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# JAVANESE LANGUAGE VARIETIES AMONG FARMERS IN RURAL AREAS

## PROCEEDING

REINFORCING EDUCATION,  
LANGUAGE, AND SOCIO-  
CULTURE

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### ABSTRACT

*This research focused on the use of Javanese language varieties among farmers in rural areas. This research was conducted in the Pangkal village, Sawoo district, in Ponorogo Regency. The purpose of this research was to explain lexicon and speech level varieties. The subjects of this research were informants in Pangkal village. This research used observation. The data analysis technique used in this research was basic technique of sorting determinants. The result found lexicon varieties at 2 meaning fields and the result of speech level found that there was interference from Indonesian language to Javanese language ngoko and krama.*

**Keywords:** *Javanese language, lexicon, speech level.*

### INTRODUCTION

The importance of language in human life cannot be overstated. Humans need language to communicate in order to function in their everyday lives. Social, cultural, and geographic factors influence language diversity. Out of 719 local languages spoken in Indonesia, 707 are active regional languages. Javanese is one of Indonesia's regional languages. Those who live in East Java, Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) are native Javanese speakers. Furthermore, a large number of people speak Javanese in Indonesian districts such as Cirebon (West Java), Irian Jaya, and Sumatera.

Uhlenbeck (1964:63-64) divides the Javanese dialects into three categories. First, West Java language which is called Javanese Ngapak, consists of Cirebon, Banten, Tegal, Banyumas, and Bumiayu dialects. Second, Central Javanese language which is called Standard Javanese, consists of the Kedu, Bagelan, Semarang, Pekalongan, Blora, Surakarta, Yogyakarta, Madiun, and Ponorogo. Third, East Java language which are consists of Pantura (Tuban and Bojonegoro), Malang, Jombang, Tengger, Banyuwangi, and Surabaya dialect is called Eastern Javanese language (Bahasa Jawa Timuran).

Aside from dialects, all cultures, including Javanese have a wide range of professions and social statues. Fishermen, businessmen, civil servants, merchants, and farmer are among them. The social status of the Javanese community in the village continues to have a major impact on their daily lives.

The Javanese language is noted for having a wide range of speech levels. This speech levels known as *undha usuk*. *Ngoko*, *krama lugu*, and *krama inggil* are three stages most people are familiar with. The frequency of speech levels in influenced by social status, job, and age. This condition arises to expose the speech's actor *unggah-ungguh*. The language conduct *unggah-ungguh* includes social courtesy norms for expressing respect to others.

This research will identify variations of Javanese language used in rural farmers, taking into account their age, occupation, and whether or not they are farmers (in this case, either working as a farmer only or as craftsmen, traders, or employees also). There are two main focuses of this research;

1. What are the variations of the Javanese lexicon among farmers in Pangkal village based on age and job other than farmer?
2. What are the variations of the speech levels among farmers in Pangkal village based on age and job other than farmer?

## **METHOD**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. This research used Metode Simak (Observation Method) and Metode Cakap (Conversation Method). The observation method (Metode Simak) is used to obtain data which involves listening to the informant's use of spoken language. The conversation method (Metode Cakap) was in the form of conversations between researchers and informants in collecting data. The researcher conducted interviews with respondents in Javanese language by recording and taking notes the words given regarding the list.

This research relies on primary data. The researcher collected primary data in the field using the field felling method or direct interview. The field felling method is combined with recording technique and note taking method. The spoken vocabulary is recorded using a note-taking technique. If there is a lack of clarification in the notes, the recording method is used to double-check them (Sudaryanto, 1993: 17, Mahsun, 1995: 94). The research data came from the respondents' Javanese language utterances, who are farmers in the Pangkal village.

Then, the researcher analysed the transcribed data. Previously, the researcher separated the data based on the components of the problem. At this point, the researcher looked for Javanese language varieties based on lexicon and speech level aspect, as well as their age and job as a farmer.

The analysed data is then interpreted both formally and informally. The formal method is used to formulate data analysis results that are expressed in signs and symbols, while the informal method is used to express data analysis results that are expressed in words.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Lexicon Variations**

This section describes the lexicon variations of Javanese language use by farmers in Pangkal village found in their activities and household equipment.

Javanese language has a variety of lexicon. The lexicon can be different in each region. Even though they are in the same place, the lexicon may be different.

#### **1. Activities**

Javanese speakers in Pangkal village tell many lexicons that are covered in their activities with different variations of lexicon.

Below are activities that have lexicon variations.

##### **1.1 Bekerja**

The speakers pronounces of "bekerja" with two lexicon variations:

- (1) [ɲambUt gawe]
- (2) [kərjə]

Old farmers, both employees and non-employees, speak [ɲambUt gawe]. Farmers who say [kərjə] have a young age requirement.

The description above shows the lexicon variations based on age. Young farmers choose the Javanese lexicon which is more commonly used to describe “*bekerja*”, but it is only used in specific situations, such as when they want to refine their speech.

## 1.2 Makan

Speakers pronounce “*makan*” with three variations lexicon:

- (1) [maəm]
- (2) [maɲan]
- (3) [maɖaɲ]

The speakers of [maəm] are old farmers, while the speakers of [maɲan] and [maɖaɲ] are old farmers. The [maɲan] lexicon is a lexicon of *ngoko* speech level to reveal the concept of “eating”. The word [maəm] is often used by Javanese speakers to speak to their young children. Lexicon [maəm] is spoken as a smoother of [maɲan] but still in the realm of *ngoko* speech level.

## 1.3 Selamatan

Lexicon variation are also present on the “*selamatan*” data. There are three lexicon variations:

- (1) [səlamətan]
- (2) [kəndorən]
- (3) [kəndaɲan]

The speakers of [kəndorən] are old farmers, while the speakers of [səlamətan] and [kəndaɲan] are young farmers.

## 1.4 Memasak sayur

Researcher found two lexicon variations in ‘memasak sayur’ data.

- (1) [kəlan]
- (2) [ɲjaɲan]

Old farmer say [ɲjaɲan] to mentioning “memasak sayur”. Other farmers tend to use to express the concept of “memasak sayur”. While Javanese speakers are more often familiar with the Javanese lexicon [ɲayUr], farmers in Pangkal village prefer [kəlan] to other lexicon.

## 1.5 Mencuci peralatan masak

- (1) [kərah- kərah]
- (2) [isah-isah]

[kərah- kərah] is pronounced by old farmers, and young farmers on the other hand say [isah-isah].

# 2. Household equipment

## 2.1 Pisau

The researcher found two lexicon variations in “*pisau*” data;

- (1) [ladɪɲ]
- (2) [pisə]

On the basis of age, farmers pronounce the above variants differently. Old farmers say [ladɪŋ] and young farmers say [pisə].

## 2.2 Kipas

The word *kipas* is pronounced with two lexicon variations, namely:

- (1) [ipɛt]
- (2) [kipas]

These variations are spoken by farmers with different criteria on age. Farmers with old criteria tend to pronounce [ipɛt], while young farmers choose to say [kipas].

## 2.3 Cobek

Lexicon variation found in “cobek” data.

- (1) [blawəŋ]
- (2) [layah]

[blawəŋ] is pronounced by young farmers, and [layah] is pronounced by old farmers.

## SPEECH LEVELS VARIATIONS

This section explains how farmers use the Javanese language differently depending on their speech level. The difference in the Javanese language use at speech level is categorized into two aspect, namely *ngoko* and *krama*. The phenomenon found in this aspect occurs due to two aspects. First, the influence of Indonesia language on the *ngoko* and *krama* speech level. Second, the influence of *ngoko* speech level on *krama* speech level.

The influence of Indonesian language in the use *ngoko* speech level is due to interference between Indonesian and *ngoko*. The influence of Indonesian language on Javanese language *krama* is caused by speakers lacking mastering of *krama*. Therefore, there was a mixed/changed Indonesian language with *ngoko* and *krama*, *krama* and *ngoko*.

### 1. Speech Level of *Ngoko*

Young farmers tend to emphasize Indonesian into *Ngoko* speech. Here are the example;

- (1) [Ibu teko jam berapa dek]

The sentence above indicate that the term “piro” has changed to “berapa”. The speaker’s sentence above was young farmer.

- (2) [rumae bu Wiwik]

Lexicon [rumae] was chosen by young farmers because to show the side of modesty. [bu Wiwik] is a respected person, therefore it would be disrespectful if the speakers used the word [omae].

- (3) [adik dikɛki ɖuwɪt tante]

Speakers tend to use [tante] instead of [bulik].

The description above showed that Indonesian interference into *ngoko* occurred evenly in the same speakers, namely young farmers. The phenomenon occurred because young farmers have a productive age.

## 2. Speech Level of *Krama*

The researcher found a mixed/changed at the speech level of *krama*.

### 2.1 Influence of Indonesian language

#### (1) [Budhe mundUtne baju kulə]

Since the sense of “baju” in the sentence is used for herself, speaker prefer it over “rasukan”.

### 2.2 Influence of ngoko

The influence of *ngoko* on *krama* speech level functioned as a substitute for the word *krama* which was not well mastered.

#### (1) [niku tiyaŋ səpue kəncə kulə]

The use of [kəncə] to replace [reŋcaŋ] to describe the concept of friend.

#### (2) [adik diparingi ɖuwIt tante]

The use of [ɖuwIt] to replace [artə] to describe the concept of money.

## CONCLUSION

Javanese language variations in Pangkal village consist of lexicon and speech level. Some factors influence of language variations in Pangkal village such as job and social status. Lexicon variations were found in the two fields of meaning, namely activities (5 glosses), and household equipment (2 glosses).

In the speech level variations it was found that there was interference from Indonesian language into Javanese *ngoko* and *krama*. Young farmers mixed/changed *ngoko* and *krama* with Indonesian language vocabularies a lot.

This research only analysed lexicon and speech level. Therefore, further research is still needed to find the cause of variations in Javanese language based on other aspects.

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