CHAPTER II
LITERARY REVIEW

Literary review is a systematic description of the research result obtained by previous researches which are related to this research.

A. Previous Researches

Dialect research has been done by Nurhamid (2010). He discusses *Javanese dialect used in Kendal*. The purpose of this research are (1) describe the characteristic of using Javanese ‘ngoko’ in Kendal and (2) show the influence of social variable in using Javanese ‘ngoko’ in Kendal. The conclusions of this research are (1) differences that occur are not too significant. As a result, social variables had little influence on society in the Javanese phonological ‘ngoko’ in Kendal. That is because the most of people who lived in Kendal are farmers. The differences of language between them are very little because the interaction and communication between them are very often. (2) The social mobility in Kendal is low. As a result, the interaction with the outside society is relatively low. The low interaction makes the dialect influence from outside is few.

Ambar Pujianto and Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo (2007) discuss *Javanese dialect used in Kebumen Regency*. The purposes of this research are (1) describes the differences of the Javanese dialectal varieties in Kebumen Regency in level phonology, morphology, lexicon, and speech level; maps the Javanese dialectal varieties in Kebumen Regency; and (2) describes the geographical and
sociocultural factors causing these differences. The conclusions of this research are (1) Kebumen Regency is a border or mixing of two Javanese dialects, (2) The regions that have easy access are easier in getting the influence of Javanese Bandek, (3) The regions that are difficult to reach tend to defend the language, (4) The other regions have more varieties. The other regions mean that formerly these regions had access to other regions, such as Yogyakarta and then closed for a long time, and then the access is re-opened. This condition makes these regions have a lot of varieties, (5) The influence of Bandek Javanese comes through lexicons, not the sound, because the sound is more difficult, (6) The development between krama ngoko speech level and lexicons is different. The development of Krama-ngoko speech level is gained through education and occupation, such as teachers and village administrators, (7) Some regions have Krama-Ngapak Javanese speech level, (8) BJKK (Bahasa Jawa Kabupaten Kebumen) has [a] and [o] speech level models, (9) There is a phonological difference between Bandek Javanese and Ngapak Javanese.

In this research, the researcher discusses ‘Javanese Dialect in Kebagusan and Moga Village, Pemalang Regency (Study of Dialectology)’. This research is different from the other researches discussed before because the researcher discusses the phonological differences of the Javanese language dialectical varieties in Kebagusan and Moga, Pemalang regency and the influence of geographical position in causing the phonological differences of the Javanese language dialectical varieties in Kebagusan and Moga, Pemalang regency. The researcher also uses the different theory and methodology to get the data.
B. Language Variation

Language has big function in human life. According to Chaer (1994: 55), every language is used by a group of people who belong to a language community. A group of people who belong to a language community are those that use the same language (Chaer, 1994: 55).

While Anwar (1990:20) said that the speakers do not always use a dialect in their daily lives. Sometimes the speakers use different style of the language when they are in a particular situation. Language variation is determined by the situation and society (Anwar, 1990:20)

According to Chaer (1994:55), language variation is a language used by a group of people who belong to a community of language. Community of language consists of several people with different social status and a variety of cultural backgrounds (Chaer, 1994:55).

1. Classification of Language Variation

Sociolinguists explain the differences about language variation classification. Holmes (1992:138-276) says that there are two kinds of language variation; (1) based on the user and (2) based on the usage.

a. Based on the user

Based on the user, Holmes divides language variation into three kinds, namely: regional variation, social variation, and social dialect. There are two kinds of regional variation, namely: international varieties and intra-national or intra-continental varieties. In social variation, there is Received Pronunciation
(RP). It is essentially a social accent not a region one. Accents distinguished from each other by pronunciation itself. Dialects are simply linguistic varieties, which are distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation; the speech of the people from different social, as well as regional, group may differ in the ways. In social dialect, there are Standard English and social status. Standard English is more accommodating than RP. It allows for some variations within its boundaries. In social status, there are castes and social classes. In castes, people can be grouped based on similar social and economic factors. Their language generally reflects these groupings-they use different social dialects. In social class, there are two kinds of social class, namely: vocabulary and pronunciation (Holmes, 1992:138-276).

Chaer (1994:55-56) divides dialect into four categories:

1) Idiolect is a personal variety of the languages. Every person has a language variation (idiolect). Idiolect variation related to the "color" of the voice, word choice, style, and sentence structure. However, the most dominant is the "color" of the voice.

2) Dialect is a variation of the language used based on the user. For example of the Javanese language in Banyumas. It has different characteristics from the Javanese language dialects of Pekalongan, Semarang, or Surabaya.

3) Kronolec is variation of the language used by groups at particular times. For example Indonesian variation during the thirties, fifties and variations of the language used in the present. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 64) said that variations discussed are different, for example in pronunciation, spelling,
morphology, and syntax, but the most visible is lexicon, because this part is easy to change as a result of social change, culture, science, and technology.

4) Sosiolect is variation of the language discussed about status and social class of the speakers.

Based on the classification above, it can be concluded that variation of language is a variety of the language used by society. In this research, the researcher discussess dialect that uses a classification based on Chaer.

b. Based on the usage

Language variation based on the usage is divided into three, namely: style, context and register. Style is influenced by addressee. Many factors may contribute in determining the degree of social distance or solidarity between people—age relative, sex, social roles, and weather people work together, or are part the same family. It can be concluded that in addressee the style there are two influences; age and social background. Furthermore, some points will be factors that may influence the context, namely: formal context and social roles, and interaction of social class and style. Style is different with register. It tends to be associated with particular groups of people or sometimes, specific situation of use. (Holmes, 1992:138-276).

It can be concluded that language variation is every language used by a group of society in language society. It is divided into two categories, namely: based on the user and based on the usage (Holmes, 1992:138-276).
2. Dialect Restrictions

According to Maillet cited by Ayatrohaedi (1983: 1) there are two characteristics of dialect:

a. The dialect is a set of different local forms of pronunciation from the same language.

b. The dialect does not take all the phonology of a language (Maillet cited by Ayatrohaedi, 1967:69)

3. Dialect Distinctive

According to Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi (1983: 3) Dialect can be divided into three kinds:

a. Phonetic Distinctive

Guiraud (1970:12), Polimorfisme (Seguy, 1973:6), and (Dubois et.al. 1973:21) said phonetic distinctive is the differences in the sound, and usually the user of dialect or language not aware of it. For example: ‘careme’ and ‘cereme’ ‘cerme’ (Phyllanthus cidus Skells, Cicca disticha Linn) in Sundanese, ‘gudang’ and ‘kudang’ (gudang), ‘jendela’, ‘jendela’, ‘gandela’, or ‘janela’ (jendela). From this sample, it can be conclude that phonetic differences occur in vocal and consonant.

b. Semantic Distinctive

According to Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi (1983: 4), semantic distinctive is the creation of new words, according to phonological changes and shift shapes. This shift is concerned with two shades of determination:
1) Giving the different name for the same things in different places.

This shift pattern is generally known as the synonym or equivalent word. For example: ‘turi’ and ‘turuy’ ‘turi’ (Sesbania grandiflora Pers., Agati grandiflora Desv.), ‘balimbing’ and ‘calingcing’ ‘belimbing’ (Averrhoa Bilimbi Linn., A. Carambola Linn.) in Sundanese. This pattern is called synonym (Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi, 1970: 15).

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

This shift is known as homonymy. For example: ‘calingcing’ to ‘calingcing’ (Oxalis corniculata Linn., O. Javanica Bl.) and ‘belimbing’, ‘meri’ to ‘itik’ in Sundanese (Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi, 1970: -8).

3) Morphological Distinctive

Morphological distinctives are limited by the existence of the grammar, the frequency of different morphemes, the role is related, fonestict, its power, and the other factors (Guiraud cited by Ayatrohaedi, 1970). For example: ‘lemper’ and ‘lelemper’ ‘lemper’, ‘tenong’ and ‘tetenong’ ‘wadah’ (place to save some foods), ‘isuk’ and ‘isukan’ ‘besok’, ‘ogo’ and ‘ogoan’ ‘manja’ in Sundanese.

In this research, the researcher focuses on phonetic distinctive and semantic distinctive.