

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of related theory of this research. They are Sociolinguistics, dialect including social and regional dialect, phonology, group identity, Himalaya community as the research object, and previous studies.

#### 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society (Yule, 2010). Sociolinguistics investigates how social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age (Coulmas, 1997, p. 2 cited on Wardhaugh, 2006). It is realized that people use different ways of talking with different people in different time and place. People tend to shift the ways of saying the same things to different people, such as greeting different people. For example, a young man would say "How are you?" to greet his teacher to show his manner, but he would shift to "Hi, how ya doin' mate?" in greeting his friend. It shows that social relationship between addresser and addressee takes important part in language using. This is when the speaker tends to choose certain linguistics variation to express and reflect social factors.

Choices of linguistics variation which are used in communication become one of the scopes of Sociolinguistics study, such as word structure, grammar, and

pronunciation which is commonly associated with the use of certain accent or dialect. In this field, sociolinguists are freed to explore any relationship between the use of certain language and social aspect which influence or influenced by it.

Holmes (2001, p.1) explained as follow:

They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity thorough their language.

It is possible for sociolinguist to investigate any social aspect which affects the use of certain language, including its variation such as accent and dialect.

There are some social factors relevant with the use of linguistics variations which are grouped by Holmes (2001, p. 8) into: the participants (who are the speakers and the hearers), the setting (social context where the interaction happen), the topic (what is being talked about), and the function (the reason why they speak).

Related to these four factors, Holmes explained another four dimensions to support the analysis about language and society, those are: social distance scale (participant relationship), status scale (participant relationships), formality scale (setting or type of interaction), and two functional scales (referential and affective function, purposes or topic of interaction).

It can be concluded that, sociolinguistics study many aspects related with the use of certain language and how social context may influence its usage.

Sociolinguistics provides wide range to investigate any possible relationship between language and society.



## 2.2 Dialect

Dialect is subordinate variety of a language; it is marked with differentiation of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar of certain language (Wardhaugh, 2006). It is usually considered as low level and nonstandard variety of language.

Chaer and Agustina (2010) explained dialect as language variation of groups of speaker with relative amount. Mc David (1966, cited on Tiffany and Carrel, 1987)

explained the term dialect as follow:

A habitual variety of language, regional or social. It is set off from all other such habitual varieties by a unique combination of language features; words and meanings, grammatical forms, phrase structures, pronunciations, patterns of stress and intonation.

However, it is quite difficult to put dialect into some clear boundaries which differentiate it with language. Chambers and Trudgill (2004) provided a criterion to differentiate language and dialect, that “a language is a collection of mutually intelligible dialects”. It clarifies that dialect is the subordinate of language, even though it does not give enough explanation to differentiate language and dialect.

Mutual intelligible also helps society to decide whether some people are speaking certain language or merely its dialect. If two people speak different language and cannot understand each other language, it can be concluded that they are talking different languages. On the other hand, if two people speak different language but still understand what each other talking about, there is possibility that they are merely talking dialects of certain language (Sumarsono, 2011).

Javanese people, who live in Banyumasan for example, will understand when they hear the speaker of Surabaya dialect, since both dialects is still considered as the

same language, Javanese, and these two dialects share similar characteristics which make it understandable by the speaker of other dialects of Javanese language.

Dialect has its own field of study called dialectology. According to Chambers and Trudgill (2004), dialectology is the study of dialect and dialects. This study correlates with other field such as sociolinguistics. Dialectology tries to create boundaries between one dialect to another by comparing its vocabulary and meaning. Dialect as variation of language is divided into two types, regional dialect and social dialect.

### **2.2.1 Regional Dialect**

Regional dialect can be defined as language variation which differs in terms of pronunciation, word choices and syntax because of the influence of geographical aspect and local colorings (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 44). Language which is spoken in a large geographical area usually will have this term. English for example, as international language which is spoken world wide it has many regional dialects, such as British and American dialect. These two dialects differ in terms of its phonological, grammatical, and morphological (vocabularies).

Local coloring or the culture of each area gives big influence on the variation of regional dialect. Javanese language for example, the dialect which is spoken in Yogyakarta differs from the one spoken in Surabaya. The dialect which is spoken in Yogyakarta sounds more polite and softer than Surabaya dialect which is sounded louder and a bit rough. It is because the culture in Yogyakarta has the



influence from the palace where the language is having high politeness in order to communicate with the king.

### 2.2.2 Social Dialect

Social dialect is language variations which originate among social groups and related to a variety of factors, the principal ones are social class, religion, and ethnicity (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.49). Standard English is one of the examples of social dialect. It is recognized as a dialect which is spoken by well-educated English speakers. Besides, Standard English is being taught in schools, used for national news broadcasts which show its high position among the society.

The use of certain dialect reflects someone's social background because people use different social dialects which differs them from other groups (Holmes, 2001, p. 134). English speakers groups in the United States for example, each group have their own variety of English which is used inside the group only. One of the most recognizable English social dialects in the United States is African American Vernacular English (AAVE).

The presence of this variation of English has differentiated the ethnic groups in the US especially, in New York City. English speakers, such as from Italy, differentiate their English variation from this dialect to mark their identity. In a country such as Indonesia where social class is still highly considered by the society, it will be easy to find social dialect. In Javanese language, for example, social class will determine what speech level that should be used by certain people in order to show politeness.

## 2.3 Phonological Variation

In studying language, it is needed to go further to the study of systems and patterns of sound in order to be able to communicate the language well. Peter Ladefoged (1982) explained phonology as the systems and patterns of sounds that occur in language. It studies sounds of language to determine certain rule which may occur along the use of certain sound with other sound (Ladefoged, 1982, p. 23). The study of sounds patterns is divided into two parts, they are segmental and suprasegmentals.

### 2.3.1 Segmental

Segmental features include vowel and consonants sound of language or the nature of individual speech sounds (Tiffany and Carrel, 1987). It investigates any different possibility of vowel and consonants sounds and its transcription to help writing the language systematically and unambiguously. This vowel and consonants together form what is called syllable, where a more advance study is conducted (it is called suprasegmentals which will be discussed later on).

Segmental studies, works within the frame of phonetic transcription since it deals with the sound of vowel and consonants of language.

Table 2.1 Examples of English Phonetic Transcription

Symbol	Key word	Symbol	Key word
i	Heed [hid]	tʃ	Chew [tʃu]
ɛ	Head [hed]	dʒ	Jew [dʒu]
æ	Battle [bætl]	ʃ	Shack [ʃæk]
e	Dead [ded]	θ	Theme [θi:m]
ɪ	Him [hm]	ʒ	Genre [ʒɑ:nrə]
u	Who [hu:]	ð	That [ðæt]
ʊ	Hood [hʊd]	ŋ	Sing [sɪŋ]
ɑ	Hop [hɑp]	j	Yes [jes]
ə	But [bət]	ʌ	Run [rʌn]



Table above shows some examples of phonetic transcription of some English vowels and consonants. Even though it may vary in some languages, the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) applies the same transcription which means these transcriptions can be applied in other languages.

### 2.3.2 Suprasegmentals

Features of suprasegmentals involve stress, intonation, length, and tone (Ladefoged, 1982, p. 219). However, in other source it is mentioned that suprasegmentals also include syllables. According to Ladefoged (1982) syllables and suprasegmentals features are not separated since the scope of suprasegmentals relies on syllables. Stress refers to the syllable which is more stand out from the others, therefore it is only applied on words with more than one syllable or in other word, stress only appear on syllable not on single consonants or vowels. It is functioning or gives prominence to elements of an oral sentence or paragraph (Tiffany and Carrel, 1987, p. 151). In English, stress is considered as one of important aspects of speaking. Some syllables or words are given more stress than others to show certain purpose of speaking. However, in other languages such as Italian, stress is unapplied. Each word is equal without any special treatment which makes it more important or clearer than others.

Studying stress words can be done by considering its production and perception (Roach, 2000). It is difficult enough to study stress from the point of view of production since it needs more attention to the speech organs. While from perception point of view, stress syllables are more prominent than the others. It can be said that there are several ways to measure stress words based on

perception point of view, they are, loudness, the length of syllable, pitch, and the quality of the syllable compare with the neighboring syllables (Roach, 2000).

Basically, stress differentiates just by two sides, stress and unstressed.

However, stress of English words is divided into at least four levels (Roach, 2000).

Primary level, which is the most prominent syllable of all the other syllable of a word; it is marked with small vertical line (ˈ) high up, right before the syllable on the transcription. The next level is secondary level, which is weaker than primary level, but it is not the weakest one. It is marked with (ˌ) on the transcription. The next level is tertiary level, which is less prominent than secondary level. It is written by (˙) on the transcription. However, Roach (2000) explained that tertiary level is sometimes unnecessary to be introduced. So, the level of stress which is commonly used on research is primary level, secondary level, and unstressed (Roach, 2000).

The next suprasegmentals feature is intonation. It can be defined as the way speaker raise or lower or even sustain the pitch of her/his voice at particular points while speaking. However, Peter Roach (2000) explained that there is no completely satisfactory definition of intonation. Intonation is used to expressing new information, showing contrast, expressing meaning, showing pronunciation, and showing mood or personality. In analyzing intonation, a researcher needs to pay much attention to the pitch of the speakers, so he/she can conclude what kind of pitch they use. The scale for measuring pitch range is using the terms high and low (Roach, 2000). Linguistics investigation on pitch do not use any pitch produced by the speakers. There are two necessary conditions of pitch to be



linguistically significant. The first, pitch is under the control of the speakers, it means that the speakers are consciously choosing whether to use high or low pitch.

Secondly, pitch difference must be perceptible, meaning that it is important to be able to catch the different range of pitch itself (Roach, 2000).

According to Peter Roach (2000) intonation in English is basically divided into rising and falling. In one syllable word it is commonly found four types of intonation; falling, rising, rise-fall, and fall-rise. In complex intonation or intonation which concern on utterance level (greater than syllable unit), Peter Roach explained what so called as the tone-unit. However, it is possible to have tone-unit in just one syllable. The tone-unit is identified as more prominent than other syllables and also carries tone. For example, in the utterance “is it ,you”, the third syllable is more prominent and carries rising tone. As it the only syllable which carries tone, it is considered as the tone-unit. In further analysis, syllable which carries tone-unit is called as a tonic syllable. In short, it can be concluded that, an utterance consists of one or more tone-units; each tone-unit consists of one or more syllables; each syllable consists of one or more phonemes.

The tone-unit itself has internal structure which construct it. It is important to be noted that tone-unit should contain tonic syllable, which means tonic syllable is an obligatory component of the tone-unit (Roach, 2000). Besides the tonic syllable, other components of tone-unit are the head (H), the pre-head (PH), and the tail (T). Roach explained that “a head is all part of the tone-unit that extends from the first stressed syllable up to the tonic syllable.” It means that from the beginning of an utterance as long as it is a stressed syllable up to the tonic syllable

at the back, is called as the head. While pre-head is, those entire unstressed syllable before the stressed syllable preceding the head. The tail is those which follow the tonic syllable. It is illustrate as follow:

|| in a 'little 'less than an 'hour ago ||

|| in a | 'little 'less than an | 'hour | ago ||

PH

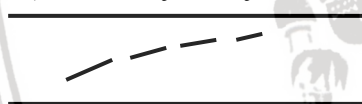
H

TS

T

Intonation of an utterance is carried by the tonic syllable, which means the tonic syllable determine the pitch of the next syllable or the tail. However, if the tonic syllable is at the end of the tone unit, it would not give much influence towards the whole intonation. For example, the tone-unit “,what did you say?”, might be said as:

“,what did you say?”



The same rule is applied on falling tone. The following syllable after the tonic syllable would be said in low pitch. However, it is a bit more complicated to determine the tail tone of rise-fall or fall-rise tonic syllable. Roach (2000) explained that, on one syllable fall-rise tone which has one syllable tail then it become two syllables, the fall tone will be carried by the first syllable while the rise tone will be carried by the second syllable. Meanwhile, if the tail consists of two or more syllable, Roach (2000) explained as:

The normal pitch movement is for the pitch to fall on the tonic syllable and to remain low until the last stressed syllable in the tail. The pitch then rises from that point up the end of the tone-unit. If there is no stressed syllable in the tail, the rise happens on the final syllable.



It can be seen from the example below:

i) I might 'buy it



I might have 'thought of 'buying it



ii) most of them



most of it was for them



Rise-fall note also have the normal pitch similar with fall-rise note. If there is only one syllable following the tonic syllable on the tail, the rise part would be the first syllable while the second part would be the fall one. For example, “no, sir”, the first syllable “no” is rise, while “sir” is fall. If there are two or more syllables on the tail, the syllable immediately following the tonic syllable is higher and any following syllables are low (Roach, 2000).

Understanding the intonation can be beneficial to the listener. There are some functions of intonation that will help listener in order to get better understanding towards certain utterance. The first one is attitudinal function of intonation. The speaker can express their emotions and attitudes through the use of intonation.

Secondly, intonation can help to show the prominence or stressed syllable in order to mark the most important syllable in the tone-unit. It is called as accentual

function. Thirdly, intonation has the function of grammatical, which means that, by paying attention to the information contained in the intonation, listener can recognize the grammar and syntactical structure. The last is discourse function of intonation. Intonation gives the listener information such as the most important part of the utterance by showing attention focusing. Besides, in conversation context, intonation also has the control of conversational behavior, in which the speaker shows what he or she expected to be the reaction of the listener (Roach, 2000).

Tone and length of certain language take part in determining the meaning of utterances. Thus, stress and intonation (including pitch, tone, and length) of certain syllable or words or even sentence, can be used to conclude the intended meaning of the language spoken. It can reveal many things of the speaker such as his/her personality and emotion. By paying attention towards some detail of utterance as above, it will help the listener to find out what is the focus of the utterance in order to get the real meaning behind the utterance.

### **2.3.3 Analyzing Phonological Variation**

Analyzing phonological variation begins with determining research variable. Generally, phonological variation is being analyzed by considering two variations; discrete and continuous variation (Llamas, et al. 2006, p.19). Discrete variation includes phonetic transcription as the variable (segmental study). It is usually investigate binary choices such as sound dropping in certain language, for example [r] dropping in American English and British English. Continuous variation is more about the intonation of certain language (more to



suprasegmental features). However, there are no clear boundaries in this variation which make it as clear as discrete variation.

Phonological variation can be measured in two ways, (1) auditorially (by listening to the recordings), or (2) instrumentally (using spectrographic analysis of the acoustic signal) (Llamas, et al. 2006). Auditory coding is the most common technique used in analyzing phonological variation. The researcher listens carefully and repeatedly to the recorded speech to make auditory judgments of the variants which is used. In discrete variables the researcher simply need to listen and write down in number what variants he/she heard then make a statistical data of it. In investigating continuous variables the researcher needs to break down the coding into some steps. It is because continuous variables are more complicated. The coding of intonation for example, it might be divided into four steps; unraised, slightly raised, the more raised, and the most raised (Llamas, 2006). Instrumental measurement was pioneered by Labov et al. in 1972. This technique use more digital instrument such as computer with certain program to perform spectrographic analysis using spectrogram.

## **2.4 Javanese Language**

Javanese language is one of regional languages in Indonesia which is spoken in Java and some places out of it. This language is one the languages with most native speakers in the world, about eighty million native speakers (Aji, 2013).

Javanese language also stated in Indonesian law as one of legal regional languages which has its own position in Indonesia (Suprawoto, 2012). Javanese language

also considered to be a complicated language since it applies rule of speech level which show someone's position (social class).

In terms of variation, Javanese language has various dialects which are spread over East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and part of West Java. In East Java there are Surabaya dialect, Malang dialect, Madiun dialect, Tengger dialect, and so on. In Central Java there are Tegal dialect, Banyumas dialect, Kedu dialect, and Pekalongan dialect. Yogyakarta and Solo has its own dialect which is considered as standard Javanese. Eastern parts of West Java still have the influence of Javanese language; it has Javanese Cirebon-Indramayu dialect. Soedjito, et al. (1986:2, cited on Paryono, 2011) explained that geographically Javanese language is divided into six dialects, those are Banyumas dialect, Tegal dialect, Solo dialect, Surabaya dialect, and Osing dialect. Most of these dialects are considered as regional dialect rather than social dialect of Javanese, since it differs because of the influence geographical factors.

#### **2.4.1 Banyumas Dialect**

Banyumas dialect (*Ngapak* dialect) is spoken in Banyumas regencies, a part of Pekalongan regencies, and western part of Kedu regencies (Paryono, 2011). This dialect is considered as regional dialect since it has the influence of those some regencies where this dialect is spoken. Banyumas dialect has language contact with two languages; standardize Javanese from Jogja and Solo in Eastern part and Tasikmalaya (Sundanese) in western part. Thus, this language has the influence from standardize Javanese and Sundanese which make this language unique. Banyumas dialect is the result of culture contact among local heritage



which is happen since about 13<sup>th</sup> century (Poedjosoedarmo, 1982, cited on Paryono, 2011). The culture which is influencing Banyumas dialect is Javanese and Sundanese.

Banyumas dialect has six vowels phoneme, they are /a/, /o/, /u/, /i/, /e/, and /ə/ and twenty two consonants phoneme, and they are /p/, /b/, /c/, /w/, /m/, /t/, /tʰ/, /d/, /dʰ/, /n/, /ŋ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /j/, /ɲ/, /r/, /y/, /k/, /g/, /ŋ/, /h/, and /v/ (Paryono, 2008). The uniqueness of this dialect lies on both its vowel and consonants, especially on the pronunciation. The vowel uniqueness can be seen from the pronunciation of vowels [a], [i], and [u]. In standardize Javanese, the phoneme /a/, which is open vowel, is pronounced as [ɔ], but in Banyumas dialect, it is pronounced as [a]. The word *lara* (sick), for example, is pronounced as [lɔrɔ] in standardized Javanese, but it is pronounced as [laraʔ] in Banyumas dialect. The second vowel phoneme /i/, which is close vowel, is pronounced as [i] in Banyumas dialect, but it is pronounced as [ɪ] in standardize Javanese, as in the word *pitik* (chicken). It is pronounced as [pitɪʔ] in standardize Javanese but pronounced as [pitik] in Banyumas dialect. The last is vowel phoneme /u/ as close vowel is pronounced as [u] in Banyumas dialect and [ʊ] in standardize Javanese.

Consonants phoneme of Banyumas dialect also has its own uniqueness compare to standardize Javanese. It can be seen from the consonants [b], [d], [g], [k], and [ʔ] which are pronounced as [p], [t], [k], and [Ø] (Paryono, 2008). The word *bapak* (father), for example, is pronounced as [bapaʔ] in standardize Javanese, but it is pronounced as [b<sup>h</sup>apak] in Banyumas dialect. The consonant [g] in Banyumas dialect is pronounced as [k] in standardize Javanese, as in the word

*endhog* (egg) is pronounced as [əndɔg] in Banyumas dialect and [əndɔk] in standardize Javanese. While the sound [ʔ] at the end of some words in Banyumas dialect is unavailable in standardize Javanese, as in the example above, the word *lara* (sick) is pronounced as [laraʔ] in Banyumas dialect, but it is pronounced as [lɔrɔ] in standardize Javanese.

The variations of Banyumas dialect which have been discussed above are still in the scope of segmental study, which is related with the phonetic transcription of vowel and consosnants. However, Banyumas dialect also varies from the standardize Javanese on syllable. It tends to have longer syllable than the standardize Javanese. It is seen from the word *tenan* (sure) [tənan] in standardize Javanese which becomes *temenan* [təmənan] in Banyumas dialect. Other word is ‘previous’ in standardize Javanese is *biyen* [b<sup>h</sup>iyən] turns to *gemiye* [g<sup>h</sup>əmiyən].

Exploration towards the variations of Banyumas dialect, as far as the researcher concerns, is still within the scope of segmental study which involve phonetic transcription and the sound of each transcription itself. Study on suprasegmental level is still quite rare, even though this dialect also vary from its intonation (which involve pitch) and stress syllables. Thus, the researcher wants to focus her study on the suprasegmental level of phonological variations.

## 2.5 Language and Identity

Sociolinguistics studies have long found that language variation can be used as a media of projecting someone’s identity. First thing first, it is necessarily to define what identity is before going further to the explanation about language and identity. On Llamas, et al. (2006), Norton (1997) defines identity as “how people



understand their relationship to the world which is constructed across time and space and how people understand their possibilities for the future”. Identity is the way someone place him/herself into certain society and his/her preference towards those society. Language is one of many symbolic resources that can be used to investigate someone’s identity which is more flexible than the other symbols. It is because there are so many linguistics evidences which can be used to form cultural subjectivities, such as life stories, narratives, interviews, humor, oral traditions, literacy practices, and media discourses which clarify the role of language in shaping identity.

Language identity has become the concern of some fields, such as sociolinguistics and linguistics anthropology. Sociolinguistics study on identity more focus into language variation, and using both variation and identity as the main goal of the research. Eckert’s (2002) as cited on Llamas, et al. (2006) explained what so called as three waves of social variation as an overview of Sociolinguistics views of identity. The first wave as initiated by Labov (1966) is the use of quantitative methods in investigating correlation between linguistics variability and social categories, such as social class, age, ethnicity, and sex. The second wave is ethnographic method, which is aimed to understand more locally grounded linguistics variation with categories suggested by the participants themselves. Dialect change and variation is the most common field to be investigated using these two waves (Eckert, 2002 cited on Llamas, 2006). The last wave focuses on the social meaning of variables which constructing social categories and social meaning. This wave also focuses on variation within one

speaker (stylistic variation) and with the various and overlapping constructions of identities within the individual (Llamas, 2006). These three waves help language and identity researcher to choose the most suitable method for analyzing language variation and its use as identity projection.

Joanna Thornborrow (1999) explained that the most prominent language use in determining someone's identity is the use of phonological level such as dialect and accent. Furthermore, according to her, these two language variations are the most recognizable among the others. It happens in English, it will be easy to distinguish American and British people from the way they speak. The English accent will be so much different each other, thus it is easier to determine their identity (as American or British) through the language they speak. However, the use of certain language dialect and accent does not simply mean that the speaker is part of certain community. The way they use and speak the language will tell their real identity.

Language not only tells individual identity but also group identity. Certain group usually has its own role of using certain language as a condition for its members. There are two views which are commonly used to determine someone's identity in certain group; those are in-group and out-group. In-group is the identity of each member which is perceived by the other member of the group, while out-group is perceived by people outside the group (Thornborrow, 1999). Each and every group in society has its own role in determining its membership. In linguistics or language term, for example, someone will be considered as the member of certain group if he/she is capable in using certain linguistics term



based on the group belief. It occurs both in in-group and out-group. Thus, some people usually attempt to use certain language to be considered as the member of certain community.

In this research, the researcher will focus on in-group and out-group to see how Banyumas dialect uses as the identity of Himalaya member. By applying these two views, it is hoped that the result will cover both the view of Himalaya member itself and the society around them.

## **2.6 Himalaya Community**

Himalaya (Himpunan Mahasiswa Kebumen se Malang Raya) community can be described as an ethnic-based community. This community is open for those who are studying in Malang and come from Kebumen, East Java. The members of this community come from some colleges in Malang, such as Universitas Brawijaya, Universitas Negeri Malang, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Universitas Islam Malang, and Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. One of identity marking of this group is the use of Banyumas dialect as one of the language which is spoken inside this group, or more precisely as the most dominant language used by its member. Banyumas dialect is used both on daily lives by Kebumen students (to speak with other Kebumen students) and on official gathering inside Himalaya. However, not all the members are using this dialect outside the group. Most members prefer to use Bahasa Indonesia rather than Banyumas dialect to speak with people outside Himalaya since Malang consists of heterogeneous speech community. The use of Banyumas dialect outside the group become one of the most recognizable identity marking for Kebumen students because this dialect is

different enough (in term of pronunciation) from standard Javanese or Eastern Java dialect.

Thus, the researcher wants to go further to the analysis of how the members of this community perceive Banyumas dialect as their group identity and how their societies see their identity through the use of this dialect.

## **2.7 Previous Studies**

The first previous study was conducted by Aminatus Suhriyah in 2011, entitled "Dialect Variations of Madurese: A Case of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects". She studied the variations of Madurese dialect of Sampang and Sumenep. She focused her study on analyzing the the difference between variations of vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and word formation of Sampang and Sumenep dialect. On the previous study, the researcher found that the difference between Sampang and Sumenep dialects are caused by linguistics, geographical, historical factors and other factors (Suhriyah, 2011). The similarity of this previous study with the current study is both studies analyzing suprasegmental phoneme of certain dialect, especially stress and intonation.

However, both study use different theories in conducting the research. The previous study used the theory of dialectology by Nadra (2009) and Moloeng (2004), while the current study using the theory of Roach (2000) and Thornborrow (1999). Besides, the object of this study is different with the current study. This previous study investigated Madurese dialect, while the current study investigated Javanese dialect.



The second previous study was conducted by Yani Paryono in 2011 entitled “*Keunikan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Banyumas sebagai Cerminan Identitas Masyarakat Banyumas*”. He studied the linguistics uniqueness of Banyumas dialect (Banyumas dialect) as the reflection of Banyumas society’s identity. On this study, he found that the characteristics of Banyumas society which is more egalitarian than the speaker of standard Javanese (Jogja-Solo) is reflected on the dialect. It is because Banyumas dialect is a mixture of standard Javanese and Sundanese which bring its own culture and affect Banyumas culture itself which is reflected on the linguistics form of Banyumas dialect. Linguistics uniqueness found in Banyumas dialect is in terms of lexical, phonological, grammatical, and syllable. The difference between the current study and the previous study lies on the theory. On the previous study, Paryono used the theory from Wedhawati (2006) of the linguistics uniqueness of Banyumas dialect, while the current study uses the theory from Roach (2000). The similarity between these two studies is both studies using Banyumas or Banyumas dialect as the object of the study. However, the previous study focused on Banyumas society, while the current study focuses on Kebumen society and Himalaya community.