

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some subchapters, namely background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

1.1 Background of the Study

Dialect is language variation from a group of speakers who are in a particular place, region or area. Generally, dialect is as identity language for each region. It can recognize where people come. Although they speak the same language, people who come from different place have different dialect. In addition, a dialect becomes special interest to linguists because it is unique in language variation.

Yule (2010) states dialect is the feature of the grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary of a variety of language. It means that dialect in each region can be known based on its different pronunciation as like different in vowel sounds (hawk, broad, and taunt), vocabulary as like when American people say soft drink (soda, coke, and pop), and grammar as like different based on morphology (girls and girl) . In addition, dialect includes a regional or social variety of language characterized by its own phonological, syntactic, morphological, and lexical properties. Normally, dialects emerge because of geographical factors. However, it can also be from another factor as like social factors.

According to Wedhawati, Nurlina, W. E. S., Setiyanto, E., and Sukesti, R. (2006) dialects in Javanese are broadly distributed. In 2001, speaker of Javanese language is estimated at 75.5 million that spread across East Java, Central Java, Jokjakarta, Lampung, Medan, Banten and the other. Usually, they have own dialects characteristic as like in East Java. The dialect in East Java is known as *bahasa jawa timuran*. It has characteristic of dialects as like outspoken and often ignore standard language. So, dialect in East Java called hard language (Wedhawati et al, 2006). In addition, many dialects in East Java such as from Tuban, Bojonegoro, Lamongan and the other which for each regency is different dialect.

For instance of phenomena of Javanese in Lamongan regency, it has 27 districts. Normally, each district has lexical variation. However, the writer found four districts in Lamongan regency. They are Solokuro, Laren, Babat, and Karang Binangun which have different lexical when people say “Bottle”. When people in Solokuro say “Gendul”, in Laren say “Botol”, in Babat say “Botol”, and Karang Binangun say “Botol”. So, they are included lexical variation which Solokuro has different lexical with them. This is because they are in different place that contiguous with the other regency. Therefore, Javanese in Lamongan is not all same in each district however there is a different word.

Lamongan is one of the regencies in East Java. Geographically, Lamongan is located in border of Java Sea in the north, Gresik in the east, Mojokerto and Jombang in the south, even Bojonegoro and Tuban in the west. In addition, Lamongan have 27 districts where a part of them located in border such as

Solokuro, Paciran, Brondong, Laren, Babat, Mod, Karang Binangun, Glaga, and other. However, in this study the writer only focuses four districts to research about lexical variation. They are Solokuro, Laren, Babat, and Karang Binangun. Solokuro is one of districts has unique dialect. This is because most of lexeme of Solokuro is different with the other districts in Lamongan regency.

There are two reasons why the writer chooses four districts as the source of data. They are Solokuro, Laren, Babat, and Karang Binangun. The first reason is because the writer has experience that Solokuro's dialect is difficult to understand for people around Lamongan, although they are in one regency for example when solokuro's people say "stocking" is "stiwel", so the other regency not understand about it. Solokuro's dialect uses different word about noun as like "Bottle" called "Gendul", verb as like "sit" called "njongok", and adjective as like "Dirty" called "ndot". It makes solokuro's language called unique language. So, the writer is interested to research this problem by comparing with several districts in Lamongan. The writer choose Laren, Babat, and Karang Binangun as ratio because they adjacent with another regency. Probably, solokuro's dialect is influenced by border.



Figure 1.1 map of Lamongan regency

- ▲ Laren
- Solokuro
- Karangbinangun
- ▼ Babat

The second reason is because this study becomes something new as the source of data in English Department of University of Trunojoyo Madura. There is no previous study. Therefore, the writer challenges herself to conduct a research entitled “A study of lexical variation of Javanese language spoken in Lamongan regency”.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on background of the study above, it can be formulated the research questions of this study. Those are:

1. What are the lexical variations used by people in Lamongan regency?
2. Which is the district that has lexical similarities among four districts in Lamongan regency?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the research problem above, this study has the following objective:

1. To mention the lexical variations used by people in Lamongan regency
2. To explain the lexical similarities that stands out among four districts in Lamongan regency.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefit. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to give understanding about lexical variation. The writer also hopes this study can help readers and other student who plan or look for references about lexical variation.

Practically, the purpose of this study is to help people know lexical variation used by people in Lamongan regency. In addition, this study also becomes an alternative for the reader in understanding unique dialect that included difference word in Lamongan regency. They are Solokuro, Babat, Laren, and

Karang Binangun. So, people not confused when hear many differences lexical of those four districts.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is in the field of dialectology focusing on lexical variation that used two theories. The first theory is proposed Wolfram and schilling (2015). The second theory is proposed by Chambers and Trudgil (2004). To make this study more specific, the limitation of this study is lexical variation found in lexical of Solokuro, Laren, Babat, and Karang Binangun. And they are must native of that region.