The Use of Javanese Phonology in The Mountainous Region of Batang Regency: A Socio-Dialectological Study

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Abstract

This article discusses the phonological and lexical variations of the Javanese language in Batang Regency, focusing on the geographic dialect framework. Using a dialectological approach, particularly within the framework of geographic dialect theory, this article analyzes the phonological variations of Javanese, including local sound variations, consonants, vowel and consonant sound correspondences, and the patterns of syllables formed. The research data consists of oral Javanese speech used by native speakers and residents of Bawang Subdistrict in Batang Regency. Based on data analysis, phonological variations were identified, including sound changes and syllable patterns. Sound changes included free variations such as vowel sound changes in the first syllable, vowel sound changes in the second syllable, vowel sound changes in both the first and second syllables, consonant replacement in the first syllable, and consonant replacement in the second syllable. Additional sounds were observed, including prosthesis and paragogee. Sound reductions, including apheresis and syncope, as well as sound shifts, were also found. Seven syllable patterns were identified, including V, VK, KVK, KKV, KKVK, KKKV, and KKKVK. These phonological variation data are then presented on a language map. Geographic factors are identified as the causes of Javanese language variations in Batang Regency.

Keywords: Javanese Languange; Dialectology; Variations

Introduction

Language serves as a communication tool used in human daily life. It is a system of sound symbols characterized by arbitrariness, uniqueness, productivity, dynamism, and variability (Chaer, 2007). In Indonesia, there are 715 languages spoken in various regions, one of which is the Javanese language, which continues to thrive. The Javanese language has evolved Raymonda in (Sumarlam, 2012). One of the regions that still uses the Javanese language as a means of communication is Batang Regency. The development of this language can be influenced by the diverse social backgrounds of its speakers. Additionally, geographical factors also play a role in the language's development in a region.

Batang Regency has many unique features, one of which is the use of the Javanese language by its residents. This phenomenon is closely related to the presence of variations in the Javanese language, making it a hub of cultural mixing and Javanese language variations. Dialect variations that can be found in Batang Regency include the [a] dialect, the [ə] dialect, and the [ɔ] dialect. The strategic location of Batang Regency, situated between 60° 51' 46" and 70° 11'47" South Latitude and between 109° 40' 19" and 110° 03' 06" East Longitude, is a trigger for these variations. To the west, Batang Regency borders Pekalongan Regency and City, where the [ɔ] dialect is used. In contrast, to the south, it borders Wonosobo Regency and Banjarnegara Regency, where the [a] dialect is prevalent.

To the east, it borders Kendal Regency, which also uses the [ɔ] dialect, while to the north, it is bounded by the Java Sea and is part of the coastal area. Based on its geographical characteristics, Batang Regency can be divided into two regions: coastal and mountainous, leading to noticeable language variations. This research was conducted by observing two locations representing different sub-dialects. The first location is Bawang Subdistrict, representing the use of the mountain dialect. Meanwhile, Tulis Subdistrict was chosen as the area reflecting the coastal dialect in Batang Regency. Differences in language variations are typically observed through various factors, such as phonological, morphological, and syntactic differences.

The initial difference can be observed in terms of phonology in the usage of the Javanese dialect by the people of Batang Regency. Phonology is one of the most prominent aspects of dialect variations in Batang Regency. In this context, there are three different pronunciations between the Batang community who speak the [a] dialect and those who speak the [ɔ] dialect. For example, in the pronunciation of the word 'nasi' (rice). In the Tulis Subdistrict, where the community predominantly speaks the [ɔ] dialect, they pronounce 'nasi' as [səgɔ], while in the Bawang Subdistrict and its surroundings, where the community is influenced by the [a] dialect, they pronounce it as [səgə]. The difference in vowel sounds at the end of these two dialects is widely used by the people of Batang Regency in their communication.

According to Sasangka's theory (2011) in Javanese linguistic studies, the vowel /a/ is commonly referred to as a swara miring, meaning the slanted sound a. This vowel can be located in the middle and at the end of words. In the Batang dialect, there are three vowel allophones: [ɔ], [a], and [ə]. In addition to direct observations of dialect usage in the coastal and mountainous regions of Batang Regency, this research is also grounded in a substantial body of dialectological studies. The most striking findings from these dialectological studies pertain to phonology and vocabulary. Therefore, this study will primarily focus on the phonemic variations that are distinctive features of the Javanese dialect in the coastal and mountainous areas of Batang Regency.

Apart from being influenced by geographical location, other factors play a role, such as educational level, occupation, gender, and age. Some previous researchers have limited their studies to the geographical and phonological aspects of Javanese language variations in Batang Regency. Dialectology is a branch of linguistic science that centers on language variations. This field studies differences in linguistic elements like phonology, vocabulary, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The use of language variations by the people of Batang Regency, which distinguishes them from people in other regencies in Central Java, is part of social dialect.

To understand the influence of a dialect from Batang Regency on dialects from other regencies, it can be analyzed using a sociolinguistic approach. When sociolinguistic studies are combined with dialectology, it leads to an understanding of inter-dialectal influence. This influence can be examined based on the extent to which social factors affect the dialect, or how the dialect is influenced by the different social statuses of speakers. Branches of linguistic science like sociolinguistics and dialectology form the foundation for comprehending language variations used by the people of Batang Regency.

Based on these considerations, the author is interested in conducting research on phonemic changes in the Javanese dialects of the coastal and mountainous regions of Batang Regency, both in terms of vowel and consonant changes. The primary focus of this research is to elucidate the phonemic changes that occur in the Javanese language dialects of the coastal and mountainous areas of Batang Regency. The main objective of this research is to analyze phonemic variations in the Javanese mountain dialect of Batang

Regency, taking into account factors such as education level and age. This research is grounded in a socio dialectological perspective on the use of the Javanese language in Batang Regency and needs to be continued. This is because previous research, such as that conducted by Wiladati (2014), only observed Batang Javanese language variations from a geographical perspective.

Other research conducted by Sasangka (2015) using a socio dialectological approach was limited to lexical analysis at one observation point, namely, Ngadirejo Village. Additionally, research conducted by Larasati (2012) on the Javanese language in Kendal Regency only described phonological and lexical aspects, revealing changes in word pronunciation and syllable patterns in spoken language. Changes in word pronunciation included free variations, sound additions, sound reductions, and sound changes, while in syllable patterns, six patterns were found, namely V, VK, KV, KVK, KKV, and KKVK.

Method

This research employs two main approaches, namely the methodological approach and the theoretical approach. The methodological approach used is a qualitative descriptive approach. Meanwhile, the theoretical approach used is socio-dialectological, particularly in the context of dialect geography. The data used in this research consists of words or phrases in the Javanese language spoken by informants at each research location, indicating dialect variations. To collect this data, the researcher provided the informants with a list of 250 Swadesh basic words, which was then expanded into a list of 300 questions. This list of questions covers various aspects such as (a) body parts, (b) pronouns, greetings, and references, (c) kinship systems, (d) village life, society, and occupations, (e) houses and their components, (f) equipment and tools, (g) food and drinks, (h) plants, their parts, fruits, and products, (i) animals and their parts, (j) time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and directions, (k) movements and activities, (l) characteristics, colors, (m) illnesses, (n) clothing and jewelry, (o) numbers and measurements, (p) function words, adverbs, and others. The data source in this research is oral data, encompassing all utterances used by informants at each research location. There are two research locations used, namely Surjo Village, Bawang Subdistrict (TP-1), and Denasri Wetan Village, Batang Subdistrict (TP-2). These two locations represent different mountainous and coastal regions in a geographical context. The data collection method applied in this study is field research. Field research is an approach to gathering data directly at the research location. Data is obtained through two methods, namely (1) direct note-taking and (2) recording. In the field, the methods used include observation and speech. Additionally, advanced techniques applied include participant observation and informal conversations. In the data analysis stage, the method of articulatory phonetic correspondence is used, employing the techniques of element selection (PUP), distinguishing comparison (HBB), and equalizing comparison (HBS) in line with the theory proposed by (Sudaryanto, 2015). The results of data analysis are presented using formal and informal methods. The formal method is mainly used during data processing, where phonetic symbols and tables are utilized when transcribing Batang Javanese lexical data in the border region. Meanwhile, the informal method is used alongside the formal method to describe the results of data analysis using a more common language.

Results and Discussion

In the use of the Javanese language in the Bawang District, Batang Regency, phonological and lexical variations, as well as its uniqueness, were discovered. These variations are related to social factors, including occupation, education, and age. The following is a description of these variations.

1. Phonological Variations of Javanese Language in Bawang District, Batang Regency Based on Occupation, Education, and Age

a. Vowel Sound Correspondence

In the use of the Batang Javanese language, there are phonological variations that can be grouped into two types, sound correspondence and sound variations. Sound correspondence refers to regular sound variations, while sound variations are sporadic in nature. Social factors such as occupation, education level, and age contribute to the emergence of these sound variations. Now, let's delve further into vowel correspondence.

1) Vowel Correspondence [ɔ]~[a]

The vowel sound [ɔ] corresponds to the vowel sound [a] in the usage of the Javanese language in Batang Regency (BJB). It is called correspondence because there is regularity in the sound changes. In the body parts semantic field, it is found in the glosses 'dada' [dɔ dɔ] ~ [dada] and 'rusuk' [igɔ] ~ [iga]. Meanwhile, in the time, season, natural condition, natural objects, and direction semantic field, it is found in the glosses 'di sana' [naŋ kɔnɔ] ~ [naŋ kana], in the gloss 'hari' [dhinɔ] ~ [dhina], and in the gloss 'kiri' [kiwɔ] ~ [kiwa]. In the plant, parts, fruit, and its products semantic field, it is found in the gloss 'kulit kayu' [klikɔ] ~ [klika]. In the activities semantic field, it is found in the gloss 'datang' [təkɔ] ~ [təka]. Meanwhile, in the numbers and measurements semantic field, it is found in the gloss 'sembilan' [sɔŋɔ] ~[saŋa].

2) Vowel Correspondence [a]≈[e]

The correspondence of the vowel sound [a] with the vowel sound [e] is found in the usage of BJB (Batang Javanese language) in various semantic fields. In the semantic field of time, season, natural condition, natural objects, and direction, it is found in the gloss 'air' [baňu] ~ [beňu]. Meanwhile, in the semantic field of activities, it is found in the gloss 'duduk' [njagɔŋ] ~ [njegɔŋ]. The sound [a] is an open-mid unrounded weak vowel sound, while [e] is a mid-close front unrounded strong vowel sound. Both sounds that correspond in BJB, when viewed from the perspective of the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [a] tends to be pronounced by all speakers. In TP-2, the sound [a] tends to be pronounced by older and younger high-education employees and older low-education employees.

Meanwhile, the sound [e] tends to be pronounced by younger low-education employees, non- employee individuals of older age with high education, and non-employee individuals of older age with low education. Based on the description, the correspondence of the vowel sound [a] with the vowel sound [e] in TP-2 is considered a type of less perfect correspondence. It is called less perfect because the sound [a] pronounced by older and younger high-education employees and older low- education employees does not always appear as the sound [e] pronounced by younger low-education employees, non-employee individuals of older age with high education, and non- employee individuals of older age with low education.

3) Correspondence [u]≈[o]

The vowel sound [u] corresponds to the vowel sound [o] in the use of BJB. The correspondence of the vowel sounds [u] ~ [o] is found in the semantic field of body parts in the gloss 'skin' [kulIt] ~ [kolIt] and the gloss 'ear' [kupIŋ] ~ [kopIŋ]. In the semantic field of time, season, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, it is found in the gloss 'smoke' [kukos] ~ [kokos]. Meanwhile, in the semantic field of plants, parts, fruit, and their processed products, it is found in the gloss 'latex' [tlutoh] ~ [tlotoh]. The sound [u] is a high-close unrounded vowel sound. Meanwhile, the sound [o] is a mid- close rounded vowel sound. When viewed from the perspective of the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [u] tends to be pronounced by all speakers, while in TP-2, the sound [u] tends to be pronounced by older and younger high-education employees, and the sound [o] tends to be pronounced by older and younger low-education employees and non-employees.

In TP-2, the correspondence of the vowel sound [u] with the vowel sound [o] is considered a perfect correspondence because the u sound pronounced by older and younger high-education employees always appears as the [o] sound tended to be pronounced by older and younger low-education employees and non- employees. As expressed by Hartono (2000), the higher the job position of the speaker, the better their use of Standard Javanese (BJS). Therefore, it can be seen here that employees tend to use forms similar to BJS.

4) Correspondence [i]≈[I].

There is a correspondence between the vowel sound [i] and the vowel sound [I] in the usage of BJB. The sound [i] is a mid-close front unrounded vowel sound, while the sound [I] is a high-close front unrounded vowel sound. The correspondence of the vowel sounds [i] ~ [I] is found in the semantic field of body parts in the gloss 'foot' [sikIl] ~ [sIkIl] and in the gloss 'elbow' [sikUt] ~ [sIkUt]. In the semantic field of animals, it is found in the gloss 'puppy' [kirIk] ~ [kIrIk]. When looking at the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [i] tends to be pronounced by all speakers.

However, in TP-2, the sound [i] tends to be pronounced by older and younger high-education employees, and the sound [I] tends to be pronounced by older and younger low-education employees and non-employees. The correspondence of the vowel sound [i] with the vowel sound I. In TP-2 is considered a less perfect type of correspondence because the [i] sound pronounced by older and younger high-education employees does not always appear as the [I] sound pronounced by older and younger low-education employees and non-employees.

b. Consonant Sound Correspondence

Based on the data obtained, two rules of consonant correspondence were found in the usage of BJB, namely the consonant correspondences [k][?] and [z][y], which will be explained as follows.

1) Consonant Correspondence [k]~[?]

In the usage of BJB, a correspondence between [k] and [?] is found. The sound [k] is an unvoiced oral dorso-velar stop consonant. Meanwhile, the sound [?] is a glottal stop. This correspondence is observed in the semantic field of body parts in the gloss 'heel' [tuŋkak] ~ [tuŋka?]. In the semantic field of illnesses, it is found in the gloss 'cough' [watUk] ~ [watU?]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [k] is pronounced by all speakers. In TP- 2, however, the sound [k] tends to be pronounced by older high-education employees, older and younger low-education employees, and non-employees, while the sound [?] tends to be pronounced by younger high-education employees. The correspondence of the sound [k]~[?] in TP-2 is considered a type of perfect correspondence because the [k] sound pronounced by older high-education employees, older and younger low-education employees, and non- employees always appears as the [?] sound pronounced by younger high-education employees.

2) Correspondence [y]~[z].

The sound [y] in the usage of BJB corresponds to the sound [z]. The sound [y] is a voiced palatal fricative, while the sound [z] is a voiced palatal semivowel. This correspondence is evident in the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, namely in the gloss 'salt' [uyah] ~ [uzah]. In the semantic field of plants, parts, fruit, and their processed products, it is evident in the gloss 'root' [oyot] ~ [ozot]. Meanwhile, in the semantic field of activities, it is found in the gloss 'running' [mlayu] ~ [mlazu]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [y] is pronounced by younger high-education employees, older low-education employees, and non-high-education non- employees. The sound [z], on the other hand, is pronounced by older high-education employees, younger low-education employees, younger high-

education non-employees, and non-high-education older low-education non- employees. In TP-2, the sound [y] is pronounced by all speakers, which is attributed to the location of TP-2 being in the city.

As Labov stated in Rokhman (2013) someone from a big city has a clear understanding of language norms and knows if they deviate from the existing norms. Therefore, in TP-1, there is a tendency to use forms similar to BJS or urban dialect.The correspondence [y]~[z] in TP-1 is considered a type of less perfect correspondence because the [y] sound pronounced by younger high-education employees, older low-education employees, and non-high-education older non-employees does not always correspond to the [z] sound pronounced by older high-education employees, younger low-education employees, younger high-education non-employees, and non-high education younger low-education non- employees.

2. Vowel and Consonant Variations

Sound variations are irregular or sporadic changes in sound. Phonological variations are found in the usage of BJB in the form of vowel and consonant variations, which will be explained as follows.

a. Vowel Variation

There are eight vowel variations in the usage of BJB, namely [i][ɛ], [ə][e], and [a]~[ə]. These forms of variation will be explained as follows.

1) [i] ~ [ɛ] Variation

Based on the data obtained, [i][ɛ] variation is found in the usage of BJB. The sound [i] is a mid-close front unrounded vowel, while the sound [ɛ] is a mid-open front unrounded vowel. This type of variation is the lenis sound variation found distributed at the end. The [i]~[ɛ] variation is found in the semantic field of plants, parts, fruit, and their processed products in the gloss 'straw' [dh ami] ~ [dh amɛn]. This variation is only found in TP-1. When considering the speakers, the sound [i] tends to be pronounced by younger high-education employees, older low-education employees, and non-employees.

2) Variation [ə]~[e]

The vowel sound [ə] varies with the vowel sound [e] in the usage of BJB. The sound [ə] is a mid-central unrounded vowel, while the sound [e] is a mid-close front unrounded vowel with strong articulation. This type of variation is considered a fortis variation. This variation is distributed both at the beginning and the end. The [ə]~[e] variation is found in the semantic field of body parts, specifically in the gloss 'back' [gəgər] ~ [geger]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [ə] is pronounced by all speakers except for non-high education older speakers who tend to pronounce [e]. Meanwhile, in TP-2, the sound [ə] is pronounced by all speakers.

3) Variation [a]~[e]

In the usage of BJB, the sound [a] varies with the sound [e]. The sound [a] is a low-open mid-central unrounded vowel, whereas the sound [e] is a mid-central unrounded vowel with strong articulation. The low-weak [a] sound varying with the mid [e] sound is considered a fortis sound variation. The [a]~[e] sound variation is found in the semantic field of activities, specifically in the gloss 'smelling (odor)' [ŋambUŋ] ~ [ŋembUŋ]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [a] tends to be pronounced by older high-education speakers and non-employees, while the sound [e] tends to be pronounced by younger high-education speakers and younger low- education speakers. In TP-2, the sound [a] is pronounced by all speakers.

b. Consonant Variation

Based on the findings obtained, four consonant variations in BJB were identified, namely [b][l] and [l][p]. These forms of variation will be explained as follows.

1) [b] ~ [l] Variation

In the usage of BJB, [b][l] variation is found. The sound [b] is a voiced bilabial stop, while the sound [l] is a voiced dental lateral sound. The voiced stop [b] varying with the voiced lateral [l] sound is considered lenis sound variation. The [b]~[l] sound variation is found in the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, specifically in the gloss 'star' [bintaŋ] ~ [lintaŋ]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [b] is pronounced by younger high-education employees and younger non-employees, while the sound [l] is pronounced by older high- education employees, older low-education employees, older non-employees, and older low- education non-employees. In TP-2, the sound [l] is pronounced by all speakers except for older non-employees who tend to pronounce [b].

2) [l]~[p] Variation

Variation between the sounds [l] and [p] is found in the usage of BJB. The sound [l] is a voiced dental lateral sound, while the sound [p] is an unvoiced bilabial stop sound. The voiced lateral [l] sound varying with the unvoiced stop [p] sound is considered lenis sound variation. The [l]~[p] variation in the usage of BJB is found in the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, specifically in the gloss 'slope' [lɛrɛŋ] ~ [pɛrɛŋ]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the sound [p] is pronounced by all speakers except for older high-education employees who pronounce [l]. Meanwhile, in TP-2, the sound [p] is pronounced by all speakers.

c. Addition of Sounds

Based on the data obtained, sound changes involving the addition of sounds were found. The addition of sounds includes prosthesis, epenthesis, and paragogee. The forms of added sounds will be described as follows.

1) Prosthesis

Sound addition in the form of the prosthesis was found in the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, specifically to mark the gloss 'village' with two variants [dh esa] ~ [ndhesa]. There is an evident addition of the sound [n] at the beginning of the word [dhesa] to become [ndh esa]. The addition of the phoneme [n] is made to make the word [dhesa] easier to pronounce. The addition of the phoneme [n] is only found in TP-2. When considering the speakers, the word [dhesa] tends to be pronounced by older high-education employees and older non-employees.

On the other hand, the word [ndh esa] tends to be pronounced by younger high-education employees, younger low-education employees, younger non- employees, and younger low-education non-employees. In the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, specifically to mark the gloss 'land,' there are two variants [darat] ~ [ndarat]. There is an evident addition of the sound [n] at the beginning of the word [darat] to become [ndarat]. The addition of the phoneme [n] is made to make the word [darat] easier to pronounce. The addition of the phoneme [n] is only found in TP-1. When considering the speakers, the word [darat] tends to be pronounced by all speakers except for older non-employees who pronounce the word [ndarat].

2) Epenthesis

In the usage of BJB, sound addition in the form of epenthesis was found in the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, specifically to mark the gloss 'fire,' with two variants [mawa] ~ [waŋwa]. There is an evident addition of the sound [ŋ] in the middle of the word [mawa] to become [waŋwa]. The addition of the sound [ŋ] occurs to make the word [mawa] easier to pronounce. The addition of the sound [ŋ] is only found in TP-2. When considering the speakers, the word [mawa] tends to be pronounced by older high- education employees and older low-

education non-employees. On the other hand, the word [maŋwa] tends to be pronounced by younger high-education employees, younger low-education employees, younger non-employees, and younger low- education non-employees.

3) Paragoge

Sound addition in the form of paragoge was found in the semantic field of activities to mark the gloss 'grazing,' with two variants [ŋarIt] ~ [ŋariti]. There is an evident addition of the phoneme [i] at the end of the word [ŋarIt] to become [ŋariti]. The addition of the phoneme [i] is made to make the word [ŋarIt] easier to pronounce. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the word [ŋarIt] tends to be pronounced by both high-education employees and non-high education non-employees, while the word [ŋariti] is more commonly pronounced by non-high education older non-employees and non-high education younger low-education employees.

In TP-2, the word [ŋarIt] is pronounced by all speakers except for low-education older employees and low- education non-employees. In the semantic field of plants, parts, fruit, and their processed products to mark the gloss 'straw,' there are two variants [dhami] ~ [dhamɛn]. There is an evident addition of the phoneme [n] at the end of the word [dhami] to become [dhamɛn]. The addition of the phoneme [n] is only found in TP-1. When considering the speakers, the word [dhami] tends to be pronounced by younger high-education employees and non-employees, while the word [dhamɛn] is more commonly pronounced by older high-education employees and older low- education employees.

d. Sound Reduction

Based on the data obtained, in the usage of BJB, sound reduction in the form of apheresis and apocope was found. The forms of sound reduction will be explained as follows.

1) Apheresis

In the usage of BJB, a sound reduction in the form of apheresis was found in the semantic field of time, seasons, natural conditions, natural objects, and direction, with two variants [əmbUn] ~ [bUn] to mark the concept of 'dew.' There is an evident reduction of the sound [əm] at the beginning of the word [əmbUn] to become [bUn]. When considering the speakers, in TP-1, the word [əmbUn] is pronounced by older high-education employees, older low-education employees, and younger non-employees, while the word [bUn] is pronounced by younger low-education employees, older non-employees, and younger low- education non-employees.

A sound reduction in the form of apheresis was also found in the semantic field of pronouns, greetings, and references, with two variants [gəndUŋ] ~ [ndUŋ] to mark the concept of 'call for a young girl.' There is an evident reduction of the sound [gə] at the beginning of the word [gəndUŋ] to become [ndUŋ]. When considering the speakers, in TP1, the word [gəndUŋ] is pronounced by all speakers. In TP- 2, the word [gəndUŋ] is pronounced by older high-education employees and older low-education employees, while the word [ndUŋ] is more commonly pronounced by younger high-education employees, younger low-education employees, younger non-employees, and younger low- education non-employees.

2) Apocope

Based on the data obtained, sound reduction in the form of apocope was found in the usage of BJB. Sound reduction through apocope occurs in the semantic field of kinship system, specifically in the gloss 'younger sibling,' with two variants [adI?] ~ [adi]. There is an evident reduction of the sound [?] at the end of the word [adI?] to become [adi]. Sound reduction of this kind is only found in TP-1. When considering the speakers, the word [adI?] tends to be pronounced by older high-education employees and younger

low-education employees, while the word [adi] is more commonly pronounced by younger low-education employees and non-employees.

e. Sound Shift

Sound shift in the form of dissimilation is observed, for example, in the word 'tidak ada,' which in standard Javanese ora ana [ora ɔnɔ] changes to nana [nana].

f. Syllable Patterns

Words in the Batang Javanese dialect follow specific syllable structure patterns, which include (1) one vowel, (2) one vowel. Syllable patterns can be determined by formulating each syllable within a word. Vowels are abbreviated as V, and consonants are abbreviated as K. There are 9 syllable patterns found, including V, VK, KV, KVK, KKV, KKVK, KVKK, KKKV, and KKKVK.

1) V Pattern

The V syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of only one phoneme. A single phoneme filling the syllable is in the form of a vowel phoneme. [u-lə] Ula [u-lɔ].

2) VK Pattern

The VK syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of two phonemes. The sequence pattern of phonemes that fill the syllable consists of a vowel phoneme in the first part followed by a consonant phoneme in the next part. This syllable pattern is also constructed with a vowel sound as the peak and a consonant sound as the code. [an-jlug] Anjlog [an-jlog].

3) KVK Pattern

The KVK syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of two phonemes. This syllable pattern is constructed with a consonant sound as the syllable base and a vowel sound as the peak.pattern VK. [gan-tar] Genter [gen-ter].

4) KKV Pattern

The KKV syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of three phonemes. The sequence pattern of phonemes that fill the syllable consists of a vowel phoneme in the first part, followed by a consonant phoneme in the second part, and closed with a vowel phoneme at the end. Alternatively, it can be said that this syllable pattern is constructed with a combination of a vowel sound and a consonant sound as the syllable base and a vowel sound as the syllable peak. Blimbing [blem-beŋ] [blim-bIŋ]

5) KKVK Pattern

The KKVK syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of four phonemes. The sequence pattern of phonemes that fill the syllable consists of a consonant phoneme in the first part, followed by another consonant phoneme in the second part, and closed with a vowel phoneme at the end, which is followed by a consonant phoneme. [bli?] Blɛg [blɛg]

6) KKKV Pattern

The KKKV syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of four phonemes. The sequence pattern of phonemes that fill the syllable consists of a consonant phoneme in the first part, followed by another consonant phoneme in the third part, and the fourth part with a vowel phoneme at the end, closed by a consonant phoneme. [spre-tUs] spritus [spri-tUs].

7) KKKVK Pattern

The KKKVK syllable pattern is a type of syllable pattern that consists of five phonemes. The sequence pattern of phonemes that fill the syllable consists of a consonant phoneme in the first part, followed by another consonant phoneme in the third part, a consonant phoneme in the fourth part, and a vowel phoneme at the end, closed by a consonant phoneme. [skrIp-si] skripsi [skrip-si]

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of data on the use of the Javanese language in the Bawang District, Batang Regency, phonological and lexical variations as well as their characteristics were found. These variations are related to social factors including occupation, education, and age. Here is a description of these variations. Based on the data analysis, at the phonological level, variations were found in terms of sound changes and syllable patterns. In sound changes, free variations were found, including changes in vowel sounds in the first syllable, changes in vowel sounds in the second syllable, changes in vowel sounds in the first and second syllables, substitution of consonants in the first vocabulary, and substitution of consonants in the second syllable. Sound additions were found, including prosthesis and paragoge. Sound reductions were also found, including apheresis and syncope. In syllable patterns, 7 patterns were found, including V, VK, KVK, KKV, KKVK, KKKV, and KKKVK. The data of these phonological variations are then presented on a language map. Geographic factors in the region contribute to the emergence of Javanese language variations in Batang Regency.

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