

LANGUAGE KINSHIP IN THE LANGUAGE USED BY THE PANJALIN VILLAGE COMMUNITY (SYNCHRONOUS COMPARATIVE)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze and study the level of language kinship and synchronic comparative forms in the language used by the people of Panjalin Kidul Village. The method used is qualitative. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study show that there is a kinship relationship between the Javanese and Sundanese languages used in the daily communication of the people of Panjalin Kidul Village. The results of the study found 160 vocabularies consisting of Javanese and Sundanese in Panjalin Kidul Village. From the synchronic comparative approach, there are 72 data based on the symptoms of variations in the sounds of the language. It consists of 30 data on synonym sound variations and 42 data on homonym sound variations. The language relatedness level is 81% and the error term for determining the relatedness percentage is 9.4. This shows that there is a kinship relationship between the Javanese and Sundanese in Panjalin Kidul Village.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium of communication in society. In Indonesia, apart from having a national language, namely Indonesian, many regional languages have their characteristics. Regional languages in Indonesia are still in the same language family, as expressed by Nababan (Surip & Widayati, 2019: 2), the Austronesian or Polynesian Malay languages. Nababan (Surip & Widayati, 2019: 2) also mentions that through a process of communication and cooperation between different social groups, there is a pattern of development between languages that causes the language to develop and change over time. Language changes and developments also occur in Sundanese which is used by the people of West Java and Banten. The Sundanese language used in each region is different and has different dialects. However, the basic words of Sundanese are still the same. Some of these differences are caused by geographical factors and different community environments. As the area is close to the border of Java, the language must have also absorbed Javanese. In line with what was stated by Surip & Widayati (2019: 2), socializing between the two cultures in the same community will have a positive effect on the development of the second language.

One example is the people of Panjalin Village in Majalengka who use several languages in daily communication, namely Sundanese, Javanese, and Panjalin's distinctive language. Uniquely, the people who use this language are in an environment where each language develops, such as the Sundanese language environment, the Javanese language environment, and so on. The development of several languages is due to the history of the village which is closely related to Javanese descent. Currently, the development of language is also caused by the social activities of the community that influence the language used. The presence of immigrants who later settled was also another factor in the emergence of language changes in Panjalin Village. The movement of migration and language contact is a factors in

the change and development of language. As stated by Hadi & Kusumaningrum (2020: 193) migration movement is a change and development of language that is determined and influenced by the movement (migration) of the community of users or speakers. Meanwhile, language contact means that language changes and developments are influenced by the level of interaction between users or between speakers of that language. Sundanese and Javanese are one language family which of course have a kinship. Keraf (Surip & Widayati, 2019: 3) suggests that the characteristics of languages that are considered to have a kinship, namely showing great similarities when compared to other groups, phonetic changes in certain historical languages also show regular characteristics, the deeper the search for the history of language -relative languages the more commonalities are found between the points of the languages being compared.

Language changes can be observed through sound changes or at the phonological level. Fernandez (Surip & Widayati, 2019: 3), argues that this change is the most basic and important linguistic level in the context of studying the field of comparative linguistics or comparative historical linguistics. According to Keraf (Afria, Sanjaya, & Tiara, 2020: 30), comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics that discusses language in terms of time (synchronous and diachronic) and the changes that occur in a particular field of time. Likewise, what was stated by Mahsun (Afria, Sanjaya, & Tiara, 2020: 30), comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the development of language from one period to another and investigates the comparison of a language with other languages. This science has its research methods, one of which is synchronous comparative.

Synchronic comparative is a study that compares two languages in one era and can also be a contrastive linguistics that compares two dialects. Synchronous comparative is linguistics that examines and provides a description of a particular language as it is in a certain period of time without paying attention to the developments that

occur in the society studied and described which can include aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax (Sudrajat, 2021: 81). According to Antonsen (Ino, 2015: 72) synchronic comparative emphasizes the description of phonemes to find aspects of phonological change descriptively. This analysis aims to find phonemes, allophones, and their variants and the relationship of each phoneme in each of the phonological systems of the language studied. Therefore, this research was conducted to analyze and study the level of language kinship and synchronic comparative forms in the language used by the people of Panjalin Kidul Village.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is qualitative. The qualitative method is a method used to observe and analyze people's lives as the object of research. So that it can produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing or behavior from the people studied. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand the conditions of a context in more depth and detail, regarding what actually happened according to the data in the field. The techniques used to collect data are observation, interviews, and documentation. Through observation and interviews, the existing data in the field can be examined more deeply because of observations and interactions with the research object. This research was conducted in Panjalin Kidul Village, Sumberjaya District, Majalengka Regency.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

From the research conducted there are 160 Javanese and Sundanese vocabulary found in Panjalin Kidul Village.

Table 1. Javanese and Sundanese vocabulary in Panjalin Kidul Village

<i>No</i>	<i>Basa Jawa/ SnP</i>	<i>Harti</i>	<i>Basa Sunda (KBBS)</i>	<i>Harti</i>
1.	<i>Arap tekun</i>	<i>Candak</i>	-	-
2.	<i>Arep</i>	<i>Badé/Érék</i>	<i>Arep</i>	<i>Ngadagoan</i>
3.	<i>Alot</i>	<i>Teuas</i>	-	-
4.	<i>Amoh/Amok</i>	<i>Uduh</i>	-	-
5.	<i>Anda</i>	<i>Tarajé</i>	-	-
6.	<i>Ala</i>	<i>Goréng</i>	-	-
7.	<i>Angél</i>	<i>Hésé/Lila</i>	-	-
8.	-	-	<i>Anggel</i>	<i>Bantal</i>
9.	<i>Amis</i>	<i>Hanyir</i>	<i>Amis</i>	<i>Rasa gula</i>
10.	<i>Arep Mendi</i>	<i>Geuwat</i>	-	-
11.	<i>Amun</i>	<i>Lamun</i>	-	-
12.	<i>Atog</i>	<i>Teurab</i>	-	-
13.	-	-	<i>Ancengan(SnP)</i>	<i>Berkat/Bésék</i>
14.	<i>Bli weru</i>	<i>Teu Nyaho</i>	-	-
15.	<i>Bedug</i>	<i>Wayah lohor</i>	<i>Bedug</i>	<i>Bangsa kendang</i>
16.	<i>Babakaran</i>	<i>Beuleum</i>	-	-
17.	<i>Blesak</i>	<i>Goréng/Butut</i>	-	-
18.	<i>Bebisikan</i>	<i>Haharéwos</i>	-	-
19.	<i>Banyu</i>	<i>Cai</i>	-	-
20.	<i>Boga Gawé</i>	<i>Hajatan</i>	<i>Gawé/damel</i>	<i>Pagawéan</i>
21.	<i>Bérés</i>	<i>Rikat</i>	<i>Bérés</i>	<i>Rapih</i>
22.	<i>Cengkok</i>	<i>Jojobog</i>	-	-
23.	<i>Capruk</i>	<i>Murukusunu</i>	-	-
24.	<i>Cérék</i>	<i>Kétél</i>	-	-
25.	<i>Cipir</i>	<i>Jaat</i>	-	-
26.	-	-	<i>Ceplék</i>	<i>Pikeun kolot</i>
27.	<i>Durung</i>	<i>Acan</i>	-	-
28.	<i>Dalem</i>	<i>Enya, kah</i>	<i>Dalem</i>	<i>Padaleman</i>

29.	<i>Dolan</i>	<i>Ulin</i>	-	-
30.	<i>Dingin</i>	<i>Tiheula</i>	<i>Tiis</i>	<i>Hawa tiis</i>
31.	<i>Duwur</i>	<i>Tonggoh</i>	-	-
32.	<i>Déwék</i>	<i>Manéh</i>	<i>Déwék</i>	<i>Gaganti ngaran</i>
33.	<i>Dak</i>	<i>Budak</i>	-	-
34.	<i>Dodok</i>	<i>Calik</i>	-	-
35.	<i>Dudu wongkone</i>	<i>Lain urang dieu</i>	-	-
36.	<i>Dingklik</i>	<i>Jojodog</i>	<i>Dingklik</i>	<i>Gelung gedé</i>
37.	<i>Digindilin</i>	<i>Dibungkus</i>	-	-
38.	<i>Enok</i>	<i>Enéng</i>	<i>Enok</i>	<i>Sesebutan awéwé</i>
39.	<i>Engko</i>	<i>Engké</i>	<i>Engké</i>	<i>Mangké</i>
40.	<i>Engko disit</i>	<i>Engké heula</i>	-	-
41.	<i>Embén</i>	<i>Nembé</i>	-	-
42.	<i>Entas-entas (SnP)</i>	<i>Ngajait baju</i>	<i>Entas</i>	<i>Mentas/engge us</i>
43.	<i>Embék</i>	<i>Urab</i>	<i>Embé/Embék</i>	<i>Ngaran sato</i>
44.	<i>Gedang</i>	<i>Cau</i>	<i>Gedang</i>	<i>Papaya</i>
45.	<i>Gegeber</i>	<i>Hihid</i>	<i>Gegeber</i>	<i>Ceuli</i>
46.	<i>Gorol</i>	<i>Alat miceun jukut</i>	<i>Gorol</i>	<i>Rurusuhan</i>
47.	<i>Gagian</i>	<i>Téréh</i>	-	-
48.	<i>Halu</i>	<i>Luhur</i>	<i>Halu</i>	<i>Paranti nutu</i>
49.	<i>Hanés</i>	<i>Sanés</i>	<i>Sanés</i>	<i>Séjén/lain</i>
50.	<i>Hajat (SnP)</i>	<i>Maotan</i>	<i>Hajat</i>	<i>kaperluan</i>
51.	<i>Ikuh</i>	<i>Éta</i>	-	-
52.	<i>Iwak</i>	<i>Lauk</i>	<i>Iwak</i>	<i>Lauk</i>
53.	<i>Ira</i>	<i>Manéh</i>	-	-
54.	<i>Imbu</i>	<i>Émbohan</i>	-	-
55.	<i>Jéh</i>	<i>Ceunah</i>	-	-
56.	<i>Jember</i>	<i>Jorok/geuleuh</i>	<i>Jember</i>	<i>Taneuh baseuh</i>
57.	<i>Koé</i>	<i>Arurang/kita</i>	-	-
58.	<i>Kono</i>	<i>Bébéja</i>	<i>Kono</i>	<i>Bébéja</i>

59.	<i>Kampul</i>	<i>Oncom</i>	<i>Golono</i>	<i>Oncom</i>
60.	<i>Kerarad</i>	<i>Ditarik</i>	-	-
61.	<i>Krungu</i>	<i>Kadéngé</i>	-	-
62.	<i>Kemot</i>	<i>Mahi</i>	-	-
63.	<i>Kapaéhan (SnP)</i>	<i>Kapiuhan</i>	<i>Kapaéhan</i>	<i>Kabunuh</i>
64.	<i>Kami</i>	<i>Urang</i>	<i>Kami</i>	<i>Arurang</i>
65.	<i>Katés</i>	<i>Papaya</i>	-	-
66.	<i>Kaligané (SnP)</i>	<i>Ujug-ujug</i>	<i>Kaligané</i>	<i>Ujug-ujug</i>
67.	<i>Karang hulu (SnP)</i>	<i>Bantal</i>	-	-
68.	<i>Kodék beusi (SnP)</i>	<i>Cucungkir</i>	-	-
69.	<i>Laris</i>	<i>Payu</i>	<i>Laris</i>	<i>Réa nu meuli</i>
70.	<i>Lamuk</i>	<i>Reungit</i>	<i>Lamuk</i>	<i>Ngarenggenek</i>
71.	<i>Lunyu</i>	<i>Leueur</i>	<i>Lunyu</i>	<i>Lésang</i>
72.	<i>Lauan</i>	<i>Deungeun sangu</i>	-	-
73.	<i>Landep</i>	<i>Seukeut</i>	<i>Landep</i>	<i>Ngégél</i>
74.	<i>Lading</i>	<i>Péso</i>	-	-
75.	<i>Lanang</i>	<i>Lalaki</i>	<i>Lanang</i>	<i>Lalaki</i>
76.	<i>Langka</i>	<i>Euweuh</i>	<i>Langka</i>	<i>Arang</i>
77.	<i>Lara</i>	<i>Udur/Gering</i>	<i>Lara</i>	<i>Kasusah</i>
78.	<i>Leler</i>	<i>Laleur</i>	<i>Leler</i>	<i>Geus ngurangan</i>
79.	<i>Laron</i>	<i>Siraru</i>	-	-
80.	<i>Landesan</i>	<i>Talenan</i>	<i>Landes</i>	<i>Deukeut</i>
81.	<i>Monggo</i>	<i>Mangga</i>	-	-
82.	<i>Mangatus</i>	<i>Lima ratus</i>	-	-
83.	<i>Minjo</i>	<i>Tangkil</i>	-	-
84.	<i>Meneng</i>	<i>Cicing</i>	<i>Meneng</i>	<i>Cicing</i>
85.	<i>Mayoran</i>	<i>Dahar-dahar</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Pangkat militer</i>
86.	<i>Medit</i>	<i>Korét/Owel</i>	<i>Medit</i>	<i>Korét pisan</i>
87.	<i>Maning</i>	<i>Deui</i>	-	-
89.	<i>Mingsor</i>	<i>Handap</i>	-	-
90.	<i>Metu</i>	<i>Kaluar/Bijil</i>	<i>Metu</i>	<i>Wetu</i>
91.	<i>Mangan</i>	<i>Dahar</i>	<i>Mangan</i>	<i>Dahar</i>

92.	<i>Melu</i>	<i>Milu</i>	-	-
93.	<i>Melempem</i>	<i>Pareum</i>	<i>Malempem</i>	<i>Pareum</i>
94.	<i>Manjing</i>	<i>Asup</i>	-	-
95.	<i>Mungguh</i>	<i>Rék Puasa</i>	<i>Mungguh</i>	<i>Ungguh haji</i>
96.	<i>Netepan</i>	<i>Tunangan</i>	<i>Netepan</i>	<i>Salat</i>
97.	<i>Nérékél</i>	<i>Nalaktak</i>	<i>Nérékel</i>	<i>Tataékan</i>
98.	<i>Nepluk</i>	<i>Ragrag</i>	-	-
99.	<i>Néang duit (SnP)</i>	<i>Pakasaban</i>	-	-
100.	<i>Néang buuk (SnP)</i>	<i>Pakasaban</i>	-	-
101.	<i>Néang emas (SnP)</i>	<i>Pakasaban</i>	-	-
102.	<i>Ngacapruk</i>	<i>Ngegelendeng</i>	<i>Ngacaprak</i>	<i>Ngacambling</i>
103.	<i>Ngakul</i>	<i>Ngakeul</i>	-	-
104.	<i>Nginum</i>	<i>Eueut</i>	<i>Nginum</i>	<i>Eueut</i>
105.	<i>Ngonoh</i>	<i>Kitu</i>	-	-
106.	<i>Ngari-ngari</i>	<i>Néangan</i>	-	-
107.	<i>Nyiprat</i>	<i>Nyebrét</i>	-	-
108.	<i>Ngajedog</i>	<i>Cicing</i>	<i>Jedog</i>	<i>Cicing</i>
109.	<i>Ngongkon</i>	<i>Nitah</i>	-	-
110.	<i>Ongkob</i>	<i>Hareudang</i>	-	-
111.	<i>Oncom kampul</i>	<i>Golono</i>	<i>Oncom</i>	<i>Ngaran kadaharan</i>
112.	<i>Oséng</i>	<i>Oséng kangkung</i>	-	-
113.	<i>Pajeng</i>	<i>Pajangan</i>	<i>Pajeng</i>	<i>Payung/payu</i>
114.	<i>Pada baé</i>	<i>Sarua baé</i>	-	-
115.	<i>Puyeng</i>	<i>Lieur</i>	<i>Puyeng</i>	<i>Lieur</i>
116.	<i>Papat</i>	<i>Opat</i>	<i>Papat</i>	<i>Jampé/doa</i>
117.	<i>Pelem</i>	<i>Buah</i>	<i>Pelem</i>	<i>Gurih</i>
118.	<i>Pring</i>	<i>Iwung</i>	-	-
119.	<i>Pulen</i>	<i>Enak</i>	<i>Pulen</i>	<i>Enak (sangu)</i>
120.	<i>Puli</i>	<i>Enak</i>	<i>Puli</i>	<i>Ulen</i>
121.	<i>Pajaré</i>	<i>Terserah</i>	-	-
122.	<i>Prawan</i>	<i>Awéwé</i>	<i>Parawan</i>	<i>Awéwé</i>
123.	<i>Pasek</i>	<i>Mahi</i>	<i>Pasek</i>	<i>Seset/sereg</i>
124.	<i>Pajarira</i>	<i>Terserah</i>	-	-

125.	<i>Pécok</i>	<i>Koréd</i>	-	-
126.	<i>Padasan</i>	<i>Tempat diuk</i>	<i>Padasan</i>	<i>Saringan cai</i>
127.	<i>Riba</i>	<i>Ragrag</i>	<i>Riba</i>	<i>Ridu</i>
128.	<i>Rigel</i>	<i>Ragrag</i>	<i>Rigel</i>	<i>Nulung jalma</i>
129.	<i>Rayi</i>	<i>Muka</i>	<i>Rayi</i>	<i>Rai</i>
130.	<i>Rawan</i>	<i>Gadis</i>	-	-
131.	<i>Rumbah</i>	<i>Karédok</i>	<i>Rumbah</i>	<i>Lalab/halis</i>
132.	<i>Ruwas</i>	<i>Lega</i>	-	-
133.	<i>Siraru</i>	<i>Laron</i>	<i>Siraru</i>	<i>Laron</i>
134.	<i>Sembrono</i>	<i>Sagawayah</i>	-	-
135.	<i>Suang</i>	<i>Mangkat</i>	-	-
136.	<i>Séwu</i>	<i>Sarébu</i>	<i>Séwu</i>	<i>Sarébu</i>
137.	<i>Soma</i>	<i>Bulan</i>	<i>Soma</i>	<i>Bulan</i>
138.	<i>Sabrang</i>	<i>Céngék</i>	<i>Sabrang</i>	<i>Cabé/Peuntas</i>
139.	<i>Séréng</i>	<i>Miring</i>	<i>Séréng</i>	<i>Rada déngdék</i>
140.	<i>Sandékala</i>	<i>Sareupna</i>	<i>Sandékala</i>	<i>Sareupna</i>
141.	<i>Sorogan</i>	<i>Sorog</i>	<i>Sorog</i>	<i>Laci/konci</i>
142.	<i>Sereng</i>	<i>Teu tanggung jawab</i>	-	-
143.	-	-	<i>Sendal</i>	<i>Pikeun budak</i>
144.	<i>Turu</i>	<i>Saré</i>	-	-
145.	<i>Teles</i>	<i>Baseuh</i>	<i>Teles</i>	<i>Babasah</i>
146.	<i>Topong</i>	<i>Dudukuy</i>	<i>Topong</i>	<i>Kopéah</i>
147.	<i>Tokol</i>	<i>Togé</i>	-	-
148.	<i>Takon</i>	<i>Nanya</i>	<i>Takon</i>	<i>Nanya</i>
149.	<i>Terang-terang (SnP)</i>	<i>Hujan teu raat</i>	<i>Terang</i>	<i>Nyaho</i>
150.	<i>Tampah</i>	<i>Nyiru</i>	<i>Tampah</i>	<i>Ukuran</i>
151.	<i>Tangga</i>	<i>Tarajé</i>	<i>Tangga</i>	<i>Tarajé</i>
152.	<i>Teu ilok</i>	<i>Tara</i>	<i>Ilok</i>	<i>Sok</i>
153.	<i>Tisérédét</i>	<i>Tiserelek</i>	-	-
154.	<i>Tatakan</i>	<i>Pisin</i>	-	-
155.	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Séhat</i>	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Séhat</i>
156.	<i>Walang</i>	<i>Simeut</i>	<i>Walang</i>	<i>Tutuwuhan</i>

157.	<i>Wedok</i>	<i>Awéwé</i>	-	-
158.	<i>Wiji</i>	<i>Ésé</i>	<i>Wiji</i>	<i>Siki/hiji</i>
159.	<i>Wani</i>	<i>Ludeung</i>	<i>Wani</i>	<i>Wantun/mani</i>
160.	<i>Wadon</i>	<i>Awéwé</i>	<i>Wadon</i>	<i>Awéwé</i>

The form of synchronous comparative in the language used by the people of Panjalin Kidul Village can be seen from the variations in language sounds, namely synonyms, and homonyms. Synonyms are words that sound different but have the same meaning.

Meanwhile, homonymy is vocabulary that has the same form but has different meanings. The data showing sound variations in the comparison of Javanese and Sundanese are as follows.

Table 2. The form of synchronous comparative

<i>No</i>	<i>Basa Jawa/SnP</i>	<i>Basa Sunda (KBBS)</i>	<i>Keterangan</i>
1.	<i>Amis</i>	<i>Amis</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
2.	<i>Bedug</i>	<i>Bedug</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
3.	<i>Bérés</i>	<i>Bérés</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
4.	<i>Dalem</i>	<i>Dalem</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
5.	<i>Dingin</i>	<i>Tiis</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
6.	<i>Déwék</i>	<i>Déwék</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
7.	<i>Dingklik</i>	<i>Dingklik</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
8.	<i>Enok</i>	<i>Enok</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
9.	<i>Engko</i>	<i>Engké</i>	<i>Sinonim, foném /o/ jeung /é/ silih variasi.</i>
10.	<i>Entas-entas</i>	<i>Entas</i>	<i>Homonim, kecap diulang</i>
11.	<i>Embék</i>	<i>Embé/Embék</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
12.	<i>Gedang</i>	<i>Gedang</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
13.	<i>Hanés</i>	<i>Sanés</i>	<i>Sinonim, foném /h/ jeung /s/ silih variasi.</i>
14.	<i>Hajat</i>	<i>Hajat</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
15.	<i>Iwak</i>	<i>Iwak</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
16.	<i>Jember</i>	<i>Jember</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
17.	<i>Kono</i>	<i>Kono</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
18.	<i>Kampul</i>	<i>Golono</i>	<i>Homonim, kecap robah.</i>
19.	<i>Kapaéhan</i>	<i>Kapaéhan</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
20.	<i>Kami</i>	<i>Kami</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
21.	<i>Kaligané</i>	<i>Kaligané</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>

22.	<i>Laris</i>	<i>Laris</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
23.	<i>Lamuk</i>	<i>Lamuk</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
24.	<i>Landep</i>	<i>Landep</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
25.	<i>Lanang</i>	<i>Lanang</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
26.	<i>Langka</i>	<i>Langka</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
27.	<i>Lara</i>	<i>Lara</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
28.	<i>Leler</i>	<i>Leler</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
29.	<i>Landesan</i>	<i>Landes</i>	<i>Homonim, leungitna rarangkén –an.</i>
30.	<i>Meneng</i>	<i>Meneng</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
31.	<i>Mayoran</i>	<i>Mayor</i>	<i>Homonim, leungitna rarangkén –an.</i>
32.	<i>Medit</i>	<i>Medit</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
33.	<i>Metu</i>	<i>Metu</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
34.	<i>Melempem</i>	<i>Melempem</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
35.	<i>Mungguh</i>	<i>Mungguh</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
36.	<i>Netepan</i>	<i>Netepan</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
37.	<i>Nérékél</i>	<i>Nérékél</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
38.	<i>Ngacapruk</i>	<i>Ngacaprak</i>	<i>Homonim. Foném /u/ jeung /a/ silih variasi.</i>
39.	<i>Nginum</i>	<i>Nginum</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
40.	<i>Ngajedog</i>	<i>Jedog</i>	<i>Sinonim, leungitna rarangkén nga-</i>
41.	<i>Oncom</i>	<i>Oncom</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
42.	<i>Pajeng</i>	<i>Pajeng</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
43.	<i>Puyeung</i>	<i>Puyeung</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
44.	<i>Papat</i>	<i>Papat</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
45.	<i>Pelem</i>	<i>Pelem</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
46.	<i>Pulen</i>	<i>Pulen</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
47.	<i>Puli</i>	<i>Puli</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
48.	<i>Prawan</i>	<i>Parawan</i>	<i>Sinonim, leungitna foném /a/.</i>
49.	<i>Pasek</i>	<i>Pasek</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
50.	<i>Padasan</i>	<i>Padasan</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
51.	<i>Riba</i>	<i>Riba</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
52.	<i>Rigel</i>	<i>Rigel</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
53.	<i>Rayi</i>	<i>Rayi</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
54.	<i>Rumbah</i>	<i>Rumbah</i>	<i>Homonim</i>

55.	<i>Siraru</i>	<i>Siraru</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
56.	<i>Séwu</i>	<i>Séwu</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
57.	<i>Soma</i>	<i>Soma</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
58.	<i>Sabrang</i>	<i>Sabrang</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
59.	<i>Sandékala</i>	<i>Sandékala</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
60.	<i>Sorogan</i>	<i>Sorog</i>	<i>Homonim, leungitna rarangké –an.</i>
61.	<i>Teles</i>	<i>Teles</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
62.	<i>Topong</i>	<i>Topong</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
63.	<i>Takon</i>	<i>Takon</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
64.	<i>Terang-terang</i>	<i>Terang</i>	<i>Homonim, kecap diulang</i>
65.	<i>Tampah</i>	<i>Tampah</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
66.	<i>Tangga</i>	<i>Tangga</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
67.	<i>Teu Ilok</i>	<i>Ilok</i>	<i>Homonim, leungitna kecap teu</i>
68.	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
69.	<i>Walang</i>	<i>Walang</i>	<i>Homonim</i>
70.	<i>Wiji</i>	<i>Wiji</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
71.	<i>Wani</i>	<i>Wani</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>
72.	<i>Wadon</i>	<i>Wadon</i>	<i>Sinonim</i>

*SnP = Sunda Panjalin

From the data found in the field, it can be calculated the level of kinship between Javanese and Sundanese which is used as a medium of communication by the people of Panjalin Village.

Kinship Level (C)

$$C = \frac{J \text{ (relative word count)}}{n \text{ (the number of words compared)}}$$

$$C = \frac{59}{72}$$

$$C = 0,81 \times 100$$

$$C = 81 \%$$

Calculating the error term to determine the percentage of the new kinship of two languages with the formula:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{c(1-c)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{81(1-81)}{72}} = \sqrt{\frac{6,480}{72}} = \sqrt{90} = 9,4$$

Information:

S = standard error

C = percentage of relative words

n = compared word counts

Discussion

From the results of the study, the vocabulary found in Panjalin Kidul Village contained 160 vocabularies consisting of Javanese and Sundanese. Seen when using a synchronous comparative approach which is a comparison of two languages, namely Javanese and Sundanese in Panjalin Kidul Village, there are 72 data based on the symptoms of variations in the sound of the language. Of the 72 data, it consists of 30 data on variations of synonymous language sounds and 42 data on variations of homonymous language sounds.

The level of kinship between Javanese and Sundanese is 81% as seen from the results of dividing the number of kinship words of 59 data by the number of words compared to 72 data. The error term for determining the percentage of new kinship between the two languages is 9.4.

Therefore, Javanese and Sundanese in Panjalin Kidul Village include the kinship of two languages. The Javanese ethnic migration has a cultural influence that causes the development or change of the language, including also producing a dialect that is typical of Panjalin Kidul. Language comparisons in the vocabulary of Javanese and Sundanese languages are often found to be similar and related.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the research conducted in Panjalin Kidul Village, Sumberjaya District, Majalengka Regency has language kinship. There are two languages used in the daily communication of the people, namely Javanese and Sundanese, and are related by language. This study found that 160 vocabulary data were replaced in Panjalin Kidul Village, both in Javanese and Sundanese. Judging from the use of the synchronous comparative approach, which is a comparison of two languages, there are 72 data based on the symptoms of language sound variations, which consist of 30 data on synonymous sound variations and 42 data on homonymous sound variations. The results of the study show that the language kinship level of the two languages is 81% as seen from the results of dividing the number of kinship words of 59 data by the number of words compared to 72 data. And the error term for determining the percentage of the new kinship between two languages is 9.4.

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