



Phonetic Studies: Similarities and Differences in the Meaning of Javanese and Sundanese Words in Indonesian

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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 was recorded for analysis. The theory used by the researcher is auditory phonetic theory, where the sense of hearing (ears) is 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: gəlis, aɣəŋ, pəpək or pəpəg, bade, kudu, edan, and mudun. 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 is 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 the Sunda kingdom was ruled by his descendants, namely Tamperan and Resi Guru Demunawan (Midaada, 2022).

In this case, speakers of both languages are still in the same family. Therefore, there are many words that are the same both in pronunciation and 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 is 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

The descriptive qualitative research method was used by researchers in this study because it was 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. So, 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 is recorded for analysis.

There is one relevant research in this study which is used as a reference and literature review for researchers. The research was conducted by Eva Ardiana Indrarani(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 have been analyzed by the author can provide an overview of the level of development of the two languages (Indrariansi, 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. And this research was conducted not to 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 1. Pronunciation of Javanese and Sundanese

No.	Word	Pronunciation	
		Jawa(speaker one)	Sunda(speaker two)
1	gəlis	gəl-is	gəu-lis
2	agəng	a-gəng	ag-əung
3	Pəpək/ pəpəg	pə-pək	pəu-pəug
4	bade	bad-he	ba-de
5	kudu	kud-hu	ku-du
6	edan	ed-han	e-dan
7	mudun	mud-hun	mu-dun

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 gəlis and agəng

These two words contain variations in sound or are 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 /ə/. For speakers of one pronunciation the word glis becomes gəl where the emphasis is on the consonant phoneme /l/ while speakers of two pronunciations become gəu-lis where the emphasis is on the vowel phoneme /ə/ which sounds like there is an additional vowel sound /u/. It is the same

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with the word agəng, although the emphasis remains on different phonemes, but does not differentiate syllabically.

2. The word pəpək or pəpəg

In the word pəpək/ pəpəg although there are variations in the sound (allophone) of the vowel phoneme/ə/, 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/ is neutralized in the phoneme /g/ or vice versa. The word pəpək becomes pə-pək and is pronounced in two unstressed sounds and a consonant/k/ as the final distribution by speaker one. Meanwhile, the word pəpəg becomes pəu-pəug by two speakers spoken in two sounds but with a slower intonation because there is an emphasis on the phoneme/ə/ like the word gəu-lis. In addition, the phonemes /k/ and /g/ in these words also contain elements of segmental sounds, segmental sounds are sounds that can be segmented and based on their articulation, 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 also 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, kudu becomes 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 being pulled up to the palate (Ni et al., 2017). Meanwhile, for second speakers, the four words are categorized as lamino-alveolar consonants. According to (Ni et al., 2017) lamino-alveolar consonants are sounds produced by the articulation of the tip of the tongue with the arch of the teeth. The 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 mud-hun. Meanwhile, the characteristics of the sound of Sundanese words by two speakers are found in the vowel phoneme /ə/ where a vowel sound /u/ is heard as in the words gəu-lis and ag-əung. 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 is caused because the articulation of the two speakers is influenced by the accent or dialect of each region.

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