

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

ABSTRAK

TIPE-TIPE COGNATES PALSU BAHASA JAWA - BAHASA INDONESIA DITINJAU DARI ASPEK BENTUK, ARTI, DAN DISTRIBUSI

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Penelitian ini terfokus pada *cognates palsu* bJ-bI. Ada tiga masalah yang akan dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini. Ketiga masalah tersebut adalah (a) ada berapa tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari bentuknya?, (b) ada berapa tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari artinya?, dan (c) ada berapa tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari distribusi?

Adapun tujuan penelitian ini adalah (a) mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari aspek bentuk, (b) mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari aspek arti, dan (c) mendeskripsikan tipe-tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari aspek distribusi.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Yang dideskripsikan dalam penelitian ini adalah bentuk bahasa tulis *cognates palsu* dalam bJ dan bI yang ada dalam majalah *Djoko Lodang*, *Mekar Sari*, *Praba*, surat kabar *Bernas*, *Kamus Bahasastra Jawa* karangan Atmodjo, *Kamus Baezastra Djawa* dan *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia* karangan Poerwadarminta, *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia* karangan Badudu dan Zain, dan *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* suntingan Moeliono. Data dikumpulkan dengan mencatat pada kartu data kemudian diklasifikasikan tipe-tipenya berdasarkan ketiga aspek kata, yaitu bentuk, arti, dan distribusi.

Penelitian ini menemukan 4 tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI ditinjau dari aspek bentuk, yaitu (a) *cognates palsu* homofonograf, (b) *cognates palsu* homograf, (c) *cognates*

palsu homofon, dan (d) *cognates palsu* heterofonograf. Ditinjau dari artinya ditemukan 2 tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI, yaitu (a) *cognates palsu* hemisema dan (b) *cognates palsu* heterosema. Sedangkan ditinjau dari distribusi ditemukan 3 tipe *cognates palsu* bJ-bI, yaitu (a) *cognates palsu* homogrup, (b) *cognates palsu* hemigrup, dan (c) *cognates palsu* heterogrup.

Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini juga ditemukan tipe-tipe *cognates* bJ-bI yang ditinjau dari tiga aspek kata yang digunakan sebagai bahan pembanding. Ditinjau dari bentuknya ada 4 tipe *cognates* bJ-bI, yaitu (a) *cognates* homofonograf, (b) *cognates* homograf, (c) *cognates* homofon, dan (d) *cognates* heterofonograf. Ditinjau dari artinya ada 2 tipe *cognates* bJ-bI, yaitu (a) *cognates* subsema dan (b) *cognates* homosema. Sedangkan ditinjau dari distribusi hanya ada satu tipe *cognates* bJ-bI yang disebut *cognates* homogrup.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut tentang tipe-tipe *cognates palsu* dari bahasa-bahasa lain seperti bahasa Sunda - bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Bali - bahasa Indonesia dan sebagainya. Penelitian lanjut yang lain adalah diterapkannya penelitian ini pada homonim, terutama homonim bahasa Indonesia yang ditinjau dari tiga aspek kata, dan dapat juga dengan melakukan penebusuran asal-usul homonim secara tuntas dalam kaitannya dengan *cognates palsu*.

ABSTRACT

THE FALSE COGNATES TYPES OF JAVANESE - INDONESIAN
FROM THE FORM, MEANING, AND DISTRIBUTION ASPECTS

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This research was focused on the false cognates of bJ-bI. There are three problems to be answered in this research. They were; (a) how many false cognates type of bJ-bI observed from the form aspect, (b) how many false cognates type of bJ-bI observed from the meaning aspect, and (c) how many false cognates type of bJ-bI observed from the distribution aspect.

The aims of this research were (a) to describe the false cognates types of bJ-bI from the form aspect, (b) to describe the false cognates types of bJ-bI from the meaning aspect, and (c) to describe the false cognates types of bJ-bI from the distribution aspect.

This research was a descriptive research. The objects to be described in this research were the false cognates writing of bJ and bI in *Djoko Lodang*, *Mekar Sari*, and *Praba* (magazines), *Bernas* (newspaper), Poerwadarminta's *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*, Badudu's and Zain's *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*, and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* that was edited by Moeliono. The data were collected in the data cards, and then classified in their types, based on the three aspects of word: form, meaning , and distribution.

This research has discovered 4 false cognates types of bJ-bI observed form aspect, they are (a) homofonograph false cognates, (b) homograph false cognates, (c) homophone false cognates, and (d) heterofonograph false cognates. Observed from its meaning, has been discovered 2 false cognates types of bJ-bI, they are (a) hemisema

false cognates and (b) heterosema false cognates. Observed its distribution, has been discovered 3 false cognates types of bJ-bI, they are (a) homogroup false cognates, (b) hemigroup false cognates, and heterogroup false cognates.

Beside, this research also discovered cognates types bJ-bI which were observed from three aspects of word that were used as the comparison. Observed from its form, there were 4 cognates types bJ-bI, (a) homofonograph cognates, (b) homograph cognates, (c) homophone cognates, and (d) heterofonograph cognates. Observed from its meaning, there were 2 cognates types of bJ-bI, (a) subsema cognates and (b) homosema cognates. Observed from its distribution, there was only one cognate type of bJ-bI called homogroup cognates.

Based on the results, it is possible to conduct a following research about the false cognate types from other languages as Sundanese - Indonesian, Balinese - Indonesian and so on. The further research should apply the result of this research on the homonym, especially the Indonesian language homonym which is observed from the three aspects of word. It could be possible to follow the track of the history of the homonym completely in accordance with the false cognates.