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Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah



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“The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity”

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NOTE

This international seminar on Language Maintenance and Shift V (LAMAS V for short) is a continuation of the previous LAMAS seminars conducted annually by the Master Program in Linguistics, Diponegoro University in cooperation with *Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah*.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the seminar committee for putting together the seminar that gave rise to this compilation of papers. Thanks also go to the Head and the Secretary of the Master Program in Linguistics Diponegoro University, without whom the seminar would not have been possible.

The table of contents lists 92 papers presented at the seminar. Of these papers, 5 papers are presented by invited keynote speakers. They are Prof. Aron Reppmann, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Prof. Yudha Thianto, Ph.D. (Trinity Christian College, USA), Dr. Priyankoo Sarmah, Ph.D. (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India), Helena I.R. Agustien, Ph.D. (Semarang State University, Indonesia), and Dr. M. Suryadi, M.Hum. (Diponegoro University, Indonesia).

In terms of the topic areas, the papers are in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, theoretical linguistics, antropolinguistics, pragmatics, applied linguistics, and discourse analysis.

NOTE FOR REVISED EDITION

There is a little change in this revised edition, which as the shifting of some parts of the article by Tatan Tawami and Retno Purwani Sari entitled “Sundanese Identity Represented by the Talents of *Ini Talkshow* A Study of Pragmatics” on page 166 to 167. This has an impact on the change of table of contents.

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"The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity"**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2015					
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WILL JAVANESE LANGUAGE BECOME EXTINCT?

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Abstract

Indonesia has so many ethnic groups whose languages are different from each other. There are some big ethnic groups; Javanese, Sundanese, and etc. Here, in this case, the writer only focuses on one of Indonesia's ethnics and languages that is Javanese. Javanese language is divided into old, middle, new and modern Javanese language. The modern Javanese language is now used by most of Javanese. There are three main dialects in the modern Javanese language; Central, Eastern, and Western Javanese. They have their own accent and dialect that differs one Javanese language from one another. Each employs its own vocabulary and grammatical rules. There are three Javanese language styles; *Ngoko*, *Madya*, and *Krama*. Those three different styles that Javanese uses show that in Javanese there are levels of politeness. The politeness itself is being one of a sacral thing that must be kept by every Javanese. Nowadays, Javanese language becomes endangered language, in which at risk of falling out of use as its speakers die out or shift to speaking another language. Most of Javanese speak in Indonesian as their national language. If they keep speaking Indonesian in their daily communication, Javanese language will be an extinct language. The government should have policy to protect Javanese language from being extinct by including Javanese language in school curriculum, providing government law to force the Javanese to keep speaking Javanese language.

Keywords; Javanese language, endangered language, Extinct

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a very rich country. It has so many ethnic groups whose languages are different from each other. There are some big ethnic groups, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, etc. We will find out some ethnic groups, even one island has more than one ethnic, in every part of island in Indonesia. Here, in this paper we will discuss one of Indonesia's ethnic groups and languages that is Javanese language. Javanese is part of the Austronesian family, and is related to Indonesian and other Malay varieties (Horne, 1992). Javanese language (Javanese: *basa Jawa*, Indonesian: *bahasa Jawa*) the language of Javanese people from the central and eastern parts of the island of Java, in Indonesia.

Based on the survey of UNESCO, there are also pockets of Javanese speakers in the northern coast of western Java. It is the native language of more than 75.500.000 people (more than 40% people in Indonesia). Years ago, people in most parts of east Java and the whole central Java spoke in Javanese. Most of those people were able to speak Javanese properly. They can differentiate the language use based on the register (to whom they speak and what is being discussed). But nowadays, in the modern era, most Javanese speakers also speak in Indonesian: for official and commercial purposes. They also speak in Indonesian to communicate with non-Javanese Indonesian. Since nowadays the speakers of Javanese are decreasing, it is claimed to be an endangered language.

An endangered language is a language that is at a risk of falling out of use as its speakers die out or shift to speaking another language (Mark, 2003). Language loss occurs when the language has no more native speakers, and becomes a "dead language". When there are no native speakers of it, Javanese language will die. If eventually no one speaks the language at all, it becomes an "extinct language". Crystal (2000) states that while languages have always gone extinct throughout human history, they are currently disappearing at an accelerated rate due to the processes of globalization and neo-colonialism, where the economically powerful languages dominate other languages.

When there are no more native speakers of Javanese, it will be quite possible that Javanese language will be extinct as soon as possible. On a few years later, it will be possible that no one will speak in Javanese if we are as the native speakers do not have a big effort to save our beloved ethnic and language. Not only should we as the native speakers, but also the government in this beloved country should do a preventive way to keep the existence of Javanese language. If Javanese language will be an extinct language, it means that there will be so many languages from some groups in Java, let say, Javanese language of Solo, Brebes, Tegal, etc will be extinct too. Nowadays, the government has done a preventive way to protect Javanese language in order to be an existing language year by year. What

should the Javanese people as well as the local government do to protect Javanese language from being an endangered language?

JAVANESE LANGUAGE

According to Horne (1992) Javanese is a part of the Austronesian family, and is therefore related to Indonesian and other Malaya varieties. Javanese language (*baso Jawa*) is the language of the Javanese people from the central Java to the eastern parts of the island of Java, in Indonesia. Besides speaking Javanese language, most speakers of Javanese also speak Indonesian: for official and commercial purposes as well as to communicate with non-Javanese Indonesians. We are as the Javanese should be proud of our own language, Javanese language. It can be regarded as one of the classical languages of the world, with a vast literature spanning more than twelve century.

Zoetmulder (1995) states that the Javanese language is developed in four stages:

- a. Old Javanese language, from the 9th century
- b. Middle Javanese language, from the 13th century
- c. New Javanese language, from the 16th century, and
- d. Modern Javanese language, from the 20th century (but this stage is not universally distinguished).

In this paper, the writer only focuses on the modern Javanese in which most of the Javanese people speak nowadays. Zoetmulder adds that there are three main dialects in the modern Javanese language:

- a. Central Javanese language
- b. Eastern Javanese language, and
- c. Western Javanese language

There is a dialect continuum from Banten in the extreme west of Java to Banyuwangi in the eastern corner of the island. All Javanese dialects are more or less mutually intelligible. They have their own dialect which can differ one Javanese language and each other. For example the dialect of Brebes Javanese, started from Pemalang, Tegal, and Brebes called "*Ngapak*" is different from Javanese language of Solo. The dialect and accent from western Javanese are rather strong and quite rude, similar with the eastern Javanese language.

Zoetmulder (1995) also states the sentence structure of modern Javanese language. Different from the old Javanese language, the modern Javanese language usually employs SVO (Subject, Verb, and Object) word order. However, the old Javanese sometimes had VSO (Verb, Subject, and Object) and sometimes VOS (Verb, Object, and Subject) word order. Even in Modern Javanese, archaic sentences using VSO (Verb, Subject, and Object) structure can still be made.

Examples:

- Modern Javanese:

"*Dheweke teka ing keraton.*"
 S V pp O

- Old Javanese:

"*Teka ta sira ri -ng kadhatwan (O).*"
 V S pp O

Those two examples can prove that the structure used in the old and modern Javanese language is different. Javanese language can make such a restructure on the sentence order.

Sanskrit words are still very much in use. Modern speakers may describe the old Javanese language and Sanskrit words as *Kawi* (roughly meaning "literary"); but *Kawi* words may also be from Arabic. Dutch and Malay are influential as well; but none of these rivals the position of Sanskrit.

Hattori (1983) states that in common with the other Austronesian languages (and resembling East Asian languages such as Korean and Japanese), Javanese is spoken differently depending on the social

context. In Austronesian there are often three distinct styles or registers. Each employs its own vocabulary, grammatical rules, and even prosody. In Javanese language these styles are called:

a. *Ngoko* (or *Ngaka*)

It is an informal speech, used between friends and close relatives. It is also used by persons of higher status (elder, bosses) addressing those of lower status (young people, or subordinates in work place).

For example: I want to eat. (English)

Aku arep mangan.

I usually take a bath in the morning at 6 a.m.

Aku biasa adhus isuk jam 6.

In using this level of Javanese language, the speakers use *Aku* to pronoun her or himself.

b. *Madya*

Intermediate between *ngoko* and *karma*. Strangers on the street would use it, where the status difference may be unknown and one wants to be neither too formal nor too informal. The form is from Sanskrit *Madhya* (middle).

For examples: I want to eat. (English)

Kula ajeng nedha.

I usually take a bath in the morning at 6 a.m.

Kula biasa adhus enjing jam 6.

In using this kind of Javanese language, *Kula* is used to pronoun the speaker.

c. *Krama*

The polite and formal style used between those of the same status when they do not wish to be informal. It is used by persons of lower status to persons of higher status, such as young people to their elders, or subordinates to bosses. It is also used as an official style for public speeches, announcements, etc. The term is from Sanskrit *Krama* (in order).

For example: I want to eat. (English)

Dalem ajeng nedhi.

I usually take a bath in the morning at 6 a.m.

Dalem biasa adhus enjang wonten tabuh 6.

This kind of Javanese language is the politest of all kinds of Javanese languages. The speaker pronouns him or herself using *Dalem*.

Those three different styles that the Javanese uses show that there are levels of politeness. The politeness itself is being one of sacral things that must be kept by every Javanese. The Javanese differs the pronouns in using those styles of language. Like "I" in English means "*saya / aku*" in Indonesian, means "*aku*" (*ngoko*), "*kula*" (*Madhya*) and "*dalem*" (*krama*). The use of pronoun itself depends on the register that is to whom the speaker is speaking.

Although Javanese language is not a national language, it is considered as a regional language in three Indonesian provinces of biggest Javanese people: Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java. Javanese language is spoken by a lot of people and being taught at schools. It is also used as a language in mass media, both electronic media and printed ones. There is a decreasing number of newspaper using Javanese language in Java. It shows that Javanese language is in danger. We can imagine what will be if there is no longer newspaper or magazine in Javanese language in Java. Javanese language itself will become extinct and the young generation will forget how to speak Javanese. By reading Javanese language in printed media will help the Javanese language speakers to be able to speak in Javanese language well.

ENDANGERED LANGUAGE

An endangered language is a language that is at a risk of falling out of use as its speakers die out or shift to speaking another language (Mark, 2003). Language loss occurs when the language has no more native speakers. The native speakers are shifting the language to other languages because of many reasons; prestige, condition, place, etc. If eventually when no one speaks in it, it becomes an "extinct language". In fact, most commonly spoken languages dominate the less commonly spoken ones. Thus, the less commonly spoken languages, since there is no one speaks in it, will disappear from the population.

UNESCO operates with five levels of language endangerment: "safe" (spoken by most of native speakers), "vulnerable" (not spoken by children outside the home), "definitely endangered" (children not speaking), "severely endangered" (only spoken by the oldest generations), "critically endangered" (spoken by few members of the oldest generation, often semi-speakers).

In Indonesia, especially in Java, most of people nowadays are speaking in Indonesian. Javanese language, based on the language level by UNESCO, is considered as vulnerable, even severely endangered, since a lot of children do not speak in Javanese language outside the home and almost only spoken by the oldest generations. Few speakers of endangered language consider that their indigenous language might be lost, many consider that switching to a majority language is likely to alleviate social stigma and increase economic opportunities. Actually when the endangered language becomes an extinct language, the majority of its speakers lost their tradition and cultural identity. As communities lose their language, they often lose parts of their cultural traditions such as songs, myths, and poetry that cannot be easily transferred to another language.

According to Crystal (2000), losing a language may also have political consequences as some countries confer different political statuses or privileges on minority ethnic groups, often defining ethnicity in terms of languages. That means that communities that lose their language may also lose political legitimacy as a community with special collective rights.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The authority or government holds a very important role in protecting a language. The government can make a policy that should be followed by all people in one authority system. The system itself should be strong enough to tight everyone to do something asked by the regulation. In preventing a language, the government might include the language in school curriculum, from kindergarten to the university. As in Java, the government should make a policy and regulation that Javanese language should be included in schools curriculum from the lowest level to the highest one. The province regulation should force every education department to do it. The Javanese language should be taught at schools and universities. Yet, in fact, the curriculum that includes Javanese language in the learning process is only applied at schools from elementary to senior high school. In the kindergarten and university level, Javanese language is not taught.

Hence, from the condition, the government should enforce all students and teachers to learn and speak in Javanese language at schools. It can be a way to prevent Javanese language from being extinct. If young generation know and acquire the language, they will be able to speak in it well.

CONCLUSION

Javanese is part of the Austronesian family, and is related to Indonesian and other Malay varieties (Horne, 1992). Javanese language (Javanese: *basa Jawa*, Indonesian: *bahasa Jawa*) the language of Javanese people from the central and eastern parts of the island of Java, in Indonesia.

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