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Dialect geography of Javanese in Wonogiri Regency

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Abstract

This research discussed Javanese dialect used in Wonogiri Regency, and compared it with the standardized/formal Javanese, including dialect characteristics, vocabulary mapping, and phonological and morphological features. The data population of this research was Javanese used by Wonogiri Regency native residents spread in Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, dan Purwantoro districts. The data was obtained using a set of questionnaires given to the respondents. The interview technique was used to gather data for this research. The data gathering in this research was based on a set of questionnaires. The data were then analyzed using a distributional method with contrasting techniques. Clarified data were then analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach. The result showed that there were variations differed from standard Javanese, such as [nɔʔ], [ndhɔdhɔg]; [nəndhan], [ŋgajU!]; [luwe]; [wutɔ]; [iso], [enjoh]; [karo], [ambək]; dan [lan]. From the dialectometric calculation, it could be concluded that Javanese used in Wonogiri Regency was not a separate dialect; it was only speech variation (28,81%).

Keywords: Dialect, Language Variation, Vocabulary.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that consists of various ethnic groups. The Javanese ethnic group is one of them. The language used by the Javanese people is Javanese. Soedjarwo et al. (1987) stated that Javanese is the regional language with the most speakers in Indonesia. The use of the Javanese language spread to Central Java, East Java, Banten, and several provinces where Javanese migrants have settled (Hadi, 2017). The large number of Javanese speakers in Indonesia has led to the emergence of various dialects. These dialects include the Solo-Yogyakarta dialect (the standard dialect), the Banyumas dialect, the Tegal dialect, the Jepara dialect, the Surabaya dialect, and the Cirebon dialect. The dialects above share many similarities and differences influenced by geographical factors. Dialects used by neighbouring communities are usually relatively similar. However, essentially, each dialect has its distinct characteristics. Javanese has made a significant contribution to advancing the national language, Indonesian. Many Indonesian vocabulary words are borrowed from Javanese. As a major regional language, Javanese needs to be studied more extensively, including its dialects, to provide a broader understanding of the language.

This study examines the Javanese dialects **5 in Wonogiri Regency**, which are spread across the sub-districts of Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro. Wonogiri Regency was chosen because it borders East Java Province in the east and Yogyakarta Special Region in the west. Thus, it can be seen how those two provinces affect Javanese dialects in Wonogiri Regency. This study compares Javanese dialects in Wonogiri Regency with standard Javanese vocabulary, covering dialectal features, lexical mapping, phonology, and morphology and categorizes them based on dialectometry.

Based on the explanation above, this research aims to describe the geographical distribution of dialects and the level of variation in the Javanese language used in Wonogiri Regency (sub-districts of Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro). Previous studies on this topic merely focused on phonological aspects, while this study also discussed morphological aspects. This study is

expected to provide an overview of vocabulary variations in standard Javanese Dialects.

2. Theoretical Framework

Linguistics is the science that studies elements of language such as phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, and semantics. All these linguistic elements can be examined within ³ the field of dialectology (Antono et al., 2019). A dialect is a variation of language that differs based on the language used by a group of speakers in a specific location, a particular subgroup within a speech community, or a group of speakers living in a specific time period (Kridalaksana, 1984). Meanwhile, dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies language variation. Language variation refers to differences in linguistic forms within a language. These differences encompass all elements of phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax, and semantics (Susiati & Iye, 2018). This research employs a dialect geography approach. Dubois (in Ayatrohaedi, 1985) states that dialect geography is a branch of dialectology ⁶ that studies regional dialects.

Dialect geography seeks to illustrate the relationships and diversity among regional dialects. The characteristics of this diversity lie ² in vocabulary, pronunciation, and intonation. Dialect geography, commonly referred to as geographic dialectology by Keraf (1984), is a ⁶ branch of linguistics that systematically studies all linguistic phenomena based on existing language maps. Therefore, the general objective of ³ the study of dialect geography is to map linguistic phenomena from all data obtained within the research area. Additionally, dialect geography aims to describe the variations at different linguistic levels, including variations in phonology, morphology, and lexicon (Ludi, 2014) synchronically. Dialectometry provides a quantitative basis to map linguistics domains that can be presented in an isoglosses file.

2.1 Dialectometry

In determining the category of the level of language variation differences, the researcher uses the theory of dialectometry with the following formula (Guyter in Sariono, 2016).

$$d = s/n \times 100\%$$

d is the percentage of distance difference

s is 1 the number of differences

n is the number of vocabulary items

The categories used to determine language variation groups are as follows (Lauder, 2019):

< 20% : no difference (negligible)

21% - 30% : speech difference (parler)

31% - 50% : subdialect (sousdialecte)

51% - 80% : dialect difference (dialecte)

> 81% : language difference (langue)

Quantitatively, dialectometry calculations are based on lexical differences to determine the status of language differences, dialects, subdialects, speech differences, and the absence of differences between languages (Rusiandi, 2014). Dialectometry is a statistical measure used to observe the extent of similarities and differences found in the areas under study by comparing some vocabularies collected from that place (Revier in Rusiandi, 2014).

2.2 Isoglosses File

In language maps, areas that have linguistic similarities and differences are shown through certain signs. In areas with similar language symptoms, an imaginary line called isoglosses is drawn to unite these areas. According to Keraf (1984), isoglosses is an imaginary line applied on a map connecting each observation point with similar linguistic symptoms. Sari (2018) says linguistic distribution is grouped 1 based on the number of vocabulary

distributions at the observation point.

Each dialect has its characteristics. A hamlet, a village, or a sub-district must have language variations. Likewise, the eight sub-districts in Wonogiri Regency, namely Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro also have variations in using Javanese. The eight sub-districts typological shape and geographical location greatly affect language variation. Many remote, mountainous and isolated areas allow few people to mobilize. Therefore, there are differences in ² the use of Javanese language at the level of phonology and morphology.

3. Research Method

The ideal observation unit is the administrative unit (Lauder, 2019). The population of this study is the Javanese ¹ language spoken by native speakers throughout Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro sub-districts. The sample in this study consisted of eight native speakers from the eight sub-districts studied.

The determination of the sample is based on (1) the relatively balanced distance of the sample sub-districts, (2) the diversity of the sample villages, whether agricultural, industrial, rural, or urban, and (3) the linguistic situation (Soedjarwo, 1987). The list of sample sub-districts is as follows.

Table 1. List of Researched Villages

No.

Subdistrict

1.

Manyaran

2.

Selogiri

3.

Wonogiri

4.

Ngadirojo

5.

Sidoharjo

6.

Jatisrono

7.

Slogohimo

8.

Purwantoro

Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire (Ayatrohaedi, 1985). The questionnaire in this research is distributed by directly visiting informants in the eight sub-districts studied. The interview technique ¹ is also used to provide data. This technique is also called the direct recording (Ayatrohaedi, 1985).

Data collection in this study was based on a questionnaire. The questionnaire intends to obtain linguistic data that is likely to differ from linguistic data in other isolects. According to Sariono (2016), questionnaires are the main instrument for collecting data for dialectological research. The questionnaire contains questions that are used to capture the desired data, namely data on linguistic differences between observation points.

The method used in this research is the descriptive method. This research is analyzed by contrasting techniques in ⁸ the distributional method. The distributional method is an analysis method whose determining tool is inside and is part of the language under study (Sudaryanto, 1993). The contrasting technique is a data analysis technique that contrasts certain data linguistic units with other linguistic data (Kesuma, 2007). The clarified data were then analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach. In addition, the quantitative analysis method ¹ is also used to determine the isogloss file, which is useful for determining dialects and subdialects.

Wonogiri Regency, with an area of 182,236.02 Ha, is geographically located at 7°32' to 8°15' latitude and 110°41' to 111°18' longitude with the following borders: to the north it borders Sukoharjo Regency and Karanganyar Regency; to the east, it borders Karanganyar Regency and Ponorogo Regency (East Java); to the south, it borders Pacitan Regency (East Java) and the Indian Ocean; and to the west, it borders the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Klaten Regency.

The topography of Wonogiri Regency is uneven, and ² the differences between regions lead to significant differences in natural resource conditions across its regions. Most of Wonogiri Regency's land is not fertile for agriculture with much of it is rocky and dry. Wonogiri Regency has an artificial dam, the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir, which in addition to being a source of livelihood for fishermen and a source of irrigation for rice fields, is also a tourist asset that is visited by many domestic tourists.

The administrative division consists of 26 sub-districts. Eight of these sub-districts were used as research objects, namely Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro. The position these eight subdistricts is directly bordered by other provinces namely East Java and ⁷ Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Figure 1. Position of Wonogiri Regency in Central Java Map

(Source: https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabupaten_Wonogiri)

Figure 2. Position of Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro Subdistricts ⁴ in Wonogiri Regency Map

(Source: https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabupaten_Wonogiri)

3.1 Data Description

The data description in this research is some Javanese vocabulary used in nine villages spread across Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro sub-districts. The following list is the Javanese vocabulary ¹ used in the three sub-districts.

3.2 Data Character

Based on Table 1 above, we can see that the vocabulary between Sub-districts Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri, Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono, Slogohimo, and Purwantoro varies greatly. The varied character of the data will show a clear pattern in the language map. The variations that appear in the use of Javanese language at the level of phonology and morphology ³ can be seen in the following vocabulary map analysis.

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Vocabulary Map Analysis

² There are a number of words whose usage covers the entire sub-district under study.

These words are [kɔɓ mənɟɪŋ] ‘Adam’s apple’, [wətən] ‘stomach’, [pupu] ‘thigh’, [kempɔɓ] ‘calf’, [dhəŋkUɪ] ‘knee’, [sikUt] ‘elbow’, [ndəɓʔ] ‘look’, [ŋambUŋ] ‘kiss’, [ŋombe] ‘drink’, [gelUt] ‘fight’, [mamah] ‘chew’, [mlaku] ‘walk’, [ɲopət] ‘pickpocket’, [mɛnɛʔ] ‘climb’, [udUt] ‘smoke’, [ɲɔɓɓɔs] ‘vote’, [naŋɪs] ‘cry’, [ŋuyUh] ‘pee’, [budhəg] ‘deaf’, [wutɔ] ‘blind’, [luwe] ‘hungry’, and [ŋəlaʔ] ‘thirsty’.

These words are generally the same as standard Javanese words and do not vary.

Therefore, these words were not mapped. The words that are mapped are words that have variations, i.e. ² two or more words that are different in form but the same in meaning.

These variations occur because the subdistricts selected in this study are bordered by East Java in the east and the Special Region of Yogyakarta ¹ in the west. A number of words that have variations with standard Javanese words are listed below.

Table 2. Vocabulary Variations

No

Indonesian

Standard Javanese

⁵ Javanese in Wonogiri Regency

mata (eye)

[mɔtɔ]

[mripat]

[mɔtɔ]

2

pelupuk mata (eye socket)

[tlapuʔan]

[tlapuʔan]

[tlapɔʔan]

3

tengkuk (nape)

[githɔʔ]

[githɔʔ]

[cəngəl]

4

kerongkongan (esophagus)

[gɔrɔʔan]

[gɔrɔʔan]

[krɔŋkɔŋan]

5

pusar (navel)

[wudəl]

[pusər]

[udəl]

6

telapak tangan (palm)

[ɛpɛʔ- ɛpɛʔ]

[ɛpɛʔ- ɛpɛʔ]

[tlapa? tanan]

7

telapak kaki (sole)

[dhlamaan]

[tlapa?]

[tlapa?an]

8

menunduk (head down)

[ndhiŋklU?]

[ndhiŋklU?]

[ndhəŋklU?]

9

menggeleng-geleng (shake head)

[gela-gelo]

[gela-gelo]

[gedhag-gɛdhɛg]

10

melihat (see)

[ndələn]

[ndəlɔ?]

11

mencium (kiss)

[ŋambu]

[ŋambu]

[ŋambus]

12

bersin (sneeze)

[wahln]

[wahɪŋ]

[gəbrɛs]

13

bertengkar (fight)

[tukaran]

[geɪʊt]

14

terbang (fly)

[mabʊr]

[mabʊr]

[mibər]

15

menelan (swallow)

[ŋulu]

[ŋulu]

[ŋələk]

16

bersiul (whistle)

[siŋsɔt]

[siŋsɔt]

[sisɔ]

17

berdendang (drum)

[urɔ-urɔ]

[urɔ-urɔ]

[ndaŋdutan]

18

melempar (throw)

[mbalan]

[mbalan]

[ŋuncalke]

19

mengetuk (knock)

[nthoʔhoʔ]

[noʔoʔ]

[ndhɔdhoʔg]

20

mendengarkan (listen)

[ŋrunʔake]

[ŋrunʔake]

[ŋrunʔke]

21

menjejak (tramp)

[ŋidaʔ]

[ŋidaʔ]

[njejaʔ]

[ndhupaʔ]

22

menyepak (kick)

[nepaʔ]

[nəndhan]

[ŋgajU]

23

mengejar (chase)

[ŋuyaʔ]

[ŋgacar]

[ŋubəŋ]

24

menghantam (hit)

[ŋantəm]

[ŋantem]

[nabraʔ]

25

tiduran (lie down)

[tʊrɔŋ]

[tʊrɔnan]

26

memberi (give)

[mɛnɛhi]

[mɛnɛhi]

[ŋəkɛʔi]

27

menendang (kick)

[nəndhaŋ]

[nəndhaŋ]

[ŋgajʊl]

28

tersenyum (smile)

[mɛsəm]

[mɛsəm]

[ŋguyu]

29

buta (blind)

[picaʔ]

[wutɔ]

30

lapar (hungry)

[ŋəllh]

[luwe]

31

dapat (able)

[bisɔ]

[isɔ]

[enjoh]

32

bodoh (stupid)

[bodho]

[bodho]

[gɔblɔk]

33

malam (night)

[wəŋi]

[bəŋi]

34

dan (and)

[lan]

[karo]

[ambɛk]

1 Based on the table above, there are some words that are completely different from standard Javanese, namely [nɔtɔʔ], [ndhɔdɔg] 'to knock', which is derived from [nthɔthɔʔ]; [nəndhan], [ŋgajU], which is derived from [nɛpaʔ]; [luwe] 'hungry' derived from [ŋəllh];

[wutə] derived from [picaʔ]; [iso], [enjoh] derived from [bisə]; and [karo], [ambək] ‘and’ derived from [lan].

4.2 Phonology

The phonemes of the Javanese language in Wonogiri Regency are mostly the same as the phonemes ¹ of the standard Javanese language (Solo-Jogja). In the pronunciation of vowels, Javanese language users in Wonogiri are also ⁷ similar to the standard Javanese. For example, the tendency to pronounce [u] in closed syllables as [o], such as [sikUt] becomes [sikot], [dhəngkUI] becomes [dhenkol], [ndhiŋkIUʔ] becomes [ndhiŋkloʔ], [ŋambUs] becomes [ŋambos], [ŋambUŋ] becomes [ŋambon], [gelUt] becomes [gelot], [mabUr] becomes [mabor], [ŋgajUI] becomes [ŋgajol], [udUd] becomes [udod], [ŋuyUh] becomes [ŋuyoh].

In addition, consonant omission symptoms are present. The consonant omission is found in [wudəl], which becomes [udəl] ‘navel’, [bisə], which becomes [iso] ‘can’, [siŋsot] becomes [siso]. There are some Javanese words in the three ⁴ sub-districts in Wonogiri that have consonant substitutions. For example [nthəthək] ‘to knock’ becomes [ndhədhəg]. There are also some words that have consonant addition, such as [ŋambu] becomes [ŋambUs] ‘to smell’.

4.3 Morphology

In the field of morphology, there are no significant ¹ differences between the Javanese languages of the eight sub-districts in Wonogiri Regency. The only differences that can be found are as follows:

1. The standard Javanese language recognizes the suffix -ake as in [ŋrunʔake] ‘listen’. In the Javanese language spoken in Wonogiri Regency, the suffix -ake is also used but simplified to -ke. If in standard Javanese it is [ŋrunʔake], in the Javanese spoken in Wonogiri it becomes [ŋrunʔke].
2. The standard Javanese language recognizes the suffix -an, for example, in the words

dolanan 'toy' and tulisan 'writing'. The suffix -an, when combined with a base word ending in a vowel, changes the sound. The vowel i and the suffix -an change into -en. For example, the word bali 'back' becomes balen and kali 'river' becomes kalen. The vowel u and the suffix -an changes into -on. For example, the word toko 'shop' becomes tokon, temu 'meet' becomes temon, and so on. However, the Javanese language ¹ spoken in the eight sub-districts studied does not always adhere to the provisions regarding the sound changes that accompany the addition of the suffix -an above. Besides the word [turɔn], the word [turɔnan] is also found. This is due to morphological errors or incorrect analysis of the base word.

4.4 Map Analysis

4.4.1 Vocabulary Distribution Range

The following are 34 maps of the vocabulary distribution coverage in the eight sub-districts studied.

Map I illustrates the use of the word [mɔtɔ] 'eye'. The variant of this word is [mripat]. The word [mripat] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, and 3. Whereas the word [mɔtɔ] is used in sub-district numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Map II illustrates the use of the word [tlapuʔan] 'eye socket'. The variant of this word is

[tlapɔʔan]. The word [tlapɔʔan] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3. While the word [tlapuʔan] is used in sub-district numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Map III illustrates the use of the word [githɔʔ] 'nape'. The variant of this word is [cəŋəl]. The word [cəŋəl] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8, while the word [githɔʔ] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map IV illustrates the use of the word [gɔɔʔan] 'esophagus'. The variant of this word is [krɔŋkɔŋan]. The word [krɔŋkɔŋan] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [gɔɔʔan] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map V illustrates the use of the word [wudəl] 'navel'. The variants of this word are [pusər] and [udəl]. The word [udəl] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8, while the word [pusər] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map VI illustrates the use of the word [επε?-επε?] 'palm'. The variant of this word is [tlapa? tanjan]. The word [tlapa? tanjan] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [επε?-επε?] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map VII illustrates the use of the word [dhlamaan] 'palm'. The variants of this word are [tlapa?] and [tlapa?an]. The word [tlapa?] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8, while the word [tlapa?an] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map VIII illustrates the use of the word [ndhiŋklU?] ‘head down’. The variant of this word is [ndhəŋklU?]. The word [ndhəŋklU?] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [ndhiŋklU?] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map IX illustrates the use of the words [gela-gelo] ‘shake head’. A variant of this word is [gedhag-gədhæg]. The word [gedhag-gədhæg] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8. Whereas the word [ndhiŋklU?] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map X illustrates **2 the use of** the word [ndələŋ] ‘see’ used in sub-districts 1, 2, and 3. The variant of this word is [ndələ?]. The word [ndələ?] is used in sub-districts 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Map XI illustrates **the use of** the word [ŋambu] ‘to smell’. The variant of this word is [ŋambus]. The word [ŋambus] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8, while the word

[ŋambu] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XII shows the use of the word [wahiŋ] 'sneeze'. The variant of this word is [gəbrəs].

The word [gəbrəs] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [wahiŋ] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XIII shows the use of the word [tukaran] 'fight'. The variant of this word is [gəlut]. The word [gəlut] is used in subdistrict numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, while the word [tukaran] is used in subdistrict numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Map XIV shows the use of the word [mabUr] 'fly'. The variant of this word is [mibər]. The word [mibər] is used in sub-district numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, while the word [mabUr] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Map XV shows the use of the word [ɲulu] 'swallow'. The variant of this word is [ɲələʔ]. The word [ɲulu] is used in sub-districts 1, 2 and 3, while the word [ɲələʔ] is used in sub-districts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Map XVI shows the use of the word [siŋsɔ] 'whistle'. The variant of this word is [sisɔ]. The word [sisɔ] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8. Whereas the word [siŋsɔt] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map XVII shows the use of the word [urɔ-urɔ] 'drum'. The variant of this word is [ndaŋdutan]. The word [ndaŋdutan] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8, while the word [urɔ- urɔ] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map XVIII shows the use of the word [mbalaŋ] 'throw'. The variant of this word is [ɲuncalke]. The word [ɲuncalke] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [mbalaŋ] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XIX shows the use of the word [nthɔthɔʔ] 'knock'. Variants of this word are [ndhɔdhɔŋ] and [nɔtɔʔ]. The word [ndhɔdhɔŋ] is used in sub-district numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. While the word [nɔtɔʔ] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Map XX shows the use of the word [ɲrunɔʔake] 'listen'. The variant of this word is [ɲrunɔʔke]. The word [ɲrunɔʔke] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [ɲrunɔʔake] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XXI shows the use of the word [ɲidaʔ] ‘tramp’. Variants of this word are [ɲjejaʔ] and [ndhupaʔ]. The word [ɲidaʔ] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, and 3, while the word [ɲjejaʔ] is used in sub-districts 4, 5, and 6. Then, the word [ndhupaʔ] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8. Map XXII shows **2 the use of** the word [ɲepaʔ] ‘kick’. The variants of this word are [nəndhan] and [ɲgajʉ]. The word [ɲgajʉ] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [nəndhan] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map XXIII shows the use of the word [ɲuyaʔ] 'chase'. Variants of this word are [ɲgacar] and [ɲubər]. The word [ɲubər] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [ɲgacar] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XXIV shows the use of the word [ɲantəm] 'hit'. The variant of this word is [nabraʔ]. The word [nabraʔ] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [ɲantəm] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XXV shows the use of the word [tʊɾɔŋ] 'lie down'. The variant of this word is [tʊɾɔnan]. The word [tʊɾɔnan] is used in sub-district numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Whereas the word [tʊɾɔŋ] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3.

Map XXVI shows the use of the word [mənɛhi] 'give'. The variant of this word is [ŋəkɛʔi]. The word [ŋəkɛʔi] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [mənɛhi] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XXVII shows the use of the word [nəndhaŋ] 'kick'. The variant of this word is [ŋgajUI]. The word [nəndhaŋ] is used in sub-districts number 1, 2, 3 while the word [ŋgajUI] is used in sub-districts number 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Map XXVIII shows the use of the word [məsəm] 'smile'. The variant of this word is [ŋguyU]. The word [ŋguyU] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [məsəm] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XXIX shows the use of the word [pica?] 'blind'. The variant of this word is [wutɔ]. The word [wutɔ] is used in sub-district numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. While the word [pica?] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Map XXX shows **2** the use of the word [ŋəllh] 'hungry'. The variant of this word is [luwe]. The word [luwe] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, while the word [ŋəllh] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8.

Map XXXI shows the use of the word [isɔ] 'able'. The variant of this word is [enjoh]. The word [enjoh] is used in sub-district numbers 7 and 8. Whereas the word [isɔ] is used in sub-district numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map XXXII shows the use of the word [bodho] 'stupid'. The variant of this word is [gɔbloʔ]. The word [gɔbloʔ] is used in subdistrict numbers 7 and 8, while the word [bodho] is used in subdistrict numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Map XXXIII shows the use of the word [wəŋi] 'night'. The variant of this word is [enjoh]. The word [bəŋi] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [wəŋi] is used in sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Map XXXIV shows the use of the word [lan] 'and'. The variants of this word are [karo] and [ambək]. The word [ambək] is used in sub-districts 7 and 8, while the word [karo] is used in

sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

4.4.2 Dialectometry Calculation

After the linguistic data is mapped, the next step is to calculate the percentage of familiarity between the observation points. The dialectometry calculation in this study is based on 34 vocabularies that show differences. Furthermore, the 34 vocabulary findings were divided by the total number of vocabulary findings (118) and then multiplied by 100. ¹ The result of the calculation is 28.81%.

Thus, it can be concluded that the nine villages studied show speech differences. The description of the above calculation ³ can be seen in the following formula.

d is the percentage of distance difference

s is ¹ the number of differences

n is the number of vocabularies

The categories used to determine language variety groups are as follows:

< 20% : no differences (negligible)

21% - 30% : speech differences (parler)

31% - 50% : subdialect (sousdialecte)

51% - 80% : dialect differences (dialecte)

> 80% : language differences (langue)

The analysis of Javanese spoken ⁴ in Wonogiri Regency reveals various linguistic variations, including lexical, phonological, and morphological differences and distinct geographical patterns. Despite these variations, dialectometric calculations ¹ show that

the Javanese in Wonogiri is not a separate dialect but a regional speech variation, or variasi tutur, with a similarity rate of 28.81 percent to the standardized Javanese.

Lexical variation, 2 such as the use of luwe for 'hungry' instead of njellh, and enjoh for 'can' instead of biso, aligns with Ratna's (2022) findings that lexical items are often the most salient markers of dialectal differences. Kurniadi (2020) explains that lexical differences often reflect historical interactions and contact with neighbouring regions.

Phonological shifts, 2 such as the vowel change from [u] to [ɔ] in closed syllables and consonantal changes like nɔɔʔ replacing nthoʔ, support Suprpto's (2021) observations of phonetic variation in Javanese border areas. Morphological simplifications, for instance, the replacement of -ake by -ke, show the natural linguistic economy in spoken forms, as noted by Kurniadi (2020) and Suprpto (2021).

From a sociolinguistic perspective, as Janet Holmes (2013) outlined in Introduction to Sociolinguistics, language variation is inherently tied to social 1 factors such as identity, community boundaries, and social networks. Holmes highlights that variation within a speech community can index social meanings and group membership without necessarily constituting separate dialects. This is evident in Wonogiri, where the shared linguistic features across the subdistricts signal a common identity and mutual intelligibility among speakers despite observable differences. The isogloss lines found in this research, dividing the region into three clusters, reflect not strict linguistic boundaries but social gradations where language use subtly shifts, supporting Holmes's notion of continuous variation rather than discrete dialect boundaries.

Holmes also discusses how language variation often correlates with social variables such as age, gender, and social class, which this research did not deeply explore but could be valuable for future studies in Wonogiri. For instance, subtle phonological or lexical choices might signal group identity or social stance, enriching understanding of Javanese variation in the area. The morphological economy observed could also be interpreted as an adaptation to the social need for efficient and fluid communication, a point Holmes emphasizes in describing 2 language as a social tool.

The overall findings align with Ratna (2022), Suprpto (2021), and Kurniadi (2020), demonstrating that while the Javanese language in Wonogiri shows diversity in lexical, phonological, and morphological features, these variations constitute speech differences within a single dialect continuum. Incorporating Holmes's sociolinguistic framework deepens the interpretation by framing these variations as social practices that construct and reflect community identities rather than solely linguistic divergence.

5. Conclusion

¹ Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that. The Javanese language in Wonogiri district is not a separate dialect of Javanese, but only a difference in speech. The Javanese ² spoken in the eight sub-districts studied has many similarities with standard Javanese. Several words were found that are completely different from standard Javanese, namely [nɔʔ], [ndhɔdhɔg] 'knock', which is derived from [nthɔthɔʔ]; [nəndhan], [ŋgajUI], which is derived from [nepaʔ]; [luwe] 'hungry', which is derived from [ŋəllh]; [wutɔ], which is derived from [picaʔ]; and [isɔ], [enjoh], which is derived from [bisɔ]; tendency to pronounce [u] in closed syllables as [ɔ]. In the Javanese spoken in Wonogiri, the suffix, which means the same as -ake, ¹ is also used but simplified to -ke. If in standard Javanese it is [ŋrunɔʔake], in the Javanese spoken in Wonogiri, it is [ŋrunɔʔke]. In addition, this study also found the following isoglosses lines.

The map above shows that there are three areas demarcated by the pseudo line of Javanese vocabulary variation: (1) Manyaran, Selogiri, Wonogiri sub-districts; (2) Ngadirojo, Sidoharjo, Jatisrono sub-districts; and (3) Slogohimo and Purwantoro sub-districts. However, the Wonogiri Regency Javanese ¹ language is not a separate dialect; it is only a difference in speech. This study is limited to eight subdistricts. However, this study can be expanded to the other subdistricts, which can bring up different vocabulary variations.

Sources

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