



**LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE OF
THE JAVANESE INTERMARRIAGES IN RANTAU UTARA**

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the Language Maintenance of Javanese Intermarriages in Rantau Utara. It employed qualitative research design with a case study. This study aims to describe: (1) the factors of language maintenance and (2) the the way of Javanese Intermarriages maintained the Javanese language (3) the reasons of Javanese Intermarriages maintained the language. The subjects were 20 Javanese Intermarriages. They were chosen because many of Javanese people who married with other ethnic. The instruments used of this study were observation, questionnaire and interview. The data were analyzed by using Miles, Hubberman and Saldana's data analysis. The result of the study were found that there were six factors of Javanese language of maintaining the language namely seeing each other frequently (100%), neighborhood domain (97%), ethno linguistic vitality (100%), family domain (99%), religion domain (55%) and practice the traditional ceremony (35%). Then the way of maintaining the javanese language were found namely acquisition of the language (40%), create a socially integrated population of native speakers (60%), localities of habitually using the language (80%) and the last was speak language in area oral competence (35%). The reasons of Javanese Intermarriages maintained the language namely show identity (90%), Pride (100%) and keep the language (100%).

Keywords: *language maintenance, intermarriages, ethnic*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used as a medium of communication between people. With the language, one can exchange information with one another. Language can replace events or activities that should be undertaken by individuals or groups (Aslinda, 2007:2). In accordance with his nature as a modern language used by various ethnic groups (tribes) on a variety of cultural backgrounds, religious and regional languages and is used in various fields of activities, the Indonesian also has a lot of varieties and a wide range of languages (Chaer, 2010:1). In these things, Indonesia consists of several of local languages which one of diversity in Indonesia has.

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

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

The importance to maintain the Javanese language in a community is one of the communication language that used specifically in the Javanese ethnic environment. This language is a social language, which is used to interact between individuals and allows communication and transfer of information so that no individuals are outdated (Ahira, 2010). According to Hermadi (2010), Javanese is a language used as a daily social interaction in Java, especially Central Java. This is not surprising because the glory of the life of the palace in the past is widely available in Central Java than in other areas of Java.

The people who live in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana inhabited by Javanese community. The Javanese people live in Lingkungan Bogor come from Javanese island. Although Javanese people in Lingkungan Bogor still keep with the tradition, custom and cultivate by their ancestors. Certainly it will affect to the Javanese language as generally. It is possible the effect of intermarriages the Javanese people do not use the Javanese language again with husband, wife or children or conversely. But in Intermarriages occur in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana the Javanese people still use the Javanese language in interacting with neighbourhood, at home and household life. In this thing supported with the society surround which consisted of many Javanese people neighbourhood. So intentionally or not the person who is not of the tribe of Java understands and can speak by using the Java language autodidact. For instance: Communication with neighbour

R : *Piye kabare riko mas?*

(How are you mas?)

S1 : *Apik wae*

(I am very well)

R : *Sampean isek lancar basa Jowo ya?*

(Can you still speak Javanese language fluently?)

S1 : *Isek iso, mergo aku sering ngomong jowo neng omah lan karo tonggo.*

(yes, I can speak Javanese language because I often speak Javanese language at home with neighbour)

R : *Trus mas, bojo karo anak sampean iso ngomong Jowo ?*

(Then brother, can your wife and children speak Javanese language?)

S1 : *Iso, tapi basa Jawa sing kasar.*

(yes they can, but the rude language or ngoko)

- R : *Mas matur nuwun yo.*
(brother thank you very much)
- S1 : *Podo-podo* (You're welcome.)

Note :

R = Researcher

S1 = Subject

Based on the transcript data above, It can be seen that the husband is a Javanese man can still speak Javanese language, it is caused by the husband lives with Javanese community. Unconsciously Javanese language is used in the family. It proves with "*isek iso, mergo aku sering ngomong jowo neng omah lan karo tonggo*". (yes, I can speak Javanese language because I often speak Javanese language at home with neighbour).

In the same thing, it occurs to the family which the Javanese wife married with the Batakese husband. The Javanese wife still uses the Javanese language at home and with her Javanese neighbours.

Considering all the situation explained above, it is important to conduct a study on Javanese Language Maintenance of intermarriage couple occur in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara. It is very important to analyze the language maintenance in Javanese intermarriages couple, to make a good language planning for revising language maintenance. Therefore this study will be conducted in order to observe such language maintenance in Javanese language intermarriage couple in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design of this study was descriptive qualitative by using case study approach. A descriptive qualitative method is one of which is used to describe situations, events or occurrences, so that this method is intended to the basic data. Ary (1979) state that descriptive study was used to gain certain information about a certain phenomenon that happens when a study is conducted. It is also aimed at describing the variable that really occurred in a certain situation. The data have been collected in a variety of ways, such as observations, Interviews and tape recording. Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative was as direct source of data and

the researchers is as the key instrument. The qualitative means to find out how a theory works in different phenomenon whose data collected are in the words rather than number.

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

As Bogdan & Biklen (1992:32) state that “the researcher is the key instrument”. It means that everything is controlled by the researcher and it is supported with, observation sheet, questionnaire, tape recorder and interview.

The data were collected by giving the questionnaire and interviewing. The researcher will give the questionnaires which are related to the factors influence Javanese language occur to the Javanese intermarriage in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used interactive model Miles, Huberman and Saldhana (2014) state that qualitative data in the emphasizes on people’s lived experiences, are fundamentally well suited for locating the meanings people place on the events, processes, and structure of their lives and for connecting these meanings to the social world around them.

In this study, there are three stages to analyze the data namely: the first is data condensation that has some steps such as selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming. The second one is data display and the last one is drawing and verifying conclusion.

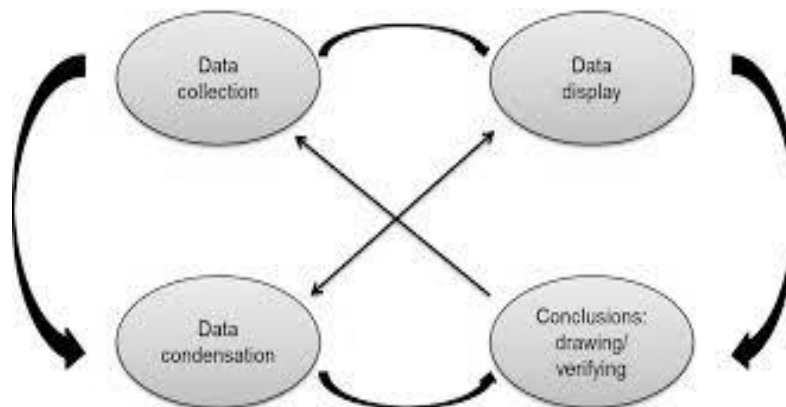


Figure 3.1. Interactive model of analysis by Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014)

It means the data condensation in this research through the factors, process and causes of maintenance occur to Javanese inter marriage in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Kecamatan Rantau Utara which has different culture and the data appears in transcription from the view based on the factors that effecting of their maintenance, through grouping the words, code the words, focusing to the utterances that use by them, it takes from the observation, questionnaire and interview.

To make sure that the research was confirmable the researcher makes an audit trial which consists of raw data, reduced data, and reconstructed data. This note was supported by some codes so the readers can easily go through the data. Some appendices are also attached to make the data confirmable.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study deals with the Language maintenance of Javanese intermarriages in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. The source data of the study was Javanese language maintenance occurred in intermarriage. While the data of the study were transcription of Javanese utterances from interview. The data were analyzed using interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) namely 1) data collection, 2) data condensation, 3) data display and, 4) drawing conclusion.

Data condensation referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that gained from the research. By condensing, the researcher was making data that had been collected became stronger. The first step was data selection.

Selecting means the way to choose the best or most suitable data. In this research the researcher chosen the best data selection based on the language maintenance occurred, the process and the reason of language maintenance occurred in Javanese intermarriage in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara.

Focusing means to pay attention to the suitable data. In this research the researcher only paid or chosen the suitable data for analyzing especially on the language maintenance occurred, the process and the reason of language maintenance of Javanese intermarriages.

Data were abstracted by giving summarizing or short, accurate and clearly to represent a study or the original main point without adding the interpretation, opinion and criticizes because it was the reflection of the data analysis.

Table 4.1 In this section the data were abstracted into tables as follows:

No	Factors of Language Maintenance	Respondents	Percentage
1	Seeing Each Other Frequently	20	100
2	Neighbor Domain	17	97
3	Ethno Linguistic Vitality	20	100
4	Family Domain	19	99
5	Religion Domain	11	55
6	Practice adat Istiadat (traditional) Ceremony	7	35

From the table displayed above the there were six factors found of maintaining Javanese language intermarriages in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara namely, Living in a Dominated, Neighbor Domain, Ethno Linguistic Vitality, Family Domain, Religion Domain and the last was Area Practice traditional Ceremony. By transforming the data were converted and changed to continue after the fieldwork was overdone.

Table 4.2 The Ways of Language Maintenance of Javanese Intermarriages

No	Strategies	Respondent	Percentage
1	Acquisition of the Language	8	40
2	Create a Socially Integrated Population of Active Speakers	12	60
3	Localities of People Habitually Using the Language	18	80

4	Speak language in Area Oral Competence	7	35
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From the table above, it could be seen clearly that the ways of language Maintenance of Javanese Intermarriages in Lingkungan Bogor Kelurahan Cendana Rantau Utara. In fact Javanese people maintained their local language by having localities of people habitually using the language as the dominant one about (80%) and then it was followed with create a socially integrated population of active speakers (60%), next was acquisition of the language about (40%) and the last was area oral competence (35%).

Table 4.3 The Reasons of Javanese Intermarriages Maintain the Javanese Language

No	Reasons	Participant	Percentage
1	To show their identity as Javanese People ethnic	18	90
2	To achieve self pride as a Javanese people	20	100
3	To Keep on maintaining of the Java Language at their community to preserve their language	20	100

From the table displayed above, it could be concluded that most of Javanese intermarriage maintained the Javanese language by showing to the pride and keep the Javanese language as their daily communication had (100%) and the last was to show the Identity that they were as true Javanese people (90%).

Based on the description above, it could be concluded that there were some factors found to maintain the Javanese language in Lingkungan Bogor, namely living in an area dominated ethnic, ethno linguistics vitality, use of the language in family domain, use of the language in neighbor domain, use of the language in religion domain and practice of traditional ceremony. The most factor was often found out the living together and see each other frequently. Here, it was clear that Javanese people who married with different ethnic or not Javanese people she or he could speak and understand what the Javanese people talk. It was caused by Javanese husband

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

CONCLUSIONS

The ways of Javanese intermarriages maintained the Javanese language by having firstly acquisition of the language. It means that since the Javanese born they had acquired the Javanese language as means of communication eventhough untill the Javanese married with different ethnich they keep still maintaining the Javanese language. The secondly was Intermarriages had been created by a socially integrated population of aactive speak ers where they lived. The last was to localize the Javanese language as the habitual language used.

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