

Dialect Varieties in Tuban, East Java: A study of Dialect in Kingking and Karangsari

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Abstract

Language varieties are common in any places which consist of heterogeneous people in each region. Tuban is one example of town which consists of many regions with heterogeneous people and has language varieties of each region. In this paper, the author focused only on two regions: Kingking and Karangsari. This study was aimed at analyzing dialect varieties spoken in Kingking and Karangsari by using the 200 basic vocabularies proposed by Morish Swadesh. The author used phonology, morphology, and semantic analysis. The study found 103 lexicons from Kingking and Karangsari that are different from other Tuban dialects. First, there are phonological differences: nine lexicons undergoing vowel change, six lexicons undergoing consonant change, and seven lexicons undergoing sound omission. On morphological differences, there are 36 lexicons undergoing coinage process, eight lexicons undergoing borrowing process, two lexicons undergoing blending process, three lexicons undergoing clipping process, three lexicons undergoing conversion, 16 lexicons undergoing derivation process, two lexicons undergoing reduplication process, and 12 lexicons undergoing multiple processes. Third is semantic difference, that is change in meaning, which involved 19 lexicons. After differentiating lexicons through three analyses, the author obtained 51.5% as the percentage of lexicon criteria. And according to the criteria of islect or lexicon, the number 51.5% must be assumed as dialect differences.

Keywords: language varieties, lexicon, islect, vowel change, consonant change

Jugrug, *gangkrak*, *gakik*, we probably assume that the three words are unfamiliar for common Javanese people. Actually, those three words have the same meaning 'being alone' but they come from different regions in Tuban. Javanese people perhaps only know that the common words used for the term 'being alone' are *dewean*, *dewekan*, and *ijen*. *Jugrug*, *gangkrak*, *gakik* are some examples of word-choice that exist especially in certain regions in Tuban, East Java.

The word *Jugrug* is commonly used by many people in Tuban, but it is characteristically used by people in "kelurahan" *Ronggomulyo*. Meanwhile *gangkrak* is commonly used by people in "kelurahan" *Kebonsari*, and *gakik* is characteristically used by people in "kecamatan" *Semanding*. This is one of the unique things that people can find in the language used by people in Tuban. In the study, the author observed and analyzed the dialect and word-choices used in two main regions: *Kingking* and *Karangsari*. It is aimed at identifying whether Kingking and Karangsari are similar or different dialects.

Language variety

People need to do communication among them to build successful relationship, and this interaction could not run well without language. Savile-Troike (1989:49) stated that within each community, there are a variety of language codes and ways of speaking available to its member, which is its communicative repertoire. This includes all varieties, dialects or styles used in a

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particular socially defined population and the constraints which govern the choice among them. This statement means that any speaker has to choose and select the language that will be used to communicate with other people. Each group or smaller community has certain characteristic that marks a certain group or smaller community in the use of language variety by its speakers in the social interaction (Trudgill, 1984:140). This indicates that every society in certain regions have different characteristics of language or dialect or vocabularies.

Nababan (1986) classifies the language variety into two categories: external and internal variety. Internal variety is related to the language system, which covers phonology, syntax, and vocabulary. The external variety or free variation is concerned with the social factors in the society. In this research, the author attempts to map different dialects by using Isogloss. It is a kind of map drawn to show actual boundaries by focusing on every feature of the dialect or vocabulary such as word formation (Duranti, 1997:53). The author tried to find as many unique vocabularies as used by each of the two different regions and also define their “unique” lexicons.

According to Robins (1992) there are two ways to discover the differentiation of language varieties: first, making general statement with any kind of system and structure in its description. It is used for inherent variety from different speaker, and second, choosing certain speakers and giving limitation in those statements only for those who represent the users of general language.

Dialect, regional dialect, and dialect geography

The phenomenon found in Tuban is an example of regional variety or dialect related to geographical factors. Dialect is used to refer to varieties of a particular language that differ in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation (O’grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba, 1997:565). The term dialect is used to refer to any forms of language that are different and can be understood by the speaker without any special courses; any forms of language used in certain regions and gathered each other politically; and any forms of language used by the speakers whose have the same writing system and also same written literature (Robins, 1992:69).

A dialect is a language used by a group of societies that stay in a certain area (Sumarsono & Paina, 2002). The differences of some dialects in a certain language are defined by the position of the speakers regionally or geographically. People who speak a single language can speak quite differently from one another depending on where they are from and which social groups they belong to (Fasold & Connor-Linton, 2006: 332). Automatically, it is related to the term called dialect geography. According to Chambers and Trudgill (1980), dialect geography is sometimes called simply dialectology, a methodology or (more accurately) a set of methods for gathering evidence of dialect differences systematically.

Wardhaugh (2002: 43-49) distinguishes dialect into two types: regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect is the distinctive variety of local colorings in the language which we notice as we move from one location to another. On the other hand, social dialect refers to differences in speech associated with the various social groups or classes. Thus, regional dialects are geographically based, while social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety factor, the principal ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity (Wardhaugh, 2002:49). In this study, the author focuses more on the dialect geography which consequently relates to geography of certain place and also boundaries of three main regions. Dialect geography is the term used to describe attempts made to map the distributions of various linguistic features so as to show their geographical provenance (Wardhaugh, 2002: 45).

Isogloss

There are several characteristics of dialect. Robins (1992) says that as long as those characteristics distributed locally, those characteristics can be marked on a map of certain region. Then, a researcher should make the boundary lines marking every regional boundary including

the characteristics. A term used to find regional boundaries is isogloss (Wardhaugh, 2002). It is a kind of map drawn to show actual boundaries around such features. The result itself is named dialect boundary. Dialect boundary is simply the location of a bundle of isoglosses (Finegan, 2004: 375).

Isogloss literally means 'equal language' (*iso+gloss*). This term is intended to convey the fact that a line drawn across a region will show two areas on either side of it which concur on some aspect of linguistic usage but which disagree with each other (Chambers & Trudgill, 1980: 103). In order to get the differences of the dialect, a researcher has to compare the dialect or language used by certain regions by using basic vocabulary as proposed by Morish Swadesh, which has about 200 words. Those words belong to the group of words that we can find in any language as universal words.

When a mother tongue appears with more than one dialect and sub-dialect, a researcher should compare them with other dialects in the same language or a researcher can also compare them with other dialects from other languages which give contribution to the existence of the dialect or sub dialect from analyzed language (Mahsun, 1995). To get easier in calling every new word found by the author, he used the term lexicon as the neutral name of those new words.

Two aspects can be chosen by a researcher in dialectology: synchronic and diachronic. This study uses the synchronic aspect, which consists of several approaches (Mahsun, 1995). Those approaches are distinguishing linguistic features of a language that researcher will analyze, which covers such as phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, and semantic; also other features that may be found in sociolinguistics aspects; distributing those different linguistics features in a map, and making description by putting certain symbol in a map which each symbol must represents only one characteristics of dialect or lexicon.

In dialectology, considering the role of geography is important. Map is frequently used in dialectology field (Mahsun, 1995: 16). The map is used to visualize the position of a language that is analyzed geographically by using certain symbol and also lines as Isoglosses or boundary.

Methods

Location, Population, and Sample

The location which the author chose to do a research was in Tuban since he comes from Tuban, which could help him collect the data easier from the respondents. The regions chosen are Kingking and Karangsari. The author chose the two regions as the lexicons used by the speakers are more various than other regions and he tried to compare them with lexicons spoken in others regions.

In collecting the data, the author used a questionnaire that consists of 200 basic vocabulary proposed by Morish Swadesh. Those 200 basic words are used as a standard to collect lexicons spoken by young people in Kingking, and Karangsari. Every each questionnaire was filled by each respondent in each RT in every region. The informants from each region were asked to translate those words into their native dialect and write them into questionnaire provided. In order to get the best respondents for this study, the author used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases, or select cases with a specific purpose in mind (Neuman, 1991:203). The criteria of the respondents 15-30 years old, born and grew up in one of the two regions, minimum education background is elementary school, able to speak Indonesian, and physically and mentally healthy.

After the data were collected, the author identified some differences through phonological analysis, morphological analysis, and semantically analysis. Next step is finding the percentage to achieve the criteria of lexicon using criteria proposed by Mahsun (1995) as follows.

65%≥ : assumed as language differences

45-64%: assumed as dialect differences

25-44%: assumed as sub dialect differences

10-24%: assumed as speak differences

9%≤ : assumed as no differences

The final processes are making the Isogloss' lines on map and find the criteria of Isolect that involves differences in language, differences in dialect, differences in sub-dialect, differences in speech, or there is no difference at all.

Results

Phonological differences

In this sub chapter, the author will discusses about the distribution toward phonological differences of lexicons used by young people in Kingking and Karangsari. The phonological differences were found in one or more different sounds in a word. In this case, the author found the differences in vowels used in each region toward certain lexicons which including the changes itself, the omission of a sound, and the changed consonant between certain lexicon.

Vowel change

First are the differences of vowel which occurred in lexicons with same meaning and used in two different regions. The lexicons are listed on the table below:

KINGKING	KARANGSARI	VOWEL SOUND
<i>welek</i> [wELE?]	<i>uelik</i> [uEI?]	/w/ voiced labial /u/ back-high-round /E/ front-mid-low /I/ front-mid-high /'/ central-mid-high
<i>bele'</i> [b'IE?]	<i>bele'</i> [bEI'?]	/E/ front-mid-low /E/ front-mid-low /'/ central-mid-high
<i>ngosok</i> [Nçsç?]	<i>ngosek</i> [NçsE?]	/ç/ back-mid-low /E/ front-mid-low

The word *uelik* [uEI?] spoken in Karangsari and the word *welek* [wELE?] used in Kingking show the different vowels pronounced in each word. Those differences are plotted in one vowel sound in the beginning and the middle of word. First is the vowel sound /u/ in *uelik* [uEI?] which is a back-high-round vowel while the sound /w/ used in the word *welek* [wELE?] is a voiced labial vowel. Second is the vowel sound used in the middle of word; /I/ is a front-mid-high vowel and /E/ sound is front-mid-low vowel. Both words have the same meaning, which is *worst*. For the words *bele'* [b'IE?] and *bele'* [bEI'?], the different vowels are plotted the sound /e/ in *bele'* [b'IE?] which the first /'/as a central-mid-high vowel and the second /E/ is a front-mid-low vowel. On the contrary, the next *bele'* [bEI'?] is contains of /E/ a front- mid-low vowel for the first vowel and /'/ a central-mid-high vowel for the second vowel. There is also a vowel shift in the word *ngosok* [Nçsç?] pronounced in Kingking and *ngosek* pronounced in Karangsari. Young people in Kingking used back-mid-low vowel /ç/ for the final vowel, while in Karangsari front-mid-low vowel for the sound /E/.

Consonant change

KINGKING	KARANGSARI	CONSONANTS
mbrewes [mbrEwEs]	ndrewes [ndrEwEs]	bilabial /mb/ alveolar /nd/
girah [gIrAh]	birah [bIrAh]	velar /g/ bilabial /b/ palatal /c/
cuggoh [cuNgçh]	sunggoh [suNgçh]	alveolar /s/

The word **ndrewes** [ndrEwEs] used in Karangsari and **mbrewes** [mbrEwEs] used in Kingking differ only different in two consonants in the beginning of word: alveolar /nd/ and bilabial /mb/. The meanings of those words are equal to same. For the lexicon **wash**, the author found **girah** [gIrAh] and **birah**[bIrAh], where the difference is seen on the first sound a velar sound /g/ and a bilabial sound /b/. There is also a sound change between the word **cunggoh** [uNgçh] used in Kingking and **sunggoh** [suNgçh] used in Karangsari. In **muggoh** [cuNgçh] the author found a bilabial sound /m/ in the beginning sound, while in the word **sunggoh** [suNgçh] there is an alveolar sound /s/ in the first sound.

Sound Omission

KI N GKING	KARANGSARI	THE OMMISION
cerek [cEr´k]	erek [Er´k]	/c/ palatal sound
jurung [dZuroN]	rung [roN]	/dZ/ postalveolar sound

The omission of a sounds occurs in lexicons **cerek** [cEr´k] used in Kingking and **erek** [Er´k] used in Karangsari, which seems that the first sound, palatal sound /c/, in **cerek** [cEr´k] is omitted in the word **erek** [Er´k] spoken by young people in Karangsari. For the vowel, those two words contain the same vowels: /E/ as a front-mid-low and /´/ as a central-mid-high vowel, and also the lexicon **jurung** [dZuroN] spoken by young people in Kingking and the word **rung** [roN] spoken by young people in Karangsari. There are two sounds omitted from the word **jurung** [dZuroN]. First is the /dZ/ postalveolar sound and second is the vowel /u/ back-high. These omissions occur in the lexicon **rung** [roN] spoken in Karangsari.

Morphological differences

For morphological analysis, the author used the approaches proposed by George Yule (1996). The approach consists in the methods of word formation analysis, which could explain how a new expression or new word is created. The methods include coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, acronyms, derivation which also include affixes toward prefixes and suffixes, and multiple process. However, in this study, there are several processes that are not match or used for lexicons found by the author such as coinage, back formation, and acronyms. The author also added a process such as reduplication several examples from each word formation processes that occur in lexicons found in two regions are as follows.

Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms (Yule, 1996:64). The examples of coinage can be seen in the following table.

SWADESH'S VOCABULARIES	COINAGE
Baik (good)	matoh [mAtçh] (KK)
Balik (turn)	lawik [lAwe?] (KK)
Bapak (father)	beseh [bEsEh] (KS)
Baik (good)	paik [pAi?] (KS)
Baru (new)	nyir [njir] (KS)
Beri/mem- (give)	ato [Ato] (KK)
Cium (kiss)	ambus [Ambus] (KK)
Hisap/meng- (to suck)	ses [s´s] (KK)
Ikat (band)	jitet [dZit´t] (KK)
Kata/ber- (say)	ndabus [ndAbus] (KK)
Panjang (long)	dowi [dçwi] (KK) sikim
Tikam/me- (stab)	[slkem] (KK) dabek
Busuk (smell)	[dAb´k] (KS) cekot
Cium (kiss)	[c´kçt] (KS)
Kami, kita (we, us)	neke [neke] (KS)

Note: KK: Kingking; KS: Karangsari

Borrowing

Borrowing means taking over the words from other languages (Yule, 1996:65). There are some lexicons found from two regions derived from Arabic language. Those lexicons are **yamsi** [jAmsi] which means walk, **regot** [r´got] which means sleep, **serop** [s´rçp] which means drink, **duyut** [dujot] which means breast. The last is lexicon **rejal** [r´dZAl] which means man.

Blending

For the lexicon **njembil** [ndZ´mbIl] we found the blending form. This lexicon derived from the words *njemblung* (fat) and *gembil* (fat). Those two words are have the same meaning as *gemuk* or (fat) which taken from informal Javanese language. Another example is **gembluk** [g´mbluk] which derived from the words *gembil* (fat) and *glimbak-glimbuk* (fat). Those words are also taken from the informal Javanese language.

Clipping

Clipping is a process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables (Yule, 1996:66). The word **rung** [roN] is clipped from the origin word *surung*. The same clipping form also occurs in the lexicon **goro** [gçrç] derived from the word *segoro*.

Conversions

Conversion is a change in the function of a word, when a word belonging to one category is converted to another category without any change in the form of the word, but may change the meaning of the word (Yule, 1996:67). This means that there is a word class shifted found in certain word. The following are certain lexicons found by the author as a conversion.

WORDS	CO VERSIO S	SE TE CES
Batu (stone) N	gandik [gAndeʔ] (KK) N/V	<i>Tak gandik sirahem lo!</i> (Let me hit your head!)
	gandem [gAndʻm] (KS) N/V	<i>Sirahe Rio digandem Toni</i> (Rio's head just hit by Toni)
Karena (because) Aux	nggarai [NgArAi] (KS) Aux/V	<i>Jok tek nggarai aku lo!</i> (Do not make me angry!)

Note: - KK: Kingking; - KS: Karangsari; - N/V: Noun/Verb; - Aux/V: Auxiliary/Verb

Derivations

Derivation is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits”, which are called affixes, of the English language, which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries (Yule, 1996:69). In English language there are two kinds of derivation. First are prefixes added to the beginning of a word. Second are suffixes which added to the end of a word. There is derivation called infixes which normally found in Indonesian language. Infixes putted inside of a word or in the middle of a word.

Simulfix is taken from the Latinese language ‘simulatus’. According to Kridalaksana (1992:20), simulfix is an affix which is manifested with certain segmental characteristics melted on the base form. In Indonesian language, simulfix is manifested with analization from the first phoneme of a base form. Simulfix is still considered informal in Indonesian language. For the example of lexicons that through prefix, suffix, confix, and simulfix process can be seen below.

In analyzing the derivation processes, the author also used the theory from Kridalaksana (1992:28) about derivation in Indonesian language. This derivation includes prefix, suffix, infix, confix, and simulfix. Examples of lexicon through derivation process are shown on the table below.

LEXICONS	PROCESS	DERIVATIONS
gosok [Nçsçʔ] (KK)	ng- + kosok	Simulfix
ngosek [NçsEʔ] (KS)	ng- + kosek	simulfix
jeguran [dZʻgurAn] (KS)	jegur+ -an	suffix
camah-camahan [cAmAh cAmAhAn] (KS)	camah-camah+ -an	suffix
mbrewes [mbrEwEs] (KK)	m- +brewes	prefix
ndrewes [ndrEwEs] (KS)	n- +drewes	prefix
nggluntung [NgluntoN] (KS)	ng- +gluntung	prefix
nggloso [Ngloso] (KK)	ng- +gloso	prefix
nggarai [NgArAi] (KS)	ng- +gara+ -i	confix
njongo' [ndZçNçʔ] (KK)	n- +jongo'	prefix
ndondom [ndçndçm] (KK)	n- +dondom	prefix

Reduplications

According to Edward Finegan (2004), the reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with change of vowel or initial consonant. The following

is an example of lexicon which represents reduplication process that is **ebek-ebek** [EbEk EbEk]. This is a kind of reduplication whose base morpheme is repeated without changing any lexicon.

Multiple processes

The creation of a particular word, which is through more than one process of word formation, is called multiple processes (Yule, 1996:70). The multiple processes which are undergone in lexicons found by the author consist of several processes, such as conversion + confix (derivation) and reduplication + suffix (derivation). First is the process of conversion + confix (derivation) shown by the lexicon **nggarai** [NgArAi] where the base form is *gara* added with prefix *ng-* and ended with the suffix *-i*. That was the confix (derivation) process. Then, for the conversion process the lexicon *nggarai*, it through the changing category: auxiliary to verb. Second is the lexicon **camah-camahan** [cAmAh cAmAhAn] undergoing the process reduplication + suffix (derivation).

Semantic differences

For lexicons not analyzed through phonological and morphological processes, the author used the semantic analysis, since there are many lexicons which have changed in their meaning. These changes are based on the general uses of Javanese language. The examples of lexicons which changed in their meaning are shown below:

LEXICONS	REAL MEANING	MEANING CHANGE
kacung [kAcoN]	Normally used to call a child (servant)	Used to call any child
barat [bArAt]	Normally used to call a wind from the west	Used to call any wind
nggluntung [NgluntoN]	Normally used to mean to roll	Used to mean to rest
gintes [gInt's]	Normally used to mean to kill small creatures	Used to mean to kill any creatures
jejeg [dZ'dZ'k]	Normally used to mean to stand steadily	Used to mean to stand in general
catek [cAtE?]	Normally used to mean to bite (animal)	Used to mean to bite in general
prek [pr'k]	Normally used to mean the sound of something crashed	Used to mean to hit in general
sotang [sotAN]	Normally used to call foot (animal)	Used to call foot (human or animal)

The criteria of Isolect or lexicon

The author calculated the percentage to find the criteria of isolect or lexicon. For the different lexicons, the author found 103 lexicons used in two regions and there are two analyzed maps: Kingking and Karangsari. Thus, the result is 51.5%. According to Mahsun (1995), the number 51.5% must be assumed as dialect differences.

Interpretation

The author used the theory proposed by Mahsun (1995) about the three considerations elaborated as follows. First is phonological analysis which means this process relates to phonetic transcription or includes the phonetic symbol of each lexicon (Mahsun, 1995:23). Second is morphological analysis which includes such processes, for example, affixation, reduplication,

composition, and morphophonemic (Mahsun, 1995:51). Third is syntactical analysis related to any differentiation of clause, structure, or phrase with the same meaning (Mahsun, 1995:53). Nevertheless, there are only two considerations used by the author: phonological difference and morphological difference. Since the author analyzed isolated lexicons (not part of a sentence), it is too difficult to find the syntactical difference through the syntactical analysis. Therefore, syntactical analysis was not used by the author in analyzing lexicons from both regions because it is enough to analyze lexicons through two considerations at minimum. However, the author changed the syntactical analysis with semantic analysis which is more appropriate to apply in the analysis process.

For morphological analysis, the author used the theory of word formation processes proposed by George Yule as the base in analyzing the word formation of each lexicon through two analyzed regions. According to Yule, there are ten types of word formation. However, this study found only nine types of word formation processes: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, derivation, and multiple processes. Reduplication process used in the analysis was taken from the theory proposed by Finegan (2004) as an additional theory for word formation process. Acronym did not occur in forming lexicons of both regions, Kingking and Karangasari. This seems to relate to the nature of acronym which is shortened and reduced, while there is no lexicon used as acronym process or spoken in the form of acronym. Also compounding processes did not occur in the analyzed data because most of the lexicons which consist of two words stand with no new meaning.

Conclusion

This study is concerned with analyzing lexicons or vocabularies spoken in Kingking and Karangasari by using Morish Swadesh's 200 basic vocabularies. These basic vocabularies are global vocabularies used for dialectology research especially lexicon analysis and drawing the map of language. Those basic vocabularies were adopted as the basic parameter to compare lexicons spoken by people in Kingking and Karangasari.

Then, the author used three considerations in analyzing all lexicons: phonological, morphological, and semantic analysis. Phonological difference includes the phonetic transcription, vowel shift, consonant shift, and omission sound. In morphological analysis, the author used the theory proposed by George Yule. He categorized the word formation processes into ten types: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, back-formation, conversion, acronym, derivation, and multiple processes. For this research, the author added one additional theory for word formation taken from Finegan's theory named reduplication. The author also added one theory for derivation process such as confix, infix, and simulfix. The derivation theories are taken from Kridalaksana. The last is semantic differences that show the lexicons with their shifted meaning.

The author found 103 lexicons from Kingking and Karangasari which are different from other Tuban dialects. First is phonological difference: nine lexicons undergo voice shift, six lexicons undergo consonant shift, and seven lexicons undergo sound omission. Second is morphological difference: 36 lexicons through coinage process, eight lexicons undergo borrowing process, two lexicons undergo blending process, three lexicons through clipping process, three lexicons through conversion, 16 lexicons undergo derivation process, 12 lexicons undergo multiple process, and two lexicons through reduplication process. The last is semantic differences which involved 19 lexicons.

After differentiating lexicons through three analyses, the author achieved 51.5% as the result of percentage. Based on the theory proposed by Mahsun, the number 51.5% must be assumed as dialect differences. Finally, the maps of language of each region were created, which include isoglosses (see the appendix). Thus, the author comes to a conclusion that the lexicons that are spoken by people in Kingking and Karangasari belong to different dialects found in Tuban, East Java.

The author hopes this study can give some contribution to linguistics studies, especially dialectology. For further studies, other researchers should find other lexicons in other regions. Other researchers can also conduct a dialectology study with other method such as diachronic dialectology and investigate about the history of each lexicon in certain regions.

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