ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan sarana utama komunikasi manusia, baik secara lisan maupun tulisan. Bahasa Jawa Banyumasan atau dialek ngapak merupakan salah satu ragam bahasa daerah yang digunakan di wilayah eks-Karesidenan Banyumas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perkembangan bahasa Jawa Banyumasan pada anak usia 6–8 tahun melalui pertunjukan Wayang Bebek Banyumas dengan cerita Balapan Renang di SD Muhammadiyah Cipete. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan psikolinguistik. Subjek penelitian terdiri atas 12 siswa kelas I, 1 guru, dan 2 orang tua siswa. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara terstruktur, observasi partisipan, serta teknik simak bebas libat cakap (SBLC), rekam, dan catat. Wawancara dilaksanakan sebelum dan sesudah pertunjukan untuk mengidentifikasi perubahan kemampuan bahasa. Analisis data menggunakan teknik padan dan agih dengan model analisis interaktif Miles dan Huberman yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan simpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kemampuan fonologi, morfologi, semantik, dan pragmatik setelah pertunjukan. Anak lebih tepat dalam pelafalan kosakata, mulai menggunakan bentuk berimbuhan, memahami makna kata sesuai konteks, serta mampu menangkap unsur humor dan maksud tuturan. Perkembangan bahasa dipengaruhi oleh bahasa pertama, lingkungan keluarga, lingkungan sekolah, dan stimulus media pertunjukan. Dengan demikian, pertunjukan Wayang Bebek Banyumas efektif sebagai media stimulasi perkembangan bahasa anak.

Kata kunci: bahasa Jawa Banyumasan, perkembangan bahasa, psikolinguistik, wayang bebek banyumas.

ABSTRACT

Language is the primary medium of human communication, both spoken and written. Banyumasan Javanese, commonly known as the ngapak dialect, is a regional variety spoken in the former Banyumas Residency of Indonesia. This study aims to describe the development of Banyumasan Javanese in children aged 6–8 years through the traditional performance of Wayang Bebek Banyumas entitled Balapan Renang at SD Muhammadiyah Cipete. The research employed a descriptive qualitative method with a psycholinguistic approach. The participants consisted of 12 first-grade students, one classroom teacher, and two parents. Data were collected through structured interviews, participant observation, and the techniques of non-participant observation (SBLC), recording, and note-taking. Interviews were conducted before and after the performance to identify changes in children's language abilities. Data analysis applied the identity method and substitution method within Miles and Huberman's interactive model, including data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.The findings indicate improvements in phonological, morphological, semantic, and pragmatic aspects after the performance. Children demonstrated more accurate pronunciation, began to use affixed forms appropriately, understood vocabulary meanings contextually, and were better able to interpret humor and communicative intent. Language development was influenced by first language background, family environment, school environment, and exposure to the performance as a linguistic stimulus. Therefore, Wayang Bebek Banyumas is effective as a medium for supporting children's language development.

Keywords: Banyumasan javanese, language development, psycholinguistics, traditional performance, wayang bebek banyumas.