RETAINING RELIC JAVANESE LANGUAGE TO SUPPORT LOCAL LANGUAGE SUSTAINABILITY IN WONOGIRI REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA

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Abstract

A study of speech level in Javanese language is significant as it reveals the retention of the local language. This examines the retention of Javanese Languages in two areas in Wonogiri, a small city in Central Java. It aims to find out the retention of Javanese language by young and old speakers in using *ngoko* and *kromo* language level. It also aims to determine the relic and innovative areas in this regency. The areas were chosen due to the following reasons: Giriwoyo District as a representation of suburban area which had many hills and Wonogiri District as the representation of urban or city area. Having observed those areas, it is hoped to know which one is Relic area and the other is innovative area, to know a comparison of language use between generations and to give a practical recommendation for government, community and schools to assist Javanese sustainability. This study is applying a descriptive qualitative method. The data are the Javanese *kromo* and *ngoko* spoken by 8 informants across ages. The instruments are Nothofer's questionnaires which are modified by Swadesh's list into 200 words/ phrases. The results of the observation and interview reveal that the young generation in first observation area can explain more *Kromo* level from vocabulary and pronunciation better than they who live in second observation area. The application of *ngoko* on both observation areas are almost equal. It tends that the first observation area can reflect the retention of local language. Based on the result, it can be categorized that first observation area as relic area and the second observation area as an innovative area because of some linguistics factors.
Keywords: *Retaining, Javanese Language, Speech Level, Socio-Dialectology.*

INTRODUCTION

Javanese language in Wonogiri becomes the most dominant language in this regency. Historically, as a part of Surakarta Kingdom in couple centuries ago, Javanese language is descended from Surakarta's ancestor because of geographical area. The phonological and lexical in both areas are actually similar, but as time goes by, there will be shifting of certain word. It is significant to investigate the differences between old Javanese language and recent Javanese language. Applying Socio-dialectology approach, this study tries to get the relic area of Wonogirian Javanese language by observing, interviewing and classifying the collected data from two observation ares by taking young and old informan. They are asked related to *ngoko* and *kromo* level.

Recently, the condition of Javanese language in Wonogiri is worrying because of the influence by Indonesian language even slang language. Many young Wonogirians feel that Javanese language is difficult especially for the highest level namely *kromo* level. They prefer use their Indonesian language in having a communication with their friends, families and the other. This is aimed to reduce the mistake in choosing the correct

Javanese language. It makes the local language becomes a marginalized language in Central Java especially Wonogiri regency. This study focuses on the recent condition of Javanese language in this regency and tries to determine the relic area by using Basic Swadesh Vocabulary. Having those step, it is hoped that the Javanese language exploration in Wonogiri can support sustainability of local language in modernity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language as a product of human will face two matters namely existing and extinction. A good retaining of certain language by its speakers, it makes the language can have a good cultural transmission and vice versa. Fernandez (1994: 13) mentioned three reasons of language development or changing, such as: 1. Human language changing is equal with a Physical anatomic changing. 2. Language is a heredity. It is stated that there is a relation between individual blood type and language features. 3. Individual language can be also influenced by individual physical development. 4. Language develops from parents' inheritance process. Poedjosoedarmo (1979: 3) explains that speech level is language varieties by which its differences between one and another is determined by distinction of polite attitude from speaker toward interlocutor.

Trudgill (1974) explained that the existence of Dialectology as a branch of Linguistics must be emphasized in this matter because there are many Linguists focus on geographical aspect dominancy in Dialectology. On the other hand, social Dialectology is also important to know dialect variety in society. Trudgill (1974: 2) stated that study about social dialect is a study of language empirical product by which it is spoken by its social context and aimed to answer the question dealing with topics about main point in Linguistics.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is categorized as a synchronically linguistics by applying a qualitative design. In collecting the data, there are observation and interviewing by using instrument of Basic Swadesh Vocabulary. *Simak* method is used to get the lexicons from the informant and to record the phonological aspects from the native or informant. Having classifying the differences of Lexical and Phonological, this study reveals many new

information about the condition of Javanese language in both OP (Observation Points) and it is known the more relic area in Wonogiri, Central Java. The more better in using speech level, it makes the area is retaining the relic language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first observation area is in Platarejo Village, Giriwoyo District, Wonogiri Regency. The second observation area is in Manjung Wetan Village, Wonogiri District, Wonogiri Regency. The choosing of the areas is based on geographical aspect and also social aspect. The OP 1 tends to be the sub-urban area, and the OP 2 tends to be the urban and city area.

Analyzing the social dialect, the researcher chooses informants from different generations. Young generation is represented by 12 years old boy or elementary school students. Meanwhile, the old generations are persons who aged around 50 years old. Young Generation and Old Generation toward Javanese Speech Level in second observation point (OP 2), the following is instrument of Swadesh basic vocabulary, such as:

K. TUMBUHAN, BAGIAN-BAGIAN BUAH, DAN HASIL OLAHANNYA	**NGOKO**		**KRAMA**	
	GENERASI TUA	**GENERASI MUDA**	**GENERASI TUA**	**GENERASI MUDA**
1. rumput		sukət		-
2. dahan	paŋ	paŋ	rən	-
3. kayu	kaju	kaju	kadʒən	kadʒəŋ
4. daun	gədəŋ	gədəŋ	-	-
5. bunga	kəmbaŋ	kəmbaŋ	səkar	səkar
6. buah, buah-buahan	wɔh, wɔh-wɔan	wɔh, wɔh-wɔhan	-	-
7. akar	ojət	ɔjət	-	-
8. air sayur	dudʊ̆h	dudʊ̆h	-	-

K. TUMBUHAN, BAGIAN-BAGIAN BUAH, DAN HASIL OLAHANNYA	NGOKO		KRAMA	
	GENERASI TUA	GENERASI MUDA	GENERASI TUA	GENERASI MUDA
9. jambu batu, -mete	ʤambu, kərikIl, mete	ʤambu krikIl, ʤambu mente	-	-
10. jambu air	ʤambu klampɔ	ʤambu klampɔ	-	-
11. melinjo	wetsɔ	mlinʤo	-	-
12. belimbing, sarikaya	bəlimbiŋ, srikɔjɔ	blimbIŋ, srikɔjɔ	-	-
13. sirsat	mʊ̄lwɔ	mʊ̄lwɔ	-	-

Based on collected data from two observation area in the area around *Gajah Mungkur* dam and *Gandhul* mountain, there are many lexical and phonological differences from first observation point namely young and old generation when they are saying *ngoko* and *kromo*. The Lexical differences can be seen:

1. word for meaning (7) issues only one lexical difference in the first observation point namely: sukət by young generation. It is not used in second observation point whether by the young generation and old generation.

2. word for meaning (8) issues only one lexical difference in the first observation point namely: paŋ by both generations. The second observation point mentions the different lexical namely rɔn by old generation.

3. Word for meaning (11) issues only lexical difference in the first observation point for young and old generation. The informant in the second observation point do not give answer for the lexicon or word.

L. ALAM	NGOKO	KRAMA

	GENERASI TUA	GENERASI MUDA	GENERASI TUA	GENERASI MUDA
14. air tawar	bañu tɔwɔ	bañu putIh	-	tojɔ pəƟa?
15. laut	səgɔrɔ	səgɔrɔ	səgantƟn	-
16. angin	aŋIn	aŋIn	-	-
17. batu	watu	watu	sElɔ	-
18. tanah	ləmah	ləmah	siti	-
19. pasir	wədhi	wədhi	-	-
20. garam, me-i	ujah/ ŋujai	Ujah, ŋujahi	sarƟm/ ñukani	-
21. abu	lƏbu/awu	ləbu	-	-
22. debu, ber-	kƏbul/ŋƏbʊ̃li	blədʊ̃g, okɛh, blədʊ̃g	-	blədʊ̃g, kaƟah blədʊ̃ge
23. api	gəni	gəni	latu	-
24. asap	kukʊ̃s	kəbʊ̃l	-	-
25. kabut	pƏdʊ̃t	kabʊ̃t	-	-
26. mega	mƏnduN	megɔ	-	-
27. jalan	dalan	dalan	margi	-
28. hutan	gunʊ̃ŋ	ŋgunʊ̃ŋ	rƏdi	-
29. langit	laŋIt	laŋIt	-	-
30. bulan	mbulan	mbulan	rƏmbulan	-
31. bintang	lintaŋ	lintaŋ	-	-
32. guntur	bledhEg/gludhʊ̃g	blədhɛg	-	-
33. kilat	lidah	sambər	-	-

The Lexical differences from Nature condition can be found in a several number. Those are such as the word (25) pƏdʊ̃t and kabʊ̃t, (33) lidah and sambər. On the other hand, there are many similarity for *Ngoko* level in the second observation point (OP 2).

There are many lexical and phonological distinctions in both areas. The researcher does not find the cases of rules of phonological changes in the data of the nature.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the observation and interview reveal that the young generation in second observation area can explain more *Kromo* level from vocabulary and pronunciation better than they who live in second observation area. There is erosion of *krama* level by young generation in Wonogiri. The influence of Indonesian language gives significant impact of the condition. The application of *ngoko* on both observation areas are almost equal. It tends that the first observation area can reflect the retention of local language. Based on the result, it can be categorized that second observation area as relic area and the first observation area as an innovative area because of some linguistics factors.

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