CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

There are two main contents of this chapter which are finding and discussion. The finding shows the lexical differences found in the study and the status of the lexical differences in Osing variety used by people in Banyuwangi Regency. The discussion explains the interpretation of the data in the finding.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 The Description of The Lexical Differences

This section shows the lexical differences found in four observation points which use Osing variety in Banyuwangi Regency. The result shows there are 80 lexical differences found from the total number 450 glosses. The variations were borrowings from Javanese, Madurese, and Balinese. There are also some terms from old Javanese or *Jawa Kuno* and Dutch found in the data. The definition and information are taken from *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (2005), *Kamus Bahasa Sansekerta-Indonesia* (Purwadi and Purnomo, 2008). The writer described the lexical differences as below.

1. Cloud (12)

   Gloss 'cloud' has two variations which are [megɔʔ] in OP1, 3, and 4, and [awan] in OP2. The first variation is derived from Javanese [megɔ], however, in Osing variety the words with the vowel in the final position tends to be

pronounced with glottal /ʔ/ at the end while the term [awan] is taken from Bahasa Indonesia.

2.   Burn (16)

Gloss 'burn' is called [ŋɔbɔŋ] in OP 1, 2, and 4, while OP3 used the term [mbʸakar]. Both terms are actually Javanese borrowings. The term [ŋɔbɔŋ] is more commonly used in three OPs, while for OP3, this term is specially used for 'burning trash'. In general or for things other than trash, people in OP3 used [mbʸakar]. This term is derived from Javanese [mbakar] and also standardized into Bahasa Indonesia [bakar] or [məmbakar]. In Osing variety, palatalization /ʸ/ is common after certain consonants. Therefore, [mbakar] becomes [mbʸakar].

3.   Swim (29)

There are two terms used for the gloss 'swim' which are [ŋəlaŋi] in OP1, 2, and 4, and [ŋəlɔyɔŋ] in OP3. The term [ŋəlaŋi] is from Javanese and also Balinese borrowing while the term [ŋəlɔyɔŋ] is a local variety to call 'swim'.

4.   Hunt (41)

The gloss 'hunt' has two variations. OP1 called this term [asɔn-asɔn] while OP2, 3, and 4 called it [ŋolɛk]. The terms used in OP2, 3, and 4 are common because 'to hunt' is usually related to the meaning 'looking for animal'. The term [asɔn-asɔn] in OP1, based on the interview with the informants, is originated from the word [asu] which means "dog" because people were usually accompanied and helped by dog when they went hunting.

5. Rotten (44)

Gloss 'rotten' in OP1, 2, and 3 is called [bɔsɔk] and in OP4 is called [bərək]. The first term is also derived from Javanese, which is also standardized into [busuk] in Bahasa Indonesia. The term [bərək] means when something has turned really bad or cannot be used anymore, therefore, it is related to the term 'roten'.

6. Smell (46)

The term 'smell' has two variations. The first is [ŋasɪr] which is used in OP1, and [ŋambʊŋ] in OP2, 3, and 4. The term [ŋambʊŋ] is equall to 'kiss' or 'smell' something or someone. While [ngasir] is equal to 'smell'.

7. And (49)

Gloss 'and' has two tems which are [ambi] in OP 1 and 4, and [lan] in OP2 and 3. The two terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [ambi], however, in Javanese is usually pronounced [ambeʔ].

8. Lake (51)

Gloss 'lake' has three variations. In OP1 it is called [təlɔgɔ] and this term comes from Javanese borrowing. OP 3 called 'lake' as [kuwɔlɔʔ] which in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia is known as *kuala*, and this word means the convergence of multiple river streams to the ocean and form estuary. Estuary consists of big amount of water forming a lake-shape. Because the location of Badean village in OP3 is close to the sea, the people relate the term 'lake' to this phenomena. OP 2 and 4 do not have the term for this gloss. The witer assumed that it happened because there is no lake in the area.

9. Scratch (73)

    Gloss 'scratch' has two variations in which OP 1, 2, and 3 called it [ŋʊkʊr] or [kʊkʊr], while OP4 has its own term, [ŋgʸɛret]. The term used in OP 1, 2, and 3 is derived from Javanese, and it relates to the action of scratching when you feel itchy. The term used in OP4 is also derived from Javanese and also Bahasa Indonesia which means scratching anything in general.

10. Sniff (85)

    The terms for the gloss 'sniff' are [nyərɔt] or [nyədot] in OP 1, 3, and 4, while in OP2 the term is [ɲisəp]. The variations are derived from Javanese borrowings.

11. Count (87)

    The term for gloss 'count' is different in OP2 and OP1, 3, and 4. While the three OPs called this gloss [ŋɪtʊŋ], OP2 has its own variety which is [ŋərɛkən]. The term is quite unique since it is derived from Dutch language *reken* which means 'to count' or 'calculate'.

12. He/she (90)

    Gloss 'he/she' in Osing variety has two variations which are [wɔŋ ikaʊ] meaning 'that person' in OP1, 2, and 3, and [iyane] in OP4. The term [wɔŋ ikaʊ] is actually from the Javanese [wɔŋ iku]. In Osing, they have another unique feature of pronunciation, where the vowel /u/ in the final position is usually pronounced /au/. The term [iyane] in OP4 is assumed to be from the

Balinese borrowing [ia] to call third person. Other than Balinese, [ia] is also from the standard Bahasa Indonesia to call a third person singular.

13. Wife (95)

Gloss 'wife' in OP 1, 2, and 4 is called [rabi], and in OP3 is called [kaŋ wadɔn]. The first term [rabi] is Balinese borrowing for 'wife'. The second term is Javanes borrowing as [wadɔn] means 'woman', and [kaŋ] here has the function to emphasize that the woman belongs to somebody.

14. Fog (102)

There are two terms in naming 'fog' which are [ampag-ampag] in OP 1, 2, and 3, and [kabut] in OP4. The term [kabut] is taken from Bahasa Indonesia. The term [ampag-ampag] is an old Javanese or known as *Jawa Kuno* borrowing from the term [ampak-ampak].

15. Leg (103)

The term for the gloss 'leg' are [sɪkɪl] in OP 1, 2, and 4, and [cəkɛkɛr] in OP3. Both terms are from Javanese borrowings, however, [cəkɛkɛr] is more vernacular term of saying 'leg'. In Javanes this term comes from the word [cɛkɛr], and it is used only for animal, especially chicken feet.

16. We (105)

Gloss 'we' has two different variations which are [kene] in OP1 and OP2, and [ɪsʊn-rikɔ kabʸɛh] in OP3 and OP4. The term [ɪsʊn-rikɔ kabʸɛh] means 'all of you and I' which is also equal to the term 'we'. These variations are derived from Javanese borrowings.

17. Because (108)

The gloss 'because' has two terms [mərgɔ] and [kərɔnɔʔ]. The first term is used in OP1, and the second one is used in OP2, 3, and 4. Both of the terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [mərgɔ] is derived from Javanese [amargɔ], and [kərɔnɔʔ] is also Javanese [kərɔnɔ] without the glottal /ʔ/ in the final position after vowel.

18. Mouth (143)

Gloss 'mouth' has the term [caŋkəm] in OP1, 2 and 4, and [bəcɔŋ] in OP3. The first term is Javanese *ngoko* borrowing. This term also exists in *Jawa Kuno* and Balinese. The second term used in OP3 [bəcɔŋ] is more vernacular variety of saying 'mouth'.

19. Sing (147)

Gloss 'sing' has two variations, which are [ŋgəndɪŋ] in OP1, 2, nad 3, while OP4 called it [nəmbʸaŋ]. Both of the terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [ŋgəndɪŋ] is Javanese borrowing from [gəndɪŋ] which means 'song'. The second term is also Javanese borrowing. Even though it is pronounced in Osing way of speaking which is palatalization /ʸ/, but the word is taken from Javanese [nəmbaŋ].

20. Sand (151)

Gloss 'sand' has two terms derived from Javanese borrowings [pasɪr] and [wədi]. The first term is used in OP1, 3, and 4 and the second term is used in OP2. Both terms are Javanese words, however, [pasɪr] is also standardized into Bahasa Indonesia [pasir].

21. Short (153)

There are two terms in naming 'short'. The first one used in OP1 is [əndɛk] and [cəndək] is used in OP2, 3, and 4. All of them are from Javanese borrowings.

22. Narrow (169)

The gloss 'narrow' has two terms which are [supək] in OP1, 2, and 4, and [ciut] in OP3. Both of the terms are from Javanese, however, the first term [supək] refers to the condition where a place is too small so it is difficult to move, while [ciut] is 'narrow' in general.

23. Afternoon (171)

The terms for the gloss 'afternoon' varied in four OPs. OP1 and OP2 called it as [awan] or [bədhug]. The word [awan] is derived from Javanese, while [bədhug] refers to the time for afternoon prayer for the Moslem people. The term [rainɔʔ] or [ŋərainɔ] is used in OP3 and OP4. This term is originated from old Javanese or *Jawa Kuno* [raina].

24. Hand (181)

Gloss 'hand in OP1, 2, and 3 is called [taŋan], the same as Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia. In OP3, they have the term [cəkɪtʊŋ] for naming 'hand'.

25. Pull (182)

In OP1 and OP2, the gloss 'pull' is called [narɪk] from Javanese borrowing, also standard Bahasa Indonesia. OP3 and OP4 have their own term which is [ŋanyəŋ]. The writer assumed that this term is local variety for naming 'pull'.

26. Sleep (190)

Gloss 'sleep' has two terms which are [turu] and [ndəkɔk]. The term [turu] is used in OP1, 2 and 4, while [ndəkɔk] is used only in OP3. The first term is Javanese borrowing, and the second term is a vernacular term for 'sleep'.

27. Blow (194)

The gloss 'blow' has two terms in which OP1 and OP2 called it [səmprɔŋ] and OP3 and OP4 called it [nyʊwʊk]. These two terms are actually known by the speakers of Osing variety, however the difference is in the preference in using it. People in OP1 and OP2 prefer the term [səmprɔŋ], and OP3 and OP4 tend to use [nyʊwʊk].

28. Shoulder (202)

There are three terms in naming the gloss 'shoulder' which are [pundʸak] in OP1 and 2, [təpak] in OP3, and [bau] in OP4. The term [pundʸak] and [bau] are derived from Javanese borrowings. The term [təpak] is assumed to be the local variety of Badean village in OP3.

29. Calf of leg (203)

Gloss 'calf of leg' varied between OP1 and the three other OPs. In OP1 it is called as [kentɔl], while in OP2, 3 and 4 it is called [kempɔl]. The two terms are Javanese borrowings.

30. Beard (210)

Gloss 'beard' differs in OP1 and the other OPs. Ithe term [ʤaŋgʊt] is used in OP1 and [ʤɪŋgɔt] is used in OP2, 3, and 4. All of the terms are derived from Javanese.

31. Chin (211)

The terms for the gloss 'chin' are [dagau] in OP1 and [dʒʸaŋgʊt] in OP2, 3 and 4. Both terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [dagau] in OP1 in derived from the word [dagu] in Javanese, with the changing final position vowel /u/ into /au/. The term [dʒʸaŋgʊt] is also Javanese borrowing, in which OP1 used it for naming 'beard'.

32. Toothless (221)

In naming 'toothless', Osing variety has two different terms. The first one is [ɔmpɔŋ] or [kəmpɔŋ] in OP1 and OP2 which is derived from Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia borrowings. The second term is [kəmplʊt] which is used in OP3 and OP4 as their local variety in naming 'toothless'.

33. Temple (224)

Gloss 'temple' has the term [pɛlɛŋan] in OP1, 2 and 4. In OP3 there is no term for this word. When a place does not have the term for particular gloss, it is considered as lexical difference.

34. Armpit (226)

The terms for the gloss 'armpit' are [cɪŋklakan] in OP1, 3, and 4, and [kalɛk] in OP2. Both terms are Javanese borrowings. The first term is known as [cɪŋklaʔan] and the second one is known as [kɛlɛʔ] in Javanese language.

35. Elbow (227)

Gloss 'elbow' is called [sɪkʊt] in OP1, 2 and 4. In OP3 'elbow' is called [ceŋkɔl]. OP1, 2, and 4 took the word from Javanese borrowing [sikut]. The term [ceŋkɔl] in OP3 was taken from Madurese variety [ʧɛŋkol].

36. Heel (228)

Gloss 'heel' has two terms in Osing variety, and both are derived from Javanese borrowings. The first term is [toŋkak] in which Javanese called it [tuŋkaʔ] used in OP1, 2 and 4. The second term [capah] used in OP3 is also a Javanese borrowing from the same word.

37. Thigh (231)

This term has two varians which are [kempɔl] in OP1 and [pokaŋ] in OP2, 3, and 4. Both terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [kempɔl], however, is used in OP2, 3, and 4 to refer to different object which is 'calf of leg'.

38. Waist (232)

There are three terms in naming the gloss 'waist' in Osing variety. The first term is [bʸaŋkek] which is used in OP1, [sabukan] in OP2 and OP4, and [kəmplɛŋ] in OP3. The term [bʸaŋkek] is a Javanese borrowing from the term [baŋkeʔan]. The term [sabukan] is derived from the word [sabuk] which in Bahasa Indonesia means 'belt' as waist is the part of the body to put on a belt. OP3 has its own variation that is not used in other OPs.

39. Hip (233)

Gloss 'hip' in OP1 is called as [bɔkɔŋ] while OP2, 3, and 4 do not have the term. The term [bɔkɔŋ] itself actually means 'bottom'. However, because these two body parts are close to each other, people in OP1 considered them as the same part, therefore, they have the same term.

40. Flank (235)

Gloss 'flank' in OP3 and 4 is called [gambʸaŋ] while in OP1 and 2 they do not have the term for this gloss.

41. Jaw (238)

The term for gloss 'jaw' varied in OP3 and 4. In OP3 it is caleed [salaŋ] while in OP4 it is called [gaəm], closely related to the term for 'mollar' which is [baəm] because the two body parts are close.

42. Uncle (248)

Gloss 'uncle' has two terms in Osing variety. The first is [nɔm] used in OP1, and the second is [paman] used in th three other OPs. The two terms are Javanese borrowings. The word [nɔm] is derived from [ənɔm] which means 'young'. It refers to the position of 'uncle' which is younger than the parents.

43. Cousin (251)

Gloss 'cousin' has two variations, which are [misan] in OP1, 2, and 4, and [pak/mak wɛk] and [pak/mak nɔm] in OP3. All terms are from Javanese borrowings. For the same reason as the previous gloss, [nɔm] is used to show that the cousin is younger, while [wɛk] derived from the word [tuwɛk] is used when the cousin is older.

44. Grandmother (255)

There are two terms for the gloss 'grandmother'. The first is [əmbʸah] from Javanese [əmbah] or [mbah] in calling the elder and grandparents which is used in OP1, 2, and 4. The second is [adɔn] which comes from the word

[wadɔn] or'woman' in both Javanese and Balinese. This term is used in OP3 to refer to 'grandmother' as a 'woman grandparent'.

45. Grandfather (256)

The terms for the gloss 'grandfather' are [kakık] and [anaŋ]. The term [kakık] is used in OP1 and 4, while the term [anaŋ] is used in OP2 and 3. Those terms are from Javanese borrowings. For the same reason as the previous gloss, [anaŋ] is used to refer to 'man grandparent' as this term is derived from [lanaŋ] which means 'man'.

46. Work together (265)

Gloss 'work together' or known as *kerja bakti* in Bahasa Indonesia has three terms which are [ʤayah] in OP1, [məgawe baraŋ] in OP2 and 3, and [gʊgʊr gʊnʊŋ] in OP4. The terms used in OP2, 3, and 4 are from Javanese borrowings, while [ʤayah] in OP1 is assumed to be the local variety.

47. Give birth (267)

There are two terms in naming the action of 'giving birth'. The first one is [ŋəlahirakən] in OP1 and the second is [duwe anak] in OP2, 3, and 4, or sometimes called [nduwanak]. Both are the terms from Javanese borrowings. The term [nduwanak] is actually a shorter way of saying term [duwe anak].

48. Hut (272)

Gloss 'hut' has two terms which are [paglak] and [pɔndɔk]. The term [paglak] is only used in OP1 as the local term, and the other three OPs used the second term [pɔndɔk] from Javanese borrowing.

49. Bamboo wall (274)

There are two terms in naming 'bamboo wall'. The first one used in OP1, 2, and 4 is [gədɛk] and the second one used in OP3 only is [səŋkər]. The term for this gloss was taken from Javanese borrowing.

50. Canopy (276)

Gloss 'canopy' has the term [atəp] in OP2. This term is Javanese borrowing and also standardized into Bahasa Indonesia [atap]. OP1, 3, and 4 do not have the term for this gloss.

51. Container (277)

The terms for the gloss 'container' are varied. In OP1 it is called [tumbu], in OP2 it is called [kas]. The terms used are Javanese borrowings. OP3 and OP4 do not have the term for this gloss.

52. Pole (278)

Gloss 'pole' has three variations in four OPs. OP1 and 4 has the term [cagʸak], OP2 has the term [gʸandʒʊr] and the term [sɔkɔʔ] iis used in OP3. The terms used in the OPs were derived from Javanese [cagaʔ], [gandʒʊr], and [sɔkɔ].

53. Roof (279)

The terms for the gloss 'roof' are [wʊwʊŋ], [atəp] and [gənʈɛŋ]. The first term is used in OP1, the second term is used in OP2 and OP3, and the third term is used in OP4. Even though the terms are different, they came from the same borrowing which Javanese. The terms are different because they depend on the speakers preference in using them.

54. Room (282)

Gloss 'room' has three variations which are [bʸale] from Javanese word [bale] used in OP1, [kamar] used in OP2 and OP4 which came from Bahasa Indonesia, and [ʤərumʸah] used in OP3. The last term used in OP3 actually came from the word Javanese word [nʤəro omah] which is being shortened.

55. Gate (284)

There are two terms in naming the gloss 'gate'. The first term used in OP1, 2, and 3 is [pagər] and the second term used in OP3 is [bəʈɛk]. The term [pagər] refers to 'gate' in general, while [bəʈɛk] usually refer to bamboo gate. This term is probably caused by the condition of OP3 in which people usually use bamboo as their gates.

56. Terrace (287)

Gloss 'terrace' has three terms in this variety. in OP1 it is called [tərɛtes], in OP2 and OP4 is [ampɛran] and in OP3 is [teras]. These three are Javanese borrowings terms.

57. Hearth (289)

The terms from Javanese borrowings in naming the gloss 'hearth' are varied in each OP. In OP1 and 4 it is called [bəŋahan], in OP2 it is called [tumaŋ], and in OP3 it is called [pawɔn].

58. Basket (292)

Gloss 'basket' has two variations which are [kərandʒaŋ] in OP1, 3, and 4, and [rɪndʒɪŋ] in OP2. The first term [kərandʒaŋ] is Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia

borrowing, while the term [rɪndʒɪŋ] is also a Javanese borrowing in OP2 for naming 'basket'.

59. Rice ladle (295)

The terms for the gloss 'rice ladle' in Osing variety are [entɔŋ] in OP1 and [kədʊk] in OP2, 3, and 4. The terms [entɔŋ] and [kədʊk] are Javanese borrowings. The first term is more common to use in Javanese, and the second term [kədʊk] is refering to the action of *ngeduk sego* in Javanese, or 'mixing and taking the rice using the ladle or spoon' in English.

60. Spear (299)

Gloss 'spear' has three variations in four observation points. The first term [sɛŋget] is used in OP1 and OP3. The second term [tətəkan] is used in OP2. The third variation which is [gʸanjʊr] is used in OP4, the same as the term for 'pole'.

61. Glass (301)

The term for gloss 'glass' in OP1 and OP3 is [lʊmʊr], and in OP2 and OP4 is [gəlas]. Both terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [gəlas] is even standardized into Bahasa Indonesia.

62. Trap (302)

There are two variations in naming gloss 'trap'. In OP1 it is called [pələŋan], and in OP2, 3, and 4 is called [kɔlɔʔ]. The terms were derived from Javanese. They only differ depending on the term that the speakers prefer.

63. Pail (307)

Gloss 'pail' has two terms which are [tɪmbɔ] in OP1, 3, 4, and the term [səmpean] in OP2. The term [tɪmbɔ] was derived from Javanese borrowing, while the term [səmpean] was assumed to be a local term in Grogol village, Giri district.

64. Hook (311)

The terms for the gloss 'hook' are [bʸantɔlan] in OP1 and 2, and [pukət] in OP3. OP4 do not have any term for this gloss. The term [bʸantɔlan] might be related to the term [bantɔl] or [cantɔl] in Javanese as these terms means 'to hook' or the action of 'hooking something'.

65. Small boat (313)

The gloss 'small boat' has two differences. The first one is [ʤʊkʊŋ] which is used in OP 3 and OP4. OP1 and OP2 do not have term for this gloss. It is assumed that OP1 and OP2 are far from the sea so it is possible for them to not have the term for this gloss.

66. Wok (320)

There are two terms for gloss 'wok' which are [canɛŋan] in OP1 and [wajan] in OP2, 3, and 4. The first term [canɛŋan] is local term in OP1, while [wajan] is Javanese borrowing.

67. Stalk (322)

The terms for the gloss 'stalk' are [gagaŋ] and [əmpaŋ]. The first term is used in OP1, 3, and 2, and the second term is used in OP2 and 4. These terms were taken from Javanese borrowings.

68. Arrogant (340)

Gloss 'arrogant' has three terms which are [ladʸak] in OP1 and 3, [sɔmbɔŋ] in OP2, and [aŋkʊh] in OP4. The terms [sɔmbɔŋ] and [aŋkʊh] were variations of Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia borrowings, while [ladʸak] is local term for the gloss 'arrogant'

69. Clumsy (344)

There are three terms in naming the adjective 'clumsy' which are [ampah], [ŋgrabus], and [sembrɔnɔ]. [ampah] is used in OP1, [ŋgrabus] in OP2, and [sembrɔnɔ] is used in OP3 and OP4. The last term is Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia borrowing. The other two are local variety in naming 'clumsy'.

70. Deft (353)

For the gloss 'deft', Osing variety has three terms which are [təlikas] in OP1 and OP3, [kɛdəp] in OP2, and [brancah] in OP4. These terms belong the variety of Osing, and they differ in each area.

71. Ill (368)

Gloss 'ill' has two terms which are [lɔrɔʔ] in OP1, 3, and 4 and it is Javanese borrowing from the term [lɔrɔ], and the term [waraŋ] used only in OP2.

72. Take care (375)

The terms in Osing variety for the gloss 'take care' are [ŋərɔksɔ] in OP1, 3, and 4, and [ŋərumʸat] in OP2. The terms used in all OPs are from the Javanese borrowings.

73. Grill (377)

Gloss 'grill' has three terms which are [maŋgaŋ] in OP1, [mbʸakar] in OP2 and OP4, and [ŋɔpɔr] in OP3. The first and the second terms are Javanese borrowings. In OP3, they use the term [mbʸakar] for 'burn' in general for anything, while for 'grill' they specially use [ŋɔpɔr].

74. Put (391)

There are two terms for gloss 'put' in Osing variety. The first one is [ŋandɔh] in OP1, 2, and 3. The second term is [ndɛlɛh] used in OP4. These two terms were derived from Javanese borrowings.

75. Save (396)

Gloss 'save' has two terms in Osing variety. The first term is [marɔti] in OP1 and OP3, and the second is the term [nyimpən] in OP2 and OP4. The term [nyimpən] is also a Javanese term, while [marɔti] is commonly used in OP1 and OP3.

76. Egret (404)

The animal 'egret' has three variations in Osing variety. The first is [bləkɔk] used in OP1 and 4, the second is [kʊntʊl] used in OP2, and the third is [caŋak] used in OP3.

77. Hill (433)

Gloss 'hill' has two terms which are [pʊʈʊk] and [gʊmʊk]. The term [pʊʈʊk] and [gʊmʊk] were taken from Javanese borrowing. People in OP1 used the term [pʊʈʊk] while the other OPs used the term [gʊmʊk].

78. Canyon (438)

The terms for the gloss 'canyon' are [pɛrɛŋan] in OP1 and OP2, and the term [dʒuraŋ] in OP3 and OP4. These terms are Javanese borrowings. The term [pɛrɛŋan] refers to the steep land beside a hill, or a mountain, while the second term [dʒuraŋ] refers to the whole steep land and the bottom. This term is also standardized into Bahasa Indonesia.

79. Heal (447)

Gloss 'heal' has two variations, in which OP1, 2, and 3 is called [waras] or [səgər], and sometimes also called [səgər waras]. OP4 has its own variation which is [arɔn]

80. Asthma (449)

The term 'asthma' has two variations which are [məŋi] in OP1, 2, and 4, and [pəgɔʔ] in OP3. These terms were derived from Javanese borrowings. The term [məŋi] has the same term in Javanese, however the term [pəgɔʔ] is from Javanese [pəgɔ] which means 'smoke'. People in OP three relates this term to the condition where there is too much smoke so that it will be hard to breathe, therefore, it is called [pəgɔʔ].

Those 80 lexical differences were then drawn into a display map for each difference which means there were 80 display maps as the result. The example of the display map is as follow:
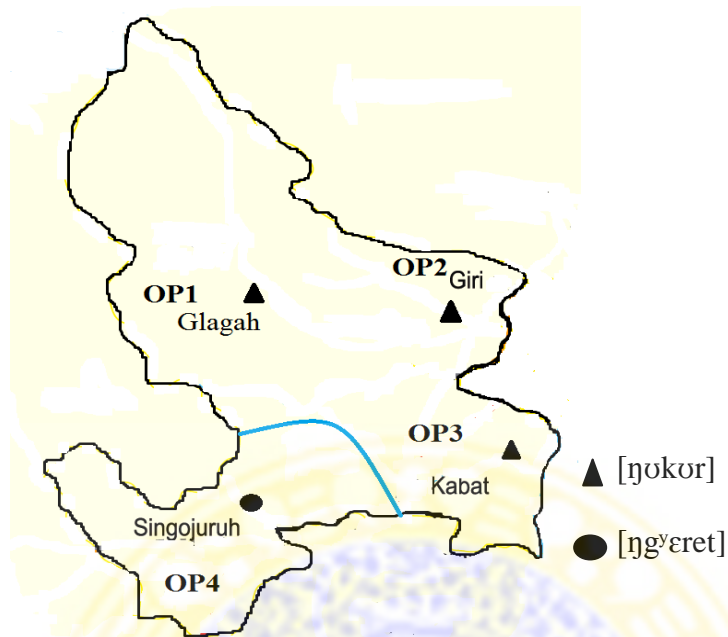
Figure 4. The display map of gloss 73 "scratch"

The complete pictures of the 80 display maps can be seen in the appendices section. An interpretive map was also drawn to show the collection of isoglosses or bundle of isoglosses to show the distribution of the differences. The interpretive map illustrates differences for each gloss in every observation points. The interpretive map can be seen as follow:
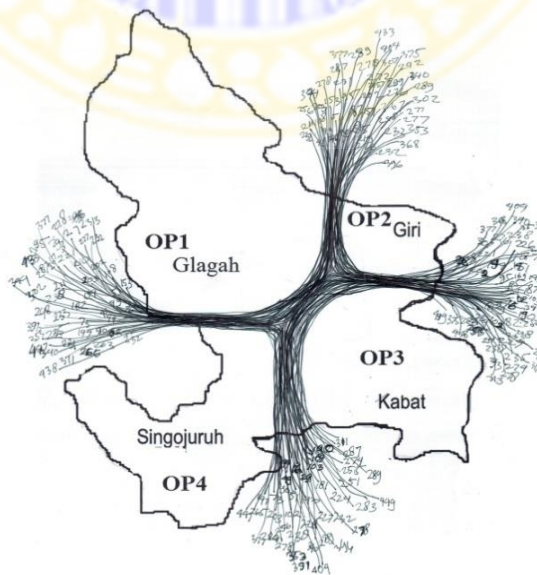

Figure 5. The interpretive map

4.1.2 The Status of The Lexical Differences

Based on the calculation of the data obtained in the research, the writer found the status of the lexical differences in Osing variety which then, also answer the pro and contra about the status of Osing variety whether it is considered as a regional dialect or a language. The percentage of comparison among villages determines the status of lexical differences in the dialect being studied. The dialectometry formula used to determine the lexical status is:

$$\text{Index } d\% = \frac{s x\ 100\%}{n}$$

Details:

d = vocabulary distance in percentage (%)

s = number of lexical differences compared to other OP

n = number of total lexical difference

The percentage of lexical differences became the determiner of status of variety. Guiter cited in Mahsun (2005) categorized the status into five, as the following:

0% - 20%	= no difference
21% - 30%	= different speech
31% - 50%	= different sub-dialect
51% - 80%	= different dialect
80% - 100%	= different language

The permutation table used if the number of OP is four is as follows:

No	The Observation Points (OP) Compared
1	1 – 2
2	1 – 3

3	2 – 3
4	1 – 4
5	3 – 4

The number of gloss being compared between observation points can be seen as follow:

Gloss number OP1-OP2:

12, 41, 46, 49, 51, 85, 87, 95, 108, 151, 153, 202, 203, 231, 232, 248, 256, 265, 267, 276, 277, 278, 279, 282, 287, 289, 295, 299, 301, 302, 307, 320, 340, 344, 353, 368, 375, 396, 404, 433.

Gloss number OP1-OP3:

16, 41, 46, 49, 108, 143, 153, 169, 171, 182, 194, 203, 227, 228, 231, 232, 233, 235, 238, 248, 251, 255, 256, 265, 267, 272, 274, 277, 278, 279, 282, 284, 287, 289, 295, 302, 311, 313, 320, 344, 433, 438, 449.

Gloss number OP1-OP4:

41, 46, 73, 90, 102, 108, 147, 153, 171, 182, 194, 202, 203, 224, 231, 232, 233, 235, 238, 248, 265, 267, 272, 277, 279, 282, 295, 299, 301, 302, 311, 340, 344, 353, 375, 391, 396, 433, 438, 447.

Gloss number OP2-OP3:

12, 16, 51, 85, 87, 95, 143, 151, 169, 171, 182, 194, 202, 226, 227, 228, 232, 235, 238, 251, 255, 274, 276, 277, 278, 282, 284, 289, 299, 301, 307, 311, 313, 340, 344, 353, 368, 375, 396, 438, 449.

Gloss number OP3-OP4:

16, 49, 51, 73, 90, 102, 143, 147, 169, 202, 224, 227, 228, 232, 238, 251, 255, 256, 265, 274, 278, 279, 282, 284, 289, 299, 301, 311, 340, 344, 353, 375, 391, 396, 404. 447, 449.

The calculation of the lexical differences is shown as below:

NO.	Observation Point	Precentage	Status
1.	1 – 2	48,75%	Different sub-dialect
2.	1 – 3	52,50%	Different dialect
3.	1 – 4	38,75%	Different sub-dialect
4.	2 – 3	48,75%	Different sub-dialect
5.	3 – 4	41,25%	Different sub-dialect

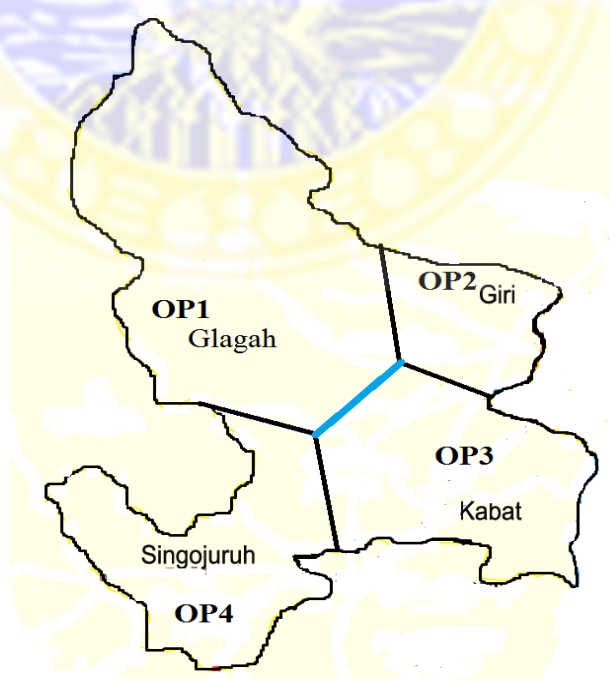The relationship of isolect between observation points being compared then drawn into a map

Figure 6. The map of the relationship between isolect

Figure 6 shows that there are two different status in Osing variety. the different dialects status is drawn with black lines, while the blue line represents the sub-dialect status. From the calculation the writer found there are sub-dialect differences status between Glagah district (OP1) and Giri district (OP2), Giri district (OP2) and Kabat district (OP3), Glagah district (OP1) and Singojuruh district (OP4), and Kabat district and Singojuruh district (OP4). The dialect difference status is found between Glagah district and Singojuruh district (OP4).

4.2 Discussion

This study has found 80 lexical differences from the total number of 450 glosses given to the twelve informants representing the speakers of Osing variety in Banyuwangi Regency. The differences resulted on the emergence of dialect difference and sub-dialects differences. The percentages that show sub-dialect differences status are 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.

From the differences found, the writer discovered that most of the terms were taken from Javanese borrowings. This result proves that Osing is still part of Javanese language, particularly one of four regional dialects on East Java (Badan Bahasa, 2009). However, the Javanese terms used in each OP were varied. Other than Javanese, there are also words from Madurese, Balinese, and even Dutch

borrowings. For example, the word 'elbow' which is known as [ceŋkɔl] in OP3 was taken from Madurese variety [ʧɛŋkol]. This influence might have been brought by the Madurese who came in the past when the Dutch brought along the plantation workers and occupied this regency (Kusnadi, as cited in Sariono and Maslikatin, 2002).

Another term from other language borrowing is [ŋərɛkən] for the word 'to count' which is used in OP2. The term is quite unique since the writer found that this term is derived from Dutch language *reken* which means 'to count' or 'calculate'. This thing probably happened because of the strong influence of Dutch in this area. Grogol in Giri district is one of the plantation area in Banyuwangi. This relates to the history where The Dutch came and competed for the purpose of trading and plantation business as the region is quite stategic (Margarana, 2012)

The terms from Balinese borrowings other that the word [sɪŋ] for *no* as one of the most notable word for the origin of Osing variety, is the word [rabi] for 'wife', and [wadɔn] for 'woman'. In Javanese, the term [rabi] means 'get married' or 'marry', while in Balinese this term is used for the word 'wife'. The term [wadɔn] also means 'woman' in Javanese, however, this term is rarely used by people as for them [wedɔʔ] is more commonly used. Balinese has quite strong influence as the position of Bali Island and Banyuwangi Regency are close and only separated by a small strait. Because Banyuwangi is the border between Java island and Bali island, and the language came into contact (Herusantosa, 1987, as cited in Sariono and Maslikatin, 2002). In the past, when both were still

kingdoms, the contact including coorporation and war between kingdoms also happened many times (Margarana, 2012).

For the differences in each OP, the writer discovered 24 lexical differences which is only used in OP1. For example, The term [asɔn-asɔn] in OP1, based on the interview with the informants, was originated from the word [asu] which means "dog" because people were usually accompanied and helped by dog when they went hunting. The other observation points used the term [ŋgolɛk] which means 'to look for' as the word hunt also means 'to look for animal'. Other examples are, Kenjo village in Glagah district has term [paglak] for gloss 'hut' in which other OPs called it [pɔndɔk], [ŋasɪr] for the term 'smell' while other OPs called it [ŋambʊŋ], and [pʊʈʊk] for the gloss 'hill' while other OPs called it [gʊmʊk].

In Grogol village, Giri district (OP2), 18 lexical differences were found. The notable one was the emergence of Dutch borrowing [ŋərɛkən] from the word *reken* in naming the verb 'to count'. Other than that, OP2 also has some terms which are not used in other OPs, such as [awan] while in OP1, 3, and 4 it is called [megɔʔ], [rɪndʒɪŋ] for the gloss 'basket' while other OPs called it [kərandʒaŋ], [wədi] for gloss 'sand' while other OPs called it [pasɪr], and [kalɛk] for the gloss 'armpit' while other OPs called it [cɪŋklakan]. Other than the Dutch borrowing, mostly the variation in OP2 came from Javanese borrowings.

OP3 which was represented by Badean village, Kabat district, has 25 lexical differences used only in this area. The writer found some unique terms which were assumed to be local variety and more vernacular terms compared to

other OPs. For instance, gloss 'leg' is called [sɪkɪl] in OP 1, 2, and 4, while in OP3 it is called [cəkɛkɛr]. People who do not know might consider this as rude because the word [cɛkɛr] is usually used only for animal, especially chicken feet. However, people in Badean village considered this as a vernacular term for the word 'leg'. OP 3 also has term [cəkɪtʊŋ] for naming 'hand' while other OPs called it [taŋan]. After doing crosscheck, the writer found that these two terms for 'leg' and 'hand' were only used by the elderly. Younger generation know these terms, however, they tend to use the terms [sɪkɪl] and [taŋan]. The term [pəgɔʔ] for the gloss 'asthma' is derived from Javanese [pəgɔ] or 'smoke' because they relate this term to the condition where there is too much smoke so that it will be hard to breathe.

Gumirih village which represented OP4 in Singojuruh district has 15 lexical differences. OP4 also has some terms which are only used in this area. The writer also found that most of the terms used in this OP were from Javanese borrowings. The terms mostly used were also very Javanese-like. For example This area, the writer assumed, has closer relation to Javanese language as the border is the closest to Javanese society in southern part of Banyuwangi Regency. For example, the term "work together" in gloss number 263, or also known as *kerja bakti* in Bahasa Indonesia, in OP4 is called [gʊgʊr gʊnʊŋ]. This term is also from Javanese word as they have the same term to call this gloss. The gloss number 147 "sing", in other OPs is called [ŋgəndɪŋ] or [gəndiŋan], while in OP4, people name it [nəmbʸaŋ]. Even though it is pronounced in Osing way of

speaking, which is palatalization /ʸ/, but the word is taken from Javanese [nəmbaŋ].

From all the lexical differences, the writer discovered that most differences were from certain word categories such as parts of the body, verbs, adjectives, kitchen utensils, kinships and part of the house. Not many words categories from animals, food and beverages, fruit and vegetables, and social life are different. In addition, even though the lexical differences had influences from Madurese, Balinese, and even Dutch, Javanese borrowings still dominated the number of the lexical items. Mostly the Javanese terms were just varied in those areas. This proves 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. From the observation points being compared, the further the writer moved, more differences can be found.

LEXICAL DIFFERENCES IN OSING VARIETY SPOKEN BY PEOPLE IN BANYUWANGI REGENCY