one community to distinguish it from other neighboring communities who use different systems even though it is closely related. The main characteristic of dialect is the differences in unity and unity in differences. The other characteristic is that dialect is a set of different forms of local speech, which have general characteristics and each of it is more similar to each other compared to other forms of speech from the same language. In addition, dialect does not have to take all forms of speech from a language (Ayatrohaedi (1983: 1-2)).

The other definition of dialect is stated by Suryadi referred to Petyt's statement (in Thohir: 2011: 284). According to him, dialect is a different form of language or of the same language; the use of a language means the use of one of dialects that exist in society; so the emergence of differences or variations in language could be considered as a dialect.

Some research topics that are quite relevant to this research are researches conducted by Zulaeha (2000), Kurniati et al (2006), Aji (2013), and Dunstan and Jeyger (2015). In the research of Zulaeha (2000) entitled *Pemakaian Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Semarang (Kajian Sosiodialektologi)* discussed three main problems, namely (1) the use of Javanese language in Semarang in terms of lexical and phonology, (2) the specialty of Javanese language in Semarang in terms of lexical and phonology, and (3) variations in the use of Javanese language in Semarang in case of employment, education, and age variables.

Kurniati et al (2006: 1) in her research entitled *Variasi Pemakaian Bahasa Jawa oleh Masyarakat Tutu di Jawa Tengah: Kajian Sosiodialektologi* stated that there are several dialects in Javanese language, those are Surakarta dialect, Banyumas dialect, and Coastal dialect, in addition to the East Java dialect. Furthermore, Aji (2013: 1-19), in his research entitled *Macam Varian Dialek-Dialek Bahasa Jawa*, identified variations in the use of Javanese language which could be divided into nine dialects, those are (1) Banten dialect, (2) Cirebon-Indramayu dialect, (3) Tegal-Banyumas dialect, (4) Pekalongan dialect, (5) Kedu dialect, (6) Surakarta-Yogyakarta dialect, (7) Eastern part of north coast dialect, (8) Surabaya dialect, (9) Tengger dialect, and (10) Osing dialect.

According to Aji (2013: 1-19), people in some areas speak using Banten dialect includes areas in the northern part of Serang, Serang, Cilegon, and the western area of Tangerang. Cirebon-Indramayu dialect is Javanese dialect spoken on mostly the north coast of West Java, started from Pedes to Cilamaya in Karawang; Blanakan, Pamanukan, Pusakanagara, Pusakaratu, and Comprang in Subang; Indramayu, Cirebon, and Majalengka. Tegal-Banyumas dialect or often called by *Basa Ngapak* is a particular Javanese language used in the western regions of Central Java (Pemalang, Tegal, Brebes, Banyumas, Cilacap, Kebumen, Purbalingga, and Banjarnegara).

Pekalongan dialect is one of Javanese dialects which is spoken widely in Batang and Pekalongan, Central Java. Pekalongan dialect is said to be 'simple' but 'communicative' Javanese language. Even though this dialect is in Central Java, it is slightly different with the other coastal areas in Java such as Tegal, Weleri, Kendal, and Semarang. Kedu dialect is one of dialect spoken by people inhabits Kedu, central part of Central Java (Wonosobo, Purworejo, Magelang and especially Temanggung). Kedu dialect is the origin of Javanese language spoken in Suriname.

Surakarta-Yogyakarta (Mataraman) dialect is Javanese dialect used by people live in Surakarta and Yogyakarta, including some districts in central part of Java (expanses from Blitar on the east to Kendal on the west). This dialect is set to be the standard of Javanese language learning in Indonesia as well as abroad. Eastern part of north coast dialect is spoken by people live in Jepara, Kudus, Pati, Blora, Rembang (Central Java), Tuban, and Bojonegoro (East Java). It is also used in daily conversation of Samin tribe (one of sub-Javanese tribe) in the outback of Blora and Bojonegoro. Surabaya dialect or well known as *Boso Suroboyoan* or *Jawa Timuran* is dialect spoken by people live in Surabaya and surroundings.

Tengger dialect is sub-Javanese language which is used by Tengger people who live in Mount Bromo and Mount Semeru (Tengger plateau) including some areas in Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Malang, and Lumajang. In Pasuruan, Tengger dialect is discovered in Tosari sub-district, and then Probolinggo in Sukapura, while in Malang, Tengger dialect is spoken in Ngadas village, Poncokusumo. Lastly, in Lumajang it is spoken in Ranu Pane, Senduro. Osing dialect or commonly heard as *Basa Osing*, is Javanese dialect spoken by Osing people (one of sub-Javanese tribe) in Banyuwangi, East Java.

Jaton dialect is another phenomenon which should be appreciated and preserved its existence. In case of dialect, Dunstan and Jeyger (2015) in their research article entitled "Dialect and Influences on the Academic on Experiences of College Students" stated that dialect on college students speech represents if there are differences that could affect some elements of their experiences during their study in college, including their academic experience.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

Source data of this study was obtained from informants who inhabit Javanese-Tondano village (Jaton), North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa, North Sulawesi. The following is location map where this study was conducted.

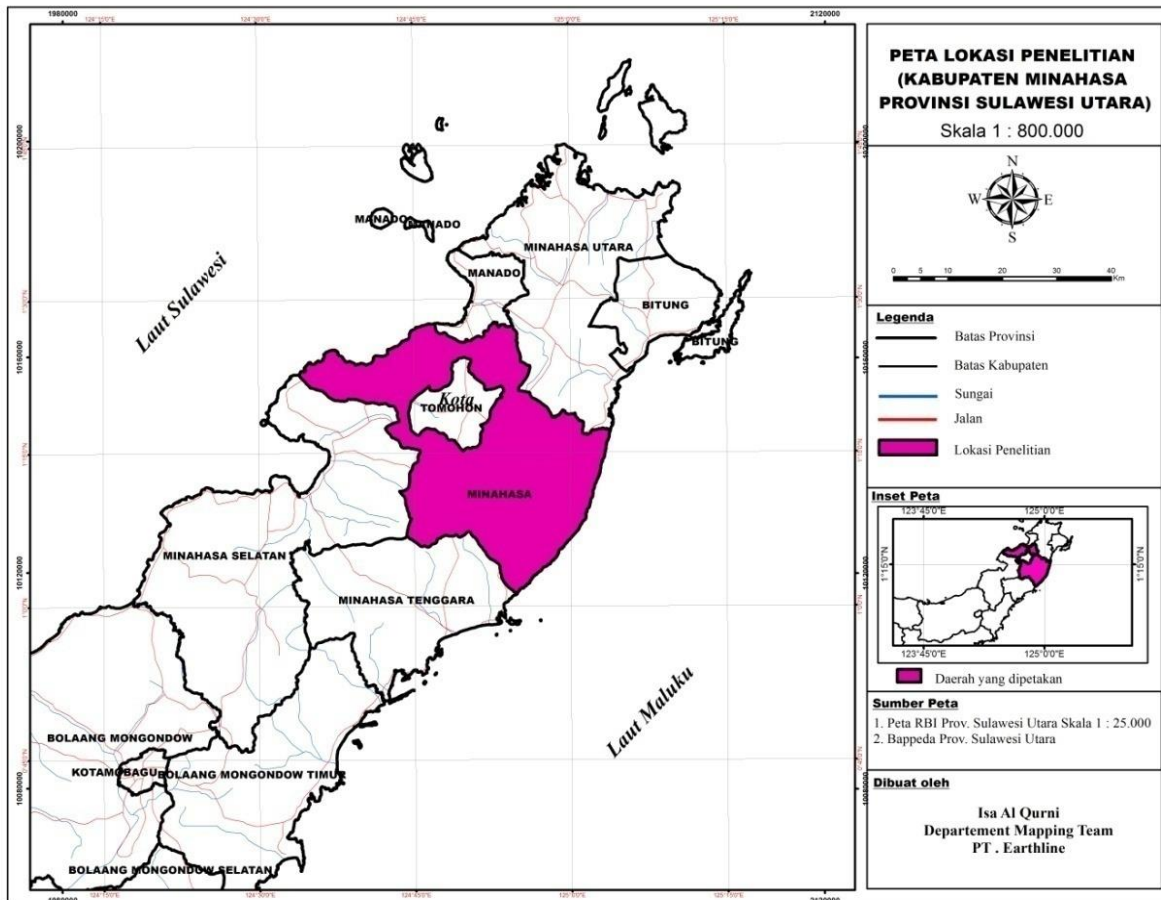


Figure 3. Location Map of the North Tondano, Minahasa, North Sulawesi

Research approach of this study was using ethnodialectology approach, which is the combination between ethnolinguistic and dialectology. The data was collected through observing method with *simak libat cakap* (observing while participating and involving in the conversation) and *simak bebas libat cakap* (observing while not directly involving in the conversation) technique. Data analysis was carried out using the intralingua equivalent method by conducting *hubung banding menyamakan hal pokok technique* (HPSP) literally, it is comparative linking technique equalizing the principal (HPSP). Meanwhile, in presenting the results of data analysis, the researcher used formal methods. (Mahsun, 2007: 92—124). In the first year, the study is focused on answering the first research question, while in the second year, it is focused on answering the second research question.

### IV. PHONOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF JAVANESE-TONDANO LANGUAGE

There are much sound of language or sound coming out of the senses of human speech. According to classification, those are segmental sound and suprasegmental sound. In one hand, segmental sound consists of vocals, consonants, and diphthongs sound. In other hand, suprasegmental sound comprises stress, tone, pause, and duration. There are sounds that could differ meaning and some could not differ meaning. Sounds which could not differ meaning is called phone, while sounds which could differ meaning is known as phoneme (Samsuri, 1983: 92-145; Chaer, 2013: 62). For instance in Indonesian, we know [m] and [n] is different phoneme so that in the word of [mama] and [nama] has different meaning, it goes to [imam] and [iman] as well.

The implementation of Javanese language in Jatton village, North Tondano sub-district, Minahasa, North Sulawesi could be seen from its phonological aspects. Explanation in phonological aspects of Javanese-Tondano language is in line with the words utterance in the language, namely (1) phoneme removal, (2) phoneme addition, and (3) phoneme changes. Here is the explanation.

### A. Phoneme Removal

Standardized Javanese	Javanese-Tondano Language (JT)	Gloss
[sikot]	[siku]	Siku
[taliŋan]	[taliŋa]	telinga

Based on the table above, it is known that phoneme removal of /t/ occurs in the word [sikot], so that it becomes [siku]. Besides, phoneme removal of /n/ also occurs in the word [taliŋan], so that it becomes [taliŋa].

### B. Phoneme Addition

Standardized Javanese	Javanese-Tondano Language (JT)	Gloss
[kənduren]	[makənduren]	selamatan
[alis]	[nales]	Alis
[aku]	[ŋaku]	Saya
[sləp]	[sələp]	sandal
[kitə]	[nikita]	Kita
[braŋkaŋ]	[bəraŋkaŋ]	merangkak
[g <sup>h</sup> eb <sup>h</sup> lak]	[g <sup>h</sup> eb <sup>h</sup> əlak]	hari H kematian
[lawar]	[ləlwaraŋ]	Pintu

According to the data on the table above, it is shown that there are two additional phonemes [m] and [a] in the word [kənduren] so that it changes into [makənduren]. Similar case occurs on the word [alis]. Phoneme [n] is added on the first syllable and the phoneme /r/ changes into /r̄/. Phoneme addition goes to another examples as well.

### C. Phoneme Changes

Standardized Javanese	Javanese-Tondano Language (JT)	Gloss
[pənakən]	[pənakən]	keponakan
[səpatu]	[capatu]	sepatu
[kətu]	[kətu]	Peci
[suŋsəm]	[sumsəm]	isi tulang
[korden]	[g <sup>h</sup> ərdən]	korden
[brewəʔ]	[b <sup>h</sup> arewəʔ]	brewok
[b <sup>h</sup> atəʔ]	[b <sup>h</sup> atəʔ]	Dahi
[kulit]	[kulrʔ]	Kulit
[b <sup>h</sup> uri]	[wuri]	halaman belakang
[putih]	[putrʔ]	Putih
[g <sup>h</sup> rəhə]	[g <sup>h</sup> rənə]	Gerhana

The data of this table presents about phoneme changes occurs in the word [pənakən], in which the phoneme /a/ changes into /ə/ and turned to be [pənakən]. In the word [səpatu], there are two phonemes change. Those are phonemes /s/ and /ə/ or syllable /sə/ which changes into syllable /ca/ becomes [capatu]. As well as the next words.

## V. CONCLUSION

According to the explanation above, it could be identified that phonologically there are Javanese words whose phonemes happened to be removed, added, and changed by Javanese-Tondano people.

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