

The Javanese Enclave in Ketanggungan Village, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Kabupaten Brebes, Central Java

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Abstract. Besides the Indonesian language as the national language, there are hundreds of local languages used as a tool of communication which are maintained, protected, and respected. The languages are included in one language family, which is the Austronesia. One of the local languages which functions as a tool of communication among its speakers is a language that grows and develops in Brebes, namely Javanese language and Sundanese language which have special characteristics. This paper describes the enclave of Javanese language in Ketanggungan village, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Kabupaten Brebes based on the result of the field research in the village (primary data) and library research (secondary data). The research used various techniques to collect the data, including referring, recording, direct interview with native speakers, and library research. The aspect of the enclave in this research covers phonology, lexicon (at most), morphology, and syntax.

Keywords: *javanese, enclave, morph, syntax*

INTRODUCTION

Besides the Indonesian language as the national language, there are hundreds of local languages used as a tool of communication which are maintained, protected, and respected. The languages are included in one language family, which is the Austronesia [1]. One of the local languages which functions as a tool of communication among its speakers is a language that grows and develops in Brebes, namely Javanese language and Sundanese language which have special characteristics.

The Javanese language is a language spoken by the Javanese community in Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java. Besides, Javanese is also spoken by people who live in other regions such as Banten (especially in Serang City, Serang District, Cilegon City, and Tangerang District), West Java especially at coastal area, spreading from north coastal of Karawang, Subang, Indramayu, Cirebon City, and Cirebon District.

Javanese is the first language or a mother tongue of most Javanese people. Research on the Javanese language has been conducted in the whole aspects of its linguistics by both domestic linguists and international linguists. As happened to the Javanese language in Brebes, it has been researched even though it is not as comprehensive as formal

Javanese. The research of languages in Brebes has been undertaken by (Nothofer [2]; Djusen, 1992:30), Ayatrohaedi [3], Sasangka [4], and Darheni [5]. In Sasangka's research, there was a clear explanation about the existing languages in Kabupaten Brebes. Nevertheless, there is no deeper research on the enclave of the Javanese language.

Brebes is one of districts in Central Java Province located in the north coast of Java Island. This region is the border of Central and West Java. The east part of Brebes is adjacent with Tegal, the south part is adjacent with Kuningan District (West Java), the west part is adjacent with Cirebon (West Java), and the north part is adjacent with the Java Sea.

Javanese enclave is spotted in south Brebes, precisely in Ketanggungan and Sindangjaya villages, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, whereas in the north of Brebes there is Sundanese enclave which is in Luwungbata village, Kecamatan Tanjung. The enclave existed because of several factors in the past.

The writer will focus on the enclave of Javanese in the south Brebes, which is the Javanese language spoken by people in Ketanggungan village, Kecamatan Ketanggungan. The writer used the referring technique, recording, and direct interview with the native speakers. Besides, the writer used the data research from Sasangka[4] to compare the Javanese in the south Brebes with the enclave in Ketanggungan, Brebes District.

The purpose of the research is to describe the linguistic situation and the aspect of Javanese language existed in Ketanggungan, Brebes District. Besides, it will also explain the form of the structure of the Javanese language as a Javanese enclave in Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Kabupaten Brebes, including: (a) phonology, (b) morphology, (c) syntax, and (d) lexicon.

Ketanggungan village is located in Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Kabupaten Brebes. The east part of it is adjacent with Kubangsari village (Sundanese speakers), the south part is adjacent with Sadap village and Cikeusal Kidul (Sundanese speakers), the west part is adjacent with Sindangjaya Pende Pendeuy village (Sundanese speakers), and the north part is adjacent with Karangmalang village (Sundanese speakers). Most Ketanggungan people are farmers while the rest are traders. Even though the Ketanggungan community is surrounded by Sundanese culture, the people keep their Javanese culture in daily practices.

Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics (1990): Index Map per-village/Central Java Provincial Village and Special Region of Yogyakarta, Kecamatan Ketanggungan covers 18 villages, namely (1) Baros, (2) Buara, (3) Bulakelor, (4) Ciduwet, (5) Cikeusal Kidul, (6) Cikeusal Lor, (7) Cisureuh, (8) Dukuh Tengah, (9) Dukuhbadag, (10) Dukuhturi, (11) Jemasih, (12) Karangbandung, (13) Karangmalang, (14) Ketanggungan, (15) Kubangjiati, (16) Kubangsari, (17) Kubangwungu, (18) Padakaton, (19) Pamedaran, (20) Sindangjaya, and (21), Tanggungsari.

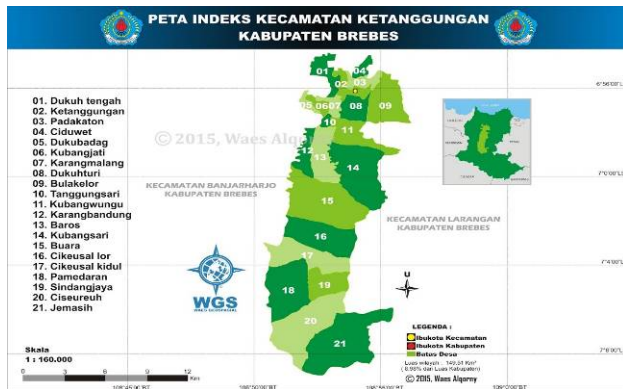


Figure 1: Map of Kecamatan Ketanggungan

METHOD

The current research applied descriptive and comparative methods. The descriptive review is a perspective concerning a fact, condition, variable, and phenomenon occurred when the research took place and presents the data as it is. The descriptive review is categorized as one of the qualitative researches (Subana, 2001:26). The steps of the research include referring technique, recording, direct interview, direct field research, and questionnaire. The data collection was conducted using referring technique, recording, direct interview with the Javanese community in Ketanggungan village, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Brebes District (as a primary data), and library research. The interview with the Javanese speakers used questionnaires from Kinship Research and Language Mapping in Indonesia, Basic Vocabulary Questionnaire, and Basic Cultural Words [6]. Besides, the writer used Sasangka research [4] to compare the Javanese language in the south of Brebes with formal Javanese in Surakarta and Yogyakarta.

The research data was taken from Javanese utterances in Ketanggungan village, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Brebes District as a daily primary data and texts from reading books written in Brebes Javanese. Therefore, the source of this research came from utterances of the Javanese native speakers who lived in Ketanggungan village, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Brebes District, Central Java Province, and reading books written in Brebes Javanese.

There are limited studies discussing enclaves. Enclave research on Sundanese speakers living in Javanese area, for instance, was conducted by Nothofer [2], Research Team of Faculty of Literature of Unpad [8], Lauder [9], Wahya [10], Sasangka [4], and Darheni [5].

According to Lauder [9], enclave is the use of vocabulary in daily life, which is different from the surrounding villages. Lauder [9], in his dissertation entitled "The Mapping and Distribution of Languages in Tangerang", mentioned that based on the geographical location of Tangerang, it could be presumed that the Malay language-user area is adjacent to Jakarta, the Sundanese language-user area is adjacent to Kabupaten Bogor, and the Javanese language-user area is adjacent to the north of Serang and a few of outliers.

Research on Sundanese outliers held by a research team from the Faculty of Letters, Padjadjaran University of Bandung [8], entitled "The Sundanese Language Enclave in Javanese Language Areas in Indramayu District." In their research, Wahya et al. revealed that there were enclaves of Sundanese and Javanese in West Java other than Sundanese language and Javanese language, in which the two languages influenced each other. In addition, Wahya [10] had followed-up the study with a new object of a study entitled "The Influence of Javanese Language and Sundanese Language in Parean and Lelea."

Similarly, Darheni [5] examined the existence of language enclave (outliers) in Luwungbata Village, Kecamatan Tanjung, Brebes District (the border between Central Java and West Java). In her research, Darheni explained that the language enclave existed in Luwungbata (Tanjung), which is the northern region of Brebes, the Javanese language urged the Sundanese language. The enclave existed in Tanjung included the aspects of phonology (intonation/ pronunciation), morphology, syntax, and lexicon (at most).

RESULT

The outliers language (enclave) in Ketanggungan village covers the aspects of (a) phonology, (b) lexicon/ vocabulary (at most), (c) morphology, and (d) syntax which includes phrases (nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives) and sentences. The following is the descriptions of the language aspects in the local language outliers in Ketanggungan village, Brebes.

Lexicon. When the data collection was conducted using two hundred Swadesh basic vocabularies, there would be approximately fifty-two different basic vocabulary of BJK and BJS gained, such as:

BJK	BJS	BI	Meaning
[kepriben/keprimen]	[kepiye]	'bagaimana'	'why'
[kepriben]	[kepiye]	'mengapa'	'why'
[lamun]/[ari]	[yen]	'seandainya'	'if'
[balong gede]	[rowo]	'danau'	'lake'
[cungur]	[irung]	'hidung'	'nose'
[wadon]	[bojo]	'isteri'	'wife'
[lanang]	[bojo]	'suami'	'husband'
[isun]	[aku]	'aku, saya'	'I'
[yongan]	[jalaran]	'sebab'	'because'
[lempeng]	[lurus]	'lurus'	'straight'
[endas]	[sirah]	'kepala'	'head'
[cangkem]	[tutuk]	'mulut'	'mouth'

The differences between BJK and BJS were caused by the phoneme variations, addition, reduction, and/ or

changes in the phonemes as in the examples below:

BJK	BJS	BSS	BI	Meaning
[guyu]	[gemuyu]	[seuri]	'tertawa'	'laugh'
[seje]	[sejen]	[sejen, lain]	'berbeda dengan'	'different from'
[gelut]	[gelut]	[gelut, gulung]	'berkelahi'	'fight'
[ingsor]	[ngisor]	[ngasor]	'bawah'	'below'
[kowen]	[kowe]	[anjeun]	'kamu'	'you'
[turu]	[turu?]	[sare]	'tidur'	'sleep'
[pari]	[pari?]	[pare]	'padi'	'rice plant'
[mrene]	[mene]	[kadieu]	'ke sini'	'come here'
[wudel]	[udel]	[bujal]	'udel'	'navel'
[brewok]	[bewok]	[bewokan]	'jambang'	'whiskers'

In further investigation, it appeared that among the fifty two different vocabularies between BJK and BJS, the fifteen of them were influenced Sundanese Brebes (BSB), such as:

BJS	BJK	BS	BI	Meaning
[polo]	[polo]	[polo, uteuk]	[pikiran]	'brain'
[soto]	[soto]	[soto]	[sayur soto]	'chicken soup'
[coro]	[coro]	[cocoro]	[kecoa]	'cockroach'
[tumo]	[tuma]	[tuma]	[kutu]	'louse'
[waluku]	[weluku]	[waluku]	[bajak]	'(Java) plow'
[waringin]	[weringin]	[caringin]	[beringin]	'bayan tree'
[segara]	[segara?]	[sagara?]	[laut]	'sea'
[lega]	[lega]	[lega]	[luas]	'wide'
[seje]	[sejen]	[sejen, lain]	[berbeda dgn]	'different from'

It appears that almost all BJK vocabularies ended by open sounds ([səgara], [ləga], [əndi], [ti əndi], and [Ula]) and absorbed into the BJK, subject to the rules of Sundanese language, which was the addition of glottal sounds as seen in the words [səgara], [ləga], [əndi], and [Ula]. The interesting one was the word [seje] (BJB) became [sejen] in BJK, while the word [kere] (BJB) did not turn into [kəren] in BSB, but turned into [kərə]. The changes from [seje] into [sejen] allegedly experienced three changes, from [e] sound into [ɛ] sound, resulted (seje) turned into (seje), and then (s□je) was added by a glottal sound and turned into [seje]. The glottal sound [seje] was in free variation with phoneme /n / to turn into [sejen]. Another possibility was the word sejen was fully borrowed from Brebes Javanese language.

When the data collection was based on the questionnaires distributed by the Language Center, approximately two hundred and twenty different vocabularies would be gained between BJK and BJS (see the attachment). From approximately 1400 vocabularies, fifty vocabularies were affected by Brebes Sundanese language in form of phonology, morphology, or syntax as seen in the following examples:

BSS	BSK	BJK	Meaning
[murag]	[lagrag]	[ragrag]	'fall'
[lisa]	[lisasa]	[lisasa]	'flea eggs'
[bulu]	[jambut]	[jambut]	'pubic hair'
[pagola ^{an} 10 ^{an}]	[ug@l-ug@lan]	[ug@l-ug@lan]	'wrist'
[to ^{go}]	[roroko ^{go}]	[roroko ^{go}]	'back'
[siku]	[sikut]	[sikut]	'elbow'
[sawaka]	[n@bus w@t@ ^{go}]	[n@bus w@t@ ^{go}]	'menjuhi bulan'
[wuluku]	[muluku]	[muluku]	'plow'
[napak tanah]	[mudun l@mah]	[mudun l@mah]	'ceremony to get off the ground'
[sumpit]	[sumprit]	[sumprit]	'chopsticks'
[kar. h ¹]	[gisul]	[gisul]	'gongsul'
[@mbun @mbun]	[bunbunan]	[bunbunan]	'crown'
[kurupuk kulit]	[rambak]	[rambak]	'skin cracker'
[kalomb.ran]	[kacomb.ran]	[comb.ran]	'water disposal'
[cari ⁱⁿ]	[wari ⁱⁿ]	[wari ⁱⁿ]	'banyan tree'
[jambu]	[jambu krukut]	[jambu krukut]	'guava'
[istal]	[g@d ^{gan}]	[g@d ^{gan}]	'stable'
[pant ⁱⁿ]	[lawas ⁱⁿ]	[lawas ⁱⁿ]	'door'
[cukil]	[cent ⁱⁿ]	[cent ⁱⁿ]	'rice ladle'
[pariuk]	[kawali ⁱⁿ]	[kuwali]	'pot'

[huwi ⁱⁿ]	[bol,d]	[bol,d]	'sweet potato'
[pOca ⁱⁿ]	[kancil]	[kancil]	'mouse-deer'
[usum halod ⁱⁿ]	[katiga ⁱⁿ]	[k@tiga ⁱⁿ]	'summer'
[cagOr]	[waras]	[waras]	'cured'
[be ^{har}]	[sugih]	[sugih]	'rich'
[miskin]	[kere ⁱⁿ]	[kere ⁱⁿ]	'poor'
[busur]	[wu ^u]	[wu ^u]	'purple'
[g@n@p puluh]	[sawidak]	[suwidak]	'sixty'
[alus]	[apik]	[apik]	'fine, good'
[d ⁱⁿ]	[jorog]	[jorog]	'to push'
[lain]	[sejen]	[seje]	'different'
[laut]	[sagara ⁱⁿ]	[s@gara]	'sea'
[rubak]	[l@g ⁱⁿ]	[l@g ⁱⁿ]	'wide'
[dahar]	[mada ⁱⁿ]	[mada ⁱⁿ]	'to eat'

Phrase. The differences between the phrases of Ketanggungan Javanese Language (BJK) and Standard Javanese Language (BJS) can be seen below:

Noun Phrase BJK	BJS	BI	Meaning
<i>tong kayu</i>	<i>pethi kayu</i>	<i>peti kayu</i>	'crate'
<i>wit ceringin</i>	<i>uwit ringin</i>	<i>pohon beringin</i>	'banyan tree'
<i>kacang medhe</i>	<i>kacang mete</i>	<i>kacang mede</i>	'cashew'
<i>umah gebyog</i>	<i>umah papan</i>	<i>rumah papan</i>	'boarding house'
Verbs Phrase			
<i>kudu liren</i>	<i>kudu leren</i>	<i>harus berhenti</i>	'should stop'
<i>acan nginung</i>	<i>durung ngombe</i>	<i>belum minum</i>	'has not drunk water ye'
<i>melak pare</i>	<i>nandur pari</i>	<i>menanam padi</i>	'planting rice'
<i>mentung anjing</i>	<i>menthung asu</i>	<i>memukul anjing</i>	'strike a dog'
Adjective Phrase			
<i>gedhe pisan</i>	<i>gede</i>	<i>besar sekali</i>	'very big'
<i>songong pisan</i>	<i>goblog banget</i>	<i>sombong sekali</i>	'arrogant'
<i>jenuk bocah</i>	<i>akeh bocah</i>	<i>banyak anak</i>	'more children'
<i>medik pisan</i>	<i>medit banget</i>	<i>pelit sekali</i>	'very stingy'
Frasa Adverbial			
<i>karek bae</i>	<i>lagi bae</i>	<i>baru saja</i>	'just now'
<i>rada mene?</i>	<i>rada mrene?</i>	<i>agak ke sini</i>	'a bit over here'
<i>erek turu</i>	<i>bade sare</i>	<i>akan tidur</i>	'will sleep'

Based on the examples above, it appears that there are no differences between the structure of Ketanggungan Javanese language phrase and Standard Javanese language phrase. Both phrase structures are similar, which is DM. Sentence. Based on the finding, a number of sentence constructions were found in the Ketanggungan village's enclave. See the following examples (sentence (a) is BJK, sentence (b) is BJS, and sentence (c) BSK):

- (1) a. Kowen kudu takon lamun ora weruh.
b. Kowe kudu takon yen ora ngerti
c. Nyaneh kudu nayakeun lamun teu ngarti.
'You have to ask/ learn when you don't understand.'
- (2) a. Owen gemuyu garo sapa?
b. Kowe ngguyu karo sapa?
c. Maneh seuri jeung saha?
'With whom are you laughing with?'
- (3) a. Tempe iki arep koktuku?
b. Tempe kiye repan/pan dituku kowen?
c. Tempe ieu arek dibeuli ku maneh?
'Are you going to buy this tempeh?'

It appears that the compound sentence structures between BSL and BSS as in sentences (1-3) are comparable, which are clauses precede main clauses. It suggests that the changes in the structure of BJS also require changes in the structure of BJK because the

structure of the BSS compound sentence consisting of the clause-main clause, and the structure of the BJK is also clause-main clause. Similarly, when the BJS compound sentence structure consists of the main clause-subordinate clause, the BJK compound sentence structure also consists of the main clause-subordinate clause.

CONCLUSION

The enclave language existing in Ketanggungan village, Brebes include a number of phonological, lexicon (at most), morphological, and syntactic aspects. The phonological and lexicon aspects of the Javanese language were influenced by the Sundanese language system existing around.

It indicates that the Javanese enclave existing in Ketanggungan village was pressured by the Sundanese language. The enclave did not maintain the original language entirely. The outliers of the Javanese language in Ketanggungan village show the influence of Sundanese, resulting in the Javanese enclave to have its characteristics compared to Brebes Javanese language, especially with the standard Javanese language. The prominent fact on the language enclave in Ketanggungan village is the intonation/pronunciation (accent) and the lexicon were affected by Ciledug Sundanese language (Cirebon).

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