

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study has revealed that Osing variety has different dialect status and sub-dialects status. Therefore, Osing variety can be categorized as a regional dialect. The result agrees with the statement of Badan Bahasa (2009) which stated that Osing variety is one of four regional dialects in East Java. There were four observation points used in this study which were Kenjo village in Glagah district (OP1), Grogol village in Giri district (OP2), Badean village in Kabat district (OP3), and Gumirih village in Singojuruh district (OP4). The writer chose the four OPs based on the highest percentage of Osing speakers in Banyuwangi Regency (Surani et al., 1987). From the lexical differences analysis and calculation, the writer found that there are 80 lexical differences from the total number of 450 glosses in four observation points. In the comparison between OP1:OP2 (48,75%) with 39 lexical differences, OP1:OP4 (38,75%) with 31 lexical differences, OP2:OP3 (48,75%) with 39 lexical differences, and OP3:OP4 (41,25%) with 33 lexical differences. The comparison between OP1:OP3 (52,50%) with 42 lexical differences show dialect difference status.

In each OP the writer found that OP1 has 24 lexical differences, OP2 has 18 lexical differences, OP3 has 25 lexical differences, and OP4 has 15 lexical differences which are only used in each area. OP1 and OP3 are the areas which have unique terms that are only used in those observation points, for instance, the term [asɔn-asɔn] in naming 'to hunt' in OP1 and the term [cəkəkər] for naming

‘leg’ in OP3. These terms has proven the assumption from the writer that the observation points chosen have some unique language phenomena.

The 80 lexical differences found in Osing variety showed that this variety is highly influenced by Javanese language. Even though the variation used for the words were different, they were mostly derived from Javanese borrowings. For instance, gloss number 282 ‘room’ has three variations which are [b<sup>ʷ</sup>ale] used in OP1, [kamar] used in OP2 and OP4 and [dʒərum<sup>ʷ</sup>ah] used in OP3. The term [dʒərum<sup>ʷ</sup>ah] is originated from the term [ndʒəro omah] which is being shortened. Another example is the term [rɪndʒɪŋ] for the gloss ‘basket’ used in OP2, and [kərandʒaŋ] used in OP1, 3 and 4. These three terms were derived from Javanese, however, the speakers preference in using the term in each area is different, which is why the number of lexical differences between areas being compared were quite high.

Other than the Javanese influence, the writer also discovered the influence of Madurese, Balinese, and Dutch. The Madurese borrowing was the word ‘elbow’ which is known as [ceŋkəl] in OP3 was taken from Madurese variety [tʃeŋkol]. The Balinese borrowings can be seen from the term [sɪŋ] for ‘no’, [rabi] for ‘wife’, and [wadən] for ‘woman’. In addition, the example of Dutch borrowing was [ŋərəkən] for the word ‘to count’ which is used in OP2. The term was derived from Dutch language *reken* which means ‘to count’ or ‘calculate’. In addition, local terms were also found, such as the term [paglak] for gloss ‘hut’ in OP1 and [cəkɪtəŋ] for gloss ‘hand’ in OP3.

It can be seen from the finding that Osing variety is dominated with Javanese words. As it has been stated that Osing people are East Javanese or also known as *wong Jowo Wetanan*, surely this variety has a lot in common with Javanese language. Even though the lexical differences percentage number has shown the emergence of different dialects and sub-dialect in Osing variety, the speakers of the variety can still understand each other, so that it can be said the dialects and sub-dialect in this variety are still mutually intelligible.

Banyuwangi Regency as a strategic region became a strong magnet for those who wanted to compete for the purpose of trading and plantation business, so that other than Dutch, Madurese, Central Javanese, and Balinese people, there were also British, Bugis, Mandar, and Malay people came to this area in the past (Margarana, 2012). Since the language also came into contact, there might also be influences from those languages which became borrowing words in Osing variety. Therefore, the writer suggests that a further research should be conducted to find more borrowings that have influenced Osing variety to be different from other varieties.