

PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE OF BANYUMAS DIALECT IN FAMILY DOMAIN IN PURWOKERTO

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk interferensi fonologis dalam bahasa Jawa dialek Banyumas pada ranah keluarga di Purwokerto beserta faktor penyebabnya. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan sociolinguistik. Data penelitian diperoleh dengan metode simak dengan teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC), teknik rekam, teknik catat, kuesioner dan wawancara mendalam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya interferensi fonologis pada tuturan masyarakat di Purwokerto. Bentuk interferensi yang ditemukan terdapat pada fonem vokal dan fonem konsonan, sementara fonem semivokal tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Interferensi yang muncul berasal dari bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang menginterferensi bahasa Jawa dialek Banyumas. Faktor kebiasaan menjadi penyebab munculnya interferensi fonologis pada ranah keluarga di Purwokerto. Kemunculan interferensi sebagai suatu penyimpangan yang terjadi pada struktur bahasa Jawa dialek Banyumas menimbulkan kekaburan dalam pemakaian bahasa sehingga interferensi sedapat mungkin harus dihindari bahkan ditiadakan.

Kata Kunci: bahasa Jawa, dialek Banyumas, interferensi fonologis, ranah keluarga, sociolinguistik

Abstract: This study aims to identify the forms of phonological interference in the Javanese Banyumas dialect in the family domain in Purwokerto along with its causal factors. This research was a qualitative descriptive study with a sociolinguistic approach. The research data were obtained by referring to the method of uninvolved conversation observation technique, recording technique, note-taking technique, questionnaires and in-depth interview. The results of the study indicated the existence of phonological interference in the speech of the community in Purwokerto. The forms of interference found were in vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes, while semivowel phonemes were not found in this study. The interference that arouse comes from Indonesian and English languages which interfere the Javanese language, particularly the Banyumas dialect. Behavioral factors become the causes of the emergence of phonological interference in the family domain in Purwokerto. The appearance of such interference as a deviation that occurs in the structure of the Javanese language of the Banyumas dialect creates obscurity in the use of language; thus, the interference should be avoided or even eliminated.

Keywords: Javanese, Banyumas dialect, drama, phonological interference, family domain, sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

Javanese Language of Banyumas Dialect (abbreviated by JLB) is the one of the maternal language, which is used by Banyumas society. The using of JLB can be found in daily communication such in family domain, in friendship, in working the environment, in the educational field, in religious motion, etc. In addition to Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect, the government of Banyumas regency by *Dinas Pemuda Olahraga Budaya dan Pariwisata* (Sport, Youth, Culture and Tourism Department of Banyumas regency) use also a terminology '*basa Penginyongan*'. This terminology was inaugurated in congress of Bahasa Penginyongan in Barlingmascakeb area that held in 2016 in Banyumas. The declaration of the term 'basa Penginyongan is on socialization level as the language identity indicated by the using of the word 'inyong'. That declaration is accompanied by reinforcement or socialization identity in public.

In Banyumas regency, precisely in Purwokerto, we found bilingualism society or bilingualism ability caused by lingual contact. Bilingualism spread in the whole world, in all social classes, in group, in every age, which is divided into four levels, such as early child bilingualism, childhood bilingualism, adolescence bilingualism, and adulthood bilingualism (Harding & Riley, 1986 via Tarigan, 1989). Actualization of bilingualism can be shown in its directive speech. The influence of JLB can't be denied by Banyumas society. The Javanese language of Banyumas dialect used since the early period in their home, in their family domain, in their society has assigned extremely in those language speakers.

The language specialist was convinced about the influence of the first language acquisition to the second language. It's namely language transfer or language interference (L1). Interference occurs when the speaker of JLB tends to put Indonesian Language (abbreviated by IL) to his first language. The code mixing or

speech mixing isn't only executed by an adult, but also by adolescent and by children.

Today, there are so many adolescents who don't want to use JLB in communication. They feel ashamed when they should use JLB. JLB starts being replaced by Indonesian Language (IL) as the national language and English Language (EL) as international language which must be mastered. Those languages replace every so often JLB existence.

The displacement of JLB to Indonesian Language by the speaker of JLB let the regression the society competence of Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect. In the manner of its regression, the competence of Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect will give the influence in the form of JLB that would be so influenced by form of IL and also by foreign language. For example, the younger family in Purwokerto society teaches his children Indonesian Language more often than Javanese Language of dialect Banyumas, therefore we can find the discourse of JLB interfered by IL.

The term of interference firstly introduces by Weinreich in 1953. Weinreich in Chaer and Agustina (2010) defines that interference is relatively the system alteration of language by the mixing of that first language with others language structures which is expressed by bilingual speakers. Interference exists because there is a lingual contact, and so the code mixing or language mixing occurred because the bilingual speaker uses two systems simultaneously in one language.

The existence of interference is considered as the ambiguity in using the language. So, interference should be avoided in order to make a comprehensible discourse. Language interference is basically process being interfered which occurs in a language, and it can interrupt the authenticity of that language. But interference gives also positive side effect in language elaboration, because the interference let a language becoming richer in vocabulary. According to the justification above, we can conclude that interference is the

alterations of the second language system caused by the influence of the first language which can be occur in all language system.

Jendra (2012) divides the interference level in five lingual components. Those five lingual aspects at interference level are phonological interference, lexical interference, morphological interference, syntactic interference and semantic interference. We can find so many former researches about interference. Maryam (2016) done the research about grammatical interference especially morphology. The objective of that research is to find out the passive voice of Javanese of Banyumas.

The other relevant research with this research is the study about the interference of Javanese Language of Banyumas Dialect which uses the familial person (Chusmeru, 2013). That research becomes interesting because the research conducted in family domain is made frequently. Family domain or family purview is the first place that the child known, learned, and use the language. That research is conducted to observe the loyalty of the society toward the using of Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect in their communication. The research was held in Banyumas, Brebes, and in the residence area. But the using of Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect in those locations shows that the result isn't quite valid. The selection of residence becoming the location of the research isn't quite valid because the people in the residence tend to be individual person and have less communication. In addition, residence is an artificial area, so it will better if the location of the research should be held particularly in a village or in a town which become the representative sample of location of the data collection.

The research about language interference which refers to the interference of BI and foreign language in lingual writing only is worked by Saragih (2013), Sahara (2014), and Ubanan (2016). In addition, they used the educational field as their study subject in the kind of the literature or fiction as the task for their student.

Then that writing paper show the presence of the interference in the word, the phrase, the sentence, the meaning or the appositive phrase in that fiction or that literature.

In another region in Indonesia such Bugis, Buol, Bandung, Medan, Papua, and Minangkabau there's also so much research about interference (Saharrudin, 2016). This research aims to describe the recent lingual situation as the consequence of Indonesian lingual interaction, local dialect and foreign language especially English. The objective is also to open our eyes to review continually the national language and the maternal language planning.

This research tries to answer the questions exist in the phenomenon of the using of Javanese language of Banyumas (JLB) dialect interfered by IL in Purwokerto. The position of BJB is replaced gradually by Indonesian Language (IL), so the society uses the JLB rarely. That phenomenon makes the competence diminution in Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect speaking in Purwokerto society. In the manner of JLB competence diminution, it will influence the form of JLB interfered by IL or even by foreign languages especially in relative fields in Purwokerto.

However, there are so many researches about interference; the research in a sociolinguistic study about the interference of IL in LJB in family domain in Purwokerto is possible to be done because, there is the difference between this research and those previous researches. While the research about Interference of Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect in family domain was conducted, there's none researcher who selects Purwokerto as the location of the research. So, the objective of this research is to describe the interference of Indonesian Language to Javanese language of Banyumas dialect in family domain in Purwokerto and also to describe its factors. The two components above are the problems that can be analyzed in this research.

In addition, the benefits of this research are theoretically and practically. Hopefully the

result of this research can theoretically give the contribution to the knowledge toward the elaboration of sociolinguistic discipline to the research about the using of Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect in Purwokerto. The result of this research practically could be use as (i) the one of effort of BJB conservation as Banyumas society's image, (ii) as the description of the lingual phenomenon appear on maternal language of Purwokerto.

METHODS

This research is descriptive-qualitative research. Qualitative research uses always humans as its studied instrument to collect the data (Santosa, 2017). The studied instrument of this research is the family unit in Purwokerto. Purwokerto as Banyumas regency is determined as the location of the data collection because that town has the biggest Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect speaker in Banyumas regency.

The location in this research is concentrated at four sub districts of Purwokerto such as, (1) Northern Purwokerto sub district, which consist of 7 administrative districts like Bancarkembar, Karangwangkal, Pabuaran, Sumampir, Bobosan, and Purwanegara; (2) Southern Purwokerto sub district, which contain 7 administrative district such Karang, Klesem, Purwokerto Kulon, Karang Pucung, Tanjung, Teluk Berkoh, and Purwokerto Kidul; (3) Eastern Purwokerto with 6 administrative districts that is Purwokerto Wetan, Mersi, Arcawinangun, Purwokerto Lor, Sokanegara, Kranji; and (4) Western Purwokerto sub district with 7 administrative district, Redasari, Kedungwuluh, Kober, Bantarsoka, Pasir Kidul, Karanglewas, and Pasirmuncang.

Jendra approach is also used in this research because this research is sociolinguistic study. Fishman in Thesa et al. (2017) define that sociolinguistic is a study of the characteristic of language variation, language function, and language user. These three elements interact

constantly and change each other mutually in a speech of the society. According to sociolinguistics, the study research is focused on phonological interference. The form of the interference is concentrated on interference spoken in family domain in Purwokerto.

To collect the data, the researcher use observation method in this research. Mahsun (2005) said that observation method is the method applied in the data supply that the researcher observes attentively the practice of the language. The language observed in this research is JLB which contains phonological interference in it. As the continuous technique, the researcher employs the Uninvolved Conversation Observation Technique (UCOT), record technique, notation technique, the questionnaire and in-depth interview technique.

The analyzing technique in this research is inductive that means the researcher doesn't analyze the data after doing the data collection. But the researcher analyzes the data coincided with the data collection. The analysis is worked at the same time with data collection, entering data, then data classification, concerning the data into metrics, finding interaction structure, and interpreting that interaction structure in the bigger context (Lincoln & Guba, 1985 and Sutopo in Santosa, 2017).

The method applied in this data analysis is intralingual and interlingual identifying method. The intralingual identifying method in this research employs the appeal correlation technique by examining the word correlation in the discourse interfered. Besides, the interlingual identifying method is employed by correlating and comparing the external lingual aspects such as the speaking context that use the discourse component namely SPEAKING (Dell Hymes in Chaer, 2010). These two methods, intralingual and interlingual identifying method are applied simultaneously to reinforce the research objective achievement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The speech sound interference or phonological interference is the process of the language aspect being interfered to sound system of language which is concentrated on its pronunciation. The lingual speech sound spoken is expressed inappropriately in the language expected because it is influenced by another language. In Javanese language, Wedhawati (2006) divide the speech sound of the language into three categories. Those three categories are vowel, consonant and semivowel

Interference in sound system of the language component (Phonological interference)

According to the data collected, we understand that we find 27 phonemes in Javanese Language of the Banyumas dialect which is divided by vowel and consonant aspect. There is also the double consonant and diphthong, but the researcher doesn't find the data that determine both aspects. If we observe from the amount sector or the total aspect of the vowel and consonant, we found that the phoneme existed in Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect is identical with the phoneme existed Javanese Language of Banten and Cirebon dialect, and it's different any further with the phoneme of typical Javanese language.

Compared with typical Javanese Language, Javanese language of Banyumas dialect doesn't differ the phonemes between d/ and /□/, /t/, the phonemes /t/ and /□/, /i/, and the phonemes /I/, /o/ and /□/. The Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect doesn't have also the glottal stop phoneme /□/ (compared by Iskandarwassid, 1985).

Interference in vowel

In Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect, there are six vowels such as /a/, /e/, /□/, /i/, /o/, and /u/. We find interference in the vowel /e/ in this research which can be found in the example below.

- (1a) Son: *Dedol bae apa ya mah?*
(Can we sell it mom?)
- Mother : *Nggo ngapa?*
(What for?)
- Son : *Ngko nggolet usaha apa kaya kuwe*
(We'll look for a business, don't you know that mom ..)
- Mother : *Lah.. Mending nggo biaya ngrampungna skripsi sih mandan*
(Oh, it will be better to use it as the cost allocated to finish your thesis process)
- Son : *Kae mas Aan be kon nerusna neng Unwiku. Lha mamah langka kenalan neng Unwiku apa mah?*
(Oh Aan is also demanded to continue his study in Unwiku. Doyou have a colleague in Uwinku, mom?)
- Mother : *Langka. Ora nduwe.*
(I don't have one)
- Son : *Angger nerusna yang ngko nol mening ya, mbilen mening.*
(If I continue my study I should set up from the beginning)
- Mother : *Lhee sih suwe temen*
(Oh man it will take so long)
- Son : *Ya ora papa jane*
(It doesn't matter actually)
- Mother : *Mending ngrampungna sing neng Cilegon si ngapa, Ris.*
(You'd better to finish your study first in Cilegon, Ris)
- Son : *Ya wis ora teyeng. Wong genah kudune wis pindah.*
(I can't. Decisively I have to transfer)

The word *biaya* in mother speech contains the interference. The interference in the word *biaya* in mother speech is the interference of the vowel /i/ which in typical language of Banyumas dialect, the vowel /i/ should be pronounced /e/. The description of vowel interference in Banyumas dialect is on the explanation below.

In that example, the word *biaya* is pronounced as *biaya* pronunciation in Indonesian Language that is [biyaya]. In Javanese Language

of Banyumas dialect, the word *biaya* should be pronounced *béaya* so it phonate [beyaya]. The conversation above describes the interference presented in vowel /e/ in Banyumas dialect. To verify that the word above can replace the word interfered; we compare it with appeal correlation technique. This one is the comparative analysis of the dialogue. 1a become 1b by applying an appeal correlation technique.

- (1b) Son : *Dedol bae apa ya mah?*
(Can we sell it mom?)
- Mother : *Nggo ngapa?*
(What for?)
- Son : *Ngko nggolet usaha apa kaya kuwe*
(We'll look for a business, don't you know that mom ..)
- Mother : *Lah.. Mending nggo béaya ngrampungna skripsi sih mandan*
(Oh, it will be better to use it as the cost allocated to finish your thesis process)
- Son : *Kae mas Aan be kon nerusna neng Unwiku. Lha mamah langka kenalan neng Unwiku apa mah?*
(Oh Aan is also demanded to continue his study in Unwiku. Doyou have a colleague in Uwinku, mom?)
- Mother : *Langka. Ora nduwe.*
(I don't have one)
- Son : *Angger nerusna yang ngko nol mening ya, mbilen mening.*
(If I continue my study I should set up from the beginning)
- Mother : *Lhee sih suwe temen*
(Oh man it will take so long)
- Son : *Ya ora papa jane*
(It doesn't matter actually)
- Mother : *Mending ngrampungna sing neng Cilegon si ngapa, Ris.*
(You'd better to finish your study first in Cilegon, Ris)
- Son : *Ya wis ora teyeng. Wong genah kudune wis pindah.*
(I can't. Decisively I have to transfer)

After we replace the word *biaya* with *béaya* which interfered in vowel /e/, it verifies that those two words can substitute each other. After we identify those two words, it shows that both of them have the same meaning. Despite of the word *béaya*, there is also the word *ragad/wragad* which also have the same meaning and so those two words can substitute the word interfered. The conversation substitution from 1a to 1b shows that those two words can substitute each other and the speech of that dialogue is comprehensible.

The conversation context presents the interference in the vowel of Javanese Language in Banyumas dialect. Interference can be found in the dialogue between mother and son. Firstly, the son asks the permission to his mom to sell his motorcycle. He will use the income of that selling to make a business. The mother prohibits him and suggests him to have that income selling becoming the cost allocated to his thesis. The mother also suggests her son to finish his study in Cilegon. As the study period of his son exceeds his interval study, the son can go on his study. The speech above is expressed in the relative field. Therefore, both persons use an informal style on their speech.

Interference in consonant

In Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect, there are twenty one consonant such as /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, /v/, /w/, /y/, /□/, /□/, /ñ/ and /ŋ/. Interference in Banyumas dialect can be found in the example below.

- (2a) Mother : *Kiye jambu kristal enak, Din*
(This white tropical guava is delicious Din)
- Child 1 : *Ngko lah..*
(I'll try it later)
- Child 2 : *Kie anu suara udan apa?*
(Is this the rain noise, isn't it?)
- Mother : *Leh ya ora papa, udan arep ngapa.*
(It doesn't matter if it's raining, and what will you do when the rain falls huh?)

The word *suara* pronounced by the second child consist of interference. Interference in the word *suara* is in the speech sound /u/ which in Banyumas typical dialect, it should be pronounced /w/ that can be described in the explanation below.

The word *suara* on the example above get interference in the phoneme of the consonant /w/. The pronunciation of the word *suara* on the dialogue above is similar to Indonesian pronunciation of the word *suara* [su^wara]. In the Javanese language of Banyumas dialect that word should be pronounced *swara* [swara]. If we compare those two pronunciations of the word *suara* on the second conversation, there will be the following modification below.

- (2b)b Mother : *Kiye jambu kristal enak, Din*
(This white tropical guava is delicious Din)
- Child 1 : *Ngko lah..*
(I'll try it later)
- Child 2 : *Kie anu swara udan apa?*
(Is this the rain noise, isn't it?)
- Mother : *Leh ya ora papa, udan arep ngapa.*
(It doesn't matter if it's raining, and what will you do when the rain falls huh?)

After we replace the word *suara* interfered in consonant with the word *swara*, it proves that *swara* is more precise to apply in that conversation. The word *swara* is the form of LJB, while the word *suara* derive from IL. The formation of the replacement of the conversation 2a which become 2b show that those two speeches can substitute each other and that modification is acceptable.

That conversation is the conversation between mother and the child. Firstly, the mother offers the white tropical guava to the child 1. Then the child 1 answers 'I'll try it later' and the child 2 said that is the rain noise. That conversation describes interference in consonant in Banyumas dialect. Both conversations is the conversation occurred in relative field the person in that conversation use informal lingual style.

Indonesian language interference discovered in family field conversation in Banyumas dialect reveals two interference aspects that are vowel interference and consonant interference. In addition, both conversations, first or second conversation, they don't indicate the inference in semi-vowel, in double consonant, in the diphthong, in morphophonemic, or even in phonotactic.

Being compared with other research, there is a difference between this research and Andika's et al. (2017). Andika's research focuses only in morphological interference. Although we do almost the same research about interference in Javanese language of Banyumas dialect, the Andi's doesn't have the precise field of his research. He doesn't precisely determine the area of the research. If we compare the morphological interference and phonological interference analyzed, the phonological interference represent occasionally. Then phonological interference occurred is not as much as morphological interference. That phenomenon occurs because the society is more easily interfered by the aspect of the word or the word structure than by the aspect of the speech sound. Remembering that phonological interference is the one of the five interference levels based on Jendra (2012), the interference phenomenon is highly possible to happen in a society which has more than one language.

The phonological interference of Javanese language in Banyumas dialect factors

The factor of lingual interference can be observed from the speaker and the language spoken. Weinreich (1970) in Suandi (2014) explains some factors that can be considered as the upbringing of commonly interferential indication. The factors are : 1) bilingualism of the speaker, 2) the disloyalty of the language speaker toward the language spoken, 3) the vocabulary insufficient in dealing with revolution and innovation, 4) the word missing spoken rarely

5) the synonym requirement, 6) the prestige of the source language, 7) the habituation in the native language.

The phonological interference in this research is dominated by habitual factor. The speaker habituation in communication in using Indonesian language influences the Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect spoken.

Other than Indonesian language, there is also interference contained foreign language interference as well as English. For example, it can be found on the using of the word strong [stɔŋ] pronounced in native language spoken. It shows us that phonological interference in Banyumas dialect isn't only influenced by Indonesian language, but also foreign language just like the example above.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data results analyzed and on discussion, the researchers can make two conclusions according to the research problems proposed. First, Indonesian language interference appears in the family conversation in Banyumas dialect reveal that there are two aspect of phonological interference, such as vowel interference and consonant interference. The researcher doesn't find the interference in semi-vowel, in double consonant, in a diphthong, in morphophonemic, or even in phonotactic in this research.

Second, the phonological interference in this research is dominated by habitual factor. Speaker habituation in communication by using Indonesian language affects the Javanese language of Banyumas dialect spoken.

The interference reveals as the deviation in Javanese Language of Banyumas dialect has an ambiguity in the language usage. Then interference should be prevented or even should be removed. And so, it will be easily comprehensible when the speaker use correctly and structurally the Javanese language of Banyumas dialect in that language spoken. But

interference has also the positive side effect. The speaker does lingual interference to support the communication activity. The lingual interference in conversation can cover the lingual component the Javanese language of Banyumas dialect abandoned.

This phonological interference on the Javanese in Banyumas dialect shows that this language has shifted. Even the Javanese in Banyumas dialect is also interfered; in fact, the speakers of that language in Purwokerto still have big loyalty to their language.

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