

HOMONYMY BETWEEN HOMOGRAPH WORDS AND ITS SYNTACTIC CATEGORIES IN COMMON WORDS OF SUNDANESE AND JAVANESE

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Abstract: This research analyses the semantic process in two local languages; Sundanese and Javanese existed in Indonesia, which is focused on homonymy. This research is aimed to find the homonymy in form of homograph in common words which is existed in both languages and how many homographs that have similar syntactic category. The methodology used in this research is qualitative where participative observation is employed first and later on structured interview is employed. The results shows that there are nine homographs which are homonymy between languages despite some of them share similar syntactic categories, however, the meaning is completely different from one to another.

Keywords: homonymy, homograph, common words, syntactic categories

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a home for variety of local languages ranging from *Sabang* (the east of Indonesia) to *Merauke* (the west of Indonesia). Each local language contributes much to the development of *Bahasa Indonesia*. There are some similarities and differences between each local language in term of meaning and physical form; homophone or homograph. For example Sundanese-Javanese words have a lot of similarity in form of orthography such as the word *atos* in Sundanese means ‘have done’ and its function is as a verb while in Javanese means ‘physically hard’ and its function is as an adjective.

This phenomenon is called homonymy referring to the phenomenon of two different words share similarity in either phone or orthography (Fromkin *et al*, 2003). There are homonymy phenomena lie between Sundanese and Javanese, especially common words.

Homographs are related to homonymy (Verhaar, 2010). A word, for example, such as *atos* can be classified into homograph because it has two ambiguous meaning if not provided with extra information. *Atos* can be ‘physically hard’ and can also be ‘have done’ thus this can be classified as homonymy between homographs.

Related to homonymy between homograph words and its syntactic categories between Sundanese and Javanese of common words this study is conducted to answer these questions:

1. What kinds of syntactic category the homograph has in certain common words of Sundanese and Javanese?
2. How many common words share similarity of syntactic categories in homonymy for both local languages?

The result of this study can be useful for academic purposes related to homonymy and syntactic categories in common words of both of the local languages in Indonesia. Moreover, this study can also be considered as an attempt to enhance people's interest on Sundanese and Javanese and maintain the uniqueness of both local languages, particularly Sundanese and Javanese.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Ullman (2011), homonymy is a linguistic phenomenon that can be in form of phone or orthography which is existed between languages or in the language itself in way that such phenomenon exist to make a set of new things using existed word. For example, in English common words we are accustomed with the word of *bear*. This word is homonymy because *bear* as in 'a wild animal' itself is homograph of other word *bear* as in 'to carry or burden'. Both of the words are homonymy in term of physical appearance of words, however, the meaning are completely different and so do the syntactic categories as in bear 'wild animal' is a noun and bear 'to burden or to carry' is a verb.

Related to homonymy, Verhaar (in Parera, 2004) stated that there are three ways to analyse homonymy, however, the one that used in this research is homonymy between words. Homonymy between words is a kind of analysis deals with homonymy phenomenon that occurs in word can either consist of monomorpheme or polymorpheme. The homonymy is the relation of two or more words that has same form (Verhaar, 2010). For example, (X) and (Y) are different in meaning but have same form with different lexeme. Different lexeme caused by different meaning might affect to syntactic categories of words. For example, *atos* in Sundanese and *atos* in Javanese might be different in terms of meaning and syntactic categories which will be included in the discussion section.

METHOD

The methodology used in this study is qualitative method with unstructured interview to test some homographs which have been gathered. The structured interview is then employed afterwards. The data then collected, described, and analyzed in qualitative approach. In doing this, the writer is as a human instrument means playing an important role in deciding data should be or not to be included (Mulyana, 2006). Sugiyono (2014) stated that data in qualitative method can be changed during researcher taking part into the social situation to obtain less flaw and meaningful data.

The data are collected and taken using one-on-one interview on friends and relatives who are accustomed or knowledgeable in Sundanese and Javanese. Then, the writer decided some homographs as an instrument and once again went in to the social situation. Three Sundanese and Javanese native speakers are taken purposively to obtain the data. The data classified and divided into section between Sundanese and Javanese. The first question is then answered using Verhaar (in Parera, 2004) theory and the second question is answered according to the result. The data is elaborated to provide better understanding towards this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Datum 1

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
1	<i>cokot</i>	<i>Tong sok cukat cokot!</i>	Do not take (things) carelessly.	Verb	<i>Mangan daging sapi ojo sampe kecokot balunganae.</i>	Do not bite the bone while eating meat.	Verb

From the data above, the sentences are in Sundanese and Javanese. The both common words *cokot* in both languages are homonymy. The first common words with syntactic categories of the word *cokot* is as a verb. When it is applied in Sundanese, it means ‘take somethings’, but it means ‘to bite something’ in Javanese. The verb *cokot* in Sundanese and Javanese has different meaning, yet it has the same syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 2

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
2	<i>sangu</i>	<i>Ari ngakeul sangu teh sing bener!</i>	Please bring the cooked rice carefully!	Noun	<i>Kowe neng sekolah sangu opo?</i>	What is your provision when go to school?	Noun

The second common words with syntactic categories of the word *sangu* is as a noun. When it is applied in Sundanese, it means ‘cooked rice’, but it means ‘provisions or supplies’ in Javanese. *Sangu* in Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning, yet it has same syntactic categories, therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 3

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
3	<i>gedang</i>	<i>Gedang teh meni kareueut kieu.</i>	The papaya is ripen nicely.	Noun	<i>Tangi turu ne isoh mangan gedang se sadurunge sarapan.</i>	Eating banana would be better after waking up and before breakfast, if you can..	Noun

The third common words with syntactic categories of the word *gedang* is as a noun. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘papaya’ but it means ‘banana’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Gedang* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning yet has same syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 4

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
4	<i>urang</i>	<i>Urang mah tara ngaheureuy an batur.</i>	I have never bullied other people.	Noun	<i>Simbok ku saiki lagi masak urang.</i>	My housemaid is cooking shrimp/s right now.	Noun

The fourth common words with syntactic categories of the word *urang* is as a noun. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘I, me’, but it means ‘shrimp’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Urang* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning yet has same syntactic categories as in data. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 5

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
5	<i>bagong</i>	<i>Ulah sok ulin ka leuweung bising aya bagong.</i>	Do not play in the woods, boar might appear.	Noun	<i>Ing wayang iku Bagong sodara ne semar.</i>	In wayang, Bagong is Semar’s brother.	Noun

The fifth common words with syntactic categories of the word *bagong* is as a noun. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘boar’, but it means ‘name of wayang character’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Bagong* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning yet has same syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 6

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
6	<i>Jalu</i>	<i>Kalakuan teh ulah siga jalu.</i>	Do not act like a male.	Noun	<i>Jagone nyong jalune wis dawa men.</i>	My Rooster’s spurs are long.	Noun

The sixth common words with syntactic categories of the word *jalu* is as a noun. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘male’ but it means ‘rooster’s spurs’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Jalu* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning yet has same syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 7

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
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7	Atos	<i>Samemeh indit kudu atos beres pagawean di imah.</i>	Before go out you must already done the house chores.	Adverb	<i>Aku mangan pelem tapi iseh atos.</i>	I ate mango but it was hard .	Adjective
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The seventh common words with syntactic categories of the word *atos* is as an adverb. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘already’ but it means ‘hard’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Atos* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning and different syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 8

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
8	Amis	<i>Ari nu amis mah gula.</i>	Sugar is sweet .	Adjective	<i>Iwak digoreng mambu amis.</i>	Fried fish smells fishy .	Adverb

The eighth common words with syntactic categories of the word *Amis* is as an adverb. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘sweet’ but it means ‘fishy’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Amis* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning and different syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

Datum 9

No.	Common Words	Sundanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories	Javanese	Translated	Syntactic Categories
9	Dodol	<i>Dodol teh meuni kacida amisna.</i>	Dodol is very sweet.	Noun	<i>Bapak dodol bakso.</i>	My father sells bakso.	Verb

The ninth common words with syntactic categories of the word *Dodol* is as a noun. When it is applied in the Sundanese ‘Traditional rice cake’ but it means ‘sell’ when it is applied in the Javanese. *Dodol* in both Sundanese and Javanese does not have same meaning and different syntactic categories. Therefore it is homonymy.

CONCLUSION

According to the data presented, there are nine common words which are homonymy despite most of them share similar syntactic categories with each other: they are *cokot* as verb, *sangu* as noun, *gedang* as noun, *urang* as noun, *bagong* as noun, *jalu* as noun, *atos* as adverb, *amis* as adjective in Sundanese and as adverb in Javanese, and *dodol* as noun in Sundanese and as verb in Javanese as shown in the table below.

Common Words	Syntactic Categories	
	Sundanese	Javanese

<i>cokot</i>	Verb (to take something)	Verb (to bite something)
<i>sangu</i>	Noun (cooked rice)	Noun (provisions or supplies either in money or in form of lunch)
<i>gedang</i>	Noun (papaya)	Noun (banana)
<i>urang</i>	Noun (a pronoun in Sundanese Language usually refers to oneself)	Noun (shrimp/s)
<i>bagong</i>	Noun (a wild boar)	Noun (one of the characters in <i>Wayang</i> shows)
<i>jalu</i>	Noun (other form of pronoun which refers to a male gender)	Noun (Rooster's spurs)
<i>atos</i>	Adverb (already)	Adjective (hard)
<i>amis</i>	Adjective (sweet)	Adverb (fishy)
<i>dodol</i>	Noun (traditional rice cake)	Verb (sell)

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