

*Received 13 August 2020.*

*Accepted 5 December 2020.*

*Published 30 January 2023.*

DOI: 10.1344/DIALECTOLOGIA2023.30.11

## THE TRACES OF DIALECTAL DISTRIBUTION OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CIAMIS-DIALECT SUNDANESE LANGUAGE (WEST JAVA, INDONESIA): A GEOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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### Abstract

This research examines the traces of dialectal distribution of Javanese language and its implication for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language, in West Java Province-Indonesia, from the perspective of geolinguistics. This research uses two sort of approaches: namely theoretical and methodological. The method used in this research is qualitative-descriptive. Meanwhile, the provision of the data was done through the conversation (*cakap*) and observation (*simak*) method. The instrument used in the data collection process is the vocabulary basic list method (Swadesh), which contains the language (the terms) of the system of existing kinship, the pronouns, and the body parts. The data is analyzed by using the comparative-synchronic method. This research was carried out in Ciamis Regency, by choosing five districts as the observation areas which were determined by the wind direction. The research results show that the traces of dialectal distribution of Javanese language in Ciamis Regency, West Java-Indonesia, can be seen from the existence of the same glosses and etymons. The dialectal distribution of Javanese language and its implications for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language is seen to be consistent on the phonological and lexical aspects.

**Keywords:** dialectal distribution, Javanese language, Sundanese language, Ciamis, geolinguistics

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**LES EMPREMES DE LA DISTRIBUCIÓ DIALECTAL DE LA LLENGUA JAVANESA I LES SEVES IMPLICACIONS  
PER AL DIALECTE CIAMIS DE LA LLENGUA SUNDANESA (JAVA OEST, INDONÈSIA):  
UN ESTUDI GEOLINGÜÍSTIC**

**Resum**

Aquesta investigació examina les empremtes de la distribució dialectal de l'idioma javanès i les seves implicacions per al dialecte Ciamis de l'idioma sundanès, a la província de Java Occidental, Indonèsia, des de la perspectiva de la geolingüística. Aquest treball utilitza dos tipus d'enfocament: teòric i metodològic. El mètode utilitzat és qualitatiu-descriptiu. El subministrament de les dades es va fer a través del mètode de conversa (*cakap*) i observació (*simak*). L'instrument utilitzat en el procés de recollida de dades va ser el mètode de llista de vocabulari bàsic (Swadesh), que conté els termes del sistema de parentiu, els pronoms i les parts del cos. Les dades es van analitzar utilitzant el mètode comparatiu-sincrònic. Aquesta investigació es va dur a terme a Ciamis Regency, i es van triar cinc districtes com a àrees d'observació que van ser determinats per la direcció del vent. Els resultats de la investigació mostren que les empremtes de la distribució dialectal de l'idioma javanès a Ciamis Regency, Java-Indonèsia occidental, es poden observar a partir de l'existència de les mateixes gloses i ètims. Es considera que la distribució dialectal de l'idioma javanès i les seves implicacions per al dialecte de Ciamis de l'idioma sundanès és consistent en els aspectes fonològic i lèxic.

**Paraules clau:** distribució dialectal, llengua javanesa, llengua sundanesa, ciamis, geolingüística

**LAS HUELLAS DE LA DISTRIBUCIÓN DIALECTAL DEL LENGUAJE JAVANÉS Y SUS IMPLICACIONES PARA EL  
DIALECTO CIAMIS DEL LENGUAJE SUNDANÉS (JAVA OCCIDENTAL, INDONESIA):  
UN ESTUDIO GEOLINGÜÍSTICO**

**Resumen**

Esta investigación examina las huellas de la distribución dialectal del idioma javanés y sus implicaciones para el dialecto Ciamis del idioma sundanés, en la provincia de Java Occidental, Indonesia, desde la perspectiva de la geolingüística. Este trabajo utiliza dos tipos de enfoques: teórico y metodológico. El método utilizado es cualitativo-descriptivo. El suministro de los datos se hizo a través del método de conversación (*cakap*) y observación (*simak*). El instrumento utilizado en el proceso de recolección de datos fue el método de lista de vocabulario básico (Swadesh), que contiene los términos del sistema de parentesco, los pronombres y las partes del cuerpo. Los datos se analizaron utilizando el método comparativo-sincrónico. Esta investigación se llevó a cabo en Ciamis Regency, eligiendo cinco distritos como áreas de observación que fueron determinados por la dirección del viento. Los resultados de la investigación muestran que las huellas de la distribución dialectal del idioma javanés en Ciamis Regency, Java-Indonesia occidental, se pueden observar a partir de la existencia de las mismas glosas y étimos. Se considera que la distribución dialectal del idioma javanés y sus implicaciones para el dialecto de Ciamis del idioma sundanés es consistente en los aspectos fonológico y léxico.

**Palabras clave:** distribución dialectal, lengua javanesa, lengua sundanesa, ciamis, geolingüística

## **1. Introduction**

Language has a vital position in human life. Besides used for interacting, expressing, cooperating, and identifying in the community, language can also be used

as the cultural identity of a region, even a cultural identity of a nation (Huri 2017). In the context of the relationship between language and culture, language becomes a reflection of the speaker community's culture and summarizes the self-identity of the speaker community as an entity, in this case the self-identity referred to as the term 'nation'. On that basis, the culture of an entity is not limited only by administrative (government) boundaries, but its existence which can cross these existing administrative spaces.

Language occupies the most important position in relation to aspects of communication (Siringoringo 2016). In life in which there is a process of interaction, language can connect humans to humans. In the process of interaction, language is used as an instrument in the delivery of ideas, hopes, and so on. Therefore, language becomes a vital thing. When its existence is disturbed, then the process of interaction and communication will also be disrupted too.

Each regional entity has the first language or mother tongue which is used as the dominant language in the process of communication and interaction between its speakers. The local language, with various dynamics, often develops and changes in accordance with existing conditions. These developments and changes will be seen clearly if we observe the sociocultural dynamics in a heterogeneous society, where the potential for inter-cultural interaction is so high. This phenomenon can be seen in the context of sociocultural life in Indonesia.

Indonesian society has long been known as a society with a fairly high level of heterogeneity. This reality has made Indonesian people rich in cultural, linguistic, ethnic and religious diversity. Indonesia has many ethnic groups spread from Sabang to Merauke. Each ethnic group has its own language and dialect. The language and dialect are used as instruments to communicate among the speakers' communities within the ethnic group. In addition, they also have a variety of different cultural and social backgrounds with various types of vernacular. Therefore, various languages and cultures must be preserved to maintain diversity in unity as the legacy of the state of Indonesia (Wacana 2013).

The policy of language politics, in this case the inauguration of the Indonesian language into a national language, on the one hand, is one thing to be thankful for. As a national language, Indonesian has succeeded in becoming a tool of communication and interaction between tribes living in Indonesia. Sociocultural and lingual differences are no longer barriers to communication between communities. With the existence of Indonesian as a national language, communication between ethnic groups will be easily done.

There are several possibilities if Indonesian language is not used as the national language. First, the residents in areas with different languages will communicate in their respective ways without understanding each other. This situation will certainly not result the effective communication practices — even it is prone to cause misperceptions and miscommunication, instead of calling it with the term “communication confusion”. This confusion of communication in the future will be susceptible to horizontal conflicts. If this condition continues, there will never be a social agreement that will make the Indonesian nation a united nation in a unitary state. Second, it raises social consensus to choose and take one of the wealth of 413 regional languages (Wahyuni 2010) as a national language. However, this second condition will present two big risks, namely the emergence of jealousy towards regions whose language is chosen as the national language, and susceptible to ethnocentric attitudes among the speakers of the chosen language into the national language. Hereafter, the selection of Indonesian language as a national language can be seen as an appropriate policy amid the multicultural condition of the Indonesian people.

Amid the dynamics of mutual influence between languages and the growing concern over the extinction of regional languages, the instinct for language retention has actually been naturally owned by speakers of the language for a long time. Vocabulary attraction and interplay between languages is a real form of language maintenance efforts. The vocabulary tug, unconsciously, has an influence on the opponent’s language and the language of the speakers themselves. These influences can be adapted directly without going through sound adjustments and changes or vice versa. Thus, the existence of mutual influence is a form of resistance of each language

that intersect. In such conditions, the study of regional language mapping must be carried out with varying urgency.

The matter of mapping regional languages in Indonesia actually has been quite a long time and done a lot, shortly after Indonesia's independence. Throughout the period of the language mapping development in the 1980s, the Center for Language Development and Coaching has conducted many dialectological studies of various regional languages in Indonesia (Susiati & Iye 2018). This is still relevant to be done until present since development of language from time to time is so fast and dynamic. The development of regional languages is a natural thing to happen, especially in areas that experience cultural intersections; in a dialectological context, it is called an enclave. In the language enclave, the tugs and mutual influence between languages are often occurred.

Tugs and mutual influences, as explained above, also occur in Sundanese language in Ciamis Regency, West Java – Indonesia, that has come into contact with Javanese language. The two languages influence each other so that glosses can be found to have the same realization and the same etymons. This condition will later lead to confusion about the status of languages in the region. This confusion will be clearly seen when dialectometry calculations are performed to determine the language and dialect status in the region. Until present, indeed, the boundaries regarding language and dialect are still becoming issues of prolonged debate among fellow dialectologists. This is caused by determining the exact, accurate, and acute criteria to be able to distinguish between language and dialect is one of the complex theoretical issues in linguistic studies.

Ciamis is one of the districts in West Java Province with a high level of population complexity. One of the complexities is caused by the geographical location of Ciamis, which borders Central Java Province. This condition makes Ciamis as one of the enclave areas of the language in which it allows the intersection of two or more languages. Intersection between languages will also bring complex lingual dynamics. The resident of Ciamis Regency is predominantly Sundanese. However, because of one of the political policies of the new order, namely transmigration and even distribution

of population in the territory of Indonesia, especially from Java Island, there were many Javanese who also lived and settled in several areas of Ciamis Regency. This transmigration gave more or less influence the sociocultural and lingual dynamics in Ciamis.

In terms of linguistic status, Sundanese and Javanese language are two related languages, which belong to the Austronesian or Archipelago (Mulyana 1975). The relations between the languages of relatives are apparently not the same between one language and another, there are those that are closer or farther (Blust 1977). Blust grouped related languages based on the distance of the relationship called subgrouping. There have been many studies on subgrouping of the archipelago language, such as research (Dyen 1965, Mees 1967, Blust, 1977, Suryata 1998) specifically, grouped Sundanese and Javanese languages as kinship languages that have relatively close relations.

This study examines the traces of dialectal distribution of Javanese in Ciamis Regency and their implications for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language. This paper discusses the lingual evidence that shows the tugs and mutual influence between Javanese language (as a migrant language) and Sundanese language (as the native language of the local population). In addition, the dialectal distribution patterns of the Javanese language in Ciamis Regency is also discussed by studying them based on dialectometry calculations which allow an assessment of whether the differences in etymons and lexicons in the region are considered as differences in language or only differences in dialects, or even only differences in dialects or even in subdialects. The results of this study are beneficial for the development of linguistic theory, specifically dialectology and comparative linguistics, and practically provide input for policy making in the context of language retention and language development, particularly in Ciamis Regency and West Java.

## 2. Methods

There are two approaches used in this study, namely the theoretical approach and the methodological approach. Theoretically, the approach used in this study is the dialectology approach. Weijnen et al. (in Ayatrohaedi 2002) argued that dialect is a linguistic system that is used by one community to distinguish them from other neighboring communities that use different systems despite their close relationship. Mahsun (2010) defined dialect as a variety of languages used in some countries (local dialects), or by residents who have certain social classes (social dialects or sociolect), which differ in several words, grammar, and / or pronunciation from other forms in the same language. From some of the views above, it can be concluded that the dialect is a system of language variations.

Methodologically, this study uses qualitative-descriptive methods. Qualitatively, it means the data examined and the results of the analysis are obtained from recordings, observations, interviews, or written material and the data is described in words or letters not numbers (Djojuroto & Sumaryati 2004). Meanwhile, the descriptive approach is based on facts, which are empirically available to the speakers, so the results are in the description of language as it is. the data obtained is the result of observations of the author without assessing the correct or incorrect data (Sudaryanto 2015).

This research was conducted in three stages, which are (1) provision of the data, (2) data analysis, and (3) presenting the research result.

The research begins with the provision of data which with the methods used are conversation (*cakap*) and observation (*simak*) method (Sudaryanto 2015). At the stage of providing data, the first step taken is to determine the area that is used as the location of the research. After that, the steps that must be carried out are to provide data using the skillful method, namely the method of collecting lingual data by conducting a conversation between researchers and speakers as resource persons. The data collection is also done by several techniques, including doing directed

conversation, asking direct questions, asking indirect questions, provoking answers, and asking for multiple answers.

The instrument used in the collecting data process is a list of vocabulary (Swadesh) which contains several parts that will be asked, namely the language in the existing kinship system, pronouns, and body parts. The tools (instruments) of data collection used are as written below.

- a) Data informants addressed to informants to reveal the identity of informants, starting from the place of birth, length of stay in the research area, and mobility of the informant'.
- b) Village data that is addressed to the village head and the population.
- c) Questions list which contains vocabulary lists addressed to informants to reveal vocabulary data.

Furthermore, for the observation method, the researchers directly interview the informants (*Teknik cakap semuka*) and listen to them by taking a note and recording (*teknik rekam dan catat*) on their responses or their spontaneous stories that are successfully provoked by the researcher. This record is used as a data checker when there is a doubt about the data (which has been recorded). If the required data has been obtained, the next stage is how the data is processed and analyzed.

The list of questions used in this study is 300 basic vocabulary Swadesh modified according to the needs and objectives of the study. The question list consists of three groups of questions and is divided into 12 parts, namely vocabulary which contains meanings, such as kinship system, pronouns, body parts, parts of a house, tools, geography, plants and fruits, animals, food / drinks, human characteristics / circumstances, abstract expressions, verbs, question words, and conjunctions. The vocabulary used is the Sundanese vocabulary everyday.

The analytical method used in this study is the comparative-synchronic method. In other words, the data obtained from the various villages studied are compared with each other and compared to other Sundanese languages.

This research was carried out in Ciamis Regency, by choosing five districts as the observation areas which were determined by the wind direction. The districts chosen are Sindangkasih District (Sindangkasih Village, Wanasigra Village, Budiharja Village,



and Budiasih Village), Sukamantri District (Tenggerharja Village, Mekarwangi Village, Sukamantri Village, and Cibeureum Village), Lakkok District (Kertajaya Village, Sidaharja Village, Cintajaya Village, and Baregbeg Village), Banjarsari District (Banjarsari Village, Cicapar Village, Ciulu Village, and Kawasen Village), and Pamarican District (Kertahayu Village, Mekarmulya Village, Pamarican Village, and Sidaharja Village). Furthermore, Sindangkasih District is set as observation site (OS) 1; Sukamantri District as observation site (OS) 2; Lakkok District as observation site (OS) 3; Banjarsari District as observation site (OS) 4; and Pamarican District as observation site (OS) 5.

### **3. Results and discussion**

Legally and formally, the Ciamis Regency was formed based on Law number 13 of 1950 concerning the regency administration in the environment of West Java Province Government. In its development, the administrative area of Ciamis Regency was reduced by the City of Banjar based on Law Number 27 of 2002 concerning the formation of the City of Banjar in West Java Province and then reduced again by the administrative area of Pangandaran which broke away into a separate district based on Law Number 21 of 2012 concerning the establishment of Pangandaran Regency in West Java Province.

Based on administrative location, Ciamis Regency is bordered by other regencies and/or cities, namely: a) north side bordering Majalengka Regency and Kuningan Regency; b) to the west bordering Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya City; c) to the east bordering Central Java Province and Banjar City; and d) to the south bordering Pangandaran Regency.

Seen from its geographical, Ciamis Regency, especially in the east, is directly adjacent to the administrative area of Central Java Province. That means, the intersection between languages and cultures in the region is very dominant. The geographical position of the Sundanese ethnic community in Ciamis Regency, West Java, as a native speaker of the Sundanese language has a very strategic position. In

some language enclaves, Sundanese speakers in Ciamis allow to contact with other language speakers, especially Javanese. Ciamis area is one of the border areas between provinces, namely West Java Province and Central Java Province. Each border area is often found a transitional language, not only in administrative aspects but also in linguistic and cultural aspects. Tugs and mutual influences between languages and between cultures are common things in border areas. The Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language interacts with Javanese language. Bag areas of Javanese language are also commonly found in the Ciamis area, especially in the eastern and southern area of Ciamis, such as Lakkok District, Banjarsari District, and Pamarican District.

Linguistically, although the Javanese language in Ciamis Regency is spoken by a small number of the community there, but overall, Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language has the most potential to receive language shifts. In addition to the insistence of Indonesian language as a national language and English as an international language, Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language also gets pressure from Javanese ethnic population which is increasingly growing in number in the administrative area of Ciamis Regency. Javanese society experienced a significant increase demographically. This condition is caused by many factors, ranging from economic, social, political, and cultural factors.

#### **4. The traces of dialectal distribution of Javanese language and its implication for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language, West Java Province-Indonesia**

This section explains the dialectal distribution of Javanese language influences on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language as proof that in the region, the lingual phenomenas are found in the form of tugs and mutual influence between languages. In some cases, some regions have been influenced by Javanese language, one of which is seen from the regional toponymy pattern which contains Javanese phonotactic rules, such as *Ciulu*, *Kawasen*, *Sidomulyo*, *Sukaurip*, and so on. The influence of Javanese phonotactic rules, on the one hand, has become evidence of a lingual phenomenon in the form of mutual influence between Sundanese language and Javanese language, especially in this case Javanese language influenced the Sundanese language.

Not only occurs in the regional topographic pattern, the influence of Javanese language on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language can also be seen from the lingual and realization conditions in the region. Even though in reality, not all administrative regions of Ciamis Regency are affected by Javanese language, but there are some regions whose Javanese language influence is quite high, especially in the eastern and southeastern Ciamis regions which are administratively directly in contact with Central Java Province. The traces of dialectal distribution and the influence of Javanese language in Ciamis District can be seen such as from the existence of the same glosses and etymones; glosses with the same realization; and glosses in the same etymons.

What interesting to study and discuss is, does the existence of the same glosses and etymons in a speech area become a sign of language retention or vice versa? The existence of the same glosses and etymon is a sign that the two languages are from the same family, namely the Austronesian language family. In addition, the existence of the same glosses and etymon in a speech-language community is still being debated with dualism of opinion. The first opinion states that the existence of the same glosses and etymons in a speech community is not possible to be used as an indicator of language retention, because the similarity of realization can also indicate the weakness of language retention so that the regional language absorbs and interferes with the foreign language that comes, in this case Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language absorbs and interferes with Javanese language. The second opinion states that if the conditions of each interacting language are equally powerful in influencing, then the similarity of realization can be understood as the existence of language retention in each language interacting. In such conditions, the speakers of each language compete to give influence on other languages to maintain the existence of the language. Until later, it is not clear what language that influences and which language is influenced. In the context of language in Ciamis, the first opinion seems more relevant, considering factually Sundanese language is a language that is more influenced by Javanese language as a migrant language.

The traces of Javanese dialectal distribution which influence Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language can be traced by using a geolinguistic approach in which contains

a language mapping. Geolinguistics examines and studies language variations based on local differences in a language area and reveals facts about the expansion of linguistic characteristics that are now recorded as dialectal characteristics. In connection with this study, geolinguistics can be used as a study tool which in the future will show the mapping of language variations as linguistic features of a dialect. In addition, through geolinguistics can also be studied dialectal distributions of other languages (in this case Javanese language) that affect the local language (in this case Ciamis dialect Sundanese language).

The dialectal distribution of Javanese language and its implications for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language appears to be consistent in phonological and lexical aspects. There is an internal innovation in Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language which shows dialectal variations. The internal innovations of Sundanese language vocabulary, that are influenced by Javanese language, occur through a variety of phonemic correspondences. The external innovations in Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language occur through the realization of Javanese language vocabulary as a whole. Lingual evidence is a marker of the influence of Javanese language on Sundanese language.

For more details, the big influence of the dialectal distribution of Javanese language on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language can be seen from the following evidence.

No.	Gloss	Realization Form	Observation Area
1	head	sirah sira hulu ulu	1,2,5 3,4 1,2,5,4 3
2	neck	böhöŋ böʔöŋ guluʔ	1,2,3,5 4 3,4
3	tooth	wa <sup>w</sup> os aos huntuʔ untuʔ	1,2,4,5 3 1,2 3,4,5
4	liver	hateʔ hatiʔ ateʔ	1,2 5 3,4
5	stomach	bötöŋ wətəŋ	1,2,5 3,4
6	belly button	bujal	1,2,5

		udal udəl wudəl	3,4 5 3,4
7	body hair (fur)	bulu? wulu?	1,2 3,4,5
8	house	imah umah	1,2,5 3,4
9	roof tile	kəntɛŋ gəntɛŋ gəndɛŋ	1,2 5 3,4
10	window	jəndɛla? jəndɛla? jəndɛlo?	1 2,5 3,4
11	ashes	ləbu? ləwu?	1,2 3,4,5
12	rock	bətu? watu?	1,2,3,5 4
13	star	bɛntaŋ bintaŋ lintaŋ	1 2,5 3,4
14	moon	bulan wulan	1,2,3,5 4
15	animal	sato? hewan kewan	1,2, 1,2,4,5 3
16	flea	tuma? tumö?	1,2,3 4,5
17	snake	oray ulö?	1,2,5 3,4
18	turtle	kuya? kuyö?	1,2,5 3,4
19	crocodile	buhaya? buaya? böyö?	1 2,3,5 4
20	new	añar añər	1,2,3,5 4
21	green	hɛjo? ɛjo?	1,2,3,5 4
22	black	hidöŋ idöŋ	1,2,4,5 3
23	rain	hujan udan	1,2,3,5 4
24	puke	utah mutah	1,2,4,5 3

Table 1. The Influence of Dialectal Distribution of Javanese Language on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese Language Phonemically

Note:

Observation Site 1 = Sindangkasih District

Observation Site 2 = Sukamantri District

Observation Site 3 = Lakbok District

Observation Site 4 = Banjarsari District

Observation Site 5 = Pamarican District

The pattern of the influence of Javanese language dialectal distribution on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language looks very consistent. Similarly, the use of lingual patterns is used consistently and correlates with the area of observation. Some of the lingual symptoms that exist are phoneme addition at the beginning (protesis), phoneme removal at the beginning (aparesis), phoneme removal at the center (syncope), phoneme removal at the end (apocope), and correspondence between phonemes. Symptoms of phoneme addition at the beginning can be seen from the following data.

belly button	:	udəl
		wudəl
puke	:	utah
		muntah

Other symptoms are phoneme removal; phoneme removal at the beginning (prosthesis), phoneme removal at the center (syncope), and phoneme removal at the end (apocope). Symptoms of phoneme removal show a consistent symptom, namely the removal of one consistent phoneme that is phoneme /h/. These symptoms can be seen in the following data.

head	:	hulu?
		ulu?
tooth	:	huntu?
		untu?
liver	:	hatɛ?
		atɛ?
black	:	hidöŋ
		idöŋ
green	:	hejo?
		ɛjo?
head	:	sirah
		sira
neck	:	böhöŋ
		bö?öŋ

Furthermore, there are also symptoms of correspondence between phonemes. These symptoms also appear consistently, especially the correspondence  $w \sim b/\#$ - the correspondence  $eu \sim a/\#$ -. Below are some data showing symptoms of correspondence between phonemes.

stomach	:	bötöŋ wätəŋ
body hair (fur)	:	bulu? wulu?
ashes	:	ləbu? ləwu?
rock	:	batu? watu?
moon	:	bulan wulan
snake	:	oray ulö?
turtle	:	kuya? kuyö?
crocodile	:	buhaya? böyö?

In addition to the language phenomena associated with phonological aspects, traces of the influence of the dialectal distribution of Javanese language on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language are also seen from the lexical aspect. There are several lexicons which are absorbed from Javanese language into Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language by Sundanese community in Ciamis. Dialectologically, this phenomenon is called external innovation, namely the existence of innovation in the form of the use of lexicons from outside languages by speakers of the local language. Symptoms of external innovation can be seen in the following data.

No.	Gloss	Realization form	Observation area
1	neck	böhöŋ böʔöŋ guluʔ	1,2,3,5 4 3,4
2	eyes	panon soca mripat	1,2,3 1,2,3,5 4

3	tongue	lɛtah ilat	1,2,3,5 4
4	back	tonɡon ɡəɡər	1,2,4,5 3
5	foot	suku səmpeʸan sikir	1,3,5 2,5 4
6	knee	tuʔur dəŋkul	1,2,5 3,4
7	stairs	tarajɛʔ andɛʔ	1,2,4,5 3,
8	forest	lɔwɔŋ alas	1,2,3,5 4
9	sun	panonpoɛʔ matapoɛ srɛŋɛŋɛʔ	1,2 4,5 3
10	seed	binih bibit	1,2,4,5 3
11	leave	daun ɡodon	1,2,4,5 3
12	good	sæʔ alus apik	1,2 4,5 3
13	heavy	börat abot	1,2 3,4,5
14	push	suruŋ suŋkruk	2,3,5 1,4
15	chief of village	lurah kuwu	1 2,3,4,5
16	grass	jukut sukət	1,2,5 3,4
17	laugh	söriʔ guyuʔ	1,2 3,4,5
18	slippery	löʔör luŋuʔ	1,2 3,4,5
19	sharp	sököt landəp	1,2,5 3,4
20	narrow	hörin səsək	1,5 2,3,4

Table 2. The influence of dialectal distribution of Javanese Language on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language lexically

Note:

Observation Site 1 = Sindangkasih District

Observation Site 2 = Sukamantri District

Observation Site 3 = Lakbok District

Observation Site 4 = Banjarsari District

Observation Site 5 = Pamarican District



## **5. Dialectal distribution of Javanese language in Ciamis Regency based on migration and non-migration factors**

Javanese language is not a native language in West Java Province, including in Ciamis Regency. However, the dialectal distribution of the Javanese language in Ciamis Regency is clearly visible, especially in the eastern and southeastern Ciamis regions. In this study it is shown in observation site 3 and observation site 4. It means, there are determinant factors which result Javanese language with its dialectal derivation exists and spread in the Ciamis Regency which incidentally the majority of the population speak Sundanese language as the mother tongue. In this study, two main determinant factors were found that caused the dialectal distribution of Javanese in Ciamis Regency, namely migration and non-migration factors. Determination of these two factors is based on the fact that the dialectal distribution of Javanese language in Ciamis Regency is often found in areas that are administratively bordered by Central Java Province, such as in Lakbok District, Banjarsari District, and Purwadadi District.

In relation to the migration factor, its existence cannot be separated from the aspect of population mobility. Population mobility can be divided into two types, namely vertical population mobility and horizontal population mobility. Vertical mobility is mobility or changes that occur in aspects of a person's socio-economic status from lower status to higher status, or vice versa. Meanwhile, horizontal mobility is defined as a change related to aspects of geographical migration or better known as the migration of geographical populations. Horizontal mobility is the movement of people who cross certain boundaries to other areas within a certain time period (Mantra 2015).

The migration period limit in this study is six months. On the other words, a person is said to be a migrant if he has settled in a new place or intends to stay in a new place for at least six months. Meanwhile, someone is considered has moved or not is by looking at changes in residence. This difference in residence is used as a standard that someone has lived or not in a region (Suyanto 2018). Meanwhile in this

research, migration is divided into two types, which are lifelong migration and recent migration.

Lifelong migration can be understood as a process of population movement that occurs over a long period of time. It means that a person is said to have experienced a lifetime of migration, if the province of birth is different from the province where he lives now or his residence at the time of enumeration (Suyanto 2018). Meanwhile, recent migration can be understood as a state of recent movements whose movements indicate the conditions of five years ago. On the other words, someone is categorized as resident migration if the place five years ago is different from the current residence or residence when enumeration (census) takes place (Suyanto 2018). In this study, the factors that are relevant to the sociolinguistic conditions of the people of Ciamis Regency are the lifelong migration. It is because the process of population migration has been going on for a long time.

Talking about the migration process in Indonesia, of course it is very closely related to the figure of the second Indonesian president, namely Suharto. During the New Order era, transmigration was one of the mainstay programs of Soeharto, which was set out in the Five-Year Development (*Pelita*), stage 1 to 6. The transmigration program in the Soeharto era was included in the new order transmigration generation. Previously, in 1905 to 1942, the era is known as colonization. Then Japan entered Indonesia, and the term changed to the work of *corvée* (*romusha*). After independence until 1966, during the old order, there was only transmigration, but its sustainability did not go smoothly. When Suharto became president of the Republic of Indonesia, Pelita stage 1 to 6 was launched in 1969, and at that time transmigration began to be intensified.

The transmigration program in the Soeharto era was often known as *bedol desa* or *sejuta gambut*. This political policy has more or less an impact on socio-cultural life in the midst of Indonesian society. Much of the vacant land was cultivated by immigrants and then these lands, along with the times and generations, turned into habitable territories starting from the village, district, to regency or city level.

Ciamis Regency (West Java - Indonesia) cannot be separated from Soeharto's political policies. In this region, at that time, there was still a lot of vacant land that

needed to be cultivated. Until finally many Javanese people also migrated to parts of Ciamis areas and settled there until the current generation. This political policy also had an impact on the socio-cultural dynamics in Ciamis, especially on the lingual aspects of the region. Based on information, the long-lived ethnic Javanese population in some parts of Ciamis came from Yogyakarta, Kebumen, Purwokerto, Cilacap, and so on (Maryana 2020).

Furthermore, the non-migration factors which influence the dialectal distribution of Javanese language in Ciamis Regency are geographical factors. This geographical factor is understood as a factor of environmental conditions in Ciamis Regency. In terms of geographical, Ciamis is considered as an area which has natural attraction, soil fertility, availability of jobs, and the cultural conditions of people who are open with the presence of other ethnic groups, which become an attraction for people from outside of Ciamis areas to settle and live in Ciamis (West Java - Indonesia). This geographical factor, according to our informant, was one of the factors triggering the movement of Javanese ethnic to Ciamis. This geographical factor cannot be separated from demographic factors; the abundance of Ciamis natural wealth has caused a spike in migration of Javanese ethnic people to the Ciamis area.

## **6. Conclusion**

Seen from its geographical condition, Ciamis Regency, especially in the east, is directly adjacent to the administrative area of Central Java Province. That means, the intersection between languages and cultures in the region is very dominant. The geographical position of the Sundanese ethnic community in Ciamis Regency, West Java, as a native speaker of the Sundanese language has a very strategic position. In some language enclaves, Sundanese speakers in Ciamis allow to contact with other language speakers, especially Javanese. Ciamis area is one of the border areas between provinces, namely West Java Province and Central Java Province.

Linguistically, although Javanese language in Ciamis Regency is spoken by a small number of the community there, but overall, Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language has the most potential to receive language shifts. In addition to the insistence of Indonesian language as a national language and English as an international language, Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language also gets pressure from Javanese ethnic population which is increasingly growing in number in the administrative area of Ciamis Regency.

The dialectal distribution of Javanese language and its implications for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language appears to be consistent in both phonological and lexical aspects. There is an internal innovation in for Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language which shows dialectal variations. The internal innovations of Sundanese language vocabulary influenced by Javanese language occur through a variety of phonemic correspondences. The external innovations in Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language occur through the realization of Javanese language vocabulary as a whole. Both lingual evidence is a marker of the influence of Javanese language on Sundanese language.

The pattern of the influence of Javanese language dialectal distribution on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language looks very consistent. Similarly, the use of lingual patterns is used consistently and correlates with the area of observation. Some of the lingual symptoms that exist are phoneme addition at the beginning (protesis), phoneme removal at the beginning (aparesis), phoneme removal at the center (syncope), phoneme removal at the end (apocope), and correspondence between phonemes.

Besides the existence of language which related to phonological aspects, the traces of the influence of dialectal Javanese language on Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language are also seen from lexical aspect. There are several lexicons which are absorbed from Javanese language into Ciamis-dialect Sundanese language by Sundanese community in Ciamis. Dialectologically, this phenomenon is called external innovation, namely the existence of innovation in the form of the use of lexicons from outside languages by speakers of the local language.

There are two main factors which caused the dialectal distribution of Javanese language in Ciamis Regency, namely migration process and non-migration process. The determination of these two factors is based on the fact that there is dialectal

distribution of Javanese language in Ciamis Regency, which often found in areas that are administratively bordered by Central Java Province, such as in Lakkok District, Banjarsari District, and Purwadadi District.

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