CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

"*As a **result of changes** having taken place, some*

*'residual' forms are often left to suggest what the **original***

state of affairs might have been". (Crowley, 1997)

Prefix a- in Cirebonese changes along with the time. Within almost a hundred years, the change experienced by this prefix looks very significant. In reality, the form of *prefix a-* is adaptable with the base where it is bounded. *Prefix a-* can disappear along with the era or may change into another form, especially nasals, or even remain visible. An instance which is quoted from *Serat Catur Kanda*[1] is served above to give a brief description; and this represents **lost a-** phenomenon. Look at the first sentence below, primarily in the words *aguguru* (learned) and *aamung* (only).

"*Kula **a**guguru lami boten wonten kang memejang **aa**mung sadhat-*

sadhat bae ..." (Serat Catur Kanda, Mid. Cirebonese text, 1848)

"*Kula **geguru** lami, boten wonten kang memejang **mung** sadhat-*

sadhat bae ..." (Mod. Cirebonese translation)

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[1] It is a Cirebonese text which is written in 1848. This is included into a text from Middle Cirebonese era.

"Saya berguru lama (namun) tidak ada yang memberi petuah, hanya dua kalimat sahadat saja ..." (Indonesian translation of the sentence above)

"I have been learned for long time, (but) there have been no one who gives a lesson, only the two sentences of sahadhat ...." (English translation of the text above)

Aguguru and *aamung* are words existing in Middle Cirebonese era. When those words are adapted into the Modern Cirebonese, *aguguru* will change into *geguru*; while *aamung* will experience deletion until it becomes *mung*. In Indonesian translation *aguguru* means *berguru* or "learned" in English and *aamung* means *hanya* in Indonesian or "only" in English. From that description, prefix *a-* in Middle Cirebonese disappears when it has to be adapted into Modern Cirebonese. But in fact, in spoken Cirebonese, prefix *a-* still can be found in some words such as *awor* (*campur aduk* or mismas) and *adus* (*mandi* or take a bath); however, in the present study, the investigation is going to be restricted to literature study of Cirebonese.

Beginning with that phenomenon, this research is held, namely to investigate the changing of prefix *a-* in Cirebonese. Prefix *a-* in Cirebonese actually has similarity with that found in Javanese. *a-* here actually comes from the letter ꦲ = ha in hanacaraka[2]. This letter can be pronounced as /ha/ or /a/ depending on the context. Referring to the prefix, then this letter is considered as

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[2] Hanacaraka is the script which is used in Middle Cirebonese era.

a- (as the influence of pronunciation /a/). The difference between prefix *a-* in Javanese and in Cirebonese is that in Javanese, this prefix already has a stable rule, in terms of both spelling and pronunciation; while in Cirebonese, whatever the forms of prefix *a-* (whether it is written as *an-*, *am-, ang-,* or *any-*), it is considered as something valid – as long as the meaning is understandable-; beside the research about it is still rare in Cirebonese[3]. In other words, prefix *a-* and its changes have regularity in Javanese, but in Cirebonese, it is able to be written in some different forms, which actually can be regarded as *variants*, different from the Javanese default rules. Relevant to this, Padmosoekotjo (1986) decides that there's a rule in Javanese that states whether prefix *a-* has to be written properly (remain visible), but when it has to be pronounced, this prefix has to be lost[4]. That process is applied for the base/root which has to be read clearly without deletion, such as the word *agaib* (disappear) in the Cirebonese. In Middle Cirebonese, the root of *agaib* is *gaib* (disappear) and the first letter "g" can't be deleted when it has to be bounded with prefix *a-*. If the writing of this word follows Javanese rule, like what was mentioned previously, so this word has to be written as *anggaib* or in *hanacaraka* it is written a=gaib\ (hanggaib), however, that writing has to be read as zGaib\ (nggaib); and when this writing has to be written in Latin, it will become *nggaib*[5]. Interestingly, in Middle Cirebonese era, the word *anggaib* is

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[3] Rare research and rare writings in Cirebonese, about grammar or prefix *a-*, cause there's no stable structure in Cirebonese. Moreover, Cirebonese confess itself as an open society, namely as the character of coastal area. Yulianto (2005) states standardization is regarded as system which is able to kill another character. (Yulianto, 2005)

[4] *Wewaton,* Padmosoekotjo, 1986.

[5] This system is if the rule of prefix a- follows the Javanese grammar.

found in a bit different form, namely *agaib* (agaib\ without nasal after prefix *a-* a). After all, that example is just one of variations existing in Middle Cirebonese era. Moreover, there are many others interesting variations either in Middle or in Modern Cirebonese.

What can make this research becomes reasonable is because there was a statement from Pusat Bahasa at 19-20 February 2010 saying that Cirebonese is one of Javanese dialects [6]. However, I argue that, as has been described, Cirebonese is far richer than Javanese. This investigation is to dig how rich Cirebonese with its variants, it does not solely follow Javanese standardization, primarily in grammar.

Until today, previous studies couching prefix *a-* in Cirebonese is still difficult to find. There's merely one note about prefix *a-* namely which is proposed by Salana in his book, *Wyakarana*. *Wyakarana* is the only one Cirebonese grammar book. Because this book does not discuss about prefix specifically, prefix *a-* is only discussed at glance. In that book, Salana (2002) mentions about prefix *a-* entitled *tembung rimbag bawa ha*. He defines this term as a base which gains prefix *a-*. Moreover, Salana also serves some examples such as $gawa_{[V]}$ (bring/ carry) > $anggawa_{[V]}$ (bring/carry), $deleng_{[V]}$ (see) > $andeleng_{[V]}$ (see), and $lunga_{[V]}$ (go) > $alunga_{[V]}$ (go) (Salana, 2002). Ironically, the derivative words such as mentioned by Salana in the examples above do not exist anymore in Modern Cirebonese era like now; while Salana's writing is believed as a Modern Cirebonese grammar book which reflects Cirebonese in this era. Back to

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[6] Pikiran Rakyat online, edisi Sabtu, 3 April 2010.

the term *tembung rimbag bawa ha*, based on Bausastra, a Javanese dictionary, *tembung* is a word, *rimbag* means word which experiences affix, *bawa* means contain or bring, and *ha* is the first letter in *hanacaraka* (Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2001). In short, *tembung rimbag bawa ha* which is mentioned by Salana actually can be defined as a derivative word which gains *ha-/ prefix a-* or a derivative word which contains *ha-/ prefix a-* as part of affix.

Why do the changes of *prefix a-* can be regarded as a significant change? Talking about *prefix a-* in Cirebonese, it can't be separated from *anuswara*. This rule exists not only in Cirebonese but also in Javanese as the proto language of Cirebonese. Based on one of Javanese grammar books, *Titi Basa*, Wardono (1982) notes about *anuswara* namely *prefix a-* which carries nasal *n-, ng-, ny-,* and *m-*; such as quoted from his statement that, "*Ater-ater anuswara iku sejatine asale saka ater-ater a mawa nasal. Wujude n-, ng-, ny-, lan m-.*" ("*Anuswara* prefixes originally come from prefix *a-* which carries nasals in the forms of *n-, ng-, ny-,* and *m-*.") (Wardono, 1982). In fact, even though *anuswara* exists either in Javanese or in Cirebonese, the regularity which exists in Javanese obviously does not always happen in Cirebonese. This fact is often found in Middle Cirebonese; while in Modern era like now, it seems that nasals which are brought by prefix *a-* already become **independent prefixes**, namely prefix *n-, ng-, ny-,* and *m-*. More details about this will be discussed in chapter two. Furthermore, how this change occurs actually can't be separated from the change of script/ letter. Javanese/ Cirebonese words which have to be written in *hanacaraka*, long time ago, obviously give significant impact, too, for Cirebonese change. When Javanese/

Cirebonese words have to be rewritten using Latin alphabet, actually Javanese has already had some conditions which have to be fulfilled when written using Latin alphabet; and this influences the existing grammar in this era.

1.2 Research Question

The differences of prefix *a-* forms, namely between Middle Cirebonese and Modern Cirebonese, trigger researcher to investigate about it further. Here is the research question related to prefix *a-* (a) to make this investigation more focus:

- How does the form change of prefix *a-* (a) take place from Middle to Modern Cirebonese?

1.3 Research objective

Through this research, researcher is interested in investigating the change of prefix *a-* (a = ha) in Cirebonese by comparing words which contain prefix *a-* that exist in Middle Cirebonese and those in Modern Cirebonese era, especially in word form change.

1.4 Framework

Talking about prefix *a-* change in Cirebonese, there are at least three general topics. First, prefix *a-*; this topic consists of a discussion about prefix as one of affixes, word-form, prefix *a-* in Javanese, and prefix *a-* in Cirebonese. Second, change; it consists of change, morphological change, and historical linguistics. The last is Cirebonese; this is actually becomes a niche where this

research is held and focused. This topic consists of the literature review about the era in Cirebonese, specifically in Middle and Modern Cirebonese era, and Cirebonese grammar in those era. In short, in this writing, there are two fields of studies which are involved, namely historical linguistics related to prefix change and morphology to peel off prefix *a-* (a) in Cirebonese.

In this writing, researcher uses some frameworks proposed by Wardono, 1982; Padmosoekotjo, 1986; Salana, 2002; Purwadi, 2005; and Wedhawati, 2006; for *prefix a-*. For Morphological theories, there are Aronoff, 2005; Bauer, 1983 & 2003, Jensen, 1990; Katamba, 1993; and Plag, 2002. For historical linguistics, researcher uses theoretical framework proposed by Aitchison, 2001; and Murray, 1996.

1.5 Significance of the Research

Besides to fulfill final assignment for my bachelor degree, there are some expectations related to this writings:

- This research can give contribution to Cirebonese theoretical development, especially in grammar. Even though there is no new innovation in this field, researcher expects that there is new fact about Cirebonese grammar in this era.

- Through this writing, I do hope that Cirebonese can be preserved as a local language. Lack of writings about Cirebonese may result in the lost track in the past, so that, the next Cirebonese generations might not know about their true identity.

1.6 Research Methodology

This research uses qualitative method in nature. There is no respondent involved because this research uses document interpretation. Cirebonese as part of culture written in the material form (in the old document) becomes an object in this research. Interview is held to look for further information. Below is a brief description about stages in collecting and analyzing the data, while complete edition is available in Chapter three.

- **Data Collection**

  To collect the data in this research, primarily those related to prefix *a-* usage, the following steps are taken:

  1. The data in this research are taken from a Middle Cirebonese book, *Serat Catur Kanda* and a modern one, *Nguntal Nagara*. *Serat Catur Kanda* used in this study is a translation edition, meaning it is not written in *Hanacaraka* anymore, but it is already written in Latin alphabet. Nevertheless, this translation does not change the grammar in that time. In short, the grammar and the spelling still follow the original version. Therefore, the old characteristics in Cirebonese are still able to see. *Serat Catur Kanda* is a book telling about Harya Suryadhiningrat, an *adipati* (a regent) in Cirebon, who governs in

1848s; but this text is not written in a narrative form. This is in poetry form and *macapat*[7].

To compare *Serat Catur Kanda* as a representative of Middle Cirebonese text, in this research, *Nguntal Nagara* is used as a representative of Modern Cirebonese text. This is a book of modern poetry collection by Cirebonese poets which is published in 2005.

2. Word Selection. In this step, source of data will be processed in order to achieve words needed, namely those which contain prefix *a-* (*anuswara* elements are also detected). In sorting the words, corpus software is used. In this research, antconc 3.2.1w is used. This is corpus freeware but very useful in sorting the data.

3. Word checking. Dictionary of Javanese and Cirebonese are used to check the words found. There are at least three dictionaries which are used, *Kamus Basa Jawa (Bausastra Jawa)*, Kamus Basa Cerbon, and *Kamus Jawa Kuna Indonesia Bagian 1 & 2* to check the root of the word.

4. Comparing them into *hanacaraka* writings. This step is fulfilled to get the true system before Cirebonese/ Javanese is written using latin alphabet.

- **Data Analysis**

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[7] *Macapat* is a term to call poetry in Cirebonese which is tied on the rules of *guru gatra* (the amount of verses in one bait), *guru wilangan* (the amount of syllables in a verse), and *guru lagu* (certain rhyme in every verse which has to be fulfilled). (Suryadipura, 2008)

This research uses comparative method to process the data. In comparing the data, the comparison is not between words existing in Middle and Modern Cirebonese text, but it refers to the system or how to form those words. This comparison involves two literature eras in Cirebonese, namely Middle Cirebonese and Modern Cirebonese. That's why the approach of historical linguistics is used here, primarily which focuses on morphological changes. More specific from morphakinal changes, prefix analysis will be discussed deeper in this paper.

1.7 **Terms Clarification**

There are some terms which are used in this writing. Here are the meanings of them:

a- lugu   : prefix *a-* can be seen clearly when it attaches to the root/ base. This can be considered as pure prefix *a-* because nasal prefixes do not follow this.

Antep   : It means weight, strong. This term comes fromJavanese vocabulary. It is the same as *Bares*. This term is used by Purwadi (2005) to state some letters which can not be fused by nasals (Purwadi, 2005). E.g. the letters g, d, and l.

Anuswara   : Nasal prefixes (*n-, m-, ng-,* and *ny-*) as the impact of prefix

a- when it has to bound with root/ base.

Bares Principle   : It is one of principles in *Anuswara* which describes the combination process between prefix *a-* and the root/ base. *Bares* means clear. That is why, if derivative words experiences *Bares* Principle, both prefix and root/ base can be seen clearly. This term is used by Padmosoekotjo (1986) for the first time.

Carakan   : It is another name of hanacaraka.

Empen   : This term is the opposite of *Antep*. *Empen* means light. This term is used by Purwadi (2005) to state some letters which can experience assimilation/ fusing step if it has to be combined with prefix *a-* or nasals. (Purwadi, 2005)

Fuse Principle   : It is one of principles in *Anuswara* which describes the combination process between prefix *a-* and the root/ base, namely fusing step. If derivative words experience fuse principle, the first letter of the root/ base can not be seen clearly anymore. This term is used by Padmosoekotjo (1986) for the first time.

Hanacaraka   : The script which is used in Middle Cirebonese era.

Macapat   : it comes from *manca + (pa)pat* means *sedulur papat kelima pancer*, namely blood, bag of water, body as *pancer*, placenta, and fetal membrane. In poet, *macapat* has to be read four by four syllables.

The Tendency : This is a term created by researcher to express prefix *a-*

of Nasal which is suggested experiencing nasals suitable with *Anuswara* principle, but the process is frequently not suitable with that. Thus, the results of this step are often regarded as improper in Javanese; but in Cirebonese, this improper phenomenon is regarded as variations.

Variants : A term which is used to express the existing Cirebonese derivative words, either in Middle or in Modern Cirebonese era.

1.8 Organization of the Paper

This paper is organized in five chapters.

Chapter I: Introduction

It contains the overview of this research. It consists of background which depicts prefix *a-* in real word formation in Cirebonese, not only in Middle Cirebonese but also in Modern one; research question which triggers about the emerging problem after prefix *a-* changes from Middle Cirebonese era into Modern; research restriction which makes this research more focus on the emerging problem by making up a limitation, either limitation in knowledge discipline or in the topic; research significance is about what kind of contribution going to be given through this research; research methodology is about the process done in this research,

primarily about how to collect the data and processing them in order to be a tool to get the answer of research question and also how to analyze the data.

Chapter II: Theoretical Foundation

In this chapter, the theory about prefix *a-* and its *anuswara* is discussed.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

How to process this research will be discussed in this chapter.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion

In this findings and discussions session, the changing of prefix *a-* becomes the main focus. To reach the goal of this research, namely to investigate the form change of prefix *a-* from Middle Cirebonese era until in the Modern one, generally, the discussions are divided into two main points, namely prefix *a-* in Middle Cirebonese era with its variations in that time, and prefix *a-* in Modern era which causes the emergence of *n-, m, ng-,* and *ny-* prefix. The discussions in the first big point are completed by the explanations using hanacaraka. This is because apparently the changing process of prefix *a-* along with the time is also caused by the shifting value in using this letters. For the second main points, the discussion is merely using usual process –the process is depicted through the tree diagram using Latin analysis-, because in Modern era, Latin has dominated Cirebonese people to write using it.

Chapter V: Conclussions

In this chapter, the entire contents of this writing will be stated briefly.