JAVANESE LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CAMPURSARI:
FERGUSON’S LANGUAGE PLANNING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: This study attempted to describe the forms of Javanese language development through campursari songs based on Ferguson’s language planning theory. This study used a descriptive qualitative design where the data were collected with the documentation method, that was to collect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from campursari song lyrics containing elements of development. Data analysis was performed using sharing method with substitution techniques. The results of the analysis showed that the Javanese language development was divided into two forms. The first form was graphization through the establishment of pronunciation and spelling by intensifying Latin words to write either vocal or consonant Javanese words in texts. The second form was modernization through lexicon extension where the Javanese language underwent a shift in the use of old terms and language extensification that was marked by the emergence of novel words or terms. The Javanese language development forms were affected by some factors, including the development of the Javanese society social life as well as the Indonesian language intervention and integration. This has become part of shared agreement to maintain the Javanese language existence both in the present and for the future.

Keywords: Javanese language development, campursari, Ferguson’s language planning

In the recent millennial era, Indonesian society is exposed to Javanese song lyrics or the so-called campursari with romantic topics. Not limited to adolescents, campursari songs are also loved by children and the older generation. Campursari songs initially told about nature, romance, and family love, but now are dominated by teenager's love stories. Led by the two prominent Korean-fashioned singers, Via Vallen and Nella Kharisma, Javanese songs such as Sayang and Bojo Galak with dangdut koplo version help expand Javanese songs so that they can dominate the domestic music. In addition, the appearance
of a youth music group, Guyon Waton, who sings Javanese dangdut pop and Javanese hip hop songs (NDX), attracts people’s attention to and awaken their interest in Javanese songs.

Campursari songs have been massively recognized by many people soon after Denny Cak Nan rose to prominence with a song entitled Kar-tonyono Medhot Janji. That song instantly made every teenager in Indonesia “Javanese”. The song was even covered by singers at a lot of popular talent shows such as Indonesian Idol. The performances of the creative young musicians have triggered the comeback of a senior Javanese singer, Didi Kempot, who promotes a slogan “sobat ambyar” (a brokenhearted community). Not only are campursari songs loved by Javanese natives, the songs are also sung by many people from different cities outside the Java Island who cannot even speak Javanese language.

The “now” and “then” campursari songs are completely different. Old campursari songs were first popularized by Manthous and the Maju Lancar group from Gunung Kidul. They performed campursari songs in the form of Javanese old style “langgam”, such as Kutut Manggung or Bawa Asmarandana. The old songs have been going extinct as they are poplar only among the old generation.

Based on the data and the facts presented above, campursari songs in the form of “langgam” that are written in the ancient Javanese language, have nearly vanished from the society and are now being replaced by the newest version of campursari containing light talks that are easy to understand and enjoyed by people over a wide area. The mix between Javanese language and Indonesian language and between Javanese language and English language has popularized campursari songs due to their unique and exciting properties.

A lot of research on Javanese song lyrics has been conducted. Widiyono (2013) studied the content and meanings of campursari songs written by Manthous. The results showed that his songs contained values that play a role in building the nationalism character in individuals at formal or nonformal educational institutions. Unlike Widiyono’s research that used content and meaning analysis as the method to study campursari song lyrics, this study employed a language planning approach to data analysis.

Rohman (2016) analyzed campursari song lyrics from stylistic aspects in an attempt to perform a discourse analysis. The results of the study showed that stylistic aspects such as speech act, positive politeness, negative politeness, and language style can be utilized as a critical discourse strategy of Campursari song lyrics. Theory used in Rohman’s research was different from that used in this research. Unlike Rohman’s that used a critical discourse method, the current study employed a language planning method.

In addition, Achsani (2019) found that campursari lyrics written by Didi Kempot contained a lot of ambyar (brokenhearted) values. What makes Achsani’s different from this study was the focus and the object of the study.

Research on Javanese language preservation has been done by Kholidah (2015). It concluded that Javanese language could be preserved through the interactions between teacher and students in schools. Kholidah’s study was conducted empirically in formal schools, while the current study was conducted using library method and documentations.

Based on the previous research findings, it can be concluded that there has not been any research discussing campursari song lyrics from the language planning theory, especially focusing on the strategies to preserve Javanese language. Therefore, this study attempted to describe the types and forms of Javanese language preservation by modernization of campursari song lyrics from Ferguson’s language planning perspective.

Language planning has been done in various countries for centuries. Theories, models, and frameworks for language planning continue to develop based on the demand for language planning in contemporary society (Nekvapil, 2011). It seems that this demand continues to grow and ceases to decrease. The biggest role in this regard is held by three social processes, namely globalization, migration and the birth of a new language. These processes encourage language planning at the macro, medium and micro levels. It can be assumed that the new planning situation will lead to the emergence of new approaches and concepts to revise old approaches and concepts.

Language planning is an attempt to bring about changes in language or linguistic activities. For example, the formation of new terms, the standardization of the non-standardized grammar, the determination of certain languages as official languages or certain languages used as media of
Language planning is a collection of ideas, laws and regulations (language policies), changes in rules, beliefs, and practices intended to achieve planned changes (or to stop changes from happening) in the use of language in one or more languages (Kaplan, 1994).

Language planning as an academic discipline, however, was originally developed as a Sociolinguistic branch. Language planning within the framework of a broader concept of language management allows for the integration of several interdisciplinary aspects. Language planning is seen as the beginning of a general language theory (Haarmann, 1990; Neustupný, 1978). In Indonesia, language planning is included in one of the linguistic studies that are applied studies. Language planning is an effort carried out by the government or a body appointed by the government, namely the Language Center, to develop, foster and protect the Indonesian language and literature (Yuwono & Lauder, 2005).

The term language planning is popularized in the linguistic literature as classical language planning (Haugen, 1983). Language planning aims to make language understandable in an orthographic and normative manner and generate dictionaries for heterogeneous societies. Planning implies an effort to guide the development of a language in the direction desired by planning. It should be noted that this definition is still rather narrow, basically only covering what happened, then conceptualized as corpus planning.

During the 1980s and in the following years, there were many criticisms of classical language planning theory. The process of modernization of developing countries has made language planning a failure. Classical language planning theory had only a small influence on the real practice of language planning. The atmosphere in social science is changing; diversion is seen from scientific structuralism which is oriented and accompanied by the increasing influence of critical theory. The economic planning model called the rational model is the basis for classical language theory planning, is criticized in general social planning theory, and planning itself as a practical activity of the state gives way to the strength of the market economy (Nekvapil, 2011).

Critical voices are heard even from the advocates of the classical language planning itself. The goals are modernization and development. Attention is concentrated above all, there are linguistic aspects of the sociocultural unit (nationalism) and political integration (administrative). In addition, there is the development of planning oriented to the form of language itself, that is, corpus planning whose purpose is graphization, standardization and modernization of languages (Ferguson, 1971).

Not only synthesis and criticism were considered in the development of language planning, but also a number of innovations were introduced. The language is not static but dynamic; it continues to live, change, and develop along with the development of the life of the people who use the language. Armed with the linguistic knowledge possessed, the speakers of a language can distinguish and sort out a language that is standard or not standard, dialect, creole, slang, and other language variations.

Graphization means adopting writing systems and pronunciation, and other spelling conventions, such as the use of letters and punctuation. Standardization refers to the process of how language varieties become widely accepted through community speech as a supradialectal norm, the best form of language above regional and social dialects. Modernization is the process of making a language develop as a means of communication. According to Ferguson, for language to be modern, it has to undergo a lexicon expansion as well as the development of style and form of discourse.

Javanese language development in this study referred to the renewal of the language in accordance with the validity period, regarding the model or style. Javanese language development referred to modern writing techniques, letter shapes, and spelling systems. Language development as a process of modernizing means an effort to unify the language with the help of standardization.

Based on the information above, there are three aspects of language development that can be done to plan Javanese language survival, namely by alphabeticallization, standardization, and modernization. With alphabeticallization it is expected that the target language has a perfect alphabet or spelling system. Javanese has chosen the *de-wanagri* as the Javanese script and also the alphabet. In Javanese alphabet, the process of alphabeticallization has evolved in accordance with the dialect, specifically vowel /a/. In the Suroboyoan
Javanese dialect, the vocal writing /a/ jejeg no longer uses /a/, but /o/; for example, the word kucing (cat) is written koceng (cat). Although it does not apply to all Javanese dialects, it seems that the spelling of the Javanese vowels has been greatly reduced. Similarly, the consonant /th/ or /dh/ has also been greatly reduced along with the fact that children acquire Indonesian language faster than Javanese language.

The next process is standardization, that is by establishing one dialect or language as a standard language compared to other dialects through its use in scientific fields, government, or other official situations. Among Javanese language variations, the standardization in question is the standardization of Javanese dialects of Jogjakarta and Surakarta. A student from the Javanese Language Education at UNESA has attempted to standardize the Javanese-Jogjakarta dialect as the standard language, even though the student came from an area in East Java Province which has its own dialect.

In relation to the student’s thesis writing, the last effort that needs to be done is modernization of language to develop words or vocabulary entries in certain discourse forms, usually scientific discourse. The modernization strategy can be in the form of creation of certain terms and expressions to accommodate scientific purposes. For example, the word pendidikan (education) can be written pendhidhikan (education), the word metode (method-Indonesian) is written methodhe (method-Javanese), and so on.

After carrying out the three steps, standardization can be done so that there are similarities in terms of the language use among the users. Standardization can be followed by the spreading, announcement or the socialization of the language use in order to encourage people to use it. This can be done formally in schools, written in books, and informally through mass media, such as newspapers, magazines, songs, and so on.

Classical language planning is closely associated with the theory of modernization evolution based on Parsons’ structural functionalism. Language planning theory does not contribute to changes, but to solidification of social and economic gaps. Modernization of language as a modernization process can be defined as language unification (with standardization assistance) and the suppression of language diversity. In the contemporary global world, a number of languages are in extinction, and this model must be functioned as theoretical reflection and practical guidelines to prevent this, or in some cases is useful for language revitalization.

METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative design by describing language phenomena through a series of languages and words. The sources of the data were the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences found in the campursari song lyrics that contained elements of development. The data were collected using a documentation study. The various versions of campursari song lyrics were gathered by listening to songs written in Javanese language. The lyrics were transcribed and transliterated.

The collected data were then analyzed using a sharing method with substitution techniques that were impregnation, substitution, expansion, insertion, reversal, alteration, and repetition. The validity of the data were examined using credibility. Triangulation was used to test the validity of the data analysis. This technique was performed by collecting various sources of data and triangulating them data using theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This study aimed to describe the forms of Javanese language development in an attempt to preserve the language through campursari songs based on Ferguson’s language planning perspective. The efforts to maintain the language based on Ferguson’s language planning perspective found in this study consisted of graphization in the form of worship and modernization in the form of lexicon expansion. Followings are a complete description of the findings.

Graphization of Javanese Language

Graphization is the adoption of writing systems, pronunciation, and other spelling conventions, such as the use of letters and punctuation. The use of Latin letters in Javanese script is different from that in Indonesian language. The Javanese language has jejeg and italic vowels. There are also two types of consonant letters in Javanese, namely kandel (thick) and thin.
Campursari song lyrics, there have been attempts to formulate appropriate spellings of the Javanese words, but many are still mistaken in their use. Based on the data collected, alphabetization fell into two categories, namely the modernization of vowels’ spelling and the modernization of consonants’ spelling.

The Development of Javanese Vowels’ Spellings

The Javanese language phonological system recognizes the terms aksara swara jejeg and aksara swara miring, that cannot been found in the general guidelines for improved Javanese language. As a result, many campursari song lyrics on the internet or campursari CDs contained these typical spelling errors. In fact, the website lirik.kapanlagi.com showed a lot of vocal spelling errors, especially jejeg vocal that is written /o/ yang instead of /a/.

(1) Gek opo salah awakku iki [gẹk opo salah awakku iki] ‘What did I do wrong’

Kowe nganti tego mblenjeni janji [kowe nganti tego mblenjeni janji] ‘You broke your promise’

Opo mergo kahanan uripku iki [opo marge kahanan urlpku iki] ‘Is it because of my situation?’

Mlarat bondo seje karo uripmu [mlarat bondo seje karo urlpmu] ‘I’m not as wealthy as you are’

Aku nelangso mergo kebacut tresno [aku nelangso marge kebacUt tresn] ‘I was hurt by love’

Ora ngira saikine cidro [ora ƞira saikine cidro] ‘I can’t believe you broke your promise’

Based on the Javanese phonological system, the vowels in the lyrics above were not written appropriately. There are a lot of jejeg vocal written /o/ instead of /a/, yet because it is pronounced /o/ and because it is easy to pronounce, such spelling was justified. However, if it was written according to the guidelines, confusion could be arisen since it was difficult for people to distinguish /a/ from /o/ such as presented in the lyrics below.

(1a) Gek apa salah awakku iki [gẹk ẹpọ salah awakku iki] ‘Apakah salahku ini’ (What did I do wrong?)

Kowe nganti tego mblenjeni janji [kowe nganti tego mblenjeni janji] ‘Kau sampai tega mengingkari janji’ (You broke your promises)

Apa merga kahanan uripku iki [apẹ marga kahanan urlpku iki] ‘Apa karena keadaan hidupku ini’ (Is it because of my situation?)

Mlarat banda seje karo uripmu [mlarat banda seje urlpmu] ‘Miskin harta, berbeda dengan kehidupanmu’ (I’m not as wealthy as you are)

Aku nelangsa merga kebacut tresna [aku nelangsa marge kebacUt tresn] ‘Aku merana karena terlanjur cinta’ (I was hurt by love)

Ora ngira saikine cidro [ora ƞira saikine cidro] ‘Tidak kusangka sekarang kau mengingkarinya’ (I can’t believe you broke your promise)

The correct spellings based on the guidelines such as presented above could raise some confusion among children and adolescents because the vowels had similar spellings as those in Indonesian language. As a result, the pronunciation /a/ sounds strange, such as presented in the following lyrics.

(1b) Gek apa salah awakku iki [gẹk apa salah awakku iki] ‘What did I do wrong’

Kowe nganti tego mblenjeni janji [kowe nganti tego mblenjeni janji] ‘You broke your promise’

Apa merga kahanan uripku iki [apa marga kahanan urlpku iki] ‘Is it because of my situation’

Mlarat banda seje karo uripmu [mlarat banda seje urlpmu] ‘I am not as wealthy as you are’

Aku nelangsa merga kebacut tresna [aku nelangsa marge kebacUt tresn] ‘I was hurt by love’

Ora ngira saikine cidro [ora ƞira saikine cidro] ‘I can’t believe you broke your promise’

In addition, the spellings of jejeg vowels added with suffixes should be read jejeg (in an
italicized way), such as *kanca-kancaku* and *[knc-wknck aku]*. The first word should be read *jejeg* as no suffixes were added into it, but the second *[knc-wknck aku]* must be read *jejeg*. However, nowadays, the two words are pronounced similarly, that is *[knc-wknck aku]*. This was found in the following campursari song lyrics.

(2) Larane lara ora kaya wong kng nan-dang wuyung *[larane lgr, ora kcy wgn kng nnd wuyUn]* ‘It hurts but doesn’t hurt as much as when you miss someone’

Mangan ra doyan, ra jenak dolan ning omah bingung *[ma:n gr ra doyn, ra jnk doln nml bInUn]* ‘can’t eat, can’t leave the house, can’t do anything at home either’

The lyrics above were indeed written correctly, yet adolescents were confused by the spellings. As a result, the words were pronounced as follows.

(3) Larane lara ora kaya wong kng nan-dang wuyung *[larane lgr, ora kcy wgn kng nnd wuyUn]* ‘It hurts but doesn’t hurt as much as when you miss someone’

Mangan ra doyan, ra jenak dolan ning omah bingung *[ma:n gr ra doyn, ra jnk doln nml bInUn]* ‘can’t eat, can’t leave the house, can’t do anything at home either’

Different vowels were also written differently in the following lyrics.

(4) Aku iso gawe kowe loro *[aku isgr gawgr lgr]* ‘I can make you to’

Loro neng jarem ning jero dodo *[lor gr ngr jrn jrl drd]* ‘two in the heart’

Mergo ati wes ilang rosos *[mrg gr ati wIs ilng ros]* ‘because I have lost my feelings for you’

Luweh becik aku lungo *[luweh bclk lgr]* ‘I had better go’

The spellings and pronunciation of the lyrics were misunderstood because they were not followed by the transliteration in Indonesian language. The word *loro* which should be written and pronounced *[1gr]* hurt had an ambiguous meaning if it was read *[loro]* which means to. The correct spellings of the above lyrics were presented below.

(3a) Aku isa gawe kowe lara *[aku is gr gawgr lgr]* ‘I can hurt you’

Lara neng jarem ning jero dhadha *[lgr ngr jrn nml jrl dhd]* ‘straight in the heart’

Mergo ati wes ilang rosos *[mrg gr ati wIs ilng ros]* ‘because I have lost my feelings for you’

Luweh becik aku lungo *[luweh bclk]* ‘I had better go’

Then it can be concluded that the spellings of Javanese vowels, especially /a/ should be re-planned. Vowel /a/ that was written according to the correct guidelines in fact raised confusion among children and adolescents because it was similar to the Indonesian language phonological system. Therefore, if campursari songs are written intentionally for public over a wide area, the spellings of *jejeg* vowels do not have to comply with the rules. Otherwise, society can get confused and choose to stop using Javanese. This finding was supported by a morphophonemic study conducted to Javanese language with Suroboyoan dialect (Adipitoyo, 1999), suggesting that *jejeg* vowels were not written in an italicized way; instead, it was written as /o/. Rigid rules and guidelines in Javanese language use make adolescents afraid to use the language.

The Development of Javanese Consonants’ Spellings

Javanese language has six consonant combinations; they are /dh/, /kh/, /ng/, /ny/, /sy/, and /th/. However, in popular campursari songs, many errors were found in the spellings of /dh/ and /th/. The development of the /dh/ was presented as follows.

(5) Aku tak sing ngalah, trimo mundur timbang lara ati *[aku ta? sIƞ ngalh, trm multid timbang lgr at]* ‘Let me give you up, I don’t want to hurt myself’

Kowe selak golek manangmu dewe *[kwe slk glk mnnm dew]* ‘You always want to win’
Tak tandur pari jebul tukule malah
suket teki [ta? tandUr pari, jeBu]
tukule malah suket taki] ‘I plant rice
but I harvest grass’

In the lyrics above, the singers pronounced
the consonants inversely; the thin was pro-
nounced thick and the thick was pronounced thin.

Other data also depicted the same thing.

(7) Sewu kuto uwis takliwati [sewu kutɔ uwls takliwati] ‘I have passed a thou-
sand cities’
Sewu ati taktakoni [sewu ati taktakoni] ‘I have asked a thousand hearts’
Nanging kabeh podo ra ngerteni [naŋiŋ kabeh pɔɗa ra ɲerteni] ‘but no one knows’
Lungamu nengndi [luŋamu nɛŋndi] ‘where you go’

Data (5) should be written as follows.

(6a) Sewu kutha uwis takliwati [sewu kutɔ uwls takliwati] ‘I have passed a thou-
sand cities’
Sewu ati taktakoni [sewu ati taktakoni] ‘I have asked a thousand hearts’
Nanging kabeh padha ra ngerteni [naŋiŋ kabeh pɔɗa ra ɲerteni] ‘but no one knows’
Lungamu nengndi [luŋamu nɛŋndi] ‘where you go’

The data above showed that the consonants /dh/ and /th/ were written in a wrong way. There
are no Latin letters or words that can completely
represent /dh/ and /th/, so /d/ and /t/ are considered
similar. Similar errors were also found in the pro-
nunciation of the consonants. Consonants /dh/
and /d/ were pronounced reversely.

Graphization in the above analysis oc-
curred to the spell-
ings and pronunciation of Java-
nese vowels and consonants. The following table
contains graphization of letters in terms of spel-
lings and pronunciation in campursari song lyrics
that were against the Javanese phonological sys-
tem.

| Letters | Phonology-based | Convention-based |
|---------|----------------|------------------|
| /a/     | lara [larə] ‘hurt; | loro [lɔrə] ‘hurt |
| /dh/    | dhadha [dɔdɔ] ‘chest |
|         | ‘chest’            |                   |

The description of graphization in Mor-
phology relating to the spelling and pronunciation
of words in Javanese used in campursari songs is
presented as follows.

Table 1. Graphization in Phonology
Table 2. Graphization in Morphology

| Suffixes | Morphology-based | Convention-based |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| /-e/     | larane [larane]  | lorone [lorane]  |
|          | ‘the pain’       | ‘the pain’       |
|          | rasane [rasane]  | rosone [rosane]  |
|          | ‘it feels’        | ‘it feels’        |
| /-ku/    | dhadhaku [dadmaku] | dodoku [dadmaku] |
|          | ‘chest’           | ‘chest’           |

Based on the table, it can be concluded that distinguishing spellings and pronunciation requires intelligence. The writing and pronunciation of the Javanese words that are based on the language theory have been perceived as a barrier to preserving Javanese language; therefore, theory-based rules were ignored and convention-based guidelines were applied.

Modernization of Javanese Language

Modernization is the process of making a developed language as a means of communication by expanding the lexicon. One form of expansion of the Javanese lexicon is the emergence of many new terms in campursari song lyrics. Based on the data collected, here are some terms that were shifted into new terms.

The Extension of Lexicon Kangen

Song lyrics usually contain the song writers’ feelings, such as brokenhearted and longing feelings. In the old campursari lyrics, word that was used to represent the longing feeling was wuyung, but in the new campursari lyrics, the word was transformed into kangen.

(8) Larane lara ora kaya wong kang nandang wuyung [larane lara, ora kaya wong kana nandan wuyung] ‘It hurts but doesn’t hurt as much as when you miss someone’

Mangan ra doyan, ra jenak dolan ning omah bingung [manan ra doyan, ra jenak dolan neta omah bingung] ‘can’t eat, can’t leave the house, can’t do anything at home either’

The new generation barely recognizes the word wuyung, but the word is very popular among the older generation or sesepeuh. As the world ages, the word wuyung is rarely used. Many song writers, in fact, prefer to use the word kangen instead of wuyung to describe a longing feeling. The instance of this phenomenon is presented below.

(9) Kaya ngene rasane wong nandang kangen [kaya nene rasane wong nandang kangen] ‘This is what longing feels.’

Rina wengu atiku rasane peteng [rinya wangi atiku rasane poten] ‘both days and nights, I feel dark’

Tansah kelingan kepengin nyawang [tansah kelintan kaping nyawang] ‘always remember, always want to stare’

Sedhela wae uwis marem tenan [sedel wae ulws maram tanan] ‘though it’s short, [our meeting], I feel very happy’

The word kangen will sound more awkward if it is returned to the Javanese original word wuyung.

(8a) Kaya ngene rasane wong nandang wuyung [kaya nene rasane wong nandang wuyung] ‘This is what longing feels’

Rina wengu atiku rasane peteng [rinya wangi atiku rasane poten] ‘both days and nights, I feel dark’

Tansah kelingan kepengin nyawang [tansah kelintan kaping nyawang] ‘always remember, always want to stare’

Sedhela wae uwis marem tenan [sedel wae ulws maram tanan] ‘though it’s short, [our meeting], I feel very happy’

The shift from wuyung to kangen happened because of several things. First, it happened because of the influence of the Indonesian language. Both terms equally describe a person’s desire to meet their lover. Because the word kangen is heard more often, the word wuyung is rarely used. In the Indonesian language, the word kangen is often equated with the word rindu. However, if examined deeper, the two words differ in meaning. The word kangen is broader in scope, that is not only wanting to meet someone, but also to crave for something, while the word rindu only refers to the desire to meet someone. Thus, it is appropriate if the word wuyung is replaced by the
word *kangen* instead of *rindu*. The word *wuyung* in Javanese matches the word *kapan*, which is very rarely used.

*Kangen* also frequently appears in other song lyrics, such as:

(10) Liwat tembang *kangen* aku titip tresna

[liwat tamban kana anaku titip tresna] ‘melalui lagu kangen aku titip cinta’

*apa pancen sliramu uwis ora krasa* [apא pancen sliramu uwls ora krasא] ‘apa memang dirimu sudah tidak merasa’

(11) Liwat tembang *kangen* aku titip sayang

[liwat tamban kana anaku titip sayan] ‘melalui lagu kangen aku titip sayang’

*Tresnaku mring sliramu ora bisa ilang* [tresnku mrIƞ sliramu ora bisa ilan] ‘cintaku kepadamu tidak bisa pubar’

(12) *Ora maido sapa wong sing ora kangen*

[ora maido sאפ sIƞ ora kαnαn] ‘no doubt, who won’t long for [the lover]’

*Adoh bojo pengin turu angel merem* [adο bojo peƞIn turu aƞel mαrαm] ‘far away from your lover, it’s difficult to sleep’

The data above showed that the term *wuyung* has been replaced with the word *kangen* adopted from Indonesian language, even though the term *kapang* in Javanese still can replace the word. The use of *kangen* could attract people’s attention since they are more used to the word *kangen* instead of *kapang* and *wuyung*. Moreover, *kapang* can be confused with a microorganism belonging to the fungi group in Biology.

The extension of Lexicon Kimcil

Song lyrics created by NDX contained a lot of *kimcil, kimcil kepolen*, and so on. At first *kimcil* sounds like Korean “kimcil”. However, after tracing, *kimcil* is an acronym for *Kimpet Cilik*. *Kimper* is a wakil language (reversed) which means female genitals, while *Cilik* means small. So, *kimcil* can be associated with the slang word for teenage girls in Indonesian. Meanwhile, *kepolen* is the original Javanese word originated from the word ‘very, too’. The term *kepolencil* is very strange in Javanese, but it is well-known among young people today. In the past, campursari songs did not describe sassy girls, but told a parable of *kembang rawe*.

(13) *Caritane wong seneng tunggal sakambale* ‘it was told that they fell in love with someone else under the same roof’

*Wiwitane lungguh jejer sabendinane* ‘they sit together everyday’

*Saya suwe saben jejer nyekel tangane* ‘then they hold hands’

*Banjur ngomong mas aku tresna kowe* ‘then they say I love you to each other’

*Mula wong tresna ora kena nggo sembrana* ‘you can’t love recklessly’

*Ora becik kanggone para wanita* ‘not good for women’

*Kembange rawe iku paribasane* ‘kembang keladi, that is the proverb’

*Tinimbang rame luwih becik tak tinggal wae* ‘rather to argue, I prefer to leave’

The song lyrics above depict a woman who is seducing another woman’s husband. Although the song was famous, teenagers were not very interested in the song. However, after the song was popularized by Via Vallen or Nella Kharisma, it became very popular, especially among teenagers.

(14) *Jamane jaman edan* ‘zamane sudah zaman gila’

*Kimcil* jahat saiki mata dhuwitan ‘wicked kimcil is a gold digger’

*Rupa bagus wajah minus* ‘attractive with ugly face’

*Setang bunder wis inceran* ‘they look for wheels all the time’

*Ra mikir wong tuwa urip pas-pasan* ‘they don’t care whether parents can afford it or not’

In the song excerpt above, the word *kimcil* is directly connected with the word wicked. This further explains that the word *kimcil* does contain negative values. Coupled with a song called *Kimcil Kepolen*, although the lyrics do not men-
tion the word *kimcil*, the content confirms and explains the characteristics of a *kimcil* who is identical with a young woman who is unstable and realistic.

(15) *Pancene kowe pabu nuruti ibumu*  
‘You bitch, you’re like your mom’  
*Jare nek ra ninja ra oleh dicinta* ‘No ninja, no love’  
*Apa kaya ngene susahe wong kere* ‘is this what it is like to be poor’  
*Ameh nyandhing tresna kalah karo bandha* ‘love is beaten by gold’

The lyrics of the song clearly illustrate the materialistic nature of the image. These conditions are already familiar. In the Javanese dictionary, the term *kimcil* does not yet exist and could one day be added to the vocabulary along with its increasingly widespread use, even though it has a negative meaning.

**The Extension of Lexicon Mobil**

In ancient times, Javanese people called the word car with the term *gledhegan*, which is a vehicle with four wheels and two logs in front to pull it manually. This happens because of the characteristics of Javanese people who are always humble and full of simplicity, so they often use simpler terms to describe something, or in Indonesian is called euphemism. Departing from that, in following lyrics created by NDX the car is explained with the term *setang bunder*.

(16) *Jamane jaman edan* ‘zamane sudah zaman gila’  
*Kimcil jahat saiki mata dhuvitan* ‘wicked kimcil is a gold digger’  
*Rupa bagus wajah minus* ‘attractive with ugly face’  
*Setang bunder wis inceran* ‘they look for wheels all the time’  
*Ra mikir wong tuwa urip pas-pasan* ‘they don’t care whether parents can afford it or not’

In the data above, modernization occurred to the term *setang bunder*, which refers to car. The term has even been used by the public, as in the following data.

(17) *Aku arep nyelengi ngge tuku setang bunder.* ‘I’ll save money to buy a round wheel.’  
(16a) *Aku arep nyelengi ngge tuku roda patpat.* ‘I’ll save money to buy a four-wheel vehicle.’  
(16b) *Aku arep nyelengi ngge tuku mobil.* ‘I’ll save money to buy a car.’

Previously, people named cars after *roda patapat*, but as time goes by, the term changed to handle bars or *setang bunder* because it was found in many Javanese songs.

(18) *Pancene kowe pabu nuruti ibumu*  
‘You bitch, you’re like your mom’  
*Jare nek ra ninja ra oleh dicinta* ‘No ninja, no love’  
*Apa kaya ngene susahe wong kere* ‘is this what it is like to be poor’  
*Ameh nyandhing tresna kalah karo bandha* ‘love is beaten by gold’

Besides *setang bunder*, there is also a word called *ninja*, a motorbike used for race. Society assumes that an ordinary motorcycle is nothing compared to *ninja*.

**The Extension of Lexicon stel kendho**

One of Nella Kharisma’s songs, *Stel Kendho*, is also in the spotlight, because one of the terms in the song which is also the title of the song is now becoming famous. The term “*stel kendo*” means “installed loosely”, describing the condition of someone who is relaxed in dealing with all the problems in his life. Initially, Javanese people called the condition *sluman slamet*, an encouragement to remain calm and not think too hard about anything. Now, it seems to have changed in a direction that is more understandable, especially for the younger generation. The examples of the term use are presented below.

(19) *ben dina mung sambat wae, uwis ta leh* ‘you complain every day, let it go’  
*rasah dinggo panik, ndak dikira kurang piknik* ‘don’t panic, people will think that you lack in picnic’  
*lemeske pikire waneke-wanekke, utangke tanggane* ‘slow the mind, be strong, lend to your neighbors’
The excerpt of the song above contains an invitation to always enjoy life and be relaxed and calm. Before this term emerged, there used to be a Javanese song called Sambel Kemangi which also depicted a relaxed life and a simple life.

(20) Enake jangan asem kecut ‘sayur asem is good’
Sambele kemangi ‘kemangi is the sauce’
Mangane hubar nyambut gawe ‘you eat it after work’
Nadyan lawuh tempe neng sehat awake ‘eat tempe only but stay healthy’
Segere ngombe banyu kendhi ‘fresh, drinking from the kendi’
Rokok nglinting dhewe ‘and roll your own cigarette’
Nadyan mung manggon ana ndesa ‘though live in the suburb’
Nyatane ayem tentrem kumpul sak keluwarga ‘it’s peaceful and calm, living with family’
Aku nrima watone pokok seger waras ‘I am happy as long as I’m healthy’

The term to describe a calm and peaceful life has developed. Old campursari songs describe a simpler life, while new campursari songs are more focused on telling about a life full of competition to pursue a prestige. The development of social life also affected the shift in the word Nriman (accept) to stel kendho (chill, relax).

The illustration of Javanese language modernization in the form of extension of Lexicon can be seen in the following Table 3.

Table 3. Modernization of Javanese Language

| Lexicon | Original | Extension |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| kangen | wuyung | kangen, rindu |
| Gadis  | prawan | kimcil |
| mobil  | gledhegan | roda, papat, setir bunder |
|         |          | santai, alon-alon, sluman, stel kendho, sluman, slamet, santuy |

Efforts to develop Javanese language, especially through campursari song lyrics consisted of several stages. The new terms had to be alphabetized using Latin words, so that they could be spread to a wide community of Javanese speakers of non-Javanese speakers in Indonesia. The distribution of these new terms through song lyrics keep being played and heard by the community; therefore, Javanese language remains alive and keeps developing from time to time.

Discussion

Based on the data analysis above, it can be concluded that the development of Javanese Language is influenced by the development of the society’s life in general. The application of the Javanese phonological rules are more “loose” because the new words are repeatedly used in campursari song lyrics. The circulation of campursari songs cannot be separated from the spread of videos, both manually in the form of CDs and on the YouTube channel, which is accompanied by a running text of the lyrics and sometimes by their translation in Indonesian. Most of the lyrics have violated the rules of Javanese phonology. In Javanese there is a difference in meaning among distantic sounds (Sasangka, 2011).

The writing and pronunciation errors are in line with the results of Sukoyo (2011b) study which states that changes in the pronunciation of phoneme /d/ into /dh/ is one of the interference forms at phonological levels. The writing of the letter should be /dh/ instead of /d/. This is because the letter /d/ in Javanese is pronounced /dh/ in Indonesian, while in terms of the graphics, in Indonesian there is no letter /dh/ so that both /d/ and /dh/ in Javanese are written /dh/.

On the other hand, there is a misconception in pronouncing vowels /a/ and /o/. Javanese language alphabet originates from the Nglegena Javanese script, abugida, containing segmental characters based on consonants with required yet secondary vowel notations (Wardani, 2015). If the alphabet status between vowels and consonants is the same, the vowel alphabet is optional. For example, the HA character (first Javanese script) represents 2 letters of the alphabet, but in the Javanese script only 1 letter or 1 form. Based
on these factors, there are some errors in writing Javanese script into alphabet letters, especially in writing vowel where /a/ is written /o/. For example, the word lara is read [lɔra] instead of [lara]. With a little difference with the vowel /a/ which is read [a], it is expected to overcome the inconsistency of writing vowels in Javanese.

The next step is to extent letters, by creating new simpler letters to represent Javanese letters that are not in alphabet letters; for example, writing /ɔ/ which is a combination of the letters /a/ and /o/ which indicate that the letter is the letter /a/ which is read /ɔ/. If previously the word lara (sick) in Javanese as written /loro/, then after extensification it will be /lorɔ/ which is read [lɔra] instead of [loro].

Besides letter extensification, language extensification is also indicated by the emergence of new terms that did not yet exist. For example, the term kimcil is an acronym to describe a sassy and unstable young girl. In lexicography, the dictionary of terms contains not only linguistic information but also explains the meaning of words. For a translator, case or subject information is as important as linguistic information. Without a clear understanding of the contents of the text, it is not possible to produce a good and comprehensive translation that conveys content in the target language (Grinsted & Toft, 1994). In Campursari songs, many new terms can only be searched for meaning after understanding all the contents of the songs’ lyrics. For those reasons, the song’s lyrics also contain illustrations that can complement or replace some explanations and definitions. As in the song of the kimcil kepolen, the word kimcil does not appear at all in the lyrics, but from the illustrations the lyrics, the word can be implied.

The efforts offered in this study are far from perfect, not an easy step to realize. There is a possibility that the two efforts were opposed by several parties because of the lacks of the ideas; for example, the difficulties in inserting the new words into computer font. In addition, it is also difficult to disseminate the words to the public who are already familiar with the old writing and pronunciation system. Therefore, according to Alisjahbana’s opinion (in Rubin & Jernudd, 2019), language planning cannot only be done by the government and stakeholders such as the Ministry of Education and Culture, but also becomes the responsibility of the Ministry of Communication and Information. Language is currently an effective medium of communication, not only in books and magazines, but also in other forms of texts that can describe the latest information developments.
CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above it can be concluded that the development of Javanese language falls into two forms, graphization of the vowels and conson-ants’ spellings and pronunciation and modernization of lexicon extension with the appearance of new words in Javanese. The form of graphization is in the form of intensification of alphabet letters used to write Javanese texts, while modernization is in the form of language extensification which is used to create and bring up new terms.

The Javanese language development is influenced by several factors, including the development of the Javanese society’s life, the interference and integration of the Javanese-Indonesian and Javanese-English mixed codes. This research is far from perfect, thus further research needs to be done to support the results of this study, such as corpus planning and status planning to include new words or terms that are yet to be found in the Javanese dictionary.

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