

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### 2.1. General Description of Desa Bubuk

##### 2.1.1 Location

Desa Bubuk is located in Kecamatan Rogojampi, Banyuwangi, one of the regencies which is in the eastern part of the East Java province. It is bordered by desa Gladag in the east, desa Benelan Kidul in the West, desa Kedaleman in the north, and desa Aliyah in the south.

The distance from desa Bubuk to the capital of Kecamatan Rogojampi is 4 kilometres and to Surabaya city, the capital of the East Java province is 166 kilometres.

##### 2.1.2. The Width Of Area

The width of desa Bubuk is 271 hectare. It consist of

a. The houses and yards	19 hectare
b. The wet rice fields	212 hectare
c. The dry fields etc.	40 hectare
	271 hectare

Desa Bubuk is divided into three dusuns. They are dusun Banje, dusun Werengan and dusun Bubuk Krajan.

### 2.1.3. Inhabitants

Desa Bubuk has 4.094 inhabitants. They are spread in three dusuns. The number of inhabitants living in dusun Banje is the biggest. See table I.

Table I. The number of inhabitants per Dusun

The name of the dusuns	Total number of inhabitants
Banje	1.581
Warengan	1.251
Bubuk Krajan	1.325
<b>Total number of inhabitants</b>	<b>4.094</b>

Source : Daftar Isian Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan 1997

From the 4.094 people, only one of them is WNA (non citizen) and the others are WNI (citizen).

In desa Bubuk, there are 1.113 Kepala Keluarga, and the number of the inhabitants per kilometer square is 1.510 people.

The number of male inhabitants is 1.975 people and female inhabitants is 2.119 .

It can be concluded that number of female inhabitants is bigger than the number of male inhabitants. See table II.

Table II. Specification of Inhabitants Based on Age and Gender.

Age	Male	Female	Total number of inhabitants
0 - 4	155	167	322
5 - 9	186	201	387
10 - 14	206	220	426
15 - 19	189	187	376
20 - 24	114	119	233
25 - 29	212	218	430
30 - 34	165	166	331
35 - 39	204	211	415
40 - 44	162	164	326
45 - 49	210	214	424
50 - 54	134	176	310
55	32	76	108
<b>Total number of inhabitants</b>	<b>1.975</b>	<b>2.119</b>	<b>4.094</b>

Source : Daftar Isian Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan 1992

## 2.1.4. Jobs

Table III. Specification of Inhabitants Based on Kinds Of Jobs

Jobs	Total number of inhabitants
Farming	1.862
Handicraft	79
Trading	1.372
Nursing	2
Teaching	30
Government Administration	14
Laboring	879
Midwifery	4
Barbering	5
Tailoring	4
Transportation	62
Army	2
Pensioners	16
<b>Total number of inhabitants</b>	<b>3.105</b>

Source : Daftar Isian Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan 1992

Because desa Bubuk has fertile lands, most of inhabitants works as farmer. They usually plant rice, bananas and coconuts.

According to the data in kelurahan, the number of the people who do farming and trading is the biggest. The other kinds of jobs are handicraft, nursing, teaching government administration etc. See table III.

### 2.1.5. Education

Table IV. Specification of Inhabitans Based on Education

Education	Total number of Inhabitants
Pre school children	386
Elementary school drop out	1.799
Elementary school graduates	1.286
Junior high school graduates	267
Senior high school graduates	318
Academy graduates	5
Unaversity graduates	10
Illiterates ( 10 - 55 years old )	23
<b>Total number of inhabitants</b>	<b>4.094</b>

Source : Daftar Isian Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan 1992

In general, the people living in desa Bubuk go to school, although most of them do not finish the elementary school. For that reason, a few of people are illiterate.

The facilities of education in desa Bubuk are a kindergarten and three elementary school buildings. Junior high school and senior high schools are situated only in the capital of Kecamatan Rogojampi.

### 2.1.6. Religion

Most of the people living in Desa Bubuk are Muslims. And the other people are Protestants, Hindus and Buddhist.

Table V. Specification of Inhabitants Based on Religion

Religion	Total number of inhabitants
Islam	4.055
Protestants	19
Hinduism	11
Buddhism	9
<b>Total number of inhabitants</b>	<b>4.094</b>

Source : Daftar Isian Potensi Desa dan Kelurahan 1992

The facilities of religion in desa Bubuk are 15 small mosques and 4 big mosques. Meanwhile, the churches and temple are only in capital of Kecamatan Rogojampi.

#### 2.1.7. Mobility of Inhabitants

Because of several reasons such as having to go work, trade and study, many people often leave their dusun. For that reason, it can be said that mobility of the inhabitant of desa Bubuk is high.

To get jobs, many people often go to other places such as desa surrounding desa Bubuk, the capital of kecamatan Rogojampi, the capital of Banyuwangi regency, or to the other cities such as Bali, Surabaya etc.

To sell their harvests, most of the farmers go to the market which are in the capital of kecamatan Rogojampi or the other cities such as Bali, Jember etc.

Because in Desa Bubuk, there are only a kindergarten and three elementary schools, the inhabitants of desa Bubuk attending the junior high schools and senior high schools have to go to the capital of Kecamatan Rogojampi or Banyuwangi regency. Those attending an Academy or University usually go to the capital of Banyuwangi regency or other cities such as Jember, Malang etc.

Mobility of the inhabitants which is high signifies that the inhabitants of Desa Bubuk can communicate fluently with the other people coming from outside of desa Bubuk. It also means the Osing people have a bigger chance to communicate with the people speaking non Osing such as Javanese, Madurese, Balinese etc. Of course, more or less, it influences the development of Osing.

#### 2.1.8. Ethnicity and Language

The majority of the inhabitants of desa Bubuk is Javanese speaking Osing. They are often called Wong Osing (the Osing people). They are original inhabitants of desa Bubuk.

Beside Osing, they can also speak Jawa lugu (standard Javanese) and Indonesian. It can be understood if they can speak Javanese because they come in contact with the users of Javanese everyday. Even, Javanese is one of languages which is taught to students of the elementary school and junior high school in Banyuwangi. It needs to be known that in the cases of vocabulary, phonology and morphology, Javanese has many similarities with Osing, so it is easier for the Osing people to understand Javanese and it is also easier for Javanese to Understand Osing.



While, the Javanese speaking Jawa lugu (standard Javanese), the Madurese speaking Madurese, the Balinese speaking Balinese and the Chinese usually speaking Indonesian are not original inhabitants of Desa Bubuk.

The Javanese speaking Jawa lugu (standard Javanese) are often called Wong Jawa (the Javanese). Compared with Madurese, Balinese and Chinese, the number of Javanese is the biggest. For that reason, the Javanese have a greater influence on Osing.

Although Osing, Javanese, Madurese, Balinese and Chinese have different languages, they can communicate with each other fluently because most of them can speak Indonesian. It needs to be known that the Javanese, Balinese, Madurese and Chinese have usually lived in Desa Bubuk since many years ago, so most of them understand Osing.

## 2.2. General Description of Osing

Osing is a spoken language, not a written language. It is one of the Javanese dialect used by the original inhabitants of Banyuwangi, one of the regencies which is in the eastern part of east Java province.

The original inhabitants of Banyuwangi is Javanese speaking Osing. They are often called Wong Osing (the Osing people).

They often say that they are Wong Osing (the Osing people), not Wong Jawa (the Javanese) and coro osing (Osing), their language is a language which is different from Javanese and not one of the Javanese dialects.

They are descended from the people of the Blambangan kingdom in the age of Majapahit kingdom. They usually live in the eastern part of Banyuwangi city, particularly in kecamatan Banyuwangi and other kecamatan surrounding it.

Osing which is often called the Banyuwangi dialect is the mother tongue of the Osing people. It is used to communicate with relatives and neighbours. In traditional ceremonies such as wedding and circumcision ceremonies, Osing is also used as a vehicle. In other word, Osing is used in situations which are relaxed, homey and informal. While, in few formal situations, Indonesian is usually used. For the example, in government formal activities, at school, in the office etc.

As it is explained previously, Banyuwangi where the Osing people live is located in the eastern part of Java. It is bordered by the sea in the south and east, and the mountains in the north and west. Before the roads between Jember - Banyuwangi and Banyuwangi - Situbondo are built, it can be predicted that Banyuwangi is an isolated area. Especially from west. For that reason, the development of Banyuwangi society's language can't keep up with the development of Javanese. The result is that Osing tend to keep the old forms.

As far as its vocabularies are concerned, Osing has similarities with old Javanese. For the example, both of Osing and old Javanese have the vocabularies such as *isun* (I), *siro* (you), *paran* (what), and *hang* (which). It proves that osing has the tendency to keep the old Javanese forms.

To know the examples of Osing vocabularies, see the table below.

Table VI. The examples of Osing vocabularies compared with Javanese vocabularies

Osing	Javanese	Indonesian	English
1. [lakál]	bojo	suami	husband
2. [rabál]	bojo	istri	wife
3. [uwíá' adón]	bude	kakak perempuan	the sister
		orang tua	of parent
4. [gadiáŋ]	gedang	pisang	banana
5. [biawáŋ]	bawang	bawang	garlic
6. [nɔŋkɔ' bndɔ]	sersat	sirsat	soursop
7. [sawén]	sawi	sawi	vegetable
			( brassica rugosa )
8. [biabón]	babon	ayam betina	hen
9. [landiáŋ]	landak	landak	porcupine
10. [bɔdzɔ' g]	ketek	kera	monkey
11. [patəŋ]	sregep	rajin	diligent

Osing	Javanese	Indonesian	English
12. [gəbláq]	bodo	bodoh	stupid
13. [ulián]	mbulan	bulan	moon
14. [i són]	irung	hidung	nose
15. [biatʃɔ́]	aku	saya	I
16. [parán]	opo	apa	what
17. [kəléndá]	yok opo	bagaimana	how
18. [madiáŋ]	mangan	makan	to eat
19. [ndzowót]	njupuk	mengambil	to take
20. [pəndéi]	maron	kuwali	pan
21. [tətár]	garu	garu	aloe-wood
22. [anəkí bəbəkán]	alu	antan	rice pounder
23. [gəradzéh]	graji	gergaji	saw
24. [sərág]	konci	kunci	key
25. [wərák]	legen	tuak	fermented palm
26. [nəgiárakən]	njajal	mencoba	to try
27. [ŋɔntʃéɬə]	ngonceki	mengupas	to peel
28. [dowót]	duwur	tinggi	tall
29. [nɛŋ əndá]	nang endi	dimana	where
30. [sɔmpɪŋ]	nagasari	nogosari	nogosari

In Osing, the phoneme /i/ which is at the end of a word is often pronounced [ɨ]. For the examples :

laki	[lakɨ]	'husband'
rabi	[rabɨ]	'wife'
ngonceti	[ŋɔnɔtɨ]	'to peel'
kelendi	[kelɛndɨ]	'how'

Phoneme /u/ which is at the end of a word is often pronounced [ou]. For the examples :

mantu	[mantau]	'son or daughter in law'
babu	[babau]	'servant'
glugu	[glugau]	'coconut tree'
kenitu	[kenitau]	'kenitu (a kind of fruit)'

Phonemes /i, e, a/ which are in the end of the words are often pronounced [ɨ', ɔ', iə']. For the examples :

laki	[lakɨ']	'husband'
rabi	[rabɨ']	'wife'
uwa	[uwia']	'the old sister of parents'
bale	[bialɨ']	'front veranda'

all of them are the characteristics of Osing and it can't be found in Javanese.

Source : Soetoko dkk, 1981:20-24

### 2.3. General Description of Javanese

Javanese is a language used by the Javanese living in the provinces of East Java, Central Java and D.I Yogyakarta.

Javanese has many dialects such as Surabaya dialect, Bojonegoro dialect, Banyumas dialect, Banyuwangi dialect, Yogya dialect etc. But it is often said that standard Javanese is the Javanese language used by the Javanese living in Yogya, Solo, Madiun and the other cities surrounding them which have similar dialect with Yogya, Solo, and Madiun dialects.

Javanese is a regional language taught to the students of elementary schools and Junior high school in the provinces of east Java, central Java and D.I Yogyakarta. Many books about it have also been written, not only by Indonesian but also foreign writers. Both of them prove that Javanese is a language which is kept well.

The examples of Javanese vocabularies have been explained in the sub chapter of the general description of Osing, so in this sub chapter, I don't describe them again.

In Javanese it is nearly impossible to say anything without indicating the social relationship between the speaker and the listener in terms of status and familiarity. Status is determined by many things - wealth, descent, education, occupation, age, kindshp, and nationality among others, but the important point is that the choice of linguistic forms as well as speech style is in every case partly determined by the relative status (or familiarity) of the conversers (C.Geertz in Pride, 1972 :167).

For that reason, Javanese has three levels. They are ngoko, krama madya and krama inggil or low, middle and high.

To speak to a person lower than oneself (or someone with whom one is intimate), one usually use ngoko. To speak to a person higher than oneself (or someone known slightly), one usually krama madya or krama inggil. For example, there are three ways to say 'are you going to eat now?'. Firstly, 'apa kowe arep mangan saiki?' (ngoko). Secondly, 'napa sampeyan ajeng neda sakniki?' (krama madya). Thirdly, 'menapa panjenengan bade dahar sakmenika?' (krama inggil). All of them have the same denotative meaning, that is 'are you going to eat now?' but they have different connotative meaning concerning the status of and/or degree of familiarity.

