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ABSTRAK

Perbedaan suatu bahasa atau dialek dapat diketahui dengan melakukan pengkajian bahasa menggunakan kajian dialektologi. Penelitian yang berfokus pada penggunaan variasi leksikon bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Nganjuk ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan variasi leksikon bahasa di Kabupaten Nganjuk berdasarkan daftar tanya kosakata *Swadesh* dan mendeskripsikan bentuk pemetaan variasi leksikon bahasa di Kabupaten Nganjuk. Penelitian ini dilakukan di enam daerah pengamatan dengan memilih tiga informan di setiap kecamatan. Enam daerah pengamatan yang dipilih yakni Kecamatan Ngluyu, Rejos, Wilangan, Sawahan, Ngronggot, dan Jaticalen. Untuk memperoleh informasi secara mendalam dan komprehensif, maka pada penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Penyediaan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan pupuan lapangan dengan metode simak dan metode cakap. Pada metode simak menggunakan teknik dasar berupa teknik sadap dan teknik lanjutan berupa teknik simak libat cakap, rekam, dan catat. Sedangkan metode cakap menggunakan teknik dasar berupa teknik pancing dan teknik lanjutan berupa teknik cakap semuka. Instrumen pada penelitian ini menggunakan daftar tanya leksikal, yakni 200 kosakata dasar *Swadesh*. Untuk data yang telah terkumpul, tahap selanjutnya yakni menyajikan data dengan menggunakan sistem *cross check* data, kemudian data dianalisis dan dipetakan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan, dari 200 daftar tanya yang diajukan diperoleh 146 variasi leksikon yang tersebar di enam kecamatan di Kabupaten Nganjuk. Variasi tersebut terdiri dari dua variasi sampai lima variasi. Dari enam daerah pengamatan, ditemukan variasi leksikon terbanyak berada di Kecamatan Jaticalen karena daerah tersebut merupakan daerah perbatasan Kabupaten Jombang. Variasi juga banyak ditemukan di daerah pegunungan bagian utara yakni di Kecamatan Ngluyu, karena daerah tersebut terdapat banyak ciri khas bahasa dibandingkan daerah lain di Kabupaten Nganjuk.

Kata Kunci: Variasi Leksikon, Pemetaan, dan Dialektologi

Munawaroh, Umi. 2018. *Variations of Javanese Lexicon in Nganjuk Regency (Dialectology Study)*. Thesis. Indonesian Literature and Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, University of Trunojoyo Madura. Advisor I: Ira Fatmawati, S.S., M.Pd. and Advisor II: Ika Febriani, M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

The difference of a language or dialect can be recognized by conducting a study of language by using dialectology study. The study which focused on the using of the Javanese lexicon variations in Nganjuk regency aimed to describe the variations of language lexicons in Nganjuk regency based on a list of Swadesh vocabulary questions and to describe the mapping of lexicon language variations in Nganjuk Regency. The study was conducted in six observation areas by selecting three informants in each District. Six selected observation areas were Ngluyu, Rejos, Wilangan, Sawahan, Ngronggot, and Jatikalen District. To obtain the information deeply and comprehensive, so this study used qualitative approach with descriptive method. The data collection in this study used field research or *pupuan lapangan* (the researcher goes to see informant and they are sitting together while interview is going on) with close observation method and conversation method. Close observation method referred to the using of basic technique in the form of hidden record technique and advanced techniques in the form of observation partisipatory and recording techniques. While the conversation method used the basic technique in the form of elicitation (giving an impromptu statement that needed immediate response) technique and advanced technique in the form of direct technique. The instrument in this study used a list of lexical questions, they were 200 of Swadesh's basic vocabulary. For the data that had been collected, the next step was to present the data by using cross check data system, then the data was analyzed and mapped. Based on the results of study which had been conducted, of the 200 questionnaires submitted, 146 lexicon variation scattered in six Districts in Nganjuk were obtained. The variation consisted of two variations to five variations. Of the six observation areas, the largest variety of lexicons was found in Jatikalen District because that area is the border area of Jombang Regency. The variations were also commonly found in the northern mountain range area of Ngluyu District, since this area has many language characteristic compared to other areas in Nganjuk.

Keywords: Lexicon Variation, Mapping, and Dialectology