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## Lexical variation of traditional snack naming in Palang Subdistrict, Tuban Regency

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the lexical variations of the Javanese language in traditional snack name in Palang subdistrict, Tuban Regency. The reason for choosing this object of research, is to explain the dialect variation especially in traditional snack naming among the society and to explain the reasons of lexical variation. This article focusses on two research questions, (1) Lexical variation on traditional snack name in Palang subdistrict, Tuban Regency, (2) The causative factor of lexical variations. This research used qualitative descriptive. The data of 45 gloss traditional snack name were collected through 19 observation point from 19 village in Palang subdistrict using field method and proficient method. The research funding of this article found the lexical variations on traditional snack naming are as follows; 1) Group without variation (22 gloss), 2) Group with variations (18 gloss) which consists of 2, 3, 4 and 6 form of lexical variations. The causative factor of the lexical variations due to the way of living and geographic factor.

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### Introduction

Javanese language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia and it is used by the Javanese community. Based on the dialectology study, among 6.703 languages in the world, Javanese is the 11<sup>th</sup> most spoken language (75.5 million speaker). (Kartikasari, Kisyani, Safitri, & Suryarini, 2018). Due to its vast distribution results in Javanese language variations. Javanese language variations or dialects divided into three great dialects: standard dialect, East-Java, and Banyumas dialect (Fauzi & Puspitorini, 2018). Dialects is a linguistics system used by society to distinguish it from neighbouring communities, which use a different system although closely related.

In addition, the naming of food becomes a characteristic of an area even as an identity. Various references also show that both modern and traditional food can be part of culture so that it becomes an expression of regionality. In fact, the variety of food is a reflection of the

potential of natural resources owned by the nation, especially producing regions (Adiasih & Brahmins, 2017; Dewi, 2011; Fuad & Hapsari, 2019; Maflahah, 2012; Nurhayati et al., 2016).

A dialect of one area has its characteristics, according to Wardhaugh in (Sultana & Ardi, 2019) the characteristics of the dialect are influenced by two factors; geographical and social factor. The background area of the speaker influences the variation of the language used (Maryaeni, 2006). Each speaker from a certain area has cultural background and social status, for instance the language used by the society lived in mountain area with farming culture will be different with the society lived in coastal area with fishing culture.

Palang is one of the subdistricts in Tuban Regency, East Java Province that has borderline with Java Ocean on the northern side. According to (BPS, 2020) Palang subdistrict has 19 village with total area 61,856 km<sup>2</sup>. The largest village is Wangun and the smallest village is Pliwetan. The agriculture sector in Palang subdistrict produces several commodities such as rice, corn, cassava, and ground nut. Those commodities being used and processed into various traditional snack by the society. Due to the differences of geographic factor and way of living, the naming of traditional snacks may vary from one village to another. One of the examples of differences in traditional snacks naming is the gloss *Bubur Chandil* in Palang District. It is found that in Tasikmadu village Observation Point it's called *Bubur Srinthil*, while in Palang village used *Bubur Ongkol-ongkol*, Cepokrejo village used *Bubur Cenot*, and in Cepokorejo village used *Bubur Ceklok*.

There were several studies related to the topic lexical variation of Javanese language. The first research was conducted by (Kartikasari, Kisyani, Safitri, & Suryarini, 2018) with the title "A Study of Dialectology on Javanese *Ngoko* in Banyuwangi, Surabaya, Magetan, and Solo. The instrument of the research is Nothofer questionnaires modified by Kisyani by developing Swadesh's list into 829 words/phrases. The results of the research reveal the largest number of Javanese *Ngoko* lexical found in Solo while the least were found in Surabaya. The lexical differences of Javanese *Ngoko* in four Observation Point resulted in one utterance, two dialects, and four subdialects, and 19 patterns of phonological differences in Javanese *Ngoko* were found.

The second research conducted by (Reynaldi, 2017) which investigates phonological differences between two dialects of Javanese Language using phonological rules and distinctive feature. The research found that there are sound changes between standar Javanese and Banyumas dialect, it is also found that there is a deletion process which occurs in final position.

Next, research done by (Sugiharti & Pariyanto, 2021) which has the purpose to obtain an overview of the variations of Madurese lexicon and its sociolect status in Bangkalan Regency. This study employed 335 glosses divided into 12 meaning fields to collect data. The result

indicated that there were 216 lexical differences from 335 glosses. The dialectometric calculation of the lexical differences shows 95,37%, 89,35%, and 90,74%. It implies that the lexical differences of the Madurese language variation in Bangkalan Regency is a different language, a language pocket, or enclave of Javanese Language.

Another research related to this research was conducted by (Coelestia & Isodarus, 2021) describes the basis for the naming of the traditional snacks at Pasar Lempuyangan, Yogyakarta City. The result of the research showed that there were three basic types of naming, namely (i) naming based on one basis, (ii) naming based on two bases, and (iii) naming based on three bases.

Based on those related research, it can be concluded that the lexical variations on traditional snacks naming topic have the novelty. The researcher decided to conduct the research on Palang subdistrict due to its rich lexical variation on traditional snacks naming. There will be two major research problem in this article, the first, the lexical variations on traditional snacks naming in Palang subdistrict. Second, the factor that cause the lexical variations among the Observation Point.

## Method

This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative approach. According to (Okoli & Schabram, 2010) descriptive method describes the facts, all the facts and nothing but the fact. This research used dialectology study, which is divided into three steps, (i) the data collection, (ii) data analysis, (iii) data presentation. The data was collected from the nineteen Observation Point (OA) located on 19 village in Subdistrict Palang; *Ngimbang, Wangun, Ketambul, Cepokorejo, Pliwetan, Karangagung, Leran Wetan, Leran Kulon, Glodog, Palang, Gesikharjo, Pucangan, Cendoro, Dawung, Tegalbang, Sumurgung, Kradenan, Tasikmadu and Panyuran*. The Observation Point shows the use of homogeneous isolects, was determined by using several criteria proposed by (Sugiharti & Pariyanto, 2021), including the area, which is not close to big city, low mobility, maximum population of 6000 people, and the age of speaker at least 30 years old. The data were analyzed using contrastive technique on synchronic data. Lexically contrast gloss will be marked by the difference's usage of form amongst the 19 Observation Point. If it is found that the differences can be explained phonologically, thus the two forms will not be categorized as lexically contrast, however it will be categorized as phonetically contrast. The researcher will create the phonetic isogloss map. Furthermore, the data presentation in the form of lexical contrast will be converted into lexical map (Kroll & De Groot, 2020).

## Results and Discussion

The researcher used 45 gloss traditional snack name and conducted the research in 19 Observation Point. The result showed that there are two groups of variations, (1) group without lexical variation, and (2) group with lexical variations as can be seen on the table 1.

**Table 1.** Group of Variations

<i>Group of Variations</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Type of Variations</i>
Without lexical variations	22 gloss	0
With lexical variations	18 gloss	5

The first group 1) Without lexical variations; the researcher found that 22 gloss in the first until the nineteen Observation Point showed there was no significant differences. Every Observation Point has the same lexicon of traditional snacks naming. While the second group 2) with lexical variations, it is found 5 types of variations among all the Observation Point, namely, two variations, three variations, four variations, 5 variations, and 6 variations.

### 1) Group without lexical variations

The research showed that there are no significant differences 22 gloss of traditional snack name [*ampo, arem-arem, bakwan jagung, bongko, cucur, dhumbek, gandhos, gathot, gethuk goreng, jenang, jenthik manis, kembang gulo, klepon, lapis manis, lemper, nagasari, olahan tapai ketan, ondhe-ondhe, pukis, singkong diiris, tapai goreng, wingka*] in all Observation Point located on 19 villages.

### 2) Group with lexical variations

#### a. Group with 2 Lexical Variations

The research found that there is a lexical difference between traditional snack naming among the 19 Observation Point in Palang subdistrict. The table 2 showed the list of groups of lexical variations with two forms of variations. These variations influenced by the way of life factor, administrative border, and geographical factor. The Observation Point which uses the variation of Bantholan are as follows; Palang, Karangagung, Pliwetan, Leran Kulon, Panyuran, Tasikmadu, Tegalbang, Dawung, Cendoro, Cepokorejo, Ketambul, Leran Wetan, Pucangan, Ngimbang and Wangun Village. Meanwhile, the Observation Point that used *Wedaran* variations located on Gesikharjo, Kradenan and Sumurgung village. Those three-village location were close to each other and share the same way of life; majority of the people work as a fisherman. The lexical variations of gloss *Angka 8* with two forms of variations can be seen clearly from the isoglos Fig. 1.

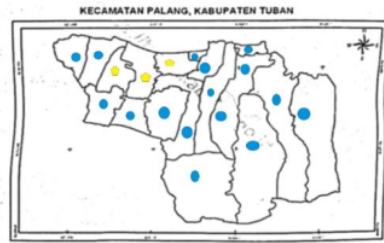


Fig 1. Isogloss Map Angka 8

The isogloss map Fig 1. shows that gloss *Angka 8* has two form of lexical variations, namely *Bantholan* (blue color) and *Wedaran* (yellow color).

Table 2. Group with 2 Lexical Variations

Isogloss Map Number	Gloss	Lexical Variations	Observation Point
03	Angka 8	Bantholan, wedaran	2-6, 9-19 1,7 and 8
15	Gethuk goreng isi gula	Godho bolet, limpong	1-5, 7 & 8 6, 9-19
18	Jagung Gronthol	Blendok Sisir jagung	6, 14-19 1-5, 7-13
25	Kue Garpu	Pleret, uler-uler	1,5, 7, 8, 13- 15, 17-19 6, 9-12 & 16
26	Kue Mendhut	Bugis, Koci-koci	1-8, 11-19 9 & 10 2-5, 9, 10, 14, 15, & 19
28	Kue Satu	Kaoyah, Satru	1,6, 9, 10,13,16 & 17 1, 6-8, 11- 13, 16-18
29	Kue thiwul halus	Gablok, sampilok	2-5, 9. 10, 14, 15, & 19 1-8, 11-13, 16-19
33	Lupis Ketan	Alu-alu, lupis	9,10, 14 & 15 1-5, 7-10, 18 & 19
43	Thiwul	Horok-horok, thiwul	6, 11-17
44	Wajik	Ketan Salak, Wajik	1-5, 7 & 8



Table 2 shows 10 gloss of traditional snacks name were found having two forms of lexical variations in Palang Subdistrict. Another gloss which has two form of variations is *Jagung Gronthol* namely *Sisir Jagung* and *Blendhok*. The lexical variation distribution area can be seen clearly from isogloss map fig. 1.

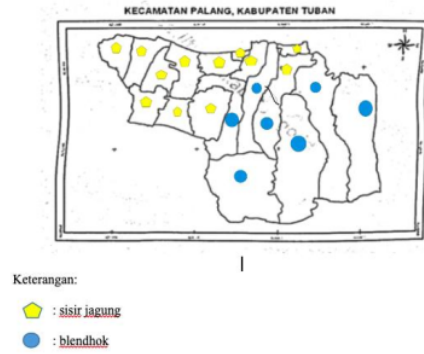


Fig.1 Isoglos Map Jagung Gronthol

Lexical variations *Sisir jagung* used in 12 Observation Point: Gesikharjo, Palang, Glodog, Karang Agung, Pliwetan, Kradenan, Sumurgung, Tasikmadu, Panyuran, Tegalbang, Dawung and Cedoro Village. Meanwhile the variations *Blendhok* used in 7 Observation Point: Leran Kulon, Cepokorejo, Ketambul, Leran Wetan, Pucangan, Ngimbang, and Wangun Village.

### b. Group with 3 Lexical Variations

The lexical variations of 6 gloss with 3 forms was found in traditional snack naming in certain Observation Point on table 3. Based on the isogloss map in Fig. 2, the variations of *bikang* used in most of the Observation Point. Meanwhile, three Observation Point 6, 16, and 17 used the variation *Bikang*.

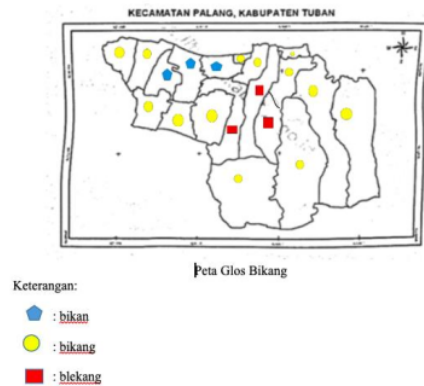
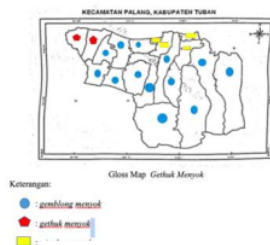


Fig. 2 Isogloss Map Bikang

**Table 3.** Group with 3 Lexical Variations

<i>Isogloss Map Number</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Lexical Variations</i>	<i>Observation Point</i>
06	Bikang	Bikan,	1, 7 & 8
		bikang	2-5, 9-15, 18 & 19
		blekang	6, 16, & 17
16	Gethuk singkong	Gemblong menyok	1, 6-8, 11-19
		Gethuk Menyok	9 & 10
		Wingko Menyok	2-5
24	Kue Akar Kelapa	Pertulo	13-15, 17-19
		Protolo	6, 9-12 & 16
		Unthuk yuyu	1-5, 7 & 8
31	Lemet Singkong	Genthilut,	1-4, 7-13
		Glondor	6, 16 & 17
		Pluntir	5, 14, 15, 18, & 19
36	Olahan singkong diparut kasar	Ketan Menyok,	2-5
		Sredhek,	14 & 15
		Srawut	1, 6-13, 16-19
40	Serabi	Apem	2-5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18 & 19
		Apem selong	6, 13, 16 & 17
		Srabeh Selong	1, 7-10

The first gloss *Bikang* has three forms of variations namely, *bikan*, *bikang*, & *blekang*. Gesikrejo, Kradenan and Sumurgung Village were the Observation Point which used the variations of *Bikan*. Another gloss that has three form of lexical variations is *Gethuk Singkong*. The distribution of the lexical variations can be seen clearly on figure 3.



*Fig. 3 Isogloss map Gethuk Singkong*



According to map above, gloss Gethuk Singkong has three lexical variations: *gemblong menyok*, *gethuk menyok*, and *wingka menyok*. Observation Point 1, 7 and 8 used the variations *gemblong menyok*, while the Observation Point Gesikharjo, Kradenan and Sumurgung village used *Gethuk Menyok*. The rest of Observation Point used the variations *wingka menyok*.

**c. Group with 4 Lexical Variations**

The researcher found only one gloss that has 4 forms of lexical variations. Table 4 below shows us the lexical variations and its distribution.

**Table 4.** Group with 4 Lexical Variations

Isogloss Map Number	Gloss	Lexical Variations	Observation Point
17	Iwel-iwel	Iwel-iwel	9 & 10
		Hawok-hawok	1, 7 & 8
		Klepon putih	6, 11-19
		Wok Gawok	2-5

Based on the isogloss map number 17, it is found that gloss *Iwel-iwel* has four forms of variations: *iwel-iwel*, *hawok-hawok*, *klepon putih*, and *wok gawok*. The variations of *hawok-hawok* were found in observation point (OP) 1, 7 and 8 while *wok gawok* was found in OP 2, 3, 4 and 5. Those two variations undergo phonetic change named deletion and sound change. *Klepon Putih* variations was found in OP 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 where most of the society are farmers. Those variations merely caused by the geographical factors.

**d. Group with 6 Lexical Variations**

Among 45 gloss of traditional snack naming in Palang subdistrict, it is found only 1 gloss having 6 forms of lexical variations. It can be seen clearly from table 5.

**Table 5.** Group with 6 Lexical Variations

Isogloss Map Number	Gloss	Lexical Variations	Observation Point
07	Bubur candhil	Bubur ceklok	
		Bubur cenot	5, 14 & 15
		Bubur ongkol-ongkol	6 & 16
		Bubur srinthil	1-4, 7 & 8
		Bubur srinthil	9 & 10
		Bubur srinthil	11 & 12
Bubur umbel	13, 17-19		

The table 5 and the isogloss map Fig 4. show us the lexical variations of Benang Candhil has six forms of variations: *bubur ceklok*, *bubur cenot*, *bubur ongkol-ongkol*, *bubur srinthil*, *bubur srinthil*, and *bubur umbel*. The variations of *bubur srinthil* and *bubur srinthil* undergo phonetics change that is the sounds change of vowel /i/ and /u/. *Bubur srinthil* variations used

in OP 9 & OP 10, meanwhile *Bubur srunthul* used in OP 11 & 12. This showed us that the location or geographic factor gives contribution to the variations.

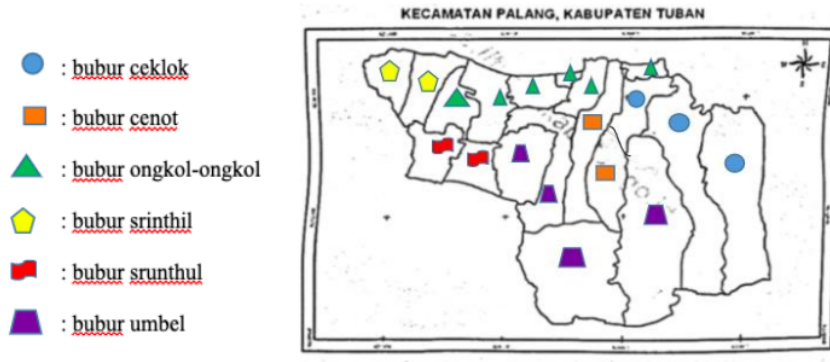


Fig. 4 Isogloss Map Benang Candhil

## Conclusion

Based on the presentation and presentation of data in the **results and discussion** section, it can be concluded that the lexical variation of naming traditional snacks in Palang District without variation was found in 22 glosses. There are 23 glosses with the following number of variations. (a) Two forms of Lexical Variation: 10 glosses, (b) Three forms of lexical variation; 6 glosses, (c) Four forms of lexical variation: 1 gloss, and (d) Six forms of lexical variation: 1 gloss. The factor causing lexical variation is the livelihood of the community as farmers and fishermen, this type of work can influence the lexical variation of traditional snack naming. In addition, it is also supported by geographical facts that have proximity.

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