



Phono-Orthographic Confusion Javanese Language on Campursari Song

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Abstract

In the campursari music track on YouTube, confusion is often found in the spelling of written Javanese language, which in this case includes phono-orthographic confusion by Javanese users on the track. These two problems cannot be left to create an orthographic system that is in accordance with the rules, because both of these confusions have an impact on the deviation of the system and can also have an impact on the difference in meaning. This paper is the result of a descriptive study. The data is in the form of vocabulary containing phono-orthographic errors in the lyrics of songs from YouTube obtained by listening, reading, tapping and recording. The data found is classified according to the type and form of phono-orthographic confusion. In the lyrics of campursari songs, there is a connection between vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. Vowel phoneme confusion in the form of phoneme /o/ is written o distributed at the beginning of the word, at the end of the word, in the middle of the first syllable, and at the end of the first and third syllable. The phoneme /a/ is written o distributed at the end of the second and third syllables. The phoneme /i/ is written e distributed in the middle of the second syllable. The phoneme /o/ written in u is distributed at the end of the second syllable. Confusion related to consonants in the form of the phoneme /d/ is written d which is distributed at the end of the first syllable.

Keywords: *Phono-Orthographic; Javanese; Campursari Song*

Introduction

Javanese people feel that Javanese is their own language that can be obtained not necessarily through formal education, so in using Javanese as a means to convey ideas, thoughts and feelings, it does not pay attention to the rules of using Javanese. Javanese contains similarities between graphic signs and phonetic symbols in its orthographic system. The proximity of phonological symbols to orthographic symbols in Javanese often causes phono-orthographic confusion which is meant to be a confusion in speaking written language. Confusion can also occur in reverse, namely the confusion in written spoken language called ortho-phonological confusion. Phono-orthographic confusion or ortho-phonological confusion is often found in Javanese language in Youtube. If the existing confusion is not considered, it is feared that it is considered the right one.

Javanese language is a means of Javanese people to convey their ideas, thoughts and feelings. In conveying ideas, thoughts and feelings, they are realized in a series of sentences that can be written or

spoken. Because he feels that the Javanese language is his own language that can be acquired without having to go through formal education, then in using the Javanese language as a means to convey his ideas, thoughts and feelings, he pays less attention to the rules of using the Javanese language. It will be different if in expressing his ideas, thoughts or feelings using a foreign language, he will be very careful in verbalizing or writing it, especially since the language has a clear difference between the phonological system and the orthographic system. Meanwhile, in Javanese, there is a similarity between graphic signs and phonetic symbols in the orthographic system.

The proximity of phonological symbols to orthographic symbols in the Javanese language often causes phono-orthographic confusion, which is meant to be a confusion in writing the written language. Confusion can also happen the other way around, which is confusion in writing spoken language which is called ortho-phonological confusion. The confusion is not good if it is left because in the use of language it is necessary to pay attention to the rules, in fact it can result in differences in meaning. But the reality is that phono-orthographic confusion or ortho-phonological confusion is often found in Javanese-language mix-ups in YouTube media accompanied by runing text. Even though the music track is loved by the Javanese community, if the chaos in it is not noticed, it is considered to be the right thing. There is a need for a study about that. this paper will describe the form of phono-ortho-graphic confusion or ortho-phonological confusion that is present in the mix.

Phono-orthographic

Phono-orthographic refers to the relationship between the sounds of a language (phonology) and its written symbols or spelling system (orthography). This relationship can vary significantly between different languages. Language researchers have long noted the close interrelation ship between spoken language and its writing system (Lieberman, 1992). As an orthography is the system of marks that make up a printed language. The usual orthographic measures such as distinguishing which one of a pair of homophones is correctly spelled (e.g., bote, boat) or recognizing the correct homophone (Which is a number: ate, eight?) (Olson, Forsberg, Wise, & Rack, in Badian, 2001). Orthography is a part of applied linguistics that studies how to create language sounds in the form of graphics or writing. To describe the sound of the language in written form, several bases or systems are known, namely representing the sound of the language based on the phonetic orthographic system, representing the sound of the language based on the phonemic orthographic system, representing the sound of the language based on the morphemic orthographic system, and representing the sound of the language based on the graphemic orthographic system. Phonological coding may contribute to word identification via a role in establishing orthographic representations, as suggested by Share's self-teaching hypothesis (1995). For example, phonological coding may promote full decoding of a letter string, link it with experience with a word from speech and provide a structure to letter sequences that facilitates their learning (Burt, 2006). Siew (2019) in their research also found that Phonological Effects in Visual Word Recognition and Orthographic Effects in Spoken Word Recognition in micro and macro structure of word. Confusion in oral written language (hereinafter in this study it is called phono-orthographic confusion) can occur because of the inadequacy and inadequacy of his orthographic system or due to other factors created by its users with the aim of certain that are related to their social status in society (Soeparno, 2015).

According to Sangkana in Mulyani (2008:47), there are 7 Javanese vowels, namely: /i/, /e/, /a/, /ə/, /u/, /o/, and /ɔ/. The phoneme /i/ is a front vowel, not rounded. This vowel has two allophones namely [i] and [I] and graphemically this vowel is denoted by i. The vowel /e/ is an upper middle front vowel, in Javanese it has two allophones [e] and [ɛ] and its graphemic transcription is e. vowel /ə/ is a middle vowel different from the vowel /e/ even though it has the same transcription ie e. The vowel /a/ in Javanese is a low front vowel that is often called a slanted vowel, its graphemic transcription is a. The vowel /ɔ/ is a lower middle back vowel that is often called a vertical vowel a which has a transcription of the graphemic a, the transcription is the same as the transcription with the vikal grapheme /a/ even though

the two vowels are different. The vowel /u/ is a high back vowel, this vowel has two allophones, ie: [u] and [U]. This vowel's graphemic transcription system is u. The vowel /o/ is an upper middle back vowel whose graphemic transcription is o, the vowel has two allophones, namely: /o/ d and /ɔ/. With the similarity of fonts that are allomorphs of the phonemes of the Javanese language or the similarity of the grapheme system of the phonemes in the Javanese language, the users of the language are required to be careful in using the Javanese language as a tool to convey ideas, thoughts, or feelings either verbally or in writing.

Here are the natural consonants of the Javanese language / b, p, m, d, t, ɖ, t̚, j, ñ, c, k, g, s, ŋ, n, l, r, w, y/. These consonants can be distributed at the beginning of the first syllable, at the beginning of the second syllable and can also be distributed at the end of the syllable. There are also consonants that are not distributed at the end of words, for example the consonant / ɖ, t̚, j, ñ, c, w/. Phono-ortho-graphic confusion or ortho-phonological confusion can also be found related to the use of Javanese consonants to express the ideas, thoughts, or feelings of Javanese speakers.

This work is the result of a study of oral and written use of the Javanese language that contains phono-orthographic or ortho-phonological confusion. which is used to express through the music of Campursari uploaded on YouTube. The data is in the form of words that are listened to from the oral language campursari uploaded on YouTube as well as the words written in the running text of the campursari song. Data collection is done by listening directly to the campursari song on YouTube and reading the lyrics of the text written in the running text when the campursari song is sung. Analysis of phono-orthographic confusion is done with the phonetic matching technique while ortho-phonological confusion is done with orthographic matching.

Research Methods

The method used is a descriptive method with transcript data from campursari songs uploaded via youtube. Data in the form of words listened to from the mixed spoken language uploaded on youtube and words written in running text of the intervening song. Data collection was carried out by listening directly to the mixsari song on YouTube and reading the text lyrics contained in the text running when the mixed-up song was sung. Analysis of phono-orthographic confusion is carried out with phonetical padan techniques while ortho-phonological confusion is carried out with orthographics.

Discussion

The ortho-phonological confusion found in the campursari song is a confusion in the writing of the spoken language caused by the influence of the sound pronunciation system of the language in the following forms:

1. Writing the phoneme / ɔ /

The vowel phoneme / ɔ / is a lower middle back vowel that should be written with the letter a but is written with the letter o. The confusion is related to the writing of the phoneme / ɔ / which is distributed in several places, namely: at the end of a syllable, at the end of a word. The data that shows that is as follows;

- *Klasa* 'mat' (GA) [klɔsɔ] is written *kloso*
- *Tandha* 'sign' (GA) [tɔndɔ] is written *tondo*
- *Saya* 'too' (GA) [sɔyɔ] is written *soyo*
- *Kanca* 'friend' (GA) [kɔñcɔ] is written *konco*

- *Warna* 'warna' (GA) [warnɔ] written *warno* ,
- *Garwa* 'husband' (GA) [garwɔ] is written as *garwo*
- *Tanpa* 'without' (GA) [tanpɔ] written *tanpo*
- *Marga* 'because' (GA) [mærgɔ] is written *margo*
- *Tresna* 'love' (GA) [trəsɔ] written as *tresno*
- *Sedina* 'a day' (NC) [sədinɔ] is written as *sedino*
- *Kersa* 'mau' (Nanggap Campursari) [kərsɔ] is written *kerso*

2. Writing the phoneme /g/

The phoneme /g/ is a dorso-velar phoneme with an explosive voice that is distributed at the end of the word written k should be written g. This is seen in the data of *gubug* (GA) 'hut' [gubUg] is written *gubuk*.

3. Writing the phoneme /d/

The phoneme /d/ is an apico-palatal phoneme with an explosive sound, written with the letter d, it should be written dh. It can be seen in the following data.

- *Tandha* (GA) 'sign' [təndɔ] is written *tondo*
- *Dhik* (NC) 'dik' [dɪ?] is written as *dik*
- *Candakane* (NC) 'answer' [candakane] is written *candakane*
- *Dhisel* 'disel' [dɪsəl] is written *disel*

4. Writing the phoneme /t/

The phoneme /t/ is a voiceless apico-palatal phoneme. It is written with the letter t. It should be written with the letter th. It is reflected in the following data.

- *cathetan* (GA) 'note' [caθetan] written *catetan*.

5. Writing the phoneme /d/

The phoneme /d/ is an apico-dental phoneme with a voiced barrier that should be written with the letter d but is written with the letter t. It is found in the word *joged* (NC) 'dance' [jogəd] written *joget*.

End Note

The ortho-phonological confusion found in the campursari song is a confusion in oral language writing caused by the influence of the pronunciation system of language sounds. The confusion includes writing the phonemes /ɔ/, /g/, /d/, /t/, and /t/.

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