



STRUCTURE OF SUNDA IN TANGERANG REGENCY AND THE TERRITORY OF USE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bahasa-bahasa yang berada di wilayah Kabupaten Tangerang. Data berupa bahasa yang digunakan di Kabupaten Tangerang. Data berasal dari bahasa lisan. Penentuan daerah berdasarkan arah angin dan ditambah bagian tengah. Penentuan desa dilakukan secara acak berdasarkan penggunaan berbagai bahasa sehingga diperoleh sampel dari dialek Kabupaten Sunda Banten. Mengingat keterbatasan ruang dan waktu, desa yang menjadi objek pengamatan diambil dari dua kecamatan. Adapun informan penelitian ini (1) penutur asli bahasa yang diteliti; (2) tidak memiliki kelainan dalam pelafalan, dan (3) memiliki daya ingat yang baik. Data pada setiap desa diperoleh dari dua informan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode wawancara. Data direkam, disimak, dan dicatat. Hal ini untuk melengkapi data yang sudah terkumpul. Analisis data menggunakan metode padan dan agih dengan berbagai teknik yang disesuaikan karakter data yang diperoleh dan tujuan penelitian. Selanjutnya, kerja analisis adalah membandingkan antar-unsur linguistik Sunda Kabupaten Tangerang. Perbedaan itu, meliputi: fonetik, morfologi, sintaksis, kosakata, dan tingkat bicara.

Kata kunci: bahasa, Sunda, Tangerang, wilayah

Abstract

This study aims to explain the languages that are in the area of Tangerang Regency. Data in the form of language used in Tangerang District. Data comes from spoken language. Determination of the area based on wind direction and added to the center. Village determination was done randomly based on the use of various languages so that samples obtained from the dialect of the Regency of Sunda Banten. Given the limitations of space and time, the village that became the object of observation was taken from two districts. The informants of this study (1) native speakers of the language under study; (2) have no abnormalities in pronunciation, and (3) has a good memory. The data in each village was obtained from two informants. Data collection was done by interview method. Data is recorded, recorded, and recorded. This is to complete the data that has been collected. Data analysis using the method of padan and agih with various techniques that adjusted the character of the data obtained and research purposes. Furthermore, the analytical work is to compare the linguistic elements of the Sundanese of Tangerang Regency. These differences include phonetics, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, and speech levels.

Keywords : Banten, district, language, Sunda, Tangerang

A. Introduction

Until now Sundanese, including its dialects, is still alive in society. The Sundanese language dialect of Tangerang Regency is one of the dialects of several living Sundanese dialects in flat and urban areas (Rukmana, 2010). According to researchers' observations, until now no one has conducted research on the phonology of the Sundanese dialect of Tangerang Regency. Therefore, research on the phonology of the Sundanese dialect of Tangerang Regency. Need to be implemented because with such research can be collected many linguistic data, especially those related to the phonology system of the Sundanese dialect. The data can later be used as data making of Sundanese language dictionary of Tangerang Regency and book about Sociolinguistik. In addition, the results of this study may also be used as an inventory of one culture, especially the Sundanese language of Tangerang Regency (Muflihah, 2011). Everyone in everyday life uses language. Language is one of the means of communication. Humans use language as a communication tool for interconnectedness, sharing experiences of conveying ideas and ideas. Language is used by humans in all life activities. Thus, language is the most essential in human life (Mar`at, 2011).

Indonesian language is very wide area of the wearer and various kinds of speakers, inevitably, subject to the law of change. The direction of change is not always inevitable because we too can change the language in a plan (Ramlan, 2009). Historical factors and the development of society also influenced the emergence of a number of Indonesian language. The characteristics and rules of sounds, the formation of words, and the meanings are generally the same (Nurhadi, 2006). That is why we can still understand other people who speak Indonesian although still recognizable some differences in expressing the Indonesian language. This happens because of the influence of regional languages.

Various regions have long been known by the name of dialect or dialect. Widespread language always knows the accent. Each can be understood reciprocally by the speaker, at least by the speakers of the adjoining dialect (Holmes, 1992). If within the area the person is not easily connected, for example because his residence is separated by mountains, strait or sea, then gradually the accent will change in its development so that it will eventually be considered a different language.

Dialect and Idiolek. As it is understood that dialect is something autonomous therefore dialect has its own linguistic system. Mahsun (2010) said in the discussion of the introduction of dialect it is described linguistic features that distinguish between one dialect with another dialect. Such linguistic features may involve phonological or morphological or other features depending on the existence of linguistic features that distinguish the dialect with other dialects in the language under study (Moeliono, dkk. (1988; Sobarna and Tini, 2004) With an accent. Accordingly Indonesian language is very wide spread and variety of variety of speakers can not be exposed to the law of change. However, it is undeniable that Indonesian has always had a variety of languages.

In addition to dialect, there is another type of language variation. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004) the first language variation we see based on its speakers is a variation of a language called idiolek, ie individual variations. According to the concept of idiolek respectively. The variation of idiolek is related to the "color" of the sound, so that if we are familiar enough with someone only hears his voice we can recognize him. Recognize the idiolek of a person, only hearing his voice we can recognize it. Recognize the idiolek of a person, from his speech rather than through his second variation of writing, a language called dialect, ie, the variation of language from a relative number of speakers, in one place, region or area.

The third language variation according to Chaer and Agustina (2004) says that the dialect is divided into: temporal dialect, ie variations of language used by a social group at a given time. For example, Indonesian variations in the thirties and variations of Indonesian in the present will be different. According to Premisirat (2012) said that sociolek or social dialect, is a variation of language with respect to the status, class, and social class of its speakers. Its mean, from the opinion above, that the regional dialect is still used by residents around because it still has the vitality language, so that the area still maintains the language and his culture. Especially along the coast from Ujung Kulon to Tangerang West and North, especially in the Tangerang Banten.

Linguistic Situation. Tangerang Regency has three languages namely Sundanese, Malay, and Javanese. Pateda (1990) said that Sundanese speakers are located in the villages located in the Southern part of the border directly with the Bogor regency, and villages located in the southwest and west of Tangerang adjacent to the district of Serang. Javanese speakers occupy the North West Tangerang and North Tangerang regions along

the northern coast of Java Island, which includes the Mauk Subdistrict, Kresek, Kronjo, Kaler Volcano, Sukamulya and Rajeg (Verhaar, 2010). Sundanese is a regional language used to perform daily activities. For example, some communications tools among family members, friends and neighbors, as well as for conversation in arisan, Al-Quran recital, in rice fields or in stalls, traditional ceremonies such as celebration, seven month salametan, cuplak puser, circumcision, ngariung (Tahlilan), twenty poe, is still carried out using Sundanese, except to quote verses of the Al- Quran that will remain spoken in Arabic.

In addition Sundanese language is also still used in Elementary School (SD) to Junior High School (SMP) which summarized in local subjects (Mulok). The Malay language contained in Tangerang seems to use quite a lot of Java and Sundanese vocabulary. If you look at the language, very well, that this tribe occurs from a mixture of various peoples in the land of the Indies, at least Sundanese, Malay, and Javanese. The proof of the original language is very little, the most is the Malay language mixed with the Javanese and Sundanese. The Java language in Tangerang Regency is commonly known as the Banten dialect of Javanese. However, some informants in this study assume that the development of Javanese language in Tangerang District is not derived from Demak or Solo, not even from Serang, but from the Javanese dialect of Cirebon. So when asked if their language is a Javanese dialect of Serang, they do not admit it and prefer that the language they use is Javanese language which tends to be influenced by Cirebon dialect. The opinion of the people of Tangerang Regency is reinforced by the magnitude of the equations between the two dialects, especially in terms of song utterance and pronunciation.

B.Method

Descriptive-synchronous method is chosen with consideration of the characteristics and properties of the data as it is (Moleong, 2005). This research uses field method because the researcher went directly to the community with data collection technique done by recording done on the data of written language, such as the utilization of previous research results related to the languages in Tangerang. Recording is done to obtain spoken language data. To obtain valid data used techniques simulation with ably remember the researchers directly participate in the conversation and listen to informants (Sudaryanto,

2010). In addition, this researcher uses a technique, fishing with a skilled face. Implementation of this technique is done through direct conversations between researchers and informants. Researchers direct the conversation in accordance with the interests to obtain data as complete as possible in accordance with the type of data desired. Conversation directives are made using instruments of basic vocabulary lists. However, for the purposes of data analysis for other fields, conversations take topics close to community life, such as cultivation, seasonality, and customs.

The data described are languages that live and are used in the Tangerang region. The data comes from spoken language. Determination of the district based on the direction of the wind, coupled with the center. Village determination was done randomly based on the use of various languages to obtain a sample from Sundanese dialect Banten. Given the limitations of space and time, the villages that became the object of observation were taken from two districts.

C. Result and Discussion

In relation to the informant used as a source of data information, this study (1) native speakers of the language studied and settled in the area, (2) no physical defects, especially those related to pronunciation, and (3) have good memory. For the validity of data taken at least two informants in each village. In addition to those informants, informants who have sufficient knowledge in the realm of life are required to obtain the typical vocabulary of the Tangerang area. The method used to listen to the use of language by informants. In this case, researchers participated in the discussion while listening to the grain from the informant and simultaneously record and record things that are considered important in order to complete the data. The records and records complement each other in order to control the data. In addition, the method is also used skillfully. In this method the researcher directly interviews with informants along with recording and recording (note and record technique) things that are important to check the authenticity of data.

In analyzing the data, dialectology research uses unit lingual unit analysis methods that are essentially the same as determining aspects of the lingual unit based on certain techniques as the translation of the method used by distinguishing the data used for that purpose. At the stage of data analysis with various techniques that are tailored to the character of the data obtained and research purposes. In this research, to analyze the

existence of language variations of dialect of Java Banten with Java standard. In the first step will describe the differences phonetics (correspondence and variations of vocals and consonants), morphology (morphosyntaxis), syntax and vocabulary, and level of speech.

C. Results and Discussion

In the presentation of data analysis results used formal methods and informal methods. Formal method used in the exposure of the results of data analysis in the form of rules or symbols while the informal method used in the exposure of the results of data analysis in the form of words or description

Structure. The Sundanese dialect of Banten in Tangerang Regency is structurally similar to Sundanese Priangan. Historically Sundanese language in Tangerang regency is inseparable from the existence of the Sundanese dialect of Bandung since the area of Banten was formerly a province of West Java and Tangerang regency is one of the regencies in the province of West Java. In the field of phonology (sound system) Sundanese of Tangerang Regency is not much different from Sundanese lulugu. Different elements of the suprasegmental phoneme are long intonations at the end of the word. Segmental phonemes of vowels, consonants, and consonant clusters are similar to Sundanese lulugu. It is different from Sundanese lulugu language concerning vocal / eu / changes in some Sundanese lulugu vocabulary to / a / in Sundanese of Tangerang Regency, as in the following words.

1. Ceuk : cak 'say'
Vowel / u / changed / o / as in word:
2. Daun: daon 'leaf'
Changes occur also in the consonant / d /, / k /, / n / becomes / j /, / h /, / ny / in words:
3. Da : ja 'ternyata' 'because'
4. Kajeun : hajeun 'dumb'
5. Neulen : nyeuleu 'see'

Another difference concerns the addition of the consonant / h / at the end of the word to the word:

6. (o) ge ' : geh 'also '
7. Seunen : seuneuh 'fire'

Added consonant / d / to word:

8. Coet: codet 'stone container for grinding chili, chili, and others

Addition (e) n at the beginning of the word:

9. Deuk : endeuk 'will'

Consonant disappearance / h / on word:

10. Henteu : enteu 'tidak'

In addition to changes, differences, additions and disappearances, there are also word abbreviations as in the words:

11. Kawas: kos

12. Lebah : bah

In the field of morphology (form order), Sundanese of Tangerang Regency is similar to Sundanese lulugu. In terms of affix in the Sundanese language of the Regency. Tangerang also found prefix (prefix) as follows:

Prefix:

N-	example :	N-	+	deuleu =	nyeuleu 'see'
Nga-	examples:	nga-	+	dahar =	ngadahar 'eating '
Nyang-	example :	nyang -	+	hareup =	nyanghareup 'wishing'
Ba-	example :	ba-	+	labuh =	balabuh 'anchored'
Pa-	example :	pa-	+	tani =	patani 'farmer'
Sa-	example :	sa-	+	model =	samodel 'like'
di-	example :	di-	+	ala =	diala 'picked'
ka-	example :	ka-	+	rasa =	karasa 'feels'

Infix:

- ar - / - al- examples: - ar- + wani = warani 'brave' ('plural')
 -al- + lumpat = lalumpat 'run' (plural)

Suffix:

- an example:	dagang	+	-an =	dagangan 'merchandise'
- eun example:	sieun	+	- eun =	sieuneun 'feeling scared'
- keun example:	carita	+	- keun =	caritakeun 'tell me'
- - (a) na example:	tahap	+	- (a) na =	tahapana 'phase'

Config:

nga- + - an example: nga- + boga + -an = ngabogaan 'have'
 nga- + - na example: nga- + bagi + - na = ngabagiana 'divide it'
 nga- + - eu example: nga- + jarak + - eun = ngajaraheun 'pilgrimage'
 nga- + - keun example: nga- + kawin + keun = ngawinkeun 'married'
 nga- + - keun example: nga- + ragag + - keun (a) - na = ngaragag keunana 'drop it'

di- + - an example: di- + beuleum + - an = dibeuleuman 'in burn (plural)'
di- + - an example: di- + di- + jadi + - keun = dijadikeun 'being made 'made'
ka- + -an example: ka + sieun + -an = kasideunan 'fear'
pa- + -an example: pa- + sawah + - an = pasawahan 'rice field'
pang- + - na example: pang- + kolot + - na = pangkolotna 'oldest'

Similarly, in terms of reduplication (reduplication), in the Sundanese Tangerang Regency found reduplication in the form:

Dwimurni example: 'kursi ' kursi	= kursi - kursi 'chairs'
Dwireka example : balik 'pulang'	= bulak- balik 'home going''
Dwipurma example: kolot 'tua'	= kokolot 'old'
Dwipurma berafiks example : milu 'ikut'	= Pipilueun 'follow-up'

In the field of syntax also has similarities to Sundanese lulugu syntax. For example, in the study obtained the phrase structure data with the core in front and the following participant, as in itself 'there', original nu 'original' and 'three person' uril tilu. The foregoing word (proposition) in the 'nu'relator' and 'number (numeralia)' three 'each as the nucleus. This structure can provide an overview of the broader structure, ie clauses and sentences.

Vocabulary. In the field of vocabulary, the Sundanese of Tangerang Regency generally have similarities with Sundanese lulugu. However there are a number of words that characterize the Sundanese language vocabulary of Tangerang Regency, ie the word ja which means very. Therefore, the expression 'ja or loba service is used to identify the Sundanese language of Tangerang Regency, each of which is 'very large' and 'a lot'. Services in Sundanese lulugu means 'use'. So the understanding of 'big service' in Sundanese of Tangerang Regency is different from Sundanese language gede lulugu which means a lot of sacrifice. The Sundanese language of Tangerang also stores the archaic vocabulary. In some places still used the word mokla 'blood' kotok 'chicken, and jamang' clothes'. In Sundanese lulugu these days the words are not used anymore, to mention it is used the word getih, hayam and clothes.

D. Conclusion

This research can be seen as an effort to strengthen and complement the results of existing research. Based on this research, it can be concluded that: 1) the structure of the languages in Tangerang Regency is the same as the standard language each. (Sound), especially those concerning intonation and 2) another striking difference relates to the



vocabulary. The vocabulary at once Become the distinctive characteristic (dialect) of the languages in Tangerang District.

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