

THE EFFORTS OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE IN CREATING INTERNET TERMS

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Abstract

This research aims to know how Javanese language faces the progress of times. The presence of social media as a new medium in communicating demands Javanese language to make adjustments. One form of adjustment of Javanese language can be seen through the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook that full of internet terms. This research examines how Javanese language creates and matches the Internet terms contained in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. This research uses a qualitative method that describes the findings obtained from the glossary of Javanese-language Facebook. The results of this research indicate that the term-matching on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook is mostly done by loan, not by translation or creating the term of internet in Javanese language. It proves that Javanese language is open and flexible to foreign influences. This is the characteristic that causes Javanese language to live and survive for centuries until now.

Keywords: Javanese language, loan, progress, internet

INTRODUCTION

Today the number of internet users in Indonesia continues to increase. According to the result of statistics survey conducted by "*Internet World Stats*"¹ in 2016, Indonesia is included in the top five countries with the world's largest internet usage population of 132.7 million. The survey data by the Association of Internet Service Providers Indonesia (APJII) noted there are 86.3 million internet users on the island of Java. That means 65% of internet users in Indonesia are on the island of Java. Most of the tens of millions of internet users are Javanese who still use Javanese language actively.

Among a number of social media used by Internet users, Facebook ranked first. Javanese societies also love these social networking sites. The number of Facebook users in Java areas increasingly grows. The growing number of Facebook users encourages the creation of Facebook in Javanese language. Because internet technology

¹<http://www.internetworldstats.com/asia.htm#id> accessed at 2nd of June 2017, on 09.53 WIB

is a foreign influence, Javanese-language Facebook portraits how Javanese language survives and adapts to the progress of times.

Javanese language takes new terms, both from Indonesian and English. In the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, for example, there are number of terms borrowed originally from English such as *Wi-Fi*, *hotspot*, *Email* and also there is a term that is borrowed from Indonesian language, such as *asperangkat*, *tagar*, *jaringan*. These examples show the dynamics and openness of Javanese language in accepting foreign influences. The research on term-matching and the creation of Javanese language terminology in the field of technology is an important study to prove that Javanese language is dynamic and open. Based on this background, this study examines the term-matching and the creation of term of Javanese language in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

Facebook is selected as the source of data analysis by the reasons stated above, the users are many. The interface feature is selected because it is the most important feature of Facebook. Interface display functions to connect the users of Facebook. The interface display is in the form of graphical display on the internet that connects directly with users. The interface display of Javanese-language Facebook has various menus that can be used, such as Home, Profile, Friends, Inbox, and Settings.

The research on the use of Javanese language on Facebook has been done by Muthiatun (2011) and Wati (2013). Muthiatun examines code switching shown through the status and comments in Javanese-language Facebook. Meanwhile, Wati (2013) examines the maintenance and shifting of Javanese-language in conversations in Facebook. Because both of the object of research above are conversations in social media, the results of this research does not give an idea of how the development of Javanese language in borrowing and creating the internet term. The gap is filled by this research.

This research has a novelty in terms of two aspects, namely the object of study and data sources. The object of this research is the formation of a term that very rarely discussed in the research of the change and development of Javanese language. The data source of this research is Facebook. Facebook is considered to have a novelty because it represents the speakers of millennial-generation of Javanese language. Although it is not known who created the term of interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, but

the proximity of its creator to internet technology can convince us that they represent the present generation. The Javanese speakers who come from the younger generation in general have closeness to Indonesian language and English. Both languages simultaneously affect Javanese language they speak with.

METHOD

This research belongs to the study of lexicology because it examines the vocabulary, especially the process of the term creation of internet field. The analysis is done through the classification of loanwords based on *Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah* (PUI) (2007) and Haugen (1972). Guidelines are required to examine the creation and the terms-matching. The guidelines used in this research are General Guidelines of the Enhanced Latin-Javanese Spelling (Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2011) and the Standard Grammar of Javanese Language (Sudaryanto, 1992).

Javanese-language Facebook ever been used as a research material by Siti (2012). Siti examines the codes mixing in status posted in Javanese-language Facebook. The important thing in the research is the factors that influence the code mixing. Siti found that there are 8 factors that cause the code mixing, i.e. purpose, other language mastered by speakers, difficulties in finding the equivalent word, the absence of match-word, topic of conversation, the impression of today's people, imitate another sentence, and mentioning the name of something.

The research of the term in Javanese language has also been done by Djatmika (2010). The research conducted by Djatmika (2010) is about the effort of Javanese language in accommodating scientific writing that produces the illustration of Javanese language that lack of abstraction and scientific technical term in many fields of science. Javanese language is known as a language that full of art and cultural terms. Therefore, Javanese language is incapable of providing a synonym of terms for the various technical terms needed to deliver scientific ideas. Based on these conditions, the solution taken by the writers of Javanese articles in expressing opinion in scientific terms is by borrowing scientific terms intact from the original language; English and Indonesian language.

Djatmika (2010) argues that Javanese language is weak and impotent because it only contributes to the affix aspect or grammatical aspect only, while all the lexical

aspects are derived from foreign language. Javanese language is unable to provide a word that accommodates the meaning of scientific word. However, this condition also shows that Javanese language has grammatical flexibility because loanwords can unite with morphology rules of Javanese language. Many technical terms are taken and adapted to the affix of Javanese language, e.g. *etimologine*, *variasine*, *eksistensine*, and so on. Djatmika concluded that the results of his research show the impotence of Javanese language that indicates the unpopularity of Javanese language to accommodate scientific writing in the future.

The object of the two researches above is not the same, yet provides the same illustration about the condition of Javanese language due to the changes and the development of times. This research also aims to describe the change of Javanese language, but from different object studies that have never been done before, namely the term-matching. This research is important because it can strengthen the conclusions of the two previous studies or as the falsification. This research also contributes as the guidance of the formation of Javanese language terms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data of the research is taken from a glossary of Javanese-language Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/?sk=trans_glossary) downloaded on February 15, 2017; at 7:30 pm. The terms in the glossary of Javanese-language Facebook is a term displayed in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. There are 613 terms in the glossary. This research will only take the word terms. The terms like *iphone*, *ipad*, *facebook*, *instagram*, and *onavo* will not be used as data. The numbers of terms in the form of the word are 303.

This research is conducted through several stages. The first stage is the preparation of data that is done by taking the term from the glossary of Javanese-language of Facebook. After being collected, the researcher analyzes the process of the term formation on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook with the equivalent classification of terms based on the guidelines of PUPI (2007). PUPI is the equivalent form of term classification by translation and loan process. After that, the classified term is determined according to the classification of loanword according to

Haugen (1972: 75--85), whether it is loanwords, loanblends, or loanshifts. In the final stages, the researcher determines which group of equivalent terms is more dominant.

The terms in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook are classified by terms-matching contained in the General Guidelines of Terms Formation (2005) as follows.

(1) Translation

The terms-matching by translation can be done by direct translation, which is by translating it based on the meaning suitability. For example the word *people* becomes *wong*.

(2) Loan

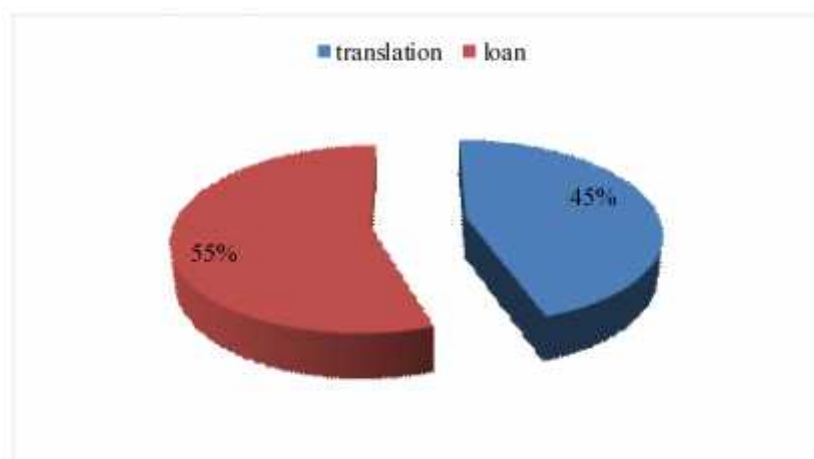
In the loan of terms, the loan can be done in several ways. It's like doing a loan with spelling or pronunciation adjustments. For example, the word *photo* becomes *foto*.

(3) The combination of translation and loan

The term-matching in this rule is done by combining the morphemes of the two languages. The morphemes coming from two different languages are mixed into one word, and becomes one of terms in Javanese-language Facebook.

Based on the classification of PUPI (2005), it is obtained as many as 135 terms through translation (45%) and 166 terms through loan (55%). The term-matching with a combined process of translation and loan is not examined in this study because no terms are found in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. Below is the diagram of the number of equivalent terms comparison with translation and loan process.

Picture 1. The Comparison of Number of Equivalent Terms by translation, loan, and combined process.



The classification results of the term-matching will also be highlighted based on the classification of Haugen (1972: 75-85) on the classification of loanwords, that is as follows.

(1) Loanwords.

Loanword is a word borrowed without any substitution or restoration, without any partial changes or comprehensive changes, except the phonemic adjustment or spelling adjustment process. It can be said that its morpheme form is purely derived from the original language.

(2) Loanblends

Loan-blends is a word that its morphemes come from two contacting languages. The word has a mixed morpheme of the source and target language.

(3) Loanshifts

Loan-shift is a word which in its loan process undergoes morphemic substitution without any morpheme taking, or commonly referred as translation, because its morpheme replacement involves the process of translation.

The following below shows the results of term-matching classification analysis on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

(1) Translation

Of the 303 terms contained in Javanese-language Facebook, it is found 135 equivalent terms in the form of translation. As described earlier, in this translation group, the foreign term is matched by translating the morphemes into the recipient language. Table 1 below is the example of term-matching in the form of translation.

Table1.The Example of Term-matching through Translation

Source form	Javanese-language Facebook
load	<i>ngamot</i>
manage	<i>ngatur</i>
wave	<i>ngawe-awe</i>
join	<i>nggabung</i>
create	<i>nggawe</i>
finish	<i>rampung</i>
friend	<i>kanca</i>
game	<i>dolanan</i>
day	<i>dina</i>
People	<i>wong</i>

According to Haugen (1972) the above words are categorized as loan-shifts, i.e. the classification of loan that shows morphemic substitution without morpheme retrieval. This is also commonly referred to as loan process by translation, because the morpheme replacement involves the translation process. In other words, the terms in this group are derived from the term-matching by translating the vocabulary from the source language, in this regard, the translation from English to Javanese language.

The researchers see that 135 loan-shifts are likely to be general words. These words are not specific words of particular field, especially the field of technology (internet). The word *people* is translated directly into *wong*, then the word *finish* is translated directly into *rampung* and *day* which is translated directly into *dina*. The terms are a common word that can be used in the daily life of Javanese society, which is then used in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

(2) Loan

Of the 303 terms contained in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, it is found as many as 163 terms taken by loan process, either the loan process into Javanese language directly from English or through the loan process into Indonesian language first .

The term that belong to this group is referred by Haugen (1972: 75-85) as loanwords, because in this group, the loan process occurs without any change to target language. It can be said that the morpheme in target language is the same with the source language.

In this loan group, there is a syntactic equivalent of the term that takes the whole form from its source language (English). These terms, i.e. *browser*, *emoji*, and *online* have the same form in English. In the General Guidelines of the Formation of Terms is referred as the loan process of term without any adjustment of spelling and pronunciation. The following Table 2 is the equivalent term that take the whole form of the term directly from its source language (English).

Table 2. The Examples of Terms that the same with the Source Form and acceptable in Javanese language

Source Form	Javanese-language Facebook
Browser	Browser
Emoji	Emoji
Online	online

This is very likely to happen because some forms such as *online*, *emoji* or *browser* in Table 2 above are widely used, and are acceptable in Javanese language. In addition, according to the rules in the General Guidelines of the Enhanced Javanese Spelling, the writing of these words is acceptable in Javanese language. Javanese language has not yet acquired a suitable term to define the term into Javanese language. This can be caused by to the influence of globalization so that the term in the field of the latest technology enters Javanese society.

However, in Javanese-language Facebook, there are many loanwords from English language that cannot be accepted in Javanese language because it is not in accordance with its rules (the General Guidelines of the Enhanced Javanese Language Spelling). These discrepancies can be seen in the examples in Table 3 below.

Table 3. The Examples of Terms that the same with the Source Form but the spellings are not acceptable in Javanese language

Source Form	Javanese Language Facebook
Direct	Direct
Moments	Moments
Offline	Offline
Crossposting	Crossposting
Mentions	Mentions
Host	Host

The writing of the terms in English in the above table, such as the term *directis* ended by -ct, *momentsis* ended by -ts, *offlinewith* the middle form -ff-, *cross-posting* with the middle form -ss-*mentionsthat* is ended by -ns-, and *hosts* ended by -st; those ending are unusual in Javanese language. The writing of the word is not adapted or changed into Javanese language structure based on the writing guidelines.

Meanwhile, there are 115 terms derived from English which are taken from Indonesian language first, before being taken into Javanese language. Look at the following example.

Table 4. The Examples of the borrowing of Terms from English through the Absorption into Indonesian and Used in Javanese-language Facebook

Source Form	Indonesian language	Javanese-language Facebook
account	akun	akun
active	aktif	akif
application	aplikasi	aplikasi
Camera	kamera	kamera

The terms such as *accounts*, *active*, *application* and *cameras* in Table 4 above are mostly includes in the field of technology (internet). Those terms are actually derived from English into Indonesian language. These terms are borrowed into Indonesian language by the process of adjusting the rules in the General Guidelines of Terms Formation then it is borrowed as the terms used in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook without any change. This is in line with the statement in the General Guidelines of the Enhanced Javanese-Latin Spelling by Yogyakarta Language Center (2011: 39) which states that Javanese language develops and lives in harmony with the

progress of the societies. Therefore, in its development, Javanese language can take elements from various other languages and processed via Indonesian language.

In the data, there is also a loan process from English to Indonesian language that does not change the form of the word, or it can be said that the English word element is borrowed into Indonesian language as a whole and become a vocabulary in Indonesian language. This vocabulary can then enter into the Javanese language, as seen in the example in Table 5 below.

Table 5. The Example of loan of terms from English which previously borrowed by Indonesian language without changing the form of it.

Source Form	Indonesian language	Javanese-language Facebook
Video	video	video
Album	album	album
Laptop	laptop	laptop
Spam	spam	spam
Web	web	web
Filter	filter	filter
Data	data	data

The terms *video*, *album*, *laptop*, *spam*, *web*, *filters*, and *data* in the table above are examples of terms derived from English which taken by Indonesian language without any changes and they turn into *video*, *album*, *laptop*, *spam*, *web*, *filters*, and *data*. After that the terms are used in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

In the process of translation there is also a term derived from English that is translated into Indonesian language. These terms can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6. The Example of term-matching of English which translated into Indonesian language and then borrowed by Javanese language without changing the form.

Source Form	Indonesian Language	Javanese-language Facebook
badge	Lencana	lencana
button	Tombol	tombol
company	Perusahaan	perusahaan
employee	Karyawan	karyawan
frame	Bingkai	bingkai
network	Jaringan	jaringan

The term *badge, button, company, employee, frame, network* in the above table are derived from English and being translated into Indonesian language; *lencana, tombol, perusahaan, karyawan, bingkai, jaringan*. After that, the terms that are borrowed into Indonesian language are also used in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

In addition, there is also a loan process of terms with affixes adjustment. The examples of several terms that are experiencing the loan process with these affix adjustments can be seen in Table 7 below.

Table 7. The Examples of Term-matching with Affixes Adjustment Process.

Source Form	Source Morpheme	Equivalent Morpheme	Javanese-language Facebook
siarkan	Siar	siar	siarake
	-kan	-ake	
terbitkan	Terbit	terbit	terbitake
	-kan	-ake	
dionaktifkan	Nonaktif	nonaktif	dionaktifake
	di-kan	di-ake	

In Table 7 above there is a word *siarkan*. The term *siarkan* comes from morpheme *siar* and *-kan* and then being matched into *siarake* which derived from morpheme *siar* and *-ake*. Morpheme *siar* is borrowed directly from Indonesian language, while the morpheme *-kan* of Indonesian language is being adjusted into *-ake* which is the morpheme of Javanese language. This affix morphemes of *-kan* and *-ake* has the same grammatical function. This case can also be seen on the term *sterbitkan* (published) and *dionaktifkan* (being deactivated). The addition of suffix or affix of Javanese language in the table above makes the loan words seem like derived from Javanese language, so the researcher finds the tendency that the Javanese society considers those terms exist in Javanese language vocabulary.

Besides the terms that already described in the above processes, there is a special matching process of the term *unduh*. The term *unduh* is a term with a direct translation from Indonesian language that derived from English, namely *download*. But actually, the word *unduh* comes from Javanese language, which is *undhuh*. Based on KBBI (2016) published by *Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa*, the word *unduh* means

'dropping' or 'taking something from its place'. Meanwhile, in the dictionary of Javanese language *Bausastra* (1939), the word means 'picking' or 'taking fruits from the trunk'.

The terms are experiencing the expansion of meaning in Indonesian language because it is used in technology terms (internet). The word *unduh* is likened to something located on top, whereas storage media or smaller computer devices where storing or sending data are considered as something under it. Thus the word *download* can be translated to Indonesian language into *unduh*. It has a broad sense of moving data from a larger computer to a storage device or a smaller computer media.

From the explanation above, it appears that the term *unduh* states the concept of 'taking down'. In the General Guidelines of the Formation of Terms, this term-matching is referred as translation or the term-matching of foreign term that is formed by taking the words from the language family that has the same concept. The term *unduh* is derived from the word *undhuh* from Javanese language that has experienced the expansion of meaning in Indonesian language for the context of technology (internet). Thus the researchers indicate that the term *unduh* is derived from Indonesian language, although its origin is derived from Javanese language.

In addition, there is also a term in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook borrowed from Indonesian language, but experienced a phonological adjustment before it is considered as the term in Javanese language. These terms are treated as vocabulary or terms of Javanese language. Table 8 below is an example of a term borrowed from Indonesian language and adapted to the spelling rules of Javanese language.

Table 8. The Example of Borrowed-terms from Indonesian language and be adjusted with the rules of Javanese language

Source form	Indonesian language	Javanese-language Facebook
Field	Bidang	bidhang
Guide	Panduan	pandhuan
List	Daftar	dhaptar
Dialog	Dialog	dhialog

The example above shows the occurrence of spelling adjustments. The word *bidang* changes into *bidhang* (the graphemic transcription of *d* changes into *dh*). In addition there are also other terms that have the same case as in terms *pandhuan*, *dhaptar* and *dhialog*.

CONCLUSION

This research finds that in the term-matching of Javanese-language Facebook mostly done by loan (55%) than by translation (45%). The interface display of Javanese-language Facebook borrows terms from Indonesian language and English. Thus, the results of this research are basically the same with the results of the research conducted Djatmika (2010) about the terms of scientific field. However, this study does not agree with Djatmika who concluded that the number of loanwords/borrowed words in the field of science is the evidence of weakness and impotence of Javanese language. This research concludes that this condition actually proves that Javanese language is open and able to adapt to the progress of times. With this characteristic, Javanese language has proved its existence for over 1000 years. Since the 9th century, Javanese language has openly received so many foreign loanwords from Sanskrit. The openness of Javanese language also resulted in the large number of vocabularies possessed by Javanese language.

This research also shows the evidence of stronger language dominance (Indonesian language and English) against the weaker (Javanese language) when the language contact occurs. However, this research disagrees with Eddy (1989: 9) in terms of societies whose language is dominant has more advanced civilization. Javanese have a quite advanced civilization, but politically today Javanese language does not have the same position as Indonesian language. The domination of Indonesian language and English toward Javanese language is mainly occurs in the field of Internet because the technology is coming from outside. In contrast, Javanese language has a considerable influence towards Indonesian language, especially in non-formal varieties.

Javanese-language Facebook is used by young generation of Javanese speakers. They are generally young people who speak Indonesian and English well. They are the speakers of Javanese language with the influence of Indonesian language and English. By this background, Javanese language will survive but with different features compared to the previous Javanese language. The Javanese language changed. The changes are a form of language development.

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