



JAVANESE LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF INTERMARRIAGES IN RANTAU UTARA

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the Javanese Language Maintenance of Intermarriages in Rantau Utara. It employed qualitative research design with a case study. This study aims to describe: (1) the factors of language maintenance. It was chosen because many of Javanese people who married with other ethnic. The instruments used of this study were observation, questionnaire and interview. The data were analyzed by using Miles, Huberman and Saldana's data analysis. The result of the study were found that there were six factors of Javanese language of maintaining the language namely seeing each other frequently (100%), neighborhood domain (97%), ethno linguistic vitality (100%), family domain (99%), religion domain (55%) and practice the traditional ceremony (35%).

Keywords: *Maintanance, Javanese, Language, Intermarriages*

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INTRODUCTION

Everyone can generally speak, get starting from the local language, the national language and go to the international language. Before a common language that can be understood by a group of people in a country, the people usually have a local language, in order to connect communication between their communities. As one of them is the use of the Javanese language that is used in the Javanese community in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara. Javanese language is one of the local languages in Indonesia are growing so rapidly and still used by the community of native speakers. The Javanese language is the language used in addition to the

national language. But it also used as a lingua franca among the regions in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Javanese people use their language in their daily communication and interaction to show their identity. Because Javanese language is a symbol identity of Javanese people. Ethnic identity is the way in which the expression through a particular language. Language must be maintained because language showed the identity of the language users. As Holmes (2008) states that where language is considered as important symbol of a minority group's identity, the language is likely to be maintained longer, language cannot be separated from human life, language represents the temple in which the speaker's soul his/her devotee. It seems that everything related to human life in the society involves language because through language the interaction among tribes, ethnic groups and religions can happen. For a linguist who wants to explore the system of a language, there are no goals were more ideal than the mother tongue (Uhlenbeck, 1982: 62). Similarly, the Javanese community in Rantau Utara.

The importance to maintain the Javanese language in a community is one of the communication language that used specifically in the Javanese ethnic environment. This language is a social language, which is used to interact between individuals and allows communication and transfer of information so that no individuals are outdated. According to Hermadi (2010), Javanese is a language used as a daily social interaction in Java, especially Central Java. This is not surprising because the glory of the life of the palace in the past is widely available in Central Java than in other areas of Java. Thus, Javanese is the native language of Javanese society in Indonesia, especially in Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, and surrounding areas. It is like as Java in North Sumatra specially scattered in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. Javanese language is to be a mother tongue in daily social language of Java society. The Javanese language is also one of Indonesia's cultural heritage which must be preserved and preserved because otherwise the Javanese language can be eroded and disappear from the life of the Javanese daily activity in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. This is because of the many Javanese people who marry with different ethnic (Intermarriage). It will certainly be a factor of shifting or maintaining Javanese language.

The people who live in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana inhabited by Javanese community. The Javanese people live in Lingkungan Bogor come from Javanese island. Although Javanese people in Lingkungan Bogor still keep with the tradition, custom and cultivate by their ancestors. The situational life of Javanese people cannot be separated to socialize with other ethnics. Such as Sundanese, Bataknese, Malay, and Chinese. The Javanese people interact in daily activity there mostly use Javanese language with as same as Javanese people. But the things should be understood that there is an occurrence in which Javanese people married with other ethnic. Certainly it will affect to the Javanese language as generally. It is possible the effect of intermarriages the Javanese people do not use the Javanese language again with husband, wife or children or conversely. But in Intermarriages occur in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana the Javanese people still use the Javanese language in interacting with neighbourhood, at home and household life. The Javanese people who had married with other ethnic such Bataknese or others. They often use the Javanese language to their husband and wife whoever not Javanese people at all. And unexpectedly the husband or wife is not Javanese people adapt or follow their Javanese couple in using Javanese language in their household. Although the Javanese language is Ngoko. It is certainly make the existence of Javanese language itself can keep on maintaining. In this thing supported with the society surround which consisted of many Javanese people neighbourhood. So

intentionally or not the person who is not of the tribe of Java understands and can speak by using the Java language autodidact.

The purpose of this study was to explore the factors on the Javanese intermarriages maintain the Javanese language in Rantau Utara. The questions I took up was:

What factors affect the Javanese intermarriage in maintaining Javanese language in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara?

Research Method

The research design of this study was descriptive qualitative by using case study approach. A descriptive qualitative method is one of which is used to describe situations, events or occurrences, so that this method is intended to the basic data. Ary (1979) state that descriptive study was used to gain certain information about a certain phenomenon that happens when a study is conducted. It is also aimed at describing the variable that really occurred in a certain situation. The data have been collected in a variety of ways, such as observations, Interviews and tape recording. Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative was as direct source of data and the researchers is as the key instrument. The qualitative means to find out how a theory works in different phenomenon whose data collected are in the words rather than number. So descriptive qualitative was the research that purposes to describe the things occurs in the field which effort to describe, note, analyze and interpret the phenomenon in order to obtain the information about the real condition is going on. In relate to this research, it observed the factors, the ways and reasons of Javanese language maintenance intermarriage in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara.

The data of the study covered the information about the factors, ways and reasons of Javanese language in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara. While the source data of the study were Javanese intermarriage that live in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara. There were 20 Javanese people married with different ethnics in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara. The numbers of the subjects were 20 Javanese Intermarriages.

Instrument used of study were observation sheet, questionnaire, tape recorder and interview. All the data were collected by having giving the questionnaire and interviewing. The researcher will give the questionnaires which are related to the factors influence Javanese language occur to the Javanese intermarriage in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara. Afterwards the data were analized by interactive model Miles, Huberman and Saldhana (2014) state that qualitative data in the emphasizes on people's lived experiences, are fundamentally well suited for locating the meanings people place on the events, processes, and structure of their lives and for connecting these meanings to the social world around them. In this study, there are three stages to analyze the data namely: the first is data condensation that has some steps such as selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming. The second one is data display and the last one is drawing and verifying conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results were reported in the order in which the questions were asked beginning with the language preference in a certain community.

What factors of Javanese intermarriages in maintaining Javanese language in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara?

According to Holmes (2008) states that there are some factors cause of maintaining a language in a society.

There were six factors of Javanese intermarriages maintained of Javanese language maintenance found in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. Those factors covered Living in an area dominated ethnic, Ethno linguistics vitality, Use of the language in family domain, Use of the language in neighbor domain, Use of the language in religion domain and Practice of traditional ceremony.

Based on the data found in this research, there were six factors of Javanese intermarriages maintained of Javanese language. They were:

1. Seeing Each Other frequently

The researcher defined living in an area dominated ethnic as a maintenance factor which the Javanese intermarriage marriage could utter Javanese language although they spoke Javanese language which categorized as Ngoko language spoken by others. It could be proven by the following utterances:

S: Bahasa apa saja yang mbak kuasai dan gunakan dalam berkomunikasi sehari hari?

R: Ya bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jawa mas

Based the data sample above it was clear that everyday the Javanese people used Indonesian language and Javanese. It was caused dominant people who lived there from Javanese. Another sample was also shown as data following:

R: Sehari-hari masih sering pakai bahasa Jawa?

S: Ya begitu lha mas namanya juga orang Jawa ya tapi bahasa sehari harinyabahasa Indonesia dan Jawa

From the data above it could be seen that daily life the Javanese people used Javanese language to communicate with the same ethnic and also used Indonesian language.

R : Bahasa yang mbak kuasai itu apa saja dan gunakan dalam komunikasi sehari hari?

S : Ya Bahasa Indonesia sama Jawa pak

R : Dalam berkomunikasi sehari-hari, apakah menggunakan bahasa Jawa dengan orang sesama suku Jawa mbak?

S : Ya pak, kalau sama orang Jawa

From the data transcript above, it explained how living area dominated by the Javanese people used the Javanese language as like mother tongue even though they also spoke Indonesian language frequently.

In conclusion, the proposition of this finding showed that living in an area dominated ethnic as the factors of maintaining the Javanese language in intermarriage couple in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara.

2. Ethno Linguistics Vitality

The factor in maintaining of a language is attitude of the speaker toward their own language and the importance which they attach to it as a major symbol of their identity. This factor also contributed to the Javanese language maintenance in Rantau Utara

R: Apakah ibu bangga menggunakan bahasa Jawa?

*S: **Bangga juga pak***

R: Apakah ibu menggunakan bahasa Jawa karena gengsi atau malu?

*S: **Nggak, malah bangga menggunakan bahasa Jawa***

R: Apakah ibu menggunakan bahasa Jawa untuk menunjukkan identitas anda sebagai orang Jawa?

*S: **Ya mas, karena saya emang orang Jawa***

Based on the sample above it was shown that Javanese people had a pride to use Javanese language to interact each other. It also told that Javanese language has become the symbol for them to show their identity as Javanese people. It certainly affected to keep on maintaining the Javanese language.

R : Mas, bahasa apa aja yang mas kuasai dengan baik?

*S : **Oh kalau aku ya Bahasa Indonesia sama Bahasa Jawa mas.***

R : Jadi kalau berkomunikasi menggunakan dua bahasa itu mas?

*S : **Ya mas, kalau sama orang suku jawa aya pakai bahasa Jawa, tapi kalau ngomong sama suku yang lain ya bahasa Indonesia.***

R : Oh gitu ya mas, kalau di rumah mas pakai bahasa apa?

*S : **Sering juga mas pakai bahasa Jawa karena istriku juga bisa bahasa Jawa, tapi kalau anak ngerti tapi masih payah mengucapkannya.***

Based on the data transcript above, it was clear that the ethno linguistic factor of Javanese language maintenance in intermarriage in Rantau Utara marked by “*Oh kalau aku ya Bahasa Indonesia sama Bahasa Jawa mas, :Ya mas, kalau sama orang suku jawa aya pakai bahasa Jawa and Sering juga mas pakai bahasa Jawa karena istriku juga bisa bahasa Jawa* . Ethno linguistic used by Javanese people because of where they lived, spoke and communicate with friends and wife prefer using Javanese language.

3. Use of the Language in Family Domain

Family is the basic unit of community. Family and parental involvement plays an important role in the children's learning of vernacular language such as Javanese language. for instance:

R: Kalau di rumah mas pakai bahasa apa ya?

S: ***Oh kalau di rumah sama istri pakai bahasa Jawa dan bahasa Indonesia karena istri bisa juga ngomong Jawa, kan tinggal di lingkungan orang Jawa sudah lama.***

R: Mas kalau dengan orang sekitar rumah mas pakai bahasa apa?

S: Ya tergantung mas, kalau sama orang Jawa ya Bahasa Jawa kalau sama orang suku lain ya pakai bahasa Indonesia.

Based on the sample it could be seen that the Javanese people used that language at home. It was caused the wife could speak Javanese language. and it eased to maintain Javanese language event though influenced that language to the children.

R: *Oh gitu ya mas, kalau di rumah mas pakai bahasa apa?*

S: ***Sering juga mas pakai bahasa Jawa karena istriku juga bisa bahasa Jawa, tapi kalau anak ngerti tapi masih payah mengucapkannya***

The data transcript above Javanese people used the Javanese language when he speaks to his wife, it certainly eased for him used Javanese language.

4. Use of the Language in Neighborhood Domain

Another factor that influenced of maintaining Javanese language in Intermarriages in Rantau Utara was neighborhood in having communication. It was proved by number of respondents collected by interview.

R: Dengan tetangga sekitar rumah pakai bahasa apa mbak?

S: ***Ya kalau dia orang Jawa, ya pakai bahasa Jawa. Kalau nggak ngerti ya pakai bahasa Indonesia***

Based on the data transcript above it was clear one of the factor to maintain Javanese language by using to interact to the Javanese neighbor. It certainly also make the Javanese language still existed. While the next sample was shown to:

R : *Bahasa apakah yang membuat bapak mudah berinteraksi dengan lingkungan di sekitar anda?*

S: ***Ya Bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jawa***

The data above was shown that the environment was dominantly Javanese people. It was sure that Javanese language keep on using to communicate as same as ethnic.

5. Use of the language in Religion Domain

Religion domain is a place for prayer, worship which all the people need it. In other hand, the used of a language in religion affected to maintain of a language because all the human being need a certain language to transfer their mind. It was based on the respondents collected from interview namely:

R: *Apakah ada perkumpulan atau organisasi yang menggunakan bahasa Jawa yang mbak ikuti?*

S: *Cuma ikut perdiwirdan aja mas, tapidisitu kebanyakan orang jawanya, jadi ngomong juga pakai bahasa jawa*

Based on the sample above it was clear that in religion domain of the Javanese people prefer to use Javanese language. It aimed to ease for them to create the relationship and close. It impacted to the Javanese language itself to respect in maintaining the local language.

6. Practice of Traditional Ceremony

It was an activity to introduce Javanese culture to others. The people could see and study about how the process and learn a language. It contained Moral lesson and cultural value so that influenced to maintain Javanese language which showed by respondents.

R: *Kalau gitu mas, apala usaha untuk mempertahankan bahasa Jawa itu?*

S: *Apa ya, ya pakai bahasa jawa itu sehari-hari, terus kalau ada acara pernikahan kami juga masih pakai adat dan bahasa Jawa*

R: *Terima kasih banyak mas ya*

S: *Sama-sama mas*

Based on the sample above, in fact that one of the factor to maintain the Javanese language by introduce, involve and follow the event. It was useful to maintain the Javanese language in global era.

The data in this study was concluded and summarized the result of data analysis which the factors of language maintenance of Javanese intermarriages in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. All the data were simplified by analyzing and sharpening the the data transcription based on the“ factors of language maintenance” found out in Javanese intermarriages in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. And the data were summarized by using Table which it was useful to get easy in determining the factors of Javanese language maintenance.

Table 1 Summary of Research Data Description

No	Factors of Language Maintenance	Respondents	Percentage
1	Seeing Each Other Frequently	20	100
2	Neighbor Domain	17	97
3	Ethno Linguistic Vitality	20	100

4	Family Domain	19	99
5	Religion Domain	11	55
6	Practice Traditional Ceremony	7	35

From the table displayed above there were six factors found of maintaining Javanese language intermarriages in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara namely, Living in a Dominated, Neighbor Domain, Ethno Linguistic Vitality, Family Domain, Religion Domain and the last was Area Practice traditional Ceremony. By transforming the data were converted and changed to continue after the fieldwork was overdone. In the analysis, the researcher change the data by giving the explanation about the factors of Javanese language maintenance of intermarriages couple in Rantau Utara such as Seeing Each Other Frequently and Ethno Linguistic Vitality were about (100%), and the second was Family Domain (99%), the third was Neighbor Domain about (97%), while the religion domain (55%) and the last was Practice traditional Ceremony about (35%).

CONCLUSIONS

Then, to conclude the data analyzed, finally the whole data were converted or summarized into the finding of the study. It aimed in order to be structural and more concise. The findings were drawn as the conclusion after collecting, condensing and displaying the data deliberately. There were six factors affecting Javanese language maintenance in Lingkungan Bogor namely; Seeing Each Other Frequently, ethno linguistics vitality, use of the language in family domain, use of the language in neighbor domain, use of the language in religion domain and practice of traditional ceremony. All these factors which caused Javanese people could build up a good socialization among them.

The most factor was often found out the living together and see each other frequently. Here, it was clear that Javanese people who married with different ethnic or not Javanese people she or he could speak and understand what the Javanese people talk. It was caused by Javanese husband or Javanese wife always used Javanese language at home and socialized with other people outside. Someone who did not come from Javanese people she or he would follow and adapted where she or lived. It was also similar what Purwoko (2011) found out that Javanese native speakers to carry out language revitalization or maintenance. They have to equip themselves with a strong feeling of ethnic identity, which covers some extra-linguistic factors, such as: 'local/cultural pride', 'cultural heritages' and 'economic power within the Javanese community'. First, how to improve the 'local/cultural pride' becomes the crucial step for the local government authority and/or the language planners before they start to campaign for using the local vernacular, besides the national language, on any occasions which might allow. Secondly, any kinds of 'cultural heritages', especially folk arts using local vernaculars are worth.

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