

**LEXICAL DIFFERENCES ON WEST SUMBAWA  
REGIONAL DIALECT USED BY  
THE MEMBERS OF DORMITORY  
AT *JALAN KADAKA* NUMBER 17 MALANG**

**THESIS**

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains four sub topics. They are background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

As a human being, communication is the most effective interaction in our daily activity. It is the important thing in order to deliver what is on our mind. Communication can be done through language, whether in oral and written language. Communication is the time when we can exchange the information and it happened in our life. In communication, a person gives a sign and gesture to show their ideas or emotion towards other person so that it could be understandable.

According to Johnston (2008, para.8), a communication happens when one person who delivers a symbol to another person, otherwise the receiver with the aim of changing something, either the receiver doing something or nothing, and the typical of symbol describe as a message (Johnson,W. 2008, para.8). A communication is difficult to tell when it starts and stops because it happens long before we talk with someone which can be influenced by interaction, and what occurs have repercussion in the future (T.Wood, 2009, p.3). In daily communication, we need language as a means of communication so we can

communicate easily. According to Oxford University Press (2008, p.247) quoted by Khai, it states that language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people in particular country.

In Sociolinguistics, we study the relationship between language and society. Talking about communication and language, Indonesia is rich of culture and ethnic groups in which each ethnic group has its own vernacular language to communicate easily. There are so many dialects on the language that become naturally nation building. We can say that when we are in different culture, we can also find different dialect on language. According to Chamber and Trudgill (2004, p.3) dialect is a language form in isolated part of regions and there is no written forms. Dialect is also called ambiguous in deviation of a norm of correct standard language. In Sociolinguistics, the relationship between language and dialect is close. When studying Sociolinguistics, we know that a dialect is divided into regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect is dialect spoken in particular area and social dialect comes about due to social factor (Wardhaugh.2008, p.43-44).

In this present research, the researcher investigated the regional dialect as the topic of the research. It is because Indonesia has so many regions and dialects. In one region, sometimes we could find more than one regional dialect with lexical differences. Lexical differences are a part of dialect diversity as a marker of differences geographical areas or region (Carver. 1987:268, cited in Rickford. 2002, p.2). An example of lexical differences is people come from Taliwang say “stand up” is *manang*, and it is different from people who come from Seteluk who

say that word as *nonang*. We could analyze this case by using Sociolinguistics, the study of language in relation to society.

An example of language which has many dialects is Sumbawa language. Sumbawa is located in West Nusa Tenggara province which consists of two big islands: Lombok and Sumbawa. Sumbawa is divided into two regencies namely West Sumbawa region and Sumbawa region. Sumbawa language or *basa samawa* is spoken by people who live in Sumbawa region. Adelaar and Himmelmann (2005) identify Sumbawanese language family as *Proto-Melayu-Sumbawa and Proto-Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa*. Sumbawa and West Sumbawa have different dialects in each region. West Sumbawa language is spoken in West Sumbawa particularly in the part of Sumbawa. West Sumbawa dialect is divided into three dialects namely Taliwang dialect where is spoken in Air Suning region, Kelanir region, Sedong region, Meraran region, Parikun region, Selotong region, Taliwang region, Brang rea region, and Bran gene region. Seteluk dialects spoken in Kokarlin region, Tambak Sari region, Senayan region, Seteluk region, Tapir region, Rempe region, Orong region, Sampir region and Seran region. The last is Benete dialect spoken by people who live in Benete region.

In this research, the researcher took West Sumbawa dialect because there are many people who come from Sumbawa studying in Malang. This statement is proven by the data of college students in *Universitas Muhammadiyah* Malang, who come from Sumbawa. It is said that there are 5417 people as active student in that University. The researcher aim to take West Sumbawa dialect as her research because, in Sociolinguistics field, is rare in research lexical differences in regional

dialect which used West Sumbawa as the subject. In Malang, people come from Sumbawa live together in a dormitory and they live at *Jalan Kadaka number 17* Malang. Therefore, the researcher is interested in making them as the subject of the study representing West Sumbawanese. Those members in West Sumbawa dormitory are students in several universities in Malang.

This research aimed at explaining the Regional dialect as a part of Sociolinguistics which discussed the relationship between language and society usually used in daily activity. The result of this study was expected to give valuable and beneficial contribution to English Department students to add their knowledge about regional dialect, especially in distinguishing the lexical differences in regional dialect of West Sumbawa. Therefore, the researcher investigated the lexical difference used by those West Sumbawanese students at *Jalan Kadaka nomer 17* Malang.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on background of the study, the researcher found two problems of the study. They are stated as follow:

1. What are the lexical differences between Taliwang dialect and Seteluk dialect used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory in their daily communication?
2. What are the meaning of those dialects found in Taliwang dialect and Seteluk dialect used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

To answer the problems of the study, the researcher elaborates the objectives of the study as follow:

1. To identify the dialects differences between Taliwang dialect and Seteluk dialect used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory when communicating with others.
2. To find out the meaning of Taliwang dialect and Seteluk dialect used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory in their communication.

### 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Dialect:** Dialect is a part of language that spoken in particular areas. Dialect is related to the grammar and vocabulary. (Trudgill cited on Khadim 2008, p.2)
2. **Regional dialect:** Regional dialect is language is spoken in particular area. (Wardraugh.2008, p.43-44).
3. **Lexical differences:** Lexical differences is a parts of dialect diversity as a marker of differences geographical areas or region. (Carver. 1987:268 cited on Rickford., p.2, 2002)
4. **West Sumbawa dialect:** West Sumbawa dialect is a language that people used to communicate in West Sumbawa region. Adelaar identifies that Sumbawanese language family is *Proto-Melayu-Sumbawa and Proto-Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa* (Adelaar and Himmelmann, 2005).

5. **West Sumbawa dormitory:** West Sumbawa dormitory is a place which has sixteen people who come from West Sumbawa living together at *Jl. Kadaka* number 17 Malang.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers some theories related literatures engaged to sociolinguistics. They are dialect, regional dialect, lexical differences, West Sumbawanese language, West Sumbawa dormitory, and previous studies.

#### 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language and society influence each other to build communication in daily life (Hudson, 1996, cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p.13). He states that society and language cannot be separated and always related to each other. If there is no society, there will be no language, and conversely. The study of language related to society is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics examines that language and society are influencing each other, with the language as the main point. Variation is the key concept, applied to language itself and the language usage. The basic reason of sociolinguistics is the language is variable and changing. As a result, language is not homogeneous - not for the individual user and not only in a groups of speakers who use the same language. By studying written records, sociolinguists also examine how language and society have interacted in the past. For example, they have arranged the frequency of the singular pronoun *thou* and its change into *you* in dated

handwritten or printed documents and correlated changes in frequency with changes in class structure in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century England. This is historical sociolinguistics that a study of relationship between changes in society and changes in language over a period of time (Macneil/Lehrir Production, 2005, para.5).

In this case, Sociolinguistics is a study of language in society growth at the same time to build a good understanding and become communication. Sociolinguistics is related to language and society, dialect, language varieties, style, register, and beliefs. We take some examples of relationship between language and dialect almost has synonymous language and dialect which is sometimes difficult to distinguish what they speak should be called language or closely called dialect. Wardhaugh (2006, p.13). According to Foulkes & Docherty et al (2006) cited in Phon (2007, para.1) an understanding about sociolinguistics is related to the role in sociolinguistic in speak perception and production to support of spoken language processing. Therefore, Sociolinguistics is a study of language that we learn and we use in the environment to build a communication.

## **2.2 Dialect**

One aspect in Sociolinguistics also studies about dialect that has many variety of a language characterized by systematic difference in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of the same language. ‘Systematic’ means can be described by rules. So, dialect is also determined by rules based on internal variations, related to such variables such as age, region, socioeconomic

status, group identification, and others (Meurers, 2004). The definition about dialects is also stated by Paul (cited on Carlson and McHenry, 2006, p.70). Dialect is raised from particular of one group from another and it is influenced by phonological, language system such as morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Dialects are considered to be a variety of language which is similar in spoken of the majority, but used differently in several elements.

Trudgill (cited on Khadim 2008, p.2) gives explanation that dialect is defined as a combination of word pronunciations and grammatical forms that are shared by people of the same area and of the same social background. Each area has different combinations distinguish them to the other areas and backgrounds. So he assumed that dialect is formed by social background. According to Meiller (cited on Suhriyah, 2011, p.8) it is stated that dialect is the variety in unity and has two characteristics. First, a local language that has different set is called dialect, but each of them is more similar than local statement from the same language. Second, dialect must not be taken from all languages.

Sharon (2007, para.2) gives explanation that dialect is changing vocabulary in different area. Dialect also refers to different in accent, grammar, vocabulary in different versions of a language. This statement is also similar to Cambers and Trudgill (2004, p.3) who state that dialect is different varieties in using language. It can be in the form of grammatically, lexically, and phonologically. Dialect is also term of language used in isolated area which no written form and dialect is often assumed to be a deviation from standard of language. Meyerholf (cited on Suhriyah, 2011 p.7) give a little bit difference in

the term of explanation about dialect. He states that the feature of dialect refers to the level of pronunciation, vocabulary, and sentence structure.

Seiler (On three types of dialects variation and their implication for linguistics theory, p.368) states about dialect as the areas continuum and the language is an isolated form. Standardization of dialect is large from degree. Dialect refers to differences in phonological, pronunciation, and vocabularies among varieties of language. When we spoke in different dialect we will also have different accent. This may also influence the people who have emigrated from one region to another region. (Accent and Dialect cited on Suhriah, 2011 p.8).

A dialect is often connected with a particular accent in spoken language. The speakers who use regional dialect one likely have corresponding in regional accents uses. While someone who uses regional grammar and vocabulary to do so without a regional accent. It is very common for a speaker to have a regional accent but use the grammar and lexis that are not associated with particular geographical area, as not all dialects and accents are regional (Thomas, 2004, p.135).

In this research, the researcher analyzed some lexical differences between Taliwang and Seteluk dialects based on West Sumbawa dormitory as the participants. The distinction is about a difference in lexical found in daily communication between Taliwang and Seteluk members in West Sumbawa dormitory.

## **Factors Influencing Dialect Description.**

Period of time, geographical and social factors are three factors influencing the dialects according Janet Holmes (2001) written in his book entitled “An Introduction to Sociolinguistics”.

### **A. Period of Time**

Period of time can affect the state of a language. We often find a vocabulary that is used, but at this time is not used anymore. This phenomenon is also related to age and the next generation. What words used by a teenager, may not be used again when he/she grows up. An example is the word *bendi* in Indonesian. This word is from the 80s and it is often used to mention a horse-drawn carriage. The word *bendi* is most often spoken when the Javanese people mention kind of transportation. However, today *bendi* is almost never heard anymore. It shows that a period of time can influence a vocabulary.

### **B. Geographical Factor**

Geographical factor can influence the change of a language. The position of a society that is open or closed from the interaction with other people. It becomes an important factor in this regard. "Interaction and contact between people are crucial in providing the channels for linguistic change" (Holmes, 2001).

In case with an isolated or closed areas, interaction with the outside community is minimal, or even fellow community contacts in the area were rare. This result in variations in language and dialects in the area is minimal and tend to be static. Holmes took the example of Iceland that has not changed much since the 13th century when compared with England at the same time. Iceland has a state of nature which is not very good, especially in the winter that causes the interaction among people of Iceland to be disconnected. Less intensive interaction is what causes the Icelandic language having little variation.

### **C. Social Factor**

According to Holmes, the social trend of how people behave in society is a quite important factor. Basic attitude of human who always wants to emulate the way people communicate. "Speaker innovation is a more accurate description than language change. Speakers innovate, sometimes spontaneously, but more by imitating. Speakers are often from other communities. Social factor can affect vocabulary or word choice, pronunciation, syntax, and morphology."(Holmes, 2001: 195).

### **2.3 Regional Dialect**

Dialect in sociolinguistics is divided into two aspects, they are regional dialect and social dialect. In this case, both of them have different specification in

language used. Regional dialect is a variety of a language spoken in particular area it proven by Wardhaugh (2006) says “As you travel trough out a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundreds of years, you are almost certain to notice differences in pronunciations, in the choice and forms of words, and in syntax. They may even be very distinctive local colorings in language which you notice as you move from one location to another” (Wardhaugh. 2006, p.48). From that statement we can see that language developing over the time. Let us say in Sumbawa, in part of region such as Taliwang in daily live they use Sumbawanese language in dialect Taliwang as a tool for communication.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.48) also uses the term of dialects to distinguish among regional varieties of specific language, where it was possible to travel in a long distance, and may can changing the in language or speech from one area to another area. From the statement stated by Wardhaugh (2006, p.48), we can conclude that when we have travel in another areas we also find a new regional dialect and may can influence our language. Trudgill (2005, p.5) state that traveling in one village to another villages within in the city, we found lexical and phonological differences. Closer to the dialects are mutual intelligibility and the greater geographical separation will be difficult a comprehension in language.

However, Taliwang has different regional dialects used by society to communicate by using Sumbawanese language, but in difference region instead of West Sumbawa also using Sumbawanese language in different vocabulary form. For example, when Taliwang dialect said word “ant” is *smet* but in Seteluk instead

West Sumbawa said that word becomes *tedes*. So that the example when people who live in Taliwang communicate with people who come from Seteluk, both of the speakers did not understand what the words mean. The lexical differences mostly happened when we travel through the other areas sometimes we found different regional dialect that make a misunderstanding event because we did not have background knowledge before.

#### **2.4 Lexical Differences**

Lexical is a vocabulary which including the words and expression. Lexical organize what words are and how the language in vocabulary is structured, how people use and learn a words. (Aitchison 2003, para.4). Brinton (2005, p.10) states, lexical is a component of meaning in a unit which belonging to lexicon. Lexical can also called as verb of perception. According to Labov (cited on Rickford, p.3) lexical differences is a stylistic variation factors which called “genderlects” of men and women.

Language is changing every times based on the place and society. We can say lexical variation is a different in words and phrase by comparing dialects in different regions. (British Library, para.2). Lewis, (1997 p.14) give explanation that lexical is a part of words in basic form of language. There is distinction between vocabulary and lexis. Lexical differences is a parts of dialect diversity as a marker of differences geographical areas or region. Like Carver (1987, p.268) gives the example that cited in Rickford (2002, p.2) when the people come from Inland North and The United Stated say a carbonated a soft drink as a pop, called



soda in the Northeast, tonic in Eastern New England, and it is called as cold drink, drink or dope in varieties parts of South. Lexical differences play a significant role in regional dialects and give prime coverage.

Lexical differences do not distinguish the speech in social classes and has limited role in social dialects, which focused in phonological and grammatical differences. (Smitherman, cited on Rickford, 2002, p.2). According to Gasser (Lexical differences among languages, para.2) state that lexical differences may happen in different environment in the world and it has been found among human being. He has two reasons how the lexical differences happened. First it is naturally built in environment which in different cultural. Second, because the culture develops and produce by the members of the culture.

## **2.5 West Sumbawa Language**

Sumbawa is located in West Nusa Tenggara province that consist of two big islands are Lombok and Sumbawa. Sumbawa is divided into two regencies that are West Sumbawa region and Sumbawa Besar regions. Adelaar identified that Sumbawa language family is *Proto-Melayu-Sumbawa and Proto-Bali-Sasak-Sumbawa* and most of the languages are subgroup of Malay, Sundanese, and Balinese. (Adelaar and Himmelmann, 2005, p.12).

According to Mahsun (cited on Asako, 2013 p.1) Sumbawa is spoken in the part of West Sumbawa Island. He divided the dialect of West Sumbawa into two dialects. First is the Sumbawa Besar dialect which is usually used in Sumbawa

Besar town. Second is Taliwang dialect which spoken in Taliwang town around northwestern part of West Sumbawa.

Sumbawa and West Sumbawa has different dialect in each regencies. *Basa Samawa* or Samawa language is one of local language spoken in the Sumbawa Island particular in the part of West Sumbawa in West Nusa Tenggara. This language is influenced by Arabic, Javanese, Balinese, Makassarese, and Buginese language. Sumbawa also has written system which is called *Satera Jontal*. This writing system is similar to Lontara which written form used in Makasarese and some Bugisnese language (Adam, 2010 para.1).

## **2.6 West Sumbawa Dormitory**

West Sumbawa dormitory is a dormitory that built by West Sumbawa government. The government of West Sumbawa, built the dormitory in several cities such as in Lombok, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Makassar and Malang. The government built the dormitory with aim people come from West Sumbawa can live together as in their hometown. Besides, the members of West Sumbawa can established an organization and foster togetherness among collages students come from West Sumbawa.

West Sumbawa dormitory is divided into two dormitories. First is West Sumbawa dormitory for female collage students built in *Perumahan Permata Hijau, Tlogomas* Malang. The second is West Sumbawa dormitory for male collage students that built at *jalan Kadaka nomer 17* since 2009. In this dormitory there are living together fourteen people, six people come from Taliwang and

eight people come from Seteluk. In this dormitory, the members are students and they are studying in several universities in Malang. West Sumbawa dormitory in Malang has the structure of organization that aim to organize all of the members when they have an event like forum discussion and to organize the problems of the dormitory itself.

In a year, male and female members of West Sumbawa dormitory did *Musyawahar Besar*. It is kind of the members which has gathering and then the delegation of West Sumbawa Governor were monitoring and participated to control the progress of West Sumbawa dormitories in Malang. In *Musyawahar Besar* not only did deliberation but also the changing an election of leadership of West Sumbawa dormitories. The leadership changed in a years and chosen by voting of all members West Sumbawa dormitory.

## **2.7 Previous Studies**

The study about Lexical differences that the researcher takes to be a previous study comes from Kadhim (2008) entitled “Lexical Similarities and Differences between Iraqi and UAE Dialect Arabic”. The study discusses the differences lexical levels although spoken in two Arabic countries. The research focused on the terms which are fully correspond in meaning, partially similar in meaning, used in both varieties in but pronounced differently, and the term that related to standard of Arabic. The first previous study has similarity that discuss about lexical differences but the researcher does not take the similarities in lexical. This research and the first previous study have different subjects because the

present researcher took West Sumbawa and the first previous study took the Arabic countries. When took the data, the first previous study did not need the participants because the researcher as the only participant. The previous researcher became a participant because he lives in Arabic more than ten years.

The researcher also takes Suhriyah (2011) entitled “Dialect Variation of Madurese Language (A Case of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects)” as a previous study because this second previous study focused on dialect differences in vocabulary, suprasegmental, phoneme, and morpheme, and also it tells about the factors influencing, and the variety of Sampang and Sumenep dialects. This research analyzed the dialects differences of Sampang and Sumenep by interviewing ten participants and divided into five participants from each area to fill the table of Indonesia words to be a Sampang and Sumenep dialect than they analyze the data. This method also used by the writer to collect the data of Sumbawa dialect to answer the problems of the study. But the researcher only took the differences in lexical between Seteluk dialect and Taliwang dialect in this study.

The differences between the present researcher and the second previous research are in the problems of the study. In present research, the lexical differences between Taliwang and Seteluk dialects are about lexical differences in words and utterances. In addition, those researchers find out the meaning. The researcher takes different data, because the researcher did an observation by recording the members when they have conversation. The researcher also collected the data using data saturation namely, the researcher did an observation

three times. The researcher continued to collect the data until the researcher have reached of data and stopped the observation when the researcher did not see or hear the newest information in previous observation from the participants.

The researcher also did note taking and interview the participants to get the meaning of the conversation that has been recorded before. The researcher also gave questionnaire to the participants then the participants answer the questionnaire based on Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. The researcher did an observation by recording the voice of the members when they have conversation. The recording method and data saturation are the way that the researcher took to make it different in taking the data than two previous studies.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the methods used during the research, covering type of research, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1. Type of Research

This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research is all about exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering question (QSR International Pty Ltd, 2012). The ultimate aim of qualitative research is to offer a perspective of a situation and provide well-written research reports that reflect the researcher's ability to illustrate or describe the corresponding phenomenon. One of the greatest strengths of the qualitative approach is the richness and depth of explorations and descriptions. (Meyers, 2000, para.7)

Bogdan & Biklen (1992. cited on Siegle. para.3) gave another statement about qualitative research, he state that:

The data collected in qualitative research has been termed "soft", "that is, rich in description of people, places, and conversations, and not easily handled by statistical procedures." Researchers do not approach their research with specific questions to answer or hypotheses to test. They are concerned with understanding behavior from the subject's own frame of reference. Qualitative researcher believes that "multiple ways of interpreting experiences are available to each of us through interacting with others, and that it is the meaning of our experiences that constitutes reality. Reality, consequently, is 'socially constructed.

According to Ary.et all (2002, p.29) qualitative research has eight different types of research. The eight differences usually used for research are basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical studies, narrative enquiry, and phenomenological studies. In this research the researcher took basic interpretative studies as the type of research. Ary.et all (2002, p.29) explain that basic interpretative is to understanding the phenomenon and collected the data by doing an observation, interview, and document review.

The design and data analysis taken of qualitative research are more complex, and guided by philosophical assumption of qualitative enquiry that to understand the phenomenon the researcher should understand well of the participant's experiences. Ary.et all (2002, p.23) also explain that different philosophical research is the data base of qualitative research, which sees the individual has relationship with their social live and does not have a presence without the other.

### **3.2. Data Source**

The researcher took the data from West Sumbawa dormitory in Malang. West Sumbawa dormitory has fourteen members, which consist of eight people coming from Taliwang regency and six people coming from Seteluk regency. They are living together in West Sumbawa dormitory. For the data of this research, the researcher took four participants of fourteen people, that are two

people come from Taliwang and two participants come from Seteluk. The participants are college students in several Universities in Malang.

The researcher took four participants for the data of the research. Four of the participants can represent all of the members of West Sumbawa dormitory. Four of the participants that did chosen most used regional dialect to communicate than Indonesian language in daily life. This is the reason why the researcher took the four participants was to represented of West Sumbawa dormitory in Malang.

In this data, the researcher analyzed the language usually used in daily communication of members in West Sumbawa dormitory. From the participants, the researcher classified two kinds of dialect that are Taliwang and Seteluk dialects used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory. This research is intended to find out lexical differences in regional dialects that found in West Sumbawa language. The researcher also translated the meaning of those two dialects that have equivalent meaning with Indonesian language and English language.

### **3.3. Data Collection**

The researcher took the following steps to collect the data.

1. The researcher did an observation of the activity of West Sumbawa dormitory's member by recorded when the member has a conversation. Observation is a basic method of collecting the data in qualitative research (Ary et al., 2002, p.430 cited in Suhriyah. 2011, p.32). The researcher did an observation in West Sumbawa dormitory at *Jalan Kadaka* number 17 Malang



to take a data of her research. The conversation was recorded for about twenty minutes. In west Sumbawa dormitory the members spoke using Seteluk and Taliwang dialect in this observation.

2. The researcher also did note taking during the observation. According to James (2007, p.70) field notes is “written explanation or data taken, often by multiple observers at a single event, capturing interaction of interest to the larger topic under study”. In this research, the researcher asked to the participant to translate the meaning while the researcher did not understand well and then the researcher wrote on the meaning.

3. Questionnaire has also given to the participants. The researcher made thirty one lists of words that the participants filled the equivalent meaning in Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. The participants should find out the equivalent meaning in Taliwang and Setelu dialects.

4. The researcher had an interview to get the meaning of the dialect differences between Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. The researcher conducted the interview started on 01<sup>st</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, and 25<sup>th</sup> December 2013. The researcher interviewed four participants that consist of two participants who are from Taliwang and two participants come from Seteluk to get the meaning, spelling and then make a list what are the lexical differences.

5. The researcher did an observation for three times. The researcher continued the first observation to the other observation for make sure that the data were taken are fixed. According to Siegle (para.9) :

“Qualitative researchers continue to collect data until they reach a point of data saturation. Data saturation occurs when the researcher is no longer hearing or seeing new information. Unlike quantitative researchers who wait until the end of the study to analyze their data, qualitative researcher analyze their data throughout their study”.

### **3.4. Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher used the theory of regional dialects written by Ronald Wardhaugh (2006), in his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (Fifth Edition)* and the Theory that written by Carver (1987) about lexical differences. The researcher wanted to indentify the lexical differences used in regional dialect of West Sumbawa dormitory language used as tool of communication in daily life. In analyzing the data, the researcher did some steps as follows:

1. Identifying regional dialect of West Sumbawa language belongs to Taliwang dialect and Seteluk dialect used by member of West Sumbawa dormitory.
2. Analyzing the dialect of Taliwang and Seteluk did an observation.
3. Giving the form of questionnaire to the participants that should be translated into Taliwang and Seteluk dialects.
4. Taking the questionnaire from the participants and analyzing the lexical differences
5. Transcribing the conversation and the meaning that did an observation
6. Categorizing the vocabulary or lexical differences and found the meaning to the participants

7. Making conclusion of this study based on the data analysis result.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter is divided into two sub topics. It consists of findings and discussion. The researcher found thirty one lexical differences which are categorized based on conversation and by using a questionnaire. In discussion, the researcher found out some the reasons of the use of lexical differences used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory.

#### **4.1 Findings**

The researcher examined the use of lexical differences stated by the members of West Sumbawa who live in the dormitory. The regional dialects of Taliwang and Seteluk dialect are represented of fourteen members of West Sumbawa dormitory in Malang.

##### **4.1.1 Data Description**

This research discussed about regional dialect used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory at *Jalan Kadaka* Malang. There are two dialects which is used to communicate with the other members: Taliwang dialect and Seteluk dialect. The researcher did an observation and interview to analysis the lexical differences found when the member of west Sumbawa dormitory having some

conversations with other members who come from different background of dialect. In this research the researcher found thirty one words that have lexical differences and find out the meaning through the interview with the members.

The observation had been conducted on 1<sup>st</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, and 25<sup>th</sup> December 2013. The researcher recorded four participants who did a conversation for about 20 minutes. Two members come from Taliwang are Andik and Ari. Two members come from Seteluk are Edi and Fikar. In this conversation, the researcher found sixteen lexical differences when the participants were talking to others in their own dialects. Although the people come from Taliwang used their own dialects, the participants who come from Seteluk understood the meaning is and vice versa.

#### **4.1.2 Lexical differences of Taliwang and Seteluk dialects.**

The researcher made table 4.1 to show the lexical differences used by four members of West Sumbawa dormitory who have a conversation and the questionnaire given by the researcher to the participants. The table 4.1 is list of four columns which show Taliwang and Seteluk dialects, both of dialects are equivalent in Indonesian words and English words and have thirty one rows.

**Table 4.1 The List of Lexical Differences Between Taliwang and Seteluk Dialects Based on Conversation and Questionnaire.**

No	Taliwang dialect	Seteluk dialect	Indonesian words	English words
1.	nonya	Nonda	tidak ada	nothing
2.	piya	pida	Berapa	how
3.	bine	swai	Istri	wife
4.	rane	slaki	Suami	husband
5.	kokomanto	kumanto	melihat/menonton	watch
6.	aden	anar	Tangga	stairway
7.	beruga	panyak	saung, gazebo	gazebo
8.	Tes	toar	Kering	dry
9.	rebine	beswai	Menikah	marriage
10.	tetu	tutu	Benarkah	really
11.	tres	teris	Lalu	then
12.	montok	nokal	Duduk	sit
13.	token	pang	Di	at
14.	baya	bada	memberitahukan	tell
15.	pedagang	bedagang	Penjual	seller
16.	keang	kenang	Memakai	use
17.	kadapo/kabeka	kuda	Kenapa	why
18.	nokuta	nokuto	tidak tahu	do not know
19.	tele	begita	Melihat	see
20.	laung	laong	bicara	talk
21.	begawe	bekerja	bekerja	work
22.	kedok	torok	tuli	deaf
23.	uras	kuat	bangun tidur	wake up
24.	nosi beka	nosi kuda	tidak masalah	no problem
25.	lajo	jagir	pukul	hit
26.	metoken	melako	kemana	where
27.	muli	mole	pulang	go home
28.	tijak	rek'	Injak	tread
29.	bilamo	beangmo	membiarkan	let
30.	e'e	ao	iya	yes
31.	tedes	smet	semut	ant

The researcher discussed the utterances in the dialogue that had been recorded while continuing an observation. From the observation, the researcher found lexical differences used by four members when they had a conversation. In this case, the first speaker used Taliwang dialect and the second speaker used Seteluk dialect in their conversation. The dialogue can be seen in following.

### **Datum 1**

Andika : *nonya* topik grup sa'  
Edy : *nonda* aku ta.

Translation:

Andik : nothing topic to discuss for this group

Edy : nothing to tell.

Analysis:

From the sentence above is the first datum, the first speaker who come from Taliwang region said “nonya” to represent word “nothing” and the second speaker who come from Seteluk region said ”nonda” to represent it too. In conclusion, the result of the words “nonya” and “nonda” have the differences is situated in the last consonant. Taliwang dialect used consonant “y” and Seteluk used “d”.

### **Datum 2**

Andik : jam *piya*?  
Fikar : *pida* ta e, yam jam sepuluh, maklum nan waya tau pang desa kam tunu.

Translation:

Andik : what time did you come?

Fikar : what time did I come (thinking), at 10.pm, it is time for sleep for people, it is because they live in village.

Analysis:

In the second datum, the first speaker said “piya” to the second speaker and then the second speaker responded with the word “pida”to represented word

“how” when he asked the time. The words “piya” and “pida” also have the same analysis with the first datum that Taliwang dialect used consonant “y” in words “piya” and Seteluk used consonant “d” that become “pida”.

### **Datum 3**

Andik : *bine o ?*  
Fikar : *Ao swai na.*

Comparing with another sentence below:

Ari : *Nongka ilang nongka tibek. Apa lagi nya Darwis ta ilang motor token Warnet pas main poker ko mon petang suda leng baya ke swai kewaka bayang.*

Translation:

Andik : *his wife?*  
Fikar : *yes, his wife.*

Compared to the sentence below:

Ari : *It is not disappear but it was stolen. Beside, Darwis was lost his motorcycle when he was done played poker in the warnet and then he pay a billing to the girl who as the cashier.*

Analysis:

In the third datum, the researcher was analyzed the words when the first speaker ask to the second speaker about who the people were he met, the first speaker said “bine” as represented “wife”. The second speaker answered “swai” which have the same meaning with the word “wife”. In the comparing sentence when the participant coming from Taliwang said “swai” the meaning become “girl”.

### **Datum 4**

Fikar : *Si Young, seterap kam kumanto Arsenal ke?*  
Andik : *e’e ti kakomanto sampe panas tian tres kulalo beli ayamkepruk.*



Translation:

Fikar : Young it is, last night did you watch Arsenal on tv?

Andik : yes I watch on tv, till I had stomach ache then I went to bought *ayam kepruk*.

Analysis:

In this short dialogue on fourth datum, the researcher found the word that has a difference on the meaning used in Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. When the first speaker said word “watch” become “kumanto”, then the second speakers said the same words in different dialect that is become “kakomanto”.

#### **Datum 5**

Edi : to kesampe bling ka *bedagang* kenya Pendi

Andik : Sampe Pendi o iketoan ling anu *pedagang* o piya kali mangan pang sengano.

Translation:

Edi : don't you know, what did the seller said to Pendi?

Andik : how many times he ate *ayamkeprukat* that day?

Analysis:

For the fifth datum, the researcher analyzed the words “seller” has difference respondent for each dialects. Taliwang represented the word “seller” equivalent meaning with the words ”pedagang” but when Seteluk respondent said “bedagang”. The lexical differences were shown in the first consonant. Then, the Taliwang respondent used “b” and Seteluk respondent used “p”.

#### **Datum 6**

Ari : *baya* o apa ling ade pedagang na?

First, short conversation compared to the short one bellow:

Edi : Ri *bada* nya Andik nan pida score Madrid, apa seperap kaku tunu.

Translation:

Ari : tell me what the seller said to him?

First, short conversation compared with the short one bellow:

Edi : Ri tells him how many score of Madrid, last night I was slept.

Analysis:

From those sentences in sixth datum, the researcher can analyze that the word “tells” has the difference respondent of each dialects. Taliwang respondent used word “baya” and Seteluk respondent used words “bada”. For the respondents gave those two words, the researcher analyzed the differences in the second syllables that the Taliwang respondent used consonant “y” and Seteluk respondent used consonant “d”.

### **Datum 7**

Andy : Ta Putri ling kita ajari bahasa semawa ade beda ling Seteluk ke Taliwang.

Fikar : ade beda ke seteluk ka taliwang nge *panyak* ?

Andik : e'e *beruga* ta, kalo kering beling o *tes* tapi Seteluk ade beling *toar*.

Edi : A kalo menikah bahasa Seteluknya *beswai* nah kalo Taliwang *rebine*. Kalo perempuan memanggil suaminya kita bilang *slaki* tapi mereka (bahasa Taliwang) bilang *rane*.

Compared to the sentence below:

Edi ; kulalo ko kodim ke si Cindy. Me singin Gendon kuketowan. Entu *slaki* kam maen voli kenang lamong pisek.

Translation:

Andy : Putri I want to teach you Sumbawa Language in order Seteluk and Taliwang lexical differences.

Fikar : what is the differences the words gazebo (panyak) in Taliwang dialect?

Andy : we called gazebo (beruga), we says the words dry become *tes* and Seteluk dialect become *toar*.

Edi : if marriage in Seteluk dialect called *beswai*, perhaps in Taliwang dialects called *rebine*. When the wife called her husband become *slaki*, but in Taliwang dialect become *rane*.

Compared to the sentence below:

Edi : Cindy and I go to *kodim*. Did you know where is Gendon? I asked. That is the person who wearing black clothes and he is playing volley.

Analysis:

In last datum, the speakers show four lexical differences in each region to the observer. Seteluk dialect said the word “gazebo” they said become “panyak”, Taliwang dialect has equivalent meaning which the word “beruga”. The word “dry” in Taliwang dialect called “tes”, but in Seteluk dialect become “toar”. Equivalent meaning of the word “marriage” in Taliwang dialect called “rebine” and Seteluk dialects become “beswai”. The words “husband” in Taliwang dialect mention it become “rane” then in Seteluk dialects mention it become “slaki”. In the comparing sentence the word “slaki” which spoken by participant coming from Seteluk the meaning become “man”

### **Datum 8**

Andik : *tetu* ke kemitong token laundry o?

Fikar : Ao *tutu*, sate srea ana motong, jadi harus ku kenang pipes belanya ku beli lamo. Sama ke nya Iqbal sama rua kabue motong

Translation:

Andik : are you serious that your cloths burned out at Laundry?  
Fikar : Iam serious, almost all of my cloths burned out, so I used my grocery money to buy the cloths. Iqbal's cloths are also burned out at that Laundry.

Analysis:

The researcher analyzed the lexical differences shown in both utterances. Taliwang respondent represented word “really” into “tetu” and Seteluk respondent said as “tutu”. The differences is in the first vowel “e” in the words “tetu” that used by Taliwang respondent then Seteluk respondent used vowel “u” as “tutu”.

#### **Datum 9**

Andik : iya ke nya Iqbal? Balo kaku tele *montok token* Paradiso nyam to nonya masalah.  
Fikar : iya si maya to *nokal* santai pa nongka srea lamo namotong. Me ke aku, pas seperap srea lamongku ko Laundry pas sate kuatur balong *pang* dalam lemari kam boe motong.

Translation:

Andik : did he Iqbal's? Yesterday I saw he was sitting in Paradiso look like there is not any problem.  
Fikar : just a little of his cloths are burned out so he can sit relax. What about me ?, at that time I put all off my cloths at the wardrobe than I give it to the laundry because I want to set up the wardrobe but I got the burned cloths.

Analysis:

First sentences that spoken by people who come from Taliwang to represent words “sit down” become “montok” and the second respondent that spoken by people who come from Seteluk said the words “sit down” become “nokal”. Second lexical differences were the adverb “at” used by those

respondents. Taliwang respondent represented the words “at” become “token” and Seteluk respondent said become “pang”.

#### **Datum 10**

Ari : apa nade susah? Pipes? piya pipes *keang* to operasi o?

Edi : *kenang* balu juta. Dadi kutotari ling Ina Bapak na dulu.

Translation:

Ari : what is the problem? Is it money? How much money is needed for the surgery?

Edi : Need eight million. I should ask to his parents.

Analysis:

In tenth datum, the researcher found the different word that presented to the same meaning for the example, Taliwang respondent represent the word “used” become “keang” and Seteluk respondent had a different word to represent the words “used” become “kenang”.

#### **Datum 11**

Ari : ba no ti bau, apalagi nya harus turin *aden* lamin les.

Edi : Ada rencana ya kutukar bilik nya Rian ke bilik tau pang bawa ana manom mo kangompa turin *anar* loko me me.

Translation:

Ari : he cannot, moreover he had to pass the stairway.

Edi : I have plan that want to change Rian’s room with the other member in first floor so he does not passed the stairway over.

Analysis:

Eleventh datum, were shown both of Taliwang and Seteluk that represent word “stairway” which have different meaning. Taliwang respondent wrote the

equivalent meaning in Taliwang dialect into “aden” and the respondent come from Seteluk wrote the equivalent meaning in Seteluk dialect into “anar”.

## **Datum 12**

There are two sentences, that can be compared by researcher related to the lexical differences used in the conversation.

Andik : *tres* apa rungan lamong MU nan Fik?

The first sentence compared with following sentence:

Fikar : *teris* kulalo mo tapi masihku sms mepang sia?

Translation:

Andik : then, what about yours MU Jersey Fik?

The first sentence compared with following sentence:

Fikar : then I left, but I still sending the message and ask who is it?

Analysis:

In the eleventh datum, the researcher found the first sentence in the dialogue used Taliwang dialect which was compared with the second sentences used Seteluk dialect. In those dialects, the researcher found word “then” which has a different lexical but has the same meaning. Taliwang dialect represent become “tres” and Seteluk dialect become “teris”.

In Table 4.1 number seventeen until thirty one is taken from questionnaire. In seventeenth datum was shown that word “why” which has two equivalents meaning in Taliwang dialects; “kadapo” and “kabeka”. Seteluk respondent said “kuda”. When both of dialects presented the words “do not know” Taliwang respondent translated the words into “nokuta” but Seteluk respondent says

“nokuto”. Actually the equivalent meaning in both of Taliwang and Seteluk dialects were almost similar but in the last word it had different suffixation vowel “a” and “o”.

The words “see” in both of dialects has a different in lexical. Taliwang respondent translated the words into “tele” and Seteluk respondent translated it into “begita”. The differences also shown in the word “talk” when Taliwang respondent translated into “laung” and Seteluk respondent translated it into “laong”. In those words, the researcher found a different word in the central word by using vowel “u” and “o”. In the fifth datum the researcher found the word “work” has a different equivalent meaning between Taliwang and Seteluk respondents. Taliwang respondents used “begawe” and Seteluk used “bekerja” to represent it. The word “deaf” when translated into Taliwang dialect become “kedok” but Seteluk dialect sais as “torok”. Taliwang respondents said word “uras” and Seteluk respondents said words “kuat” when they want to presented the words “wake up”. The word “nosi beka” used by Taliwang respondents to represent the words “no problem”. Then Seteluk dialect said “nosi kuda” to represent it. The difference is in the last words “bekas” and “kuda”. Words “hit” as “lajo” used by Taliwang respondents and “jagir” used by Seteluk respondents. When both of dialects said words “where”, Taliwang respondent said as “metoken” and Seteluk dialect said it as “melako”. Taliwang respondent said the words “muli” to represent words “go home” but Seteluk respondents said it as “mole”. The difference of those dialects is on the vowel. The words “tread” in Taliwang dialect said “tijk” but different with saying in Seteluk dialect as “rek’

”. Taliwang respondent said the words “bilamo” have the same meaning of the words “get lose” but, Seteluk respondents said that words as “beangmo”. The words “mo” used by those dialects as a affixation that have meaningless. The words “yes”, Taliwang respondents said it as “e’e” then Seteluk respondent said it as “ao”. Words “ant” both of Taliwang and Seteluk dialects have different lexical to represent it. Taliwang respondents said it as “smet” then, Seteluk respondents said it as “tedes”.

The differences of lexical both of Taliwang and Seteluk dialects happened because the language influenced by social and region factors. But the differences itself can understandable for each members in west Sumbawa dormitory because they always communicate with their own dialects.

#### **4.2. Discussion**

For the result of the findings, the researcher found thirty words that contained lexical differences. The researcher made two tables where table 4.1 used for classifying lexical differences based on the conversation had been conducted by four members of West Sumbawa dormitory. The participants are Andik and Ari: they are participants who come from Taliwang. Then, Edi and Fikar as participants who come from Seteluk. Tables 4.2 used for analyzing lexical differences based on questionnaire. The researcher gave thirty words then the members of West Sumbawa dormitory found out the equivalent to Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. From thirty words that the researcher gave to the participants, the researcher found fifteen lexical differences from Taliwang and



Seteluk dialects. The data were analyzed based on Carver (1987) and Wardhaugh (2006) to analyze the lexical differences in different region. Based on the theory by Wardhaugh (2006), it is said that if you move from one location to another you found local coloring in language. In this case, the theory of Wardhaugh (2006) can be explained in this research, when Taliwang people went to Seteluk region they found language differences or lexical differences and vice versa.

In this research the researcher investigated lexical differences used in West Sumbawa dormitory when they are talking with each other using their own dialects. In this case when the researcher did an observation to participants which as the speaker and the receiver understand when one of them uses lexical differences in their conversation. In the communication, lexical differences is a dominant part in conversation which can chance perception even the receiver did not understand what the speaker said.

The differences between Taliwang and Seteluk dialects happened because the members of West Sumbawa dormitory come from different region even they have are come from West Sumbawa and mostly use Sumbawa language. Carver (1987) says that lexical differences may happen in different region or geographical areas. The lexical differences in West Sumbawa dormitory happened when the members come from Taliwang and Seteluk unchanged their dialect become national language means that they defend to used regional dialect as the tools of daily communication. And the differences each dialects are received as the dialects diversity.

Carver (1987) also gives an example when people come from Inland North and The United States say a carbonated soft drink as a pop, called soda in the Northeast, tonic in Eastern New England, and it is called as cold drink, drink or dope in variety parts of South. From the examples that given by Carver (1987) the researcher also found in Taliwang and Seteluk dialects that based on the analysis. From thirty one Lexical differences the researcher found two lexical differences that has two equivalent meaning when it is used in one sentence compared to another sentence. For the example the words “wife” equivalent meaning with the words “bine” in Taliwang dialect and become “swai” when the participants come from Seteluk said it. Besides, in another sentence found in the conversation, Taliwang respondent said the word “swai” but it doesn’t represent the word “wife”. In this context the word “swai” has equivalent meaning with the word “girl”. In this case the word “swai” has two meaning it depends to the context of sentence. It can have the meaning of a “girl” or “wife”. Second example from lexical differences is also found in the word “rane” in Taliwang dialect, “slaki” in Seteluk dialect that has equivalent meaning of the word “husband”. The researcher also found in the conversation, the participant come from Seteluk say the word “slaki” but it has equivalent meaning with the word “man”. In this research, the researcher can conclude lexical differences in West Sumbawa used by the members of the dormitory is influenced by separated region which nearly distance and those lexical differences can be easy to analyze.

Beside the geography areas and region, ethnic descent also as the influence factor in lexical differences of Taliwang dialect .In Taliwang region, found ethnics

descent like Bajau, Mandar, Bugis, and Makasar. From those ethnics also have different language pronounce when people in ethnic descent of Bajau have conversation with ethnic distance of Mandar, Bugis, and Makasar it may have a lexical differences.

In the previous studies of Khadim (2008) and Suhriyah (2011), the researcher compared the findings of their researches. Khadim (2008) focused on the terms which were fully correspondent in meaning, partially similar in meaning, used in both varieties but they pronounced the words differently, and the terms that are related to standard of Arabic. When taking the data from previous study, the researcher as the active participant because he is the native speaker in Iraqi and variety in Basrah and it makes possible to compare those two dialects. In present research, the researcher as the observer when collect the data. From the previous study, the present researcher has been develop when taking the data based on theory that is stated by Ary et al (2002, p.430 cited in Suhriyah. 2011, p.32) did an observation as the basic method to collecting the data. For the next steps, the researcher did note taking like stated by James (2007, p.70) that note taking is written explanation during the observation. The present researcher also did an interview to get the meaning because the present researcher is not Sumbawanesse people and want to measure the correct spelling. Perhaps the researcher can spoke a bite West sumbawa dialects.

The second previous study taken from Suhriyah (2011) focused on analyzing dialect differences in vocabulary, suprasegmental, phoneme, and morpheme of and also it tells about the factors influencing, and the variety of

Sampang and Sumenep dialects. This research analyzes the differences dialect of Sampang and Sumenep by interviewing ten participants. The present research mentions the lexical differences in Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. The present researcher also investigated the meaning from Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. The methods when collecting the data also has different from previous studies. Suhriyah (2011) took the data with gave the questionnaire, interview and note taking then they took two participants as the peer-checkers. In this study, the differences found when the researcher did an observation and then the researcher recorded the conversation. After recording the conversation the researcher transcribed the conversation, recorded it and found the lexical differences used by the members of West Sumbawa dormitory.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter covers two subjects that are conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion contains the results of problems of the study which have been solved. The researcher also wants to give suggestion to the readers, and next researchers who want to use the same topic to be analyzed.

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

The research has shown that there is a possibility if one region has a different dialect. Taliwang and Seteluk dialects are the examples of it. Through the observation the researcher found lexical differences used in West Sumbawa dormitory. Based on the conversation, the researcher did an interview to find out the correct spelling and the meaning of it. The researcher did an interview because the researcher does not understand well those two of dialects and also because the researcher is not Sumbawanesse.

West Sumbawa dialects used by the member of West Sumbawa dormitory are Taliwang and Seteluk dialects. The researcher found lexical differences on it. The researcher classified those dialects to show the differences and the meaning by using tables. In the tables, there are sixteen lexical differences which used by four people of West Sumbawa dormitory from their conversation. Then, the researcher makes a list of thirty words of verb, noun, and adjective to be translated

into Taliwang dialects and Seteluk dialects. For the data that the researcher gave participants the researcher analyze fifteen lexical differences and write as the number seventeen until thirty one in the Table 4.1.

From this research, the researcher has shown the lexical differences in Regional dialect of West Sumbawa to distinguish the dialect between Taliwang and Seteluk people. And the last the researcher can answer the problem of the study to completed the research based on Carver (1987) and Wardhaugh (2006) theory to analyze lexical differences in different region.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

This research is about the study of Regional dialect in Sociolinguistics field focused on lexical differences that are used by those two regional dialects in West Sumbawa dormitory represented by West Sumbawa Dormitory at *jalan Kadaka* Malang. The researcher hopes this research may give a contribution for adding more knowledge in Sociolinguistics fields especially in regional dialects used.

The research is expected to be useful for the next researchers who concern in analyzing lexical differences research. The researcher hopes that this research may help the next researcher to develop this research and may used to be a comparison to make a better research than the previous research. The next researchers hopefully can use another subjects to analyze as in Indonesia that have many uniqueness regional dialects that wanted to be an interesting subject.

The researcher also suggest to Study Program of English to add more references related to dialect, particularly lexical differences. It is because the researcher found some difficulties while collecting the theories about lexical differences.