CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the findings and discussion. The answers to problems of the study are explained based on the result of the analysis.

4.1 Findings

The findings are based on the informant's observation gathered by questionnaires from selected informants that fit the criteria. As stated in chapter II, the researcher intends to use Spolsky's theory to answer the first problem of the study, which concerns the role-relationship that affects the language variation amongst youngsters in Jember. Afterwards, to answer the second problem about how the geographical boundaries affects the language variation in Jember; the researcher identifies the lexical differences into a data table and will map it into a geographical map by applying the isoglosses line by Ronald Wardhaugh and the definition by Collin William about geolinguistic study. The findings are elaborated as follows:

4.1.1 The Language Variation based on Role-relationship Domain

The following analysis intends to show and explain the language used by the participants in several locations, topics and with various interlocutors. The domain table presents 4 columns which consists of location, role-relationship, topics, and language based on Spolsky's theory.

The researcher has 21 informants of Jember's youngster, each informant representing one region (*kecamatan*) in Jember. The analysis is divided into 7 districts, each district consisting of 2 until 3 regions. The explanations will be explained in 7 sections based on the districts, which are Central Jember districts (Patrang, Sumbersari, Kaliwates), Kalisat districts (Kalisat, Sukowono, Arjasa), Rambipuji districts (Rambipuji, Panti, Jenggawah), Mayang districts (Mayang, Silo, Mumbulsari), Tanggul districts (Tanggul, Bangsalsari), Puger districts (Puger, Kencong, Umbulsari), and Wuluhan districts (Wuluhan, Ambulu, Balung) (See Appendix 4). Below is the description of the findings based on Spolsky's theory:

DISTRICTS 1

Table 4.1 The Domain Table of Informant 1A

Name: Firnanda Pulung (1A) Districts: Patrang			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Cousin	Education, Work, Future	Mother : **I-J** Father : **I-J** Cousin **: I-J**
Neighbourhood	Teacher, Elder Neighbours, Driver, Builder	Politics, Life	Teacher : **I** Elder Neighbours : **J** Driver, Builder **: I-J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Thesis, Assignments	Friends: **I-J-M** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller, Parking Attendants	Price	Seller & Parking Attendants : **I-J**

Table 4.2 The Domain Table of Informant 1B

Name: Edena Fajrin Yulinda (1B) District: Sumbersari			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Sister	Life, Daily activities	Mother: **I** Father: **I** Sister: **I**
Neighbourhood	Neigbours, Tukang Becak, Angkot Driver, Shopkeeper, Security	Neighbourhood Security	Tukang Becak, Angkot Driver, Shopkeeper, Security, Neighbours: **I** Neighbours: **I**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Jokes, College issues, Organization	Friends : **J-M** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller	Price	Seller: **I**

Table 4.3 The Domain Table of Informant 1C

Name : Dea Arvianarista (1C) District: Kaliwates			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Brother and Sister	Daily activities	Mother: **I-J** Father: **I-J** Siblings: **I-J**
Neighbourhood	Neighbours, Shopkeeper, Relatives, Vegetable vendor	Socialize	Neighbours, Shopkeeper: **I** Relatives, Vegetable vendor: **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Personal things, Campus Administrative	Friends: **I-J** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller	Dealing	Seller: **J**

Notes:
I: Indonesia
J: Javanese
M: Madurese

The language that the informants use when speaking with parents at home is mostly in Javanese with a slight mixture of Indonesian language. Somehow, three informants are not fully fluent in Javanese, especially in the term of Javanese *Krama* that should be used when communicating with parents. They use formal Indonesian when using some words (especially verbs) in order to keep the polite context which could seem impolite in Javanese. One of the factors that might affect their language ability is the consideration that their parents are not originally from Jember or Madura, and they are not used to using the Madurese language since an early stage of language. Even 1B, which is the only informant whose father is originally from Sumenep-Madura, because she is not accustomed to being taught to use the Madurese language at home or in daily purposes which causes the lack of ability in speaking Madurese.

At neighbourhood locations, all three use Indonesian and Javanese or mixing a combination of the two when communicating with people around their neighbourhood. Whereas people in certain professions who mostly use Madurese language like a driver, builders, or seller around the neighbourhood, 1A uses Indonesian mixed with Javanese language to communicate with these people. This is because 1A can only understand Madurese language but can not communicate directly using Madurese language. This is different from 1B; when she interacts with people who communicates using Madurese language, she will reply to the communication with Indonesian language because she thinks it is more proper as Indonesian language as the universal language in Indonesia. While 1C said that it is rare to find people speaking Madurese language around the area where she lives

(Kaliwates). She rarely interacts with people who communicate in Madurese language.

All the informants use the Indonesian language when they communicate with their lecturers, as the Indonesian language is considered as a formal language that is used for various purposes, especially in terms of education. Different as to when they communicate with friends at Campus, where conversations amongst friends are more casual and informal, the three informants have varied results. 1A uses a mixture of three languages at once (Javanese, Madurese, and Indonesian), 1B uses mixed Javanese-Madurese language, while 1C uses mixed Indonesia-Javanese language. Basically, three informants of D1 cannot speak Madurese language but they do understand some of the vocabularies in Madurese. All three informants also put Indonesian as their first language, as they said that they are not fully fluent in Javanese language. Somehow they think that they have a strong accent to Madurese language when compared with their friends from outside the city who use the full Javanese language, for example, Banyuwangi, Malang, Surabaya. This could be due to their interaction with some Madurese speakers, thus affecting their accents and dialects.

At the Market, mostly the seller and other people like parking attendants speaks Madurese. However, three informants (1A,1B,1C) are not able to speak Madurese. 1A uses Indonesian mixed with Javanese language to communicate with sellers and parking attendants, because 1A can only understand Madurese language but can not speak Madurese language. Different from 1B; when she goes to the market to ask a price or do a transaction with the seller who speaks Madurese, she

will reply with Indonesian language because she thinks it is more proper as the Indonesian language is the universal language in Indonesia. In 1C's region (Kaliwates), it is rare to find people speaking Madurese language in the market that she goes to. So, she rarely interacts with people who communicate in Madurese language.

In terms of role relationship, the three informants of Central Jember District (D1) have much in common by the results of research on the language use according to Role-relationship. D1, as considered as the Central of Jember, where the majority of migrants make the language variation in D1 to lean more towards the Indonesian-Javanese language or even a mixture of both of Indonesian and Javanese language but with a strong accent of Madurese.

DISTRICT 2

Table 4.4 The Domain Table of Informant 2A

Name: Umar Firjon Failani (2A) **Districts: Sukowono**			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language Use with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father	Daily Stories	Mother: **M** Father: **M**
Neighbourhood	Teacher, Neighbours, Shop keeper, Ustadz, Tukang Becak	Issues around neigbourhood	Teacher: **I** Neighbours, Shop keeper, Ustadz, *Tukang Becak* : **M**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Subjects, Jokes, College topics	Friends: **I** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller	Transaction	Seller : **M**

Table 4.5 The Domain Table of Informant 2B

Name : **Razaq** (2B) Districts: Kalisat			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father	Issues nowadays, Thesis, Work	Mother: **I** Father: **I**
Neighbourhood	Neighbours, Teacher, Ustadz, Tukang Becak, Shopkeeper	Greetings	Teacher, Ustadz: **I** Neighbours: **I & J** Tukang Becak, Shopkeeper: **M**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Assignment, Thesis, Game, Video, Lab activity	Friends: **J** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller, Tukang Becak	Mark-up (Price)	Seller : **M**

Table 4.6 The Domain Table of Informant 2C

Name : **Oktavia Nabilah G** (2C) Districts : Arjasa			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Kakak, Brother and Sister	Daily activities	Mother : **J-I** Father: **I-J** Siblings: **J-I**
Neighbourhood	Neighbours, Ojek rider, vegetable vendor	Neighbourhood Situation	Neighbours: **I & J** Ojek rider, Vegetable vendor: **I**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Daily Activities, Friends, Courses	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Shopkeeper	Transaction	Seller: **I**

Notes:
I: Indonesia
J: Javanese
M: Madurese

District 2 (D2) shows the varied results because each informant has a different tendency in the use of language. The language skills of each informant also has different priority results. The terms of the informant's capability matches the language used at home. Informant 2A puts the Madurese language as his most fluent language before Indonesian language, and so 2A uses the Madurese language to communicate with his parents and siblings, who are originally from Sukowono-Jember. 2B puts the Javanese language as the first fluent language which is then followed by the Indonesian language. However, 2B uses Indonesian language to communicate with his parents, even his parents are well fluent in Javanese, he considered to use Indonesian language because he can not communicate in Javanese *Krama*. He thinks that it is better to use Indonesian language at home. 2C wrote three languages in the language ability column, with the first sequence of Indonesian language, then Javanese language, and last Madurese language. 2C uses the mixture of Indonesian and Javanese language when she communicates with her parents. She said that the vocabulary that she uses when communicating with her parents is not in the *Krama* term. This is because both of her parents come from Surabaya which is known for its lack of the use of Javanes*e Krama,* that is why she is not used in using *Krama* term.

In the neighborhood area, since 2A is the only informant that speaks Madurese language fluently and in his region (Sukowono) and people also speak Madurese. So in any activities around his neighbourhood, he always uses Madurese language to communicate. 2C which has 3 language skills (Javanese, Madurese,

Indonesian), he uses Indonesian and Javanese when he communicates with his neighbours.

In campus area, all the informant use the Indonesian language for education affairs, especially when talking with lecturers about materials in campus, consultation thesis, and other discussions. Different when they talked to their friends, the most dominant language used by the three informants are Indonesian and Javanese, which sometimes mixed between the two.

In Market, 2C uses the Indonesian language to reply the communication with sellers who are all Madurese speaker because 2C is the one that cannot speak Madurese compared to other informants. While, 2A and 2B uses Madurese language when they communicate with *Tukang Becak*, and Shopkeepers to negotiate and bargain price. They think, by using Madurese language especially for negotiation in trade or transaction can be advantageous, since sellers at the market and *Tukang becak* usually raise prices depending on an ethnic background. This condition matches the theory of Role-Relationship which language could be used depending on the role relationship, location, and purpose by the speaker.

The language distribution in D2 varies considerably from the results of the research on D2, which shows the use of different languages not only by their capability but also depending on the purposes, role-relationship, and the location.

DISTRICTS 3

Table 4.7 The Domain Table of Informant 3A

Name: Vicki Ali Yuniansa (3A) Districts: Rambipuji			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Sibling	Activities at Campus	Mother: **I** Father: **J-I** Sibling: **I**
Neighbourhood	Teacher, Ustadz, Neighbours, *Tukang Becak*	Daily activities	Teacher: **I** Ustadz: **J** Neighbours, *Tukang Becak*: **I**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Assignment, Hoby	Friends: **I-J** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller, Parking Attendants	Price	Seller : **I**

Table 4.8 The Domain Table of Informant 3B

Name : Eka Aprilia (3B) Districts: Panti			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Grandmother	Education, Society	Mother: **J-I** Father: **J-I**
Neighbourhood	Teacher, Head of Village, Neighbours, Farmers	Gossip	Teacher, Head of Village: **I** Neighbours : **J** Farmers: **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Thesis, College, Gossip	Friends: **I** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller, Parking Attendants	Prices, Product,	Seller : **J**

Table 4.9 The Domain Table of Informant 3C

Name : Eko Budi (3C) Districts : Jenggawah			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Brother, Sister, Grandmother	School Activities and School grades	Mother & Grandmother: **M** Father: **I** Siblings: **I-M**
Neighbourhood	Neighbours, Teacher Shopkeeper, Head Village Governer	Graduation	Teacher: **I** Neighbours: **J** Neighbours, Shopkeeper, Village Governer: **M**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Relationship, Business, Thesis	Friends: **J-I** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller, Parking Attendants	Prices	Seller : **M**

Notes:

I: Indonesia

J: Javanese

M: Madurese

At home, informant 3A and 3B tend to mix some vocabularies in Javanese and Indonesian when they communicate with their parents at home. Different from the language that informant 3C uses at home, which is a mixture of Indonesian and Madurese language. Based on the interview, 3C is the only informant who speaks fluently in Madurese language. 3C can also speak in Madurese *Alos,* (the highest level of Madurese) which is used in formal terms in Madurese language similar to term *Krama* in the Javanese language. 3C usually uses this *Alos* term when communicating with elders such as grandfather and his mother. Uniquely, when he talks to his father he uses Indonesian instead of Madurese because he said it is more comfortable to use Indonesian with his father.

However, all the informants that represents D3 or Rambipuji Districts (3A,3B,3C) stated that the most dominant language used in the area around their neighborhood is Madurese, which somehow makes them understand a bit more vocabulary in Madurese language. 3A uses Indonesian language when he interacts with some of his neighbours that speaks Madurese. 3B usually replies the conversation by using Javanese language to the farmer, shopkeeper, salesman at the market, and *tukang becak* who mostly are the Madurese speaker. Even the majority of the language use is Madurese, but some of the people around their region are required to speak Indonesian depending on the purposes and their profession. For example, local teacher or Head of the village (*Kepala Desa*) which deals with the formal affair and community service. So, Indonesian language is considered as the proper language for this kind of purposes.

Three informants from D3 have the same terms of language use when they communicate at school or campus. When they talk to their lecturer, they use Indonesian language as the formal language in communication. The topics that they usually talk about are mostly about the material, assignment, and activities on campus. While it is different to when they talked to their friends, even the topics are also about college issues like an assignment, thesis and material, and others like social life, business, gossip. They use the mixture of Javanese and Indonesian language because most of their friends also use the same language style (the mixture of Javanese and Indonesian).

At the market, three informant uses different languages when doing the buying-selling activities. 3A said that sellers in his region mostly uses Madurese and Javanese language. Even though, he can speak Javanese, he prefers to use Indonesian language to reply to the sellers. 3B uses Javanese language when communicating with the seller in her region even the sellers are mostly Madurese speaker. She said the communication between the buyer and seller can still be done, because the sellers are able to understand Javanese, even though they are Madurese speakers. Lastly, 3C who is the only informant that is able to speak Madurese did not find any difficulties in interacting with the seller at the Market that mostly are Madurese speaker.

The result of the D3 are varied by each region and the analysis shows that language is used differently based on the speaker's purposes, relationship, location. The understanding of language can also be influenced by the interaction of other speakers who speak different languages.

DISTRICTS 4

Table 4.10 The Domain Table of Informant 4A

Name : Alif Fuad Widjaja (4A) Districts : Silo			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language Use with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Siblings	Jokes, Daily activities, News around neighbourhood	Mother : **M** Father : **M-J** Siblings : **M**
Neighbourhood	Bakso Seller, Neigbour, Seller	Greetings	Bakso Seller : **J** Neigbours, Seller : **M**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Jokes, Assignment, College	Friends : **I-J-M** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Parking Attendants	Negotiation	Seller : **M**

Table 4.11 The Domain Table of Informant 4B

Name : Ficky Brilliyancini Kusuma (4B) Districts : Mayang			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father	Education , Daily Activities	Mother : **M** Father : **J**
Neighbourhood	Army, Police, Vegetable seller, Shop keeper, Ustadz, Builder, Neighbour, Driver	Daily activities	Army, Police : **I** Vegetable Seller, Shop Keeper : **J** Driver, Builder, Neighbours, Ustadz : **M**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Homework, Hobby	Friends : **I** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Friend	Mark-up	Seller : **M**

Table 4.12 The Domain Table of Informant 4C

Name : **Rifqiyatus Solihah** (4C) Districts : Silo			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language Use with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Siblings	Family problems, Education	Mother : **M** Father : **M** Siblings : **M**
Neighbourhood	Teacher, Relatives, Neighbours, Ustadz, Shopkeeper	Current Issues	Teacher : **I** Relatives, Friends : **J** Neighbours, Ustadz, Shopkeeper : **M**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Assignment, Personal problems	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller	Prices	Seller : **M**

Notes:
I: Indonesia
J: Javanese
M: Madurese

The language that three informants (4A, 4B, 4C) used at Home, specifically to their parents and siblings is the Madurese language. The topics are mostly about their education at campus and daily activities. These topics are commonly discussed at home especially with parents. The three informants of Mayang districts (D4) shows the same result in the use of Madurese language at home. However, informant 4B uses Javanese language when she talks to his father due to the background of his father which is not Madurese.

The use of the Madurese Language in the neighborhood area is also very dominating in D4 or Mayang districts based on the informant's information. However, some people with certain professions use Indonesian Language to communicate due to job demands. For example, police, teachers, soldiers who work as public servants and work in the formal field, and Indonesian language is used as a suitable language for this purposes.

At Campus or School area, the informants Indonesian language and Javanese language to communicate. All the informants uses Indonesian language when communicating with lecturer, which the topics are usually about assignments, thesis, and other educational activities. Even the topic are same, but the informants use different language when they are with their friends. 4A uses three languages (Indonesian, Javanese, and Madurese) depends on which friends that he is talkinf to. Although the topic at Home and Campus are similar, but the language used may be different. This is because the use of language is depend on who and what relationship is between the speaker and the the interlocutors.

At Market, three informants (4A, 4C, 4D) use the Madurese language when making a sale and purchase. The communication that exists between the seller and buyer is intertwined in harmony with the use of the same language. This is because of the common ability to speak Madurese between the three informants and the sellers.

From the result of the domain table and the analysis, the informants of Mayang districts (D4) have tendency of Madurese language use. This is because Mayang districts (D4) is included as one of the largest area in Jember with a high population of Madurese ethnic. However the use of language is still varied and it all depends on the purposes and how the relationship with the interlocutors.

DISTRICTS 5

Table 4.13 The Domain Table of Informant 5A

Name : Asisqo Alqoroni (5A) Districts : Tanggul			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Adik	Education and Religion	Mother : **J** Father : **J** Adik : **J**
Neighbourhood	Friends, Neighbours, Mechanic, Relatives, Teacher	Daily activities	Teacher : **I** Neighbour: **J** Tukang Becak, Neighbours, Ustadz : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Art, Nature, Cafe, Thesis	Friends : **J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Buyer	Mark-up, Security Market	Seller : **J**

Table 4.14 The Domain Table of Informant 5B

Name : Nilam Ganung (5B) Districts : Tanggul			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Sister	Education, Daily life,	Mother : **I-J** Father : **I-J** Sister : **I-J**
Neighbourhood	Neighbours, Shopkeeper, Tukang becak, Security	Greetings	Neighbour, Shopkeeper, Tukang Becak, Security: **I** Neigbours : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Thesis, Education, Organization	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller	Negotiation Price	Seller : **I**

Table 4.15 The Domain Table of Informant 5C

Name : Mohammad Ikhsan S (5C) Districts : Bangsalsari			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Kakak, Adik	Daily activities	Mother : **J** Father : **I-J** Siblings : **J**
Neighbourhood	Ketua RT, Mechanic, Greengrocer, Tukang Becak	Current Issues	Ketua RT, Neighbours : **I** Mechanic, Greengrocer : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	College activities & Student organization	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Parking Attendants	Prices	Seller : **J**

Notes :

I : Indonesia

J : Javanese

M : Madurese

In terms of role relationship, three informants from D5 has the same pattern of the language use when they communicate at home. Three informants mostly used Javanese to communicate with people at home such as parents and siblings. Even they do not use the terms of *Krama* when they speaks to elder or parents, they tend to mix Javanese with Indonesian. Especially if they do not know some words in Javanese, they will change it in Indonesian. Since they do not live closed with their family during the weekdays, so when they are at home, they usually talked about education and daily activities in campus and dormitory.

At School or campus, they used Indonesian language as the formal language in communication to the lecturer. The topics that they usually talked are about thesis, materials, and student organization. It is different when they are talking to their friends at campus, the language that they use are Bahasa Indonesia mixed with Javanese. They said that most of their friends uses the same term (Indonesian mixed with Javanese) when they talked to one another.

In D5, especially at neighbourhood location, the language use are more varied, people around have different language use by certain profession. They usually use Indonesian and Javanese language when communicating with people in their neighbourhood such as neigbours, ustadz, *tukang becak,* mechanic, greengrocer and others. They said that the population of Javanese people around their neighborhood is dominant which makes the use of Javanese language is more common.

In Market, most of the seller uses madurese as the main language for buying and selling activities. Since all the informants (5A, 5B, 5C) can not speak Madurese, they usually use Indonesian language when they communicate to the sellers and people at market. They have some difficulties in understanding Madurese language especially at market, because they rarely interact with Madurese speaker in daily activities.

From the data result 3 informants have quite similar result in every category. They have a higher tendency in the use of Javanese mixed with Indonesian language. The three informants of D5 put Indonesian and Javanese as the most fluent language because they have no connection with madurese speakers, so there is no influence of Madurese language in their daily life.

DISTRICTS 6

Table 4.16 The Domain Table of Informant 6A

Name : Rika Wulandari (6A) Districts : Puger			
Location	**Role-relationship Interlocutor**	**Topics**	**Language with Interlocutor**
Home	Mother, Father, Sister, Grandparents	Activities at school	Mother : **J** Father : **J** Sister : **J**
Neighbourhood	Shop keeper, teacher, ustadz, *tukang becak*, neighbour	Daily activities	Penjaga Toko, Ustadz : **I** Tukang Becak : **J** Neighbour : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Gosip, Assignment	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller	Price	Seller : **J**

Table 4.17 The Domain Table of Informant 6B

Name : Melisa Novitasari (6B) Districts : Kencong			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Sister	School, Friends	Mother : **I-J** Father : **J** Sister : **J**
Neighbourhood	Neighbour	Greetings	Neighbour : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Material	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller	Buy and Sell	Seller : **J**

Table 4.18 The Domain Table of Informant 6C

Name: Samsul Arifin (6C) Districts: Umbulsari			
Location	Role-relationship Interlocutor	Topics	Language with Interlocutor
Home	Mother, Father, Sister	Football, School	Mother : **M-J** Father : **M-J** Sister: **M-J**
Neighbourhood	Kades, Ustadz, Neighbour	Religion	Head of Village: **I** Ustadz: **M** Neighbour: **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Football, Thesis, Organization, College	Friends: **I-J-M** Lecturer: **I**
Market	Seller	Buy and Sell	Seller : **J**

Notes:
I: Indonesia
J: Javanese
M: Madurese

At home, three informants have varied result in the use of language when they communicate with their family. Informant 6C uses Madurese when he communicates with people at home like father, mother, and his siblings. The ability

of Madurese language used by 6C is because the communication used at home is Madurese language. Since home is the first place where we learn the language, so the ability of the first language might comes from the communication at home. This term also applies to the other two informants. 6A accustomed to using Javanese language at home, because her family members mostly communicate in Javanese language. She is also able to speak Javanese in *Krama* term when talking to elder or parents. Different to 6B, which she has never taught and used in *krama,* so she uses a misture of Javanese and Indonesian when communicating with her parents and siblings. Since 6C is the only informant that has the ability to speak Madurese. So, in some condition he uses Madurese to communicate with his friends. He only uses Javanese and Indonesia language when he is outside home.

In the neighborhood area, the three informant of D6 (6A, 6B, 6C) said that people around their neighborhood are dominated by Javanese people. Puger district is known as an area with migrants coming from several cities in East Java and Central Java that use standard Javanese language to communicate, such as Nganjuk, Kediri, Blitar, Tulungagung, Wonogiri, etc. So, the three informants usually communicate using Javanese language with their neighbours. The topics are mostly about daily activities. Somehow there are still some people who communicate using Madurese and Indonesian language in this district. From the domain table of Informant 6C, the head of village at his region uses Indonesian language due to his job in the public service. While, the *Ustadz* at his region is a Madurese speaker. A person's profession may be able to influence language varietion due to purposes.

The three informants of D6 has the same terms of language use when they communicate at school or campus. When they talked to their lecturer, they used Indonesian language for formal purposes, the topic that they usually talked are mostly about material or assignment at the campus. Different to the language that they use on campus with their friends are mostly Indonesian language mixed with Javanese.

At Market, the three informant of D6 (6A, 6B, 6C) use Javanese language to do transaction between the seller. Since Puger districts (D6) is dominated with Javanese people and so the sellers also communicate using Javanese language. The language which is used at the market is also dominated with Javanese language. Means that location or region influence the language that is used in a particular place.

From the data result, 3 informants mostly use Java as their language especially at Home, Neighbourhood area, and Market. From the interview that the researcher been doing, 3 informants use Javanese mostly in that location because Javanese are more dominant in this districts. Only several people speak Madurese especially in neighbourhood area because there is still a few population of Madurese.

DISTRICTS 7

Table 4.19 The Domain Table of Informant 7A

Name : Dwi Cahyo (7A) **Districts : Ambulu**			
Location	Role-relationship	Topics	Language Use
Home	Mother, Father, Sister	Farm	Mother : **J** Father : **J** Sister : **J**
Neighbourhood	Teacher, Ustadz, Neighbours, Shopkeeper, *Tukang Becak*, Fisher	Neighbourhood, Farm	Teacher, Ustadz : **I** Tukang Becak, Neighbours, Shopkeeper : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Assignments, Film,	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Shopkeeper	Price	Seller : **J**

Table 4.20 The Domain Table of Informant 7B

Name : Elita Dwi Saputri (7B) **Districts : Balung**			
Location	Role-relationship	Topics	Language
Home	Mother, Father, Siblings, Granparents	School, Friends	Mother : **I-J** Father : **I-J** Sister : **I-J**
Neighbourhood	Neighbours, Teacher, Tukang Becak, Angkot Driver, Ustadz	Economic issues, Neighbours	Teacher : **I** Neighbours, Tukang Becak, Angkot Driver, Ustadz : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	Materials, Holiday, Food, Assignment	Friends : **J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller, Shop keeper	Prices	Seller : **J**

Table 4.21 The Domain Table of Informant 7C

Name : Noviana Putri (7C) Districts : Wuluhan			
Location	Role-relationship	Topics	Language
Home	Mother, Father, Brother, Grand mother	Life	Mother : **J** Father : **J** Brother : **J**
Neighbourhood	Shopkeeper, Angkot Driver, Teacher, Neighbours, Driver, Ustadz	Gosip	Shopkeeper, Angkot driver, Teacher : **I** Ustadz, Driver, Neighbours : **J**
School	Lecturer, Friends	College life, Thesis	Friends : **I-J** Lecturer : **I**
Market	Seller	Buy and Sell	Seller : **J**

Notes:
I: Indonesia
J: Javanese
M: Madurese

The communication that they use at home is Javanese language, either with their parents or siblings. The topics are mostly about life, farm, schools, friend, and any other daily activities. All the informants of Wuluhan districts (7A,7B,7C) has the ability to speak Javanese *Krama* which is used when they communicate with their parents or people elder around their neighbourhood. This term have been used since their early age.

The language that is used in the neighborhood area is dominated by Javanese speaker. Some people use Indonesian language to communicate due to the purposes, such as Teacher, Ustadz, Shop keeper, Angkot driver. But the use of Javanese language in this location still dominate. Wuluhan district (D7) is one of the districts that is not affected by the Madurese culture, because the population in

the district are mostly migrants from areas in Eastern Java with strong Javanese cultural background such as Madiun, Nganjuk, Ponorogo, Kediri, Blitar, etc. So, it becomes one of the factors that make people communicate using standard Javanese language without any influence of Madurese language in this district.

For academic purposes especially when talking to lecturer at campus, they use Indonesian language as the standard language to talk about Assignment, Thesis, or any other Campus activity. Since, the majority of students at Universitas Jember use the mixture of Javanese and Indonesian language in casual talk leads three informants adjust to the language their friends use everyday.

Based on the data result, activities in markets around their region use Javanese language. Three informant by chance use Javanese *Krama* when they communicate with the seller at market, especially to ask price and bargaining. The research results of D7 has no significant difference in the language use because each of the informants uses only two languages (Javanese and Indonesian). However, the theory of Role-relations by Bernard Spolsky still fits with the result, because the three informants use different terms when talking to some people whose professions and relationships are different.

Wuluhan district (D7) is one of the the district that is not affected by the Madurese culture, because the population in this district are mostly migrants from areas in Eastern Java with strong Javanese cultural background. That is why the result of the research shows almost no use and any influence of Madurese language.

Most of the informants uses Javanese language and a little use of Indonesian for certain purposes such as education and formal affairs.

4.1.2   The Language Variation based on Geographical Boundaries

The description below is the analysis of the Language variation based on Geographical Boundaries by Collin William's theory. As previously stated, the analysis was taken from 21 informants of Jember's youngster, each informant represents one region (kecamatan) that are grouped into 7 group of districts, such as Central Jember, Kalisat, Ramipuji, Mayang, Tanggul, Puger, and Wuluhan. The data is taken from questionnaire which consist of 14 words in Indonesian language that was being translated on words that the informant used daily in their own dialect.

This part of the finding is presented in two sections, first in a Geolinguistics table with an explanation, after that the result of the table analysis which is presented in a geographical map of Jember and by applying it to the isoglosses line according to Ronald Wardhaugh's theory to show the boundary lines of language. Below is the description of the findings based on Collin William's theory :

Table 4.22 Geolinguistic Table

N O.	Vocabu lary	Language Use						
		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
1.	Ugly	Elek	Jubek	Elek	Jubek	Elek	Jubek	Elek
		Elek	Elek	Elek	Jelek	Elek	Jelek	Elek
		Elek	Elek	Elek	Jubek	Elek	Elek	Elek
2.	To Count	Ngitung	Bitong	Ngitung	Ngitong	Ngitung	Menghitung	Itung
		Ngukur	Ngitung	Ngitung	Hitungen	Ngitung	Ngitung	Ngitung
		Ngitung	Ngitung	Hitung	Ngitong	Ngitung	Ngitung	Ngitung
3.	Die	Mateh	Mateh	Mateh	Mateh	Mati	Mateh	Mati
		Mati	Mati	Mati	Meninggal	Mati	Mati	Meninggal
		Mati	Matek	Mati	Mateh	Mati	Mati	Mati
4.	Fall	Ceblok	Geger	Tibo	Labu	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo
		Tibo	Jatuh	Tibo	Jatuh	Jatuh	Jatuh	Jatuh
		Tibo	Tibo	Tibo	Gegger	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo
5.	Many	Akeh	Benyak	Akeh	Benyak	Akeh	Benyak	Akeh
		Akeh	Banyak	Akeh	Akeh	Banyak	Banyak	Akeh
		Banyak	Akeh	Wuakeh	Benyak	Akeh	Akeh	Akeh
6.	To Push	Nyorong	Nyotok	Ndorong	Nyotok	Dorong	Mendorong	Nyurung
		Mendorong	Ndorong	Nyurung	Dorongen	Ndorong	Mendorong	Ndorong
		Dorong	Nyurung	Dorongen	Nyorong	Nyorong	Mendorong	Nyurung
7.	With	Ambek	Ben	Sama	Bik	Karo	Mbik	Ambe
		Mbek	Karo	Karo	Sama	Sama	Ambek	Mbek
		Sama	Ambek	Ambek	Sareng	Karo	Ambi	Ambek
8.	Because	Mangkakno	Polanah	Soale	Polanah	Soale	Karnah	Mergo
		Soale	Karena	Karena	Soalnya	Soalnya	Karena	Soale
		Soalnya	Soale	Soale	Mangkann ah	Goro-goro	Karena	Polae
9.	Here	Nangkene	Edimak	Disini	E dinak	Nangkene	Ning dinnak	Nang kene
		Ndekkene	Disini	Disini	Disini	Disini	Ndeksini	Kene
		Disini	Ndeksini	Dek kene	Edinnak	Nang kene	Neng kene	Nang Kene
10.	To Give	Ngekekno	Aberrik	Ngek'i	Merrik	Ngekei	Nyamberik	Ngekei
		Ngekei	Ngekei	Ngekei	Nyoh	Ngasih	Ngasih	Ngasih
		Ngasih	Ngekei	Kek i	Eberrik	Ngewehi	Ngekei	Ngekei
11.	To Lay	Turu-Turuan	Dung-tedungan	Tiduran	Gentang	Melumah	Berbaring	Melumah
		Turu	Leyeh-Leyeh	Ngelepo	Tiduran	Rebahan	Berbaring	Baring

		Tiduran	Klesetan	Turu-turuan	A Gentang	Leyeh-Leyeh	Berbaring	Melumah
12.	Mouth	Cangkem	Colok	Mulut	Colok	Mulut	Colok	Lambe
		Mulut	Mulut	Lambe	Cangkem	Mulut	Mulut	Mulut
		Mulut	Lambe	Lambe	Colok	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe
13.	To Squeeze	Ngremes	Prekkes	Meremas	E Perres	Remes	Ngeremes	Meres
		Meremas	Meremas	Meremas	Remek	Meremas	Meremas	Meremas
		Ngremes	Ngremes	Remes	E Remmek	Ngeremes	Meremas	Ngeremes
14.	Where	Nangdi	E dimah	Nangdi	E dimah	Nang-endi	Ning dimah	Nang endi
		Ndekmana	Dimana	Nangdi	Dimana	Ndek mana	Ndek endi	Nangndi
		Dimana	Nak endi	Ndek Endi	E dimmah	Nangndi	Neng ndi	Nangndi

Notes :
Red : Indonesian Language
Yellow : Javanese Language
Green : Madurese Language

District 1 Central Jember (Patrang, Sumbersari, Kaliwates)

   Based on the Map of Jember Regency adopted from Jember Dalam Angka 2015, this district is considered to be the area with many convergences of an ethnic population consisting of Java, Madura, and other ethnicities. D1 is also considered as the central area of Jember, which governmental activities and higher education centers (Universities) take course. Universitas Jember and many other universities are located around Sumbersari, Kaliwates, and Patrang. From the data table above, the results are varied by each informant. Informant 1A shows the tendency of Javanese language use, based on the data result above, informant 1A mostly translate the words into Javanese words as what he uses every day. Somehow, there is one word that informant 1A translated it into the Madurese language, the word is "die" which he translated to "*mateh*". *Mateh* is a word originally from word "*Mati"*

(Indonesian) but transforms into "*mateh*" because of the influence of Madurese dialect. Informant 1B translate some of the words in Indonesian, such as "die" into "*mati*", "push" into "*mendorong*", and "mouth" into "*mulut*", but the rest of the words are translated into Javanese. Informant 1C had the most significant differences compared to informant 1A and 1B. Informant 1C has a higher tendency to use Indonesian language use. Most of the words are translated in Indonesian, few words are translated into Javanese, such as "ugly" into "*elek*", "to squeeze" into "*ngremes*", "to count" into "*ngitung*", "to fall" into "*tibo*". From the data results above most of the informants translated the words into non-standard Javanese language, and considered as the most common words used by youngsters nowadays especially in this district. From the interview, three informants said that they can not speak standard Javanese especially in terms of Krama Inggil that is used when they are talking to elder or parents. From the interview, they also admit that they tend to have a strong dialect of Madura, compared to people in Malang or Surabaya who speak Javanese fluently. All the informants also said that they can not speak Madurese.

District 2 Kalisat (Kalisat, Sukowono, Arjasa)

D2 shows the varied results in this study, each informant translated several words in different variations with one another. There is one informant whose results consisted of translating into one language consistantly, which is informant 2A from Sukowono region. Informant 2A translated almost every word in Madura, only one word was translated in Javanese which is "to squeeze" to "*prekkes*", this is because his first language is the Madurese language, and he often communicates in

Madurese. Informant 2B is also consistent in her translation, she is originally from Arjasa district and she consistently translated all the words into the Javanese language. This is because 2B's first language is Javanese and she is used to conversing Javanese with her peers and surroundings. While informant 2C translated half of the words into Indonesian, and the other half is translated into Javanese language. These three informants of D2 (3A,3B,3C) have significant differences in the abilities and the use of their everyday language, especially in their respective sub-districts or region. Based on the interview with the informant, informant 2C stated that the most dominant language used around his neighbourhood (Kalisat) is Indonesian, while 2B stated that the most dominant language used in Arjasa is Javanese. While 2C stated that most dominant language used by the people in his region (Sukowono) is Madurese language, that is why informant 2C is fluent in Madurese language, because it is the language that he uses every day, especially around the neighbourhood. Hence confirming the geolinguistic theory by Collin Williams which states that boundaries can separate the language and dialects fits perfectly to the condition of language use and language ability in D2.

District 3 Rambipuji (Rambipuji, Panti, Jenggawah)

Informants of D3 (3A,3B,3C) mostly translated the data into Javanese language. Only a few words are translated into the Indonesian language, and one word is translated into Madurese language. Somehow each informant had different tendencies in the use of language because each informant translated some data into a different result. Compared to the other informants, informant 3A was the most

consistent in translating into formal Indonesian. The words that are translated into Indonesian are "with" to "*sama*", "here" to "*disini*", "to lay" to "*tiduran*", "mouth" to "*mulut*", "to squeeze" to "*meremas*", this is due to the fact that 3A's first language is Indonesian. He prefers using Indonesian in everyday situation because he thinks that it is a universal language to use to anyone around the society. Somehow, there was also one word that is translated into madurese by 3A. He translated the word "die" into "mateh" which is converted due to the influence of his friends and people around him.

While, there are few words that are equally translated by the three informants using the Java language, there are some lexical differences but still fit in the same means bracket as the Java language. For example, from "to push" to "*ndorong*", "*nyurung*", "*dorongen*" ; from "where" to "*nangdi*" and "*ndek endi*" ; "to give" to "*ngekei*" and "*kei*" ; and from "many" to "*akeh*" and "*wuakeh*". This is very common because each person has different language and speech styles so there must be some lexical differences. From the questionnaire, there are two informants who put the Madurese language as their first language that is mostly used by the people around them, but somehow they translated the data of words into the Javanese language. Even the only informant who put Madurese as his first language, which is informant 3C translated most of the data in Javanese language. So, based on the data result, D3 has a high usage of the Javanese language amongst youngster. This means that there has been a change in language use by the youngster, and a regional boundary does not fully affect their language usage and capabilities.

District 4 Mayang (Mayang, Silo)

District 4 is one of the largest area in Jember with a high population of Madurese. The results of the data table above shows the use of Madurese language is more dominant. However, there is one informant who does not translate the words in Madurese. Informant 4B mostly translated the words into Javanese and Indonesian language. 4B is originally from Mayang region, but now she is currently living at central Jember for education purposes. That is why there is a change of 4B's language use by the result of 4B's data which are mostly translated into Indonesian and Javanese language. Compared with two other informants (4A & 4C) who consistently translated the words in Madurese language, 4B did not translate any words into Madurese language.

Two other informants (4A & 4B) who consistently translated word data in Madurese language, somehow the result shows some lexical distinction even it has the same meaning in Madurese, for example word "squeeze" was translated into "*E-perres*" and "*E-remes*", "fall" is translated to "*geger*" by 4A and "*labu*" by 4C. Basically these example has the same meaning between informant 4A and 4C it all depends on dialect differences and word choices by each informant.

District 5 Tanggul (Tanggul, Bangsalsari)

Tanggul and Bangsal have the majority of Javanese ethnic population in Jember. Which explains why most of the data gained from this section is dominantly Javanese. From the data table above, the result only consist of two languages (Indonesian and Javanese) but mostly it was translated into Javanese. Informant 5A

only translated a few words into Indonesian, such as "die" into "*mati*", "to push" into "*dorong*", and "mouth" into "*mulut*". The rest of the words are translated into Javanese by Informant 5A. From the questionnaire that 5A had filled before, he put Javanese as his first fluent language followed by Indonesian and Madurese. Informant 5B had the most different results compared to 5A and 5C. Informant 5B mostly translated the words into Indonesian. She said that it is more comfortable to use Indonesian in her daily activities. Especially, when she talks to her friends on campus. She also put Indonesian as the first fluent language, her second language being Javanese. Different to Informant 5C, 5C mostly translate the words into Javanese. He only translated one word into Indonesian which was "die" into "*mati*". 5C is the only informant who had the ability to speak in Krama Inggil or formal Javanese that is used in formal occasions, such as talking to elder or parents.

District 6 Puger (Puger, Kencong, Umbulsari)

District 6 has a unique division of language use, as it is seen from the data result in which three informants (6A,6B, and 6C) have different results. Each informant uses different words, 6A is the only informant which has a tendency in using the Madurese language. According to the questionnaire, 6A puts Madura as his first language and he admits that he is quite fluent in communicating using Madurese. 6A translate 8 over 14 words into Madurese, such as "ugly" into "*jubek*", "die" into "*mateh*", "many" into "*benyak*", "with" into "*mbik*", "because" into "*karnah*", "where" into "*ning dinah*", "to give" into "*nyamberik*", "mouth" into "*colok*", "where" into "*ning dinah*", but 6A also translated some words into Javanese and Indonesian. There are two words that all the informants translated into

the same word in Indonesian, which was "to push" translated into "*mendorong*" and "lay" as "*berbaring*". Informant 6B mostly translated the words given on the questionnaire into Indonesian. She translated 9 over 14 words into Indonesian. She said that it is more comfortable using Indonesian term. Oddly enough, she put Javanese as her first language. From the data result, she only translated the words into Javanese and Indonesian, because she does not understand any of the Madurese vocabulary. Different to 6C, 6C translated most of the words into Javanese, she also put Javanese as her first fluent language. Strangely, she translated the words into *Basa Ngoko* which is the base level stage of Javanese language used in casual talk to people that are younger than us or to someone who we are close to. Informant 6C translated one word into Madura which is "with" translated into "*ambik*", compared to other the informants (6A and 6B). 6A clearly translated the word "with" into Madurese translation, the word used by 6C has similarities to that translated by 6A which is "*mbik*" and "*ambik*". This similarity might have been caused by the possibility of the influence from being around the Madurese ethnic. From the result above, D6 has a spectrum of variation containing the three languages Indonesian, Javanese, and Madurese.

District 7 Wuluhan (Wuluhan, Ambulu, Balung)

D7 is considered to be one of the districts in Jember which has a strong influence of Javanese ethnic. Based on the Map of Jember Regency adopted from Jember Dalam Angka 2015, these three regions have the majority of Javanese ethnic. Cited from population records by the Ambulu region, the average population are migrants from the Eastern and Central Java areas that have resided in Jember

for a long period of time. Especially in Ambulu and the surrounding sub-districts. That is why 3 informants (7A,7B,7C) from D7 mostly translated the words given in the questionnaire into Javanese, only a few of them translated the words into Indonesian. Although they use different terms in some words, all the words that have been translated belong to the Javanese language. There is one word which was translated into Indonesian by all the informants, which was "die" as "*mati*" or "*meninggal*"and refers to the same meaning in Indonesian. However, Informant 7B's translation result was slightly different from the other two informants who translated almost all words in the Javanese language, she translated 6 words into Indonesian. From the questionnaire result, she puts Indonesian as her first language, while the two other informants (7A and 7C) puts the Javanese language as their first language. However, the results of the lexical distinction research shows that D7 has a tendency in to use the Java language because almost all the words are translated into the Javanese language by all the informants, meaning that people in this district mostly use the Javanese language

4.2 Discussion

After identifying the language variation by youngsters in Jember, the researcher found out how the language variation is influenced by Role-relationship and Geographical boundaries. There are 7 districts by 21 informants that are involved in this research which is analyzed by some domain location, role-relationship, topics, and language use. The analysis is also explained based on the

location such as home, neighbourhood, school, and the market that is also related with the role-relationship and any other domains.

At home, all the informants have various results of their language use. The result shows different characteristics, depends on which district they come from. The background family also influences the language use at home, especially on their parents. Since home is a place where a person learns language for the first time, the influence of someone's first language depends on what language it is being used at home. The language use with parents is also influenced by the politeness factors. Some informants use the formal terms of Javanese and Madurese (*Krama* and *Alos*) when they talk to their parents and it is different when they talk to their siblings or cousins. Some informants tend to mix two languages because they are not fully fluent in one particular language. Even though the topic may vary, the language that they use with their family will still be the same.

In the neighbourhood area, the language use is influenced by the district. Each district has a different tendency on the use of language depending on the majority population of a particular ethnic such as Javanese, Madurese, or another ethnicity. For example, the Mayang district has a strong tendency in the use of Madurese language because of the high population of Madurese culture in the district; while Wuluhan district has a tendency in the use of Javanese language (more specifically standard Javanese) because of the population of migrants from other areas in East java and Central Java. Beside districts, the language use in the neighbourhood area also depends on what profession and the purpose that it is used for. Professions that include public services such as teacher, police, army, *Ketua*

RT, or Head of a village, they normally use Indonesian language to communicate. Indonesian language is considered as the suitable language to use for these purposes.

At Campus or School, all the informants use Indonesian as their language to communicate with their lecturer for educational purposes. Mostly the topic that they talk about concern material during campus, thesis, assignment, and other campus activities. These topics are also talked about when they are with their friends at Campus, but the language that they use is different. Since Universitas Jember is located at the Central Jember district, which varies between formal Indonesian and locuational Javanese, almost all of the informants adapt with the suroundings by using Indonesian mixed with Javanese language. The distinction between the language that is used with lecturer and friends at Campus shows that role-relationship affects the language variation among youngsters.

The language that is used at the market also depends on the location of the Market. Each district shows a different result on the language use amongst the speaker with the interlocutors (sellers, and Parking attendant), depending on the majority population in the district. However, the market shows a unique results among the informants. The interaction between the sellers and the buyer which here refers to the informants, is being done by involving two languages. For example, the seller speaks Madurese, while the buyer uses Indonesian or Javanese language to reply the communication. The interaction can be done normaly because both of the speakers understand each other but not as a speaker of the main language. The

buying, selling, negotiation, and transaction at the Market can still be done normally even though the use of language are not the same.

Language variation can be affected by many factors, given by the domain table which consists of location, role-relationship interlocutor, topics, and language use with interlocutor. Location relates to who the interlocutor is and what topics that is talked about. Certain locations can relate to the topics of conversation and who the interlocutors are. For example, the Market use a more formal language dialect due to the necessity of formality. In campus, where there is interaction between students with lecturers and the general topics discussed are about educational activities.

Therefore, the role-relationship also affects the language used. It is dependant on who and how is the relationship is between the interlocutor and the speaker. Although the topic cover vary, the use of language will still depend on who or how the role-relationship is. The role-relationship between the speaker with the interlocutor can also be identified by the location. Each district has different tendencies on the language use and shows varied results. Some informants have two or three language skills. Each language skill is used differently depends on the purpose and who the interlocutor is. The result of this research fits to Spolsky's theory which states that each domain has its own preferred language that is used by its function or purposes, role-relationship in communication.

In terms of geolinguistic or geographical boundaries, which is analyzed by the distinction of 14 vocabulary results vary. Each district shows a tendency to language, some showing variations. The translation results in 14 words which can

be translated by the use of more than one language that is adapted to what is usually spoken by the informants. However, as it is mentioned before. each district has its own tendency of the language use that should be considered because of the geographical boundaries or line which border the language use in each district (See Appendix 1). The distinction result is considered as the effect of geographical boundaries that separates the language and dialects.

In essence this research continues and develops the previous study by Mega Citra Jayanti, since it contains the same object of research which is Jember dialect. This research develops news topics in the case of language variation in Jember, focusing on the role relationships and geographical boundaries. That have not been discussed in the previous studies. The previous study only focused on the lexical distinction between Jember Dialect and Standard Javanese with the data of 200 words adapted from Swadesh list which was then translated by 4 informants from different districts in Jember. The results of the study showed a variation of 14 words from 200 words data, which shows the variation and consider as the uniqueness of Jember dialect. The 14 words are then used in this research and are expected to display the result of language variation that represents the informant's origin.