# Contrastive Onomatopoeia Analysis of Tegal Ngapak Language and Japanese Language

*Tsaltsa* Nazzila Faaza[1*], Sriwahyu Istana Trahutami[1]

[1]Japanese Language and Culture Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

**Abstract**. This research discusses the comparison of contrastive onomatopoeia between Tegal Ngapak and Japanese. The purpose of this research is to find out the differences of contrastive onomatopoeia between Tegal Ngapak and Japanese. This research used descriptive contrastive method. The data were collected through observation of two movies, namely the movie 'Survival Family' and the movie 'Turah'. Then, the data were analyzed by comparing the data. The results showed that there are similarities and differences in onomatopoeia between Tegal Ngapak and Japanese. The similarity is that both languages have onomatopoeia in the form of reduplication. Meanwhile, the difference is that Ngapak Tegal language has onomatopoeia of continuity, condition, and quantity. However, in Japanese only onomatopoeia that imitate sounds and conditions are found.

[1] Corresponding author: nazzilafaaza@gmail.com

# 1 Introduction

Ngapak Tegal is a local Javanese language spoken in Tegal and surrounding areas. Ngapak language is known for its humorous accent, because its pronunciation is different from other regional Javanese languages [1]. Ngapak Tegal is an egalitarian language and has no level of formality in language use [1]. According to Supangat and Putri, universal languages allow for similarities, while unique language characteristics create differences [2]. This also applies to Ngapak Tegal, which has unique characteristics, especially related to onomatopoeia.

Onomatopoeia is an imitation of sounds taken from living things and the surrounding environment. Sudaryanto classified onomatopoeia in Javanese into twenty categories: (1) sound or voice, (2) feeling or state, (3) smallness or small, (4) greatness or large, sometimes causing a frightening impression or exuding authority, (5) wideness or breadth and expansion of width, (6) length or elongation and elongated development, (7) roundness (enlargement or taking up a larger or wider space), (8) bulge or pop, (9) change, (10) fixed state, (11) irregular action or event, (12) diversity, (13) continuous or repetitive action, (14) reciprocal relationship, (15) overlap, (16) contrast between near and far, (17) contrast between width and length, (18) difference in level of being or state, (19) contrast between male and female, and (20) contrast in meaning [3].

Similarly to Ngapak Tegal, Japanese also has special characteristics related to onomatopoeia. According to Fukuda in Atmi Rahayu's work, onomatopoeia is an adverb that describes the condition or sound of an object or the sound of an activity in the current situation, which is divided into *giongo* (*giseigo*) and *gitaigo* [4]. *Giongo* (*giseigo*) is an imitation of sounds produced by living or non-living things. On the other hand, *gitaigo* is an imitation of sounds derived from a specific activity or situation. *Gitaigo* is classified into three groups: *gitaigo*, *giyougo*, and gijougo. Akimoto divides *giongo* and *gitaigo* into ten categories, namely *shizengenshou, doubutsu no nakigoe, hito no koe/oto, hito no dousa, hito no yousu/shinjou, hito no shintaiteki tokuchou, hito no kenkou joutai, mono ga dasu oto, mono no ugoki, and mono no youtai/sheishitsu* [5].

Fukuda in Atmi Rahayu states that onomatopoeia is one of the most challenging aspects of the Japanese language, as it is difficult to translate and find an equivalent. [6].

Therefore, through this study, it aims to analyze the similarities and differences in onomatopoeia between Ngapak Tegal and Japanese. This research uses descriptive contrastive method, with data collected using listening and note-taking techniques. The data were collected from a Japanese movie titled 'Survival Family' and a Ngapak Tegal movie titled 'Turah.' From the two films, the author found 3 data in 'Survival Family' and 6 in 'Turah.' Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed using the contrastive linguistic method. According to Kridalaksana in Nalendra, contrastive analysis is a synchronic method in language analysis to present the differences and similarities between languages [7]. Tarigan states that contrastive analysis is conducted by comparing the structure of the first language (B1) with the structure of the acquired foreign language (B2). Finally, the data is presented informally, using ordinary words [8].

Research on onomatopoeia in Japanese and Javanese was researched by Fitri Alfarisy in 2022 [9]. The study entitled "Analysis of Onomatopoeia in Japanese and Javanese" focused on similarities and differences, including classification, word form, and usage, with the aim of understanding the classification, word form, and usage of onomatopoeia in Japanese and Javanese. The study revealed that onomatopoeia in Japanese and Javanese have similarities and differences. They are similar in terms of classification, usage, and word form, while the differences lie in their names.

Relevant studies that have been conducted are research conducted by Supangat in 2015, entitled "Contrastive Analysis of Onomatopoeia in Japanese and Javanese" [2]. This research discusses the similarities and differences in onomatopoeia between Japanese and Javanese. The results of this study reveal the similarities and differences in onomatopoeia from these two languages. The similarities found are that both have the same classification for onomatopoeia. However, differences were found in several aspects. First, Japanese does not have a classification used to name animals based on the sounds produced, whereas in Javanese onomatopoeia, imitations of human voices are included in the classification of human actions. In addition, in Japanese onomatopoeia, the classification for the state of inanimate objects and the state of living things are distinguished, while in Javanese, it becomes a different classification. Furthermore, onomatopoeias referring to inanimate objects in Japanese do not always have equivalent equivalents in Javanese.

Finally, onomatopoeic repetition in Javanese has a wider variety of forms compared to Japanese.

## Result and Discussion

After conducting research through two different films, namely "Survival Family" (in Japanese) and "Turah" (in Tegal Ngapak), the author proceeded to analyze the onomatopoeia in both films. The results of the analysis are as follows.

### 2.1 Onomatopoeia in Japanese Movie "Survival Family"

**Data 1**

みんな**バタバタ**だよ.

*Minna **batabata** da yo.*

Everyone is in a frenzy.The sentence above contains the onomatopoeia *giyougo* "*batabata*." The word "*batabata*" is reduplicated and does not undergo phonemic changes. The term "*batabata*" falls into the classification of onomatopoeias that represent human activity or movement. The activity represented by this onomatopoeia is busyness. The lexical meaning contained in it is human activity that exceeds normal limits, chaotic, to the point of chaos categorizing it as busy. The situation described in the sentence is about the busyness of office workers who are so busy that it creates an atmosphere of commotion and noise. This is corroborated by the sentence that follows.

コンセントは使えないし、電池もだめでそれで車も動かないっておかしくないですか？

*Konsento wa tsukaenaishi, denchi mo dame de sorede kuruma mo ugokanai tte okashikunaidesu ka?*

Isn't it strange that the outlet doesn't work, the battery is dead, and the car won't start with it?

これってただの停電じゃないですよね。

*Korette tada no teiden janaidesu yo ne.*

*This isn't just a normal blackout.*

**Data 2**

なんだか**チョロチョロ**しか流れないからお風呂の水で流して

*Nandaka **chorochoro** shika nagarenai kara ofuro no mizu de nagashite.*

For some reason, the water is just dripping, so use the water ofuro.

The sentence fragments found in the movie trailer contain the onomatopoeia "*chorochoro*" therefore, *chorochoro* is an onomatopoeia of the *mono ga dasu oto* category, which belongs to the *giongo* classification. The term "*chorochoro*" is classified as a *giongo* onomatopoeia because it imitates the sound produced by water (an object). "*Chorochoro*" is a very small imitation of the sound of flowing water. The situation in the movie expert starts with a boy who wants to take a bath, but only a few drops of water come out. The lexical meaning contained in the onomatopoeia "*chorochoro*" is the sound of dripping water.

**Data 3**
勝手に**ぶらぶら**
*Katte ni **burabura**.*
Walking around aimlessly.
　　"*Burabura*" can be used to express a state or activity (*gitaigo*), meaning "walking around aimlessly". The term "*burabura*" falls into the human activity classification. The meaning contained in the word "*burabura*" is to wander aimlessly. This is due to the dialog spoken by the child's father.
どこ行った。
*Doko itta?*
Where she goes?
勝手にぶらぶら
*Katte niburabura*
Walking around aimlessly

## 2.2 Onomatopoeia in Ngapak Tegal Movie "Turah"

### Data 4

"*Memange sampeyan putune Mardiyah? Sing orang nyambet gawe, duniane* **mambrah-mambrah**. *Duite* **sehaha-haha**?"

"Are you Mardiyah's granddaughter? The one who doesn't work but her life is abundant. A lot of money?"

"*Mambrah-mambrah*" is an onomatopoeia of repetition. The onomatopoeia "*mambrah-mambrah*" belongs to the category of state onomatopoeia. This is because the lexical meaning contained in this onomatopoeia refers to the messy condition of scattered small objects, such as nuts. However, the term "*mambrah-mambrah*" is interpreted as abundant. Then, in the sentence, there is the onomatopoeia "*sehaha-haha*" which describes the condition of an object that is countless in number.

### Data 5

"*Gaweane cuma mendem tok,* **utak-utik** *nomer*"

You only work by getting drunk, fiddling with numbers.

"*Utak-utik*" is an onomatopoeic word that represents repetitive actions, and thus falls into the category of action onomatopoeias that occur due to human movement or activity. This onomatopoeia belongs to the classification of irregular actions. Lexically, "*utak-utik*" means to try or experiment using your hands randomly and repeatedly until you find the right one.

### Data 6

"*Wis yuh gagian,* **zagzeg**"

Alright, come on, hurry up.

"*Zagzeg*" describes an action that is done quickly and agilely. This onomatopoeia belongs to the classification of onomatopoeias derived from human activity. "*Zagzeg*" means fast, not slow, agile. The term is generally used when describing an ongoing or upcoming activity or action. In the common Javanese language the word '*satset*' is used but in Ngapak Tegal it is '*zagzeg*'.

### Data 7

"*Jebule deweke weruh* **krambul-krambul** *kie mayite bayi*"

It turned out that he saw the corpse of a baby floating around.

"*Krambul-krambul*" is defined as a state of floating in water. This term is an onomatopoeia that describes a condition. "*Krambul-krambul*" is formed through repetition. The resulting lexical meaning is floating on the surface of the water with the position of the head and hair rising and falling with the current of the water. In the movie trailer, Turah finds the body of baby floating in the water. Later, the media came to interview him about the incident. Jadag, as a resident of Tirang village, provided information based on what happened.

## Data 8

"*Ya ora lumrah oh. Ya kowen kan ngruwel-ngruwel, kedebag-kedebug saben dina*"
It's not fair, isn't it? You're the one working hard, running around every day.

"*Ngruwel-ngruwel*" comes from the word *kruwel* which means messy. Then, "*kedebag-kedebug*" is an onomatopoeia that imitates the sound of human activity from the sound of feet running loudly, causing noise.

## Data 9

"*Loken, darso sing **ongkang-ongkang** kaya kae tok olih bagean akeh*"
Why, Darso, who does nothing, gets a lot of shares.

"*Ongkang-ongkang*" is an onomatopoeia that describes human activity. The onomatopoeia "*ongkang-ongkang*" is formed through repetition. The meaning contained in the word "*ongkang-ongkang*" is not doing anything. Then, there is the meaning of relaxing not doing any work.

## Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, the results of the contrastive analysis show that onomatopoeia in Ngapak Tegal and Japanese found in the movies "Turah" and "Survival Family" have similarities and differences. The similarities and differences found are as follows:
- The similarity between the two languages lies in the presence of reduplication onomatopoeia.
- The difference between ngapak tegal and Japanese.
  In the movie "Turah":

Continuous and repetitive action (*ongkang-ongkang*)
Condition or state of something (*krambul-krambul*)
Quantity or amount of something (*sehaha-haha*)

Meanwhile, in the movie "Survival Family", the categories are as follows:
*Giyougo* (*batabata* and *burabura*)
*Giongo* (*chorochoro*)

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