

Dialect Geography of Shallots Agriculture's Language Variation in Brebes Regency

¹Siti Nurdjanah, ²M. Suryadi

Universitas Diponegoro
Jalan Prof. Soedarto, SH Tembalang, Semarang, Jawa Tengah 50275 Indonesia

Email: ¹nananurjanah98@gmail.com, ²mssuryadi072@gmail.com

Available Online:

<http://www.jurnal.unublitar.ac.id/index.php/briliant>

History of the Article:

Received on March 2021

Accepted on August 2021

Published on August 2021

Pages 539-551

Keywords:

Lexicon; dialectometry; shallot farmers, Brebes Regency

DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.28926/briliant.v6i3.667>

Abstrak: The purpose of this study was to find out whether there was the significant relationship between digital media literacy and students' perception of hoax. This research uses descriptive correlation methods with surveys as data collection. Respondents in this study were students of diploma, undergraduate, and graduate from 18 study programs at the Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang. This study uses surveys conducted online using the Google Form website. The data were then analyzed by using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation in SPSS software. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of digital media literacy and the perception of hoaxes, and it was in the moderate correlation. Based on the review of related literature, moderate correlation was occur due to several factors such as biased thinking, easily provoked age group, and difficulties in finding accurate media agencies.

INTRODUCTION

Brebes Regency is one of the regency in Central Java, where most of the population works as shallot farmers. This regency is unique because the local people have two different languages which spoken by people in different areas. The two languages used in Brebes Regency are Sundanese and Javanese. This is assumed to be a result of the location of the regency, which is the border between Central Java and West Java Provinces. It's geographical situation has resulted in many variations that have emerged and been used by the people in Brebes Regency. Language variation can occur because it is influenced by two factors that can shape it, namely, the user (person) and usage (the field of use).

In this study, the language variations shows the type of social process happening in that area that is how the people in Brebes who work as shallot farmers use symbols and vocabularies that can only be understood by the group, such as the word "*koncar* [kopcar] or *kuncar* [kupcar]" to show shallots that are still young, and the words "*kawak* [kawak], *winih* [winih], atau *bibit* [bibit]" to indicate shallots that have been stored in a shallot's storage for about 3 months to be replanted.

There are some differences in several districts in Brebes Regency in using vocabularies related to shallot farming due to the geographical condition which is

the border of the provinces of West Java and Central Java, Brebes Regency is also a pantura area that is visited by many migrants from various regions. From this background, the researcher is interested in examining variations of language in the field of shallot agriculture in Brebes Regency. It will be very interesting to see that Brebes Regency is one of the main shallots producing area. In addition, there are several geographical factors that support the variation pattern of language use in that community.

The purpose of this study are to find language variation in the field of shallot agriculture in Brebes Regency, to map and pattern variants of language lexicons in the field of shallot agriculture in Brebes Regency, and to find out how the influence of the Sundanese pocket in the use of language in the field of shallot agriculture in Brebes Regency.

Research related to dialects was conducted by Komariyah (2016) entitled "*Identifikasi Dialektologis Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Trenggalek*" This study aims to identify Javanese language isolects in Trenggalek Regency using dialectometric calculations. From the 400 gloss calculations obtained in the field, the results showed that the Javanese language used in Trenggalek has two groups, namely the Besuki sub-dialect and speech differences between Tamanan, Karanganyar, Taggaram, and Duren Sumurup. The second research was conducted by Rahayu (2015), a thesis entitled "*Penentuan subdialek Bahasa Jawa Kabupaten Kediri Berdasarkan Dialektometri penelitian*". This study looked for variations in Javanese phonemes and lexicons that occurred in Kediri Regency. Rahayu also mapped these differences and found isolects from these variations. The third research was conducted by Harahap (2014) with the title "*Variasi Fonologi dan Leksikon Dialek Angola Desa Sialagundi di Desa Aek Garugur Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan*". This study analyzed the differences in phonological and lexicon variations. this research found that there were differences in consonants which were influenced by the geography of the area. From the three studies that have been conducted, some of them use dialectometric calculations in analyzing their data and also to look for differences in phonetic and lexicon forms within an area. The striking difference with this study is the researcher focus on the use of the language of shallot farmers in Brebes Regency and analyze only on lexicon differences.

Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Brebes Regency in 2016, Brebes Regency is one of the regency that has the most population in Central Java and has the second largest land area after Cilacap Regency. Brebes Regency is located in the western part of Central Java so that the area is directly adjacent to West Java. Most of the inhabitants of this regency speak Javanese language of Brebes which is usually called *ngapak* and some others speak Sundanese.

Some of the District that use Sundanese include Salem District, Banjarharjo District, Songgom District, Bantarkawung District, and several villages in Kersana District, Losari District, Ketangungan District, Larangan District, Bumiayu District, Tonjong District, Paguyangan District and Tanjung District. Meanwhile, Brebes District, Wanasari District, Bulakamba District, Sirampog District, and Jatibarang District only use Javanese language.

Some of the areas in Brebes Regency are lowland areas. The highlands are located in the western part of this regency. Therefore, most of the population in Brebes Regency works as farmers of shallots, rice and vegetables. However, from

several agricultural products originating from Brebes, only shallot that is became the icon of this regency.

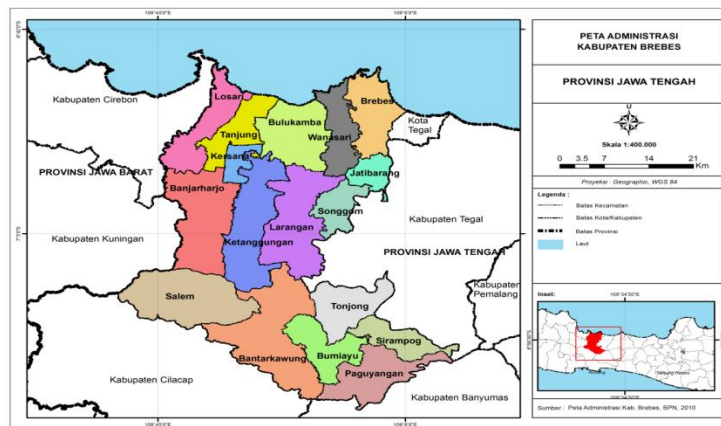


Figure 1. Map of Brebes Regency

Table 1. Districts in Brebes Regency

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Salem District | 10 Losari District |
| 2. Bantarkawung District | 11 Tanjung District |
| 3. Bumiayu District | 12 Kersana District |
| 4. Paguyangan District | 13 Bulakamba District |
| 5. Sirampog District | 14 Wanasari District |
| 6. Tonjong District | 15 Songgom District |
| 7. Larangan District | 16 Jatibarang District |
| 8. Ketanggungan District | 17 Brebes District |
| 9. Banjarharjo District | |

Language Variation

In fact, the use of language in society does not occur only monolithically, but there are several variations in each different groups. Variations in social classifications such as gender, age, and social status form differences of language variations in different speech groups.

Seeing from the source, language variations can be distinguished externally and internally. According to Halliday (1970: 139) that external variations that occur in a speech community can be divided into two things, namely the user and the use of that language. Based on the user, the variety of languages can be distinguished based on individual language variations and group language variations or commonly referred to as dialects. Based on the variety of groups, it can be further classified into two things based on the user's area of origin or geographic dialect and based on the social status of the speakers of the language or social dialects. If viewed based on usage, the language variations that occur are known as terms of language variety or also called registers. While viewed internally, language variation can occur due to factors that exist in the language itself, such as the

phonological variation of a phoneme as a result of the influence of other phonemes that follow or precede it.

According to Zulaeha (2010: 15-16) dialectology is related to geographical elements, one of which is mapping the differences that appear in areas or points of observation. The study of dialect geography is a branch of dialectology that studies the relationships that exist in various languages by relying on the unit of place or space where the variety is manifested (Dubois et al in Ayatrohaedi, 1983: 29). From these opinions, it can be concluded that dialect geography is a linguistic study where the object is a geographic or regional dialect.

Dialectometry

Dialectometry is a measure of statistical calculations to see the extent to which there are similarities or differences in several places studied by comparing a number of materials obtained and collected from these places (Revier, in Mahsum, 1995: 118).

Guitier (in Mahsum 1995: 118) states that the dialectometric formula or division of the percentage distance between linguistic elements is stated by the following calculation.

$$\frac{(s \times 100)}{n} = d\%$$

s : the number of lexicon differences between points of observation

n : number of lexicon maps to be compared

d% : linguistic distance in percentage

From the calculation using the formula above or by calculating the amount of difference in the use of vocabulary at one point of observation with another observation point then multiplied by 100 and divided by the actual number of maps being compared, the vocabulary distance between the two observation points will be obtained. The number of percentages produced has the following intentions:

- 81-100% : different languages
- 51-80% : different dialects
- 31-50% : subdialect differences
- 21-30% : speech difference
- 0-20% : no difference

METHOD

This research is a quantitative and qualitative descriptive study. The data from this study is the vocabularies or languages used by the shallot farmer group in Brebes Regency. This study uses two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained and collected directly. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained and collected through review in several reference sources such as the statistical center agency and several journals related to this research. In obtaining the desired primary data, the researcher tried to find or retrieve data from all conversational speech which was considered quite representative and was supported by direct observation at several points of observation. The primary data collection stage related to shallot farmer group used the listening, face-to-face and note-taking technique and used the interview and discussion method and also supported by questionnaires and recordings. The

researcher took 15 respondents who were in 5 points of the observation area in Brebes Regency, including the Brebes District, Larangan District, Songgom District, Wanasari District, and Tanjung District. The researcher took 5 observation points because those areas are the center of shallot production in Brebes Regency. The number of informants in each district are 3 people, one main informant and two of them become a comparison informants.

There are five areas as observation points (OP), including 1) OP 1 Brebes District, 2) OP 2 Larangan District, 3) OP 3 Songgom District, 4) OP 4 Tanjung District, and 5) OP 5 Wanasari District. OP 1 and OP 5 are Brebes District and Wanasari District, which represent urban areas that all residents speaks Javanese language. The area is also thought to be an area that is visited by many migrants. OP 3, 4, and 5 represent areas that intersect with Sundanese and are located in the southern region of Brebes Regency, where the majority of the populations work as farmers. All respondents in this study were native Javanese speakers.

The data were analyzed based on the variations in the lexicon that emerged, and determined the different language elements. The method used in analyzing the data obtained is by means of the referential equivalent method with the basic technique of sorting as a referent differentiator. The stage that is carried out from the method used is by means of data validation and data tabulation. Furthermore, the calculation method using dialectometry is also used as a statistical measure used to see how far the similarities and differences exist at research points by comparing a number of collected materials.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language variations used by shallot farmers in Brebes Regency are related to the variations or varieties of words used in different districts. It happens and can be analyzed according to the actual conditions that occur in that area. There are several variations of the lexicon that appear in the use of vocabularies by the speech community. Lexically or morphologically different data are grouped into different lexicon forms. (Nadra, 1997: 64).

The data mapped to analyze dialects in this study are 40 words taken from some of the data obtained in the field. The total data are 78 words. Mapping from 40 data is used to determine the state of language variations used by shallot farmers in Brebes Regency. The mapping were calculated the lexical difference at each point of observation using the dialectometric formula. It aims to determine the linguistic distance in percentage between different points of observation.

Based on the data that has been obtained, there are 14 words that have lexical differences with two variations of the gloss. The following table is an overview of lexicon variants based on observation points that will show the number of lexicon differences between district points.

Table 1. Two Lexical Variations

No	Concept	Lexicon Variations	Observation Point (OP)
1.	The land dividing one rice field from another.	<i>galeng</i> [galəŋ] <i>kiteran</i> [kitəran]	1,2,4,5 3
2.	Planting shallots.	<i>manja</i> [maŋja]	1,3,4,5

		<i>nandur</i> [nandur]	2
3.	Dry the onions in the sun	<i>walik</i> [walik] <i>empyak</i> [əmpyak]	1,2,3,5 4
4.	Take or remove the caterpillars in the spring onions by hand.	<i>nguler</i> [ŋuler] <i>ngama</i> [ŋama]	1,4 2,3,5
5.	Young shallots	<i>koncar</i> [kɔ̃ncar] <i>kuncar</i> [kũncar]	1 2,3,4,5
6.	Freshly harvested shallots.	<i>bawang anyar</i> [bawaŋ aɲar] <i>rokal</i> [rɔ̃kal]	1,3,4,5 2
7.	Place for storing onions, made of bamboo arranged on top.	<i>tarangan</i> [taraŋan] <i>rak</i> [rak]	1,5 2,3,4
8.	One hectare of land	<i>sebau</i> [səbau] <i>sehektar</i> [səhɛktar]	1,2,5 3,4
9.	The tool used to make <i>babak</i> in <i>suatan</i> .	<i>glampeng</i> [glampɛŋ] <i>sodog</i> [sodog]	1,2,3,4 5
10	Clay in rice fields / soil mixed with water.	<i>lempung</i> [ləmpuŋ] <i>alot</i> [alot]	1,3,4,5 2
11	Medium-sized mouse.	<i>curut</i> [curut] <i>berit</i> [berit]	1,2,5 3,4
12	Large mouse	<i>wirog</i> [wirog] <i>rowog</i> [rowog]	1,5 2,3,4
13	Small mouse	<i>cindil</i> [cindhil] <i>cubuh</i> [cubuh]	1,2,4,5 3
14	Cut off the tip of shallots	<i>moges</i> [mogɛs] <i>poges</i> [mogɛs]	1,2,3 4,5

In this study, 19 variations were found with three lexicon variations as shown in the following table.

Table 2. Three Lexical Variation

No	Concept	Lexicon Variations	Observation Point (OP)
1.	Place to plant shallots	<i>suatan</i> [suatan] <i>gendokan</i> [gəndokan] <i>bedengan</i> [bədəŋan]	1, 5 2,3 4
2.	Road in the rice fields	<i>genter</i> [gəntər] <i>benteng</i> [bɛntɛŋ] <i>deg</i> [dɛg]	1,2,3 4 5
3.	Place for the water flows beside <i>genter</i> .	<i>ploen</i> [ploɛn] <i>uwangan</i> [uwaŋan] <i>wangan</i>	1,3,4 2 5
4.	fertilizer sprayer	<i>teng</i> [tɛŋ] <i>tengki</i> [tɛŋki] <i>sapal</i> [sapal]	1,5 2,3 4
5.	Shallots that break when harvested.	<i>unu</i> [unu] <i>protolan</i> [protolan] <i>rogolan</i> [rogolan]	1 2,5 3,4
6.	Shallot's flowers.	<i>klengeng</i> [klɛŋɛŋ]	1,5

		<i>kembang bawang</i> [kəmbaŋ bawəŋ] <i>lengeng</i> [ləŋɛŋ]	2,4 3
7.	Shallots begin to bloom or break, ages 30-40.	<i>menggang</i> [məŋgaŋ] <i>prol</i> [prɔl] <i>megar</i> [məgar]	1,3,5 2 4
8.	Shallots that do not grow.	<i>mantek</i> [mantɛk] <i>pacet</i> [pacət] <i>kontak</i> [kontak]	1,2,5 3 4
9.	Woven from thinly cut bamboo resembles a mat.	<i>gribig</i> [gribig] <i>getek</i> [gɛtɛk] <i>jondol</i> [jondol]	1,3,5 2 4
10	Shallots that have been cut by the leaves for planting.	<i>protolan</i> [prɔtolan] <i>rogolan</i> [rɔgolan] <i>brondolan</i> [brɔndolan]	1,2,5 3 4
11	Tools for mowing grass	<i>Cengkrong</i> [cɛŋkroŋ] <i>Galo</i> [galɔ] <i>Susuk</i> [susuk]	1 2,3 4,5
12	One of the processes in making <i>suatan</i>	<i>ngungkab</i> [ŋuŋkab] <i>njeblos</i> [njɛblɔs] <i>ngecrak</i> [ŋɛcrak]	1,2, 5 3 4
13	Make the soil ragged as a place to plant shallots.	<i>babak</i> [babak] <i>ngglampeng</i> [ŋglampɛŋ] <i>blak</i> [blak]	1,5 2,3 4
14	Removing or pulling grass.	<i>matun</i> [matun] <i>ngrabut</i> [ŋrabut] <i>bubut</i> [bubut]	1 2,3,4 5
15	The process of sticking shallots into the ground when planting.	<i>nyeblok</i> [nɛblɔk] <i>methek</i> [mɛthɛk] <i>ceblok</i> [cɛblɔk]	1,4 2 3,5
16	Pasting the soil on the edge / side of the <i>selokan</i> or gutter	<i>malem</i> [malɛm] <i>momok</i> [momok] <i>palem</i> [palɛm]	1,2 3 4,5
17	Shallots with short leaves	<i>kemandakan</i> [kəmandakan] <i>pacet</i> [pacət] <i>metekel</i> [mɛtɛkəl]	1,2, 5 3 4
18	Shallots that have crooked leaves.	<i>noler</i> [nolɛr] <i>ngulet</i> [ŋulɛt] <i>moler</i> [molɛr]	1 2 3,4,5
19.	Widen the <i>selokan</i> or gutter	<i>nipar</i> [nipar] <i>nemprang</i> [nɛmprəŋ] <i>serong</i> [sɛroŋ]	1,5 2 3,4

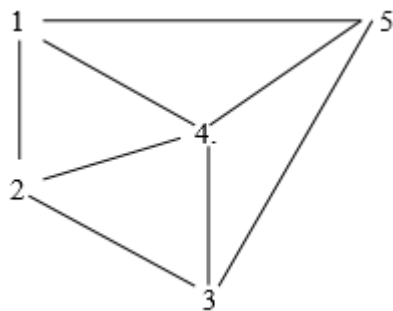
There are 7 variation of lexicon which has four variations can be seen in the following table:

Table 3: Four Lexical Variations

No	Concept	Lexicon Variations	Observation Point (OP)
1.	Dry and preserved shallots.	<i>kawak</i> [kawak] <i>wini</i> [wini] <i>winih</i> [winih] <i>bibit</i> [bibit]	1,5 2 3 4
2.	Dry shallots before harvest.	<i>lulub</i> [lulub] <i>mretek</i> [mrɛtɛk] <i>pacet</i> [pacɛt] <i>kontak</i> [kontak]	1,5 2 3 4
3.	Rotten shallot marked with moldy leave.	<i>mbagak</i> [mbagak] <i>lenyed</i> [lɛɲɛd] <i>nepol</i> [nɛmpol] <i>popol</i> [popol]	1,5 2 3 4
4.	One of the processes in making <i>suatan</i> , namely the process of making the soil softer.	<i>cocrok</i> [cocrok] <i>nyicrik</i> [ɲicrik] <i>cicrik</i> [cicrik] <i>kerag</i> [kɛrag]	1,5 2 3 4
5.	Dry the shallots in the sun	<i>meme</i> [mɛmɛ] <i>mepe</i> [cubuh] <i>mbungen</i> [cubuh] <i>ngepe</i> [cubuh]	1 2,3 4 5
6.	<i>Sapruwulon</i> divided by 2	<i>sekamas</i> [səkamas] <i>sakamas</i> [sakamas] <i>se'amas</i> [sə'amas] <i>amas</i> [amas]	1 5 2,4 3
7.	Shallot's disc	<i>bedogol</i> [bədogol] <i>bonggol</i> [boŋgol] <i>bokong</i> [bokoŋ] <i>bongkot</i> [bɔŋkot]	1,4 2 3 5

Grouping of observation points based on dialectometric calculations

The mapped vocabulary is calculated to find the lexicon differences between observation points. Calculating the lexicon difference between observation points can be assisted by triangles between districts or permutations between districts, the meaning of which is an isogloss line connecting each of the observation points that cannot intersect each other. Several things that must be considered in making triangles between districts, namely: The point of observation being compared communicates directly with the point of observation being made, observation points where direct communication can be made are connected to the isogloss line, Isogloss lines connecting the observation points must not intersect each other. The triangles between districts in this study are depicted in the following pattern:



- Informations :
1. Brebes District
 2. Larangan District
 3. Songgom District
 4. Tanjung District
 5. Wanasari District

Figure 2: Triangles Between Districts

From the triangle between districts above, it can be determined that there are eight observation points that are calculated with different lexicons, namely: observation points 1-2, observation points 1-4, observation points 1-5, observation points 2-3, observation points 2-4, observation points 3-4, observation points 3-5, and observation points 4-5.

Determination of Isolects Lexical Variation

The lexical dialectometric calculation is based on the number of lexical differences. The following calculations are obtained in calculating the lexical difference between the observation points.

Table 4. Lexical Differences in Triangles Between Districts

Lines between points of observation	Lexical differences between points of observation
1 ————— 2	27
1 ————— 4	23
1 ————— 5	7
2 ————— 3	19
2 ————— 4	19
3 ————— 4	18
3 ————— 5	8
4 ————— 5	7

From the details of the lexical differences between the points of observation (OP), the details of the calculation of vocabulary distances can be carried out as follows:

Table 5. Linguistic Distance in Percentage.

Lines between points of observation	Lexical differences between points of observation	Status
1 ————— 2	67.5 %	different dialects
1 ————— 4	57.5 %	different dialects
1 ————— 5	17.5 %	speech difference
2 ————— 3	47.5 %	subdialect differences
2 ————— 4	47.5 %	subdialect differences
3 ————— 4	45 %	subdialect differences
3 ————— 5	20 %	speech difference
4 ————— 5	17.5 %	speech difference

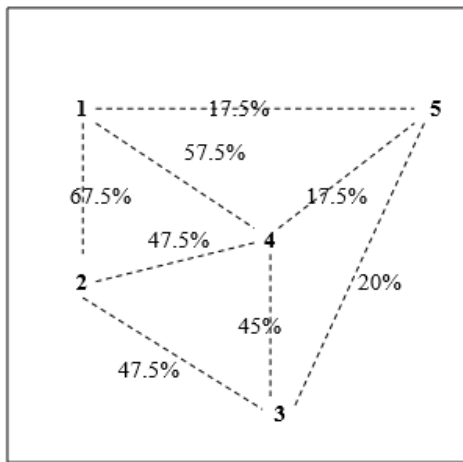


Figure 3: Percentage of Linguistic Elements Between Observation Points and Triangles District

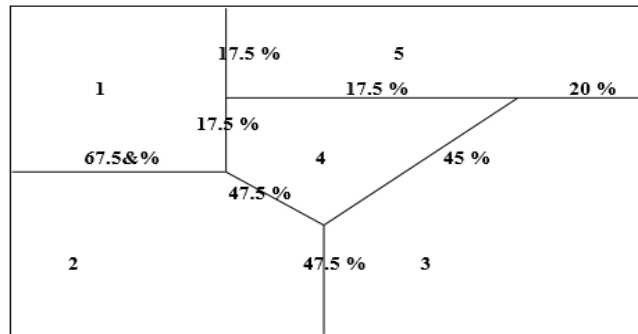


Figure 4: Percentage of Linguistic Elements Between Observation Points with Multi Side

From the data above, it can be seen that the dialectometric calculations between observation points (OP) showed different results. Based on these calculations the comparison between OP 1 and OP 2 yields a percentage of 67.5%, OP 1 and OP 4 produces a percentage of 57.5% so that it shows a different dialect. It can be possible because Brebes District is an urban area that is visited by many people from outside the city and in this district all people only use Javanese without any Sundanese pockets in it. Brebes District is also the closest district and directly adjacent to Tegal Regency, so most of the languages are still influenced by the language of the Tegal people. It is different with observation points OP 2 and OP 4 (Larangan District and Tanjung District). These areas located in the southern part of Brebes Regency where not all people speak Javanese language. there are several villages using Sundanese, so the possibility of language variations and dialect differences is more pronounced.

The comparison between the observation points of OP 1 and OP 5 yields a percentage of 17.5% so that it shows the difference in speech. It can be seen that there is a close distance and characteristics between the Brebes District and Wanasari Districts. Both of them use the Javanese language in communicating and are located close to the Pantura route. So that it does not show a significant difference in language used.

At the observation points OP 2, OP 3 and OP 2 and OP 4 the total percentage was 47.5%, and the observation points OP 3 and OP 4 showed 45%. This shows that there are differences in sub-dialects in the region. From this possibility, we can see that in OP 2 Larangan District, OP 3 Songgom District, and OP 4 Tanjung District have the same characteristics. The three of them are areas where some of the population speak Sundanese and some use Javanese. So that there is a mixture and influence of the two languages.

The comparison at the OP 3 and OP 5 yields 20% and TP 4 and 5 yields 17.5%. This shows that the two observation points have no difference in speech. This is possible because those districts are regions that have different languages. Songgom District and Tanjung District are two districts that have a mixed language between Sundanese and Javanese, while Wanasari District is a district where all speakers speak Javanese.

From the observation points above, the observation point between Brebes District and Larangan District has the highest percentage. This is presumably because Brebes District is the center of Brebes Regency. This area is an urban area whose people are not only from the original inhabitants of the area, but many migrants from other cities live in the district. The level of education and economy in Brebes District are also classified as better than other districts. In addition, the language used is also influenced by the Tegal language because its territory directly borders the district.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analyzed above, after the lexical data is mapped and the differences in the lexicon or words between observation points are calculated, it can be concluded that the linguistic distance between districts can be known. Of the total 40 data used to map the results of the lowest point were at the observation points OP 1 and OP 5, and the observation points OP 4 and OP 5, namely 17.5%. Meanwhile, the highest percentage was at the observation points OP 1 and OP 2, namely 67.5%. So, it can be concluded that the language used by shallot farmers in Brebes experiences differences in both dialect, sub-dialect, and speech.

The differences that occur in the Brebes District area are due to the geographical area of Brebes Regency which is the border of West Java and Central Java. In addition, there are also two major languages used by people in the Brebes Regency, namely Sundanese and Javanese language.

SUGGESTION

The writer fully acknowledge that this research still lack to its full potential best result. In this study the writer only analyzed at the lexicon level and the mapping, so that there are still many gaps that can be explored in further research related to other linguistic aspects. Things that need to be further developed are, for example variations based on sociodialectological studies which can be seen from aspects other than lexicons, such as semantics, syntax, and phonology. In addition, the analysis can also be seen using a diachronic approach so that further research can see the origin of the typical lexicon in the field of shallot agriculture.

REFERENCES

- Ayatrohaedi. 1975. "Geografi Dialek Basa Sunda di Daerah Karisidenan Banten". Laporan Penelitian: Jakarta
- _____. 1983. *Dialektologi Sebuah Pengantar*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Brebes. 2016. *Kabupaten Brebes dalam Angka 2016*. Brebes. Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Halliday. M.A.K. 1970. *The Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Harahap, Eli Marlina. 2014. *Variasi Fonologi dan Leksikon Dialek Angkola Desa Sialagundi di Desa Aek Garugur Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. Volume 11, no. 2.. Hlm.31-52
- Heryadi, Toni. 2014. *Ragam Dialek Geografis Nama Jenis Makanan dan Minuman Tradisional di Kecamatan Majalaya, Kabupaten Tangerang*. Widyariset. Volume 17, No.1. hlm. 135-145
- Holmes, Janet. 2001. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Routledge.
- Komariyah. 2016. Identifikasi Dialektologis Bahasa Jawa di Kabupaten Trenggalek. *Jurnal Bebasan, Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. Volume 3, no.1. hlm. 56-69.
- Kurniawan, Pramu . 2013. *Analisis fonologi dan Leksikologi Bahasa Jawa di Desa Pakem Kecamatan Gebang Kabupaten Purworejo*. *Jurnal program studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa*. Universitas Muhamadiyah Purwokerto. Volume 01, no. 04. Hlm. 71-76.
- Kurniawati, Asih. 2013. *Bentuk Fonologi dan Leksikon Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Desa Jogopaten Kecamatan Buluoesantren Kabupaten Kebumen*. *Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, sastra, dan Budaya Jawa*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto. Volume 03, No. 02. Hlm. 19-23.
- Kusworo, Hari. 2013. *Kajian Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Desa Muktisari Kecamatan Kebumen Kabupaten Kebumen*. *Jurnal program studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto. Volume 02, no. 02. Hlm. 101-111.
- Lauder, Multamia R.M.T. 1993. *Pemetaan dan Distribusi Bahasa-Bahasa di Tangerang*. Jakarta: Pusat pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.
- Mahsun. 1994. *Penelitian Dialek Geografis Bahasa Sumbawa*. Yogyakarta: Disertasi Universitas. Gajah Mada.
- Mahsum. 1995. *Dialektologi Diakronis: Sebuah Pengantar*. Yogyakarta.: gajah Mada University Press.
- Nadra. 1997. *Geografi Dialek Bahasa Minangkabau*. *Disertasi Doktor Universitas Gajah Mada*, Yogyakarta.
- Patriantoro. 2012. *Dialektologi Bahasa Melayu di Kabupaten Landak. Pontianak*. Magister No.88 th.XXIV. Universitas Pontianak.
- Rahmawati, Siti. 2014. *Geografi Dialek Bahasa Sunda di Kecamatan Parungpanjang, Kecamatan Bogor (Kajian Dialektologi Sinkronis)*. *Jurnal*. Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Rahayu, Ika Manik. 2013. *Variasi Dialek Bahasa Jawa di Wilayah Kab. Ngawi Kajian Dialektologi*. *Journal Universitas Airlangga*. Vol. 1 No. 2, hlm. 25-32.
- Sariono, Agus. 2016. *Pengantar Dialektologi Panduan penelitian dengan Metode*

- dialektometri*. Yogyakarta: CAPS.
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisa Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Wahya. 2010. *Mengenal Sekilas Kajian Dialektologi: Kajian Interdisipliner tentang Variasi dan Perubahasan Bahasa. dlm Lingua Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Budaya*. Jatinangor: Universitas Padjadjaran.
- Zulaeha, Ida. 2010. *Dialektologi: Dialek Geografi & Dialek Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.