



Language Shift Analysis of Javanese Language in South Tangerang

Maharanny Setiawan Poetri¹, Nabila Suci Ramadhina², Nur Widia Loka³, Tryana⁴, Denok Sunarsi⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Departement of English Literature, Universitas Pamulang, Tangerang Selatan, Banten, Indonesia

E-mail: ciciahara@gmail.com, nabilasuci030@gmail.com, nurwidialoka93@gmail.com,
dosen00420@unpam.ac.id, denoksunarsi@unpam.ac.id

Article Info	Abstract
Article History Received: 2022-11-22 Revised: 2022-12-20 Published: 2023-01-03 Keywords: <i>Language Shift;</i> <i>Javanese;</i> <i>Language.</i>	This study aims to present language shift analysis of javanese language that is happened in South Tangerang. This study uses case study qualitative method that collects the data from 3 subjects about language shift that related to some theories and sources. The object of the study is language used of javanese language that provides subjects who have language shifting in their daily speaking. As a result, the research can claim that the Java language shift is influenced by bilingualism, migration, and economic, value, and attitude factor and the reason for the Java language shift into the Indonesian language is the status Indonesian language.
Artikel Info	Abstrak
Sejarah Artikel Diterima: 2022-11-22 Direvisi: 2022-12-20 Dipublikasi: 2023-01-03 Kata kunci: <i>Pergeseran Bahasa;</i> <i>Jawa;</i> <i>Bahasa.</i>	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyajikan analisis pergeseran bahasa bahasa Jawa yang terjadi di Tangerang Selatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif studi kasus yang mengumpulkan data dari 3 subjek tentang pergeseran bahasa yang dikaitkan dengan beberapa teori dan sumber. Objek kajiannya adalah bahasa yang digunakan dalam bahasa Jawa yang memberikan subjek yang mengalami pergeseran bahasa dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Akibatnya, penelitian ini dapat mengklaim bahwa pergeseran bahasa Jawa dipengaruhi oleh bilingualisme, migrasi, dan faktor ekonomi, nilai, dan sikap dan alasan pergeseran bahasa Jawa ke bahasa Indonesia adalah status bahasa Indonesia.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Background of study

Indonesian society is a bilingual or multilingual society. They have many regional languages as their mother tongue. Javanese is the first language most widely used in Indonesia. Reporting from Sindonews (January, 2022), Based on data published by Ethnologue in 2015, Javanese is spoken by 68,200 million people in Indonesia. Hence, in South Tangerang there are Bantenese who also speak Javanese. The use of the Javanese language is evidence of the large number of people who have bilingual abilities. Bilingualism people can choose their preferred language. Two or more languages are used freely. This can be caused by a shift in language. Many regional languages in Indonesia are shifting and even endangered; for example, Javanese in South Tangerang. That is, the Java language has lost its domain base. When the Javanese language is no longer dominant in the family realm, it will be threatened with extinction and if it is no longer spoken anywhere, it will even disappear. According to (Edwards, 1985), language shift has several indications. First,

languages lose their domain base and the number of language users decreases. That is, the language is no longer used in the family domain as the base domain. Language users are declining; language users overcome language. Second, the majority language becomes dominant in the minority language and endangers the minority language. Third, minority languages are only used in rural areas rather than urban areas. Minority languages are only found in remote areas or in villages where the minority language community originates and the number of speakers of these minority languages is the largest. It is characterized by the dominant use of language in almost every domain where the use of language is in the minority and eventually becomes dominant in the family domain. In connection with the explanation above, this research was conducted to observe the shift in the Javanese language in South Tangerang, several factors that influence the shift in the Javanese language indicate an indication of a shift in the language.

2. The problem of study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of this study are formulated as the following.

- a) What factors that make language shift occurs in Java community members in South Tangerang?
- b) Why does language shift occur in Java community members in South Tangerang?

3. The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems, the objectives of the study are:

- a) To find out what factors make language shift occurs in Java community members in South Tangerang.
- b) To find out why language shift occurs in Java community in South Tangerang.

4. The scope of the Study

In this case, the study focuses on the Java community members. Java language shift is investigated through the language use of second generation or parents' group and third generation or children group of Javanese family in Rempoa, East Ciputat District, South Tangerang.

5. The significances of the study

- a) Theoretically, the study is considered to enrich the theories in language planning especially about Java language shift in South Tangerang, factors influence java language in South Tangerang, reasons of the Javanese people shift into Indonesian language in South Tangerang.
- b) Practically, the results of the study are considered to contribute the information about Java language shift in South Tangerang for student, lecturer, researcher, and government.

II. METHOD

1. The Research Method

In this study, the writer used the qualitative approach to identify the social issue in language shift. The method applied by the researcher in this research is qualitative research with content analysis. According to Creswell qualitative research is a way to explore and understand the various meanings both individual and group for writers for social life and human problems. This research uses the qualitative method because this research repetitively focused on the language shift that is used in South Tangerang. The

researcher used the case study analysis method in this research. Creswell describes the qualitative approach to a case study with the investigator focusing on one or more cases over time through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information (Creswell, 2013).

2. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection method of this research is qualitative research with a single case study design to gain an understanding of this research. The research subjects were 3 families in Rempoa, East Ciputat District, South Tangerang. They are divided into two groups; second-generation (parents) and third-generation (children). The instruments used in this study were questionnaires and interviews. The first data collection involved a set of questionnaires that examined the factors influencing the shift in Javanese. The second data collection involved a series of interviews about the value of the Javanese shift, the use of the language, and the reasons for the shift to Indonesian.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

There are five factors that influence the Java language shift in the second and third generations namely; bilingualism, migration, economic factor, social factors, demographic factors, value, and attitude. Analysis of data clearly indicates that Java language shift is done among the second and third generations of Java in Tangerang. Two main aspects are observed. Firstly, factors influence the Java language shift. Secondly, the reason the Java people shift to the Indonesian language in order to replace the Java language in communication.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

Data were taken from 3 Javanese families in Rempoa Village, Ciputat Timur District, South Tangerang, consisting of 3 parents and 6 children. They are divided into two groups; second-generation (parents) and third-generation (children). The instruments used for this study were questionnaires and interviews. There are those who answer why they switched from the formal Javanese style to using the national language, Indonesian, switching to Indonesian:

- a) Joko: I prefer to communicate or speak using Indonesian which is not too standard,

or stiff and standard. And I don't use Javanese in my daily life, because I can't use it properly and it's not applied to my daily life. Therefore, since moving to Tangerang, I use Indonesian more often, because my environment also uses Indonesian more often to communicate with each other. In interviews with young mothers, many offered accounts of how they had made a concerted effort to teach their first child manners, only to decide with subsequent children that it was too much of a hassle (what a hassle).

- b) Fahri: It's too difficult to use Javanese in everyday life. I decided to let him do what he wanted and see what happened. After we moved to a new neighborhood with lots of young children and several families who all spoke Indonesian. The shift to Indonesian means that the distance between husband and wife is getting smaller and their relationship is getting closer (more intimate). It's like, "I eat and he eats too." I sleep, he sleeps too." I think it's more comfortable and more flexible [than Javanese]. I want to create an environment of intimacy (an intimate atmosphere) and equality (a democratic one) in my household. The other who answered that she still uses Javanese instead of the national language, Indonesian:
- c) Wiwit: I still use and teach Javanese to my children, and I also speak Javanese to my husband. Because we are used to doing this communication, in our family lineage we also have to maintain manners and style of speaking to the person we are talking to. So, it wasn't too difficult, and neither did my environment comment or tell me to use Indonesian as long as they understood and understood what I was talking about.

B. Discussion

The various speech styles or levels of the Javanese language are based on two main differences. *Ngoko* is the basic level, familiar, and generally learned through informal interactions with family and friends. Language, formal level, respect, and should be developed more consciously. *Basa* is a general term for what is actually, in at least two registers: *Madya*, an "intermediate" level of respect, and *krama*, a "higher" or even the highest level of respect. Speech levels are punctuated by honorific vocabulary (*krama inggil*, "krama

high" and *krama andhap* "krama humble"), whose linguistic effect is to create a system of different speech styles that can be calibrated to reveal relative relationships of status and familiarity. between interlocutors (Errington, 1985; Koentjaraningrat, 1985; Wolff & Poejosoedarmo, 1982). Today, in contrast, children and young parents describe the national language in terms that reflect their perception of it, not formal and bureaucratic, but inclusive and democratic. Indonesian, they say, is "more communicative" (more communicative), "more flexible" (more flexible), and "more egalitarian" (more egalitarian).

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

As a result, the research can claim that the Java language shift is influenced by bilingualism, migration, and economic, value, and attitude factor and the reason for the Java language shift into the Indonesian language is the status Indonesian language.

B. Suggestion

To follow up on the findings of the study, some suggestions are recommended:

1. For the parents

It is suggested to keep speaking and teaching Java language to the children, so the children can learn and speak Java language in their communication to maintain Java language.

2. For the future researchers

It is suggested to be more concerned about the research on Java language structure since it is very rare to be conducted.

REFERENCES

- Creswell, J.W. (2013). Qualitative inquiry & research design: choosing among the five approaches. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.
- Creswell, J. W. (2018). Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach. Research and Design (3rd ed). University of Nebraska. Lincoln: Sage Publications India.Put Ltd.
- Edward, J. (1985). Language, society and identity. New York: Basil black well
- Errington, J.J. (1985). *Language and social change in Java: linguistic reflexes of modernization in a traditional royal polity*. Monographs in International Studies.

- Southeast Asia Series no. 65. Athens Ohio: Ohio University Center for International Studies.
- Errington, J.J. (1986). Continuity and discontinuity in Indonesian language development. *Journal of Asian Studies* 45:2.329-353. Crossref Google Scholar
- Errington, J.J. (1989). Exemplary centers, urban centers, and language change in Java. Working papers and proceedings of the Center for Psychosocial Studies no. 30.
- Fasold, R. (1985). *The sociolinguistics of society*. New York: Basil Black Well
- Holmes, J. (2001). *An Introduction to socialinguistics*. Edinburg: Pearson Education
- Koentjaraningrat, (1985). *Manusia dan kebudayaan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Romaine, S. (1995). *Bilingualism*. Oxford: Blackwell Oxford.
- Thomas, Linda, et al (2004). *Language, Society and Power and Introduction*. New York: Routledge
- Wolff, J. U & Poedjosoedarmo, S. (1982). *Communicative Codes in Central Java*. Cornell Southeast Asia Program.
- Wirachmi, A. (January, 2022). Ini data terbaru 5 bahasa daerah dengan penutur terbanyak. <https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/663495/15/ini-data-terbaru-5-bahasa-daerah-dengan-penutur-terbanyak-1642759291>