

Dialectologia

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LEXICAL AND PHONOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN JAVANESE IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to reveal lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese in East Java Province. Data were collected from a sample of three regions, namely Banyuwangi, Surabaya, and Magetan. Banyuwangi was chosen due to its location at the eastern end of Java Island and directly adjacent to Madura and Bali Island. Surabaya was chosen due to its strategic location because the center of state also be use the Capital of East Java Province. Meanwhile, Magetan was chosen due to its location within the west end of East Java Province and directly adjacent to Central Java Province. This research may be a quantitative research. The info were Javanese language employed by adults in East Java, especially in Banyuwangi, Surabaya, and Magetan. The research instrument was Nothofer questionnaire which was modified by Kisyani to be 829 glossaries of words/phrases. The results of the study revealed that 1) the foremost lexical of Javanese was within the western and eastern parts of East Java while the least was in the central government of East Java Province, Surabaya, 2) lexical differences in Javanese in East Java resulted in five dialects and two sub dialects, and 3) Phonological differences in Javanese in East Java produced seven speeches.

Keywords: lexical differences, phonological differences, Javanese language

INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial aspect which will change human life. Every person features a close relationship with language. A philosopher expressed thoughts and therefore the results of his reflections using language. Thus, without language, human wouldn't understand the philosophical thoughts. Language and philosophy are like two lovebirds that can't be separated on two sides of a coin that complement one another. There's a Javanese proverb that reads "*ajining dhiri dumunung ing lathi, ajining raga dumunung ing busana*". It implies that the private value of a person's is decided by language, while the worth of a person's appearance is decided by clothing. Language spoken by humans must contain goodness and politeness because it reflects the high dignity of a person's being and therefore the high civilization of a nation. Thus, language reflects the standard of individual within the lifetime of society, nation and state.

Based on dialectological review, research on lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese in East Java is reasonable. Javanese is one among regional languages in Indonesia. Among the regional languages, Javanese is that the language with the foremost speakers compared to other regional languages in Indonesia. The study of Javanese language in East Java is vital to reveal the facts of differences in Javanese language within the eastern a part of Java Island which is directly adjacent to Madura and Bali Island which produce other regional languages, namely Madurese and Balinese.

East Java Province consists of three parts, namely the central government, i.e. Surabaya, and therefore the periphery which consists of the east and west parts. The East is represented by

Banyuwangi and the therefore the western part is represented by Magetan. Surabaya may be a major port and commercial trade center in eastern Indonesia, and now one among the most important cities in Southeast Asia, during which many domestic and foreign investors are investing to create companies, factories and malls. This caused tons of urbanization of individuals from various regions to seek out works within the city. This mixture of individuals from various regions from within and out of doors the country within the city of Surabaya has caused variants of languages from various languages, including Madurese, Chinese, Arabic, English and other languages which will influence the existence of Javanese in Surabaya.

Magetan is one among the regencies located on the West End of East Java Province which is directly adjacent to Central Java Province. Central Java Province has two Javanese Kraton which are still recognized in Indonesia. The two Kraton are Surakarta Hadiningrat Palace located in Solo and Yogyakarta Hadiningrat Palace located in Yogyakarta. Both Kraton are still very close with Javanese language and culture. The very fact that Magetan is close with the two kraton is predicted to bring positive value to the existence of Javanese in Magetan.

Banyuwangi may be a district located on the east end of East Java Province which is directly adjacent to Madura and Bali Island which have their own regional languages, i.e. Madurese and Balinese. The very fact that East Java Province is on the brink of the two islands is feasible to influence the existence of Javanese language in Banyuwangi.

Based on a sample of the three research locations, the existences of Javanese language in East Java are often questioned. The questions are; what's the amount of lexical Javanese in East Java? What are the lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese language in East Java?. These questions are the consideration of the researchers to conduct Javanese language research in East Java.

The study of Javanese language with dialectological studies is deserved of research and has its own appeal, evidenced by many researchers studied language. There have been several studies by Kisyani-Laksono who examined Javanese language with dialectological studies, including: Javanese in North Java and Blambangan (2004) during a dissertation at Gadjah Mada University, Javanese Isolect in Tuban and Bojonegoro (2000) within the Verba Journal FBS of Surabaya State University, and Javanese Isolect in Keduwung, Tengger (1998) in Indonesian Linguistics journal, Indonesian Linguistic Society in Jakarta.

Based on the research conducted by Kisyani-Laksono on Javanese, it is necessary to conduct further investigation. This study focuses on scope of Javanese language in East Java. To seek out the lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese in East Java, it is necessary to identify Javanese language in East Java.

METHOD

The current study may be a quantitative study with descriptive methods. The info during this study were linguistic data, namely adults' Javanese language in East Java. The research instrument was a questionnaire, an inventory of questions developed by Nothofer and modified by Kisyani by developing a swadesh list to be 829 glossaries of words/phrases. The observation areas (OA) 1 and 2 are located in Banyuwangi and therefore the observation areas (OA) 3 and 4 are located in Surabaya. Meanwhile, the observation areas (OA) 5 and 6 are located in Magetan.

The method went to collect the research data was the sector observation method that's the researchers directly came to the sector to look for research subjects, interview, hear, take notes, and record data. The sector observation method is employed by the researchers to watch linguistic data, geographical state, socio-cultural conditions, and the therefore the state of transportation infrastructure within the observation area. Additionally, the researchers may additionally ask opinions and explanations on to the topic of research about things that are poorly understood.

The data collection technique employed by the researchers to gather adult Javanese language data in East Java was a complicated proficiency technique. The researchers and therefore the research subjects met directly at the research location to possess an immediate conversation. The conversation is predicted on an inventory of questions that are developed by Nothofer and modified by Kisyani by developing a swadesh list into 829 glossaries of words/phrases. This advanced skill technique is usually amid note-taking techniques. The note technique was administered by the researcher during the interview process with the research subject. The note-taking technique was administered to avoid errors in phonetic writing. The info obtained during this note-taking technique would be matched with the info obtained from the recording. The info obtained from this note taking technique was wont to complete the info contained within the recording. At the time of recording, the researcher tried his best in other that the research subjects didn't know this. This was done to take care of the character of research data. To urge the specified data, the researcher also used fishing techniques. This fishing technique could be administered out by movement or by certain words. Researchers lured the info out of the tool said the research subject.

The analysis was administered through several steps 1) data transcription, i.e. data obtained through recording were converted into written data. Data obtained through recording were changed consistent with their original phonetics. The info obtained from this recording technique were used as a complement to the info obtained through note-taking techniques using the Nothofer questionnaire modified by Kisyani by developing a swadesh list to 829 glossaries of words/phrases. 2) Data analysis; after the lexical and phonological differences in Javanese had been obtained, the observation areas that were possibly involved in communications were compared. The comparisons were administered supported dialectometry triangles and a number of dialectometrics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese in East Java were calculated based on lexical dialectometry and phonological dialectometry. The info retrieval of Javanese language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya was done using the Nothofer questionnaires which had been modified by Kisyani into 829 glossaries covering 20 meaning fields. The 20 meaning fields were (1) numbers, (2) size, (3) season and time, (4) physical body parts, (5) greetings and references, (6) kinship terms, (7) clothing and jewelers, (8) work, (9) animals, (10) animal body parts, (11) plants: parts of fruit and their processed products, (12) nature, (13) houses and their parts, (14) tools, (15) diseases and medicines, (16) directions, (17) activities, (18) nature, (19) color and smell, and (20) taste.

A. CALCULATION OF THE AMOUNT OF LEXICAL DIFFERENCES IN JAVANESE IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

The lexical data of Javanese in East Java shows that not all glossaries asked to the research subject were in Javanese *ngoko*. Of the 829 glossaries asked to adult altogether observation areas, there have been several glossaries answered using Indonesian and *Osing* languages. Additionally, there have been also zero or empty glossaries. The subsequent is that the number of Javanese lexical at each observation area in East Java.

TABLE 1: The Amount of Javanese Lexical

No.	Observation Area	Adults' Javanese Language				Total
		Javanese <i>ngoko</i>	Indonesian Language	<i>Osing</i>	<i>Zero</i>	
1.	1	750	14	58	7	829
2.	2	751	23	35	20	829
3.	3	736	65	-	28	829
4.	4	732	69	-	28	829
5.	5	791	16	-	22	829
6.	6	791	16	-	22	829

Based on the lexical calculation of Javanese language in East Java, the subsequent groups were obtained:

- a. OA 1; of the 829 glossaries that were asked there have been 7 zero, 750 Javanese *ngoko*, 14 Indonesian and 58 *Osing*.
- b. OA 2; of the 829 glossaries asked there have been 20 zero, 751 Javanese *ngoko*, 23 Indonesian and 35 *Osing*.
- c. OA 3; of the 829 glossaries asked there have been 28 zero, 736 Javanese *ngoko* and 65 Indonesian.

- d. OA 4; of the 829 glossaries asked there have been 28 zero, 732 Javanese *ngoko* and 69 Indonesian.
- e. OA 5; of the 829 asked there have been 22 glossaries, 791 Javanese *ngoko* and 16 Indonesian.
- f. OA 6; of the 829 asked there have been 22 glossaries, 791 Javanese *ngoko* and 16 Indonesian.

Based on the grouping, it are often seen that OA 3 and 4 located in Surabaya had fewer Javanese lexical than that in other OAs. The subsequent is that the figure of the amount of Javanese lexical at each OA in East Java.

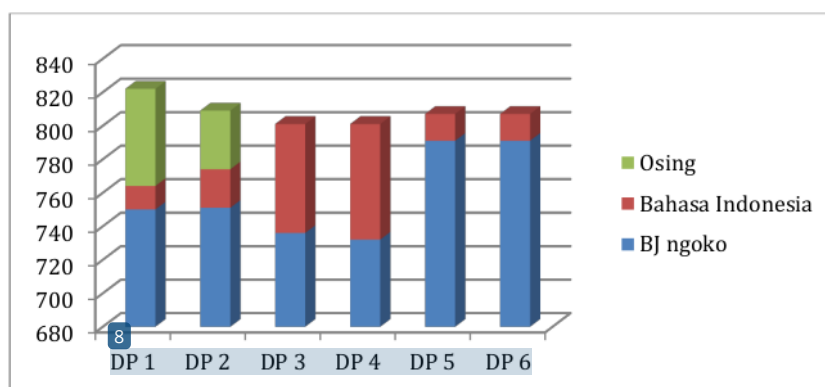


FIGURE 1: The Number of Javanese Lexical in East Java

The graph shows the amount of lexical in each OA in East Java. The amount of Javanese lexical within the west and east ends of East Java Province, namely in Banyuwangi and Magetan, was quite that within the center of East Java Province, namely in Surabaya. Calculation of lexical differences in Javanese in East Java was done by pertaining to dialectometric triangular maps and numbers of dialectometry maps. However, the netted data shows that not all OAs had Javanese language for the glossaries they were asking. For example: the CICIT kinship term (glossary no.210) with [great-grandfather] was only known at OA 1,2,5, and 6 while in OA 3 and 4 it had been unknown. This could be caused by being unproductive to use in everyday speech in OA 3 and 4. Of the 829 glossaries asked to adults at OAs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 there have been 349 lexical differences found. Following are the results of calculating Javanese lexical dialectometry in East Java.

TABLE 2: Lexical Dialectometry in Javanese in East Java

OA	Number of Difference (S)	Number of Maps Compared (n)	Vocabulary Distance (d%)	Description
1—2	112	349	32,09 %	subdialect

				differences
1—3	261	349	74,78 %	dialect differences
2—3	187	349	53,58 %	dialect differences
2—4	215	349	61,60 %	dialect differences
2—6	151	349	43,26 %	subdialect differences
3—4	28	349	8,02 %	no difference
4—5	187	349	53,58 %	dialect differences
4—6	185	349	53,01%	dialect differences
5—6	48	349	13,75 %	no difference

Based on the calculation of the lexical dialectometry of Javanese *ngoko* language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya, the subsequent division groups were obtained:

- OA which shows no difference or vocabulary distance with a percentage of 0% - 20% was found in OA 3-4 and OA 5-6.
- OA which shows speech differences with the share of 21% - 30% wasn't found.
- OA which shows the differences within the sub dialect with the share of 31% - 50% was in OA 1-2, and OA is 2-6.
- OA which shows the difference in dialect with the share of 51% - 80% was found in OA 1-3, OA 2-3, OA 2-4, OA 4-5, and OA 4-6.

Calculation of lexical differences in Javanese in East Java shows no difference in OA 3-4 and OA 5-6. Sub dialect differences were found in OA 1-2 and OA 2-6. Differences in dialects were found in OA 1-3, OA 2-3, OA 2-4, OA 4-5, and OA 4-6. The following is a map of differences in Javanese language and sub dialects in East Java.

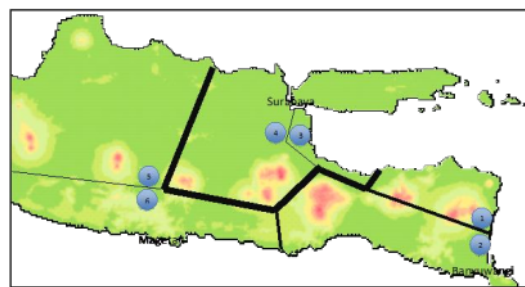





FIGURE 2: A Map of Lexical Differences in Javanese in East Java

Notes:

-  = Different dialects
-  = Different sub dialects
-  = no difference

B. CALCULATION OF THE AMOUNT OF PHONOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN JAVANESE IN EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

Calculation of phonological differences in Javanese in East Java shows variants and correspondence. Of the 829 glossaries asked to adults at OA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 there have been 272 phonological differences found. The number of the phonological differences was the amount to calculate the phonological dialectometry of Javanese in East Java. This number might develop if other differences that contain an equivalent thing were involved. The subsequent may be a phonological calculation of Javanese language in East Java.

TABLE 3: Phonological Dialectometry in Javanese in East Java

OA	Number of Difference (S)	Number of Maps Compared (n)	Vocabulary Distance (d%)	Description
1—2	10	270	3,7 %	no differences
1—3	15	270	5,55 %	speech differences
2—3	12	270	4,44 %	speech differences
2—4	15	270	5,55 %	speech differences
2—6	14	270	5,18 %	speech differences
3—4	6	270	2,22 %	no difference
4—5	12	270	4,44 %	speech differences
4—6	15	270	5,55 %	speech differences
5—6	8	270	2,96 %	no difference

Based on the calculation of phonological dialectometry, Javanese language in East Java the subsequent division groups were obtained:

- OA which shows no difference or vocabulary distance with the share of 0% - 3% was found in OA 1-2, OA 3-4 and OA 5-6.
- OA which shows the difference of speech with the share of 4% - 7% was in OA 1 - 3, OA 2 - 3, OA 2 - 4, OA 2 - 6, OA 4 - 5, and OA 4 - 6 .
- OA which shows sub dialect differences with the share of 8% - 11% wasn't found.
- OA which shows dialect differences with the share of 12% - 16% wasn't found.

The calculation of the phonological differences shows speech differences in ¹OA 1-3, OA 2-3, OA 2-4, OA 2-6, OA 4-5, and OA 4-6. This proves that there have been many phonological similarities between Javanese languages between OAs. The subsequent may be a figure of the phonological differences in Javanese language in East Java.

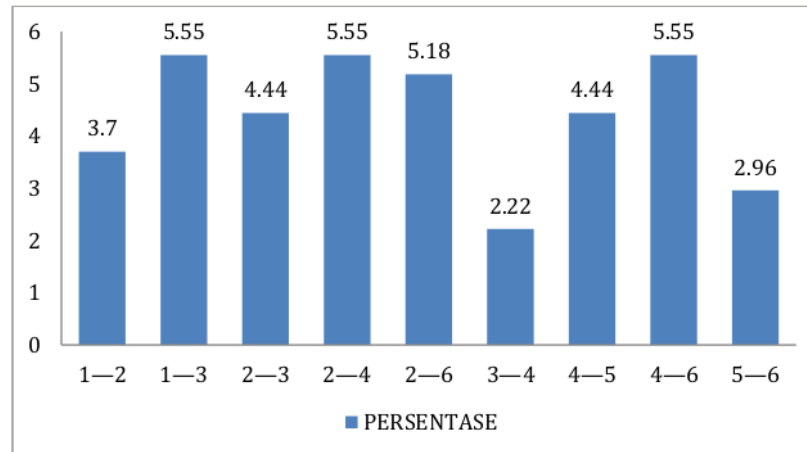


FIGURE 3: The Share of Phonological Differences in Javanese in East Java

Phonological differences in ¹OA 1-3, OA 2-3, OA 2-4, ⁵OA 2-6, OA 4-5, and OA 4-6 indicated that there have been speech differences while those in OA 1-2, OA 3-4 and OA 5-6 showed no speech difference. The subsequent may be a map of the phonological differences in Javanese language in East Java which shows the difference in speech within the OA-OA compared.

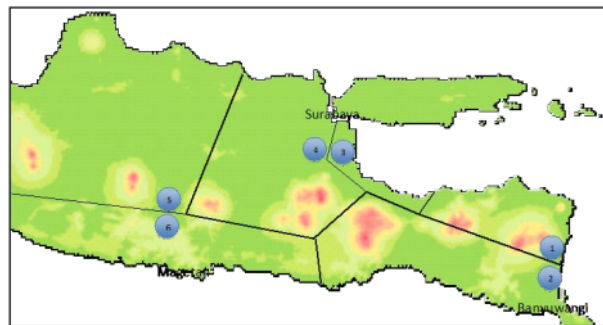


FIGURE 4: A Map of Phonological Differences in Javanese in East Java

Notes:

- = Different speech
- = no difference

The map of Javanese phonological differences showed thickening in ¹ OA 1--2, OA 1-3, OA 2-3, OA 2-4, OA 2-6, OA 4-5, and OA 4-6 which indicated the various lines of speech. OA 3-4 and OA 5-6 didn't indicate any thickening because there was no difference within the OA-OA compared.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions from the results of the study on lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese language in East Java are 1) the foremost lexical of Javanese is within the western and eastern parts of East Java, while the smallest amount is within the center of East Java Province, i.e. Surabaya, 2) lexical differences in Javanese in East Java produced five dialects and two sub dialects, 3) phonological differences in Javanese in East Java produced seven speeches.

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