

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ 2

Фонетика в современной лингвистической парадигме

ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ СТРОЙ ЯВАНСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Статья рассматривает яванский язык, крупнейший австронезийский язык по числу носителей, с акцентом на его фонематические, морфологические и синтаксические особенности, развитие яванского языка, его уникальная троичная система уровней речи (ngoko, madya, krama) и богатая литературная традиция.

Ключевые слова: *яванский язык; яванское письмо; морфологическая структура.*

PHONETIC STRUCTURE OF THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE

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The article explores the Javanese language, the largest Austronesian language by the number of speakers, with a focus on its phonemic, morphological, and syntactic features, historical development of Javanese, its unique trinary speech level system (ngoko, madya, krama), rich literary tradition.

Key words: *javanese language, javanese script, morphological structure.*

The Javanese language is the largest Austronesian language by the number of speakers, with over 75 million people speaking it. It is predominantly spoken on the island of Java among the Javanese population, except for the western tip of the island, which is mainly inhabited by the Sundanese, and on several other Indonesian islands.

Although almost half of Indonesia's population actively uses Javanese in daily life, it does not have official status, like all other local languages in the country. The sole official language of Indonesia is Indonesian. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Javanese, alongside Dutch, served as an official language in the Dutch East Indies. The language boasts a rich literary tradition, encompassing various genres of poetry and prose, as well as numerous theatrical forms. Javanese is taught in the lower grades of some schools, used in radio broadcasting, and features in periodicals.

The phonemic inventory consists of six vowels (a, i, e, u, o, ə), the first five forming positional variants in open and closed syllables. There are 20 consonants, including four pairs of stops (p — b, t — d, t̚ — d̚, k — g) and one affricate pair (č — dʒ) [1, p. 207].

The morphological structure of Javanese words is relatively simple, with a significant number of root words. Word formation processes include affixation, full or partial reduplication of the root. The language has a limited number of grammatical categories, lacking gender, person, case, and tense distinctions. Analytical methods for grammatical expression dominate over synthetic ones. Nouns have grammatically marked plural forms, adjectives express comparative and superlative degrees, and verbs have voice forms. Sentence structure relies on word order and auxiliary words.

Javanese is notable for its trinary speech levels. Each concept can be expressed in three ways, depending on the speech style: informal (ngoko), neutral (madya), and

formal or refined (krama). For instance, the word for "road" (jalan in Malay) is dalan in ngoko, margi in madya, and radosan in krama. The word for "father" is bapak in both Malay and ngoko, and madya, but becomes Rama in krama. The Lord's Prayer in krama begins: "Rama Kahula hika wonten I swarga" ("Our Father, who art in heaven").

The Javanese language emerged during the early medieval period. Javanese literature is the oldest and most extensive in Indonesia. The history of Javanese language is divided into three periods: Old Javanese (up to the 12th–13th centuries), Middle Javanese (12th–13th to 17th centuries), Modern Javanese (from the 17th century onward). The oldest inscription dates to 732, while the earliest literary text dates to 809 [2, p. 71].

The Javanese script, also known as charakan, is an abugida that is currently being supplanted by the Latin alphabet. It evolved from Old Javanese Kawi script, which in turn originated from the Pallava script, a South Indian variant of Brahmi. The script comprises 20 consonant symbols, which by default represent syllables ending in "a": ha, na, ca, ra, ka, da, ta, sa, wa, la, pa, dha, ja, ya, nya, ma, ga, ba, tha, nga.

Traditionally, syllabic scripts such as Kawi, Pallava, and Javanese (charakan) were used for writing. Later, Arabic script variants were used in parallel, and since the mid-20th century, the Latin alphabet has been adopted. In the 20th century, charakan was occasionally used to publish old literary and historical works. Today, the Latin alphabet is almost universally used, although in some cities in Central and East Java, "dual usage" persists in street signs, road names, and, more rarely, in local printed media.

REFERENCES

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