ICOSTE

by Erlin Kartikasari

The Lexical And Phonological Differences Of Javanese In Banyuwangi And Surabaya

ERLIN KARTIKASARI
Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya

Abstract: *Banyuwangi and Surabaya are two areas are interesting to compare in terms of their existence of Javanese ngoko because of their strategic position. The focus of this research is the calculation of lexical differences and phonological difference in Javanese ngoko in Banyuwangi and Surabaya. This research used descriptive method. The data in this research were obtained from Javanese ngoko used by adult. The instrument that was used is Nothofer's list of questions and modified by Kisyani in 829 word gloss/ phrase. The results of this research are: 1) the largest number of lexical Javanese ngoko usage is in Banyuwangi, while the least is in Surabaya. The lexical differences of Javanese ngoko in Banyuwangi and Surabaya resulted in two dialects. 2) From this research, it was found that there were 18 patterns of phonological differences in Javanese ngoko used by adult.*

Keywords: *Lexical, Phonological, Javanese.*

1. Introduction

Javanese is known as a language used and spoken by the Javanese community to reflect the high dignity of the Javanese people themselves. Javanese have a distinct identity so it is different from other regional languages. Javanese language is very interesting to study because it has a large number of speakers. The year 2000 (Kisyani, 2009) states that of the various languages in the world, the number of languages studied is as follows:

Table 1. Number of Languages Examined

Ranking	Number or Researched Language	Description	Language Sample
A	40-50	Examined in detail and in depth, almost every step	English German
B	600	Sufficient and in-depth research, some of which are new	Indonesian Tagalog
C	1000	Examined in depth, new grammar in the form of "sketch"	Javanesse
D	2000-3000	Examined inadequately, simple description and word list (not yet in form of dictionary)	

*Corresponding author: erlinkartikasari@gmail.com

According to the table made by Purwo (2000), English and German are ranked A and are less likely to do research in both languages because they have been studied in depth and in depth, almost completely. Ranked B by Indonesian and Tagalog, it is possible to study both languages even though they have been researched extensively and in depth, to some extent. The Javanese language is at the C level which is under-researched, the new grammar in the form of "sketch" so it is more likely to be studied further, including the Javanese *ngoko* and the Javanese *ngoko* which are variants of the Javanese *ngoko* language so it is very likely to be studied more go on.

To find out Javanese language retention researchers used Banyuwangi and Surabaya as research sites. Banyuwangi was chosen because of its presence on the east end of Java island. Strategically located directly along Madura Island and Bali Island. Surabaya was chosen because Surabaya is the Capital of the Province of East Java. In addition, Surabaya City is also a major port and commercial center in eastern Indonesia and is now one of the largest cities in Southeast Asia, with both domestic and foreign investors investing in Surabaya City to build companies, factories and malls.

The Javanese in Banyuwangi, located at the east end of the island of Java, headed west to Surabaya as the center of East Java rule began to question its existence, did the West Java vocabulary become more or less the same? Does the Javanese language in Banyuwangi differ from the Javanese language in Surabaya? The question is one of the researchers' research materials for conducting Javanese language research in Banyuwangi and Surabaya.

2. Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis Development

The term dialectology comes from the word dialect and the word logi. The word dialect comes from the Greek dialectos. The word dialectos is used to refer to the language conditions in Greek which show small differences in the language they use. However, this difference does not cause the speakers to feel that they have a different language (Meillet, 1967). Meillet stated that the term dialect comes from Greek which is derived from the word dialectos. Dialectos

nn

which means shows differences in a language, however, the difference does not really affect the language used. Even though there are language differences, each speaker can still understand the language. Speakers and speakers can still communicate even though they use different dialects. Javanese language in east Java also have some differences. Javanese in Banyuwangi is known as *banyuwangen,* Javanese in Surabaya is known as *etanan* and Javanese in Magetan is known as *kulonan.*

Sutardi (2007) stated that social dialect is determined by the foundation of social status / class, position / profession and the class of its speakers. On the other hand, the geographical dialect is based on the area or settlement of the speakers. Sutardi's opinion has clearly limited the difference between social dialect and geographic dialect.

Mahsun (1995) stated that the so-called differences in the lexical term if the lexime used to realize a meaning that is not derived from one language etymon. All lexical term differences are always variations. Mahsun stated that all lexical differences are always in the form of variations. For example, lexical differences in the Javanese language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya are the words "tomorrow," for example in Surabaya tomorrow, it is said "*mene*" and in Magetan tomorrow, it is said to be "*sesok*" These lexical differences will be described in this study so that it can be known a real picture of the differences between the Javanese in Banyuwangi and Surabaya (Mahsun, 2005).

Additionally, Nadra and Reniwati (2009) stated that lexical differences or lexical variations are variations or differences in language found in the field of the lexicon. A difference is called a lexicon difference if the lexicon used to realize a meaning comes from a different etimon. In determining lexicon differences, differences arising in the fields of phonology and morphology are considered nonexistent. In other words, phonological and morphological differences are ignored in determining lexicon differences.

Mahsun (1995) stated that there are some sound changes that can be classified into changes in the form of variations, including a) assimilation, b)

disimilation, c) metathesis, d) the contraction, e) apheresis, f) syncope, g) apokope, h) protesis, i) epetensis, and j) paragraphs.

3. Research Method

This research used descriptive method. The data in this research were obtained from Javanese *ngoko* used by adult. The Javanese language data filtering in Banyuwangi and Surabaya was done using a Nothofer questionnaire modified by Kisyani which consisted of 829 glos which included 20 meaning fields.

4. Results and Discussion

The discussion in this study focused on the lexical and phonological differences of the Javanese language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya. Lexical differences and phonological differences in Javanese language in adults in Banyuwangi and Surabaya are calculated based on lexical dialectometry and phonological dialectometry.

a. Calculation of Total Lexical Differences

Javanese language lexicon data in Banyuwangi and Surabaya indicate that not all glos that are asked in the research subject are in Javanese language, out of the 829 glos that are asked in adults in all OAs there are some glos that are answered using Indonesian and Osing languages. The following is a Javanese language lexicon that applies to every OA in Banyuwangi and Surabaya.

Table 2. The Number of Javanese Lexical

No. OA	Javanesse for Adult				Total
	ngoko	Indonesian	Osing	Zero	
1	758	14	50	7	829
2	757	23	29	20	829
3	736	65	-	28	829
4	732	69	-	28	829

Based on the Javanese *ngoko* language lexical calculations in Banyuwangi and Surabaya the following divisions are obtained:

a. OA 1, out of 829 glos in question, contained 7 zeros, 758 glos in Javanesse *ngoko*, 14 glos from Indonesian languages and 50 glos of Osing.

b. OA 2, out of 829 glos in question, contained 20 zeros, 757 glos in Javanese *ngoko*, 23 glos from Indonesian and 29 glos of Osing.

c. OA 3, out of 829 glos in question, contained 28 zeros, 736 javanese *ngoko* and 65 glos from Indonesian.

d. The OA 4 out of 829 glos in question contained 28 zeros, 732 glos in Javanese *ngoko* and 69 glos in Indonesian.

Based on the grouping, it is seen that OA 3 and OA 4 located in Surabaya have less glos from Javanesse language content than Javanese *ngoko* languages in OA 1 and OA 2 located in Banyuwangi. Indonesian language proficiency in OA 3 and OA 4 is greater than Indonesian language proficiency in OA 1 and OA 2. This indicates that the Javanese language deficiency in Banyuwangi is greater than the Javanese *ngoko* language deficiency in Surabaya.

Moreover, the comparison of the Javanese *ngoko* language lexical differences in Banyuwangi and Surabaya is done on the basis of dialectometric triangle maps and dialectometric maps. However, the scanned data indicate that not all OAs have the Javanese *ngoko* language available for the glos gloss that is being questioned. The following is a result of the calculation of the Javanese *ngoko* language lexical dialect in Banyuwangi and Surabaya.

Table 3. Lexical Dialectometry in Javanese Language

No. OA	Different amount (S)	Number of map being compared (n)	Vocabulary spare (d%)	Notes
1—2	112	405	27,65 %	different speech
1—3	261	405	64,44 %	different dialects

2—3	187	405	46,17 %	Sub-dialect different
2—4	215	405	53,09 %	different dialects
3—4	28	405	6,91 %	there is no difference

Based on the calculation of the Javanese language lexical dialectometry in Banyuwangi and Surabaya obtained the following divisions:

a. OAs showing no differences or vocabulary distances with 0% - 20% percentages are found in OA 3--4.

b. OAs showing differences in speech with 21% - 30% percentages are found in OA 1--2.

c. A OA showing a subdialek difference of 31% - 50% is found in OA 2--3.

d. OAs showing dialect differences with 51% - 80% percentages were found in OA 1--3 and OA 2--4.

Comparison of Javanese language lexical differences in Banyuwangi and Surabaya shows no differences in OA 3--4. Speech differences are found in OA 1--2 and sub-dialect differences are present in OA 2--3. OA 1--3 and OA 2--4 show that there is a difference between different dialects between OAs which is OA 1, OA 2 representing Banyuwangi and OA 2, OA 3 representing Surabaya. This proves that there are different dialects in the two research areas namely the Banyuwangi dialect and the Surabaya dialect. Here is a map of the differences in Javanese *ngoko* language, sub-dialects and dialects in Banyuwangi and Surabaya.

Map 1. Lexical Differences in the Javanese Language
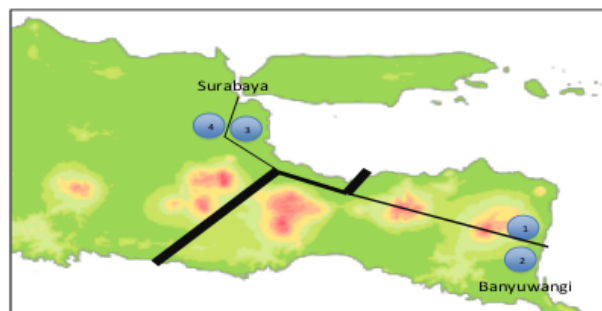
Notes:

_____ = Different Spoken

▬▬▬▬ = Different Dialect
──── = Different Sub-dialect
──── = No Different

b. Calculation of Total Phonological Differences

Comparison of Javanese *ngoko* phonological differences in Banyuwangi and Surabaya reveals variants and correspondence. Of the 829 glosos asked in adults in OA 1, OA 2, OA 3, and OA 4 produced 300 phonological differences. The number of phonological differences is the sum for which to calculate the phonological dialectic of the Javanese *ngoko* language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya. That number can grow if it involves other differences that contain the same thing. Here is a phonological assessment of the Javanese *ngoko* language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya.

Table 4. Dialectometry Phonology of Javanesse *Ngoko*

| No. OA	Number of different (S)	Number of map being compared (n)	Vocabulary spacing (d%)	Note
1—2	11	300	3,6 %	Different Spoken
1—3	17	300	5,6 %	Different Spoken
2—3	11	300	3,6 %	Different Spoken
2—4	15	300	5 %	Different Spoken
3—4	5	300	1,6 %	No Different

Based on the calculation of the phonological dialectometry of the Javanese *ngoko* language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya it is possible to obtain the following divisions:

a. OAs showing no differences or vocabulary distances with 0% - 3% percentages were found in OA 3--4.

b. OAs showing differences in speech with 4% - 7% percentages were found in OA 1--2, OA 1--3, OA 2--3, and OA 2--4.

c. No OA showing sub-dialect difference with 8% - 11% percentage was not found.

d. No OAs showing dialect differences of 12% - 16% were not found.

Comparison of Javanese *ngoko* phonological differences between adults in Banyuwangi and Surabaya shows differences in speech in OA 1--2, OA 1--3, OA 2--3, and OA 2--4. This proves that many of the phonological similarities of the Javanese *ngoko* language are interpolated.

Phonological differences in OA 1--2, OA 1--3, OA 2--3, and OA 2--4 indicate the status of speech differences whereas OA 3--4 indicate no differences. The following is a map of the Javanese *ngoko* phonological differences of adults in Banyuwangi and Surabaya showing differences in speech in the OA-OA compared.

Map 2. Phonological Differences of the Java Language
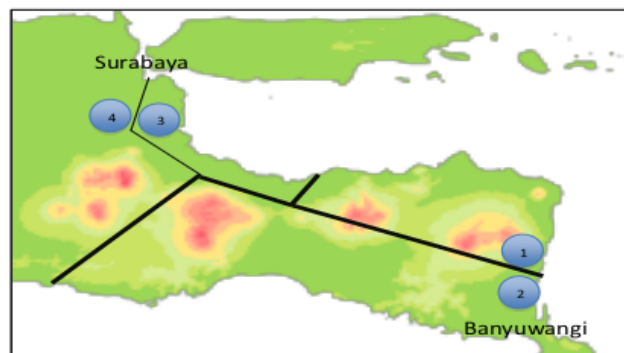
Notes:

_____ = Different Spoken
_____ = No Different

Map of Javanese *ngoko* language phonological differences in adults showing OA 1--2, OA 1--3, OA 2--3, and OA 2--4 showing different speech boundaries between Banyuwangi, Surabaya, Magetan, and Solo . OA 3--4 does not show any thickening due to no difference in the OA-OAs compared.

5. Conclusion, Implication and Limitation

The result of the research on the lexical differences and phonological differences of the Javanese language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya is: 1) the number of Javanese *ngoko* languages in Banyuwangi city and the smallest is in Surabaya City. The Javanese *ngoko* language lexicon differs in Banyuwangi nn

and Surabaya, producing one speech and one sub-dialect and two dialects, 2) Phonological differences in Javanese language in Banyuwangi and Surabaya produce four languages.

Reference

Aslinda dan Leni Syafyahya. (2007). *Kedwibahasaan, Dwibahasawan, dan Diglosia*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

Ayatrohaedi. (1983). *Dialektologi: Sebuah Pengantar*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, Depdikbud.

Chambers, J. K dan Peter Trudgill. (1990). *Dialektologi. Terjemahan Annuar Ayub*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Kisyani-Laksono.(1998). *Isolek Bahasa Jawa di Keduwung, Tengger*. Dalam Linguistik Indonesia: Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia. Jakarta.

Kisyani-Laksono.(2000). *Isolek Bahasa Jawa di Tuban dan Bojonegoro*. Dalam Verba, Februari 2000. Surabaya: FBS, Unesa.

Kisyani-Laksono. (2004). *"Identifikasi Kosakata Krama dalam Bahasa Jawa Dialek Jawa Timur dan Dialek Using" dalam Masyarakat Linguistik Indonesia*. Jakarta: MLI bekerjasama dengan Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

Kisyani-Laksono. (2004). *Bahasa Jawa di Jawa Timur Bagian Utara dan Blambangan (Kajian Dialektologis)*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

Kisyani-Laksono dan Agusniar. (2009). *Dialektologi*. Surabaya: Unesa University Press.

Lauder, Multamia Retno Mayekti Tawangsih. (1993). *Pemetaan dan Distribusi Bahasa-Bahasa di Tangerang*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.

Mahsun. (1995). *Dialektologi Diakronis*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Mahsun. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Yogyakarta : Grasindo Jaya.

Sutardi, Tedi. (2007). *Mengungkap keberagaman Budaya. Bahasa, dialek, dan tradisi lisan*. Bandung: PT. Setia Purna Inves.

ICOSTE