

THE VARIETIES OF JAVANESE DIALECTS AMONG THE SPEECH COMMUNITIES

M. Zaini Miftah*

Abstrak

Sebagaimana diketahui oleh khalayak bahwa Indonesia mempunyai beragam bahasa daerah yang kaya dengan dialek. Dialek tersebut dapat memperkenalkan komunitas yang mendiami daerah tertentu, seperti halnya dialek bahasa Jawa, kepada masyarakat luas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendiskripsikan ragam dialek bahasa Jawa serta untuk menemukan ragam dialek bahasa Jawa yang hampir punah di daerah Kabupaten Lamongan Provinsi Jawa Timur. Pendekatan kualitatif diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ragam dialek bahasa Jawa yang dipakai untuk komunikasi oleh komunitas tersebut dapat dikategorikan ke dalam (1) ragam kata meliputi ragam diksi, (2) ragam pengucapan dan intonasi dalam kelompok kalimat positif, negatif, pertanyaan dan perintah, dan (3) ragam kalimat yang diidentifikasi dari struktur kata, dalam dua kategori– struktur kata sederhana dengan satu suku kata dan dua atau lebih suku kata, dan struktur kata bentukan dari imbuhan, reduplikasi dan kombinasi–dan kompleksitas kalimat yang memenuhi tiga tipe yaitu kalimat sederhana yang dimodifikasi, kalimat majemuk, dan kalimat majemuk bertingkat. Selain itu, ragam kata dialek bahasa Jawa yang hampir punah dikategorikan ke dalam ragam pengucapan dan intonasi, dan ragam kalimat.

Keywords: *Variety, Javanese Dialect, Speech Community*

A. Introduction

It is very necessary for human being as social creature to use language in the social interaction. It can happen everywhere such as it takes place at school, office, market, bus station and many other places. In the interaction person can communicate and show his or her feeling and thinking to other people through language. Nasr states that language is basically oral, and that oral symbol represents meaning as they are related to real life situation and experience.¹ Thus, language is used by human being as means of communication. Similarly, Daniel in Nalawi asserts that language is a part of human activity, and of individual activity as member of society.² In other words, language cannot be separated from people or society.

Indonesia is a country with many regional languages, and each regional language identifies its region. Meanwhile, each regional language has its dialect. It is

* An English lecturer of Jurusan Tarbiyah STAIN Palangka Raya. Address: Jl. G. Obos V Gang Sejahtera Palangka Raya. Email: miftahzen@yahoo.com.

¹ Raja T. Nasr, *The Essentials of Linguistic Science*, London: Longman, 1984, p.1.

² Nalawi, *Terms of Address Used among Batak Toba People Living in Surabaya*, Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis, Surabaya: UNESA, 2001, p.1.

interesting to know that Indonesia has many languages. One of them is Javanese language. Javanese language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia.³

Javanese language is one of many languages that have more original speakers. It cannot be separated from the influence of growing society. It has known many kinds of dialect in Indonesia since the dialects of language identify the society living in particular place or region. A dialect and another one often show big differences. The differences of dialects are caused by geography, culture and religion. As argued by Trudgill in Nasr, dialect is kind of language associated with the user of language in different social and geographical background.⁴

In East Java, particularly Glagah District is one of the areas in Lamongan Regency. It is located \pm 20 km from Lamongan city to the north and near to Gresik Regency area. The District is the border of Lamongan and Gresik Regencies. In that region the people use the varieties of dialects usually spoken in their daily communication such as in the little conversation as follows:

- Speaker 1 : “*Koen angkate nang endi?*” or “Where will you go?”
 Speaker 2 : “*Insun angkate nang pasar.*” or “I will go to market.”
 Speaker 1 : “*Lapa kok nang pasar?*” or “What will you go to market for?”
 Speaker 2 : “*Insun angkate dhelok-dhelok klambi, engko lek ana sing apik ya tak tuku.*” or “I will have a look at shirt, later on I will buy it if an interesting one is available.”
 Speaker 1 : “*Budhal jam pira?*” or “What time will you go?”
 Speaker 2 : “*Kira-kira jam wolu.*” or “It is about eight o’clock.”
 Speaker 1 : “*Insun angkate enut, oleh ta?*” or “May I join you?”
 Speaker 2 : “*Igak apa-apa.*” or “Never mind.”

The words *insun*, *koen*, *angkate*, *igak*, *nang*, *lapa*, *ndelok*, and *lek* are the examples of the word varieties of Javanese dialects spoken by the people in the region or the speech community for their daily communication. Based on the phenomenon above, therefore, the researcher was interested in investigating the varieties of Javanese dialects used by the speech community for daily communication.

In relation to research particularly focusing on the research of Javanese dialects, a research was conducted by Fadholi. He investigated Arabic loanwords in Javanese dialects used by the people for daily communication.⁵ The findings showed that many of Arabic loanwords used in the speech community of the Javanese were identified. The use of Arabic loanwords in daily communication was mixed with Javanese dialects. In the current research, the researcher conducted a research investigating the varieties of Javanese dialects. The researcher believed that a lot of varieties of those dialects have been used by the speech community.

³ Pusat Bahasa, *Bahasa Daerah dan Otonomi Daerah: Risalah Konferensi Bahasa Daerah*, Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Depdiknas, 2001, p.7.

⁴ Raja T. Nasr, *The Essentials of Linguistic Science*, London: Longman, 1984, p.141.

⁵ Muhammad Fadholi, *Arabic Loanwords in Javanese Dialect in Sepanjang Sidoarjo*, Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis, Surabaya: UNESA, 2002, p.i.

Within this framework, it is important to investigate what varieties of the Javanese dialects, and what kinds of almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects found among the people in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency. The present paper would be of great input to find out what the existing varieties of Javanese dialects. To be more specific, the research investigated the varieties of words including word varieties of diction, varieties of pronunciations and intonations by grouping in positive, negative, interrogative, and command sentences, and varieties of sentences in the forms of word structure and sentence complexity. In addition, it investigated the kinds of almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects rarely used in daily communication. Those words were analyzed in the form of the sentences which refer to the varieties of pronunciations and intonations, and of sentences.

The findings of this research are expected to have theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it will give meaningful contributions to the development of theory of sociolinguistics as a part of linguistics. Meanwhile, practically, it will provide both the bilingual and multilingual with insights to present better understanding of the varieties of Javanese dialects.

B. Theoretical Basis

1. Language and Community

Concerning the language and community, it needs to view the language use. Many aspects dealing with language use in its community are available. The relationship between language and community develops language varieties. The development of those depends on the social organization of the group. Troike in Fadholi argues that the language variety is also determined by circumstances as differences in age, sex, social status, the relation among the participants, the end of interaction, and the setting of the communication.⁶ The phenomenon of language variety means that members of a speech community in different social and economic status may develop language characteristics, which are different from others.

2. Speech Community

Lyous in Hudson states that speech community is all the people using a given language and dialect.⁷ Speech community may overlap where there are bilingual individuals, and have not used any social or cultural unity. Similarly, Hockett in Hudson asserts that a speech community is the whole set of people who communicate each other, either directly or indirectly via the common language.⁸ Hence, the people who speak a certain dialect are called a speech community. Moreover, Liebert in Fadholi gives more detail that a speech community involves geographical, social and

⁶ *Ibid.*, p.9.

⁷ R. A. Hudson, *Sociolinguistics*, London: Cambridge, 1970, p.326.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p.8.

cultural aspects.⁹ Thus, people in certain occupation, economic level, or social set may form language characteristics that differentiate from others in the same area.

From the above statement, speech community is a group of people who interact and use a given means of speech or dialect wherever they are. Hence, the people using the varieties of Javanese dialects living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency are considered as a speech community.

3. *Dialect*

According to Holmes, dialect is some speech features which are grouped and become significant for its diversity of each other.¹⁰ It is like different languages which generally serve integrative and distinct function for the speakers. Therefore, people often use a dialect to signal their membership of particular groups. Social status, gender, age, ethnicity, and the kinds of social networks people belong to turn out to be important dimensions of identity in many communities.¹¹

Dialect can be categorized as regional and social dialects. Regional dialect is features of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar, which differentiate from others according to the geographical area of the speakers come from. The difference between regional dialect and regional accent is distinguishable from each other only by pronunciation. Regional dialect is generally distinguishable by pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.¹²

Meanwhile, social dialect is a social group that is usually determined many features such as education, occupation, residential area, and income level. The main points distinguishable from a social dialect are features of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar according to the social group of the speakers. Thus, the stereotypical dialect speaker is an elderly rural person but unintelligible to modern city dwellers. However, dialects are simply linguistic varieties which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. The speech of people from different social as well as regional groups may differ in these ways.¹³

C. Methodology

This research employed a descriptive qualitative design because it fits with the characteristics proposed by Bogdan & Biklen. They point out that qualitative research has the following characteristics.¹⁴ First, it is naturalistic, meaning that qualitative research has actual settings as the direct source of data; in this case the setting was the speech community in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency. Second, in collecting data the researcher was the key instrument assisted with secondary instruments like interview guide, observation and recording device.

⁹ Muhammad Fadholi, *Arabic Loanwords in Javanese Dialect in Sepanjang Sidoarjo*, Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis, Surabaya: UNESA, 2002, p.7.

¹⁰ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, London: Longman, 2000, p.134.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.123.

¹² *Ibid.*, p.142.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p.132.

¹⁴ R. Bogdan & Sari Knop Biklen, *Qualitative Research in Education: an Introduction to Theory and Methods*, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1998, p.4-7.

Third, it has descriptive data. The data collected took the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Fourth, it concerns with process, meaning that the focus of the research was the process of using Javanese dialects in the speech community rather than simply with outcomes or products. Fifth, it tends to analyze the collected data inductively. It did not search out data or evidence to prove or disprove hypotheses which were hold before entering the research. Last, meaning is of essential concern to the qualitative research.

In qualitative research the data are analyzed, and the result of the analysis is in the form of phenomenon description, not numerical or coefficient or cause and effect relationship.¹⁵ Since the data collected in this research were in the form of words or even the sentences, the analysis is then merely describing the phenomenon the researcher found during the process of research. In this research, the data were what the subjects said.

The subjects of the research were the speech community or the people living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency in East Java. The data sources in this research were the subjects or informants. No definite number of informants was to be considered representative as subjects of the research. One good informant was adequate for linguistic research; however, they were involved in this research. Each of them must have the requirements as follows: An informant (1) must be representative to the subject, (2) should speak Javanese in daily communication, (3) must be the native people who have never lived outside of Glagah District of Lamongan Regency, and (4) must be the people minimally living 50 years in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency.

The samples were randomly chosen. It was applied in this research because in taking sample the researcher mixed all subjects from population in the same consideration. Ary *et al.*, say that the basic characteristic of random sampling is that all members of the population have the same chance of being included in the sample.¹⁶ Thus, the researcher gives each subject to be taken a part in a chance becoming the sample of the research. Ten informants of the users of the varieties of Javanese dialect in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency were taken as samples from population in subject of the research. To use the sample of subject depends on minimally capability of the researcher in the time, the power, and the financial in holding the research.¹⁷

Data collection techniques used in this research were observation and interview. The observation and interview were conducted in 2005. In conducting observation the researcher took a part and at the same time becoming a participant of the conversations (active participant). While he was taking a part in conversations, he was observing the subjects' utterances and experiences in the conversation by using a recorder for data recording. Meanwhile, interview (in-depth interview) was aimed at obtaining information which was difficult to get from the observation. To do so, it

¹⁵ Zaini M. Hasan, *Karakteristik Penelitian in Aminuddin: Pengembangan Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Bidang Bahasa dan Sastra*, Malang: Yayasan Asah, Asih, Asuh, 1990, p.13.

¹⁶ Donald Ary, Jacobs, Luci Chesar & Asghar Razavieh, *Introduction to Research in Education*, New York: Wadsworth Thomson Learning, 2002, p.141.

¹⁷ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2002, p.112.

was also used a recorder to record the information from the informants or participants.

The data obtained by the instruments were analyzed through procedures in accordance with the objective of the research to answer the research problems. An interactive analysis model – data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verifying – adapted from Miles & Hubberman was applied to analyze the obtained data.¹⁸ The data analysis procedures in details were as follows: (1) Transcribing all the data from recording, (2) making notes all the data from interview, (3) classifying the data covering the varieties of words, of pronunciations and intonations, and of sentences of the Javanese dialects, (4) classifying the data including the kinds of almost disappeared words of varieties of Javanese dialects rarely used in daily communication, (5) discussing all the data findings, and (6) drawing conclusion. In addition, the data endorsement was employed by verifying the data to the data sources.

D. Findings

1. *The Word Varieties of Javanese Dialects*

Based on the data analysis, the findings are shown from the data of word varieties covering pronunciation in Javanese transcription, standard Javanese for each word, and demonstration of their English meaning. In details the varieties of words of Javanese dialects employed by the people living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency are shown in Table 1. The followings are the samples of the use of word varieties of Javanese dialects for daily communication. The data of the conversations and the utterances or sentences were gained from the observation and interview. The sample data were described as follows:

- (1) Speaker 1 : “*He, keapa kabare?*” [he, **keopo** kabare?]
 “How are you?”
 Speaker 2 : “*Yo, apik.*” [yo, apeq]
 “Just fine.”

The short conversation above occurred when they met each other and asked about health. **keopo** is a word variety of Javanese dialects employed by the people in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency. **keopo** means *how*.

- (2) “*Bocah iku gak gelem mreng geniyo?*” [boca iku **gaq** gElEm mreng **gEniyo?**]
 “Why does the man not want to come here?”

The short sentence taken from HW shows the word varieties of Javanese dialects, those are, **gaq** and **gEniyo**. The sentences expressed interrogative sentence usually addressed to someone else when he/she is in a curiosity. **gaq** means *no*, and **gEniyo** means *why*.

- (3) “*Dik, aku sesuk ewangana njipiki Windu!*” Windu*= the name of fish
 [deq, aku sesoq ewangono **njipiqi** Windu!]

¹⁸ Miles & Hubberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, New York: Sage Publication, 1980, p.14.

“Guys, help me to take Windu* tomorrow morning, please!”

In other sentence:

“Ayo mirik bandeng, dijikik Bandenge karo diwadahi kranjang!”
 [Ayo mereq bandEng, **dijikeq** BandEnge karo diwadai kranjang!]
 “Let’s catch fish, Bandeng*, take and put it on the basket!”
 Bandeng*= the name of fish

And also in other the sentences:

“Nang pekna ngombe! Nang jukokna ngombe!”
 [nang **peqno** ngombe! nang **jukoqno** ngombe!]
 “Take a drink! Take a drink, please!”

The three above sentences have several word varieties of Javanese dialects, which have the same meaning in English. The word **njipiqi** taken from DP, **dijikeq** taken from SM, **peqno**, and **jukoqno** taken from DS, from the root word **jupoq** in standard Javanese, means *take*. The pronunciation of the words are different from others. It is influenced by the affixations.

- (4) “Ris, menesuk selangana Kimo kanggo mirik iwak!”
 [Ris, mEnesoq **sElangono** Kimo kanggo mereq iwaq]
 “Ris, Lend me Kimo* to catch fish tomorrow morning, please!”
 Kimo*= a tool to catch fish

In other sentence:

“Anu Yuk, nyelang klosone digawe ruwah!”
 [anu yuq, **nyElang** klosone digawe ruwa]
 “Sister, I borrow your mat to do thanks giving!”

Two sentences above are command and prohibition. There are two word varieties of Javanese dialects from the root word **sElang**, those words nearly have same meaning, they are **nyElang** taken from TN meaning *borrow* and **sElangono** taken from KS means *lend*.

- (5) Speaker 1 : “Riko iku angkate nang endi?” [**riko** iku **angkate** nang Endi?]
 “Where will you go?”
 Speaker 2 : “Insun angkate nang Bucu kok” Bucu*= the name of village
 [**eson** **angkate** nang Bucu koq]
 “I will go to Bucu*”

The conversation above has word varieties of Javanese dialects. Those words are **riko**, **eson**, and **angkate**. **riko** means *you* and **eson** means *I*. They are influenced by the dialects of the people from Gresik Regency a long time ago. Meanwhile, **angkate** means *will*.

- (6) “Aku iki nang terno nang pondok pesantren timbang aku nek omah!”
 [aku iki nang **tErno** nang pondoq pEsantren timbang aku neq oma!]
 “Take me go to Islamic boarding school rather than at home!”

In other sentence:

“Lho... kok sampeyan teri iwak, matur suwun yo.”

[lo... koq sampeyan **tEri** iwaq, mator suwon yo]

“Hey... you gave me fish, thank you”

And also the sentence bellow:

“Ayo mbok terno nang makde! Aku njaluk tuntun nak”

[ayo mboq **tErno** nan maqde! aku njaluq tunton naq]

“Take me go to your elder aunt! Help me guys”

tErno taken from KN and NG, and **tEri** taken from TN are word varieties of Javanese dialects. They are from the root word **tEr**. If **tEr** is added by suffixes *-no* and *-i* their meanings are different. Meanwhile, **tErno** means *take to go* and **tEri** means *give*.

- (7) “Wis ndang mbarus!”----- “Mbaruso!”
 [wes ndang **mbaros!**] ----- [**mbaruso!**]
 “Come in please!” ----- “Come in please!”

In other sentence:

“Wis nang mlebu!”-----“Melbuo!”

[wes nang **mElbu!**] ----- [**mElbuo!**]

“Come in please!” ----- “Come in please!”

And also the other sentence:

“Sampeyan mbacut!” ----- “mbacuto”

[sampeyan **mbacot!**] ----- [**mbacuto!**]

“Come in please!” ----- “Come in please!”

From above sentences, it was found the word varieties of Javanese dialects. **Mbaros** taken from SL, **mElbu** taken from SN, and **mbacot** taken from DS have the same meaning in English. They mean *come in* or *get in*. When those words are added by suffixes *-o*, they have meaning *come in please!* Or *get in please!*

From the list and discussions of the word varieties in the form of sentences presented in the samples above, it was found the dictions of the varieties of Javanese dialects. Diction means word choice.¹⁹ The dictions were gotten from the word varieties of Javanese dialects employed among the people in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency for their daily communication. It describes that there are more than a word having only one meaning. The dictions of the varieties of Javanese dialects obtained from the research are presented in Table 2.

¹⁹ The Oxford Thesaurus: an A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms, Oxford, p.367.

2. *The Varieties of Pronunciations and Intonations of Javanese Dialects*

Based on the data analysis, the findings show that the varieties of pronunciations were shown in the sounds of each Javanese word of the sentences given. Meanwhile, the varieties of intonations were showed by giving phonemic pitch levels to each word of the sentences. There are four phonemic pitch levels, these are given numbers and names: 4 means *high*, 3 means *high-mid*, 2 means *low-mid*, and 1 means *low*.²⁰ The followings are the samples of sentences of the Javanese dialects given in varieties of pronunciations and intonations by grouping in *positive*, *negative*, *interrogative* and *command sentences*:

Positive Sentence:

anu yuq, nyElang klosone digawe ruwa

3-1 3-1 2- 2-1

'Sister, I borrow your mat to do thanks giving'

Negative Sentence:

pancene sue ora kEtEmu bEndino yo kangEn bangEt

2- 2-1 2- 3-1

'It has not surely met for a long time so I miss you much everyday'

Interrogative Sentence:

riko iku angkate nang Endi?

2- 2 3-2

'Where will you go?'

Command Sentences:

Ris, nango Blawi diluq, tukoqno baqso!

3-1 2- 2-3 2- 2-1

'Ris, go to Blawi just a moment! Buy meat ball, please!'

3. *The Sentence Varieties of Javanese Dialects*

Based on the data analysis, the findings show that the varieties of sentences of Javanese dialects are shown from their word structure and sentence complexity. The followings are the findings of the word structure and sentence complexity.

a. *The Word Structures*

The findings of the word structures of Javanese dialect are divided into two categories – *the surface structure of the simple word* and *the structure of the composed word*.

1) *The Surface Structure of the Simple Words*

The surface structure of the simple word is stated based on the type of simple word. There are two types of simple word – *monosyllabic word* and *non-monosyllabic word*.²¹ They are shown in Table 3 and 4.

²⁰ Raja T. Nasr, *The Essentials of Linguistic Science*, London: Longman, 1984, p.47.

²¹ Ignatius Suharno, *A Descriptive Research of Javanese*, Australia: The Australian National University, 1982, p.15.

2) The Structure of the Composed Words

The structure of composed word shows the formation of composed word reflected in the surface representation by the *affixation*, *reduplication*, or *combination*.²² The formations of the composed word of the word varieties of Javanese dialects are as follows.

a) The words formed with the **affixations** – *prefixes*, *infixes* and *suffixes*, and with *confixes* which is separated affixes. The samples of them are as follows:

Prefixes :

Prefixes ka- :	<i>ka-</i> + <i>opo</i>	keopo	‘ <i>how</i> ’
Prefixes me- :	<i>me-</i> + <i>IEbu</i>	mElbu	‘ <i>enter</i> ’, ‘ <i>get in</i> ’
Prefixes N- :	<i>N-</i> + <i>srokol</i>	nyrokol	‘ <i>challenge</i> ’
Prefixes sa- :	<i>sa-</i> + <i>diluq</i>	sEdiluq	‘ <i>just a moment</i> ’
Prefixes di- :	<i>di-</i> + <i>sambi</i>	disambi	‘ <i>be eaten</i> ’

Infixes :

Infixes -r- :	<i>-r-</i> + <i>ngoyoq</i>	ngroyoq	‘ <i>taking forcibly</i> ’
----------------------	----------------------------	----------------	----------------------------

Suffixes :

Suffixes -ne :	<i>panen</i> + <i>-ne</i>	pancene	‘ <i>certainly</i> ’
Suffixes -o :	<i>gene</i> + <i>-o</i>	gEniyo	‘ <i>why</i> ’
Suffixes -e :	<i>angkat</i> + <i>-e</i>	angkate	‘ <i>will</i> ’
Suffixes -an :	<i>dolen</i> + <i>-an</i>	dolenan	‘ <i>playing</i> ’
Suffixes -no :	<i>mongko</i> + <i>-no</i>	mangkaqno	‘ <i>that is why</i> ’
Suffixes -i :	<i>ngEpeq</i> + <i>-i</i>	ngEpeqi	‘ <i>take</i> ’
Suffixes -ono :	<i>tEri</i> + <i>-ono</i>	tErono	‘ <i>give, please!</i> ’
Suffixes -en :	<i>klEtis</i> + <i>-en</i>	klEtisEn	‘ <i>eat, please!</i> ’ (for snack)

Confixes :

Confixes ka-an :	<i>ka-</i> + <i>tEko</i> + <i>-an</i>	kEtEkan	‘ <i>come</i> ’
-------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------

b) The words formed with the **reduplications** of *verb*, *noun*, *adjective* and *adverb*. The samples of them are as follows:

- The whole-word reduplication of a verb without any phonological change:

geleq ‘*seek*’ **geleqgeleq** ‘*trying to seek*’

- The whole-word reduplication of a verb with phonological change:

leren ‘*stop*’ **leranleren** ‘*stop several times*’

- The whole-word reduplication of a noun:

rewang ‘*friend*’ **rewangrewang** ‘*helping*’

- The whole-word reduplication of adjective and adverb:

seje ‘*different*’ **sejeseje** ‘*so different*’

²² *Ibid.*, p.18.

c) The words formed with the **combinations** of *noun*, *verb* and *adverb*. The samples of them are as follows:

wayah	+	ngene		yamene
'time'		'this'		'in this time'
awaq	+	dewe		awaqdewe
'body'		'alone'		'I'
seq	+	buru		jeqburu
'still'		'last time'		'just now'

b. The Sentence Complexity

The findings of the sentence complexity of the varieties of Javanese dialect are stated based on types of non-simple sentence divided into three types: *modified simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, and *complex sentences*.²³

1) The Modified Simple Sentences

In this modification some modifications applied to the verb of a simple sentence are negations of *frequency*, *stage*, *time*, *question*, *command*, *potentiality* and *conjunction of nouns*. The followings are the modified simple sentences of the varieties of Javanese dialects in details.

a) Frequency

A modification of a simple sentence in term of the frequency is found in the sample bellow:

pancene sue ora kEtEmu , bEndino yo kangEn bangEt
certainly-long time-not-meet-everyday-yes-miss-very
'It certainly has not met for a long time, so I miss you much everyday'

b) Stage

A modified simple sentence resulted from the specification of the verb in terms of its stage is found in the sample bellow:

anaq seng nomEr loro angkate dijupoq nang JE pang
child-who-number-two-will-be taken-to-Japan
'The second child would be taken to go to Japan'

c) Time

The meaning of a verb, weather it is stated or non-stated, is specifically made by a time reference. The word referring to time reference could be found in the sentence bellow:

Engko beqne ono wong ndoleqi aku, kandanono aku nang Suropinggo
next time-perhaps-be-someone-seek-I-say-I-to-Surabaya
'Perhaps someone will seek me next time, say that I go to Surabaya'

d) Question (Yes-No)

The following is the sample of the sentence of yes-no question:

koEn maEng dirEsoyo ta

²³ *Ibid.*, p.85.

you-last time-be invited-?
'Were you invited last time?'

e) Question (Question Word)

A question asks for some information. The following sample of the sentence is question with Question Word:

riko iku angkate nang Endi
you-that-will-to-where
'Where will you go?'

f) Command

The kinds of command are positive and negative forms. The sample of command is as follows:

tolong leEn kaset nang ngguri, Man
help please-change-cassette-in-behind-Man
'Man, help me to change the cassette, please!'

g) Potentiality

The following is the sample of sentence in which the verb is characterized by a specification of potentiality:

koEn beqe nang kono mbareq konco yo seng apeq
you-perhaps-in-there-with-friend-must-kind
'Perhaps you are there; you must be kind with friend'

h) The Conjunction of Nouns

The conjunction of nouns that is interesting here is reflected in the surface by the conjunctive 'and' and 'with'. The sentences are expressed in the following sentences:

ewangono mereq ngitong iwaq karo geleqno ewang
help please-catch-account-fish-and look for please-friend
'Help me to catch fish to account and look friend, please!'

koEn beqe nang kono mbareq konco yo seng apeq
you-perhaps-in-there-with-friend-must-kind
'Perhaps you are there, you must be kind with friend'

2) The Compound Sentences

The compound sentence of the varieties of Javanese dialects is shown in the sample as follows:

anaq seng nomEr loro angkate dijupoq nang JE pang nanging ibu gaq nglilani
child-who-number-two-will-be-taken-to-Japan-but-mom-not-permitted
'The second child would be taken to go to Japan, but mom had not permitted'

3) The Complex Sentences

The complex sentence of the varieties of Javanese dialect is shown in the sample bellow:

umpomo ono seng ngEjaq kene meq ndampingi kon ndudohne
if-be-who-invite-I-just-beside-to-show
 ‘If there is someone who invites me, I am just beside him to show’

4. The Kinds of almost Disappeared Words of the Varieties of Javanese Dialects

Based on the data analysis, the findings show that the kinds of almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects were found in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency. Almost disappeared words mean the kinds of words which are employed by the people a long time ago as their daily communication but right now are rarely used in daily communication. In this research with the minimally of capability in the limited time, power and financial, the researcher just found out several disappeared those words. Those words were obtained from interview with the informants. In details they are shown in Table 5. The followings are the samples of almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects given in *varieties of pronunciations and intonations, and varieties of sentences:*

revang angkate nang Suropinggo koq

2- 2-1 2- 2-1

I-will-to-Surabaya

‘I will go to Surabaya’

koEn iku lapo, ruwa ta, koq nyElang kloso

2-1 2- 3-2 3-2 2-1 2-1 2-

you-that-what for-thanks giving-?-borrow-mat

‘What do you borrow mat for? Does it for thanks giving?’

E. Discussion

It is interesting to find out that the word varieties of Javanese dialects employed by the people living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency are reflected in the conversation and the utterances or sentences as above samples. The word varieties of Javanese dialects such as *keopo* (how), *gaq* (no), *gEniyo* (why), *koEn* (you), *kate* or *ape* (will), *nang* (to), *enot* (join), *kene* (I), *leq* (if), *mEne* (tomorrow), *katoq* (tired), *njipiqi* or *dijikeq* or *peqno* or *jukoqno* from the root word *jupoq* (take), *sElang* or *nyElang* (borrow), *sElangono* (lend), *riko* (you), *eson* (I), *angkate* (will), *tErno* (take to go), *tEri* (give), and *mbaros* or *mElbu* or *mbacot* (get in) are always used by the people living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency for their daily communication.

Holmes states that dialect is some speech features which are grouped and become significant for its diversity of each other.²⁴ It is like different languages that generally serve integrative and distinct function for the speakers. Therefore, the group of people used the word varieties of Javanese dialects signals the membership of the particular group of people living in that region.

The word varieties of the dialects described are categorized as regional dialects since their features of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar are different from others according to the geographical area of the speakers come from. As

²⁴ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, London: Longman, 2000, p.134.
 Jurnal Studi Agama dan Masyarakat Volume 7, Nomor 1, Juni 2013

Holmes argued that the difference between regional dialect and regional accent is distinguishable from each other only by pronunciation.²⁵ Hence, Javanese dialects as the regional dialect are generally distinguishable by pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.

In addition, the dictions of the varieties of Javanese dialects are also found from the form of sentences presented. The word varieties as a word group such as (1) *eson, reyang, awaqdewe, kene* that means *I*, (2) *koEn, riko* that means *you*, (3) *angkate, ate, kate, ape* that means *will*, and so forth (the detail words in Table 2) are the dictions of the word varieties of Javanese dialects employed by the speech community living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency. As stated in Oxford Dictionary, diction means word choice.²⁶ The word choices here are always used in the conversation and the utterances or sentences employed by those people for their daily communication.

Meanwhile, the varieties of intonations of the word varieties of Javanese dialects may use the variations of intonation as utilized by those people. Four intonation categorizations often follow the use of those dialects through the pronunciations and intonations by grouping in *positive, negative, interrogative* and *command sentences*. They are as follows: first, the intonations of positive sentences ended with phonemic pitch levels 1 (low) and 2 (low-mid). Second, the intonations of negative sentences ended with phonemic pitch level 1 (low). Third, the intonations of interrogative sentences ended with phonemic pitch level 2 (low-mid). Finally, the intonations of command sentences ended with phonemic pitch levels 1 (low), 2 (low-mid) and 3 (high-mid). It agrees with the four phonemic pitch levels introduced by Nasr. He states that the varieties of intonations can be shown by giving phonemic pitch levels to each word of the sentences.²⁷ Those can help speakers understand the utterances based on the used context, and easily and clearly speak.

Similarly, Koentjaraningrat argues that speaking Javanese requires understanding and selecting appropriate speech levels or phonemic pitch levels suitable with a certain context as Javanese language is heavily values-laden by both religion and social etiquette.²⁸ It seems clear that phonemic pitch levels or speech levels provoke certain basic values in different ways, depending very much on the power, relation and distance which may exist due to social factors. In fact, speech levels highly maintain Javanese values.²⁹

The varieties of Javanese dialects can be also described in term of the sentence varieties. As suggested by Suharno, the sentence varieties of Javanese dialects should be shown from their *word structure* and *sentence complexity*.³⁰ In details he adds that the word structures of Javanese dialects are divided into two categories – *the surface structure of the simple word* and *the structure of the*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p.142.

²⁶ The Oxford Thesaurus: an A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms, Oxford, P.367.

²⁷ Raja T. Nasr, *The Essentials of Linguistic Science*, London: Longman, 1984, p.47.

²⁸ Koentjaraningrat, *Javanese Culture*, Singapore: Oxford University Press, 1985, p.5.

²⁹ L. Berman, *Speaking through the Silence: Narratives, Social Conventions and Power in Java*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998, p.24.

³⁰ Ignatius Suharno, *A Descriptive Research of Javanese*, Australia: The Australian National University, 1982, p.13.

composed word. The surface structure of the simple word is stated based on two types of simple word – *monosyllabic* and *non-monosyllabic words*.³¹ The word structures of Javanese dialects categorized as monosyllabic words in the form of surface structure of the simple words are reflected in the word such as *cek* (in order to), *gak* (no), *lek* (if), *mbek* (with) and so forth (the detail words in Table 3). Additionally, the word structures categorized as non-monosyllabic words in the form of surface structure of the simple words are reflected in the word such as *adingana* (like that), *angel* (rarely), *angkate* (will), *ape* (will), *aran* (name) and so forth (the detail words in Table 4). Hence, those obtained words are the categorization of the word structures proposed by Suharno.³²

From the obtained data of the structure of composed word, it is reflected in the surface representation by (1) the affixations such as *Prefixes* (Prefixes *ka-*, Prefixes *me-*, Prefixes *n-*, Prefixes *sa-*, and Prefixes *di-*), *Infixes* (Infixes *-r-*), *Suffixes* (Suffixes *-ne*, Suffixes *-o*, Suffixes *-e*, Suffixes *-an*, Suffixes *-no*, Suffixes *-i*, Suffixes *-ono*, and Suffixes *-en*), and *Confixes* (Confixes *ka-an*), (2) the *reduplications* of (*verb*, *noun*, *adjective* and *adverb*), and (3) the combinations of (*noun*, *verb* and *adverb*). As suggested by Suharno, the structure of composed words of Javanese dialects could be shown from the formation of those reflected in the surface representation by the *affixation*, *reduplication*, or *combination*.³³

The obtained data of sentence complexity of the varieties of Javanese dialects in the form of *modified simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, and *complex sentences* show that Javanese dialects have the varieties in term of those sentences. Some modifications applied to the verb of a simple sentence are negations of *frequency*, *stage*, *time*, *question*, *command*, *potentiality* and *conjunction of nouns*. Therefore, the compound sentences and complex sentences are reflected on the varieties of Javanese dialects. As confirmed by Suharno, the sentence complexity of the varieties of Javanese dialect is stated on the basis of three types of non-simple sentences: *modified simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, and *complex sentences*.³⁴

Additionally, the kinds of almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency are found. The words such as *reyang* (I, form male), *riko* (you), *ipaq* (father), *ngErsoyo* (invite), *kotoq* (rough and ready), *lEbo* (bank), *nalEbo* (go to bank), *gEniyo* (why), *mbacot* (go on, get in), *adingono* (like that), *nglilani* (permitted), *ruwa* (thanks giving) and *Suropinggo* (Surabaya) are the kinds of words employed by the people a long time ago as their daily communication but they are rarely used in daily communication right now. The almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects are also obtained in the forms of *the varieties of pronunciations and intonations*, and *varieties of sentences*.

F. Conclusion

Based on the findings of the research, there are several points to conclude. First, the word varieties of Javanese dialects and the dictions of the varieties of those

³¹ *Ibid.*, p.15.

³² *Ibid.*, p.15.

³³ *Ibid.*, p.18.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p.85.

employed by the people living in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency are reflected in the conversation and the utterances or sentences in their daily communication. Hence, the word varieties of Javanese dialects signal the membership of the particular group of people living in that region, and it reflects the characteristics of those when those words are spoken.

Second, the characteristic signs are described from the varieties of pronunciations and intonations used among them. The varieties of intonations of the word varieties of Javanese dialects may use the variations of intonation. Four intonation categorizations often follow the use of those dialects through the pronunciations and intonations by grouping in *positive*, *negative*, *interrogative* and *command sentences*. They are as follows: (1) the intonations of positive sentences ended with phonemic pitch levels 1 (low) and 2 (low-mid), (2) the intonations of negative sentences ended with phonemic pitch level 1 (low), (3) the intonations of interrogative sentences ended with phonemic pitch level 2 (low-mid), and (4) the intonations of command sentences ended with phonemic pitch levels 1 (low), 2 (low-mid) and 3 (high-mid).

Third, the sentence varieties of Javanese dialects agree with standard Javanese. Their word structures are categorized into two categories – *the surface structure of the simple word* and *the structure of the composed word*. The surface structure of the simple words is categorized into two types of simple word – *monosyllabic* and *non-monosyllabic words* while the structure of the composed words is formed with *affixations*, *reduplications*, and *combinations*. In addition, the sentence complexity of the varieties of Javanese dialect has fulfilled three types of non-simple sentences: *modified simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, and *complex sentences*.

Fourth, the kinds of almost disappeared words of the varieties of Javanese dialects in Glagah District of Lamongan Regency are found. Those words in the form of *the varieties of pronunciations and intonations*, and *varieties of sentences* are rarely used in daily communication right now, but often used in the past time.

To follow up the conclusion, some suggestions are proposed to the bilingual and multilingual, and future researchers. The bilingual and multilingual are recommended to use the findings of current research for better understanding of the varieties of Javanese dialects. Meanwhile, future researchers interested in this research are suggested to investigate the varieties of Javanese dialects in broad scope since the present research is limited to East Javanese dialects taken in particular region. Also, it is greatly suggested to investigate the kinds of almost disappeared words of varieties of Javanese dialects.

Table 1. The List of the Word Varieties of Javanese Dialects

No	Word Varieties (in Javanese Dialect)	Standard Javanese ³⁵	English Meaning
1.	<i>adingana</i> [<i>adingono</i>]	<i>kayangana</i> [<i>koyongono</i>]	like that
2.	<i>angel</i> [<i>angel</i>]	<i>arang</i> [<i>arang</i>]	seldom, rarely
3.	<i>angkate</i> [<i>angkate</i>]	<i>arep</i> [<i>arEp</i>]	will

³⁵ Prawiro S. Atmodjo, *Bausastra Jawa*, Surabaya: Yayasan Djojo Bojo, 1987.

4.	<i>ape</i>	[<i>ape</i>]	<i>arep</i>	[<i>arEp</i>]	will
5.	<i>aran</i>	[<i>aran</i>]	<i>jeneng</i>	[<i>jEnEng</i>]	name
6.	<i>aras-aras</i>	[<i>aras-arasEn</i>]	<i>males</i>	[<i>malEs</i>]	lazy
7.	<i>ate</i>	[<i>ate</i>]	<i>arep</i>	[<i>arEp</i>]	will
8.	<i>athek</i>	[<i>ateq</i>]	<i>mawa</i>	[<i>mowo</i>]	with
9.	<i>awakdhewe</i>	[<i>awaqdewe</i>]	<i>aku</i>	[<i>aku</i>]	I
10.	<i>beke</i>	[<i>beqe</i>]	<i>bisaugo</i>	[<i>bisougo</i>]	maybe, perhaps
11.	<i>bekne</i>	[<i>beqne</i>]	<i>bisaugo</i>	[<i>bisougo</i>]	maybe, perhaps
12.	<i>bengen</i>	[<i>bEngen</i>]	<i>biyen</i>	[<i>biyen</i>]	long time ago
13.	<i>blakblakan</i>	[<i>blakblakan</i>]	<i>menga</i>	[<i>mEngo</i>]	opened
14.	<i>buwuh</i>	[<i>bowoh</i>]	<i>sumbang</i>	[<i>sumbang</i>]	giving in the party
15.	<i>cek</i>	[<i>ceq</i>]	<i>supoyo</i>	[<i>supoyo</i>]	in order to
16.	<i>disambi</i>	[<i>disambi</i>]	<i>dipangan</i>	[<i>dipangan</i>]	be eaten
17.	<i>dolen</i>	[<i>dolen</i>]	<i>dolan</i>	[<i>dolan</i>]	playing
18.	<i>dungaren</i>	[<i>dungaren</i>]	<i>tumben</i>	[<i>tumben</i>]	how strange
19.	<i>elok</i>	[<i>eloq</i>]	<i>melu</i>	[<i>melu</i>]	join
20.	<i>enut</i>	[<i>enot</i>]	<i>melu</i>	[<i>melu</i>]	join
21.	<i>enyo</i>	[<i>Enyo</i>]	<i>mreneo</i>	[<i>mreneyo</i>]	come here
22.	<i>ewang</i>	[<i>ewang</i>]	<i>kanca</i>	[<i>konco</i>]	friend
23.	<i>ewangana</i>	[<i>ewangono</i>]	<i>kancanana</i>	[<i>kancanono</i>]	accompany
24.	<i>ewuh</i>	[<i>ewoh</i>]	<i>repot</i>	[<i>repot</i>]	difficult
25.	<i>gak</i>	[<i>gaq</i>]	<i>ora</i>	[<i>ora</i>]	no
26.	<i>gawene</i>	[<i>gawene</i>]	<i>gunane</i>	[<i>gunane</i>]	usefulness
27.	<i>gelek</i>	[<i>geleq</i>]	<i>golek</i>	[<i>goleq</i>]	seek, look for
28.	<i>geniya</i>	[<i>gEniyo</i>]	<i>kenaapa</i>	[<i>kEnoopo</i>]	why
29.	<i>getun</i>	[<i>gEton</i>]	<i>cuwa</i>	[<i>cuwa</i>]	regretted
30.	<i>igak</i>	[<i>igaq</i>]	<i>ora</i>	[<i>ora</i>]	no
31.	<i>ijen</i>	[<i>ijen</i>]	<i>dhewe</i>	[<i>dewe</i>]	alone
32.	<i>insun</i>	[<i>enson</i>], [<i>eson</i>]	<i>aku</i>	[<i>aku</i>]	I (for female)
33.	<i>ipak</i>	[<i>ipaq</i>]	<i>bapak</i>	[<i>bapaq</i>]	father
34.	<i>jekburu</i>	[<i>jeqburu</i>]	<i>lagek</i>	[<i>lageq</i>]	just now
35.	<i>jekene</i>	[<i>jEkene</i>]	<i>kadi</i>	[<i>kadi</i>]	like
36.	<i>jikik</i>	[<i>jikeq</i>]	<i>jupok</i>	[<i>jupeq</i>]	take
37.	<i>jipik</i>	[<i>jipeq</i>]	<i>jupok</i>	[<i>jupeq</i>]	take
38.	<i>jukok</i>	[<i>jukoq</i>]	<i>jupok</i>	[<i>jupeq</i>]	take
39.	<i>kadhung</i>	[<i>kadon</i>]	<i>kebacut</i>	[<i>kEbacot</i>]	gone too far
40.	<i>kandhanana</i>	[<i>kandanono</i>]	<i>warahen</i>	[<i>waraEn</i>]	say
41.	<i>kate</i>	[<i>kate</i>]	<i>arep</i>	[<i>arEp</i>]	will
42.	<i>katok</i>	[<i>katoq</i>]	<i>pegel</i>	[<i>pEgEl</i>]	tired
43.	<i>keapa</i>	[<i>keopo</i>]	<i>kepriye</i>	[<i>kEpriye</i>]	how
44.	<i>keki</i>	[<i>keqi</i>]	<i>wenehi</i>	[<i>wenei</i>]	give
45.	<i>kene</i>	[<i>kene</i>]	<i>aku</i>	[<i>aku</i>]	I
46.	<i>ketok</i>	[<i>ketoq</i>]	<i>katon</i>	[<i>katon</i>]	be seen
47.	<i>kijenan</i>	[<i>kijenan</i>]	<i>dhewekan</i>	[<i>deweqan</i>]	lonely
48.	<i>klethisen</i>	[<i>klEtisEn</i>]	<i>pangaen</i>	[<i>panaEn</i>]	eat please!(snack)
49.	<i>kliru</i>	[<i>kliru</i>]	<i>kleru</i>	[<i>kleru</i>]	mistake
50.	<i>koen</i>	[<i>koEn</i>]	<i>kowe</i>	[<i>kowe</i>]	you
51.	<i>kotok</i>	[<i>kotoq</i>]	<i>keras</i>	[<i>kEras</i>]	rough and ready
52.	<i>koyoke</i>	[<i>koyoqe</i>]	<i>kadi</i>	[<i>kadi</i>]	like
53.	<i>kraman</i>	[<i>kraman</i>]	<i>sawah</i>	[<i>sawah</i>]	rice field

54.	<i>lapa</i>	[<i>lapo</i>]	<i>nyapa</i>	[<i>napo</i>]	what for
55.	<i>lawas</i>	[<i>lawas</i>]	<i>sue</i>	[<i>suwe</i>]	long time
56.	<i>lehen</i>	[<i>leEn</i>]	<i>gantien</i>	[<i>gantiEn</i>]	change
57.	<i>lek</i>	[<i>leq</i>]	<i>menawa</i>	[<i>mEnowo</i>]	if
58.	<i>leren</i>	[<i>leren</i>]	<i>kanti</i>	[<i>kanti</i>]	with
59.	<i>lilimengan</i>	[<i>lilimEngan</i>]	<i>mendhung</i>	[<i>mEndon</i>]	cloud
60.	<i>liya</i>	[<i>liyo</i>]	<i>beda</i>	[<i>bedo</i>]	different
61.	<i>maem</i>	[<i>maEm</i>]	<i>mangan</i>	[<i>mangan</i>]	eat
62.	<i>maeng</i>	[<i>maEng</i>]	<i>mau</i>	[<i>mau</i>]	last time
63.	<i>mangkakna</i>	[<i>mangkaqno</i>]	<i>mangkane</i>	[<i>mangkane</i>]	that is why
64.	<i>mara</i>	[<i>moro</i>]	<i>teka</i>	[<i>tEko</i>]	come
65.	<i>mbacut</i>	[<i>mbacot</i>]	<i>menjero</i>	[<i>mEnjEro</i>]	enter, get in
66.	<i>mbarek</i>	[<i>mbareq</i>]	<i>mawa</i>	[<i>mowo</i>]	with
67.	<i>mbarus</i>	[<i>mbaros</i>]	<i>menjero</i>	[<i>mEnjEro</i>]	enter, get in
68.	<i>mbek</i>	[<i>mbeq</i>]	<i>mawa</i>	[<i>mowo</i>]	with
69.	<i>mek</i>	[<i>meq</i>]	<i>mung</i>	[<i>mong</i>]	only, just
70.	<i>melbu</i>	[<i>mElbu</i>]	<i>lebu</i>	[<i>lEbu</i>]	enter, get in
71.	<i>melok</i>	[<i>meloq</i>]	<i>melu</i>	[<i>melu</i>]	join
72.	<i>mene</i>	[<i>mEne</i>]	<i>sesuk</i>	[<i>sesoq</i>]	tomorrow
73.	<i>menesuk</i>	[<i>mEnesoq</i>]	<i>sesuk</i>	[<i>sesoq</i>]	tom morning
74.	<i>menek</i>	[<i>mEnEq</i>]	<i>metel</i>	[<i>mEtEl</i>]	to press
75.	<i>mirik</i>	[<i>mereq</i>]	<i>nangkep iwak</i>	[<i>nangkep iwaq</i>]	to catch fish
76.	<i>mok</i>	[<i>moq</i>]	<i>mung</i>	[<i>mong</i>]	only, just
77.	<i>muleh</i>	[<i>mole</i>]	<i>bali</i>	[<i>bali</i>]	go home
78.	<i>makno</i>	[<i>naqno</i>]	<i>bukakno</i>	[<i>bukaqno</i>]	open please!
79.	<i>maleba</i>	[<i>nalEbo</i>]	<i>menyang kakus</i>	[<i>mEnyang kakus</i>]	go to bank
80.	<i>mang</i>	[<i>nang</i>]	<i>menyang</i>	[<i>mEnang</i>]	to
81.	<i>mango</i>	[<i>nango</i>]	<i>menyango</i>	[<i>mEnyango</i>]	go please!
82.	<i>ndang</i>	[<i>ndang</i>]	<i>supoyo</i>	[<i>supoyo</i>]	in order to
83.	<i>ndelok</i>	[<i>ndEloq</i>]	<i>nyawang</i>	[<i>nawang</i>]	see
84.	<i>ndolek</i>	[<i>ndoleq</i>]	<i>golek</i>	[<i>goleq</i>]	seek, look for
85.	<i>nduduhne</i>	[<i>ndudohne</i>]	<i>nyudahna</i>	[<i>nyudohno</i>]	show
86.	<i>nek</i>	[<i>neq</i>]	<i>menawa</i>	[<i>mEnowo</i>]	if
87.	<i>nekakno</i>	[<i>nEkaqno</i>]	<i>ngundang</i>	[<i>ngundang</i>]	invite
89.	<i>neke</i>	[<i>neqe</i>]	<i>nanging</i>	[<i>nangeng</i>]	but
90.	<i>ngersoyo</i>	[<i>ngErsoyo</i>]	<i>ngundang</i>	[<i>ngundang</i>]	invite
91.	<i>nglilani</i>	[<i>nglilani</i>]	<i>nglilahi</i>	[<i>nglilai</i>]	permitted
92.	<i>ngroyok</i>	[<i>ngroyoq</i>]	<i>ngrebut</i>	[<i>ngrEbot</i>]	taking forcibly
93.	<i>ngger</i>	[<i>ngger</i>]	<i>pinggir</i>	[<i>pingger</i>]	beside
94.	<i>ngguri</i>	[<i>ngguri</i>]	<i>huri</i>	[<i>huri</i>]	behind
95.	<i>nyelang</i>	[<i>nyElang</i>]	<i>nyilih</i>	[<i>neleh</i>]	borrow
96.	<i>nyrokol</i>	[<i>nyrokol</i>]	<i>nyrondhol</i>	[<i>ngfondol</i>]	challenge
97.	<i>pancene</i>	[<i>pancene</i>]	<i>mesthine</i>	[<i>mEstine</i>]	certainly
98.	<i>parek</i>	[<i>parEq</i>]	<i>cedhak</i>	[<i>cEdaq</i>]	near
99.	<i>pek</i>	[<i>peq</i>]	<i>jupok</i>	[<i>jupoq</i>]	take
100.	<i>polae</i>	[<i>polae</i>]	<i>mergo</i>	[<i>mErgo</i>]	because
101.	<i>rewang</i>	[<i>rewang</i>]	<i>kanca</i>	[<i>konco</i>]	friend
102.	<i>reyang</i>	[<i>reyang</i>]	<i>aku</i>	[<i>aku</i>]	I (for male)
103.	<i>riko</i>	[<i>riko</i>]	<i>kowe</i>	[<i>kowe</i>]	you
104.	<i>rinio</i>	[<i>riniyo</i>]	<i>mreneo</i>	[<i>mreneyo</i>]	come here

105.	<i>royokan</i>	[<i>royoqan</i>]	<i>rebutan</i>	[<i>rebutan</i>]	taking forcibly
106.	<i>ruwah</i>	[<i>ruwa</i>]	<i>slametan</i>	[<i>slamEtan</i>]	thanks giving
107.	<i>sedhiluk</i>	[<i>sEdiluq</i>]	<i>sedhelok</i>	[<i>sEdeloq</i>]	just a moment
108.	<i>sedhilut</i>	[<i>sEdilut</i>]	<i>sedhelok</i>	[<i>sEdeloq</i>]	just a moment
109.	<i>seje</i>	[<i>seje</i>]	<i>beda</i>	[<i>bedo</i>]	different
110.	<i>sek</i>	[<i>seq</i>]	<i>dhisik</i>	[<i>diseq</i>]	first
111.	<i>selengana</i>	[<i>sElangono</i>]	<i>silihana</i>	[<i>seleono</i>]	lend
112.	<i>sik</i>	[<i>seq</i>]	<i>isih</i>	[<i>eseh</i>]	still
113.	<i>sangi</i>	[<i>tangi</i>]	<i>melek</i>	[<i>mEleq</i>]	get up
114.	<i>seka</i>	[<i>tEko</i>]	<i>saka</i>	[<i>soko</i>]	from
115.	<i>seri</i>	[<i>tEri</i>]	<i>wenehi</i>	[<i>wenei</i>]	give
116.	<i>terno</i>	[<i>tErno</i>]	<i>totno</i>	[<i>totno</i>]	take to go
117.	<i>thok</i>	[<i>toq</i>]	<i>mung</i>	[<i>mong</i>]	only, just
118.	<i>tumon</i>	[<i>tumon</i>]	<i>katon</i>	[<i>katon</i>]	be seen
119.	<i>wuruk</i>	[<i>woroq</i>]	<i>gumantung</i>	[<i>gumantong</i>]	suitable with
120.	<i>yamene</i>	[<i>yamene</i>]	<i>wayah ngene</i>	[<i>wayah ngene</i>]	now, in this time

The Sounds of Javanese:

Symbol: **Description of sound:**

Vowels

- / a / a in the word *batu* ‘ stone ‘
- / e / e in the word *hebat* ‘ terrific ‘
- / e / e in the word *seng* ‘ zinc ‘
- / E / E in the word *empat* ‘ four ‘
- / i / i in the word *ingat* ‘ to remember ‘
- / o / o in the word *toko* ‘ store ‘
- / o / o in the word *tokoh* ‘ figure ‘
- / u / u in the word *minum* ‘ to drink ‘

Consonants

- / b / b in the word *baju* ‘ shirt ‘
- / c / c in the word *cantik* ‘ beautiful ‘
- / d / d in the word *dodol* ‘ kind of snack ‘
- / d / d in the word *dapat* ‘ can ‘
- / f / f in the word *fisika* ‘ physic ‘
- / g / g in the word *gadis* ‘ girl ‘
- / h / h in the word *hal* ‘ matter ‘
- / j / j in the word *juga* ‘ also ‘
- / k / k in the word *kopi* ‘ coffee ‘

.... Consonants

- / l / l in the word *lada* ‘ pepper ‘
- / m / m in the word *mata* ‘ eyes ‘
- / n / n in the word *nama* ‘ name ‘
- / ng / ng in the word *ngomong* ‘ to talk ‘
- / ny / ny in the word *nyawa* ‘ soul ‘
- / p / p in the word *pada* ‘ on ‘
- / q / q in the word *bapak(q)* ‘ father ‘
- / r / r in the word *acar* ‘ pickles ‘
- / s / s in the word *satu* ‘ one ‘
- / t / t in the word *tiga* ‘ three ‘
- / t / t in the word *Kla(th)en* ‘ name of town in central Java ‘
- / w / w in the word *wasit* ‘ referee ‘
- / y / y in the word *yayasan* ‘ institution ‘

Table 2. The List of Diction of the Varieties of Javanese Dialects

No	Words Varieties (in Diction)	English Meaning
1	<i>eson , reyang, awaqdewe, kene</i>	I
2	<i>koEn, riko</i>	you
3	<i>angkate, ate, kate, ape</i>	will
4	<i>mbaros, mbacot, mElbu</i>	enter, get in

5	<i>igaaq, gaq, ora</i>	no
6	<i>jEkene, koyoqe</i>	like
7	<i>seje, liyo, bedo</i>	different
8	<i>beqe, beqne</i>	maybe, perhaps
9	<i>ateq, leren, mbeq, mbareq</i>	with
10	<i>nEkaqno, ngErsoyo</i>	invite
11	<i>sEdiluq, sEdilut</i>	just a moment
12	<i>geleq, ndoleq</i>	seek, look for
13	<i>ewan, rewang</i>	friend
14	<i>eloq, meloq, enot</i>	join
15	<i>meq, moq, toq</i>	only, just
16	<i>keqi, tEri</i>	give
17	<i>jikeq, jukoq, peq, jipeq</i>	take
18	<i>Enyo, riniyo</i>	come here
19	<i>ketoq, tumon</i>	be seen
20	<i>neq, leq</i>	if

Table 3. The Monosyllabic Word Varieties of Javanese Dialects

No	Monosyllabic Words	English Meaning
1.	<i>cek</i> [<i>ceq</i>]	in order to
2.	<i>gak</i> [<i>gaq</i>]	no
3.	<i>lek</i> [<i>leq</i>]	if
4.	<i>mbek</i> [<i>mbeq</i>]	with
5.	<i>mek</i> [<i>meq</i>]	only, just
6.	<i>mok</i> [<i>moq</i>]	only, just
7.	<i>nang</i> [<i>nang</i>]	to
8.	<i>ndang</i> [<i>ndang</i>]	in order to
9.	<i>nek</i> [<i>neq</i>]	if
10.	<i>ngger</i> [<i>ngger</i>]	beside
11.	<i>pek</i> [<i>peq</i>]	take
12.	<i>thok</i> [<i>toq</i>]	only, just
13.	<i>sek</i> [<i>seq</i>]	still
14.	<i>sik</i> [<i>seq</i>]	first

Table 4. The Non-monosyllabic Words Varieties of Javanese Dialects

No	Monosyllabic Words	Syllable Total	English Meaning
1.	<i>adingana</i> [<i>adingono</i>]	4	like that
2.	<i>angel</i> [<i>angel</i>]	2	seldom, rarely
3.	<i>angkate</i> [<i>angkate</i>]	3	will
4.	<i>ape</i> [<i>ape</i>]	2	will
5.	<i>aran</i> [<i>aran</i>]	2	name
6.	<i>aras-arsen</i> [<i>aras-arasEn</i>]	5	lazy
7.	<i>ate</i> [<i>ate</i>]	2	will
8.	<i>athek</i> [<i>ateq</i>]	2	with

9.	<i>awakdhewe</i>	[<i>awaqdewe</i>]	4	I
10.	<i>beke</i>	[<i>beqe</i>]	2	maybe, perhaps
11.	<i>bekne</i>	[<i>beqne</i>]	2	maybe, perhaps
12.	<i>bengen</i>	[<i>bEngen</i>]	2	long time ago
13.	<i>blakblakan</i>	[<i>blakblakan</i>]	3	opened
14.	<i>buwuh</i>	[<i>bowoh</i>]	2	giving in the party
15.	<i>disambi</i>	[<i>disambi</i>]	3	be eaten
16.	<i>dolen</i>	[<i>dolen</i>]	2	playing
17.	<i>dungaren</i>	[<i>dungaren</i>]	3	how strange
18.	<i>elok</i>	[<i>eloq</i>]	2	join
19.	<i>enut</i>	[<i>enot</i>]	2	join
20.	<i>enyo</i>	[<i>Enyo</i>]	2	come here
21.	<i>ewang</i>	[<i>ewang</i>]	2	friend
22.	<i>ewangana</i>	[<i>ewangono</i>]	4	accompany
23.	<i>ewuh</i>	[<i>ewoh</i>]	2	difficult
24.	<i>gawene</i>	[<i>gawene</i>]	2	usefulness
25.	<i>gelek</i>	[<i>geleq</i>]	2	seek, look for
26.	<i>geniya</i>	[<i>gEniyo</i>]	3	why
27.	<i>getun</i>	[<i>gEton</i>]	2	regretted
28.	<i>igak</i>	[<i>igaaq</i>]	2	no
29.	<i>ijen</i>	[<i>ijen</i>]	2	alone
30.	<i>insun</i>	[<i>enson</i>], [<i>eson</i>]	2	I (for female)
31.	<i>ipak</i>	[<i>ipaaq</i>]	2	father
32.	<i>jekburu</i>	[<i>jeqburu</i>]	3	just now
33.	<i>jekene</i>	[<i>jEkene</i>]	3	like
34.	<i>jikik</i>	[<i>jikeq</i>]	2	take
35.	<i>jipik</i>	[<i>jipeq</i>]	2	take
36.	<i>jukok</i>	[<i>jukoq</i>]	2	take
37.	<i>kadhung</i>	[<i>kadong</i>]	2	gone too far
38.	<i>kandhanana</i>	[<i>kandanono</i>]	4	say
39.	<i>kate</i>	[<i>kate</i>]	2	will
40.	<i>katok</i>	[<i>katoq</i>]	2	tired
41.	<i>keapa</i>	[<i>keopo</i>]	3	how
42.	<i>keki</i>	[<i>keqi</i>]	2	give
43.	<i>kene</i>	[<i>kene</i>]	2	I
44.	<i>ketok</i>	[<i>ketoq</i>]	2	be seen
45.	<i>kijenan</i>	[<i>kijenan</i>]	3	lonely
46.	<i>klethisen</i>	[<i>klEtiEn</i>]	3	eat please!(snack)
47.	<i>kliru</i>	[<i>kliru</i>]	2	mistaken
48.	<i>koen</i>	[<i>koEn</i>]	2	you
49.	<i>kotok</i>	[<i>kotoq</i>]	2	rough and ready
50.	<i>koyoke</i>	[<i>koyoqe</i>]	3	as like
51.	<i>kraman</i>	[<i>kraman</i>]	2	rice field
52.	<i>lapa</i>	[<i>lapo</i>]	2	what for
53.	<i>lawas</i>	[<i>lawas</i>]	2	long time
54.	<i>lehen</i>	[<i>leEn</i>]	2	change
55.	<i>leren</i>	[<i>leren</i>]	2	with
56.	<i>lilimengan</i>	[<i>lilimEngan</i>]	4	cloud
57.	<i>liya</i>	[<i>liyo</i>]	2	different
58.	<i>maem</i>	[<i>maEm</i>]	2	eat

59.	<i>maeng</i>	[<i>maEng</i>]	2	last time
60.	<i>mangkakna</i>	[<i>mangkaqno</i>]	3	that is why
61.	<i>mara</i>	[<i>moro</i>]	2	come
62.	<i>mbacut</i>	[<i>mbacot</i>]	2	enter, get in
63.	<i>mbarek</i>	[<i>mbareq</i>]	2	with
64.	<i>mbarus</i>	[<i>mbaros</i>]	2	enter, get in
65.	<i>melbu</i>	[<i>mElbu</i>]	2	enter, get in
66.	<i>melok</i>	[<i>meloq</i>]	2	join
67.	<i>mene</i>	[<i>mEne</i>]	2	tomorrow
69.	<i>menesuk</i>	[<i>mEnesq</i>]	3	tom morning
70.	<i>menek</i>	[<i>mEnEq</i>]	2	to press
71.	<i>mirik</i>	[<i>mereq</i>]	2	to catch fish
72.	<i>muleh</i>	[<i>mole</i>]	2	go home
73.	<i>ngakno</i>	[<i>ngaqno</i>]	2	open please!
74.	<i>naleba</i>	[<i>nalEbo</i>]	3	go to bank
75.	<i>nango</i>	[<i>nango</i>]	2	go please!
76.	<i>ndelok</i>	[<i>ndEloq</i>]	2	see
77.	<i>ndolek</i>	[<i>ndoleq</i>]	2	seek, look for
78.	<i>nduduhne</i>	[<i>ndudohne</i>]	3	show
79.	<i>nekakno</i>	[<i>nEkaqno</i>]	3	invite
80.	<i>neke</i>	[<i>neqe</i>]	2	but
81.	<i>ngersoyo</i>	[<i>ngErsoyo</i>]	3	invite
82.	<i>nglilani</i>	[<i>nglilani</i>]	3	permitted
83.	<i>ngroyok</i>	[<i>nroyoq</i>]	2	taking forcibly
84.	<i>ngguri</i>	[<i>ngguri</i>]	2	behind
85.	<i>nyelang</i>	[<i>nyElang</i>]	2	borrow
86.	<i>nyrokol</i>	[<i>nyrokol</i>]	2	challenge
87.	<i>pancene</i>	[<i>pancene</i>]	3	certainly
88.	<i>parek</i>	[<i>parEq</i>]	2	near
89.	<i>polae</i>	[<i>polae</i>]	3	because
90.	<i>rewang</i>	[<i>rewang</i>]	2	friend
91.	<i>reyang</i>	[<i>reyang</i>]	2	I (for male)
92.	<i>riko</i>	[<i>riko</i>]	2	you
93.	<i>rinio</i>	[<i>riniyo</i>]	3	come here
94.	<i>royokan</i>	[<i>royoqan</i>]	3	taking forcibly
95.	<i>ruwah</i>	[<i>ruwa</i>]	2	thanks giving
96.	<i>sedhiluk</i>	[<i>sEdiluq</i>]	3	just a moment
97.	<i>sedhilut</i>	[<i>sEdilut</i>]	3	just a moment
98.	<i>seje</i>	[<i>seje</i>]	2	different
99.	<i>selengana</i>	[<i>sElangono</i>]	4	lend
100.	<i>tangi</i>	[<i>tangi</i>]	2	get up
101.	<i>teka</i>	[<i>tEko</i>]	2	from
102.	<i>teri</i>	[<i>tEri</i>]	2	give
103.	<i>terno</i>	[<i>tErno</i>]	2	take to go
104.	<i>tumon</i>	[<i>tumon</i>]	2	be seen
105.	<i>wuruk</i>	[<i>woroq</i>]	2	suitable with
106.	<i>yamene</i>	[<i>yamene</i>]	3	no, this time

Table 5. The List of almost Disappeared Words of the Varieties of Javanese Dialects

No	Disappeared Word Varieties	English Meaning
1	<i>Reyang</i>	I (for male)
2	<i>Riko</i>	you
3	<i>Ipaq</i>	father
4	<i>ngErsoyo</i>	invite
5	<i>Kotoq</i>	rough and ready
6	<i>lEbo</i>	bank
7	<i>nalEbo</i>	go to bank
8	<i>gEniyo</i>	why
9	<i>Mbacot</i>	go on, get in
10	<i>Adingono</i>	like that
11	<i>Nglilani</i>	permitted
12	<i>Ruwa</i>	thanks giving
13	<i>Suropinggo</i>	Surabaya

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2002. *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Ary, Donald, Jacobs, Luci Chesar & Razavieh, Asghar. 2002. *Introduction to Research in Education*. New York: Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
- Atmodjo, Prawiro S. 1987. *Bausastra Jawa*. Surabaya: Yayasan Djojo Bojo.
- Berman, L. 1998. *Speaking through the Silence: Narratives, Social Conventions and Power in Java*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bogdan, R. & Biklen, Sari Knop. 1998. *Qualitative Research in Education: an Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Fadholi, Muhammad. 2002. *Arabic Loanwords in Javanese Dialect in Sepanjang Sidoarjo*. Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis. Surabaya: UNESA.
- Hasan, Zaini M. 1990. *Karakteristik Penelitian in Aminuddin: Pengembangan Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Bidang Bahasa dan Sastra*. Malang: Yayasan Asah, Asih, Asuh.
- Holmes, Janet. 2000. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London: Longman.
- Hudson, R. A. 1970. *Sociolinguistics*. London: Cambridge.
- Koentjaraningrat. 1985. *Javanese Culture*. Singapore: Oxford University Press.
- Miles & Hubberman. 1980. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. New York: Sage Publication.
- Nababan, P. W. 1991. *Sociolinguistics Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Nalawi. 2001. *Terms of Address Used among Batak Toba People Living in Surabaya*. Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis. Surabaya: UNESA.
- Nasr, Raja T. 1984. *The Essentials of Linguistic Science*. London: Longman.
- O'grady, William. 1980. *Contemporary Linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Pusat Bahasa. 2001. *Bahasa Daerah dan Otonomi Daerah: Risalah Konferensi Bahasa Daerah*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Depdiknas.
- Sasangka, Wisnu. 1994. *Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jawa*. Surabaya: Yayasan Djojo Bojo.
- Suharno, Ignatius. 1982. *A Descriptive Research of Javanese*. Australia: The Australian National University.
- The Oxford Thesaurus: an A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms. Oxford.