

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Related Theories

2.1.1 Language, Dialect and Accent

The terms language and dialect are inseparable matters. Talking about dialect, surely the discussion about language as a bigger part of it cannot be left behind. Chambers and Trudgill (2004) stated that dialect is a subdivision of a particular language, and language is often said as a collection of mutually intelligible dialects. A language has different, codified, standardised forms with their own orthographics, grammar books, and literature. Sometimes, a language is not merely about linguistic matters as it is also determined more by social and political factors (Weinreich, as cited in Campbell, 1998). For example, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are considered as three different languages since they have different political, geographical, historical, sociological, and cultural factors as much as linguistics, even though the three of them are Scandinavian languages (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004).

A country which has multicultural background usually has smaller groups or communities in which each of them use a different variety of language. The function of this variety is to distinguish or mark this group from other group in social interaction (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004). According to Chambers and Trudgill (2004), 'language' is a nontechnical term in a linguistic point of view. There are also more particular terms which are 'dialect' and 'accent'. Therefore,

the term ‘variety’ is used as a neutral term to apply to any particular kind of language which, for some purpose, is considered as a single entity. Javanese variety is one of the varieties which is most widely used in Indonesia (Sugiyono, 2012), therefore, it has many dialects as its subdivision.

According to Chambers and Trudgill (2004), dialect is a kind of varieties which has grammatical, (and perhaps lexical), and also phonological differences from other varieties. The example of different dialects here can be seen from the differences between American English and British English. Both are considered as English varieties, however, they have lexical, phonological, and grammatical differences. For example, in naming a metal container in which something such as food, drink, or other thing is put, American English calls it *can*, while in British English it is called *tin*. The example mentioned is an example of lexical differences. Another example in term of phonological is how to pronounce the word *dance*, in which the American English pronounce it as [dæns], while the British English pronounce it as [dɑns]. There are also differences of grammar between these two varieties of English. For example, American English tends to say “*I will come to your office tomorrow*”, and in British English the sentence will be “*I shall come to your office tomorrow*”. The meaning of the two sentences are the same even though they have different auxiliaries. The American English rarely uses *shall* except for a legal document, and prefers to use *will* (Trudgill and Hannah, 1994).

Chambers and Trudgill (2004) also stated that dialect is often applied to form of language, particularly spoken in more isolated parts of the world and has

no written form. This definition can be related to Osing as a variety which is used in Banyuwangi as a regency which has many rural areas. The people who use Osing variety might not be too isolated in term of place, however, they are not mobile and they have willingness to maintain the original variety.

People are often confused by the terms dialect and accent. Most of those who do not properly understand will think the two refer to the same meaning. While the term dialect refers to differences in grammatical (perhaps lexical) and phonological aspects, accent refers to distinctive phonetical and/or phonological aspects. The example of accent is the differences between British English and American English in pronouncing some words. For instance the word *half* in British English is pronounced [ha:lʃ] while in American English is [hælf]. In Osing variety, there are also accent differences in pronouncing Javanese words such as the word *ash* which is [awu] in Javanese and becomes [awau] in Osing. The term *moon* is pronounced [ulʲan] in Osing, while in Javanese it is called [ulan]. Osing is known as its palatalization /ʲ/ as in [ulʲan], [əndʲas], etc. It is also known for changing the vowel /u/ into /au/, and /i/ into /ai/ if the position is in the final. For example [wulu] becomes [wulau], and [mili] becomes [milai] in Osing pronunciation.

2.1.2 Types of Dialect

2.1.2.1 Social Dialect

There are two types of dialect as explained by Trudgill (2004). The first type of dialect is social dialect which emerges because of particular kind of social

background (Trudgill, 2004). It deals with linguistic phenomena based on one's social background such as social class, age group, and ethnic background (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004). For instance, people from upper class society tend to use the higher variety, while people who come from lower class society tend to use the lower variety. A social dialectology study in Norwich English revealed significant relation between social class and pronunciation which resulted in the emergence of a sort of pattern where lower-class society tend to use more non-RP forms than the higher-class (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004). To put it simply, this example implies that the social class influence the type of language used by the speakers.

The second type of dialect is regional dialect which refers to linguistic differences that accumulate in a particular geographic region (Trudgill, 2004). For example, English which is spoken in Britain is different from the one which is spoken in America. There also many kinds of English around the world as English becomes a global language, for instance Singaporean English, Indian English, Malaysian English, etc. However, in this study the writer only focuses on regional dialect because this phenomenon is found in a particular region.

2.1.2.2 Regional Dialect

Regional dialect refers to linguistic differences that accumulate in a particular geographic region (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2011). Kridalaksana (1970, cited in Ayatrohaedi, 2003) stated that dialect variation in regional dialect is influenced by three factors completing each others which are time, place, and socio-culture. These statements mean that each region has different dialect.

However, because of the chain of mutual intelligible between dialect, people from different region which are still connected can still understand each other when they speak. The differences which distinguish one village from another can be larger or smaller, but the further the distance we go from the point we start, the more distinctive the dialect will be (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004).

Osing is considered as a variety emerges in Banyuwangi Regency. Since Banyuwangi Regency has three big different ethnics which are Osing, Javanese, and Madurese, the further the people go from their place of origin, the bigger the differences between the dialect, or even varieties, the more difficult for them to understand people from other area. For example, if Osing people go to the southern part of the region, the Javanese varieties gradually shift into Central Javanese, while the more they go to northern part of the region which is closer to the border between Banyuwangi Regency and Situbondo Regency, the variety will change into Madurese (Sariono and Maslikatin, 2002). This will make the Osing people difficult to understand people from southern and northern part of Banyuwangi.

Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2011) also stated that linguistics differences emerge in particular region and distinguish it from other regions can be based on three aspects which are phonological, lexical, and syntactical. This study will only focus on analyzing the lexical differences in Osing as a variety of a particular region. Lexical differences can mark whether one variety is distinctive from the others. The differences found can show the status of a variety. Guiter (as cited in Mahsun, 2005) categorized the status of a variety into five which are different

language, different dialect, different sub-dialect, different speech, and no difference. The result of the lexical differences found then used to calculate the status of Osing variety.

2.1.3 Osing Variety

Osing variety is a regional dialect which is one of the four Javanese dialects in East Java (Badan Bahasa, 2009). Sariono and Maslikatin (2002) stated that among the three different ethnics in Banyuwangi, Osing people dominated the number of population, even though recently, it has been influenced by Javanese in term of stratification of language or *krama*. As it has been mentioned before in the introduction, the word Osing is taken from the word [sɪŋ] which means “no”. It is actually derived from Balinese word, because Banyuwangi is the border between Java island and Bali island, and the language came into contact (Herusantosa as cited in Sariono and Maslikatin, 2002).

As the subpart of Javanese, this variety surely has a lot in common with the Javanese as the bigger language. However, the influence from Balinese and other varieties such as Madurese also emerge in this variety so that it has some distinctions compared to the original Javanese. This sort of language phenomena happens because the languages came into contact in the past since the the Balinese and the Madurese also came to the region. Many invaders such as the Dutch, Balinese, Madurese, The British, Bugis, Mandar, and Malay people also came and competed for the purpose of trading and plantation business as the region is quite strategic (Margarana, 2012).

Osing variety is also influenced by the language which came into contact with it, for instance Madurese, Javanese, and Balinese. The emergence of Madurese words such as [ceŋkəl] for “elbow” Balinese words [rabi] for wife, and many Javanese words such as [nəmbaŋ] pronounced as [nəmbʌŋ] for “sing”, and [wədi] for “sand” are the proofs of influence from the language which came into contact with Osing variety.

Osing variety is spoken in several districts in north-central and western part of Banyuwangi regency. Based on the reseach by Surani, et al (1987) Osing variety speakers spreaded in seven districts in Banyuwangi Regency. The highest precentages were in four districts which are Glagah District (98%), Kabat District (95%), Singojuruh District (90%) and Giri District (90%). Genteng District had 40% Osing variety users as the location of this district is the southern part of the regency in which the inhabitants were mostly dominated by Central Javanese speakers. Banyuwangi Kota district as the administrative and governmental center shared 60% percentage of Osing variety user. This condition was probably caused by the big number of newcomer residents from other cities or regencies occupying this district as center of this regency. Those new inhibitants brought their own varieties so that the precentage of Osing variety speakers was not as many as the other more-rural districts.

As it has been stated that Osing dominated the language used in the city and widely used, surely it has differences between one area and the others. Following the statement of Chambers and Trudgill (2004) about the differences which always emerge the further we go from the starting point even within one

regional dialect, the writer tried to discover whether the dialect variation and differences in Osing variety also happen. The location in which this study is taken place were the areas with most Osing variety users compare to other districts, and were assumed to have unique features.

2.1.4 Lexical Differences

The term lexeme or lexical item refers to the minimal distinctive unit which conventionally listed in the dictionaries (Crystall, 2008). As we know, there are several types of words which are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, articles, and conjunctions. Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2011) divided them into two categories; content words and function words.

Content words refer to the word which have portion to do with meaning. It includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The examples of content words are *car, dog, phone, run, open, sad, happy, yesterday, often, etc.* Function words refer to grammatical words which involve conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2011), for example *in, at, on, and, but, the, this, an, a, his, her, etc.* This study only focuses on noun, verb, adjective, adverbs, conjunction, prepositions and pronoun as the representative of lexical difference presented in dialect.

Chamber and Trudgill (2004) said lexical difference refers to variation in the words used by different speakers to characterize the same object or action while Holmes (2008) preferred the term vocabulary differences. The two terms used actually have the same meaning where the speakers use different terms in

naming the same thing. The speakers of Australian English is familiar with the term *goodday* while in British English *hello* is more common for greeting. Even in a variety such as British English, different lexical items can be found between areas. For example, the word *man* in Yorkshire is called *bloke*, while in Liverpool is known as *feller*. Another example can be taken from Javanese varieties, where the word *how* in Central Javanese is commonly known as [piye] while in East Javanese mostly people use the term [yɔʔɔpɔ].

To find out the lexical differences, the word should be analyzed from the root to find out whether it belongs to different word or not (Mahsun, 2005). For example, in the word *happines*, by removing *-ness*, we find that the root is *happy* because *-ness* is a bound morpheme attached to it. Another example is the word *unexplainable* which has prefix *un-* and suffix *-able* attached to *explain* as the root.).

The lexical items listed used in this study are taken from 200 words of Swadesh words and 250 words described by Lauder (Mahsun, 2005). They have already covered all aspects related to society life and geographical aspect of the areas being observed. The modification of words listed fall into categories, such as kinship, part of body, society life, tools, food and drink, plant and tree, part of house, activities, nature, seasons, animals, disease, character, clothes, games and number (Lauder as cited in Mahsun, 2005). Words listed criteria for lexical are proposed by Ayatrohaedi (2003), which are:

- a. The words listed should show special characteristic of language or dialect being studied

- b. The words listed should be related to characteristics and culture of the observation area
- c. The words listed should be answered spontaneously and directly

In the study of dialectology, Chambers & Trudgill (2004) used the term *gloss* to refer to the word. For the lexical differences study, the regions or areas which have different lexical items in naming the same gloss will be marked by boundary lines in a map. This lines marking the boundaries is called as isogloss (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004). There are two types of maps described by Chambers and Trudgill (2004) which are display map as a map that is used to transfer the result of each lexical difference, and interpretive map which shows bundle of isoglosses to give a picture of the general distribution of predominant variants from region to region.

In calculating the status of a variety, a dialectometry formula is used (Mahsun, 2005). The dialectometry formula used to determine the lexical status is:

$$\text{Index } d\% = (s \times 100\%) / n$$

d = vocabulary distance in percentage (%)

s = number of lexical differences compared to other OP

n = number of total lexical difference

The percentage of comparison among villages determines the status of lexical differences in the dialect being studied.

2.2 Related Studies

Previously, there have been some studies conducted about Osing dialect and Javanese varieties in Banyuwangi's dialect, or also known as Osing Dialect. The first research was about phonological system in Javanese varieties in Banyuwangi's dialect by Surani, et al (1987). This study focused on the description of phonological system in Osing variety. The techniques of data collection were interview (directed and spontaneous) and recording. The informants were given instrument of research and they had to answer the questions given in the instrument. The results of this research were the findings of 66 phoneme which consisted of 26 vocoid sounds and 40 contoid sounds, and the similarities found between the phonological system of Javanese and Osing dialect. The phonological system as the subject of the research distinguish their study with this study, which focuses on lexical differences between the four OPs being compared.

Another research is about language mapping in Banyuwangi. This research was done by Pasma (2008). This study focuses on the mapping and description of lexical and phonological variation of language varieties in Banyuwangi. The samples of this research were taken from five OPs (Observation Points). Those areas were Siliragung district (OP 1), Kalibaru district (OP 2), Wongsorejo district (OP 3), Srono district (OP 4), and Glagah district (OP 5). In this study, the writer conducted the research by doing interview, taking notes and recording. The study found that from the five OPs, there are lexical differences of varieties, dialect, and subdialect in those areas. Javanese variety (Jawa Lugu) was found in OP 1, 4,

and 5, Madurese variety was found in OP 2 and 3, and subdialect of OP 1, 4, 2, and 3 were found in each district. The phonological variation, however, were not significantly different from one OP to the others. The gap between his study and this study is he observed both lexical and phonological variation in five OPs to create a language map in Banyuwangi Regency, while in this research the writer focus on lexical differences, and the purpose is finding out the status of the lexical differences in four OPs in which the people only speak Osing variety.

The next study is about the function and status of Osing dialect in Banyuwangi. This study was done by Subtyaningsih et al. (1999). It examines how the status of Osing dialect is considered by the users, whether Osing dialect is considered as high variety of language by the users, how they represent Osing dialect as their cultural identity, and how the language users actualize Osing dialect in their daily life. The writer used observation, interview, and survey as the technique of data collection. The sample was taken from 15 out of 24 districts in Banyuwangi in which they believed where Osing community lived. The result showed that Osing was still considered as a high variety which made the speakers proud of their culture. However, the function of Osing dialect has decreased, especially in the communicative function. The main gap clearly can be seen from these two researches. The research done by Subtyaningsih et al (1999) only analyzed about relationship between Osing variety and the users, without the specification of the language structure itself, while this study specifies the description of lexical differences as a part of language structure.

The previous undergraduate study of dialectology in English Department of Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Airlangga itself has been done three times. The first one, Biantoro (2008) examined about the comparison of the varieties of dialect in Tuban Regency focusing on the phonology, morphology and semantic aspect. His study found that the percentage of the differences can be assumed as dialect differences. Biantoro's study and this study are different in the matter of the dialect being examined, the location which is in Tuban Regency, and the focus in which he focused in three aspects, while this study only focuses in one aspect, lexical differences.

The second dialectology study is the study of lexical differences conducted by Cahyaningsih (2014) about the lexical differences in Javanese varieties spoken by people in eastern and western part of Blitar. She also focused on examining lexical differences to find the status of the dialect. However, the differences in this study was conducted in Banyuwangi regency, and is using Osing variety as the object of research.

The recent study about dialectology in English Department was carried out by Putri (2015) which focusing on lexical differences in Madurese varieties spoken by people in Kangean Island, Sumenep Regency. This study found dialect differences and sub-dialect differences in Madurese varieties used in Kangean Island. A lot of influences that caused the differences came from Bajo, Mandar, and Bugis, as the Island has the harbor to enable the people from Sulawesi Island which is located right above Kangean to make contact. However, the differences

between the previous studies and this study is that this study was conducted in Banyuwangi Regency, and was using Osing variety as the object of research.

In Indonesian Department of Faculty of Humanities, a research about Osing variety has been conducted by Susanti (2011). This study focuses on the analysis of phonological system in Osing variety which is used by people in Kemiren village, Glagah district, Banyuwangi Regency. Kemiren village is used as the object of the study as the variety in this area has some unique features. The gap between Susanti's study and this study is that she analyzes the phonological features of one particular area while this study compares the lexical differences in four areas to determine the status of the variety.

The study focusing on lexical differences in four highest Osing variety users' areas in Banyuwangi and finding the status has not been conducted yet. Even more, in English Department of Universitas Airlangga, the research about dialectology of Osing variety has never been done before. Therefore, the writer would like to focus on this aspect as the gap between this study and the previous researches so that it will give contribution for dialectology research in the future.