Phonetic Studies: Similar Words in Javanese and Sundanese

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Abstrak
This study aims to examine the phonetic elements in the similarity of words in Javanese and Sundanese. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data collection technique used observational interviews with two sources and the data recorded for analysis. The theory used by the researcher is auditory phonetic theory, where the sense of hearing (ears) used to learn something. Two speakers were Tariq Ibra as a single speaker (Java) and Silpia Maulida as a double speaker (Sunda). The data used is the similarity of words in Javanese and Sundanese from both sources. The results of the data analysis concluded that there are seven similar words in Javanese and Sundanese, including gǝlis, agǝng, pǝpǝk or pǝpǝg, bade kudu, edan, and mudan. The similarities of the phonetic aspects of the word equation are sound variations (allophones), segmental sounds, and changes in phoneme sounds (neutralization). And the difference in sound from the word equation is the articulation, namely retroflex consonants and lamino-alveolar consonants.

Kata Kunci: phonetic, regional languages, similar word, javanese, sundanese.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, from this geographical location; Indonesia divided into several regions that have their own uniqueness. Especially the language. The regional language is also an identity for the people in the area itself. Especially Javanese and Sundanese. Due to the geographical location of the two regions side by side, it is possible that there are words that are similar but not the same. Both in meaning and pronunciation. Historically, this was due to the influence of Javanese culture during the expansion of the Mataram kingdom through its troops and priyayi. (Dienaputra, 2011)

The similarity of words in Javanese and Sundanese is related to the history of the kingdom in Indonesia, namely between the Mataram Kingdom (Java) which once conquered the Pajajaran Kingdom (Sunda) and resulted in Sundanese experiencing Undak Usuk Basa (language level) (Elinotes.com, 2019). In addition, history also says that this is because Rakai Mataram, the Queen Sanjaya, who became the first Mataram king, then mastered and became the first king in the Sunda kingdom as well. After that his descendants, namely Tamperan and Resi Guru Demunawan (Midaada, 2022), ruled the Sunda kingdom.

In this case, speakers of both languages are still in the same family. Therefore, many words are the same both in pronunciation and in writing. This is what makes the researcher conduct this research to see the phonological aspect in terms of phonetics. Sound is an element of language and the science that studies it called phonology. There are two studies in phonology; the first is about language sounds (phonetics) while the second is about phonemes (phonemics) (Gani & Arsyad, 2018).

For this reason, researchers will conduct research on the same words in regional languages with the title, "A Phonetic Study: Similar Words in Javanese and Sundanese".

METHOD

Researchers in this study used the descriptive qualitative research method because it considered appropriate to the topic being studied. In descriptive qualitative data collected in the form of words. Through the technique of collecting by means of observation (interviews). Humans are the main source or primary in this collection technique. Therefore, in-depth interviews are the main thing in extracting a more complete data (Nugrahani, 2014). In this study, the researcher
conducted interviews, the first source as a Javanese speaker, namely Tariq Ibra who came from Surabaya and the second source, namely Silpia Maulida as a Sundanese speaker from Cianjur. By using the source as a research instrument, researchers use Auditory Phonetic theory by using the sense of hearing (ears) to capture and collect information from the speech of each word from the source (Gani & Arsyad, 2018). After that, the information obtained recorded for analysis.

There is one relevant research in this study, which used as a reference and literature review for researchers. The research was conducted by Eva Ardiana Indraranani(2017) entitled, "Lexicostatistics of Javanese and Sundanese Languages," Eva further said that, "By using the lexicostatistical method, it is possible to group the languages of relatives, besides that it is also used to determine the time of separation of relatives’ languages. The percentage of kinship between Javanese and Sundanese is 60%. The lexicostatistical data from Javanese and Sundanese that analyzed by the author can provide an overview of the level of development of the two languages (Indrariani, 2017).

The similarity of the research with the research conducted is in the form of the object of research, namely Javanese and Sundanese. While the difference lies in the method used in the study, namely the lexicostatistical method.

Based on the description above, the researcher assumes that there has been no research on phonetic studies on the similarity of Javanese and Sundanese words. In addition, this research conducted to not develop previous research but to focus on the analysis of the research to be carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

From the results of interviews with both sources, there are similarities in words in Javanese and Sundanese but different pronunciations. The data is contained in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Jawa(speaker one)</th>
<th>Sundanese (speaker two)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>golis</td>
<td>gǝl-Seven</td>
<td>gǝu-Seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>agǝng</td>
<td>a-gǝng</td>
<td>ag-ǝung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Papǝk/ papǝg</td>
<td>pǝ-pǝk</td>
<td>pǝu-pǝug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>bade</td>
<td>bad-He</td>
<td>ba-de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>kudu</td>
<td>kud-hu</td>
<td>ku-du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>edan</td>
<td>ed-han</td>
<td>e-dan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>mudun</td>
<td>mud-hun</td>
<td>mu-dun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

From the data above, the researcher found phonetic aspects in each word in the speech of each source. According to Ahmad HP (2014) in (Nur, 2018) phonetics is a science that examines the physical basis of a language sound and is a branch of linguistics. The physical basis has two areas, namely: 1) the speech apparatus used to produce sound, 2) the acoustic properties of the sound produced.

1. The words galis and agǝng

These two words contain variations in sound or called allophones. Allophone is a phoneme variant based on position in the word (Triadi & Emha, 2021) and in that word, there is a phoneme variation /ǝ/. For speakers of one pronunciation the word gǝlis becomes gǝl-Seven where the emphasis is on the consonant phoneme /l/ while speakers of two pronunciations become gau-Seven where the emphasis is on the vowel phoneme /ǝ/, which sounds like there is an additional vowel sound /u/. It is the same with the word
agəng, although the emphasis remains on different phonemes, but does not differentiate syllabically.

2. The word pǝpǝk or pǝpǝg

In the word pǝpǝk/ pǝpǝg although there are variations in the sound (allophone) of the vowel phoneme/ǝ/, there are also similarities in other phonetic elements, namely changes in phoneme sound (neutralization). Neutralization is a change in the sound of a phoneme that occurs due to surrounding influences (Akhyaruddin et al., 2020). Because both speakers have the same pronunciation, there is only a difference in the last phoneme, where the phoneme /k/ neutralized in the phoneme /g/ or vice versa. The word pǝpǝk becomes pǝ-pǝk and is pronounced in two unstressed sounds and a consonant/k/ as the final distribution by speaker one. Meanwhile, the word popǝpǝk becomes pop-ǝpǝg by two speakers spoken in two sounds but with a slower intonation because there is an emphasis on the phoneme/ǝ/ like the word gǝu-lis. In addition, the phonemes /k/ and /g/ in these words also contain elements of segmental sounds, segmental sounds are sounds that can segmented and based on their articulation, and the two phonemes are included in dorsovelar consonants. The sound is the result of the base of the tongue and the roof of the gums. And the phonemes /k/, /g/, and /ng/ are phonemes of dorsovelar consonants (Ni et al., 2017).

3. The words bade, kudu, crazy, and mumun

The four words, namely bade, kudu, crazy, and mumun have the same phonetic elements, namely segmental sounds. However, there are differences in articulation. In the pronunciation of one speaker, there is an emphasis on the consonant phoneme / d / where the pronunciation sounds like a consonant / h / sound. Bade becomes bad-he, kud-hu, crazy becomes ed-han, and mudun becomes mud-hun. In articulation called retroflex consonants. Retroflex consonants are consonant sounds that are the result of the tip of the tongue pulled up to the palate (Ni et al., 2017). Meanwhile, for second speakers, the four words categorized as lamino-alveolar consonants. According to (Ni et al., 2017) lamino-alveolar phonemes are /t/, /d/, and /n/. Bade becomes bade, kudu becomes ku-du, crazy becomes e-dan, and mumun becomes mu-dun.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research above, the researcher has several conclusions, namely: there are seven similar words in Javanese and Sundanese, both of which have the same or different meanings. From these words, there are similarities and differences in sound phonetically. Sound similarities in the phonetic aspect include sound variations (allophones), segmental sounds, and changes in phoneme sounds (neutralization). The characteristics of the sound of Javanese words by one speaker are found in consonant phonemes, especially the phoneme /d/, where after the phoneme /d/ the consonant phoneme /h/ sounds in the words bad-he, kud-hu, ed-han, and mudun becomes mud-hun. In articulation called retroflex consonants. Meanwhile, the characteristics of the sound of Sundanese words by two speakers found in the vowel phoneme /ǝ/ where a vowel sound /u/ heard as in the words gǝu-lis and ag-ǝung. Four words from the seven word equations, namely bade, kudu, edan, and mumun are synonyms that also have different phonetic aspects in their segmental sound elements. Namely retroflex consonants and lamina-alveolar consonants. The difference caused because the articulation of the two speakers influenced by the accent or dialect of each region.

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