

**LEXICAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN MALANG AND MADIUN
DIALECTS SPOKEN BY STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF
CULTURAL STUDIES OF UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

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DIALECTS SPOKEN BY STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF
CULTURAL STUDIES OF UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

THESIS

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In partial fulfillment of the requirements
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ABSTRACT

Mustika, Prista Giri. 2014. **Lexical Distinctions between Malang and Madiun Dialects Spoken by Students of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas; Co-supervisor: Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

Keywords: *Javanese Language, Javanese Dialect, Dialect Distinctions, Lexical Distinctions, Malang and Madiun Dialects, Non-linguistic and Linguistic Factors.*

Javanese is the language of Javanese people from the central and eastern parts of the island of Java in Indonesia. Javanese language belongs to a large number of speakers spreading widely. Therefore, it shows the variation of the Javanese language usage, which is commonly called dialects. The writer focuses on Malang and Madiun dialects. There are two problems to be solved in the study, namely: (1) what are lexical distinctions of Javanese dialects in Malang and Madiun spoken by students (2010) of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya and (2) what are factors facilitating the lexical distinctions between Malang and Madiun dialects.

This study uses descriptive qualitative approach because the aim of this study is to describe the lexical distinctions of Javanese dialect spoken by Malang and Madiun in students' school year 2010 of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Universitas Brawijaya.

The study reveals that forty one lexicons are included to onomasiology distinction, three lexicons found which are included to semasiology distinction and forty one lexicons which are included to the semantic distinction. After differentiating lexicons through three analyses, the writer obtained the factors that influence the using of lexicons of Malang and Madiun dialects. Those distinctions are facilitated by linguistic factor which are influenced by the use of vocabulary also intonation; and non-linguistic factors which are influenced by the use of behaviour and geographical area.

The writer hopes that this research can contribute a better and deeper understanding especially the dialects in Javanese society. She suggests further researchers conduct a similar research in sociolinguistics, especially dialects in different distinction, such as in the terms of phonological and morphological distinction. Further researchers should use another theory to make their research more interesting and find the unique of dialects differences in different object and areas or cases.

ABSTRAK

Mustika, Prista Giri. 2014. **Lexical Distinctions between Malang and Madiun Dialects Spoken by Students of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I): Isti Purwaningtyas; Pembimbing (II): Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

Kata Kunci : *Bahasa Jawa, Dialek Jawa, Perbedaan Dialek, Perbedaan Leksikal, Dialek Malang dan Madiun, Faktor Non-Linguistik dan Linguistik.*

Bahasa Jawa adalah bahasa yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Jawa dari bagian tengah dan timur pulau Jawa, di Indonesia. Bahasa Jawa adalah milik sejumlah besar pembicara yang tersebar luas. Oleh karena itu, hal ini menunjukkan variasi penggunaan bahasa Jawa yang biasa disebut dialek. Di dalam penelitian ini penulis berfokus pada dialek Malang dan dialek Madiun. Peneliti akan menjawab dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) perbedaan leksikal pada Bahasa Jawa dialek Malang dan dialek Madiun yang digunakan oleh mahasiswa tahun ajaran 2010 Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Brawijaya dan (2) faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi perbedaan leksikal tersebut di antara dialek Malang dan dialek Madiun.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan perbedaan leksikal dialek Jawa pada dialek Malang dan dialek Madiun yang digunakan oleh mahasiswa tahun ajaran 2010 Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Brawijaya.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan empat puluh satu leksikon yang termasuk pada perbedaan onomasiologi, tiga leksikon yang termasuk pada perbedaan semasiologi dan empat puluh satu leksikon yang termasuk pada perbedaan semantik. Setelah membedakan leksikon melalui tiga analisis, penulis memperoleh faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan leksikon pada dialek Malang dan dialek Madiun. Perbedaan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh faktor linguistik yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan dari pemilihan kosakata dan intonasi; serta faktor non-linguistik yang disebabkan oleh kebiasaan dan wilayah geografis.

Penulis berharap bahwa penelitian ini dapat memberikan kontribusi pemahaman yang lebih baik dan lebih mendalam khususnya tentang dialek dalam masyarakat Jawa. Penulis menyarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin melakukan penelitian serupa dalam sosiolinguistik, khususnya dialek, untuk menggunakan analisis pada perbedaan yang berbeda, misalnya pada perbedaan fonologi dan perbedaan morfologi. Peneliti selanjutnya sebaiknya menggunakan teori lain untuk membuat studi penelitian mereka lebih menarik dan menemukan keunikan dari perbedaan-perbedaan dialek dalam objek yang berbeda dan di daerah atau kasus yang berbeda.

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Malang, 8 August 2014

Prista Giri Mustika

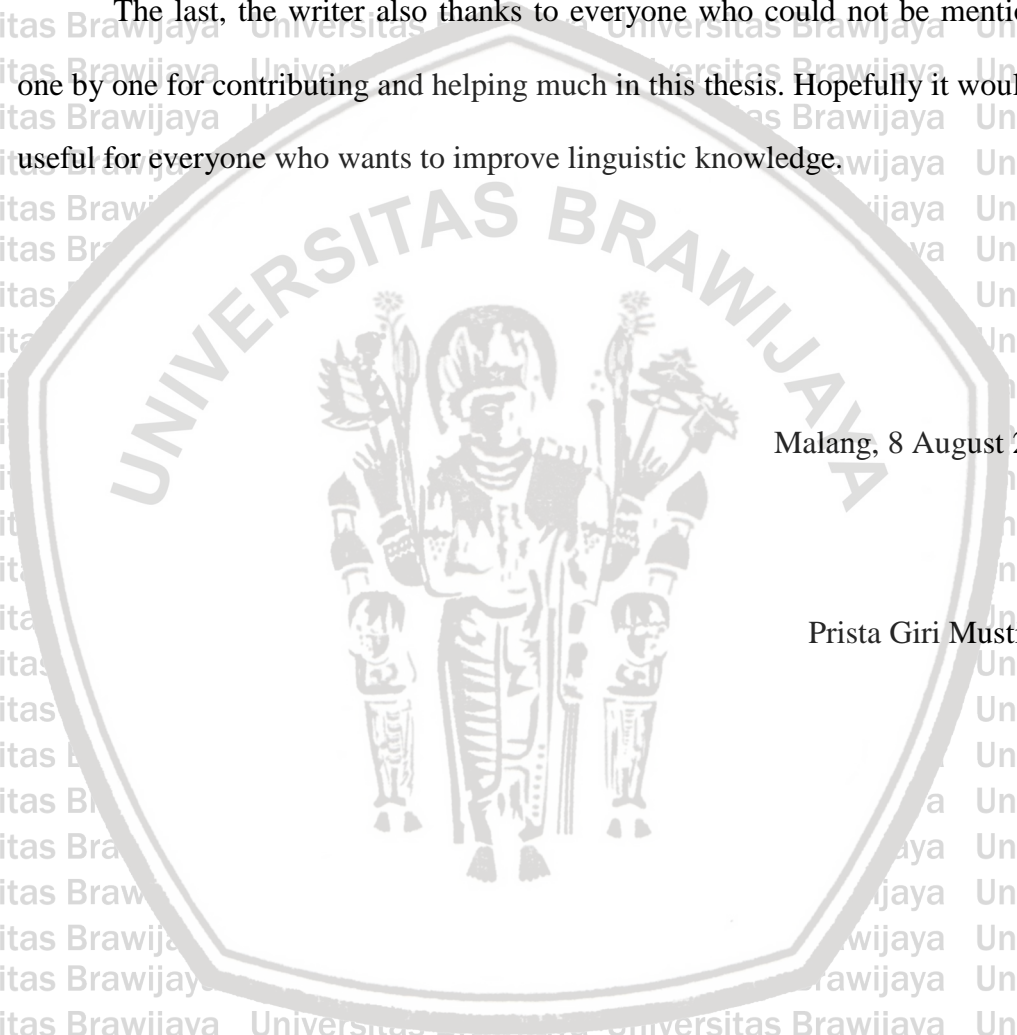


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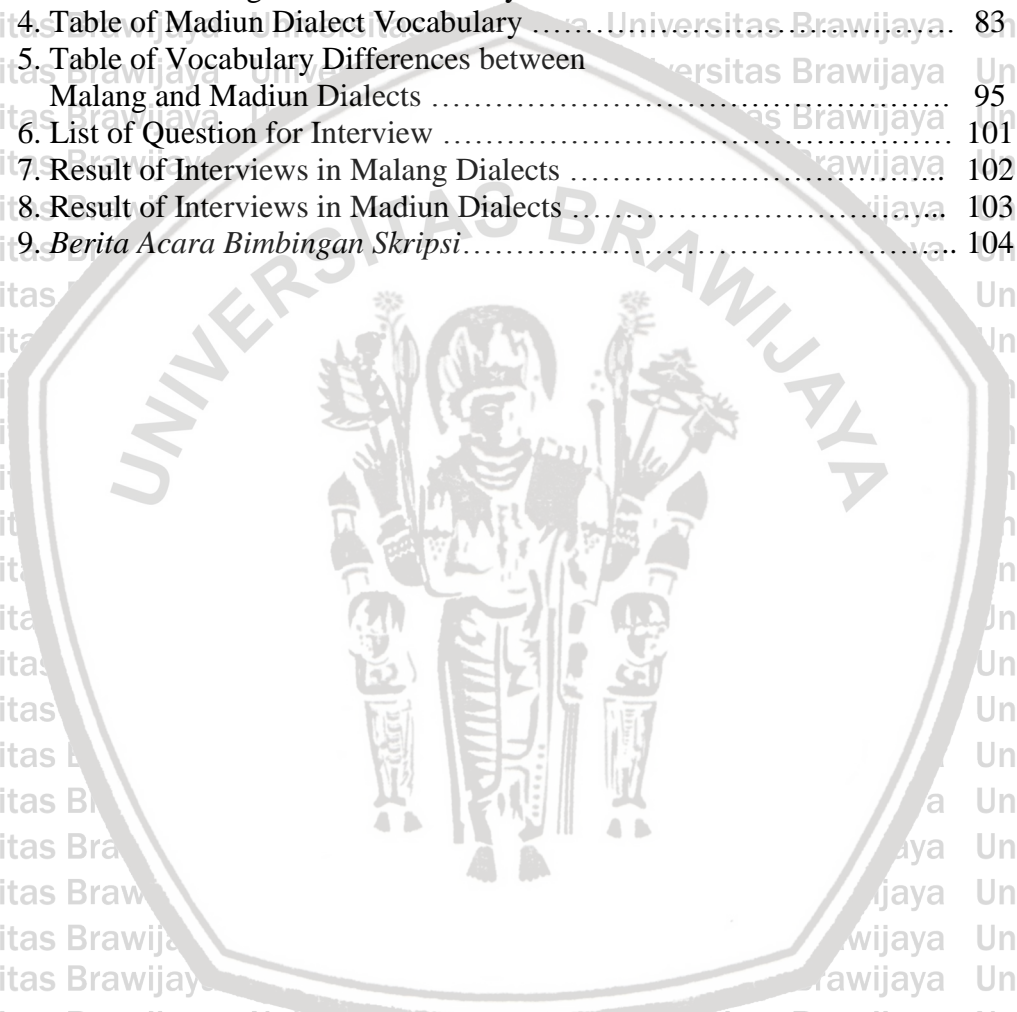
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents introduction consisting of background of the study, problems of study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and society cannot be separated. According to Hudson (1996) in Wardaugh (2006, p.13) study in language and society in order to find out as much as possible about what kind of thing language is called sociolinguistics. It can be said that society influences how people talk and how language varieties and patterns are used based on their age, class, sex and behavior. Besides, sociolinguistics does not only deal with language, society and relationship between language and society, but also culture that belongs to every country.

One of the countries having culture is Indonesia. The varied culture of its own is due to many islands occupied by diversified people. Indonesia has many cultures because it consists of several islands with diversely people. It has various tribes, customs, ethnicities and languages. Those varieties influence the way people talk in each region. It results in the emergence of the language and dialect people use. According to Wardaugh (2006, p.1), language is what the members of a particular society speak, while dialect is a language used by a group of societies that stay in a certain area according to Sumarsono & Paina (2002) cited in Biantoro (2009, p. 2).

One of the most densely populated islands in Indonesia is Java. The language spoken in the islands is not merely Javanese language; instead, there are other languages and also dialects. In this case, the writer is interested in conducting a research on the dialects of Javanese language particularly those in East Java province. In East Java, most people use the Javanese Language because Javanese language is the mother tongue of the society in that province and in Central Java. In East Java province, there are varieties of Javanese dialects such as Tuban dialect, Bojonegoro dialect, Banyuwangi dialect, Tengger dialect, Surabaya dialect, Malang dialect, Jombang dialect and Madiun dialect. As a matter of fact in each region there are differences in dialects, especially in vocabulary. In this case, the cities such as Madiun located in the western part of East Java is influenced by Jawa Tengahan dialect, Solo and Yogyakarta dialects, while the cities such as Malang which is located in the eastern part of East java is influenced by Jawa Timuran dialect, that is Surabaya dialect. Madiun and Malang are cities that are located in East Java, but the dialect differences of both cities can be found in vocabulary and pronunciation. The writer realizes the differences since she came to study in Malang. She found the differences spoken by Malang and Madiun males.

Based on the preceding explanation, the writer focuses the study on the lexical distinctions of dialect in the vocabulary used by the people of both cities and the factors that facilitating those dialect distinctions. The distinctions are analyzed using a theory in sociolinguistics, namely semantic distinction, onomasiology distinction and semasiology distinction proposed by Guiraud

(1970, pp. 11-12) cited by Ayatrohaedi (1979, p.3). In doing so, the writer obtained the data from the students of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya coming from Malang and Madiun. Even though they coming from East Java Province, yet they have different background area and language which can be seen from the use of vocabulary and intonation in daily communication to speak with their interlocutors. Besides, the writer can enrich her knowledge without directly go in that area. Thus, this study is entitled “Lexical Differences in Malang and Madiun Dialects Used by Students of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya”.

From this study, the writer expects this study to give contribution and information for several parties. For the writer herself, this study is expected to be able to improve her knowledge in analyzing lexicon through onomasiology, semasiology and semantic distinction between Malang and Madiun dialects. For the students of English study program, this study is expected to give the new point of view to understand the distinction of lexicon or vocabulary use and the factor contributing the emergence of different dialects. Besides, for the future researchers, this study is to guide and become the reference for students who are interested in studying about dialects and who want to conduct a similar study.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems to be solved are formulated as follows:

1. What are lexical distinctions of Javanese dialects in Malang and Madiun spoken by students (2010) of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya?
2. What are factors facilitating the lexical distinctions between Malang and Madiun dialects?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out lexical distinctions of Javanese dialects in Malang and Madiun spoken by students (2010) of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Universitas Brawijaya.
2. To find out factors facilitating the lexical distinctions between Malang and Madiun dialects.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Onomasiology Distinction:** Onomasiology distinction is giving different name based on one concept or one meaning which is given in the several different places. (Guiraud 1970, p.16)
2. **Semasiology Distinction:** Semasiology distinction is giving the same name to several different concept (Guiraud 1970, pp.17-18)

3. **Semantic Distinction:** Semantic distinction is the creation of new words, according to phonological changes and shift shapes. Their shifts are known as synonym and homonym. (Guiraud, 1970 cited in Ayatrohaedi 1983, p.4)

4. **Javanese language:** Javanese language is the mother tongue of the society in East Java and Central Java. There are varieties of Javanese dialect such as Malang and Madiun dialect.

5. **Dialect:** Dialect is a variety of a language used by the members of a group. In this study, dialect can be divided into five differences namely phonetic, semantic, onomasiology, semasiology and morphological differences. (Guiraud 1970, pp.11-12 cited in Ayatrohaedi, 1983, p.3)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer reviews some theories related to the study. They are theory of sociolinguistics, Javanese language, dialect and the factors influencing dialect.

The writer connects those theories to the focus of the study.

2.1 Language and Society

Language and society have a relationship. Wardaugh (2006, p.1) defines language as what the members of society speak and society as a group of people who have a certain purpose. In other words, a group of people communicate with each other by using a language to reach a certain goal. Language makes the interaction and communication between them run well.

Age and social status in society can influence the language in the ways of speaking and choices of word in conversation. On the other hand, language also influences the society. It plays an important role in the process of social interaction. It tells about who the speaker is, whether she or he identifies herself or himself and where she or he comes from. It is like a flag as a symbol of a country or a school uniform as an identity of which school she or he goes to. Besides, language and society also have relationship with culture that belongs to every country.

One of the countries having such culture is Indonesia whose tribes, customs, ethnicities and languages are various. The language which is mainly

spoken is Javanese language because one of the most densely populated islands in Indonesia is Java.

2.1.1 Javanese Language

Javanese is the language of Javanese people from the central and eastern parts of the island of Java in Indonesia. There are also pockets of Javanese speakers in the northern coast of western Java. Javanese language belongs to a large number of speakers and spreading widely. Therefore it shows the variation of the Javanese language usage, which is commonly called dialects. The existence of dialects in the Javanese language is something natural, including the use of the dialects on Java Island itself as the place of the origin of Javanese language.

Broadly, the use of Javanese language in Java Island can be grouped into several dialect and sub-dialect.

The classification of the dialect is based on the dialect geography theory proposed by Uhlenbeck (1964). As one of the major languages with many speakers, according to Uhlenbeck (1964) Javanese language in Java Island has several dialects, such as the Central Javanese (*Jawa Tengahan*), mainly under the influence of Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect, which is regarded as the standard.

Here are a number of dialects in clump of Central Javanese (*Jawa Tengahan*) dialect:

1. Pekalongan dialect, which is spoken in the area of Pekalongan, Pekalongan Regency and also in Pemasang.
2. Kedu dialect, which is spoken in the former of Kedu residency, those are Temanggung, Kebumen, Magelang, and Wonosobo.

3. Bagelen dialect, which is spoken in Purworejo.
4. Semarang dialect, which is spoken Semarang, Semarang Regency, Salatiga, Demak, and Kendal.
5. Eastern North-Coast (*Pantai Utara*) dialect, or Muria dialect, which is spoken in Jepara, Rembang, Kudus, Pati, Tuban and Bojonegoro.
6. Blora dialect, which is spoken in Blora, the eastern part of Grobogan and the western part of Ngawi.
7. Surakarta dialect, which is spoken in Surakarta, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sukoharjo, and Boyolali
8. Yogyakarta dialect, which is spoken in Yogyakarta and Klaten.
9. Madiun dialect, which is spoken mainly in western part of East Java Province, including Madiun, Ngawi, Pacitan, Ponorogo, and Magetan.

Additionally, Uhlenbeck (1964) introduces another Javanese dialect in Java Island that is also known *Jawa Kulonan* ‘Western Javanese’ which is spoken in the western part of the Central Java province and in some areas of West Java province, which include:

1. North Banten dialect (Jawa Serang), which is spoken in Serang, Cilegon, and in the western part of Tangerang.
2. Cirebon dialect, which is spoken in Cirebon and Losari. Indramayu dialects (or Dermayon) which is spoken in Indramayu, Karawang and Subang are classified into Cirebonan.
3. Tegal dialect or Pantura dialect, which is spoken in Tegal, Brebes, and the western part of Pemalang district.

- 4. Banyumas dialect, which is spoken in Banyumas, Cilacap, Purbalingga, Banjarnegara, and Bumiayu.

In addition to *Jawa Tengahan* 'Central Javanese' and *Jawa Kulonan* 'Western Javanese', Uhlenbeck (1964) also introduces *Jawa Timuran* 'Eastern Javanese' term. It is spoken in the East of the Java Island, from the Brantas River in Kertosono region, and from Nganjuk to Banyuwangi, which includes the provinces of East Java, except the Madura Island. Here are a number of dialects in clump of *Jawa Timuran* 'Eastern Javanese' dialect:

- 1. Surabaya dialect, which is spoken in Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo. Many Madurese also use this dialect as a second language after their own languages
- 2. Malang dialect, which is spoken in Malang, Malang Regency, Pasuruan, Lumajang and Mojokerto.
- 3. Jombang dialect, which is spoken in Jombang.
- 4. Tengger dialect, which is spoken by Tenggerese in around Mount Bromo.
- 5. Banyuwangi dialect (osing), which is spoken in Banyuwangi.

2.1.2 Dialect

Sumarsono and Paina, 2002 cited in Biantoro (2009, p.2) explain that a dialect is a language used by a group of societies that stay in a certain area. The differences of some dialects in a certain language are defined by the position of the speakers regionally or geographically. In Javanese, there are varieties of

dialect, such as Tuban dialect, Bojonegoro dialect, Banyuwangi dialect, Tengger dialect, Surabaya dialect, Malang dialect, Jombang dialect and Madiun dialect.

Meanwhile, there are many kinds of people, starting from the children, teenager and older people in society. As a result, the speech sometimes is different in the level of politeness, depending on to whom the speech is delivered.

In Javanese, (Poedjosoedarmo, 1979 and Errington, 1988) as cited in Sukarno (2010), it is claimed that there are levels of Jawa Ngoko as the lowest level, Jawa Madya as the middle level and Jawa Krama as the most polite level.

Jawa Ngoko or Ngaka is an informal language, which is commonly used among peers and relatives nearby, and is also used by people with higher social status to the other person who has a lower social status. Then, Jawa Madya is commonly used among the speakers who are not familiar, as the requester in the way in which each other do not know his social class and when someone wants to talk not too formal and not too informal. The last, Jawa Krama is the most polite, which is commonly used in the equal social status when it wants to avoid informal style, or used by groups with lower social status to his interlocutor that comes from a higher social class, including the young to the old.

Wardaugh (2006, pp.43-54) distinguishes dialect into two types, regional dialect and social dialect. The two varieties are further presented separately below.

2.1.2.1 Regional Dialect

Wardaugh (2006, p.44) defines regional dialect as the distinctive local colourings in the language which notice as people move from one location to another. It finds differences because of the variety of language in each region. The

differences can be in vocabulary or lexicon. It means that in each region has its own vocabulary or lexicon that is different from other region. Occasionally, there are region which are using similar vocabulary.

2.1.2.2 Social Dialect

Wardagh (2006, p.49) defines social dialect can also be used to differences in speech associated with the various social groups or classes. Social dialects can be used to determine occupation, age, activities, gender, education, class, religion, ethnicity and so on. For example, the word used by children will be different if they are speaking to the older people and vice versa. The choices of word for older people are much more than children used. That is the difference in the way between children and the older people talk based on age.

2.2 Dialect Distinctions

Dialect has several kinds. In line with this, Guiraud (1970) cited by Ayatrohaedi (1983, p.3) states that dialect can be divided into five kinds:

2.2.1 Phonetic Distinction

Guiraud (1970, p.12), Polimorfisme (Seguy, 1973, p.6), and (Dubois et.al.1973, p.21) as cited in Ayatrohaedi (1983, p.3) say that phonetic distinction is the differences in the sound, and usually the user of dialect or language not aware of it. For example, *careme* and *cereme* 'name of fruit' (*Phyllanthus cidus* Skells, *Cicca disticha* Linn) in Sundanese, *gudang* and *kudang* 'warehouse'. In Javanese, *krambil* and *kambil* for *kelapa* 'coconut'; *kepribe* and *kepriwe* 'how'.

From this sample, it can be concluded that phonetic differences occur in vocal and consonant.

2.2.2 Semantic Distinction

According to Guiraud (1970, p.16 as cited in Ayatrohaedi 1983, pp.3-4) semantic distinction is the creation of new words, according to phonological changes and shift shapes. This shift is concerned with two shades of determination:

- 1) Giving the different name for the same things in different place.

This shift pattern is generally known as the synonym or equivalent word.

For example, *turi* and *turuy* for *turi* 'name of plant' (Sesbania grandiflora Pers., Agati grandiflora Desv.), *balimbing* and *calingcing* for *belimbing* 'starfruit' (Averrhoa Bilimbi Linn., A. Carambola Linn.) in Sundanese. In Javanese, *gili* and *dalan* for *jalan* 'street'; *simbok* and *biyung* for *ibu* 'mother'. This pattern is called synonym (Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi, 1970, p.15). Synonym is also known by two terms:

- a. Arbitrary

Arbitrary is always changing and not fixed. There is no connection between the symbols of the language (in the form of sound) with the concept or definition which is referred by those symbols (Chaer, 2007, p.45).

- b. Non-arbitrary

Etymologically, nonarbitrer is caused by the word of "non" which means "no or not" and arbitrary (Moeliono, 2007, p. 64). So non-

arbitrary has the opposite meaning with arbitrary. In other words, it can be said that non-arbitrary is the naming of object which is not arbitrary.

The example is in the word of *wedang kopi* 'coffee' (Wonosobo dialect) with the word of *wedang bubuk* 'coffee' (Banjarnegara dialect).

2) Giving the same name for different things in different places.

This shift is known as homonymy. For example in Javanese, there is *cemplon* which means a tool for cooking in Banyumas, while *cemplon* in Yogyakarta means a kind of food. This shift is known as homonym (Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi, 1979, p.4). Homonym is also known by two other terms:

a. Homophones

Homophones are the similarity in sound (phone) between two or more utterances, without paying attention to the spelling whether the spelling is the same or different. For example, in Indonesian, *bank* is 'financial institutions' whether *bang* means 'brother'.

b. Homograph

Homograph is a form of speech that is similar to its orthography or the spelling, but the pronunciation and their meanings are not the same.

For example, the word of *teras* [təras] (Bahasa Jawa Krama Inggil) which means *tərus* or *selanjutnya/kemudian* 'next' with the word of *teras* [teras] which means *bagian serambi rumah* 'the part of house' (Chaer, 2007, p.303).

2.2.3 Onomasiology Distinction

Guiraud (1970, p.16 as cited in Ayatrohaedi 1983, p.4) says onomasiology distinction is giving different name based on one concept or one meaning which is given in the several different places. It means that in each region has its own vocabulary or lexicon to call something which has the same meaning. For example, the idea of ‘attending to wedding party’ is said as *ondangan*, *kondangan* and *kaondangan* in Sundanese while in the other places it is called as *nyambungan*. In standard Javanese dialect, people call *walet* for ‘swiflet bird’ while in Banyumas dialect they call *lawet*. In Malang dialect, people said *ya’opo* for ‘how’ while in Madiun dialect people said it as *piye*.

2.2.4 Semasiology Distinction

Semasiology distinction is the opposite of the onomasiology distinction. They are under the same name to several different concepts (Guiraud, 1970, pp.17-18 as cited in Ayatrohaedi 1983, p.4). It means that occasionally in one region with the others region have a same name to call something, but the name has a different meaning. For example, the word *Aceh* has several meaning. It is a name of a caste, a name of area, a name of culture, a name of language and a name of kind a fruit. In Javanese dialect, especially in Malang dialect there is *mari* which means finish, but in Madiun dialect *mari* means heal or recover.

2.2.5 Morphological Distinction

Morphological distinction are limited by the existence of the grammar, the frequency of different morphemes, the role is related, fonestict, its power, and the

other factors (Guiraud 1970, pp.17-18 as cited in Ayatrohaedi 1983, pp.4-5). For example, *lemper* and *lelemper* for *lemper* 'food', the word *lemper* has infix *-le-* which becomes *lelemper*; *tenong* and *tetenong* for *wadah* 'place to save some foods', the word *tenong* has infix *-te-* which becomes *tetenong*; *ogo* and *ogooan* for *manja* 'pampered' in Sundanese, the word *ogo* has affix *-an* which becomes *ogooan*.

In this study, the writer observes between Malang and Madiun dialects on lexicon or vocabulary which are analyzed in terms of onomasiology distinction, semasiology distinction and semantic distinction.

2.3 Factors Facilitating the Dialect Distinctions

Based on Zulaeha's theory (2010) there are two factors which determine the growth and development of dialect. These factors are linguistic and non-linguistic. Zulaeha's theory (2010, p.22) describes linguistic factor can be found in vocabulary, grammar and intonation or how the way they say the words that influences the growth of a dialect. A meeting between the two neighbouring dialects or languages bring new and different language.

Besides, Zulaeha's (2010, pp.21-22) describes non-linguistic factor such as histories, natural boundaries, culture and behaviour can influence the space the local population to be able to communicate with the outside. For example, Javanese dialect in Lampung becomes different from that in Solo and Yogyakarta because of transmigration.

Malang has a unique language in talking. Many of the native Malang youths adopt a dialect that is called 'boso walikan'. It is simply done by reversing

the pronunciation of the words, example of this is by pronouncing “Malang” as “Ngalam”. Meanwhile in Madiun, people use Javanese which is appropriate with the level of politeness. It is facilitated by Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect because Madiun is located near the boundary between East Java and Central Java. Usually, they use *Jawa Ngoko* with their relatives nearby and use *Jawa Krama* with their parents or other older people. These become an example one of the ways of language characteristic in each dialect.

2.4 Previous Studies

The research on dialect has been conducted by a number of people. For example, Aminatus Suhriyah (2011) has conducted a research entitled “Dialect Variations of Madurese Language (a case of Sampang and Sumenep dialects)”. The study discussed the differences of Madurese spoken in Sampang and Sumenep in terms of vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme. She prepared the 40 Indonesian words represented each categories of part of speech; there were 8 categories and 5 words for each category. For suprasegmental phoneme, there were ten sentences used to find stressed-unstressed syllable and intonation that were made by her. Meanwhile, for the morpheme, there were 10 sentences of Madurese that were made by respondents and the writer prepared the Indonesian words.

The other one conducted a research on dialect was Liviandhi Devris Biantoro (2009) that entitled the research “Dialect Varieties in Tuban, East Java: A study of Dialect in Kingking and Karang Sari”. The study discussed the

differences of Tuban dialect spoken in two main regions, Kingking and Karang Sari. He observed and analyzed the dialect and word-choices used in those main regions to identify whether Kingking and Karang Sari were similar or different dialects. He used a questionnaire that consists of 200 basic vocabulary proposed by Morish Swadesh. Those 200 basic words were used as a standard to collect lexicons spoken by young people in Kingking, and Karang Sari. Every questionnaire was filled by each respondent in the lowest administrative unit or in Bahasa Indonesia known as *Rukun Tetangga* in every region. Then the data were analyzed in some differences through phonological analysis, morphological analysis, and semantically analysis. In the final processes, he found the percentage of lexicon criteria and it was assumed as dialect differences.

This study had similarity with both previous studies. The writer prepared the basic vocabulary words too. The writer used of 145 basic vocabularies adapted from Zulaeha's theory (2010, pp. 101-123). Yet, there were differences between this study and two previous studies. The writer observed Malang and Madiun dialects on lexicon or vocabulary which are analyzed in onomasiology, semasiology and semantic distinction (Guiraud, 1970); and the factors facilitating those dialects distinctions (Zulaeha, 2010) which the theory were not used in the two previous studies. Besides, this study also had different subject. The two previous studies had subject on the society which had matured aged people.

Meanwhile, in this study the writer limited the speaker of dialects on students' school year 2010 of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Universitas Brawijaya who come from Madiun and the students who are the native of Malang city.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the method that the writer applies in this study. It comprises type of research, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

Research design becomes an important thing in conducting a study because it determines what we do actually and as a guideline for the writer to conduct a study. In conducting this study, the appropriate type of research is descriptive qualitative because it does not deal with numerical data. Moleong (2007, p.6) defines qualitative research as a research conducted to know the whole phenomena of words and language in detail in a scientific context using a certain scientific methods. Therefore, the writer used descriptive qualitative approach because the aim of this study was to describe the lexical distinction of Javanese dialect used by Malang and Madiun in students' school year 2010 of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Universitas Brawijaya.

3.2 Data Source

The data were transcription of interview about lexicon used in Malang and Madiun dialects which was adapted from theory of Zulaeha (2010, pp.101-123) and the result of questions about factors facilitating the lexical distinctions of both dialects. Meanwhile, the data sources were the students of Faculty of Cultural

Studies in Universitas Brawijaya who came from Malang and Madiun city. In obtaining the data, the writer asked some questions to the respondents about their dialect used in daily communication. The writer limited the respondents in this study. Actually, in language research one respondent is enough and can give the valid result, as long as he or she met the criteria as the respondent. Yet, the writer chose 10 students who came from Madiun and 10 students who were the native of Malang city to get more data. In general, the criteria of respondents were divided into four categories.

1. The respondents are students who come from Madiun and students who come from Malang city.

The respondents must be born and grown up in their own city, because it influences them to know well about their dialect. At least they have been passing 10 years in his or her childhood in their city. Therefore, the respondents who come from Malang must be born and grown up in Malang and vice versa, the respondents who come from Madiun must be born and grown up in Madiun. If they were born in Malang but grown up in Bandung, of course it will influence their dialect. In daily communication maybe they will use Bahasa Indonesia or Sundanese not in Javanese.

2. The respondents have studied in Universitas Brawijaya more than 3 years.

The writer chooses the students in the school year of 2010, because they have enough the maturity of age and they who come from Madiun have lived longer in Malang than the students in the year of 2011, 2012 and 2013 to know

the different meanings of vocabulary using in Malang and Madiun since they moved in Malang for studying.

3. The respondents speak Javanese spoken in daily communication.

This study is to describe the lexical distinction of Javanese dialect used by Malang and Madiun society more particularly in students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Universitas Brawijaya. Therefore the respondents must use Javanese as their mother language. Indonesian language only used in formal situation.

4. The respondents have a complete speech organ.

The respondents must have complete speech appliance because it is important to know how they say the word correctly.

3.3 Data Collection

This study was descriptive qualitative research because the aim of this study was to describe and understand the distinction of Javanese dialect used by Malang and Madiun society. In this case, the writer as the key human instrument, has an important role to this research. In order to get the intended data, the following steps used:

1. Preparing a set of vocabulary or lexicon and questions. The vocabulary and questions are adapted from theory of Zulaeha (2010, pp.101-123).
2. Interviewing the respondents. The writer interviews the respondents face to face. This kind of interview is using the method of *Pupuan Lapangan* (Field Research). Nauton (1963, p.105) as quoted by Ayatrohaedi (1983, p.34) saying that there are two ways to collect the data in the method of *Pupuan Lapangan* (Field Research), direct and

indirect recording. In direct recording, the writer directly takes notes of the discussion from the list of the questions, while indirect recording is using a recorder.

3. Taking some notes and using a recorder during observation. This step is needed to record the data so that the writer will not forget when collecting the data from observation.

3.4 Data Analysis

Patton (1980) as quoted by Moleong (2007, p.103) says that data analysis is the process of managing and organizing the data to be analyzed. In this study, the writer analyzed the data through the following steps:

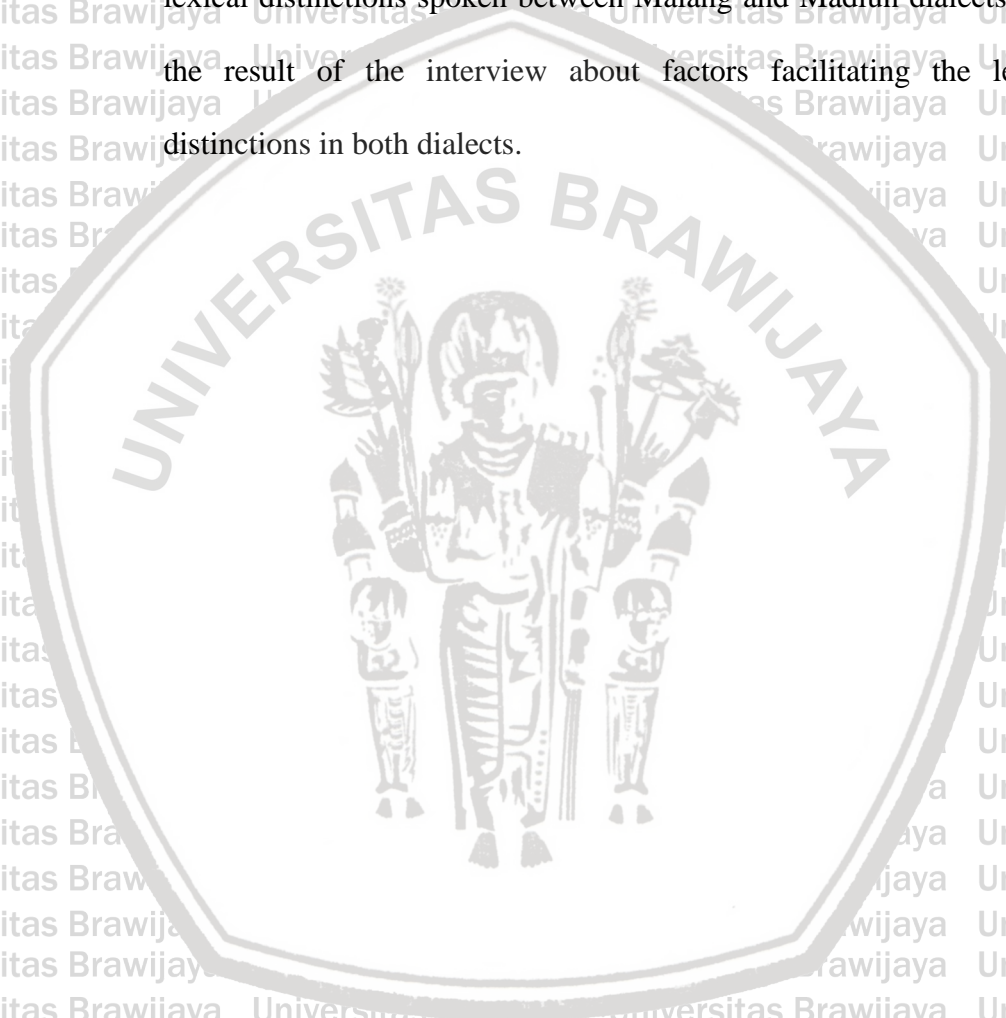
1. Classifying the Javanese vocabulary or lexicon of Malang and Madiun dialects into table as follows:

No.	Lexicon	Malang dialect	Madiun dialect	Datum	English

2. Identifying and analyzing those basic vocabulary or lexicon in terms of semantic, onomasiology and semasiology distinction based on Guiraud's theory (1970).

3. Analyzing and discussing the result of the interview which is related to the factors that are facilitating those distinctions based on Zulaicha's theory (2010).

4. The writer draws conclusion based on the result of analysis about lexical distinctions spoken between Malang and Madiun dialects; also the result of the interview about factors facilitating the lexical distinctions in both dialects.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the research and discussion. The findings describe the dialect distinctions of Javanese spoken in Malang and Madiun covering vocabulary or lexicon which are analyzed in terms of semantic, onomasiology and semasiology distinction; and the factors facilitating the lexical distinctions.

4.1 Finding

The findings for the this research are one hundred and forty five Indonesian words with their Javanese and English translated. Those findings are analyzed based on theories of dialect distinctions proposed by Guiraud (1970).

Guiraud (1970) cited in Ayatrohaedi (1983, p.3) states that dialect can be divided into five kinds, phonetic distinction, semantic distinction, onomasiology distinction, semasiology distinction and morphological distinction. In line with this, the writer chooses to analyze those vocabulary or lexicon in terms of semantic distinction, onomasiology distinction and semasiology distinction. The finding of the vocabulary consists of two kinds, namely vocabulary from Malang and Madiun dialects. The Indonesia words are presented with their equivalent in Javanese, which are in both Malang and Madiun dialects consecutively.

4.1.1 Vocabulary of Malang and Madiun Dialects

There are one hundred and forty five Indonesian words which are presented with their equivalent in Malang and Madiun dialects of *Jawa Ngoko* or the lowest level in Javanese language. The data are presented in the **Table 4.1**

Vocabulary Differences between Malang and Madiun Dialects (look at the appendix).

4.1.2 Lexicon

The writer had obtained the data of one hundred and forty four lexicon in the table above, then lexicon are analyzed into three distinctions, namely onomasiology distinction, semasiology distinction and semantic distinction below.

4.1.2.1 Onomasiology Distinction

Guiraud (1970, p.16) says onomasiology distinction is giving different name based on one concept or one meaning which is given in several different places. It means that each region has its own vocabulary or lexicon to call something which has the same meaning.

Table 4.2 Lexicon of Onomasiology Distinction

No.	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	Datum	English
1.	<i>Kamu</i>	<i>Awakmu, kon</i>	<i>Kowe</i>	2	'You'
2.	<i>Atap</i>	<i>Genténg</i>	<i>Genténg, gendhéng</i>	6	'Roof'
3.	<i>Parit</i>	<i>Got, wangon, juglangan</i>	<i>Got, kalen, peceren</i>	10	'Ditch'
4.	<i>Lantai</i>	<i>Tékel, jogan</i>	<i>Mestér, tékel</i>	11	'Floor'
5.	<i>Asap</i>	<i>Beluk</i>	<i>Keluk</i>	14	'Smoke'

Table continued...

No.	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	Datum	English
6.	<i>Atas</i>	<i>Ndhuwur, ndhukur</i>	<i>Ndhuwur</i>	15	'Above'
7.	<i>Di atas</i>	<i>Ndek ndhuwur, ndek dhukur</i>	<i>Ning ndhuwur</i>	18	'Above'
8.	<i>Di bawah</i>	<i>Ndek ngisor</i>	<i>Ning ngisor</i>	19	'Under'
9.	<i>Di samping</i>	<i>Ndek sebelah, ndek samping, ndek sisih</i>	<i>Ning samping, ning pinggir, ning sebelah</i>	20	'Beside'
10.	<i>Di sana</i>	<i>Ndek kono</i>	<i>Ning kono</i>	21	'There'
11.	<i>Di sini</i>	<i>Ndek kene</i>	<i>Ning kene</i>	22	'Here'
12.	<i>Itu</i>	<i>Iku</i>	<i>Kuwi, kae, iku</i>	31	'That'
13.	<i>Kilat</i>	<i>Bledhek</i>	<i>Gludhuk</i>	33	'Lightning'
14.	<i>Jatuh (daun, buah)</i>	<i>Ceblok, rutuh, lugur, gogrok, tibo</i>	<i>Jeblok, ceblok, ceglok, njiglok, rontok</i>	61	'Fall'
15.	<i>Jatuh (orang)</i>	<i>Tibo</i>	<i>Tibo, ceblok, jeblok</i>	62	'Fall'
16.	<i>Membersihkan</i>	<i>Ngresiki, ngrijiki</i>	<i>Ngresiki</i>	70	'Clean'
17.	<i>Memberi tahu</i>	<i>Ngandani, wenehi eruh</i>	<i>Nduduhi, ngomongi</i>	72	'Inform'
18.	<i>Pusing</i>	<i>Mumet, ngelu, nggeliyeng</i>	<i>Mumet, ngelu</i>	79	'Headache'
19.	<i>Sembuh dari sakit</i>	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Mari</i>	80	'Recover'
20.	<i>Telapak tangan</i>	<i>Dlamak'an tangan</i>	<i>Dlamak'an tangan, epek-epek</i>	100	'Palm'
21.	<i>Bagaimana</i>	<i>Ya'opo</i>	<i>Piye</i>	103	'How'
22.	<i>Mengapa</i>	<i>Opo'o, kenopo, kok iso</i>	<i>Nyapo, ngopo, kok iso</i>	104	'Why'
23.	<i>Anak</i>	<i>Arek</i>	<i>Bocah</i>	108	'Child'
24.	<i>Sampai</i>	<i>Sampek, tutuk</i>	<i>Sampek, tekan, teko</i>	109	'Arrive'
25.	<i>Ada</i>	<i>Onok</i>	<i>Enek</i>	111	'There is/are'
26.	<i>Baru saja</i>	<i>Sek tas, jek tas, kaet</i>	<i>Lagi ae, lagek ae</i>	112	'Just now'
27.	<i>Pemarah</i>	<i>Ngamukan, purikan, ngambilan, nesuan</i>	<i>Ngamukan, cugetan, nesuan</i>	118	'Grumpy'
28.	<i>Lelah</i>	<i>Kesel, lesu, pegel</i>	<i>Kesel</i>	119	'Tired'

Table continued...

No.	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	Datum	English
29.	<i>Tertinggal</i>	<i>Kari</i>	<i>Keri</i>	120	'Left behind'
30.	<i>Berbohong</i>	<i>Goroh, mbujuki, ngapusi</i>	<i>Ngapusi</i>	123	'Lie'
31.	<i>Bersembunyi</i>	<i>Singitan, ndelik</i>	<i>Ndelik</i>	125	'Hide'
32.	<i>Selesai</i>	<i>Mari</i>	<i>Wis bar, bar</i>	127	'Finish'
33.	<i>Akan</i>	<i>Kate</i>	<i>Meh, arep</i>	128	'Will'
34.	<i>Mobil</i>	<i>Montor</i>	<i>Mobil</i>	133	'Car'
35.	<i>Kondangan</i>	<i>Mantenan, kondangan, buwuh, mbecek</i>	<i>Mantenan, kondangan, mbecek, ndelok manten</i>	135	'Attending to wedding party'
36.	<i>Datang ke tempat kenduri</i>	<i>Buwuh, walimahan, kenduren</i>	<i>Slametan, kenduren</i>	136	'Attending to salvation'
37.	<i>Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan</i>	<i>Pitung ulanan, piton, mitoni, tingkepan</i>	<i>Tingkepan, pitung tasan</i>	138	'Seven months pregnant woman ceremony'
38.	<i>Upacara turun tanah</i>	<i>Mudun lemah, tidak siten, piton-piton</i>	<i>Piton-piton</i>	139	'Get off the ground ceremony'
39.	<i>Bersih</i>	<i>Resik, rijik</i>	<i>Resik</i>	140	'Clean'
40.	<i>Kotor</i>	<i>Rusuh, reget</i>	<i>Reget</i>	141	'Dirty'
41.	<i>Tinggi</i>	<i>Dhuwur, dhukur</i>	<i>Dhuwur</i>	145	'Tall'

As Guiraud's theory means that in each region has its own vocabulary or lexicon, there are many differences name for one meaning. Datum 2, lexicon 'you' is spoken as *awakmu*, *kon* and *kowe*. Lexicon *awakmu* and *kon* are used by all of Malang respondents in daily communication in speaking to their interlocutors. It is facilitated by Surabaya dialect that uses *kon* to equalize 'you'.

On the other hand, lexicon *kowe* are used by all of Madiun respondents in daily

communication in speaking to their interlocutors. It is facilitated by Solo and Yogyakarta dialect that use *kowe* as Standart Javanese to equalize 'you'.

Datum 6, lexicon 'roof' is spoken as *genténg* and *gendhéng*. Lexicon *genténg* is used by all of respondents from Malang and Madiun. In Madiun dialect, respondents not only use *genténg* but also *gendhéng*. There are four respondents which use *gendhéng* and three respondents use *genténg* to equalize 'roof' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication.

Datum 10, lexicon 'ditch' is spoken as *got*, *wangon*, *juglangan*, *kalen* and *peceren*. Lexicon *got* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, the other respondents in each dialect use the other words. There is one respondents which use *wangon* and two respondents which use *juglangan* to equalize 'ditch' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect.

Besides, there are six respondents which use *kalen* and one respondents which use *peceren* to equalize 'ditch' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Those words are not found in Standart Javanese and there is possibility that those words are characteristic lexicon which influenced by the region of respondents come from and the society of respondents have. However, it does not change the meaning.

Datum 11, lexicon 'floor' is spoken as *tékel*, *jogan* and *mestér*. Lexicon *tékel* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, the other respondents in each dialect have the other words. There are three respondents which use *jogan* to equalize 'floor' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Besides, there are four respondents which use *mestér* to

equalize 'floor' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Those words are not found in Standart Javanese and there is possibility that those words are characteristic lexicon which influenced by the region of respondents come from and the society of respondents have. However, it does not change the meaning.

Datum 14, lexicon 'smoke' is spoken as *beluk* and *keluk*. Lexicon *beluk* is used by most of the respondents from Malang. The other respondents use *asep* to equalize 'smoke' in speaking to their interlocutors. It can be different because the influence of the society. Meanwhile, lexicon *keluk* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun while the other respondents use *asep* to equalize 'smoke' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 15 and datum 18 have similar result. There are lexicon 'above' which is spoken as *ndhuwur* and *ndhukur*; *ndek ndhuwur*, *ning ndhuwur* and *ndek ndhukur*. Lexicon *ndhuwur* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However. Malang respondents also use *ndhukur* to equalize 'above' in speaking to their interlocutors. These words, *ndhuwur* and *ndhukur* have variations in sound. However, it does not change the meaning. Besides, there are differences occur between two dialects that is in preposition used, *ndek*, *ning* and *nang*. Malang respondents use *ndek ndhuwur* and *nang ndhuwur*, meanwhile Madiun respondents use *ning ndhuwur*.

Datum 19 also has similar result. Lexicon 'under' is spoken as *ngisor* by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. The differences occur between two dialects is in preposition used, *ndek*, *ning* and *nang*. Malang respondents use *ndek ngisor* and *nang ngisor*, meanwhile Madiun respondents use *ning ngisor*.

Datum 20, lexicon 'beside' is spoken as *ndek sebelah*, *ndek samping*, *ndek sisih*, *ning samping*, *ning pinggir* and *ning sebelah*. There are five respondents which use *ndek sebelah*, four respondents use *ndek samping* and one respondent use *ndek sisih* to equalize 'beside' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Besides, in Madiun dialect most of respondents use *ning samping*, there are seven respondents which use the word, two respondents use *ning pinggir* and one respondents which use *ning sebelah* to equalize 'beside' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. There is possibility that those words are characteristic lexicon which influenced by the region of respondents come from and the society of respondents have. However, it does not change the meaning.

Datum 21 and 22 have the similar result. Lexicon 'there' and 'here' are spoken as *kono* and *kene* in *Jawa Ngoko*. Lexicon *kono* is used by all of the respondents from Malang. They use preposition *ndek* in *ndek kono* to equalize 'there' and *ndek kene* to equalize 'here' in speaking to their interlocutors. Meanwhile, lexicon *kene* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun. They use preposition *ning* in *ning kono* to equalize 'there' and *ning kene* to equalize 'here' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 31, lexicon 'that' is spoken as *kuwi*, *kae* and *iku*. Lexicon *iku* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and most of the respondents from Madiun. There are two Madiun respondents which use *iku* to equalize 'that'.

There is possibility that it has influenced by Malang dialect because the characteristic of lexicon that Madiun dialects used is *kuwi*. However, there is only

one respondents which use *kae* to equalize ‘that’ in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect.

Datum 33, lexicon ‘lightning’ is spoken as *bledhek* and *gludhuk*. Actually lexicon *gludhuk* is the right one to equalize ‘lightning’. This word is used by most of the respondents from Madiun. Meanwhile, Malang respondents use *bledhek* to equalize ‘lightning’. In Standart Javanese, *bledhek* is used to equalize ‘thunder’.

Datum 61. Lexicon ‘fall (leaves, fruit)’ is spoken as *ceblok*, *ceglok*, *jeblok*, *rutuh*, *lugur*, *tibo*, *njiglok*, *gogrok* and *rontok*. Lexicon *ceblok*, *rutuh*, *lugur*, *gogrok* are used by Malang respondents to equalize ‘fall (leaves, fruit)’. There are two respondents which use *ceblok*, three respondents which use *rutuh*, three respondents which use *lugur*, one respondents which use *tibo* and one respondent which use *gogrok* to equalize ‘fall (leaves, fruit)’ in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Besides, lexicon *jeblok*, *ceblok*, *ceglok* and *rontok* are used by Madiun respondents. There are four respondents which use *jeblok*, three respondents which use *ceblok*, one respondents which use *ceglok*, one respondent which use *rontok* and one respondent which use *njiglok* to equalize ‘fall (leaves, fruit)’ in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. There are identical sound occur in these lexicon of *ceblok*, *ceglok*, *jeblok*.

Datum 62, lexicon ‘fall (people)’ is spoken as *tibo*, *ceblok* and *jeblok*.

Lexicon *tibo* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, Madiun respondents has the others lexicon to equalize ‘fall (people)’ namely *ceblok* and *jeblok* which have identical sound.

Datum 70, lexicon 'clean up' is spoken as *ngresiki* and *ngrijiki*. Lexicon *ngresiki* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun and most of the respondents from Malang. The other Malang respondents use *ngrijiki* to equalize 'clean up' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 72, lexicon 'inform' is spoken as *ngandani*, *wenehi eruh*, *nduduhi* and *ngomongi*. Lexicon *ngandani* and *wenehi eruh* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'inform'. Lexicon *ngandani* is used by most of the respondents from Malang. There are five respondents which use *ngandani* and one respondent which use *wenehi eruh* to equalize 'inform' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect while the one respondent answer *tak duduhi* which is identical with lexicon of Madiun respondents use. Lexicon *nduduhi* and *ngomongi* are used by Madiun respondents. Lexicon *nduduhi* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun. There are six respondents which use *nduduhi* while three respondents use *ngomongi* to equalize 'inform' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Besides, the one respondent does not answer with those two words but the other answer which is not common use.

Datum 79, lexicon 'dizzy' is spoken as *mumet*, *ngelu* and *nggeliyeng*. Lexicon *mumet* and *ngelu* are used by all of the respondents from Madiun and most of the respondents from Malang. Meanwhile, the other Malang respondents use *nggeliyeng* to equalize 'dizzy' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 80, lexicon 'recover' is spoken as *waras* and *mari*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *waras* to equalize people who have recovered from sickness. On the other hand, the word *waras* is also used by Madiun respondents

with different meaning. It uses for people who have recovered from mentally disorders. The detail is shown in the paragraphs that follow:

Malang dialect: *Riza wis waras loro wetenge.*

(Riza has recovered from stomachache.)

Madiun dialect: *Wong ning dalam kuwi nesu-nesu dhewe opo ora waras?*

(The person on the street are angry, is he or she crazy?)

Meanwhile, the word *mari* is used by Madiun respondents to equalize 'recover'.

However, *mari* is used by Malang respondents also with different meaning. It has meaning 'finish' in Malang dialect. The detail is shown in the paragraphs that follow:

Malang dialect: *Riza wis mari loro wetenge.*

(Riza has recovered from stomachache.)

Madiun dialect: *Riza wis mari ngerjakno tugase.*

(Riza has finished his assignment.)

Datum 100, lexicon 'palm' is spoken as *dlamak'an tangan* and *epek-epek*.

Lexicon *dlamak'an tangan* is used most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, the other Madiun respondents also use *epek-epek* to equalize 'palm' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 103, lexicon 'how' is spoken as *yaopo* and *piye*. Malang respondents use *yaopo* and Madiun respondents use *piye* to equalize 'how' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. These two dialects has different name because their dialects around. The word *yaopo* that used by Malang dialect is facilitated by Surabaya dialects while the word *piye* that used by

Madiun dialect is facilitated by Solo and Yogyakarta dialects as standart Javanese.

The detail is shown in the paragraphs that follow:

Malang dialect: *Yaopo kabarmu?* (How are you?)

Madiun dialect: *Piye kabarmu?* (How are you?)

Datum 104, lexicon 'why' is spoken as *opo'o*, *kenopo*, *kok iso*, *nyapo* and *ngopo*. Lexicon *opo'o*, *kenopo* and *kok iso* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'why'. Lexicon *opo'o* is used by most of the respondents from Malang.

There are eight respondents which use *opo'o*, one respondent which use *kenopo* and one respondent which use *kok iso* to equalize 'inform' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Meanwhile, lexicon *nyapo* and *ngopo* are used by Madiun respondents. Lexicon *nyapo* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun. There are eight respondents which use *nyapo* and one respondent which use *ngopo* while one respondent also use *kok iso* which similar like Malang respondents use to equalize 'inform' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect.

Datum 108, lexicon 'child' is spoken as *arek* and *bocah*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *arek* to equalize it in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. It is similar with Surabaya dialect that use *arek* to equalize 'child'. Meanwhile, in Madiun dialect, respondents use *bocah* to equalize it in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication which is similar that Solo and Yogyakarta dialects use.

Datum 109, lexicon 'arrive' is spoken as *sampek*, *tekan*, *teko* and *tutuk*.

Lexicon *sampek* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun.

The other Malang respondents use *tutuk* to equalize 'arrive' in speaking to their interlocutors. Meanwhile, the other Madiun respondents used *tekan* and *teko* to equalize 'arrive' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 111, lexicon 'there is/are' is spoken as *onok* and *enek*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *onok* to equalize it, meanwhile in Madiun dialect, respondents use *enek*. Both dialects have identical name, yet the differences are in sound of their pronunciation that is in vocal sounds.

Datum 112, lexicon 'just now' is spoken as *sek tas*, *jek tas*, *kaet*, *lagi ae* and *lagek ae*. Lexicon *sek tas*, *jek tas* and *kaet* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'just now'. There are five respondents which use *sek tas*, three respondents which use *jek tas* and two respondents which use *kaet* or *kaetan* to equalize 'just now' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Besides, lexicon *lagi ae* and *lagek ae* are used by Madiun respondents. There are four respondents which use *lagi ae* and four respondents which use *lagek ae* to equalize 'just now' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. These words has identical name, there is possibility that differences occur because of where the respondents come from. The area and the society of each respondents live influenced the vocabulary that they used in daily communication even it is one dialect. Therefore, it finds variations for one name which usually occur in sounds, vocal or consonant. Meanwhile, the other respondents from Madiun used lexicon *arep wae* and *sek tas* to equalize 'just now' in speaking to their interlocutors. The respondent who use lexicon *sek tas* is like Malang dialect use, it

is because one of the parents of respondents is from Malang. Therefore, indirectly it is influenced his vocabulary.

Datum 118, lexicon 'grumpy' is spoken as *ngamukan*, *purikan*, *ngambulan*, *nesuan* and *cugetan*. Lexicon *ngamukan*, *purikan*, *ngambulan* and *nesuan* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'grumpy'. Lexicon *ngamukan* is used by most of the respondents from Malang. There are seven respondents which use *ngamukan*, one respondent which uses *purikan* and one respondent which uses *ngambulan* to equalize 'grumpy' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents use lexicon *nesuan* and *cugetan* to equalize 'grumpy' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Lexicon *nesuan* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun. There are eight respondents which use *nesuan*, one respondent which use *cugetan* and one respondent use lexicon *ngamukan* like Malang dialect used to equalize 'grumpy' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 119, lexicon 'tired' is spoken as *kesel*, *lesu* and *pegel*. Lexicon *kesel* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'tired' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Besides, lexicon *kesel* also used by most of the respondents from Malang but not at all. There are seven respondents which use *kesel*. Then, Malang respondents also use the other words to equalize 'tired' namely *lesu* and *pegel*. There are two respondents which use *pegel* and one respondent which use *lesu*. On the other hand, lexicon *pegel* in Madiun dialects means feel of dejected to someone or something.

Datum 120, lexicon 'left behind' is spoken as *kari* and *keri*. Lexicon *kari* is used by all of the respondents from Malang to equalize 'left behind' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Similarly, lexicon *keri* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'left behind' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Both dialects have identical name, yet the differences are in sound of their pronunciation that is in vocal sounds.

Datum 123, lexicon 'lie' is spoken as *goroh*, *mbujuki* and *ngapusi*. Lexicon *ngapusi* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'lie' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. In Malang dialect, lexicon *ngapusi* is also used by the respondents, but most of them also used lexicon *goroh* and *mbujuki* to equalize 'lie' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 125, lexicon 'hide' is spoken as *singitan* and *ndelik*. Lexicon *ndelik* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'hide' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. In Malang dialect, lexicon *ndelik* is also used by the respondents, but most of them also used lexicon *singitan* to equalize 'lie' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 127, lexicon 'finish' is spoken as *mari* and *bar*. They have different meaning in Malang and Madiun dialects. In Malang dialect, respondents use *mari* to equalize 'finish' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Yet, in Madiun dialect *mari* means 'recover' from the sickness. In Madiun dialect, respondents use *wis bar* or *bar* to equalize 'finish' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication.

Datum 128, lexicon 'will' is spoken as *kate*, *meh* and *arep*. Lexicon *kate* is used by all of the respondents from Malang to equalize 'will' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Meanwhile in Madiun dialect, respondents use *meh*. However, Malang respondents use *meh* to equalize 'almost' that used by Madiun dialect too which has the same meaning. Besides, Madiun respondents also use *arep* to equalize 'will' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 133, lexicon 'car' is spoken as *montor* and *mobil*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *montor* to equalize 'car' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Sometimes, people get confused about that shift in the meaning because the word *montor* is equivalent for 'motorbicycle' in Madiun dialect. Madiun respondents use *mobil* to equalize 'car' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication.

Datum 135, the idea of 'attending to wedding party' has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects. Lexicon *mantenan*, *kondangan* and *mbecek* are used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun to equalize 'attending to wedding party' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Besides, Malang respondents also used *buwuh* to equalize 'attending to wedding party'. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents used *ndelok manten* to equalize 'attending to wedding party'.

Datum 136, the idea of 'attending to salvation' also has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects. Lexicon *kenduren* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. Besides, Malang respondents also used *buwuh* and *walimahan* to equalize 'attending to salvation'. Meanwhile,

Madiun respondents used *slametan* to equalize 'attending to salvation' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 138, the idea of 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony' also has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects.

Lexicon *tingkepan* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun.

Besides, Malang respondents also used *pitung ulanan* and *piton or mitoni* to equalize 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony'. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents used *pitung tasan* to equalize 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 139, the idea of 'get off the ground ceremony' also has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects. Lexicon *piton-piton* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun. It also used by most of the respondents from Malang. Besides, Malang respondents also used *mudun lemah* and *tidak siten* to equalize 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 140, lexicon 'clean' is spoken as *resik* and *rijik*. Lexicon *resik* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'clean' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. In Malang dialect, most of the respondents also use lexicon *resik*. However, they also use *rijik* to equalize 'clean' in speaking to their interlocutors. There are three respondents which use *rijik* to equalize 'clean' in Malang dialect.

Datum 141, lexicon 'dirty' is spoken as *rusuh* and *reget*. Lexicon *reget* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'dirty' in speaking to their

interlocutors in daily communication. Meanwhile in Malang dialect, most of the respondents use lexicon *rusuh*. However, they also use *reget* like Madiun respondents used to equalize 'clean' in speaking to their interlocutors. There is only one respondents which use *reget* to equalize 'clean' in Malang dialect.

Datum 145, lexicon 'tall' is spoken as *dhuwur* and *dhukur*. Lexicon *dhuwur* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'tall' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Meanwhile in Malang dialect, most of the respondents also use lexicon *dhuwur*. However, they also use *dhukur* to equalize 'tall' in speaking to their interlocutors. These words, *ndhuwur* and *ndhukur* have variations in sound. However, it does not change the meaning.

From the analysis data above, the differences in giving name of lexicon is influenced by the area wherever the respondents come from and wherever they live. Different city is clearly make their differences in using vocabulary because of geographical. Besides, the society especially people around them also influence their vocabulary indirectly. However, people who come from the same area, they have different in giving name of lexicon sometimes. It is usually in variations of sound.

4.1.2.2 Semasiology Distinction

Semasiology distinction is the opposite of the onomasiology distinction. They are under the same name to several different concepts (Guiraud, 1970, pp.17-18). It means that occasionally in one region with the others region have a same name to call something, but the name has a different meaning.

Table 4.3 Lexicon of Semasiology Distinction

No.	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect
1	Mari	<i>Selesai</i> "finish"	<i>Sembuh dari sakit</i> "recover"
2	Montor	<i>Mobil</i> "car"	<i>Sepeda motor</i> "motorcycle"
3	Meh	<i>Hampir</i> "almost"	<i>Akan</i> "will"

1. Lexicon *mari* in Javanese has two different meaning. Malang respondents

use *mari* to equalize "finish" which has meaning *selesai* in Bahasa

Indonesia. However, Madiun respondents use *bar* to equalize "finish".

Those difference can be seen in this example:

Malang dialect: *tugasmu wis mari?* (Have your assignment finished?)

Madiun dialect: *tugasmu wis bar?* (Have your assignment finished?)

On the other hand, lexicon of *mari* is used by Madiun respondents to

equalize "recover" which has meaning *sembuh dari sakit* in Bahasa

Indonesia, while Malang respondents equalize it with *waras*. Those

difference can be seen in this example:

Madiun dialect: *awakmu wis mari?* (Have you already recovered?)

Malang dialect: *awakmu wis waras?* (Have you already recovered?)

However in Madiun dialect, lexicon of *waras* is used to describe people

who have recovered from mentally disorders.

2. Lexicon *montor* in Javanese has two different meaning. Malang

respondents use *montor* to equalize "car" which has meaning *mobil* in

Bahasa Indonesia, while in Madiun dialect use *mobil* to equalize "car".

Those difference can be seen in this example:

Malang dialect: *Mas Rino budhal Kediri numpak montor.*

(Rino goes to Kediri by car.)

Madiun dialect: *Mas Rino budhal Kediri numpak mobil.*

(Rino goes to Kediri by car.)

On the other hand, lexicon *montor* is used by Madiun respondents to equalize “motorcycle” which has meaning *sepeda motor* in Bahasa Indonesia.

3. Lexicon *meh* in Javanese has two different meaning. Malang respondents use *meh* to equalize “almost” which has meaning *hampir* in Bahasa Indonesia. Actually, in Madiun dialect it has the same meaning too but it has the other meaning which is *akan* in Bahasa Indonesia to equalize “will”. Meanwhile, Malang respondents use *kate* to equalize “will”. Those difference can be seen in this example:

Malang dialect: *Tugasku meh mari.* (My assignment is almost done.)

Aku kate turu saiki. (I will go to sleep now.)

Madiun dialect: *Tugasku meh bar.* (My assignment is almost done.)

Aku meh turu saiki. (I will go to sleep now.)

4.1.2.3 Semantic Distinction

According to Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi (1983, p.4), semantic distinction is the creation of new words, according to phonological changes and shift shapes. This shift is concerned with two shades of determination:

- 1) Giving the different name for the same things in different place.

This shift pattern is generally known as the synonym or equivalent word.

- 2) Giving the same name for different things in different places.

This shift is known as homonymy. Homonym is also known by two other terms, homophones and homograph.

Table 4.4 Lexicon of Semantic Distinction

No.	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	Datum	English
1.	<i>Kamu</i>	<i>Awakmu, kon</i>	<i>Kowe</i>	2	'You'
2.	<i>Atap</i>	<i>Genténg</i>	<i>Genténg, gendhéng</i>	6	'Roof'
3.	<i>Parit</i>	<i>Got, wangon, juglangan</i>	<i>Got, kalen, peceren</i>	10	'Ditch'
4.	<i>Lantai</i>	<i>Tékel, jogan</i>	<i>Mestér, tékel</i>	11	'Floor'
5.	<i>Asap</i>	<i>Beluk</i>	<i>Keluk</i>	14	'Smoke'
6.	<i>Atas</i>	<i>Ndhuwur, ndhukur</i>	<i>Ndhuwur</i>	15	'Above'
7.	<i>Di atas</i>	<i>Ndek ndhuwur, ndek dhukur</i>	<i>Ning ndhuwur</i>	18	'Above'
8.	<i>Di bawah</i>	<i>Ndek ngisor</i>	<i>Ning ngisor</i>	19	'Under'
9.	<i>Di samping</i>	<i>Ndek sebelah, ndek samping, ndek sisih</i>	<i>Ning samping, ning pinggir, ning sebelah</i>	20	'Beside'
10.	<i>Di sana</i>	<i>Ndek kono</i>	<i>Ning kono</i>	21	'There'
11.	<i>Di sini</i>	<i>Ndek kene</i>	<i>Ning kene</i>	22	'Here'
12.	<i>Itu</i>	<i>Iku</i>	<i>Kuwi, kae, iku</i>	31	'That'
13.	<i>Kilat</i>	<i>Bledhek</i>	<i>Gludhuk</i>	33	'Lightning'
14.	<i>Jatuh (daun, buah)</i>	<i>Ceblok, rutuh, lugur, gogrok, tibo</i>	<i>Jeblok, ceblok, ceglok, njiglok, rontok</i>	61	'Fall'
15.	<i>Jatuh (orang)</i>	<i>Tibo</i>	<i>Tibo, ceblok, jeblok</i>	62	'Fall'
16.	<i>Membersihkan</i>	<i>Ngresiki, ngrijiki</i>	<i>Ngresiki</i>	70	'Clean'
17.	<i>Memberi tahu</i>	<i>Ngandani, wenehi eruh</i>	<i>Nduduhi, ngomongi</i>	72	'Inform'
18.	<i>Pusing</i>	<i>Mumet, ngelu, nggeliyeng</i>	<i>Mumet, ngelu</i>	79	'Headache'
19.	<i>Sembuh dari sakit</i>	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Mari</i>	80	'Recover'

Table continued...

No.	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	Datum	English
20.	<i>Telapak tangan</i>	<i>Dlamak'an tangan</i>	<i>Dlamak'an tangan, epek-epek</i>	100	'Palm'
21.	<i>Bagaimana</i>	<i>Ya'opo</i>	<i>Piye</i>	103	'How'
22.	<i>Mengapa</i>	<i>Opo'o, kenopo, kok iso</i>	<i>Nyapo, ngopo, kok iso</i>	104	'Why'
23.	<i>Anak</i>	<i>Arek</i>	<i>Bocah</i>	108	'Child'
24.	<i>Sampai</i>	<i>Sampek, tutuk</i>	<i>Sampek, tekan, teko</i>	109	'Arrive'
25.	<i>Ada</i>	<i>Onok</i>	<i>Enek</i>	111	'There is/are'
26.	<i>Baru saja</i>	<i>Sek tas, jek tas, kaet</i>	<i>Lagi ae, lagek ae</i>	112	'Just now'
27.	<i>Pemarah</i>	<i>Ngamakan, purikan, ngambulan, nesuan</i>	<i>Ngamakan, cugetan, nesuan</i>	118	'Grumpy'
28.	<i>Lelah</i>	<i>Kesel, lesu, pegel</i>	<i>Kesel</i>	119	'Tired'
29.	<i>Tertinggal</i>	<i>Kari</i>	<i>Keri</i>	120	'Left behind'
30.	<i>Berbohong</i>	<i>Goroh, mbujuki, ngapusi</i>	<i>Ngapusi</i>	123	'Lie'
31.	<i>Bersembunyi</i>	<i>Singitan, ndelik</i>	<i>Ndelik</i>	125	'Hide'
32.	<i>Selesai</i>	<i>Mari</i>	<i>Wis bar, bar</i>	127	'Finish'
33.	<i>Akan</i>	<i>Kate</i>	<i>Meh, arep</i>	128	'Will'
34.	<i>Mobil</i>	<i>Montor</i>	<i>Mobil</i>	133	'Car'
35.	<i>Kondangan</i>	<i>Mantenan, kondangan, buwuh, mbecek</i>	<i>Mantenan, kondangan, mbecek, ndelok manten</i>	135	'Attending to wedding party'
36.	<i>Datang ke tempat kenduri</i>	<i>Buwuh, walimahan, kenduren</i>	<i>Slametan, kenduren</i>	136	'Attending to salvation'
37.	<i>Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan</i>	<i>Pitung ulanan, piton, mitoni, tingkepan</i>	<i>Tingkepan, pitung tasan</i>	138	'Seven months pregnant woman ceremony'
38.	<i>Upacara turun tanah</i>	<i>Mudun lemah, tidak siten, piton-piton</i>	<i>Piton-piton</i>	139	'Get off the ground ceremony'
39.	<i>Bersih</i>	<i>Resik, rijik</i>	<i>Resik</i>	140	'Clean'
40.	<i>Kotor</i>	<i>Rusuh, reget</i>	<i>Reget</i>	141	'Dirty'
41.	<i>Tinggi</i>	<i>Dhuwur, dhukur</i>	<i>Dhuwur</i>	145	'Tall'

Those shift patterns are known as the synonym or equivalent words that give the different name for the same things in different place. Those differences are same with the result of onomasiology distinction. Guiraud (1970, p.16) says onomasiology distinction is giving different name based on one concept or one meaning which is given in the several different places. It means that in each region has its own vocabulary or lexicon to call something which has the same meaning. This shift pattern is generally known as the synonym.

Datum 2, lexicon 'you' is spoken as *awakmu*, *kon* and *kowe*. Lexicon *awakmu* and *kon* are used by all of Malang respondents in daily communication in speaking to their interlocutors. It is influenced by Surabaya dialect that uses *kon* to equalize 'you'. On the other hand, lexicon *kowe* are used by all of Madiun respondents in daily communication in speaking to their interlocutors. It is facilitated by Solo and Yogyakarta dialect that use *kowe* as Standart Javanese to equalize 'you'.

Datum 6, lexicon 'roof' is spoken as *genténg* and *gendhéng*. Lexicon *genténg* is used by all of respondents from Malang and Madiun. In Madiun dialect, respondents not only use *genténg* but also *gendhéng*.

Datum 10, lexicon 'ditch' is spoken as *got*, *wangon*, *juglangan*, *kalen* and *peceren*. Lexicon *got* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, the other Malang respondents in each dialect use the other words. They also used lexicon *juglangan* and *kalen* to equalize 'ditch' in speaking to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Besides, Madiun respondents also used

the other lexicon, namely *kalen* and *peceren* to equalize ‘ditch’ in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect.

Datum 11, lexicon ‘floor’ is spoken as *tékel*, *jogan* and *mestér*. Lexicon *tékel* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, the other respondents in each dialect has the other words. The other respondents from Malang used lexicon *jogan* and *mestér*. Those words are not found in Standart Javanese and there is possibility that those words are characteristic lexicon which influenced by the region of respondents come from and the society of respondents have. However, it does not change the meaning.

Datum 14, lexicon ‘smoke’ is spoken as *beluk* and *keluk*. Lexicon *beluk* is used by most of the respondents from Malang. The other respondents use *asep* to equalize ‘smoke’ in speaking to their interlocutors. It can be different because the influence of the society. Meanwhile, lexicon *keluk* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun because the other respondents use *asep* to equalize ‘smoke’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 15 and datum 18 have similar result. There are gloss ‘above’ which is spoken as *ndhuwur* and *ndhukur*; *ndek ndhuwur*, *ning ndhuwur* and *ndek ndhukur*. Lexicon *ndhuwur* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, Malang respondents also use *ndhukur* to equalize ‘above’ in speaking to their interlocutors. These words, *ndhuwur* and *ndhukur* have variations in sound. However, it does not change the meaning. Besides, there are differences occur between two dialects that is in preposition used, *ndek*, *ning* and

nang. Malang respondents use *ndek ndhuwur* and *nang ndhuwur*, meanwhile Madiun respondents use *ning ndhuwur*.

Datum 19 also has similar result. Lexicon ‘under’ is spoken as *ngisor* by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. The differences occur between two dialects is in preposition used, *ndek*, *ning* and *nang*. Malang respondents use *ndek ngisor* and *nang ngisor*, meanwhile Madiun respondents use *ning ngisor*.

Datum 20, lexicon ‘beside’ is spoken as *ndek sebelah*, *ndek sampung*, *ndek sisih*, *ning sampung*, *ning pinggir* and *ning sebelah*. In Malang dialect, the respondents use *ndek sebelah*, *ndek sampung* and *ndek sisih* to equalize ‘beside’ in speaking to their interlocutors. Besides, in Madiun dialect, the respondents use *ning sampung*, *ning pinggir* and *ning sebelah* to equalize ‘beside’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 21 and 22 have the similar result. Lexicon ‘there’ and ‘here’ are spoken as *kono* and *kene* in *Jawa Ngoko*. Lexicon *kono* is used by all of the respondents from Malang. They use preposition *ndek* in *ndek kono* to equalize ‘there’ and *ndek kene* to equalize ‘here’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Meanwhile, lexicon *kene* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun. They use preposition *ning* in *ning kono* to equalize ‘there’ and *ning kene* to equalize ‘here’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 31, lexicon ‘that’ is spoken as *kuwi*, *kae* and *iku*. Lexicon *iku* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and most of the respondents from Madiun. There are two Madiun respondents which use *iku* to equalize ‘that’.

There is possibility that it has influenced by Malang dialect because the

characteristic of lexicon that Madiun dialects used is *kuwi*. However, there is only one respondent which use *kae* to equalize ‘that’ in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect.

Datum 33, lexicon ‘lightning’ is spoken as *bledhek* and *gludhuk*. Actually lexicon *gludhuk* is the right one to equalize ‘lightning’. This word is used by most of the respondents from Madiun. Meanwhile, Malang respondents use *bledhek* to equalize ‘lightning’. In Standart Javanese, *bledhek* is used to equalize ‘thunder’.

Datum 61. Lexicon ‘fall (leaves, fruit)’ is spoken as *ceblok*, *ceglok*, *jeblok*, *rutuh*, *lugur*, *tibo*, *njiglok*, *gogrok* and *rontok*. Lexicon *ceblok*, *rutuh*, *lugur*, *gogrok* are used by Malang respondents to equalize ‘fall (leaves, fruit)’. Besides, lexicon *jeblok*, *ceblok*, *ceglok* and *rontok* are used by Madiun respondents. There are identical sound occur in these lexicon of *ceblok*, *ceglok*, *jeblok*.

Datum 62, lexicon ‘fall (people)’ is spoken as *tibo*, *ceblok* and *jeblok*. Lexicon *tibo* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, Madiun respondents has the others lexicon to equalize ‘fall (people)’ namely *ceblok* and *jeblok* which have identical sound.

Datum 70, lexicon ‘clean up’ is spoken as *ngresiki* and *ngrijiki*. Lexicon *ngresiki* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun and most of the respondents from Malang. The other Malang respondents use *ngrijiki* to equalize ‘clean up’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 72, lexicon ‘inform’ is spoken as *ngandani*, *wenehi eruh*, *nduduhi* and *ngomongi*. Lexicon *ngandani* and *wenehi eruh* are used by Malang respondents to equalize ‘inform’. Lexicon *ngandani* is used by most of the

respondents from Malang. Meanwhile, lexicon *nduduhi* and *ngomongi* are used by Madiun respondents. Lexicon *nduduhi* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun.

Datum 79, lexicon ‘dizzy’ is spoken as *mumet*, *ngelu* and *nggeliyeng*. Lexicon *mumet* and *ngelu* are used by all of the respondents from Madiun and most of the respondents from Malang. Meanwhile, the other Malang respondents use *nggeliyeng* to equalize ‘dizzy’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 80, lexicon ‘recover’ is spoken as *waras* and *mari*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *waras* to equalize people who have recovered from sickness. On the other hand, the word *waras* is also used by Madiun respondents with different meaning. It uses for people who have recovered from mentally disorders. Meanwhile, the word *mari* is used by Madiun respondents to equalize ‘recover’. However, *mari* is used by Malang respondents also with different meaning. It has meaning ‘finish’ in Malang dialect.

Datum 100, lexicon ‘palm’ is spoken as *dlamak’an tangan* and *epek-epek*. Lexicon *dlamak’an tangan* is used most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. However, the other Madiun respondents also use *epek-epek* to equalize ‘palm’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 103, lexicon ‘how’ is spoken as *yaopo* and *piye*. Malang respondents use *yaopo* and Madiun respondents use *piye* to equalize ‘how’ in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. These two dialects has different name because their dialects around. The word *yaopo* that used by

Malang dialect is facilitated by Surabaya dialects while the word *piye* that used by Madiun dialect is facilitated by Solo and Yogyakarta dialects as standart Javanese.

Datum 104, lexicon 'why' is spoken as *opo'o*, *kenopo*, *kok iso*, *nyapo* and *ngopo*. Lexicon *opo'o*, *kenopo* and *kok iso* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'why'. Lexicon *opo'o* is used by most of the respondents from Malang.

Meanwhile, lexicon *nyapo* and *ngopo* are used by Madiun respondents. Lexicon *nyapo* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 108, lexicon 'child' is spoken as *arek* and *bocah*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *arek* to equalize it in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. It is similar with Surabaya dialect that use *arek* to equalize 'child'. Meanwhile, in Madiun dialect, respondents use *bocah* to equalize it in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication which is similar that Solo and Yogyakarta dialects use.

Datum 109, lexicon 'arrive' is spoken as *sampek*, *tekan*, *teko* and *tutuk*. Lexicon *sampek* is used by most of the respondents from Malang and Madiun.

The other Malang respondents use *tutuk* to equalize 'arrive' in speaking to their interlocutors. Meanwhile, the other Madiun respondents used *tekan* and *teko* to equalize 'arrive' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 111, lexicon 'there is/are' is spoken as *onok* and *enek*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *onok* to equalize it, meanwhile in Madiun dialect, respondents use *enek*. Both dialects have identical name, yet the differences are in sound of their pronunciation that is in vocal sounds.

Datum 112, lexicon 'just now' is spoken as *sek tas*, *jek tas*, *kaet*, *lagi ae* and *lagek ae*. Lexicon *sek tas*, *jek tas* and *kaet* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'just now'. Besides, lexicon *lagi ae* and *lagek ae* are used by Madiun respondents. These words has identical name, there is possibility that differences occur because of where the respondents come from. The area and the society of each respondents live influenced the vocabulary that they used in daily communication even it is one dialect. Therefore, it finds variations for one name which usually occur in sounds, vocal or consonant.

Datum 118, lexicon 'grumpy' is spoken as *ngamukan*, *purikan*, *ngambulan*, *nesuan* and *cugetan*. Lexicon *ngamukan*, *purikan*, *ngambulan* and *nesuan* are used by Malang respondents to equalize 'grumpy'. Lexicon *ngamukan* is used by most of the respondents from Malang. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents use lexicon *nesuan* and *cugetan* to equalize 'grumpy' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Lexicon *nesuan* is used by most of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'grumpy' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 119, lexicon 'tired' is spoken as *kesel*, *lesu* and *pegel*. Lexicon *kesel* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'tired' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Besides, lexicon *kesel* also used by most of the respondents from Malang but not at all. Then, Malang respondents also use the other words to equalize 'tired' namely *lesu* and *pegel*. On the other hand, lexicon *pegel* in Madiun dialects means feel of dejected to someone or something.

Datum 120, lexicon 'left behind' is spoken as *kari* and *keri*. Lexicon *kari* is used by all of the respondents from Malang to equalize 'left behind' in speaking

to their interlocutors in Malang dialect. Similarly, lexicon *keri* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'left behind' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. Both dialects have identical name, yet the differences are in sound of their pronunciation that is in vocal sounds.

Datum 123, lexicon 'lie' is spoken as *goroh*, *mbujuki* and *ngapusi*.

Lexicon *ngapusi* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'lie' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. In Malang dialect, lexicon *ngapusi* is also used by the respondents, but most of them also used lexicon *goroh* and *mbujuki* to equalize 'lie' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 125, lexicon 'hide' is spoken as *singitan* and *ndelik*. Lexicon *ndelik* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'hide' in speaking to their interlocutors in Madiun dialect. In Malang dialect, lexicon *ndelik* is also used by the respondents, but most of them also used lexicon *singitan* to equalize 'lie' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 127, lexicon 'finish' is spoken as *mari* and *bar*. They have different meaning in Malang and Madiun dialects. In Malang dialect, respondents use *mari* to equalize 'finish' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Yet, in Madiun dialect *mari* means 'recover' from the sickness. In Madiun dialect, respondents use *wis bar* or *bar* to equalize 'finish' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication.

Datum 128, lexicon 'will' is spoken as *kate*, *meh* and *arep*. Lexicon *kate* is used by all of the respondents from Malang to equalize 'will' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Meanwhile in Madiun dialect, respondents

use *meh*. However, Malang respondents use *meh* to equalize ‘almost’ that used by Madiun dialect too which has the same meaning. Besides, Madiun respondents also use *arep* to equalize ‘will’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 133, lexicon ‘car’ is spoken as *montor* and *mobil*. In Malang dialect, respondents use *montor* to equalize ‘car’ in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Sometimes, people get confused about that shift in the meaning because the word *montor* is equivalent for ‘motorbicycle’ in Madiun dialect. Madiun respondents use *mobil* to equalize ‘car’ in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication.

Datum 135, the idea of ‘attending to wedding party’ has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects. Lexicon *mantenan*, *kondangan* and *mbecek* are used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun to equalize ‘attending to wedding party’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Besides, Malang respondents also used *buwuh* to equalize ‘attending to wedding party’. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents used *ndelok manten* to equalize ‘attending to wedding party’.

Datum 136, the idea of ‘attending to salvation’ also has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects. Lexicon *kenduren* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun. Besides, Malang respondents also used *buwuh* and *walimahan* to equalize ‘attending to salvation’. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents used *slametan* to equalize ‘attending to salvation’ in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 138, the idea of 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony' also has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects.

Lexicon *tingkepan* is used by all of the respondents from Malang and Madiun.

Besides, Malang respondents also used *pitung ulanan* and *piton* or *mitoni* to equalize 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony'. Meanwhile, Madiun respondents used *pitung tasan* to equalize 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 139, the idea of 'get off the ground ceremony' also has several different names which is given in Malang and Madiun dialects. Lexicon *piton-piton* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun. It also used by most of the respondents from Malang. Besides, Malang respondents also used *mudun lemah* and *tidak siten* to equalize 'seven months pregnant woman ceremony' in speaking to their interlocutors.

Datum 140, lexicon 'clean' is spoken as *resik* and *rijik*. Lexicon *resik* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'clean' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. In Malang dialect, most of the respondents also use lexicon *resik*. However, they also use *rijik* to equalize 'clean' in speaking to their interlocutors. There are three respondents which use *rijik* to equalize 'clean' in Malang dialect.

Datum 141, lexicon 'dirty' is spoken as *rusuh* and *reget*. Lexicon *reget* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'dirty' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Meanwhile in Malang dialect, most of the respondents use lexicon *rusuh*. However, they also use *reget* like Madiun

respondents used to equalize 'clean' in speaking to their interlocutors. There is only one respondents which use *reget* to equalize 'clean' in Malang dialect.

Datum 145, lexicon 'tall' is spoken as *dhuwur* and *dhukur*. Lexicon *dhuwur* is used by all of the respondents from Madiun to equalize 'tall' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily communication. Meanwhile in Malang dialect, most of the respondents also use lexicon *dhuwur*. However, they also use *dhukur* to equalize 'tall' in speaking to their interlocutors. These words, *ndhuwur* and *ndhukur* have variations in sound. However, it does not change the meaning.

4.1.2.4 Factors Facilitating Dialect Distinctions between Malang and Madiun

Dialects

There are some factors that facilitate dialect distinctions especially Malang and Madiun dialects. The factors can be non-linguistic and linguistic factors (Zulaeha, 2010, pp.21-22). Zulaeha's theory (2010, pp.21-22) describes non-linguistic factor such as histories, natural boundaries, culture and behaviour can influence the space the local population to be able to communicate with the outside. Meanwhile, linguistic factor can be found in vocabulary, grammar and intonation or how the way they say the words that influences the growth of a dialect (Zulaeha, 2010, p.22).

The first factor is non-linguistic factor which can be seen in the behaviour and natural boundaries between Malang and Madiun dialect. Malang has a unique language in talking. Many of the native Malang youths adopt a dialect that is called '*boso walikan*'. It is simply done by reversing the pronunciation of the words, example of this is by pronouncing "Malang" as "Ngalam". Beside, Malang

people often use the suffix *-a* in their sentence. For example, *kon wes mangan a?*

“Have you eaten” which means “*kamu sudah makan?*” in Bahasa Indonesia.

These are the characteristic of language that Malang dialect has.

In line with this, Malang and Madiun dialects are also influenced by dialects around them. There are many cities such as Pasuruan, Sidoarjo,

Mojokerto, Surabaya, Kediri and Blitar that are located near Malang also influence Malang dialect. It can be seen in the lexicon of “you” in Malang dialect.

There are two lexicon of Javanese to equalize “you”, *awakmu* and *kon*. Lexicon of *kon* is adapted from Surabaya dialect. Therefore, geographical area influences the

choices of word indirectly. In here, Malang dialect is included in clump of *Jawa*

Timuran ‘Eastern Javanese’ dialect. Meanwhile Madiun has cities that are around

such as Ponorogo, Tulungagung, Kediri, Solo, Ngawi, Sragen and Yogyakarta

also influence Madiun dialect. Madiun dialect is included in clump of of Central

Javanese ‘*Jawa Tengahan*’ dialect. Madiun is located in the part of East Java

Province but the daily vocabulary is influenced by those cities which is located in

Central Javanese Province. Therefore, Madiun dialect use many words which are

different with Malang dialect use because those words are influenced by the

dialects in the cities around Madiun. It can be seen from the lexicon of “you” in

Madiun dialect. It does not use *kon* and *awakmu* to equalize “you” but it uses

kowe to equalize “you” that Solo and Yogyakarta dialects used.

On the other hand, those cities which are located around Malang and

Madiun also influence their dialects to use vocabulary or lexicon and choices of

word in daily communication. It can be seen in the **Table 4.1 Vocabulary**

Differences between Malang and Madiun Dialects. There are some different vocabulary used between both of dialects, but there are still have few same of vocabulary used. This is including to linguistic factor in the how the way they say the words that influences the growth of a dialect (Zulaeha, 2010, p.22).

In line with this, those cities which are located around Malang and Madiun also influence their dialects in how the way they say the words. That is in intonation; Malang is located around the cities such as Pasuruan, Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, Surabaya, Kediri and Blitar. Malang has special characters in speaking to the point, using stressing and outspoken which seems little rough. In the end of sentence, they have high intonation. It is almost the same as in Surabaya, Mojokerto and Pasuruan dialect which is neighboring to the Malang dialect.

Besides, Malang dialects uses the choices of word which are assumed usual by Malang people but it seems little rough by Madiun people. For example, in daily communication Malang dialect uses the word of *jancok* as greeting word and it has been usual for them. Meanwhile in Madiun dialect the word of *jancok* is very rough to say. Even that word is forbidden to say. Usually they will say it if they are in very angry condition. Therefore, Madiun dialect very careful to choose the word to say. They are giving attention so much in ethics and manners what the words used to talk with their interlocutors. In the end of sentence, they have low intonation. Madiun dialect is using politeness of Javanese language to their interlocutors. They use Jawa Ngoko to the same aged people, but when they talk to the parents or the other older people they use Jawa Krama. It is almost the same as in Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect which are neighboring to the Madiun

dialect. That is why Madiun dialect seems to be soft dialect than Malang dialect.

Therefore, these two factors between non-linguistic and linguistic factor are influencing each other.

4.2 Discussion

From the findings presented in section 4.1 above, the writer found the findings related to the Guiraud and Zulaeha's theory which will be discussed further in this section. The writer focused on the discussion based on the problem proposed in chapter I. From the dialects of Malang and Madiun, it was known the distinction between them. The distinction were in vocabulary or lexicon which were facilitating by linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

Based on analysis, the writer gave one hundred and forty five lexicons to the respondents. There are forty one lexicons found which are included to onomasiology distinction (Guiraud, 1970, p.16). For example, lexicon of "how" in Javanese, there are *yaopo* and *piye*. Malang respondents use *yaopo* to equalize "how" in Malang dialect, while Madiun respondents use *piye* to equalize "how" in Madiun dialect as in dictionary of Javanese which is belonging to standart Javanese. Beside, there are three lexicons found which are included to semasiology distinction (Guiraud, 1970, pp.17-18). For example, lexicon of *mari* in Javanese has two different meaning. In Malang dialect it uses to equalize "finish" which has meaning *selesai* in Bahasa Indonesia, meanwhile in Madiun dialect it uses to equalize "recover" which has meaning *sembuh dari sakit* in Bahasa Indonesia. The last, in semantic distinction there are forty one lexicons which are included to the first distinction. This distinction is called synonym or

equivalent word that give the different name for the same things in different place.

Those distinction are same as the result of onomasiology distinction. Meanwhile, there is no finding to the second distinction, for homophones and homograph.

There are also the factors that influence using vocabulary of both. The first factor is non linguistic factor in behaviour. Malang has a unique language in talking. Many of the native Malang youths adopt a dialect that is called '*boso walikan*'. It is simply done by reversing the pronunciation of the words, example of this is by pronouncing "Malang" as "Ngalam". Beside, Malang people often use the suffix *-a* in their sentence. For example, *kon wes mangan a?* "Have you eaten" which means "*kamu sudah makan?*" in Bahasa Indonesia. These are the characteristic of language that Malang dialect has.

On the other hand, there are also linguistic factor in vocabulary and intonation distinction. Those distinction between Malang and Madiun dialects can be influenced by geographical area because of cities around them. Malang has special characters in speaking to the point, using stressing and outspoken which seems little rough. In the end of sentence, they have high intonation. It is almost the same as in Surabaya, Mojokerto and Pasuruan dialect which is neighboring to the Malang dialect. Malang dialect uses some of words which have been usual for them but it has not been for Madiun dialect, such as the word of *jancok* is used to greeting word in Malang dialect but in Madiun dialect it is forbidden to say in daily communication. Therefore, Madiun dialect seems to be soft dialect than Malang dialect because they are giving attention so much in ethics and manners what the words used to talk with their interlocutors. In the end of sentence, they

have low intonation. Beside, Madiun dialect is using politeness of Javanese language to their interlocutors. They use Jawa Ngoko to the same aged people, but when they talk to the parents or the other older people they directly use Jawa Krama. It is almost the same as in Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect which are neighboring to the Madiun dialect. Therefore, these two factors between non-linguistics and linguistic factor are influencing each other.

Besides, based on analysis in the finding above it had been said that there were forty one lexicons found which are included to onomasiology distinction.

Those had the same finding in the semantic distinction that there were forty one lexicons found. It was because these two distinction have the same point meaning, that is they give the different name for the same things in different place. It was called synonym in semantic distinction. It had more lexicon distinction than lexicon found in the semasiology distinction which had three lexicons included.

Based on the analysis above, it could be concluded that those finding was facilitated by the area of each students come from. Even students who come from Madiun, one to another had different vocabulary used and so do the students who come from Malang. It was because the origin area of each students which indirectly facilitated with some factors. First, the origin area of their parents' dialects could influence the used of students' vocabulary. Second, their dialects are also facilitated by their neighbouring dialects. Madiun dialects which is included to *Jawa Tengahan* dialects could be influenced by Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect, meanwhile Malang dialects which is included to *Jawa Timur* dialects could be influenced by Pasuruan, Mojokerto and Surabaya

dialects. The last, each region had own characteristics in their language, dialects, culture and behaviour which are not owned by other region. These become one of the factors that facilitating the vocabulary used in society.

Moreover, this study had similarity to two previous studies. Aminatus Suhriyah (2011) had conducted a research entitled "Dialect Variations of Madurese Language (a case of Sampang and Sumenep dialects)". The study discussed the differences of Madurese spoken in Sampang and Sumenep in terms of vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme. She prepared the 40 Indonesian words represented each categories of part of speech; there are 8 categories and 5 words for each category. For suprasegmental phoneme, there were ten sentences used to find stressed-unstressed syllable and intonation that were made by her. Meanwhile, for the morpheme, there were 10 sentences of Madurese that were made by respondents and the writer prepared the Indonesian words. Then, the other one conducted a research on dialect was Liviandhi Devris Biantoro (2009) who entitled the research "Dialect Varieties in Tuban, East Java: A study of Dialect in Kingking and Karang Sari". The study discussed the differences of Tuban dialect spoken in two main regions, Kingking and Karang Sari. He observed and analyzed the dialect and word-choices used in those main regions to identify whether Kingking and Karang Sari were similar or different dialects. He used a questionnaire that consists of 200 basic vocabulary proposed by Swadesh. Those 200 basic words were used as a standard to collect lexicons spoken by young people in Kingking, and Karang Sari. Every questionnaire was filled by each respondent in the lowest administrative unit or in

Bahasa Indonesia known as Rukun Tetangga in every region. Then the data were analyzed in some differences through phonological analysis, morphological analysis, and semantically analysis. He found 103 lexicons from the approaches of three analyses, phonological, morphological and semantically based on the theory proposed by George Yule (1996). Those lexicons were from Kingking and Karang Sari which are different from other Tuban dialects. After differentiating lexicons by three analyses, the author achieved 51,5% as the result of percentage.

In this study, the writer prepared the basic vocabulary words too. The writer used of 145 basic vocabulary adapted from Zulaeha's theory (2010, pp. 101-123). In doing so, the writer observed those dialects on lexicon or vocabulary are analyzed in onomasiology, semasiology and semantic distinction (Guiraud, 1970); and the factors that facilitate those dialects distinctions which the theory were not used in the two previous studies. Besides, this study also had different subject. The two previous studies had subject on the society which had matured aged people. In this study, the writer limited the speaker of dialects on students' school year 2010 of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Universitas Brawijaya who come from Madiun and the students who are the native of Malang city. Therefore, this study had the different results from those two previous studies. As the result, there were forty one lexicons found which are included to onomasiology distinction (Guiraud, 1970, p.16). Besides, there were three lexicons found which are included to semasiology distinction (Guiraud, 1970, pp.17-18). The last, in semantic distinction there were forty one lexicons which are included to the first distinction (Guiraud, 1970, p.16). Meanwhile, there was no finding to the second

distinction, for homophones and homograph. In line with this, those distinctions were facilitated by linguistics and non-linguistics factors which are influenced by the use of vocabulary, behaviour, intonation and geographical area.



CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion as the result of analysis and suggestion for further writer of this study, especially for the students of English Study Program, Department of Languages and Literatures, Universitas Brawijaya.

5.1 Conclusion

The writer draws conclusion which is related to the finding and discussion stated in the previous chapter. In the study, the writer gave one hundred and forty five lexicons to the respondents. In doing this research, the writer analyzed those vocabulary or lexicon in terms of semantic distinction, onomasiology distinction and semasiology distinction. The finding of the vocabulary consists of two kinds, namely vocabulary from Malang and Madiun dialects. Those findings were analyzed based on theories of dialect distinctions proposed by Guiraud (1970). As the result, there were forty one lexicons found which are included to onomasiology distinction. Besides, there were three lexicons found which are included to semasiology distinction. The last, in semantic distinction there were forty one lexicons which are included to the first distinction. This distinction was called synonym or equivalent words that give the different name for the same things in different place. Therefore, those distinctions were the same as the result of onomasiology distinction. Meanwhile, there was no finding to the second distinction that is for homophones and homograph.

There were also the factors that facilitate in using vocabulary of both.

Those factors were linguistics and non-linguistics factors. The linguistic factors occurred in vocabulary and intonation distinction. The distinction between

Malang and Madiun dialects can be influenced by geographical area because of cities around them. Malang has special characters in speaking to the point, using

stressing and outspoken which seems little rough. In the end of sentence, they have high intonation. It is almost the same as in Surabaya, Mojokerto and

Pasuruan dialects which are neighboring to the Malang dialect. Meanwhile,

Madiun dialect seems to be a soft dialect than Malang dialect because they are giving attention so much in ethics and manners what the words are used to talk

with their interlocutors. In the end of sentence, they have low intonation. Besides,

Madiun dialect is using politeness of Javanese language to their interlocutors.

They use *Jawa Ngoko* to the same aged people, but when they talk to the parents or the other older people they directly use *Jawa Krama*. It is almost the same as in

Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect which are neighboring to the Madiun dialect.

Meanwhile, the non-linguistic factors occurred in behaviour. Malang has a unique language in talking. Many of the native Malang youths adopt a dialect that

is called '*boso walikan*'. It is simply done by reversing the pronunciation of the words, that is by pronouncing "Malang" as "Ngalam". Furthermore, Malang

people often use the suffix *-a* in their sentence. For example, *kon wes mangan a?*

"Have you eaten" which means "*kamu sudah makan?*" in Bahasa Indonesia.

These are the characteristics of language that Malang dialect has. Meanwhile,

Madiun dialect uses politeness of Javanese language to their interlocutors. In

which they use *Jawa Ngoko* to the same aged people, but when they talk to the parents or the other older people they directly use *Jawa Krama*. This is the characteristic of language that Madiun dialect has. Therefore, these two factors between non-linguistic and linguistic factor are influencing each other.

5.2 Suggestion

This study explains about Malang and Madiun dialects. This study analyzed lexicon through onomasiology, semasiology and semantic distinction between Malang and Madiun dialects. Therefore, English Study Program could provide more references dealing with the study. It could enrich literature review which can support the analysis of the topic. In addition, the findings of this study can be used as the new point of view to understand the distinction of lexicon or vocabulary used and the factor contributing the emergence of different dialects.

This study can be additional information in the course outline of dialect especially in Javanese language.

Thus further researchers are suggested to conduct research in the other distinctions, such as in the terms of phonological and morphological distinction.

Further, the next researchers can also research the other two dialects of Javanese.

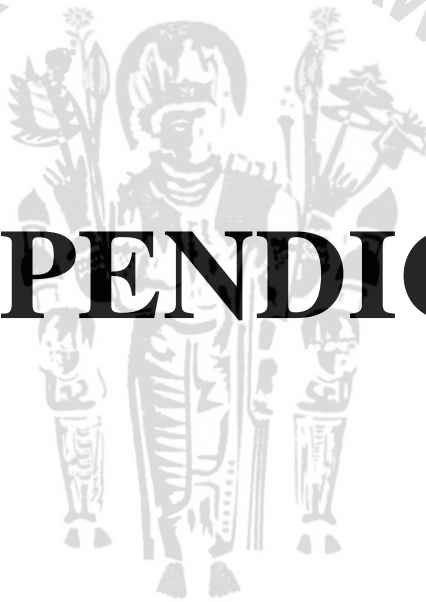
They can also use another theory in analyzing the lexicon differences. It is suggested the next researchers take more participants in each dialect which are adults of inhabitant in that area. This will become an interesting study because Javanese people are known for their many behaviour and unique culture.

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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

APPENDICES



Appendix 1 Result of Questionnaire of Malang Dialect Vocabulary

Questionnaire Form of Malang Dialect

Nama : Rizky Amalia

Umur : 20 th

Asal : Malang

Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

No.	Kata	Dialek Malang
1	Saya	aku
2	Kamu	koen
3	Dia	awak e
4	Kami	awak e
5	Kita	awak e
6	Atap	Plafon
7	Dapur	Pawon
8	Kamar mandi	bedhing
9	Parit	pagar
10	Parit	got
11	Lantai	tekel
12	Air	banyu
13	Api	geni
14	Asap	beluk
15	Atas	nduwur
16	Bawah	isor
17	Deras (hujan)	deres
18	Di atas	ndek doker
19	Di bawah	ndek isor
20	Di samping	ndek sisih
21	Di sana	ndek kono
22	Di sini	ndek kene
23	Dua hari mendatang	mbein
24	Dua hari yang lalu	winginane
25	Gunung	gunung
26	Guntur	btedek gluduk
27	Hari	dino
28	Hujan	udan
29	Hutan	alas
30	Ini	iki

No.	Kata	Dialek Malang
31	Itu	itu
32	Kemarin	wingi
33	Kilat	bledek
34	Kanan	tengen
35	Kiri	kwo
36	Malam	benang
37	Musim hujan	rendeng
38	Musim kemarau	ketigo
39	Pagi	isuk
40	Sebentar	sek
41	Siang	awan
42	Sore	gore
43	Sungai	kali
44	Tanah	lomah
45	Utara	lor
46	Timur	etan
47	Barat	tulon
48	Selatan	kidul
49	Kaos kaki	kasut
50	Bekerja	terso
51	Berbaring	mlumah
52	Berbicara	ngomong
53	Berenang	nglangi
54	Berjalan	mlaku
55	Berjongkok	ndodok
56	Berlari	mlayu
57	Bertanya	wakok
58	Cuci (tangan)	wisuh
59	Datang	teko
60	Duduk	lungguh
61	Jatuh (daun, buah)	lugur

No.	Kata	Dialek Malang
62	Jatuh (orang)	tibo
63	Makan	mangan
64	Marah	muring
65	Melempar	nguncal
66	Melihat	ndelok
67	Memasak (nasi)	adhang
67	Memasak (sayur)	nsangan
69	Membawa	nggowo
70	Membersihkan	ngriiki
71	Memberi	ngekok 'i
72	Memberi tahu	ngandani
73	Mendengar	ngengokno
74	Memegang	nyekel
75	Menyetrika (baju)	nyetrika
76	Menjemur (baju, jagung)	mepe
77	Menyuruh	ngongkon
78	Pingsan	semapat
79	Pusing	ngelw
80	Sembuh dari sakit	waras
81	Adik laki-laki ayah/ibu	paklik
82	Adik perempuan ayah/ibu	bulik
83	Ayah dari ayah/ibu	mbah
84	Ibu dari ayah/ibu	mbah
85	Bahu	pundak
86	Betis	kentol
87	Bibir	lambe
88	Dagu	ganggut
89	Dahi	bathuk
90	Darah	getih
91	Gigi	unt
92	Hidung	irung
93	Jari	dribi
94	Ibu jari	sempol
95	Kepala	ndas
96	Pinggang	boyok
97	Kaki	siki
98	Muka	wajah
99	Mata kaki	pelok e siki
100	Telapak tangan	dlamatan tangan
101	Uban-uban	unyeng-unyeng
102	Apa	opo
103	Bagaimana	yoo po
104	Mengapa	kenopo
105	Dimana	ngandi

No.	Kata	Dialek Malang
106	Kapan	sapan
107	Siapa	sopo
108	Anak	arek
109	Sampai	nyampek
110	Bekas/usang	lawas
111	Ada	onok
112	Baru saja	sektas
113	Sedang melakukan	ngelakon
114	Berbeda	bedo
115	Iya	ryo
116	Tidak	ora
117	Sebal/kesal	kesel
118	Pemarah	ngamukan
119	Lelah	pegel
120	Tertinggal	keri
121	Melahirkan	ngelairno
122	Tertidur	keturon
123	Berbohong	mbusuki
124	Cuci (piring)	korah-korah
125	Bersembunyi	ngintan
126	Menyalakan	ngunpno
127	Selesai	mari
128	Akan	gange
129	Tetap	telep
130	Hampir	meh
131	Sepeda	sepeda
132	Sepeda motor	motor
133	Mobil	montor
134	Kaos tangan	sarang tangan
135	Kondangan	mantenan
136	Datang ke tempat kenduri	walimahan
137	Khitanan	sunatan
138	Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan	mitoni
139	Upacara turun tanah	tidak sinten
140	Bersih	resik
141	Kotor	rusuh
142	Jauh	adeh
143	Dekat	cidek
144	Pendek	ndek
145	Tinggi	dukur

Amalan

Appendix 2 Result of Questionnaire of Madiun Dialect Vocabulary

Questionnaire Form of Madiun Dialect

Nama : API HERMANTO
 Umur : 22 TAHUN
 Asal : SAWAHAN
 Program Studi : SAstra INEGRIS

No.	Kata	Dialek Madiun
1	Saya	AKU
2	Kamu	KOWE
3	Dia	DG'E
4	Kami	AWAKE DEWE
5	Kita	AWAKE DEWE
6	Atap	GENDENG
7	Dapur	PAWON
8	Kamar mandi	JEDONG
9	Pagar	PAGEP
10	Parit	KALEMANJ
11	Lantai	MESTER
12	Air	BANJU
13	Api	GENI
14	Asap	KELUP
15	Atas	NDUWUR
16	Bawah	NGSOR
17	Deras (hujan)	DERES
18	Di atas	NENG NDUWUR
19	Di bawah	NENG NGSOR
20	Di samping	NENG MNGER
21	Di sana	NENG KONO
22	Di sini	NENG KENE
23	Dua hari mendatang	SOF MBENO
24	Dua hari yang lalu	NDEF INENANE
25	Gunung	GUNUNG
26	Guntur	BLEDEF/CLUROR
27	Hari	BTNO
28	Hujan	UDAN
29	Hutan	ALAS
30	Ini	IKI

No.	Kata	Dialek Madiun
31	Itu	KOJ
32	Kemarin	NDEF INEI
33	Kilat	LIDAH
34	Kanan	TENGAN
35	Kiri	KIWO
36	Malam	BENOT
37	Musim hujan	MUSIM RENDENG
38	Musim kemarau	MUSIM TIGO
39	Pagi	ISUE
40	Sebentar	SEBILUF
41	Siang	AWAN
42	Sore	SOPE
43	Sungai	KALI (X)
44	Tanah	LEMAH
45	Utara	LER
46	Timur	ETAN
47	Barat	EULON
48	Selatan	KIDUL
49	Kaos kaki	KASUT
50	Bekerja	KERJO
51	Berbaring	MUMAH
52	Berbicara	OMONG
53	Berenang	NGLANGI
54	Berjalan	MALAU/MELAU
55	Berjongkok	NAONEFRONG
56	Berlari	MELAYU
57	Bertanya	TAROF
58	Cuci (tangan)	ISUH
59	Datang	TEKO
60	Duduk	WUNGEUM
61	Jatuh (daun, buah)	JEBLOK/CEBLOK

No.	Kata	Dialek Madiun
62	Jatuh (orang)	TURO
63	Makan	MAJANGAN
64	Marah	NGSU
65	Melempar	NGUNCAU
66	Melihat	DELOK
67	Memasak (nasi)	ADANG
67	Memasak (sayur)	NJANGAN
69	Membawa	NEBOWO / EWO
70	Membersihkan	REGIK-REKIF
71	Memberi	MEHEHI
72	Memberi tahu	NDUDUHI
73	Mendengar	NDARUNGONENG
74	Memegang	NYEPEL
75	Menyetrika (baju)	NYETRIKO
76	Menjemur (baju, jagung)	MEPE
77	Menyuruh	NGONEFON
78	Pingsan	SEMADOT
79	Pusing	NELEU
80	Pembuh dari sakit	MARI
81	Adik laki-laki	PAK LER
82	Adik perempuan	BU LER
83	Adik dari ayah/ibu	EMBAH NANG
84	Ibu dari ayah/ibu	EMBAH DOK
85	Bahu	PUNBAL
86	Betis	KENTOL
87	Bibir	LAMBÉ
88	Dagu	JANGGUT
89	Dahi	BATELUF
90	Darah	GETIH
91	Gigi	GINTIS
92	Hidung	IPUNG
93	Jari	BERUJI/DAWI
94	Ibu jari	JEMPOL
95	Kepala	ENDAS
96	Pinggang	ROYOF
97	Kaki	SEKIL
98	Muka	RAI
99	Mata kaki	DOLOK BIKIL
100	Telapak tangan	ÉPÉÉ - ÉPÉÉ
101	Uzun-uzun	MBON-MBOMAN
102	Apa	OPU
103	Bagaimana	PITHE
104	Mengapa	NYAPO
105	Dimana	NENG ENTI

No.	Kata	Dialek Madiun
106	Kapan	NDEF KAPAN / SOK KAPI
107	Siapa	SPOPE
108	Anak	ANAK
109	Sampai	TEFO
110	Bekas/usang	ROJOFAN / PAWA
111	Ada	EME
112	Baru saja	LAGEA
113	Sedang melakukan	LAEI
114	Berbeda	SEPEHAR / NGONTE
115	Iya	TIYO
116	Tidak	OPA
117	Sebal/kesal	MARBEC
118	Pemarah	CUEGAN
119	Lelah	KECEL
120	Tertinggal	KELEI
121	Melahirkan	MBAYEK
122	Tertidur	KETOPON
123	Berbohong	NGAPUS
124	Bucu (piring)	ICAH-ICAH
125	Sembunyi	NDELIK
126	Menyalakan	NGEFARNO
127	Selesai	BAR / RAMPUNG
128	Akan	APEP / APEPE
129	Tetap	PANCET
130	Hempir	MEH
131	Sepeda	SEPEPA
132	Sepeda motor	MONTOR
133	Mobil	MOBIL
134	Kaos tangan	KAPONG TANGAN
135	Kondangan	KONDANGAN
136	Datang ke tempat kenduri	KANG KONDRANGAN
137	Khitanan	SUNATAN
138	Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan	TINDREPAN
139	Upacara turun tanah	PITON-PITON
140	Bersih	REKIK
141	Kotor	REGET
142	Jauh	ADOH
143	Dekat	CEBAR
144	Pendek	ENDEF / ENDEK
145	Tinggi	BUWUR

Appendix 3 Table of Malang Dialect Vocabulary

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
1	Saya	Aku	Aku	Aku	Aku	Ayas, aku
2	Kamu	Koen	Koen	Awakmu	Kon	Umak, koen, awakmu
3	Dia	Arek'e	Arek'e	Arek'e	Arek'e	Dek'e, arek'e
4	Kami	Kene	Awake dewe	Awake dewe	Awake dewe	Awake dewe
5	Kita	Awake dewe	Awake dewe	Awake dewe	Awake dewe	Awake dewe
6	Atap	Genteng	Genteng	Genteng	Genteng	Genteng
7	Dapur	Pawon	Pawon	Pawon	Pawon	Pawon
8	Kamar mandi	Jeding	Jedeng	Jedhing	Jeding	Jedhing
9	Pagar	Pager	Pager	Pager	Pager	Pager
10	Parit	Got	Juglangan	Juglangan	Got	Got
11	Lantai	Lantai	Jogan	Jogan	Jogan	Tekel
12	Air	Banyu	Banyu	Banyu	Banyu	Banyu
13	Api	Geni	Geni	Geni	Geni	Geni
14	Asap	Asap/beluk	Kukus	Beluk	Beluk	Beluk
15	Atas	Nduwur	Nduwur	Dhuwur	Duwur	Nduwur, ndukur
16	Bawah	Ngisor	Ngisor	Isor	Ngisor	Isor
17	Deras (hujan)	Deres	Deres	Deres	Udane deres	Deres
18	Di atas	Nang nduwur	Ndek nduwur	Ndek dhuwur	Nang nduwur	Ndek nduwur
19	Di bawah	Nang ngisor	Ndek isor	Ndek isor	Nang ngisor	Ndek isor
20	Di samping	Neng sebelah	Ndek sebelah	Ndek sebelah	Neng sebelah	Ndek sebelah
21	Di sana	Ndek kono	Ndek kono	Ndek kono	Dek kono	Ndek kono
22	Di sini	Ndek kene	Ndek kene	Ndek kene	Dek kene	Ndek kene
23	Dua hari mendatang	Rong dino ngkas	Rong dino engkas	Mben	Mben	Rong dino engkas
24	Dua hari yang lalu	Rong dino wingi	Winginane	Winginane	Winginane	Rong dino winginane
25	Gunung	Gunung	Gunung	Gunung	Gonong	Gunung

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
26	Guntur	Gluduk	Bledek	Bledheg	Bledek	Gluduk, bledek
27	Hari	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino
28	Hujan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan
29	Hutan	Hutan	Alas	Alas	Alas	Alas
30	Ini	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki
31	Itu	Iku	Iku	Iko	Iku	Iku
32	Kemarin	Wingi	Wingi	Wingi	Wingi	Wingi
33	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Kilate	Kilat
34	Kanan	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen	Kanan, tengen
35	Kiri	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiri, kiwo
36	Malam	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi
37	Musim hujan	Musim udan	Rendeng	Rendheng	Rendeng	Musim udan
38	Musim kemarau	Musim kemarau	Ketigo	Ketigo	Ketigo	Musim panas
39	Pagi	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk
40	Sebentar	Disek	Diluk	Diluk	Sek	Sek dilute
41	Siang	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan
42	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore
43	Sungai	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali
44	Tanah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah, tanah
45	Utara	Lor	Lor	Lor	Lor	Utara
46	Timur	Etan	Etan	Etan	Etan	Timur
47	Barat	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon	Barat
48	Selatan	Kidul	Kidul	Kidul	Kidul	Selatan
49	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kasut	Kasot	Kasut	Kaos kaki
50	Bekerja	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Dines, kerjo

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
51	Berbaring	Turu	Leyehan	Nggleyeh	Leyeh-leyeh	Leyehan
52	Berbicara	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong
53	Berenang	Renang	Nglangi	Renang	Renang	Renang
54	Berjalan	Mlaku	Mlaku	Uklam	Mlaku	Mlaku
55	Berjongkok	Ndodok	Ndodok	Ndhodok	Dodok	Ndodok
56	Berlari	Mlayu	Mlayu	Mlayu	Mlayu	Mlayu, mblayu
57	Bertanya	Takon	Takon	Takon	Takok	Takon, takok
58	Cuci (tangan)	Wesoh	Wesoh	Wesuh	Wejek	Wisuh
59	Datang	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko
60	Duduk	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh
61	Jatuh (daun, buah)	Tibo	Rutuh	Logor	Gogrok	Rutuh
62	Jatuh (orang)	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo
63	Makan	Maem	Mangan	Maem	Mangan	Mangan, maem
64	Marah	Ngamuk	Muring-muring	Ngamok	Nesu	Ngamuk, purik
65	Melempar	Nguncalno	Nguncalno	Nguncalno	Nguncalno	Nguncalno
66	Melihat	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok	Delok	Ndelok
67	Memasak (nasi)	Masak sego	Adang	Adhang	Adang	Adang
67	Memasak (sayur)	Masak sayur	Njangan	Njangan	Jangan	Masak
69	Membawa	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo	Gowo	Nggowo
70	Membersihkan	Mberseni	Ngresiki	Ngresiki	Ngresiki	Rijiki
71	Memberi	Ngekeki	Ngekeki	Ngawehi	Ngekeki	Ngekeki
72	Memberi tahu	Tak dudu	Ngandani	Ngandani	Ngandani	Ngandani
73	Mendengar	Ngrungokno	Ngrungokno	Ngrungokno	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokno
74	Memegang	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel
75	Menyetrika (baju)	Nyetriko	Nyetriko	Nyetriko	Setriko	Setriko

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
76	Menjemur (baju, jagung)	Mepe	Mepe	Mepe	Mepe	Mepe, njereng
77	Menyuruh	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon
78	Pingsan	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput
79	Pusing	Ngelu	Ngelu	Ngelu	Ngelu	Ngelu, nggeliyeng
80	Sembuh dari sakit	Waras	Waras	Waras	Waras	Waras
81	Adik laki-laki ayah/ibu	Paklek	Paklek	Paklek	Pakde/lek	Paklek, om
82	Adik perempuan ayah/ibu	Bulek	Bulek	Bulek	Bude/lek	Bulek, tante
83	Ayah dari ayah/ibu	Mbah kung	Mbah	Mbah kung	Nanang	Mbah kung
84	Ibu dari ayah/ibu	Mbah buk	Mbah	Mbah uti	Mbah	Mbah, yangti
85	Bahu	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak	Bahu	Pundak
86	Betis	Kentol	Kentol	Kenthol	Dengkul	Betis
87	Bibir	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe
88	Dagu	Janggut	Janggut	Janggut	Dagu	Janggut
89	Dahi	Batuk	Batuk	Bathuk	Batuk	Batuk
90	Darah	Getih	Getih	Gethih	Getih	Getih
91	Gigi	Untu	Untu	Untu	Untu	Untu
92	Hidung	Erong	Irong	Irung	Irung	Irung
93	Jari	Driji	Driji	Driji	Ndriji	Driji
94	Ibu jari	Jempol	Jempolan	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol
95	Kepala	Sirah	Sirah	Sirah	Ndas	Ndas, sirah
96	Pinggang	Bangkekan	Bangkekan	Bangkekan	Bangkekan	Bangkekan
97	Kaki	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
98	Muka	Rai	Rai	Rai	Rai	Rai
99	Mata kaki	Mata kaki	Pelok	Pelok	Mata kaki	Mata kaki
100	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan	Telapak	Telapak	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan
101	Ubun-ubun	Ubun-ubun	Ubun-ubun	Mbun-mbunan	Obon-obon	Unyeng-unyeng
102	Apa	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo
103	Bagaimana	Yo opo	Yog opo	Yog opo	Yok po	Yok opo
104	Mengapa	Opo'o	Opo'o	Opo'o, lapo	Kenek opo, opo'o	Kok iso
105	Dimana	Ndek endi	Ndeg endi	Ndek endi	Dek ndi	Ndek endi
106	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan
107	Siapa	Sopo	Sopo	Apais	Sopo	Sopo
108	Anak	Arek	Anak	Arek	Anak	Anak
109	Sampai	Sampek	Sampek	Sampek	Sampek	Sampek
110	Bekas/usang	Bekas	Rongsokan	Suwe	Amoh	Bekas/mbuki
111	Ada	Ono	Ono	Onok	Onok	Onok
112	Baru saja	Sek tas	Sek tas	Kaet	Sek tas	Sek tas
113	Sedang melakukan	Sek	Sek	Jek	Sek	Sek ngerjakno
114	Berbeda	Bedo	Bedo	Seje	Bedo	Bedho
115	Iya	Iyo	Iyo	Oyi	Yo	Iyo
116	Tidak	Enggak	Ora	Ora	Gak	Gak, ora
117	Sebal/kesal	Mangkel	Mangkel	Mangkel	Nesu	Pegel, mangkel
118	Pemarah	Ngamukan	Ngamukan	Ngamokan	Nesuan	Ngamukan, purikan
119	Lelah	Pegel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel
120	Tertinggal	Kari	Kari	Kari	Kari	Kari
121	Melahirkan	Nglahino	Mbayi	Nglahirno	Nglahirno	Nglairno, babaran
122	Tertidur	Keturon	Keturon	Turu	Keturon	Keturon

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
123	Berbohong	Nggoroi	Nggetoki	Goroh	Ngapusi	Goroh
124	Cuci (piring)	Kora-kora	Korah-korah	Korah-korah	Korah-korah	Korah-korah
125	Bersembunyi	Singitan	Singitan	Singitan	Delek	Singitan
126	Menyalakan	Nguripno	Nyetel	Nyetel	Nguripi	Ngurupno
127	Selesai	Mari	Mari	Mari	Mari	Wis mari
128	Akan	Kate	Kate	Kate	Ate	Kate, ate
129	Tetap	Tetep	Pancet	Pancet	Pancet	Pancet
130	Hampir	Katene	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh
131	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepedha
132	Sepeda motor	Sepeda motor	Sepeda motor	Motor	Sepeda motor	Motor
133	Mobil	Mobil	Montor	Libom	Montor	Montor
134	Kaos tangan	Kaos tangan	Kaos tangan	Sarung tangan	Kaos tangan	Kaos tangan
135	Kondangan	Bowoh	Buwuh	Kondangan	Kondangan	Mantenan
136	Datang ke tempat kenduri	Kenduren	Kenduren	Kenduren	Genduren	Buwuh
137	Khitanan	Sunatan	Sunat	Sunatan	Sunatan	Sunatan, khitan
138	Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan	Mitoni	Mitoni	Tingkepan	Piton-piton	Pitung ulanan
139	Upacara turun tanah	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Pitonan	Piton-piton	Mudun lemah
140	Bersih	Resik	Rijik	Resik	Rijik	Resik
141	Kotor	Rusuh	Rusuh	Rusuh	Reget	Rusuh
142	Jauh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh
143	Dekat	Cedek	Cedek	Cedhek	Cedek	Cidhek
144	Pendek	Pendek	Endek	Endhek	Pendek	Cilik, endek
145	Tinggi	Duwur	Duwur	Dhuwur	Dukur	Duwur, dukur

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
26	Guntur	Bledek	Gluduk	Gluduk	Gluduk	Gluduk
27	Hari	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino
28	Hujan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan
29	Hutan	Alas	Alas	Hutan	Alas	Alas
30	Ini	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki
31	Itu	Iko	Iku	Iku	Iku	Iku
32	Kemarin	Wingi	Wingi	Wingi	Wingi	Wingi
33	Kilat	Kilat	Bledek	Kilat	Bledek	Bledek
34	Kanan	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen
35	Kiri	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo
36	Malam	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi
37	Musim hujan	Rendeng	Rendeng	Musim udan	Musim udan	Musim hujan
38	Musim kemarau	Ketigo	Ketigo	Musim panas	Musim panas	Musim kemarau
39	Pagi	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk
40	Sebentar	Diluk	Sek	Diluk	Diluk	Dilut
41	Siang	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan
42	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore
43	Sungai	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali
44	Tanah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah
45	Utara	Lor	Lor	Lor	Lor	Utara
46	Timur	Etan	Etan	Etan	Etan	Timur
47	Barat	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon	Barat
48	Selatan	Kidul	Kidul	Ngidul	Ngidul	Selatan
49	Kaos kaki	Kasut	Kasut	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki
50	Bekerja	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
51	Berbaring	Lesehan	Mlumah	Leyehan	Leyehan	Ngleyeh
52	Berbicara	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong
53	Berenang	Renang	Nglangi	Renang	Renang	Nglangi
54	Berjalan	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku
55	Berjongkok	Ndodok	Ndodok	Jongkok	Ndodok	Ndodok
56	Berlari	Mblayu	Mlayu	Mblayu	Mlayu	Mlayu
57	Bertanya	Takok	Takok	Takok	Takon	Takon
58	Cuci (tangan)	Wisuh	Wisuh	Wesoh	Wejek	Wijik
59	Datang	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko
60	Duduk	Lungguh	Lungguh	Longgoh	Lungguh	Lungguh
61	Jatuh (daun, buah)	Lugur	Lugur	Rotoh	Ceblok	Ceblok
62	Jatuh (orang)	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo	Tibo
63	Makan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan
64	Marah	Ngamuk	Muring	Ngamuk	Ngamuk	Ngamuk
65	Melempar	Nywat	Nguncal	Nguncal	Nguncal	Nguncal
66	Melihat	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok
67	Memasak (nasi)	Adang	Adhang	Adang	Adang	Adang
67	Memasak (sayur)	Masak	Njangan	Masak	Masak	Masak
69	Membawa	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo
70	Membersihkan	Ngrijiki	Ngrijiki	Ngresiki	Ngresiki	Ngresiki
71	Memberi	Wenehi	Ngekek'i	Ngekeki	Ngekeki	Ngekeki
72	Memberi tahu	Wenehi eruh	Ngandani	Ngandani	Ngandani	Ngandani
73	Mendengar	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokno	Ngrungokno	Ngrungokno	Ngrungokno
74	Memegang	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekeli
75	Menyetrika (baju)	Nggosok	Nyetriko	Nyetriko	Nyetriko	Nyetriko

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
76	Menjemur (baju, jagung)	Mepe	Mepe	Mepe	Njemur	Njemor
77	Menyuruh	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon
78	Pingsan	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput
79	Pusing	Ngelu	Ngelu	Ngelu	Ngelu	Ngelu
80	Sembuh dari sakit	Waras	Waras	Waras	Waras	Waras
81	Adik laki-laki ayah/ibu	Paklek	Paklik	Lek	Paklek	Paklik
82	Adik perempuan ayah/ibu	Bulek	Bulik	Mbak/bude	Bulek	Bulik
83	Ayah dari ayah/ibu	Mbah lanang	Mbah	Mbah	Mbahkung	Mbahkung
84	Ibu dari ayah/ibu	Mbah wedok	Mbah	Mbah/mbok	Mbah uti	Mbahti
85	Bahu	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak
86	Betis	Kentol	Kentol	Kentol	Kentol	Kentol
87	Bibir	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe
88	Dagu	Janggut	Janggut	Dagu	Janggut	Janggut
89	Dahi	Batuk	Bathuk	Dahi	Batuk	Bathuk
90	Darah	Getih	Getih	Getih	Getih	Getih
91	Gigi	Untu	Untu	Untu	Untu	Untu
92	Hidung	Irung	Irung	Irung	Irung	Irung
93	Jari	Driji	Driji	Driji	Driji	Driji
94	Ibu jari	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol
95	Kepala	Ndas	Ndas	Sirah	Sirah	Sirah
96	Pinggang	Bangkean	Boyok	Pinggang	Pinggang	Pinggang
97	Kaki	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
98	Muka	Rai	Wajah	Rai	Rai	Rai
99	Mata kaki	Engkel	Pelok'e sikil	Mata kaki	Mata kaki	Mata kaki
100	Telapak tangan	Dlamak'an	Dlamakan tangan	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan	Dlamakan
101	Ubun-ubun	Unyengan	Unyeng-unyeng	Ubun-ubun	Ubun-ubun	Unyeng-unyeng
102	Apa	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo
103	Bagaimana	Yok'po	Yoopo	Yoopo	Yaopo	Yok opo
104	Mengapa	Opo'o	Kenopo	Opo'o	Opo'o	Opo'o
105	Dimana	Ndek ndi	Nang ndi	Nde endi	Ndek endi	Ndek ndi
106	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan
107	Siapa	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo
108	Anak	Arek	Arek	Anak	Arek	Arek
109	Sampai	Sampek	Nyampek	Sampek	Sampek	Sampe
110	Bekas/usang	Tisah	Lawas	Bekas	Lawas	Lawas
111	Ada	Onok	Onok	Onok	Ono	Ono
112	Baru saja	Jek tas	Jek tas	Kaetan	Sek tas	Jek tas
113	Sedang melakukan	Nglakoni	Ngelakoni	Lagi	Sek	Lapo
114	Berbeda	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo
115	Iya	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo
116	Tidak	Ngak	Ora	Enggak	Gak	Ora
117	Sebal/kesal	Mangkel	Kesel	Kesel/mangkel	Mangkel	Mangkel
118	Pemarah	Ngambulan	Ngamukan	Ngamukan	Ngamukan	Ngamukan
119	Lelah	Lesu	Pegel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel
120	Tertinggal	Keri	Keri	Kari	Kari	Kari
121	Melahirkan	Nglaino	Ngelaino	Ngelairno	Babaran	Nglairno
122	Tertidur	Keturon	Keturon	Keturon	Turu	Keturon

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
123	Berbohong	Nggoroi	Mbujuki	Nggoroi	Goro	Goro
124	Cuci (piring)	Isah-isah	Korah-korah	Ngumbah piring	Kora-kora	Ngorahi
125	Bersembunyi	Singitan	Singitan	Singitan	Singitan	Ndelik
126	Menyalakan	Nguripno	Ngurupno	Nguripi	Ngurupno	Ngurupno
127	Selesai	Mari	Mari	Wes mari	Mari	Mari
128	Akan	Ate	Jange	Ate	Kate	Kate
129	Tetap	Tetep	Tetep	Tetep	Pancet	Pancet
130	Hampir	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh
131	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda
132	Sepeda motor	Honda	Motor	Motor	Sepeda motor	Motor
133	Mobil	Montor	Montor	Montor	Montor	Montor
134	Kaos tangan	Setangan	Sarung tangan	Kaos tangan	Kaos tangan	Sarung tangan
135	Kondangan	Buwuhan	Mantenan	Buwuhan	Bowoh	Buwuh
136	Datang ke tempat kenduri	Bowoh	Walimahan	Bowoh	Selamatan	Slametan
137	Khitanan	Sunatan	Sunatan	Sunatan	Sunatan	Sunatan
138	Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan	Piton	Mitoni	Tingkepan	Tingkepan	7 ulanan
139	Upacara turun tanah	Tidak sinten	Tidak sinten	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Mudun lemah
140	Bersih	Rijik	Resik	Resik	Resik	Resik
141	Kotor	Rusuh	Rusuh	Rusuh	Rusuh	Rusuh
142	Jauh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh
143	Dekat	Cidek	Cidek	Cidek	Cidek	Cedek
144	Pendek	Ndek	Ndek	Pendek	Pendek	Endek
145	Tinggi	Dukur	Dukur	Duwur	Dukur	Dhuwur

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
26	Guntur	Bledek	Bledek	Gludug	Bledek	Bledhek
27	Hari	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino
28	Hujan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan
29	Hutan	Alas	Alas	Alas	Alas	Alas
30	Ini	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki
31	Itu	Kuwi	Kuwi	Iku	Kui	Kuwi
32	Kemarin	Ndek ingi	Wingi	Wingi	Dek wingi	Wingi
33	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Gluduk	Kilat
34	Kanan	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen	Tengen
35	Kiri	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiwo
36	Malam	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi
37	Musim hujan	Musim udan	Musim rendeng	Musim udan	Musim udan	Musim rendeng
38	Musim kemarau	Musim kemarau	Musim ketigo	Musim kemarau	Musim ketigo	Musim udan
39	Pagi	Isuk	Isuk	Esuk	Isuk	Isuk
40	Sebentar	Sedilut	Sek	Sedelut	Sek	Sik
41	Siang	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan
42	Sore	Sore	Bengi	Sore	Sore	Sore
43	Sungai	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali
44	Tanah	Lemah	Lemah	Wedi	Lemah	Lemah
45	Utara	Lor	Lor	Lor	Lor	Lor
46	Timur	Etan	Etan	Etan	Etan	Wetan
47	Barat	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon	Kulon
48	Selatan	Kidul	Kidul	Kidul	Kidul	Kidul
49	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki
50	Bekerja	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
51	Berbaring	Nggletak	Mlumah	Melumah	Mlumah	Ndlosor
52	Berbicara	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong
53	Berenang	Renang	Renang	Renang	Renang	Renang
54	Berjalan	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku
55	Berjongkok	Dhodok	Ndodok	Jongkok	Ndodok	Ndodhok
56	Berlari	Mlayu	Mblayu	Mlayu	Mlayu	Mlayu
57	Bertanya	Takok	Takok	Takon	Takok	Takon
58	Cuci (tangan)	Isuh	Isuh	Wijik	Nyuci tangan	Isuh
59	Datang	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko
60	Duduk	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh
61	Jatuh (daun, buah)	Jeblok	Rontok	Njiglok	Ceblok	Ceblok
62	Jatuh (orang)	Tibo	Jeblok	Njiglok	Tibo	Ceblok
63	Makan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan
64	Marah	Nesu	Nesu	Nesu	Nesu	Nesu
65	Melempar	Nguncal	Nguncal	Lempar	Nyawat	Uncal
66	Melihat	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok
67	Memasak (nasi)	Adang	Adang sego	Adang	Adang	Adang
67	Memasak (sayur)	Nyayur	Masak sayur	Nyayur	Masak	Nyayur
69	Membawa	Gowo	Nggowo	Gowo	Nggowo	Nggowo
70	Membersihkan	Ngresiki	Ngresiki	Ngresiki	Resiki	Ngresiki
71	Memberi	Ngekeki	Ngekeki	Ngekeki	Ngekeki	Wenehi
72	Memberi tahu	Duduhi	Ngomongi	Ngekeki info	Ngomongi	Ngomongi
73	Mendengar	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokne
74	Memegang	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Demek
75	Menyetrika (baju)	Nyetrico	Setriko	Nyetrico	Nyetrico	Setriko

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
76	Menjemur (baju, jagung)	Mepe	Njemur	Mepe klambi	Mepe	Mepe
77	Menyuruh	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon
78	Pingsan	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput
79	Pusing	Mumet	Mumet	Mumet	Mumet	Ngelu
80	Sembuh dari sakit	Mari	Waras	Mari	Mari	Mari
81	Adik laki-laki ayah/ibu	Om	Paklek	Paklik/om	Paklek	Paklek
82	Adik perempuan ayah/ibu	Bulek	Bulek	Bulik	Bulek	Bulek
83	Ayah dari ayah/ibu	Mbahkung	Mbahkung	Eyangkong	Mbah	Mbah lanang
84	Ibu dari ayah/ibu	Mbahti	Mbahdok	Eyangti	Mbah	Mbah wedok
85	Bahu	Pundak	Pundak	Bahu	Pundak	Pundak
86	Betis	Entol	Kentol	Kentol	Betis	Betis
87	Bibir	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe
88	Dagu	Janggut	Janggut	Dagu	Janggut	Jenggot
89	Dahi	Bathuk	Bathuk	Dahi	Batok	Bathuk
90	Darah	Getih	Getih	Getih	Getih	Getih
91	Gigi	Untu	Untu	Untu	Untu	Untu
92	Hidung	Irung	Irung	Irung	Irung	Irung
93	Jari	Driji	Driji	Jari	Driji	Driji
94	Ibu jari	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol
95	Kepala	Sirah	Sirah	Sirah	Sirah	Ndas
96	Pinggang	Bangkekan	Bangkekan	Pinggang	Pinggang	Boyok
97	Kaki	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
98	Muka	Wajah	Rai	Rupo	Rai	Rai
99	Mata kaki	Mata kaki	Moto sikil	Mata kaki	Mata kaki	Polok
100	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan	Dlamakan tangan	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan	Dlamakan tangan
101	Ubun-ubun	Ubun-ubun	Unyeng-unyeng	Ubun-ubun	Ubun-ubun	Ubun
102	Apa	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo
103	Bagaimana	Piye	Piye	Piye	Piye	Piye
104	Mengapa	Nyapo	Nyapo	Ngopo	Kok iso	Nyapo
105	Dimana	Ning ndi	Neng ndi	Neng ndi	Nang ndi	Ning ndi
106	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan
107	Siapa	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo
108	Anak	Bocah	Anak	Putro	Anak	Anak
109	Sampai	Sampe/tekan	Sampe	Teko	Teko	Sampek
110	Bekas/usang	Kawak	Rosok	Bekas	Bekas	Bekas
111	Ada	Enek	Enek	Onok	Enek	Enek
112	Baru saja	Lagek ae	Jek tas	Arep wae	Lagi ae	Lagi ae
113	Sedang melakukan	Sik lagek	Lagi	Isih	Lagi	Sik lagi
114	Berbeda	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo
115	Iya	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo
116	Tidak	Ora	Ora	Ora	Ora	Ora
117	Sebal/kesal	Pegel	Mangkel	Mutung	Kesel	Pegel
118	Pemarah	Nesuan	Nesuan	Nesu	Nesuan	Nesuan
119	Lelah	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel
120	Tertinggal	Keri	Keri	Keri	Keri	Keri
121	Melahirkan	Nglahirne	Nglahirne	Nglahirne	Nglahirne	Nglahirne
122	Tertidur	Keturon	Keturon	Keturon	Turu	Keturon

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 1	Responden 2	Responden 3	Responden 4	Responden 5
123	Berbohong	Ngapusi	Ngapusi	Ngapusi	Ngapusi	Ngapusi
124	Cuci (piring)	Isah-isah	Korah-korah	Isah-isah	Isah-isah	Isah-isah
125	Bersembunyi	Ndelik	Ndelik	Ndelek	Ndelik	Ndelik
126	Menyalakan	Ngurupne/nyetel	Ngurupne	Nguripno	Ngurupno	Ngurupne
127	Selesai	Bar	Wis bar/wis mari	Wis bar	Bar	Bar
128	Akan	Arep	Arep	Arep	Arep	Arep
129	Tetap	Tetep	Tetep	Tetep	Tetep	Tetep
130	Hampir	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh
131	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepedah	Sepeda	Sepeda	Pedah
132	Sepeda motor	Motor	Motor	Motor	Motor	Pedah montor
133	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil
134	Kaos tangan	Sarung tangan	Kaos tangan	Kaos tangan	Kaos tangan	Sarung tangan
135	Kondangan	Ndelok manten	Mbecek	Maintenance	Kondangan	Maintenance
136	Datang ke tempat kenduri	Slametan	Slametan	Slametan	Slametan	Kenduren
137	Khitanan	Sunatan	Sunat	Sunatan	Sunatan	Sunatan
138	Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan	Tingkepan	Tingkepan	Pitung sasian		Piton-piton
139	Upacara turun tanah	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Piton-piton
140	Bersih	Resik	Resik	Resik	Resik	Resik
141	Kotor	Reget	Reget	Reget	Kotor	Reget
142	Jauh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh
143	Dekat	Cedhek	Cedek	Cedhak	Cedak	Cedak
144	Pendek	Pendek	Endek	Endek	Endek	Pendek
145	Tinggi	Dhuwur	Duwur	Duwur	Duwur	Duwur

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
26	Guntur	Bledek	Bledek/gludok	Gledek	Bledek	Bledek
27	Hari	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino	Dino
28	Hujan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan	Udan
29	Hutan	Alas	Alas	Alas	Alas	Alas
30	Ini	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki	Iki
31	Itu	Kuwi	Kui	Kui/kae	Kuwi	Iku
32	Kemarin	Ndek wingi	Ndek ingi	Ndek wingi	Ndek ingi	Wingi
33	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Kilat	Petir
34	Kanan	Tengen	Tengen	Kanan	Tengen	Tengen
35	Kiri	Kiwo	Kiwo	Kiri	Kiwo	Kiwo
36	Malam	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi	Bengi
37	Musim hujan	Musim udan	Musim rendeng	Musim udan	Mongso rendeng	Musim rendeng
38	Musim kemarau	Musim kemarau	Musim tigo	Musim panas	Ketigo	Musim ketigo
39	Pagi	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk	Isuk
40	Sebentar	Sedilut	Sediluk	Sek	Diluk	Dilut
41	Siang	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan	Awan
42	Sore	Sore	Sore	Sore	Surup	Sore
43	Sungai	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali	Kali
44	Tanah	Lemah	Lemah	Lemah	Wedi	Lemah
45	Utara	Lor	Lor	Utara	Lor	Lor
46	Timur	Etan	Etan	Timur	Etan	Etan
47	Barat	Kulon	Kulon	Barat	Kulon	Kulon
48	Selatan	Kidul	Kidul	Selatan	Kidul	Kidul
49	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kasut	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki	Kaos kaki
50	Bekerja	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo	Kerjo

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
51	Berbaring	Nggletak	Mlumah	Turu-turuan	Melumah	Klemah-klemah
52	Berbicara	Ngomong	Omong	Ngomong	Ngomong	Ngomong
53	Berenang	Renang	Nglangi	Renang	Renang	Ngelangi
54	Berjalan	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku	Mlaku
55	Berjongkok	Dhodok	Ndongkrong	Jongkok	Ndodok	Ndodok
56	Berlari	Mlayu	Melayu	Mlayu	Mlayu	Mlayu
57	Bertanya	Takok	Takok	Takon	Takok	Takok
58	Cuci (tangan)	Isuh	Isuh	Wijk	Isuh	Isuh
59	Datang	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko	Teko
60	Duduk	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh	Lungguh
61	Jatuh (daun, buah)	Jeblok	Jeblok/ceblok	Jeblok	Ceblok	Ceglok
62	Jatuh (orang)	Tibo	Tibo	Jeblok	Ceblok	Tibo
63	Makan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan	Mangan
64	Marah	Nesu	Nesu	Nesu	Nesu	Nesu
65	Melempar	Nguncal	Nguncal	Nguncal	Nyawat	Nguncalne
66	Melihat	Ndelok	Delok	Ndelok	Ndelok	Ndelok
67	Memasak (nasi)	Adang	Adang	Gawe sego	Adang	Adang
67	Memasak (sayur)	Nyayur	Njangan	Masak sayur	Nyayur	Nyayur
69	Membawa	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo	Nggowo
70	Membersihkan	Ngresiki	Resik-resik	Ngresiki	Ngresiki	Resik-resik
71	Memberi	Ngekeki	Menehi	Ngekeki	Ngewehi	Ngekeki
72	Memberi tahu	Duduhi	Nduduhi	Nduduhi	Nduduhi	Nduduhi
73	Mendengar	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokne	Ngreungokne	Ngrungokne	Ngrungokne
74	Memegang	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel	Nyekel
75	Menyetrika (baju)	Nyetriko	Nyetriko	Nyetriko	Setriko	Nggosok

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
76	Menjemur (baju, jagung)	Mepe	Mepe	Njemur	Mepe	Mepe
77	Menyuruh	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon	Ngongkon
78	Pingsan	Semaput	Semaput	Semaput	Pingsan	Semaput
79	Pusing	Mumet	Ngelu	Mumet	Ngelu	Mumet
80	Sembuh dari sakit	Mari	Mari	Mari	Mari	Mari
81	Adik laki-laki ayah/ibu	Om	Paklek	Om	Om	Paklek
82	Adik perempuan ayah/ibu	Tante	Bulek	Tante	Tante	Bulek
83	Ayah dari ayah/ibu	Mbah kakung	Embah nang	Yangkung	Mbah/eyang	Mbah kakung
84	Ibu dari ayah/ibu	Mbah uti	Embah dok	Yangti	Mbah/eyang	Mbah putri
85	Bahu	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak	Pundak
86	Betis	Entol	Kentol	Betis	Kentol	Kentol
87	Bibir	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe	Lambe
88	Dagu	Janggut	Janggut	Dagu	Janggut	Janggut
89	Dahi	Bathuk	Bathuk	Batuk	Bathuk	Batuk
90	Darah	Getih	Getih	Getih	Getih	Getih
91	Gigi	Untu	Untu	Gigi	Untu	Untu
92	Hidung	Irung	Irung	Irung	Irung	Irung
93	Jari	Driji	Driji	Jari	Driji	Driji
94	Ibu jari	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol	Jempol
95	Kepala	Sirah	Endas	Sirah	Sirah	Sirah
96	Pinggang	Bangkekan	Boyok	Pinggang	Boyok	Bangkekan
97	Kaki	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil	Sikil

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
98	Muka	Wajah	Rai	Rai	Rai	Rai
99	Mata kaki	Mata kaki	Polok sikil	Pelok	Mata kaki	Pelok
100	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan	Epek-epek	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan	Telapak tangan
101	Ubun-ubun	Ubun-ubun	Mbon-mbonan	Ubun-ubun	Unyeng-unyeng	Mbun-mbunan
102	Apa	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo	Opo
103	Bagaimana	Piye	Piye	Pie	Pie	Piye
104	Mengapa	Nyapo	Nyapo	Nyapo	Lha nyapo	Nyapo
105	Dimana	Ning endi	Neng endi	Neng endi	Neng ndi	Nang endi
106	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan	Kapan
107	Siapa	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo	Sopo
108	Anak	Bocah	Anak	Anak	Bocah	Bocah
109	Sampai	Sampe/tekan	Teko	Tekan	Tekan	Teka
110	Bekas/usang	Kawak	Rosokan/kawak	Kawak	Sui	Lawas
111	Ada	Enek	Ene	Enek	Enek	Enek
112	Baru saja	Lagek ae	Lagek	Lagi ae	Lagek	Lagi wae
113	Sedang melakukan	Sik lagek	Lagi	Lagi iki	Sek lagi	Sik
114	Berbeda	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo	Bedo
115	Iya	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo	Iyo
116	Tidak	Ora	Ora	Ora	Ora	Ora
117	Sebal/kesal	Pegel	Mangkel	Pegel	Mangkel	Pegel
118	Pemarah	Nesuan	Cugetan	Ngamukan	Nesuan	Nesunan
119	Lelah	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel	Kesel
120	Tertinggal	Keri	Keri	Keri	Keri	Keri
121	Melahirkan	Nglahirne	Mbayek	Nglairne	Babaran	Babaran
122	Tertidur	Keturon	Keturon	Turu	Turu	Keturon

Table continued...

No.	Kata	Responden 6	Responden 7	Responden 8	Responden 9	Responden 10
123	Berbohong	Ngapusi	Ngapusi	Ngapusi	Ngapusi	Ngapusi
124	Cuci (piring)	Isah-isah	Isah-isah	Isah-isah	Isah-isah	Isah-isah
125	Bersembunyi	Ndelik	Ndelik	Ndelik	Ndelik	Ndelik
126	Menyalakan	Nyetel	Ngekakno	Ngurupne	Ngurupne	Mumet
127	Selesai	Bar	Bar/rampung	Wes bar	Bar	Wes bar
128	Akan	Arep	Arep/arepe	Meh	Arep	Arep
129	Tetap	Tetep	Pancet	Tetep	Tetep	Tetep
130	Hampir	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh	Meh
131	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Sepeda	Pedah	Ontel
132	Sepeda motor	Motor	Montor	Sepeda motor	Motor	Montor
133	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil	Mobil
134	Kaos tangan	Sarung tangan	Sarung tangan	Sarung tangan	Sarung tangan	Sarung tangan
135	Kondangan	Ndelok manten	Kondangan	Mantenan	Ndelok manten	Kondangan
136	Datang ke tempat kenduri	Slametan	Nang kondangan	Slametan	Kenduren	Slametan
137	Khitanan	Sunatan	Sunatan	Sunat	Sunatan	Sunatan
138	Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan	Tingkepan	Tingkepan	Tingkepan	Tingkepan	Tingkepan
139	Upacara turun tanah	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Piton-piton	Piton-piton
140	Bersih	Resik	Resik	Resik	Resik	Resik
141	Kotor	Reget	Reget	Reget	Reget	Reget
142	Jauh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh	Adoh
143	Dekat	Cedhek	Cedak	Cedek	Cedak	Cidek
144	Pendek	Pendek	Endek/cendek	Endek	Ndek	Endek
145	Tinggi	Dhuwur	Duwur	Duwur	Duwur	Duwur

Appendix 5 Table of Vocabulary Differences between Malang and Madiun Dialects

Table 4.1 Vocabulary Differences between Malang and Madiun Dialects

Datum	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	English
1	Saya	<i>Aku</i>	<i>Aku</i>	'I'
2	<i>Kamu</i>	<i>Awakmu, kon</i>	<i>Kowe</i>	'You'
3	<i>Dia</i>	<i>De'e, arek'e</i>	<i>De'e, cah'e</i>	'He/She'
4	<i>Kami</i>	<i>Awakdewe</i>	<i>Awakdewe</i>	'We'
5	<i>Kita</i>	<i>Awakdewe</i>	<i>Awakdewe</i>	'We'
6	<i>Atap</i>	<i>Genténg</i>	<i>Genténg, gendhéng</i>	'Roof'
7	<i>Dapur</i>	<i>Pawon</i>	<i>Pawon</i>	'Kitchen'
8	<i>Kamar mandi</i>	<i>Jeding</i>	<i>Jeding</i>	'Bathroom'
9	<i>Pagar</i>	<i>Pager</i>	<i>Pager</i>	'Hedge'
10	<i>Parit</i>	<i>Got, wangon, juglangan</i>	<i>Got, kalen, peceren</i>	'Ditch'
11	<i>Lantai</i>	<i>Tékel, jogan</i>	<i>Mestér, tékel</i>	'Floor'
12	<i>Air</i>	<i>Banyu</i>	<i>Banyu</i>	'Water'
13	<i>Api</i>	<i>Geni</i>	<i>Geni</i>	'Fire'
14	<i>Asap</i>	<i>Beluk</i>	<i>Keluk</i>	'Smoke'
15	<i>Atas</i>	<i>Ndhuwur, ndhukur</i>	<i>Ndhuwur</i>	'Above'
16	<i>Bawah</i>	<i>Ngisor, isor</i>	<i>Ngisor</i>	'Under'
17	<i>Deras</i>	<i>Deres</i>	<i>Deres</i>	'Torrential'
18	<i>Di atas</i>	<i>Ndek ndhuwur, ndek dhukur</i>	<i>Ning ndhuwur</i>	'Above'
19	<i>Di bawah</i>	<i>Ndek ngisor</i>	<i>Ning ngisor</i>	'Under'
20	<i>Di samping</i>	<i>Ndek sebelah, ndek samping, ndek sisih</i>	<i>Ning samping, ning pinggir, ning sebelah</i>	'Beside'
21	<i>Di sana</i>	<i>Ndek kono</i>	<i>Ning kono</i>	'There'
22	<i>Di sini</i>	<i>Ndek kene</i>	<i>Ning kene</i>	'Here'
23	<i>Dua hari mendatang</i>	<i>Rong dino ngkas, mben</i>	<i>Rong dino ngkas, sok mben, rong dino neh</i>	'The next two days'

Table continued...

Datum	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	English
24	<i>Dua hari yang lalu</i>	<i>Rong dino wingi</i>	<i>Rong dino wingi</i>	'Two days ago'
25	<i>Gunung</i>	<i>Gunung</i>	<i>Gunung</i>	'Mountain'
26	<i>Guntur</i>	<i>Gludhuk, bledhek</i>	<i>Bledhek, gludhuk</i>	'Thunder'
27	<i>Hari</i>	<i>Dino</i>	<i>Dino</i>	'Day'
28	<i>Hujan</i>	<i>Udan</i>	<i>Udan</i>	'Rain'
29	<i>Hutan</i>	<i>Alas</i>	<i>Alas</i>	'Forest'
30	<i>Ini</i>	<i>Iki</i>	<i>Iki</i>	'This'
31	<i>Itu</i>	<i>Iku</i>	<i>Kuwi, kae, iku</i>	'That'
32	<i>Kemarin</i>	<i>Wingi</i>	<i>Wingi, ndek ingi</i>	'Yesterday'
33	<i>Kilat</i>	<i>Bledhek</i>	<i>Gludhuk</i>	'Lightning'
34	<i>Kanan</i>	<i>Tengen</i>	<i>Tengen</i>	'Right'
35	<i>Kiri</i>	<i>Kiwo</i>	<i>Kiwo</i>	'Left'
36	<i>Malam</i>	<i>Bengi</i>	<i>Bengi</i>	'Night'
37	<i>Musim hujan</i>	<i>Musim udan, musim rendheng</i>	<i>Musim udan, musim rendheng</i>	'Rainy Season'
38	<i>Musim kemarau</i>	<i>Musim panas, musim ketigo</i>	<i>Musim panas, musim ketigo</i>	'Dry season'
39	<i>Pagi</i>	<i>Isuk</i>	<i>Isuk</i>	'Morning'
40	<i>Sebentar</i>	<i>Sek, sedilut, diluk, dilut</i>	<i>Sek, sedilut, dilut</i>	'For a while'
41	<i>Siang</i>	<i>Awan</i>	<i>Awan</i>	'Afternoon'
42	<i>Sore</i>	<i>Sore</i>	<i>Sore</i>	'Evening'
43	<i>Sungai</i>	<i>Kali</i>	<i>Kali</i>	'River'
44	<i>Tanah</i>	<i>Lemah</i>	<i>Lemah</i>	'Ground'
45	<i>Utara</i>	<i>Lor</i>	<i>Lor</i>	'North'
46	<i>Timur</i>	<i>Etan</i>	<i>Etan</i>	'East'
47	<i>Barat</i>	<i>Kulon</i>	<i>Kulon</i>	'West'

Table continued...

Datum	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	English
48	<i>Selatan</i>	<i>Kidul</i>	<i>Kidul</i>	'South'
49	<i>Kaos kaki</i>	<i>Kasut</i>	<i>Kasut</i>	'Sock'
51	<i>Berbaring</i>	<i>Mlumah, leyehan, turu</i>	<i>Mlumah, nggletak, turu</i>	'Lie down'
52	<i>Berbicara</i>	<i>Ngomong</i>	<i>Ngomong</i>	'Talk'
53	<i>Berenang</i>	<i>Renang, nglangi</i>	<i>Renang, nglangi</i>	'Swim'
54	<i>Berjalan</i>	<i>Mlaku</i>	<i>Mlaku</i>	'Walk'
55	<i>Berjongkok</i>	<i>Jongkok, ndodhok</i>	<i>Jongkok, ndodhok</i>	'Squat'
56	<i>Berlari</i>	<i>Mlayu</i>	<i>Mlayu</i>	'Run'
57	<i>Bertanya</i>	<i>Takok, takon</i>	<i>Takok, takon</i>	'Ask'
58	<i>Cuci (tangan)</i>	<i>Wijik, wisuh</i>	<i>Wijik, isuh</i>	'Washing hands'
59	<i>Datang</i>	<i>Teko</i>	<i>Teko</i>	'Come'
60	<i>Duduk</i>	<i>Lungguh</i>	<i>Lungguh</i>	'Sit'
61	<i>Jatuh (daun, buah)</i>	<i>Ceblok, rutuh, lugur, gogrok, tibo</i>	<i>Jeblok, ceblok, ceglok, njiglok, rontok</i>	'Fall'
62	<i>Jatuh (orang)</i>	<i>Tibo</i>	<i>Tibo, ceblok, jeblok</i>	'Fall'
63	<i>Makan</i>	<i>Mangan, maem</i>	<i>Mangan, maem</i>	'Eat'
64	<i>Marah</i>	<i>Nesu, ngamuk, purik, muring</i>	<i>Nesu</i>	'Angry'
65	<i>Melempar</i>	<i>Nguncal, nyawat, mbalang</i>	<i>Nguncal, nyawat</i>	'Throw'
66	<i>Melihat</i>	<i>Ndelok</i>	<i>Ndelok</i>	'See'
67	<i>Memasak (nasi)</i>	<i>Adang</i>	<i>Adang</i>	'Cook'
78	<i>Memasak (sayur)</i>	<i>Njangan</i>	<i>Njangan, nyayur</i>	'Cook'
69	<i>Membawa</i>	<i>Nggowo</i>	<i>Nggowo</i>	'Bring'
70	<i>Membersihkan</i>	<i>Ngresiki, ngrijiki</i>	<i>Ngresiki</i>	'Clean'
71	<i>Memberi</i>	<i>Ngekeki, ngewehi</i>	<i>Ngekeki, ngewehi, menehi</i>	'Give'
72	<i>Memberi tahu</i>	<i>Ngandani, wenehi eruh</i>	<i>Nduduhi, ngomongi</i>	'Inform'

Table continued...

Datum	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	English
73	<i>Mendengar</i>	<i>Ngrungokne</i>	<i>Ngrungokne</i>	'Hear'
74	<i>Memegang</i>	<i>Nyekel</i>	<i>Nyekel</i>	'Hold'
75	<i>Menyetrika (baju)</i>	<i>Nyetriko, nggosok</i>	<i>Nyetriko</i>	'Ironing'
78	<i>Pingsan</i>	<i>Semaput</i>	<i>Semaput</i>	'Faint'
79	<i>Pusing</i>	<i>Mumet, ngelu, nggeliyeng</i>	<i>Mumet, ngelu</i>	'Headache'
80	<i>Sembuh dari sakit</i>	<i>Waras</i>	<i>Mari</i>	'Recover'
81	<i>Adik laki-laki ayah/ibu</i>	<i>Paklek, Om</i>	<i>Paklek, Om</i>	'Uncle'
82	<i>Adik perempuan ayah/ibu</i>	<i>Bulek, Tante</i>	<i>Tante, bulek</i>	'Aunt'
83	<i>Ayah dari ayah/ibu</i>	<i>Mbah kung, mbah lanang</i>	<i>Yangkung, mbah kakung</i>	'Grandfather'
84	<i>Ibu dari ayah/ibu</i>	<i>Yangti, mbah uti</i>	<i>Yangti, mbah uti</i>	'Grandmother'
85	<i>Bahu</i>	<i>Pundak</i>	<i>Pundak</i>	'Shoulder'
86	<i>Betis</i>	<i>Betis, kentol</i>	<i>Betis, kentol</i>	'Calf'
87	<i>Bibir</i>	<i>Lambe</i>	<i>Lambe</i>	'Lip'
88	<i>Dagu</i>	<i>Janggut</i>	<i>Janggut</i>	'Chin'
89	<i>Dahi</i>	<i>Bathuk</i>	<i>Bathuk</i>	'Forehead'
90	<i>Darah</i>	<i>Getih</i>	<i>Getih</i>	'Blood'
91	<i>Gigi</i>	<i>Untu</i>	<i>Untu</i>	'Teeth'
92	<i>Hidung</i>	<i>Irung</i>	<i>Irung</i>	'Nose'
93	<i>Jari</i>	<i>Driji</i>	<i>Driji</i>	'Finger'
94	<i>Ibu jari</i>	<i>Jempol</i>	<i>Jempol</i>	'Thumb'
95	<i>Kepala</i>	<i>Sirah, ndas</i>	<i>Sirah, ndas</i>	'Head'
96	<i>Pinggang</i>	<i>Pinggang, bangkekan, boyok</i>	<i>Pinggang, bangkekan, boyok</i>	'Waist'
97	<i>Kaki</i>	<i>Sikil</i>	<i>Sikil</i>	'Foot'
98	<i>Muka</i>	<i>Rai, wajah</i>	<i>Rai, wajah</i>	'Face'

Table continued...

Datum	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	English
99	<i>Mata kaki</i>	<i>Pelok, engkel</i>	<i>Pelok</i>	'Ankle'
100	<i>Telapak tangan</i>	<i>Dlamak'an tangan</i>	<i>Dlamak'an tangan, epek-epek</i>	'Palm'
102	<i>Apa</i>	<i>Opo</i>	<i>Opo</i>	'What'
103	<i>Bagaimana</i>	<i>Ya'opo</i>	<i>Piye</i>	'How'
104	<i>Mengapa</i>	<i>Opo'o, kenopo, kok iso</i>	<i>Nyapo, ngopo, kok iso</i>	'Why'
105	<i>Dimana</i>	<i>Ndek endi, nang ndi</i>	<i>Ning ndi, nang ndi</i>	'Where'
106	<i>Kapan</i>	<i>Kapan</i>	<i>Kapan</i>	'When'
107	<i>Siapa</i>	<i>Sopo</i>	<i>Sopo</i>	'Who'
108	<i>Anak</i>	<i>Arek</i>	<i>Bocah</i>	'Child'
109	<i>Sampai</i>	<i>Sampek, tutuk</i>	<i>Sampek, tekan, teko</i>	'Arrive'
110	<i>Bekas/usang</i>	<i>Mbuki, lawas, rongsoakan</i>	<i>Kawak, lawas, rosok</i>	'Used'
111	<i>Ada</i>	<i>Onok</i>	<i>Enek</i>	'There is/are'
112	<i>Baru saja</i>	<i>Sek tas, jek tas, kaet</i>	<i>Lagi ae, lagek ae</i>	'Just now'
113	<i>Sedang melakukan</i>	<i>Sek, jek, lagi, nglakoni</i>	<i>Lagek, lagi, sek lagek</i>	'Is doing'
114	<i>Berbeda</i>	<i>Bedo, seje</i>	<i>Bedo</i>	'Different'
115	<i>Iya</i>	<i>Iyo</i>	<i>Iyo</i>	'Yes'
116	<i>Tidak</i>	<i>Gak, ora</i>	<i>Ora</i>	'Not'
117	<i>Sebal/kesal</i>	<i>Pegel, mangkel, kesel, nesu</i>	<i>Pegel, mangkel, mutung</i>	'Annoyed'
118	<i>Pemarah</i>	<i>Ngamukan, purikan, ngambulan, nesuan</i>	<i>Ngamukan, cugetan, nesuan</i>	'Grumpy'
119	<i>Lelah</i>	<i>Kesel, lesu, pegel</i>	<i>Kesel</i>	'Tired'
120	<i>Tertinggal</i>	<i>Kari</i>	<i>Keri</i>	'Left behind'
121	<i>Melahirkan</i>	<i>Nglairno, babaran</i>	<i>Nglairne, babaran</i>	'Give birth'
122	<i>Tertidur</i>	<i>Keturon</i>	<i>Keturon</i>	'Asleep'
123	<i>Berbohong</i>	<i>Goroh, mbujuki, ngapusi</i>	<i>Ngapusi</i>	'Lie'
124	<i>Cuci (piring)</i>	<i>Korah-korah, isah-isah</i>	<i>Isah-isah, korah-korah</i>	'Washing the dishes'

Table continued...

Datum	Lexicon	Malang Dialect	Madiun Dialect	English
125	<i>Bersembunyi</i>	<i>Singitan, ndelik</i>	<i>Ndelik</i>	'Hide'
126	<i>Menyalakan</i>	<i>Ngurupno, ngeakakno, nyetel</i>	<i>Ngurupne, ngeakakno, nyetel</i>	'Turn on'
127	<i>Selesai</i>	<i>Mari</i>	<i>Wis bar, bar</i>	'Finish'
128	<i>Akan</i>	<i>Kate</i>	<i>Meh, arep</i>	'Will'
129	<i>Tetap</i>	<i>Pancet</i>	<i>Tetep, pancet</i>	'Still'
130	<i>Hampir</i>	<i>Meh</i>	<i>Meh</i>	'Almost'
131	<i>Sepeda</i>	<i>Sepeda</i>	<i>Sepeda, pedah</i>	'Bicycle'
132	<i>Sepeda motor</i>	<i>Sepeda motor</i>	<i>Sepeda motor, montor</i>	'Motorcycle'
133	<i>Mobil</i>	<i>Montor</i>	<i>Mobil</i>	'Car'
134	<i>Kaos tangan</i>	<i>Sarung tangan</i>	<i>Sarung tangan</i>	'Gloves'
135	<i>Kondangan</i>	<i>Mantaran, kondangan, buwuh, mbecek</i>	<i>Mantaran, kondangan, mbecek, ndelok manten</i>	'Attending to wedding party'
136	<i>Datang ke tempat kenduri</i>	<i>Buwuh, walimahan, kenduren</i>	<i>Slametan, kenduren</i>	'Attending to salvation'
137	<i>Khitanan</i>	<i>Sunatan</i>	<i>Sunatan</i>	'Circumcision'
138	<i>Upacara wanita hamil 7 bulan</i>	<i>Pitung ulanan, piton, mitoni, tingkepan</i>	<i>Tingkepan, pitung tasan</i>	'Seven months pregnant woman ceremony'
139	<i>Upacara turun tanah</i>	<i>Mudun lemah, tidak siten, piton-piton</i>	<i>Piton-piton</i>	'Get off the ground ceremony'
140	<i>Bersih</i>	<i>Resik, rijik</i>	<i>Resik</i>	'Clean'
141	<i>Kotor</i>	<i>Rusuh, reget</i>	<i>Reget</i>	'Dirty'
142	<i>Jauh</i>	<i>Adoh</i>	<i>Adoh</i>	'Far'
143	<i>Dekat</i>	<i>Cedek</i>	<i>Cedek, cedak</i>	'Near'
144	<i>Pendek</i>	<i>Endek</i>	<i>Endek</i>	'Short'
145	<i>Tinggi</i>	<i>Dhuwur, dhukur</i>	<i>Dhuwur</i>	'Tall'

Appendix 6 List of Question for Interview

A. Identitas Diri

1. Siapa nama Anda?
2. Anda berasal dari mana?
3. Berapa umur Anda?
4. Apakah Anda menggunakan Bahasa Jawa sebagai bahasa sehari-hari?
Apakah keluarga dan orang-orang di sekitar Anda juga menggunakan Bahasa Jawa sebagai bahasa sehari-hari?

B. Kebiasaan

1. Bahasa Jawa apa yang anda gunakan ketika berbicara dengan orang tua dan orang yang lebih tua?
2. Bagaimana cara bertanya dengan menggunakan bahasa Jawa dialek Malang?
Bagaimana cara bertanya dengan menggunakan bahasa Jawa dialek Madiun?
Contoh:
Kamu sudah makan?
3. Bagaimana kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Jawa dialek Malang?
Bagaimana kalimat perintah dalam bahasa Jawa dialek Madiun?
Contoh:
Tutup pintunya!
4. Apa karakteristik penggunaan Bahasa Jawa pada dialek Malang?
Apa karakteristik penggunaan Bahasa Jawa pada dialek Madiun?

C. Letak Geografi

1. Dapatkah Anda menyebutkan kota-kota yang terletak di sekitar kota Malang? Apa saja?
Dapatkah Anda menyebutkan kota-kota yang terletak di sekitar kota Madiun? Apa saja?
2. Apakah dialek dari kota-kota sekitar mempengaruhi penggunaan Bahasa Jawa pada dialek Anda?

D. Dialek

1. Menurut Anda dialek manakah yang terdengar lebih kasar dan lebih halus di antara dialek Malang dan dialek Madiun? Jelaskan alasannya!

Appendix 7 Result of Interviews in Malang Dialects

Responden 7

A. Identitas Diri

Nama : Rizky Amalia.

Asal : Malang

Asal orang tua : Ayah-Malang, Ibu-Malang

Umur : 20 tahun

Responden menggunakan Bahasa Jawa sebagai bahasa sehari-hari dan terkadang menggunakan Bahasa Indonesia tergantung pada siapa lawan bicara.

Keluarga dan orang-orang sekitar juga menggunakan bahasa Jawa sebagai bahasa sehari-hari.

B. Kebiasaan

1. Responden menggunakan Bahasa Jawa Ngoko ketika berbicara kepada orang tua sedangkan kepada orang lain yang lebih tua menggunakan Bahasa Jawa Krama.
2. Cara bertanya menggunakan Bahasa Jawa dialek Malang
Kamu sudah makan? = Wis maem a? (intonasi naik)
3. Kalimat perintah menggunakan Bahasa Jawa dialek Malang
Tutup pintunya! = Tutupen pintune! (intonasi naik)
4. Karakteristik penggunaan bahasa Jawa dialek Malang adalah menggunakan bahasa walikan, contoh: oyi, libom, ayas.

C. Letak Geografi

1. Kota-kota yang terletak di sekitar Malang adalah Surabaya, Kediri, Gresik, Sidoarjo, Pasuruan.
2. Dialek dari kota-kota tersebut tidak mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa Jawa pada dialek Malang karena setiap daerah sudah memiliki dialek masing-masing dan khasnya masing-masing.

D. Dialek

1. Dialek Madiun terdengar lebih halus jika dibandingkan dengan dialek Malang. Dialek Madiun mempunyai intonasi yang lebih lambat dan pelan ketika berbicara sehingga terdengar lebih halus dan sopan jika dibandingkan dengan cara berbicara dialek Malang yang *to the point*. Dialek Madiun juga menggunakan pemilihan kata yang dicampur dengan menggunakan Bahasa Krama alus sedangkan dialek Malang hanya lebih sering menggunakan Bahasa Jawa Ngoko saja.

Appendix 8 Result of Interviews in Madiun Dialects

Responden 7

A. Identitas Diri

Nama : Ari Hermanto

Asal : Madiun

Asal orang tua : Ayah-Madiun, Ibu-Madiun

Umur : 22 tahun

Responden menggunakan Bahasa Jawa sebagai bahasa sehari-hari.

Keluarga dan orang-orang sekitar juga menggunakan Bahasa Jawa sebagai bahasa sehari-hari.

B. Kebiasaan

1. Menggunakan Bahasa Jawa Krama alus ketika berbicara dengan orang tua, sedangkan dengan orang lain yang lebih tua menggunakan Bahasa Jawa Ngoko alus.
2. Cara bertanya menggunakan bahasa Jawa dialek Madiun
Kamu sudah makan? = Kowe wes mangan to? (intonasi turun)
3. Kalimat perintah menggunakan bahasa Jawa dialek Madiun
Tutup pintunya! = Tutupen lawange! (intonasi naik)
4. Karakteristik atau yang spesial dari penggunaan Bahasa Jawa pada dialek Madiun adalah logat Jawa yang medok dan alus seperti dialek Solo dan dialek Jogja.

C. Letak geografi

1. Kota-kota yang terletak di sekitar Madiun adalah Ponorogo, Ngawi, Nganjuk.
2. Ya, menurut responden dialek Madiun yang mempengaruhi dialek pada kota-kota tersebut karena dialek Madiun lebih dominan.

D. Dialek

1. Dialek Madiun lebih halus daripada dialek Malang. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari intonasi ketika berbicara, dialek Madiun mempunyai nada turun di akhir kalimat sedangkan dialek Malang mempunyai nada naik di akhir kalimat.

Appendix 9: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**

Jalan Veteran Malang 65145 Indonesia
Telp. (0341) 575875 Fax. (0341) 575822
E-mail: fib_ub@ub.ac.id http://www.fib.ub.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Nama | : Prista Giri Mustika |
| 2. NIM | : 105110100111064 |
| 3. Program Studi | : Sastra Inggris |
| 4. Judul Skripsi | : Lexical Distinctions between Malang and Madiun
Dialects Spoken by Students of Faculty of Cultural
Studies of Universitas Brawijaya |
| 5. Tanggal Mengajukan | : 21 Agustus 2013 |
| 6. Tanggal Selesai Skripsi | : 8 Agustus 2014 |
| 7. Nama Pembimbing | : I. Isti Purwaningtyas, S.S., M.Pd.
II. Tantri Refa Indhiarti, M.A |
| Keterangan Konsultasi | : |

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	4 Oktober 2013	Konsultasi outline	I	
2.	12 November 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	I	
3.	26 November 2013	Konsultasi revisi Bab I	I	
4.	26 November 2013	Konsultasi Bab II	I	
5.	17 Desember 2013	Konsultasi Bab I - III	I	
6.	6 Januari 2014	Konsultasi revisi Bab I - III	I	
7.	10 Januari 2014	Konsultasi Bab I - III	II	
8.	18 Januari 2014	Konsultasi revisi Bab I - III	II	
9.	24 Januari 2014	ACC Seminar Proposal	I	
10.	30 Januari 2014	ACC Seminar Proposal	II	
11.	3 Februari 2014	Seminar Proposal	I	
11.	3 Februari 2014	Seminar Proposal	II	
12.	5 Maret 2014	Revisi Seminar Proposal	I	
13.	5 Maret 2014	Revisi Seminar Proposal	II	
14.	24 April 2014	Konsultasi Bab I - IV	I	
15.	29 April 2014	Konsultasi revisi Bab I - IV	I	
16.	12 Mei 2014	Konsultasi Bab I - IV	II	
17.	16 Juni 2014	Konsultasi revisi dan ACC Bab I - V	I	

18.	23 Juni 2014	Konsultasi revisi dan ACC Bab I - V	II	
19.	23 Juni 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	I	
20.	2 Juli 2014	ACC Seminar Hasil	II	
21.	10 Juli 2014	Seminar Hasil	I	
22.	10 Juli 2014	Seminar Hasil	II	
23.	15 Juli 2014	Revisi Seminar Hasil	I	
24.	15 Juli 2014	Revisi Seminar Hasil	II	
25.	18 Juli 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	I	
26.	18 Juli 2014	ACC Ujian Skripsi	II	
27.	23 Juli 2014	Ujian Skripsi	I	
28.	23 Juli 2014	Ujian Skripsi	II	
29.	8 Agustus 2014	Revisi Ujian Skripsi dan ACC Penjilidan	I	
30.	8 Agustus 2014	Revisi Ujian Skripsi dan ACC Penjilidan	II	

8. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang, 8 Agustus 2014

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Isti Purwaningtyas, S.S., M.Pd.
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