



# Features of Surabaya

Javanese:

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SUROBOYOAN





# Classification

- 3 kinds of Javanese (Nothofer 1980):
  - Ngapak: West Javanese
  - Mataraman/Bocah: Central Javanese
  - Arèkan: East Javanese
  
- 5 kinds of East Javanese (Supriyanto 1996)
  - Central East Javanese (Blitar, Magetan, Ngawi, Pacitan, Trenggalek)
  - Brang Wétan (Jombang, Malang, Surabaya, Nganjuk, Tengger)
  - Pesisiran (Tuban, Lamongan, Bojonegoro, Gresik)
  - Madurese (Madura, Situbondo, Lumajang, Probolinggo)
  - Using (Banyuwangi)



# Suroboyoan – In the media

- JTV: local TV station providing news, entertainment and ludruk in Surabaya Javanese
  - Programs include: Pojok Kampung, Blakra'an, Kamus Boso Suroboyo, Ludruk Cilik
- Bayu Skak: YouTube star from Malang with short funny video clips in Javanese from Surabaya/Malang ( $\approx$  130 videos)
  - for this study: Masa cilik, Bapak sing genah, Wong megelno
- Culoboyo Juniol: Cartoon by Gathotkakca Studio in childish Surabaya Javanese
  - Episodes: Mekitik, Télpon
- Songs
  - Mangan pecel (Bayu Skak), Rèk ayo rèk (Mus Mulyadi)
- Official traffic signs
  - Traffic lights at Jl. Raya Darmo, in front of Surabaya Zoo
  - LED traffic sign at Jl. Ahmad Yani, near Station Kertomenanggal
- Pak Mus Wijaya: Speech in preparation for Hajj in Surabaya Javanese

# Suroboyoan – Usage (1)

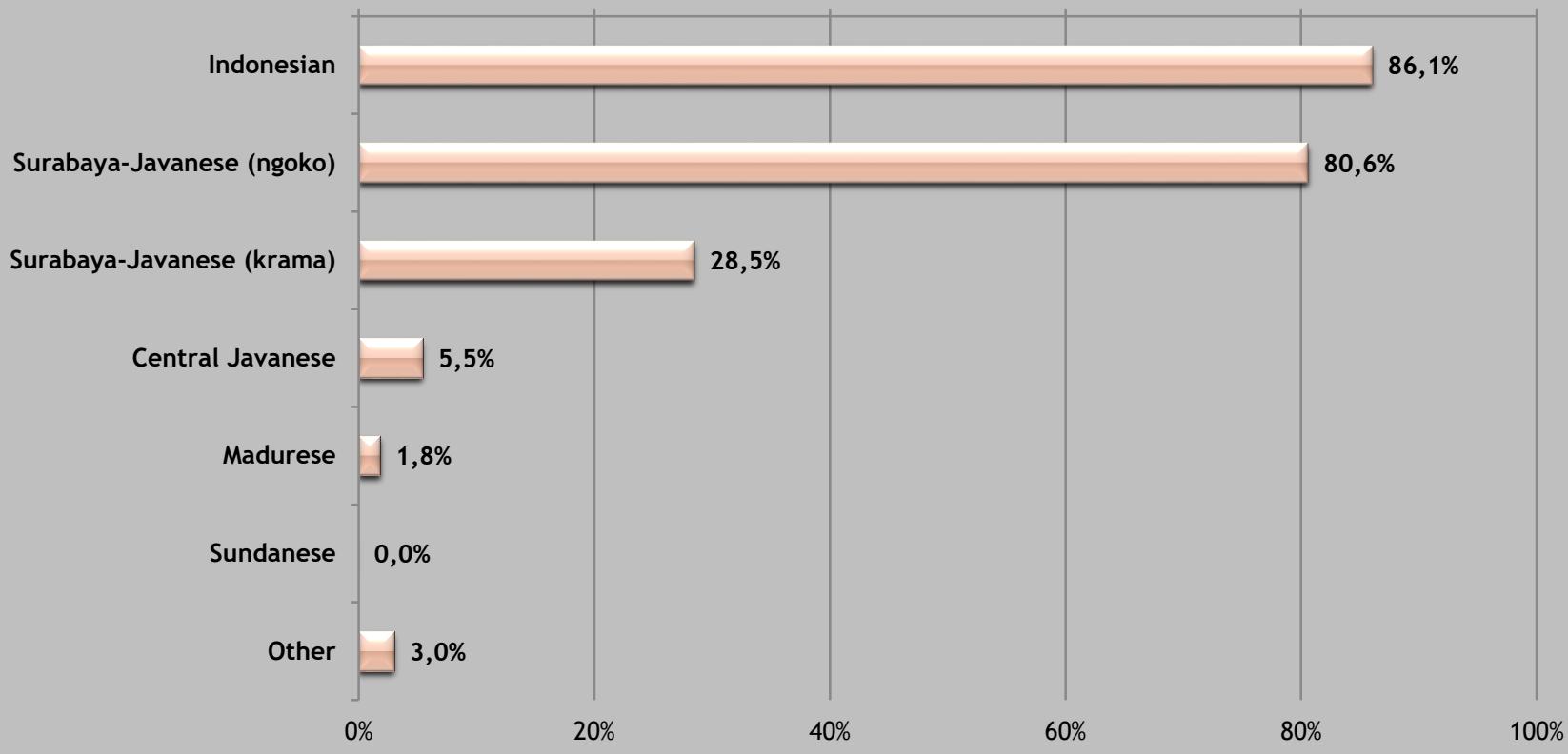
- survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo



# Suroboyoan – Usage (2)

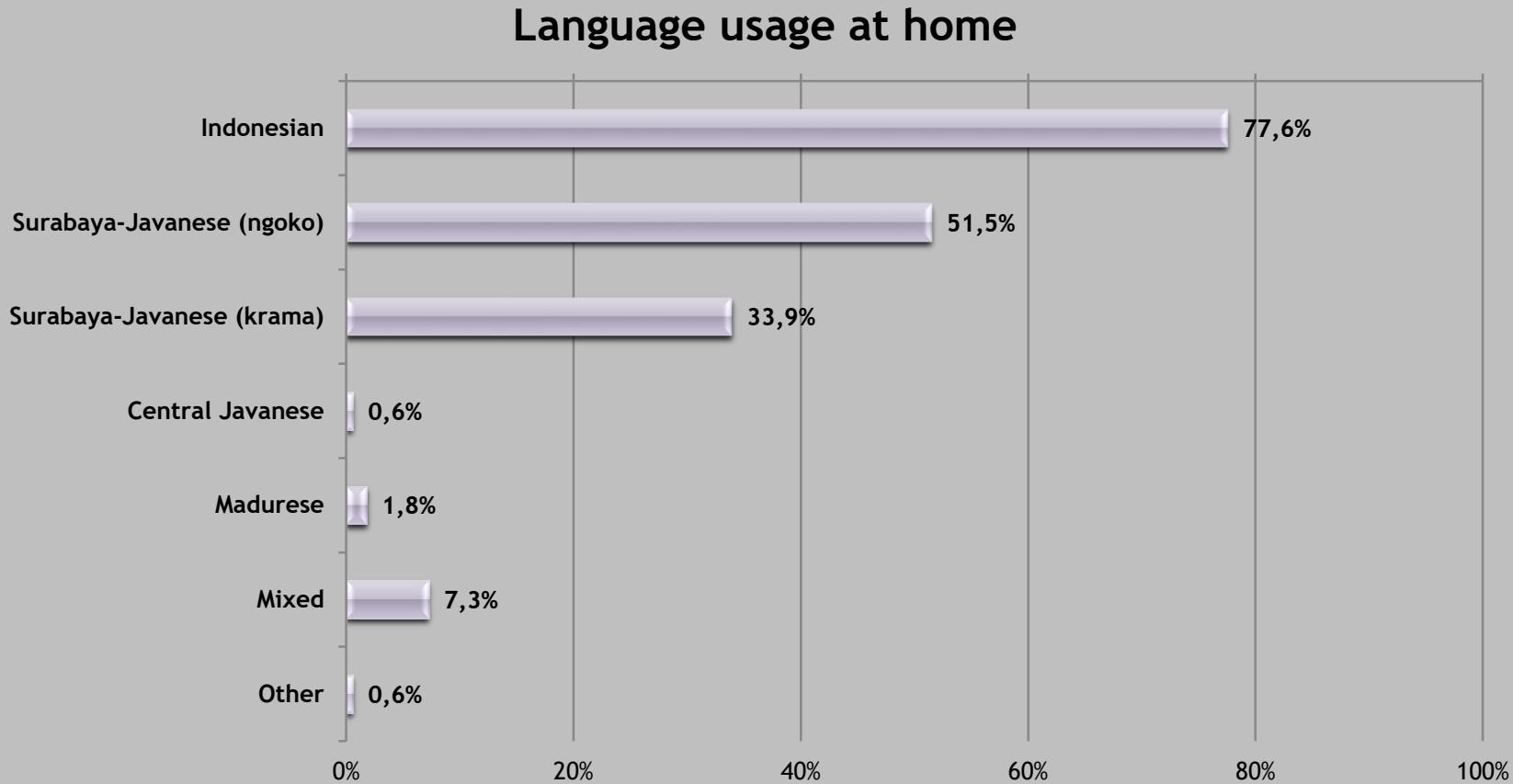
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**Fluent language proficiency**



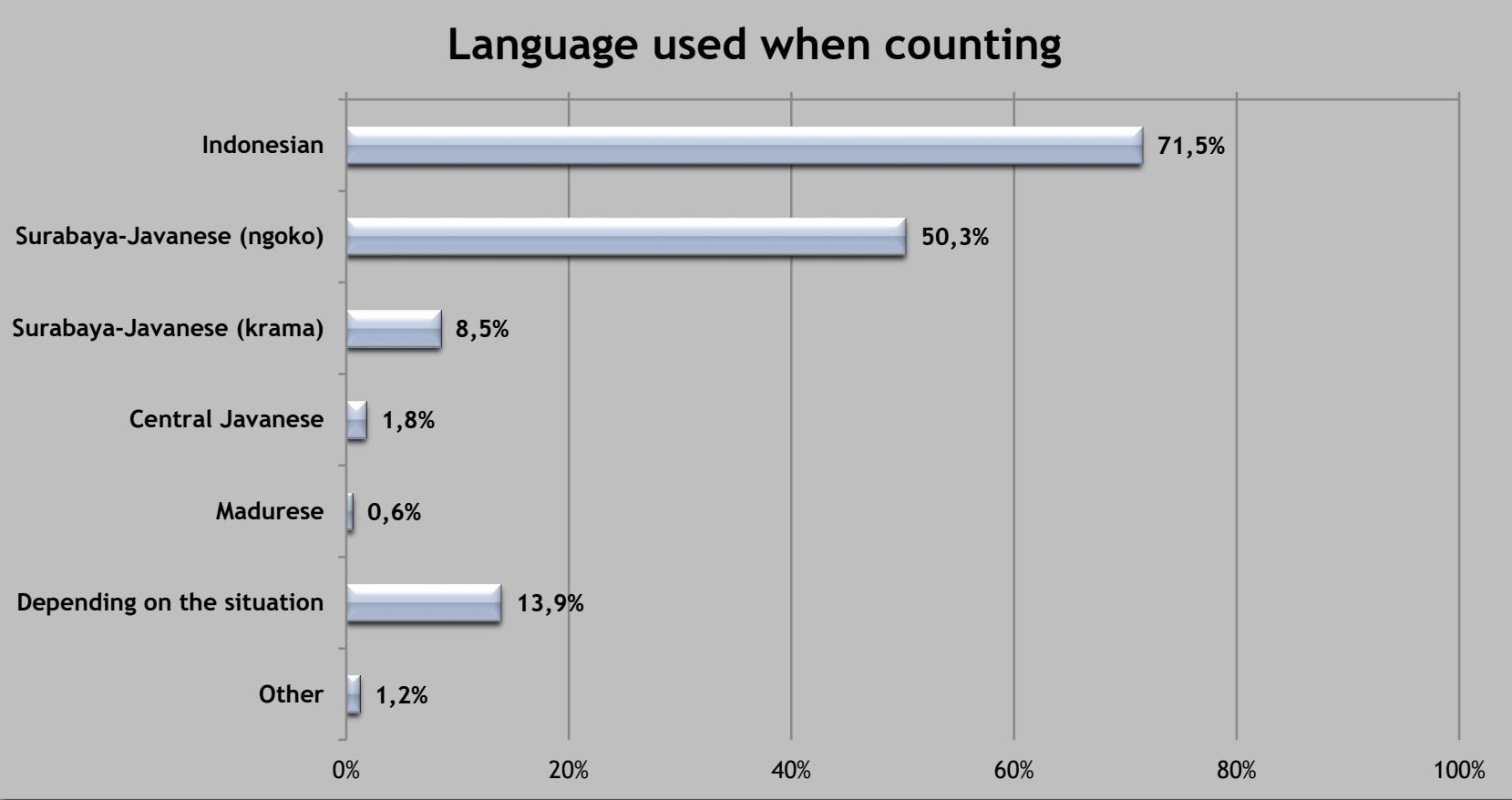
# Suroboyoan – Usage (3)

- survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo



# Suroboyoan – Usage (4)

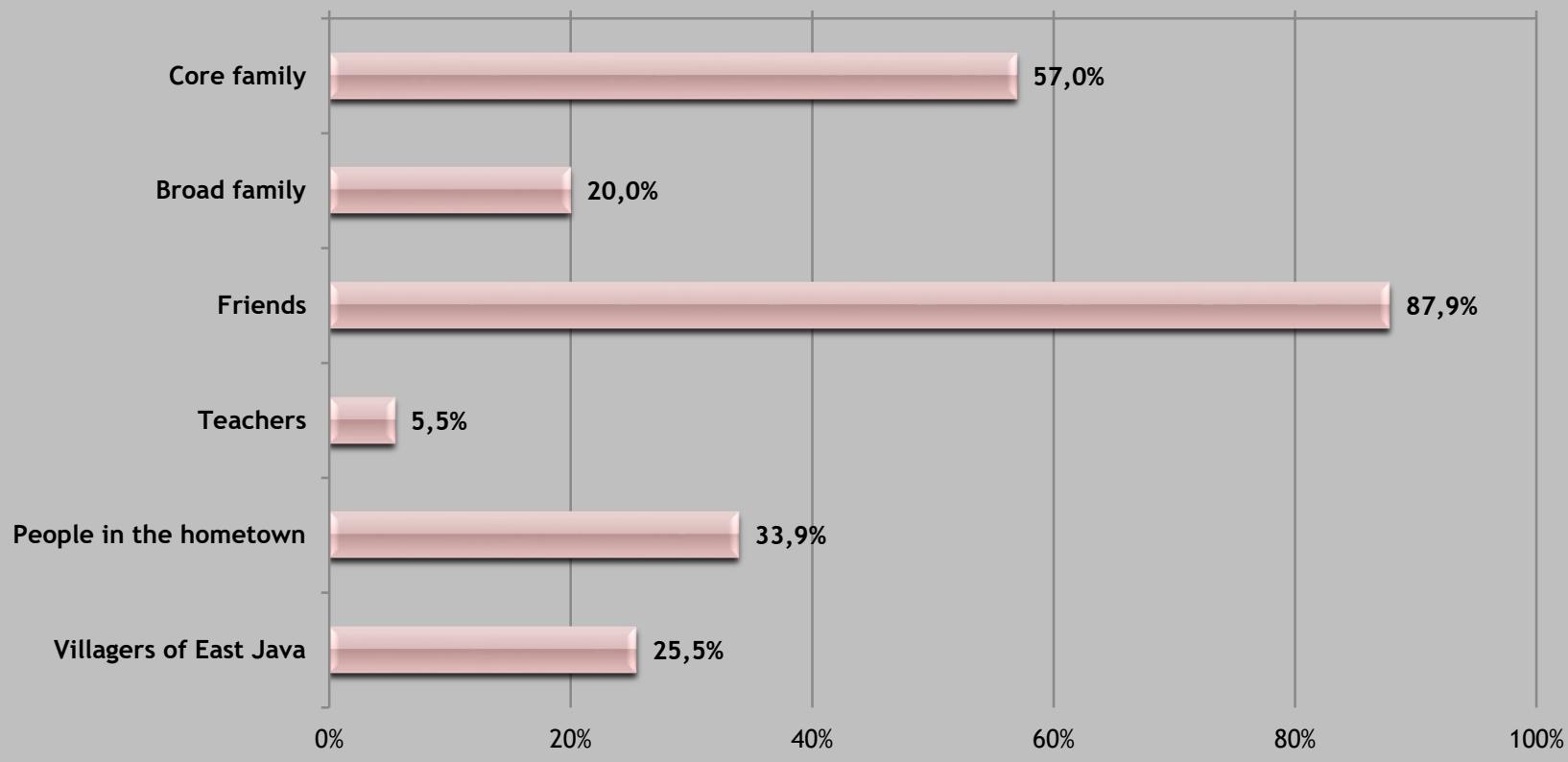
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# Suroboyoan – Usage (5)

- survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo

**Use of Surabaya Javanese depending on the environment**





# Suroboyoan – Phonology (1)

- rising of Proto-Javanic \*/a/ > [ɔ] in open word-final syllables
  - asta > “asto” [?astɔ̃] *arm*
  - sida > “sido” [sidɔ̃] *to succeed*
- rising of Proto-Javanic \*/a/ > [ɔ] in open word-final syllables and its preceding \*/a/ > [ɔ]
  - sanga > “songo” [sɔŋɔ̃] *nine*
  - landa > “londo” [lɔndɔ̃] *Dutch, white foreigner*
- lowering of /u/ > [o] and /i/ > [e] in ultimate closed syllables, with regressive assimilation:
  - gunung > “góñóng” [g̊uñuñɔ̃] > g̊ononɔ̃] *mountain*
  - tikus > “tékós” [tikos] > tekos] *mouse*
  - murid > “mórééd” [muret] > moret] *student*
- weakening of /a/ to [ə]:
  - cedhak > “cedhek” [cədə?] *close*
  - patang > “petang” [pətəŋ] *four*
  - ngancam > “ngencem” [ŋəncəm] *to threaten*
  - BUT NOT ALLOPHONIC: arang-arang [?aran]-[?aran] rarely ≠ areng [?arəŋ] *charcoal*



# Suroboyoan – Phonology (2)

- glottal stop paragoge in vowel-final words
  - aja > “ojok” [?ɔʃ̚ɔ?] *don't!*
  - tuwa > “tuèk” [t̚uʷɛ?] *old*
- glottal stop replaces word-final consonants
  - nonton > “nontok” [nɔntɔ?] *to look*
  - dhuwit > “dhuék” [duʷe?] *money*
- word-initial and word-medial /w/ is often omitted
  - weruh > “eró” [?əro] *to know*
  - wétan > “(ny)ètan” [?ɛt̚an/ɲɛt̚an] *east*
  - gawé > “gaé” [g̚hae] *to make, to use, for*
  - kawit > “kaét / kèt” [kaet̚/ k̚et̚] *since*
- bilabial stops replaced by velar stops
  - buwang > “guak” [g̚huʷa?] *to throw away*
  - durung > “gurung” [g̚uruŋ] *not yet*
- [ɛ] instead of [e], usually before /a/ and /ɔ/
  - désa > “dèso” [d̚ɛsɔ] *to want*
  - énak > “ènak” [?ɛna?] *delicious*



# Suroboyoan – Phonology (3)

- increasing loss of distinction between alveolar/retroflex and dental voiceless stops in younger speakers (< 40 years)
  - pati [pati] *death* – pathi [pati] *starch*
  - putu [putu] *grandchild* – puthu [putu] *kind of cake*
  - wedi [wəd̪hi] *to fear* – wedhi [wədi] *sand*
  - duduk [d̪hud̪u?] *not* – dhodhok [dɔdɔ?] *to squat*
  - e.g. the /d/ sounds in “séda” *to pass away* and “nédha” *to eat* are considered different, but younger Surabayans cannot describe the difference and often chose the wrong spelling: “sédro” and “nédo”; usually they describe “séda” as having a ‘normal /d/’, while “nédha” having a ‘breathy /d/ sound’ with the tongue a little different from the ‘normal /d/’. A common answer is that context marks the difference.
- truncation of disyllabic words
  - pancèn > “ancèn” [?aŋcen] *in fact*
  - mentas > “tas” [tas] *just now*
- intensification by using the infix /w:/, may be followed by “pol”
  - gedhé banget > “guedhé” [gwəde] *very big / huge*
  - tak pangan-pangan > “tak puangan” [ta? pwajan] *I chomped*
  - akèh banget > “wakèh pol” [wake(h) pol] *so many / loads of*



# Suroboyoan – Politeness (1)

- regarded very rude and impolite by Central Javanese (CJ) speakers
  - SJ: “Kopral Kopka Andi **ditemokno matèk** nang ruang penyidik Intèl ...”
  - CJ: Kopral Kopka Andi **dipunpanggihaken sampun tilar donya** wonten ing kamar pamriksa Intèl ....
  - EN: *Chief of Corp. Andi was found dead in the investigators' room of Intel ...*
- SJ ngoko is considered very rude in CJ, but CJ ngoko is often considered polite in SJ
  - SJ ngoko: “ndelok”; SJ more polite: “**ndeleng**”; SJ boso: “ningali / sumerap / mirsani”
  - CJ ngoko: **ndeleng**; CJ krama: ningali; CJ krama inggil: mirsani
  - EN: *to see / to watch*
  - SJ ngoko: “yo’opo?”; SJ more polite: “**piyé / kepriyé?**”; SJ boso: “pripun?”; very polite: “(ka)dos pundi?”
  - CJ ngoko: **piyé? / kepriyé?**; CJ madya: pripun? CJ krama: “kadospundi?”
  - EN: *how?*



# Suroboyoan – Politeness (2)

- SJ boso often corresponds to CJ madya
  - SJ ngoko: “ambèk / mbarèk” *with* SJ boso: “**kalih**”
  - CJ ngoko: karo *with* CJ madya: **kalih** CJ krama: kaliyan
  
- SJ ngoko: “sa’iki” *now* SJ boso: “**sakniki**”
- CJ ngoko: saiki *now* CJ madya: **saniki** CJ krama: sapunika
  
- SJ ngoko: “ko(e)n” *you* SJ boso: “**sampéan**”
- CJ ngoko: kowé *you* CJ madya: **sampéyan** CJ krama: panjenengan
  
- SJ ngoko: “onok” *there is / to have* SJ boso: “**ènten** / wonten”
- CJ ngoko: ana *there is / to have* CJ madya: **ènten** CJ krama: wonten
  
- SJ ngoko: “jaréné” *it is said* SJ boso: “**terósé** / ngendikané”
- CJ ngoko: jaréné *it is said* CJ madya: **terosé** CJ krama: criyosipun
  
- SJ ngoko: “opo iku?” *what’s that?* SJ boso: “**nopo niku?**”
- CJ ngoko: apa kuwi? *what’s that?* CJ madya: **napa niku?** CJ krama: punapa punika?

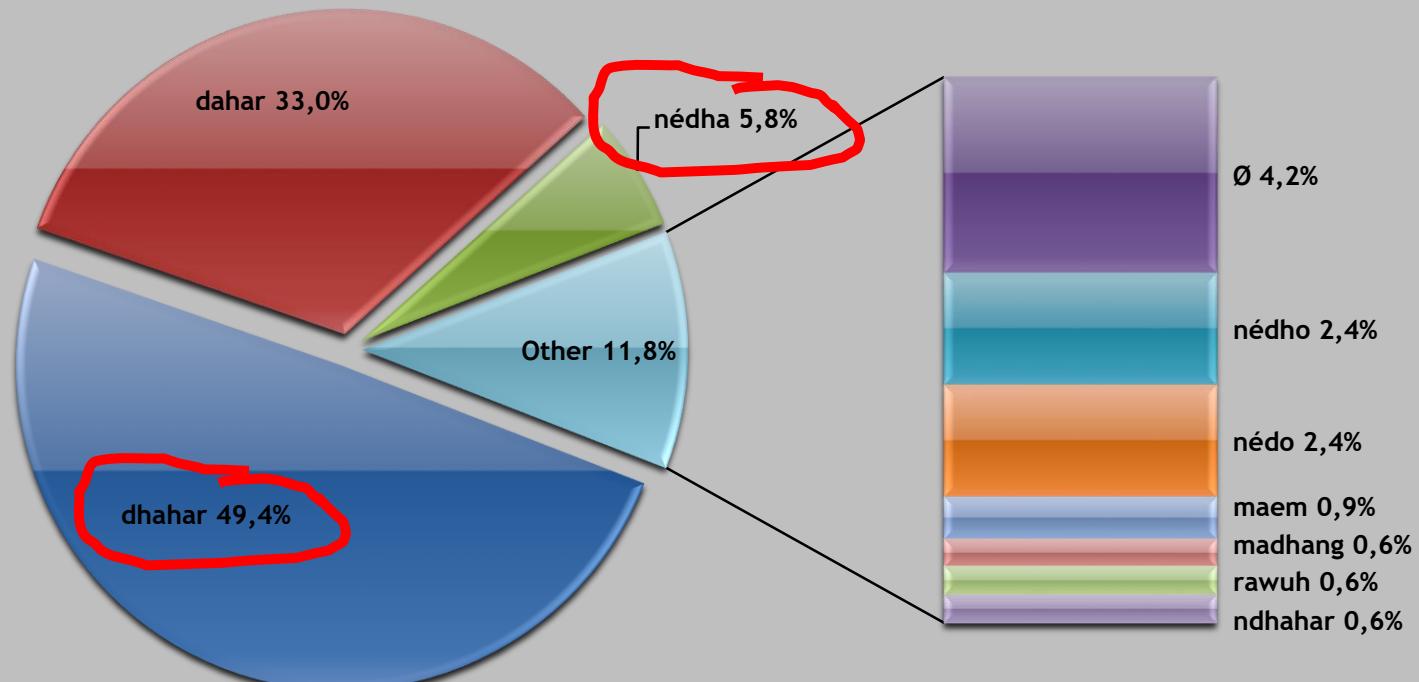


# Suroboyoan – Politeness (3)

- SJ boso in rural areas has suppletive forms (Hoogervorst 2009:33)
  - SJ ngoko: “ngkók aé” *later* SJ boso dèso: “**(e)ngken** mawon”
  - CJ ngoko: mengko waé *later* CJ krama: mangké kémawon
  - SJ ngoko: “tukang” *someone who* ... SJ boso dèso: “**tikang**” CJ krama: —
  - SJ ngoko: “iki” *this* SJ boso dèso: “**meniki**”  
CJ madya: niki CJ krama: punika
  - SJ ngoko: “eró” *to know* SJ boso dèso: **présø**  
CJ krama: prisa
  - CJ ngoko: weruh *to know*
  - SJ ngoko: “ayok” *let's, please* SJ boso dèso: **(n)daweg** (*rarely used*)  
CJ krama: (su)mangga
  - CJ ngoko: ayo *let's, please*

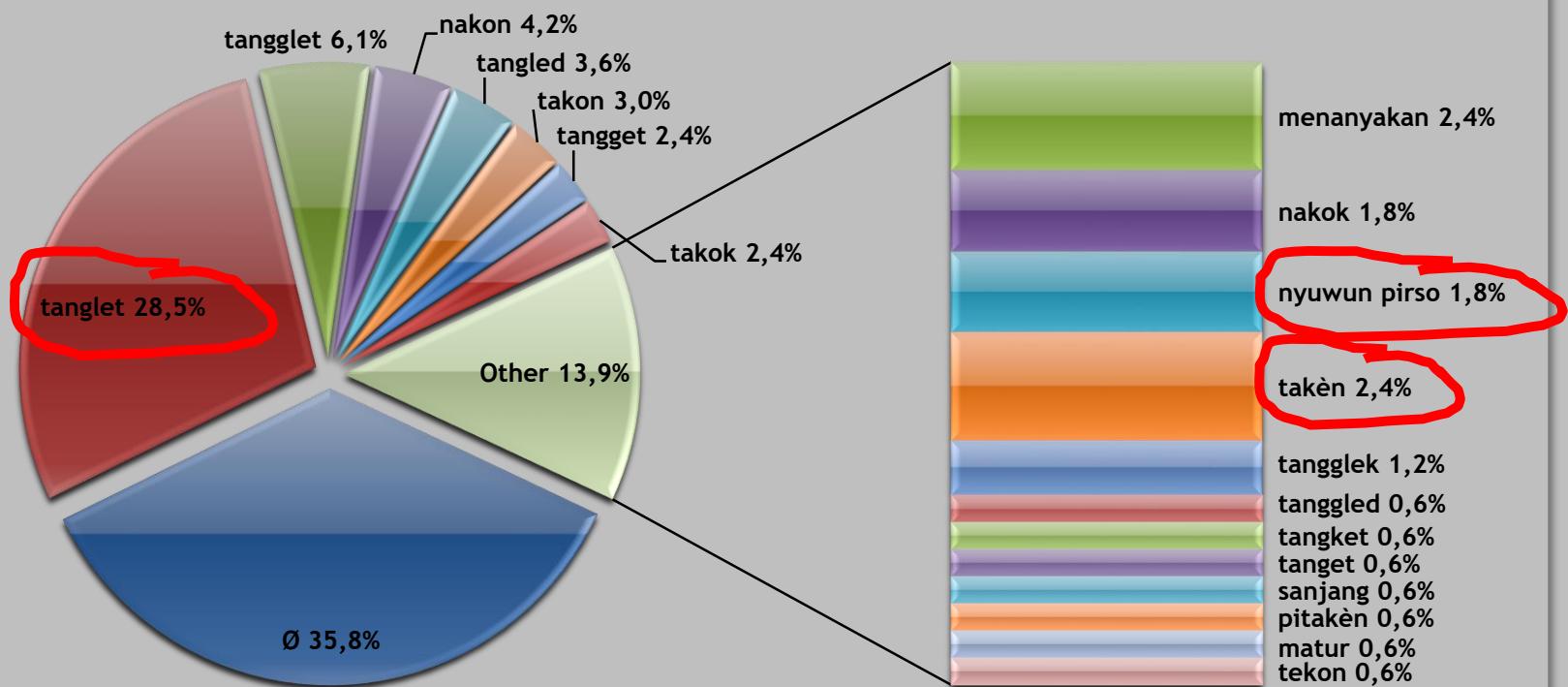
# Suroboyoan – Politeness (4)

- Survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo
- boso-forms for “mangan” *to eat*
- CJ: nédha (k), dhahar (ki)



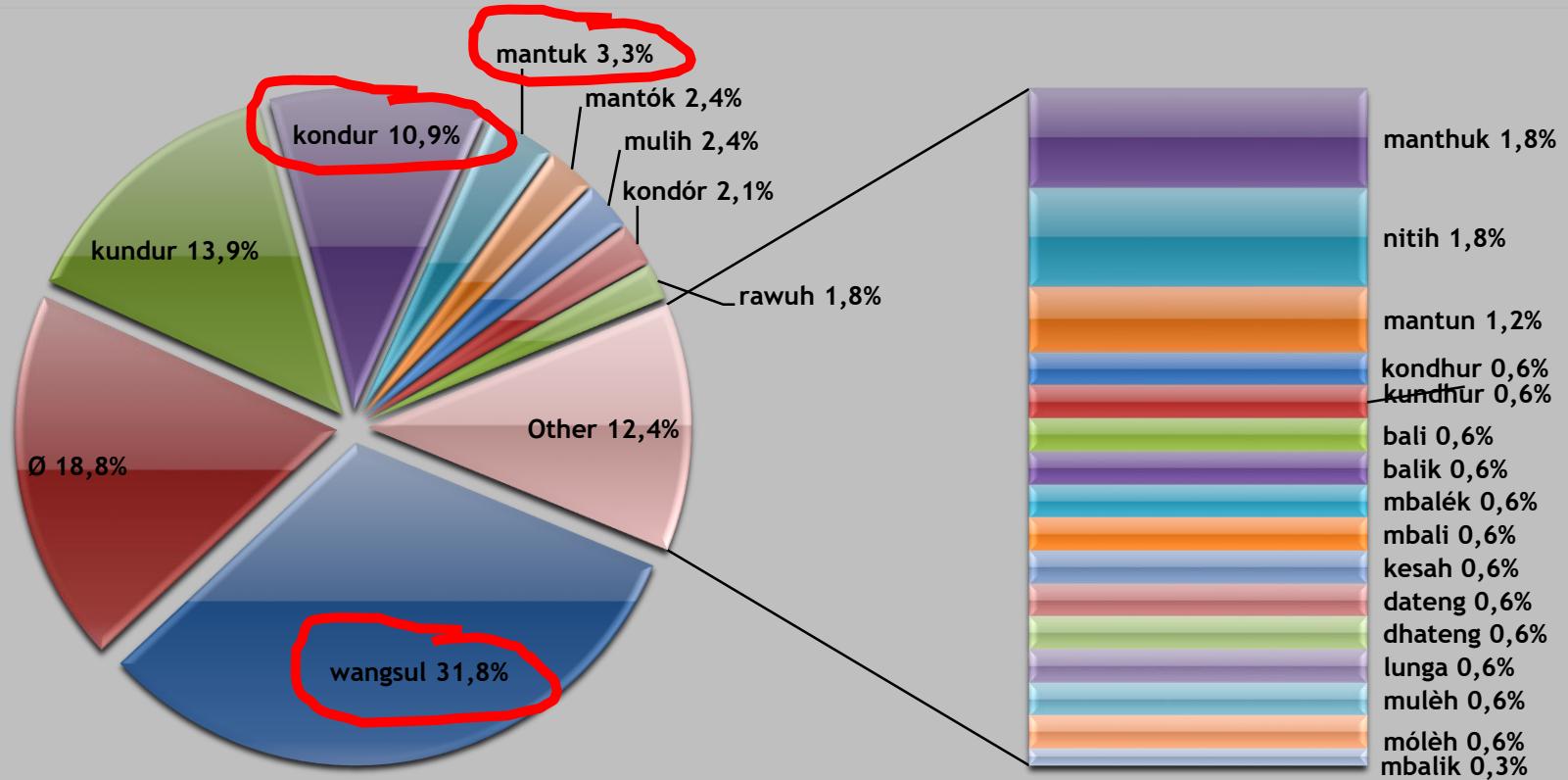
# Suroboyoan – Politeness (5)

- Survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo
- boso-forms for “takok” *to ask*
- CJ: tanglet (m) / takèn (k) / nyuwun pirsa (ka)



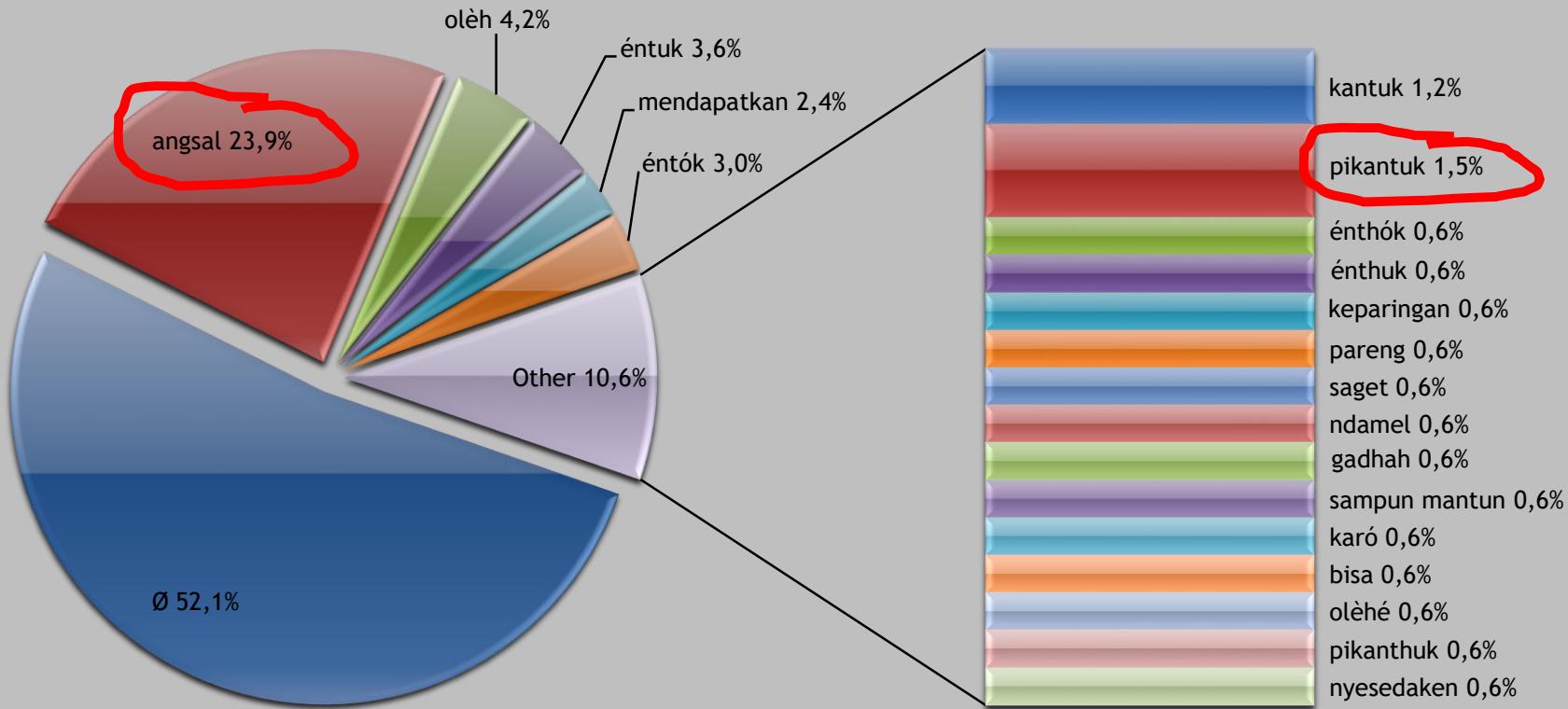
# Suroboyoan – Politeness (6)

- Survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo
- boso-forms for “mólèh” *to go home*
- CJ: wangsl (k), kondur / mantuk (ki)



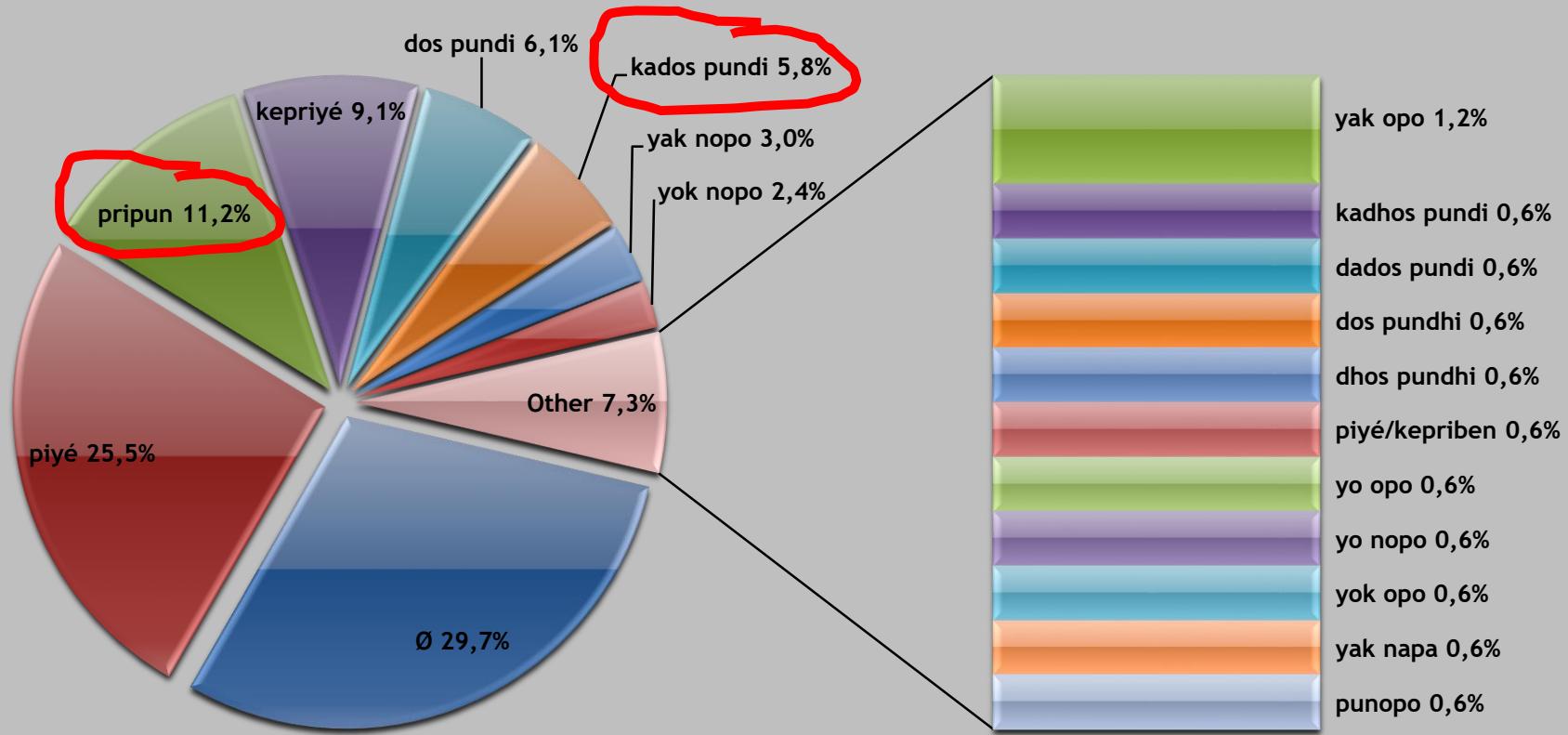
# Suroboyoan – Politeness (7)

- Survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo
- boso-forms for “olèh” to get
- CJ: *angsal* / *pikantuk* (k)



# Suroboyoan – Politeness (8)

- Survey of 165 informants in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo
- boso-forms for “yo’opo” how?
- CJ: pripun (m), kadospundi (k)





# Suroboyoan – Morphology (1)

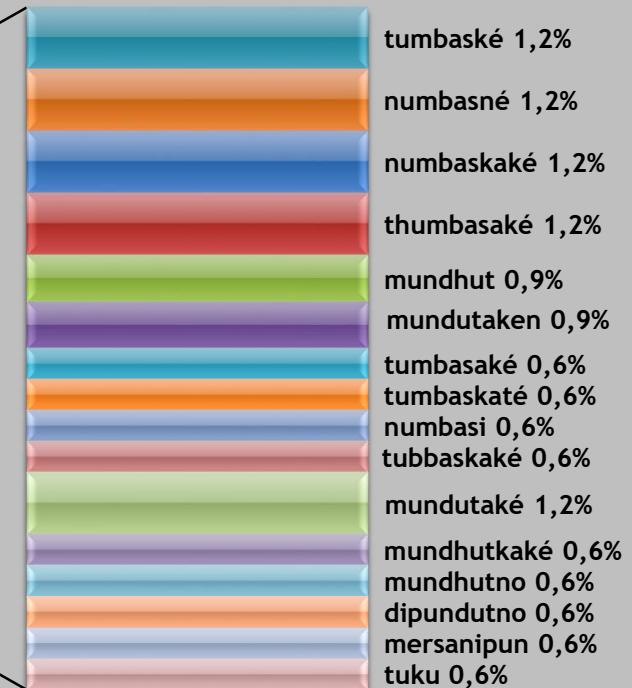
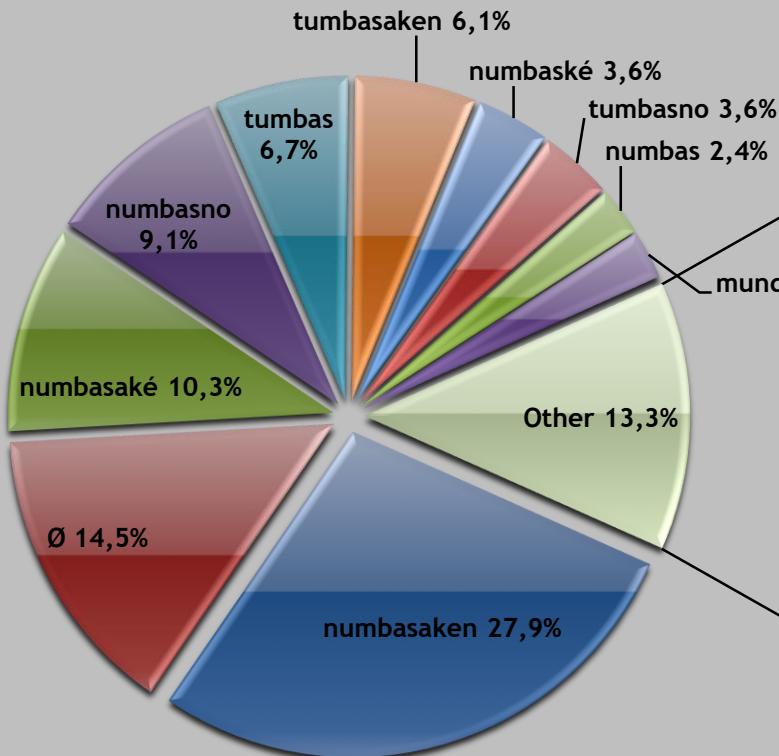
- CJ causative suffix -(k)aké entirely replaced by -(k)no [(?)nɔ]\*
  - CJ: **ngembangaké** *to develop* SJ: “ngembang**no**” < kembang
  - CJ: **nukokaké** *to buy for* SJ: “nukok**no** / belik**no**”< tuku / beli (Indonesian)
  - CJ: **nontonaké** *to show* SJ: “nunjuk**no**” < tunjuk (Indonesian)
  - CJ: **nylametaké** *to save* SJ: “nylamet**no**” < slamet
  - CJ: **nguwataké** *to strengthen* SJ: “nguat**no**” < kuat
  - CJ: **ngeteraké** *to send* SJ: “pegik**no**”\*\* < pergi (Indonesian)
  - CJ: **diluhuraké** *to be glorified* SJ: “dimuliak**no**” < mulia (Indonesian)
  - CJ: **dikanggokaké** *to be used* SJ: “dimanfa’at**no**” < manfaat (Indonesian)

\* also found in Tengger (Hoogervorst 2009:15)

\*\* considered Chinese Surabayan

# Suroboyoan – Morphology (2)

- CJ ngoko causative suffix -(k)aké and SJ causative suffix “-no” can be combined with SJ boso form
  - CJ: **numbasaken** *to buy for*
  - SJ: **numbasaké/-aken** < tumbas
  - SJ: **numbasno/-ke** < tumbas





# Suroboyoan – Lexicon (1)

- doublets with Central Javanese while the CJ form is regarded more formal (some consider them more polite)
  - arep ~ “katé” ~ “apé” *will*
  - piyé ~ “yo’opo” *how?*
  - karó ~ “(a)mbèk” ~ “mbarèk” *with*
  - ndeleng ~ “ndelok” *to see / to watch* (imperative: “lo’en!”)
  - mati ~ “matèk” *to be dead*
  - kowé ~ koen ~ kon *you*
- words found in SJ, compared to CJ
  - “opo’o?” = kenapa?, généya? *why?, how come?*
  - “blakra’an” = blayangan *to saunter, to wander about*
  - “belók” = kebul *smoke*
  - “bronfit” ~ “brompit” ~ “sepédha montor” = sepédhah motor *motorcycle*
  - “gablek” = duwé *to have*
  - “njekèthèk” = tibané *it turns out*
  - “cèk” ~ “cèkné” ~ “cikné” ~ “cékno ~ cikbèn” = bèn *so that*
  - “capèt” = tilas (n), tabet (k) *trace, former*



# Suroboyoan – Lexicon (2)

- false friends between SJ and CJ

lemma	SJ meaning	CJ meaning
balon	prostitute	balloon
catu	wound, hurt	rationed amount, share
mari	after, finished	recovered
kelon	to have sexual intercourse, to sleep	lying next to each other (mother & child)

- selection of expressions typical for SJ

- “Orang gak dipakèk.” – *That's not used, is it?*
- “Jék tas tangi aku.” – *I just got up.*
- “Aku yo mbóh gak eró opo'o ...” – *I also don't know why ...*
- “Tak ènak-ènakno sék.” – *I'll enjoy it first.*
- “Gak mbóis blas!” – *That's not cool at all.*
- “Biasa aé po'o, rèk.” – *That's okay, man.*
- “Lu bo gitu!” – *Don't be like that!*, from Hokkien: 你 lu you, 無 bô don't!



# Suroboyoan – Lexicon (3)

- many SJ are from Dutch, not used in CJ

lemma	Dutch	CJ lemma	SJ meaning
strèn	strand	lambiran	shoreline
guminté	gemeente	pamaréntah kutha	city government
bronfit ~ brompit	bromfiets	sepédhah motor	motorcycle
panser	pantser	tèng	tank
pol	vol	temenan	very much

- invented vocabulary in SJ

lemma	meaning	explanation
angin penthil muter	hurricane	< IN: angin puting beliung
mbok déwor	woman	< JV: mbok (mother) + JV: gléwo (chubby)
balon	prostitute	?
wong wèdok plat kónéng	prostitute	public transportation used by everyone have yellow number plates



# Suroboyoan – Particles (1)

- “cók” [ʃ̥o?] < “jancuk” *to f\*ck* (< diancuk *to be f\*cked*)
  - between close friends when the speaker complains, is angry or disappointed
  - similar to: *dude, mate, man*

“Yo wés, iku derita-mu cók!”  
yeah well that suffering-your PART  
*So, well, that's your problem, man!*
- “rèk” [rε?] < “arèk” *child* (?< laré), cf. Tuban “larèk” (Hoogervorst 2009:84)
  - between close friends or if speaker has higher status
  - similar to *guys* (but can be singular)

“Mari tekan ndi, rèk?”  
finished come where PART  
*Where have you just come from, man?*
- “po’o” [pɔ?ɔ] < “opo’o” *how come?*
  - to request something or to give an advice

“Tas-ku po’o!”  
bag-my PART  
*My bag, please!*



# Suroboyoan – Particles (2)

- “ta” [ta] (Malang: “a” [a]) (?< utawa or)

- used at the end of a question

“Ló, émang-é onok PR ta?”  
PART in fact-PART there is homework PART  
*Oh, we've got homework?*

- replacing “utowo” or in questions

“Sing ndi? Sing póté ta sing coklat?”  
REL what REL white or REL brown  
*Which ones? The white or the brown ones?*

- “to” [tɔ] / “no” [nɔ] (?< “utowo” or)

- to ask for reconfirmation or agreement
  - similar to Indonesian “kan?” isn't it?

“Kabèh wong ndék donyo iki tau cilik to?”  
all people in world this ever small PART  
*All people on this world used to be children, right?*



# Suroboyoan – Particles (3)

- “lhó” [l(ʰ)o]

- to express surprise (often followed by a puff of air or realized as [t(ʰ)o])

“Lhó, iyo ta?”  
PART yes PART  
*Oh, is that so?*

- “ló” [lo]

- to urge someone to pay attention

“Iki ló: Lo’en aku, yo!”  
this PART watch.IMP me PART  
*This one: Look at me!*

- “sé” [se]

- usually used after interrogative pronouns
  - similar to Indonesian “sih” and German “denn”

“Ó, yo’opo sé kok gak olèh?”  
Oh, why PART PART not allowed  
*Oh, why is that not allowed?*



# Suroboyoan – Particles (4)

- “lak” [la?] < rak < ora *not*

- used in the middle of the sentence:
  - similar to: *after all*

“Lah, podho aé sé, rèk, dokter **lak** duék-é yo akèh.”

PART same just PART PART doctor **PART** money-POSS also much

*Ah, that's the same, man, a docter also gets a lot of money after all.*

- similar to: *isn't that so?*

“Lhó, **lak** pegel to!”

PART **PART** fed up PART

*So, I should be annoyed, right?*

- “la'an” [la?a(:)n] < “lak” + an

- variant of “la'an” used at the end of a sentence
  - similar to: *after all*

“Wah, gak sido bal-balán **la'an.**”

Oh, not succeed play football after all

*Oh, so we won't play football after all.*



# Suroboyoan – Particles (5)

- “kok” [kɔ?]
  - can be used anywhere in the sentence, expressing surprise, unexceptedness:
  - similar to: *how come you ...?*

“By the way, kon **kok** eró lèk rasa-né asin?”  
By the way you **PART** know that taste-the salty  
*By the way, how come you know that its taste is salty?*
  - used at the end of the sentence for emphasis:

“Gak dapet dhuék **kok!**”  
not receive money **PART**  
You will get no money!
- “mosok” [mɔsɔ?] < masa *how come?*
  - expressing unexpected disbelief
  - similar to: *how come you ...? / how do you dare to ...?*
  - “**Mosok** onok wong mbóis **kok** di-tabrak aé?”
  - **PART** there is person awesome **PART** PASS-crash just
  - *How can you just crash into such an awesome person?*



# Suroboyoan – Particles (6)

- Other particles not further discussed here
  - ayok used sentence-initially, inviting the listener(s) to follow, just like *let's ...!*
  - anu filler word, similar to English “ehm”
  - déh from Indonesian, showing agreement, similar to *at all* or *indeed*
  - hé calling someone, probably from English *hey!*
  - i following “...é”, similar to Indonesian “betapa ...nya!” *how much ... he/she is!*
  - iyo meaning yes sentence-initially; softens the sentence at the end
  - jèh similar to “rèk”, calling a younger or close friend, similar to *dude, buddy*
  - kan from Indonesian “bukan”, asking for reconfirmation or agreement
  - malah expressing the opposite of what is expected, similar to *instead, but*
  - talah often combined with “wés” or an imperative similar to Indonesian “lah”
  - thok replacing “aé” *just, only* at the end of the sentence
  - (w)aduh expressing grief, pity or concern, similar to English *alas*
  - wé same as “wih” *wow*
  - ya from Indonesian, used sentence-initially or sentence-finally to soften the voice
  - yo Javanese version of “ya”, but used more frequently



# Suroboyoan – Slang (1)

- Common slang
  - mbóis < EN(?): boyish, *awesome*
  - (jan)cók < JV: diancuk *to be f\*cked*
  - képó < EN(?): keep every particular object, *who wants to know everything*
  - nyepik < EN: speak, *to flirt*
  - galau sad (after an emotional crisis)
- New slang
  - mager < IN: males gerak, *lazy*
  - ngendhas < JV: endhas, *to be confused, to have headache*
  - cogan < IN: cowok ganteng, *handsome boy*
  - èbès < AR(?): أبا aba + -es (gay slang suffix), *father*
  - èmès < AR(?): أم umm + -es (gay slang suffix), *mother*
  - modus < IN: modal dusta, *lying (with ulterior motives)*
  - gabut < IN: gaji buta, *receiving money for standing around*
  - baper < IN: bawa perasaan, *to develop feelings for someone*
  - kepèk *to come to light*
  - woles < EN: slow (basa walikan), *to relax*
  - kordès < JV: korak dèso, *village boy trying to be cool*



# Suroboyoan – Slang (2)

- Other slang words
  - tèlèr *too exhausted, drunk*
  - cabé < IN cabai, *girl dressed like a prostitute*
  - cabé-cabéan < IN cabai, *trying to be hot*
  - nikung < IN: tikung, *to take a friend's partner*
  - keles < IN: (barang)kali + -es (gay slang suffix), *perhaps*
  - cènglu < JV: boncèng telu, *3 people on a motorbike*
  - tèrong-tèongan < IN: terong, *3 men on a motorbike, no helmet, no mirror*
  - tirpik / pèrèk < IN: turuk, *prostitute*
  - tórók < JV: turuk, *vagina, cunt*
  - mayak *pretend to*, similar to Indonesian slang “sok”
  - mupèng < IN: muka pengen, *to look like wanting something*
  - cipokan *French kissing*
  - bopung < JV: bocah kampung, *villager*
  - kécé *awesome, cool*
  - setor / nyetor < EN: store, *to take a shit*
  - bosku < EN: boss + IN -ku, *address between close friends*
  - binggó < JV: banget, *very much*



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