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 writer focused only on two regions: Kingking and Karangsari. The writer chooses Rukan Tetangga (RT) as the population because RT is considered as the small or specific population for this research. This study aims at analyzing with dialect varieties spoken in Kingking and Karangsari by using the 200 basic vocabularies proposed by Morish Swadesh. The writer used phonology, morphology, and semantic analysis as introduced by Mahsun (1995). In phonological analysis, the writer used the theory from Chaer. For morphological analysis, the writer applied the theory proposed by George Yule (1996) and added additional theories from Finegan (2004) and Kridalaksana (1992). The last is semantical differences which show the lexicons with their shifted meaning as stated by Chaer (2007).

The writer found 103 lexicons from Kingking and Karangsari which are different from other Tuban dialects. First are phonological differences: nine lexicons undergo vowel change, six lexicons undergo consonant change, and seven lexicons undergo omission sound. 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, two lexicons undergo reduplication process, and 12 lexicons for multiple processes. Third are semantical differences which involved 19 lexicons. After differentiating lexicons through three analyses, the writer achieved 51, 5% as the percentage of lexicon criteria. And according to the criteria of Isolect or lexicon, the number 51, 5% must be assumed as dialect differences.

Keywords: Dialect, Language varieties, Lexicon, Isolect.