

THE PHONOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL EVIDENCES DIFFERENTIATING OSING AND JAVANESE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bukti pemisah fonologis dan leksikal antara bahasa Osing dan bahasa Jawa. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Ada tiga sampel informan dari Osing dan bahasa Jawa yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria yang ditetapkan. Data yang diperoleh dikumpulkan berdasarkan beberapa instrumen sebagai instrumen utama dan tiga instrumen tambahan lainnya yaitu: daftar kata, perekam dan catatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 1) persentase kata yang sama dan serupa adalah 79% antara bahasa Osing dan bahasa Jawa. Gambar tersebut menunjukkan bahwa leksikostatistik seperti yang disarankan oleh Swadesh (1955) dalam Budasi (2007), Osing dan Jawa adalah dua bahasa berbeda dari keluarga yang sama. 2). Ada 25 fonem yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Osing dan juga dalam bahasa Jawa. Mereka dikelompokkan menjadi 6 vokal: / ʌ /, / I /, / U /, / ε /, / ə /, dan / ə /, Hanya ada 5 diftong yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Osing dan Jawa. Yaitu / ʌʊ /, / ɪʌ /, / ʌɪ /, / ɪʊ / dan 18 konsonan: / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / h /, / j /, / k /, / ʔ /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / t /, / w /, / y /, / ñ / dan / ŋ /. 3). Hanya ada 12 kluster konsonan yang ditemukan dalam bahasa Osing dan Jawa. Mereka dapat dikategorikan ke dalam 3 jenis campuran. Tiga tipe tersebut adalah m-blends, r-blends dan l-blends. 4). Ada 507 kata sebagai bukti pemisahan leksikal antara Osing dan bahasa Jawa anggota kata didasarkan pada daftar kata Swadesh, Holle dan Nothofer.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa, Osing and Jawa, sistem phonologi and leksikal

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find out the phonological and lexical separator evidences between Osing and Javanese language. This research is a descriptive research. There were three informant samples from the Osing and Javanese language that were chosen based on a set criteria. The obtained data were collected based on several instrument the as the main instrument and three other additional instruments namely: wordlists, recorder and note. The results of the study show that 1) the percentage of words that are same and similar was 79% between Osing and Javanese language. The figure shows that lexicostatistically as suggested by Swadesh (1955) in Budasi (2007), Osing and Javanese are two different language of the same family. 2). There are 25 phonemes found in Osing and as well as in Javanese languages. They are grouped into 6 vowels: / ʌ /, / I /, / ʊ /, / ε /, / ɔ /, and / ə /, There are only 5 diphthongs found in Osing and Javanese language. That is / ʌʊ /, / ɪʌ /, / ʌɪ /, / ɪʊ / and 18 consonants: / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / h /, / j /, / k /, / ʔ /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / t /, / w /, / y /, / ñ / and / ŋ /. 3). There are only 12 consonant clusters found in Osing and Javanese language. They can be categorized into 3 types of mix. The three types are m-blends, r-blends and l-blends. 4). There are 507 words as the evidences of the lexical separation between Osing and Javanese language the member of words were based on Swadesh, Holle and Nothofer word lists.

Key Words: Language, Osing and Javanese, Phonology and lexical system