

**JAVANESE DIALECT IN MEDAN SUMATERA UTARA
AND SURABAYA EAST JAVA**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

by :

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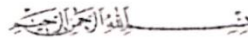
**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
2024**



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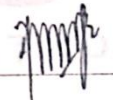
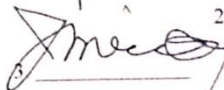


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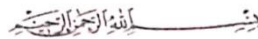
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Melalui surat permohonan tertanggal Juli 2024 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya :

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Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bila mana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Aamiin.

Saya Yang Menyatakan,


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ABSTRACT

Aulia, Dila. 1902050002. Javanese Dialect in Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya East Java. Thesis. English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara. 2024.

The background of this research was the shift from Javanese language in two region of Medan and Surabaya, focus on the Exploring the difrences and the similliratiy of Javanese language between Medan and Suarabaya. The purpose of this study was identification and analyze Medan Javanese languge and Suroboyoan regarding the sound, lexical items and grammatical aspect. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach regarding its investigation. The data source was observation the video in the You Tube Channel who organillay speak Medan Javanese and Suroboyoan. This study also conducted interview given to two informants who originally Medan and Surabaya Javanese people. The results of this study showed that both regions have different linguistic cultures, speech and language are different because they are influenced by the surrounding environment. However, the Javanese language of Medan and Surabaya is Indonesia's cultural heritage. It would be better if the people of each region still preserve the Javanese language in each region so that it continues to be used even though it has been influenced by Western, Korean and other languages.

Key word: *Medan Javanese, Surabaya Javanese, dialect, variation of sound, lexical item and grammatical aspect*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Praise and Thanks to the Lord's mercies and care, the researcher is now able to finish this study titled *Javanese Dialect in Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya East Java*. Never forgotten and always in our hearts, of course, we pray for the salvation of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, in the hereafter.

The researcher would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions to the completion of this study, which involved many people, they were:

1. Sunardi and Lismiyati as the researcher's father and mother correspondingly, for things that the researcher was unable to list individually.
2. Mr. Prof. Dr. Agussani., M. AP., the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Prof. Dra. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd. the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
4. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum. as the Chief of English Education Department FKIP of University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
5. Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum. as the Secretary of English Education Department FKIP of University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara and as my reviewer who has offered the researcher with advice and feedback. All

lectures, particularly those from the English Education program, were given for advise, direction, and encouragement during the study at UMSU.

6. Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D. my supervisor who has offered many ideas, concepts, criticisms, and instructions when made this research.
7. My beloved friends: Hashilla Hafni, Devi Anggraini, Raudhah Siregar, Haura Tazkia, and Regyca.
8. Thank you to everyone who was unable to be named in the study. May Allah always to bless us. Amin.

In the end, the researcher hoped that this study will be beneficial, whether from an academic or other perspective. Additionally, the researcher is fully aware that this research is far from flawless, therefore any constructive feedback is more than welcome in order to make it better in the future.

Wassalamualaikum Warahamatullahi Wabarakatuh

Medan, 31 July 2024

Dila Aulia

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

The most crucial communication instrument is language. In daily life, language cannot be separated. Social, cultural, and behavioral influences can be caused by language. Language has the power to bridge comprehension gaps. Additionally, language is a nervous system response that wants to communicate something that develops into a language. Pengabean (1981:5) claims in his argument that's the nervous system's activities are expressed and reported through language. So, there are many gentle languages in the globe, notably in Indonesia. One of the languages in Java is Indonesia. There are numerous Javanese dialect throughout the island of Java. Dialect (Javanese in particular) can serve as a region's identity or distinguishing features. The most crucial communication instrument is language. In daily life, language cannot be separated. Social, cultural, and behavioral influences can be caused by language. Language has the power to bridge comprehension gaps.

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numerous Javanese dialects throughout the island of Java. Dialect (Javanese in particular) can serve as a region's identity or distinguishing features.

People utilize dialect as a component of their language of communication. Every city in Indonesia has a unique dialect, and Indonesia has many cities. Dialect refers to any regional, social, or ethnic diversity of language in this context. The linguistic variations connected with dialect can arise at any language level, therefore it can affect pronunciation, grammar, variations in language and semantic use. Initially, the distinction between "dialect" and

Dialects are divisions of language, which makes "language" seem quite straightforward (Coulmas 2007:75). Vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation are used to distinguish dialects. Every city speaks a different dialect, particularly on Java Island. Jie (2001:132) claimed that dialects are various ways of speaking the same thing and that they typically have different phonetics, phonologies, and lexicon, and grammar.

Surabaya is one of the largest towns in Indonesia in which individuals frequently interact in Javanese. East Java's capital, Surabaya, is one of the provinces on Java Island where the majority of people speak Javanese as their primary language of interaction. The *ngoko* (informal/*kasar*) and *krama* (deferential/*halus*) styles of Javanese are just two examples of the various varieties of the language. The *madya* (middle/*standar*) style is employed when neither of these options is appropriate. Other, less popular styles include the *krama inggil* (very deferential). and the palace tongue, *basa kedaton*³. Surabaya

locals speak the local dialect or Boso Suroboyoan is the name by which the language is more popularly known, while ngoko is the name of the dialect.

Around Surabaya (Surabaya Raya) and Malang, the Surabaya dialect is also spoken. Surabaya, Sidoarjo, and Gresik make up Surabaya Raya. The dialect that is comparable to the Surabaya dialect is frequently used in that city. The dialect used at Surabaya raya is referred to as "arek'an" in general (Krauß, 2018). If we pay attention to hear it, it will be tough for us to identify the speaker's region. Nevertheless, although having the same dialect, people are mainly familiar with Surabaya dialect.

One of the regional tongues that originated on the island of Java is the Javanese language. It is widespread throughout Indonesia's many provinces, especially North Sumatera, which is home to the majority of Javanese speakers. One of the ethnic languages that is most widely spoken in Indonesia is Javanese (Wedhawati 2006: 11). Javanese language Medan Deli is employed as the research's source data. It is often used for casual daily communication by Sumatran people and is known as Deli Javanese language. Many people don't know, if Javanese language many variation and different every each region especially in Medan and Surabaya as the problem in this research. It proofed with new generation who most often used modern language and forgot the traditional language specially Javanese (Dalimunte & Lubis, 2020).

Based on the description of the background above, the writer was interested in explored further the differences Javanese dialect by study of theory Wedhawati, Pengabean and Coulmas entitled "Javanese dialect in Sumatera and

Java". This research purpose new generation to know more about the differences Javanese dialect in Sumatera and Java.

B. The Identification of the Problems

This study has a variety of problems in light of the problem's background as it presented above, such as:

1. The explanation of the similarities and differences of Javanese spoken in Sumatera and in Java
2. The realized understanding of differences and similarities Javanese spoken in Sumatera and in Java
3. The reason the differences and similarities Javanese spoken in Sumatera and in Java

C. The Scope and Limitation

According to the aforementioned problem identification, the researcher was limiting on realized our comprehension of the Javanese dialect in Medan, Sumatra Utara and Surabaya, East Java. The goal of this study was discovered more or less explanations for why the two dialects are different on two distinct islands. Because many Indonesian islands and towns are home to or inhabited by members of the Javanese tribe, but in this discussion, it is sufficient to understand and research the distinctions and similarities.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the aforementioned problem's limitations, the problem in this study formulated as follows:

- a. What are the similarities and differences of Javanese accent in Sumatera

and in Java?

- b. How are the differences and similarities realized?
- c. Why are the differences and similarities realized in the ways they are?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are

- a. To elucidate the similarities and differences of Javanese spoken in Sumatera and in Java,
- b. To analyze the similarities and differences of Javanese spoken in Sumatera and in Java, and
- c. To explain the reasons for similarities and differences of Javanese spoken in Sumatera and in Java.

F. The Significances of the Study

Findings of the study expect to give theoretical and practical significances.

Theoretically, the findings of the study expected to:

- 1. Enrich theories of sociolinguistics particularly the field of dialect.
- 2. Can be reference for relevant research.

Practically, the findings are expected to be relevant for:

- 1. The readers and the general public may learn something new about the linguistics of Javanese dialects in two separate provinces from this article, and
- 2. The speak of Javanese in maintaining their cultural heritages.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This research examines the Javanese language from a sociolinguistic perspective. The relationship between speakers in communities utilizing language in various social circumstances (Gast, 1981), as well as the contrasts, similarities, traits, and linguistic variances between Medan and Surabaya Javanese language, are all examined in this study using sociolinguistic theory.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The purpose of sociolinguistics, according to Wardhaugh (1986:13), is to better understand the structure of language and how languages work in communication. Sociolinguistics investigates the relationship between language and society. It is associated with the thesis advanced by Meyerhoff (2006:1) that sociolinguistics is a very diverse discipline that may be used to cover a wide range of approaches to language study. It can include work in discourse analysis, interaction studies, sociology, anthropology, cultural studies, feminism, etc., according to the vocabulary in *Introducing Sociolinguistics* (Meyerhoff, 2006:296).

Language and society are inextricably linked. It is consistent with Holmes' (2001:1) claim that sociolinguistics is the study of how language and society interact. People can converse with one another thanks to the language. There is a connection between a person's language and the area they reside in. Locals create

their own dialects that are understood only by other locals. From that justification, it follows that dialect and sociolinguistics are related.

Only in cases where there is a long history of writing in the regional dialect is the term "dialect" employed (Wardhaugh, 1986:40). One word that practically everyone believes they understand is dialect, but which is actually a little more difficult to comprehend than initially appears to be the case. One of language's inherent qualities is its arbitrary creation by the language community (Soebroto, 2007). This means that there is no (direct) correlation between a language's form and its intended meaning. We won't be able to understand why a word form (language) is employed to refer to a certain meaning in a specific language because of its arbitrary character.

(Ryanti & Rusmawati, 2021) state, Since language is an outcome of social convention, it is inextricably linked to the linguistic community; in fact, language is one of the elements that shapes society. From this fundamental notion, it is clear that language and society are closely related. All the elements that form a society will also have an impact on the language that society uses, and the language that a society uses will also have an impact on its own society.

Language, according to Labov, is social behavior (Trudgil, 1974). Language is more than just a word arrangement; the language community upholds social ideals that lie underlying word arrangement. When using that language, people are always bound by these principles because they are members of that culture. Never will a person give up on these social norms when speaking, or else he runs the danger of being regarded as rude.

For instance, *unggah-ungguh*, or language politeness, which represents the existence of "role-relationships" between language users as a value that must be present in the usage of the language, will always bind Javanese speakers. The relationships between language users will be strained as a result of uploading implementation errors, despite the fact that The terms have the same literal meaning (Suseno, 1991).

For instance, "*kulo badhe tindak*" is what a young man said, The (Javanese) person being spoken to will undoubtedly find the "*Tidak tepat*" word choice annoying since it carries a specific social value, even though the word choice (literally) conveys enough information to convey the speaker's intention. People's language will therefore reflect their behavior. In actuality, language will be able to convey the user's state and circumstances, including their origin, socioeconomic class, and even their level of spirituality (Linguistik & Pengajaran, n.d.) .

2.2 Dialect

A language's base or poor standard is its dialect. Dialect is frequently connected to a person or group. However, language, particularly the language used in the area, and dialect are frequently related.

(Cutler, 1999) states, a person may react detrimentally to an accent for a variety of reasons. It's possible that hearing speech patterns connected to a specific group of people will arouse preconceived notions about that group. If accented speech seems incomprehensible or seems to need extra effort to understand, some individuals may not be fond of it. It is a well-known truth that

individuals who are learning a second language occasionally struggle to communicate effectively (Munro, 2003).

Even though it is true that speech with an accent might be more difficult for listeners to understand than speech from a native speaker, intelligibility is not always affected by a strong foreign accent. Different dialects and accents can result from word stress. (Charlos) states, Accent identification is an unusual, difficult issue that is intimately connected to other, more contemporary disciplines in the subject of multilingualism, such dialect and language identification.

Only in cases where there is a long history of writing in the regional dialect is the term "dialect" employed (Wahya, 2013). Every person has their own unique idiom, or dialect, of the language they speak.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), cited by Lika (2011:10), dialects differ in terms of vocabulary, grammar, phonology, and phonetic features. According to Chambers and Trudgill (1980:5), cited by Lika (2011:10), dialects exhibit a range of linguistic distinctions; these can be phonological, lexical, or grammatical. It is possible that when we speak in a certain region's dialect, we also speak with that region's accent. Citizens may, nevertheless, speak the dialect with a distinct accent.

Dialect is a variety of languages spoken by a linguist group in a particular location, by specific subgroups of a linguist group, or by a group of linguists living in a certain period of time (Ardini & Sunarya, 2024). According to another definition, "dialectology" is the study of dialects. A dialect is a low-status,

frequently rustic form of language that is typically connected to the peasantry, the working class, or other underprivileged groups (Chambers, 2004).

Jie (2001:132) asserted that dialects are various ways of expressing the same idea and typically have diverse phonetics, phonologies, lexicons, and grammar.

The distinction between "dialect" and "language" appears to be quite obvious at first glance: dialects are divisions of language (Coulmas 2007:75). According to Stellmacher (1980), dialect is utilized when a group, individual, or socioeconomic class is known to the speaker.

Stellmacher stated that "Dialect" can therefore demarcate borders and identify what the speaker or listener sees as a home, in addition to a dialect explanation to support the debate or explanation. The definition of the word "home" itself can also be based on one's impression of space. one of the labels that a dialect can be given. It is However, it's significant to remember that variations in age, status, Education and other factors also lead to variations in these concepts instead than true ideas of linguistic diversity.

Rijins (1976) defined dialectology as a science that aims to provide a good variety of linguistic patterns in topic (horizontal) that include geographic variation, as well as studies in syntopic (vertical), which contains variances in somewhere, in order to clarify the purpose of dialect studies.

French dialectology, which has approached dialects using a morphogrammarian model with a geographer (or geomorphist) base in its form and content, has neglected this dialectal system (Léonard, 1997). The creation of a

variationist dialectology, according to Goossens (1986), is one of the important issues for dialectology.

2.3 Language Variation

Variety, as stated by Wardaugh (2006) and quoted by Lika (2011), refers to a few categories of linguistics elements. They discuss phonological, lexical, and grammatical elements. Idiolect, dialect, and variety are the three types of linguistic variation that should be understood.

Dialect variation cover three aspects, there are:

1). Sound

A vibration that travels through a transmission medium, such as a gas, liquid, or solid, as an acoustic wave, is called sound. According to human physiology and psychology, sound is the brain's perception of these waves, and according to historical linguistics, sound is a variation in a language's pronunciation.

Phonological changes in sound can include combining two sounds or producing a new sound, which is equivalent to replacing one speech sound. Affected voices can be eliminated or new voices introduced with voice modifications. If a change in sound only happens in one type of sound environment and not in another, then the environment may be influencing the change in sound.

2). Lexical Item

Lexical items are individual words, word segments, or word sequences (catena) that constitute the fundamental constituents of a language's lexicon

(vocabulary). Cats, traffic lights, "look out," and "it's raining cats and dogs" are a few examples. Like lexemes, lexical elements can typically be interpreted to communicate a single meaning, although they are not restricted to words.

3). Grammatical Words

A language's formal attribute known as grammatical aspect can be identified by overt inflection, derived affixes, or independent words that act as grammatically necessary identifiers of those aspects.

Idiolect is a unique variety of language because every person has their own linguistic traits. People who live in a certain location use a dialect, which is a different kind of language. The dialects of Tegal, Banyumas, Surabaya, and other places are examples. Regional dialect or geographical dialect refers to a language variation within a specific geographic area. The term "social dialects" refers to language variations associated with social position. The final is Variation, often known as language variation, is the alteration of language to suit a context, a condition, or a specific goal. Formal variation or standard variation is used in formal situations.

2. Javanese Dialect in Java

Javanese is the spoken language of over 75 million people in the central and eastern of the island of Java," Thompson (2013) proposed in his web article About World Language. People who reside on Java Island, from Banten in West Java to Banyuwangi in East Java, speak a dialect known as the Javanese language.

The following is a quick overview of the Javanese dialect differences from west to east Java (Megawati, n.d.).First, there are two levels of Banten dialects:

bebasan (karma) and standard. Javanese dialects from Cirebon are similar to those from Banten. Pripun kabare is a prime example of bebasan (karma) levels (Damayanti et al., 2022). How much is ayun in pundi? Kepremen kabare is an example of a standard level, right? Arep ning endi, sire? "How are you? " is the meaning behind those statements. How are you doing?"

The dialect of Cirebon-Indramayu is second. The Javanese language's historic forms, such as sentences and pronunciation, are preserved in the Cirebon dialect. Examples include the words for "I" and "you" that are not used in standard Javanese. Permios, Kula mboten uning griya ae rara Astutiningsih kuh teng pundi? That is an example of this dialect. "Excuse me, I don't know where Astutiningsih live," is what it means.

Tegal-Banyumas dialect comes in third. For example, the words inyong (I), rika (you) in the Banyumas language, koen (you) in the Tegal language, kepriwe (How) in the Banyumas language, and kepriben (How) in the Tegal language do not share any morphological or phonetic similarities with the Javanese standard language (Surakarta-Yogyakarta). The fundamental distinction between the Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Tegal-Banyumas dialects of Javanese is the use of the suffix "-a" rather than the "-o". As a result, the societies of Banyumas say makan "sega" whilst Surakarta society says makan "sego". As a result, the dialect of Banyumas is also referred to as Basa Ngapak or Ngapak-Ngapak.

The Surakarta-Yogyakarta dialect is fourth. This dialect has been adopted as the standard Javanese language by international and domestic Javanese

language lecturers. The Surakarta-Yogyakarta dialect is geographically divided into three regions: the west (Semarang, Salatiga, Demak, Grobogan, and a portion of Magelang district), the central (Surakarta and Yogyakarta), and the east (Madiun residency, Kediri residency, the western Jombang district, and the southern Malang district). Ngok ("karas"), Madya ("standar"), and Karma ("halus") are the three main varieties. These variations include ngoko kasar, ngoko alus, ngoko meninggikan diri sendiri, madya, madya alus, karma andhap, karma lugu, and krama alus, which tend to not be held by the other languages variations. These variations also include forms of "honor" (ngajengake) and "humiliation" (ngasorake). For each level, those words have a time limit. It has happened when speaking with small children, younger people, and even people who are older than the speakers.

The Surabaya dialect is fifth. It is also known as Jawa Timuran or Basa Suroboyoan. Surabaya dialect is the rudest language, structurally speaking (Anwar, 2021). The geography of Surabaya dialects is divided into the following regions: the west region (Mojokerto district and city until Jombang district, North Perak region (Perak district and Jombang)), the north region (Gresik district, Lamongan district, part of Madura), the central region (Surabaya city, Sidoarjo district, Pasuruan district, Malang city and district, and Batu city), and the east region (Probolinggo).

3. Javanese Dialect in Sumatera

One of the regional tongues that originated on the island of Java is the Javanese language. It is widespread throughout Indonesia's many provinces,

especially North Sumatera, which is home to the majority of Javanese speakers. One of the ethnic languages that is most widely spoken in Indonesia is Javanese. Ngoko Javanese, Madya Javanese, and Krama Javanese are the three subgroups of Javanese depending on speech level (Dalimunte & Lubis, 2020). Javanese language Ngoko is employed as the research's source data. It is often used for casual daily communication by Sumatran people and is known as Deli Javanese language.

The sentence or clause parts that follow the active transitive verb are the object. If clauses or clauses are transformed to passive form, the object can become the subject. Based on these traits, Javanese does not always use affixation in the verb form that forms the predicate. Argument is an object when a transitive verb expresses an action. The subject comes in second in the hierarchy of grammatical functions, followed by arguments that experience the action described by the verb (Verhaar, 1999; Alsina, 1996; Jufriзал, 2007).

Each tribe in Indonesia has its own language and dialect. When they utilize the national language as a medium of communication, however, they are still able to speak diverse dialects that are impacted by their culture and still understand one another. This study focused on persons who are still actively using their native languages for daily communication to examine how local language influences the dialect of Indonesian.

B. Previous Relevant Studies

It is not the first time that research on dialect has been conducted; many other researchers have done it before. A research proposal needs a source to back

it up, and the author employs citations from books, articles, and journals for that. Even if dialect has been the subject of numerous studies, the subject at hand is unquestionably distinct.

Several earlier studies with similar research goals but various study subjects, namely:

1. The first study was written by (Damayanti et al., 2022) with the title “*Dialek Regional Bahasa Indonesia Pada Masyarakat Watariri Manokwari Selatan (Kajian Sociolinguistik)*”. This study focuses on what diversity dialect means. Area/regional dialects are language subgroups spoken by populations in certain regions. This dialect is sometimes referred to as an area dialect because its features are regionally specific. Even if their origins are in the same language, this variant results in linguistic distinctions in one location compared to others. The Banyumas dialect, Betawi dialect, Medan dialect, and so on are a few examples. Second Temporal dialect varieties are linguistic variants that are often spoken by a community or group over a certain time period and change through time. This distinction is evident in the spelling, writing style, and pronunciation.

Old Malay dialect, dialect from the 1970s, dialect from the Srivijaya era, and dialect from Abdullah's era are a few examples of this kind of dialect. Third Variety of social dialects is a language variation utilized by specific social groups and is frequently used as a social class indicator. This sociological category alludes to class communities that share traits in the

social spheres of education, economy, employment, and others. One illustration is the difference in dialect between the community in the office and those in the market, etc.

2. Nindya Ryanti's thesis for her second study is titled "characteristics and uniqueness of the dialect of the people of Surabaya city: a sociolinguistic study" (Ryanti & Rusmawati, 2021). This study discusses the role that language plays in sociolinguistics, specifically how a multilingual society chooses its official language. This research revealed that minority groups play a significant impact in determining the linguistic condition due to the displacement factor or population migration within a culture.
3. (Wahya, 2013) conducted this third investigation, which is titled "Getting to know dialectology at a glance: the interdisciplinary study of language variation and change." This study describes linguistic aspects, the scientific study of language in a particular sense (langue) is known as linguistics. It is an empirical science, linguistics. Because the data evaluated are verbal facts that can be seen in action and whose veracity can be established, it is said to be empirical. The focus of linguistic research is on human language that is used on a daily basis and is born with the purpose of serving the social needs of its speakers. Interdisciplinary field includes dialectology. In order to interpret words, dialectology integrates linguistics with geography, history, anthropology, sociology, and sociolinguistics. Some can benefit from philology, the study of antiquated writings.

4. The fourth study is a thesis with the following title “Dialect Variation in English: An Investigation into the Disappearing Word Effect (Davenport, 2019). This thesis explores. The participants were given a written consent form to sign before the trials began, a demographic and language background questionnaire, and after completion, a debriefing of the experiment's goals.

C. Conceptual Framework

This study focused on examining and exploring further the differences Javanese dialect in Medan, Sumatera Utara and Surabaya, East Java. The technique of analyzing data can be seen by looking at this chart:

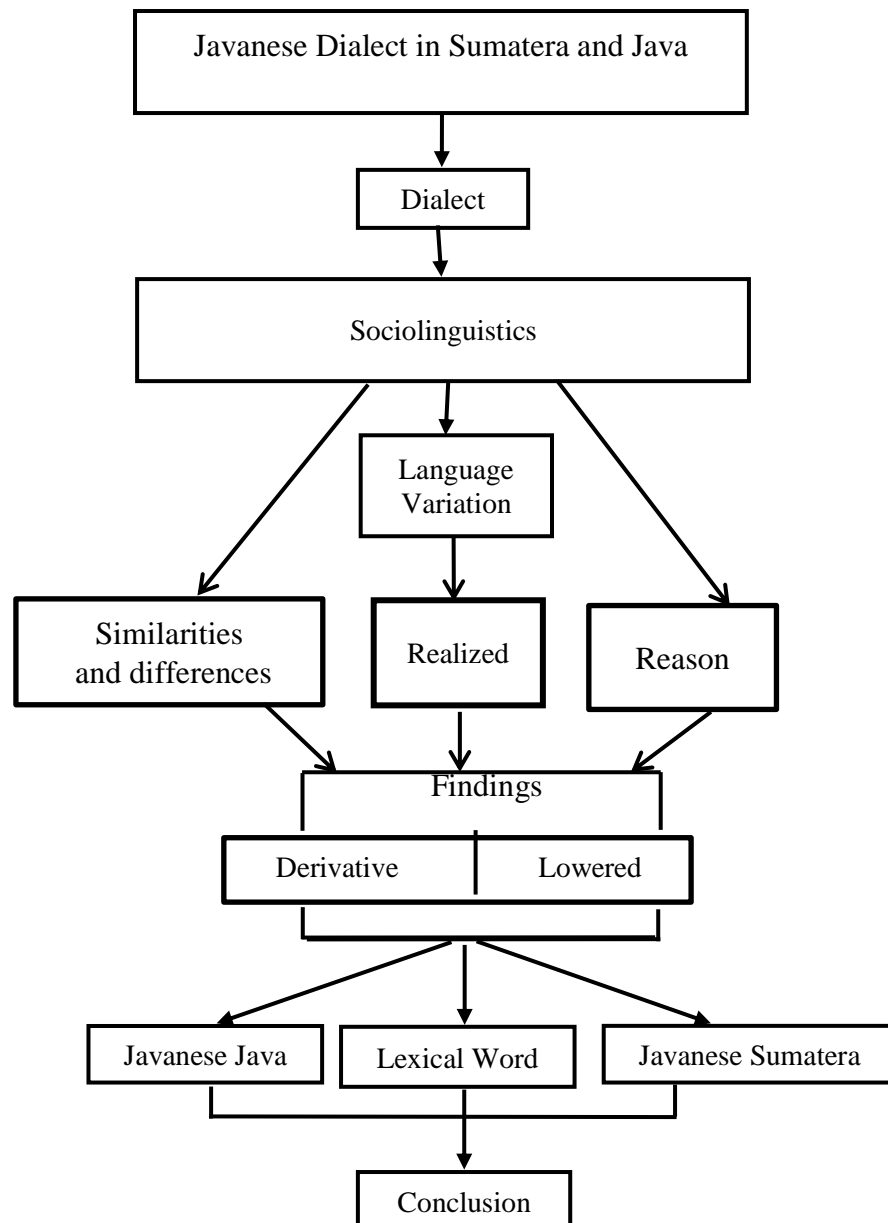


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

A method is required in research in order to adequately accomplish the goals of the study, and researchers must also employ procedures that are appropriate for the issues being investigated in order to obtain results that are consistent with expectations.

Usman & Akbar (2017:77) said that a method is a process or a strategy to learn anything that has a set of logical stages. The actions conducted must be pertinent to the problem being established because the research's goal is to find a solution.

This research used contrastive analysis as its method of inquiry. The research technique that will be used has a lengthy process with a descriptive final result or explanation. By examining language use, the writer utilizes an idea of contrastive analysis. Fries' groundbreaking theory of contrastive analysis made the assumption that elements varied throughout linguistic variants (Fisiak, 1981:7). The approach that employed in this study explores the expression dialect that is held by the Javanese people in Sumatera and Java.

Because this study deals with non-numerical data before gathering and analyzing narrative data, it is referred to as contrastive analysis. According to Djajasudarma (2010:14), contrastive analysis entails collecting oral data in the

language from informants or speakers who are natives of the language being studied.

According to (Dalimunte & Lubis, 2020), contrastive analysis to methodically compare the two languages and cultures in order to determine the areas in which native speakers of one language will find it difficult to learn a specific foreign language. In situations when the two languages and cultures are comparable, learning challenges are not anticipated; but, in situations where they are dissimilar, learning difficulties are anticipated, and the predicted difficulty increases with the degree of difference.

B. Sources of Data

According to Arikunto (2013:172), the data source is the subject from whom the data is obtained. The sources of data for this study will be identified this research can draw upon a wide range of sources, including analyzed data, written materials, and videovisual data (Jones et al., 2021).

While obtaining the data's original source, the researcher was conducted to two informants who are Medan and Surabaya Javanese people and a video from channel You Tube who originally contain about Javanese conversation in Medan and Surabaya. The Javanese language used by tribal speakers on those You Tube channels as the population of this research. The sample of this research are two informants also Jawa Medan Channel and Culoboyo. The videos content as the object for this research. The reasons why researcher's decision-making, is to clarify the variations and parallels between Javanese accents in Sumatra and Java

in the form of speech about the Javanese dialect in the two provinces regarding the dialect of the video content.

C. Techniques of Collecting Data

The information needed for this study will be gathered by the researcher using a variety of techniques, such as observation, describing, analyzing and documenting techniques (Odun-Ayo et al., 2018). The four data collection techniques are explained as follows:

1. Observation

Observasi dilakukan dengan mengamati perilaku tutur antara penutur pada video yang di analisis. Peneliti mengamati pengucapan kata dan dialek yang terdapat dalam video Jawa Medan dan Surabaya.

2. Analyzing

Analyzing is the technique after observation. The researcher was analyzed the data collect from the video. The data is the Javanese language in Medan and Surabaya.

3. Documentation

The documentation for this project attempts to gather information from informants during interviews in the form of photographs, writings, and other data.

D. Techniques of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is a process for researchers to gather and arrange the data methodically in order to deepen their understanding of the data and share what they learnt to others, according to Ary et al. (2002) as referenced by Lika (2011:27). Following data collection, the data will be analyzed as follows:

1. Recognizing the lexicon-containing data
2. Classifying the data
3. Summarizing the findings.
4. Drawing conclusions from the discussion's outcome.

BAB IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

This research is qualitative research. This study used a qualitative descriptive analysis. The object of this research is a video from You tube “Jawa Medan Channel” who contain Medan Javanese conversation and “Culoboyo” channel who contain Surabaya Javanese conversation. The data were collected through analyzed the videos from that You tube cannels who contain the Javanese conversation from two province, North Sumatera and East Java. The researcher found out the similarity and the differences between Javanese Medan and Surabaya. And after that, researcher described the differences between them, regarding the speech, dialect, and accent.

After collecting all of the data, the researcher analyzed them by reducing the data of the word of Javanese related the video. Then, the researcher displayed the data on the table, based on Medan and Surabaya Javanese. Interactive model proposes by (Mattew B. Miles, 2014) namely data collection, data condensation, data display and drawing and verifying conclusion was used in analyzing the data.

B. Data Analysis

Indonesia has many languages, one of which is Javanese. In this research, researchers found differences and similarities between Medan and Surabaya Javanese. In fact, this proves that the Javanese language is diverse. Even though these languages are called the same, they are different.

Based on videos of Javanese conversations in Medan and Surabaya, which researchers have observed, researchers analyze Javanese words from both provinces as follows:

1. The dialogue of the video channel Jawa Medan Channel with the theme “Goro-goro Korupsi 271 Triliun”

A : Kang! (*sebutan/panggilan istri untuk suaminya*)

B : Opo mene? (*Apa lagi?*)

A : Kurang iki duet te! (*Kurang ini uangnya!*)

B : Lah kok kurang kepiye mene? Jarang-jarang kuwi tak kek’I duet semene kuwi ngono loh kok sek kurang wae? (*Lah kok kurang gimana lagi? Jarang-jarang kamu aku kasih uang segitu begitu loh kok masih kurang lagi?*)

A : Masalae iku kebutuhan iku lebih teko iki kang, duet 250 (Dua ratus limpol) iku tekak endi ae orak! (*Masalahnya itu kebutuhannya lebih dari uang ini loh Kang, uang 250 (dua ratus lima puluh ribu) itu enggak sampai kemana aja!*)

B : Oalah iki syokor ae di selangi karo Memet, de’e okeh rezekine. Panen semongko hargane larang. Loh kok kurang mene? (*Ya ampun, ini syukur aja di pinjamkan sama memet, dia banyak rezekinya. Panen semangka harganya mahal. Loh kok kurang lagi?*)

A : Riko pun nyeleneh! Utang seng okeh sisen! Utang 250 itu cokop opo? (*kamu pun salah! Hutang yang banyak sekalian! Hutang 250 itu cukup untuk apa?*)

B : Oalah dek! dek! Nak gor utang wae yo kepenak, opo utang ora arak di baleke? Wes bersyokor ae ndesek sak ono enenge! (*ya ampun, Dek! Dek! Kalau Cuma hutang aja ya enak, apa hutang tidak akan di kembalikan?*)

The dialogue is about borrowing money which is always in short supply because the cost of living continues to increase. Where in the video a husband and wife speak Medan Deli Javanese. After the researchers studied further, there was a medok but firm way of pronunciation for speakers. The characteristic of Medan natives who speak firmly does not fade even though they use Javanese. This is a distinctive characteristic of the Medan Javanese language.

Video source: <https://youtu.be/Mu63JrvMndg?si=hqWU9rNFFQUW9xKZ>

2. The dialogue of the video channel Culoboyo with the theme “Dodolan Lontong Suroboyo”

A : Seng dodolan ndi yo? (*Yang jualan di mana ya?*)

B : Pak! Pak wo! Tuku mangan pak (*Pak! Pak ! Wo!*)

C : Opo rek? (*Apa anak muda?*)

A : Loh opo ono neng motoe sampean itu pak? (*loh apa itu di matanya bapak itu pak?*)

C : Iki goro-goro aku nggak turu, jogo warung patnikur jam, mau mbengi bal-balan liga champion neng tipi. Lah arek-arek itu podo melekan bal-balan nang kene. (*ini gara-gara aku tidak tidur, jaga warung 24 jam, tadi malam nonton liga champion di televisi. Lah anak-anak muda itu pada begadang nonton di sini*)

B : Berarti rame lo pak? Kelarisan sampean? (*berarti ramai ya pak? Laris jualan bapak?*)

C : Kelarisan apa ne? Wong arek nek suwi nak jajan kopi sak gelas tok karo ndelok madep tipi sampe isuk. Ojo-ojo warung ku iki kenek krisis global sisan mangkakk no saiki sepi. Golekk klepon tekan Maduro American krisma wong cilik

kok katutan soro. (*laris apanya? Orang anak-anak muda itu jajan kopi segelas aja sama melihat menghadap televise sampai pagi. Jangan-jangan warung saya ini terkena krisis global sekalian. Makanya sekarang sepi. Mencari klepon sampai Madura krisis moneter Amerika orang kecil kok sengsara*).

The dialogue tells about two boys who want to buy some food in the stall. They used Javanese Surabaya, Their pronunciation is soft and pleasant to hear. His tone of voice was meek but lilting, making the atmosphere of the conversation seem calm.

Video source: <https://youtu.be/WMb9zsU7Yrk?si=VWCGFzCVOoJISyFD>

3. Classification Translation the Conversation of the Javanese Dialect

a). Sound of Javanese

There are the word with the researcher found out from both video, that show the differences and the similarity sound between Javanese Medan and Javanese Sumatera but that word have the same meaning.

Table 4.1 Variation of Sound between Javanese Medan and Javanese Surabaya

No	Sound Variation		Indonesia Translation	English Translation
	Javanese dialect in Sumatera	Javanese dialect in Java		
1.	<i>Kue/riko</i>	<i>Sampean</i>	Kamu	You
2.	<i>Ono/iku</i>	<i>Ono/itu</i>	Itu	That
3.	<i>Tekak</i>	<i>Tekan</i>	Sampai	Till/as for as
4.	<i>Sisen</i>	<i>Sisan</i>	Sekalian	All at once
5.	<i>Ora/orak</i>	<i>Enggak/ra</i>	Tidak	No

6.	<i>Karo</i>	<i>Karo</i>	Dengan	With
7.	<i>Nak</i>	<i>Nak</i>	Kalau	If
8.	<i>Iki</i>	<i>Iki</i>	Ini	This
9.	<i>Opo</i>	<i>Opo</i>	Apa	What

The table show that Suroboyoan still use some Indonesian language, they say “*itu*” and sometimes “*ono*” simillar like Medan Javanese for the meaning “that”. The same case with the word “*ora* or *orak*” said in Medan Javanese, Medan have different dialect to say “*ora*” with sound “*k*” in the the last sound. Meanwhile, in Suroboyoan said “*enggak*” or just “*Ra*” they said more slowly and soft. The different word and speech between them, is “*tekan*” in suroboyoan but medan said “*tekak*”. Medan Javanese one more used the suffix “*k*” for their speech in Javanese. Of course, the endings “n” and “k” have a different impression. The ending “k” sounds harsh while the ending “n” sounds smooth.

Then, they were said ”you” in Javanese Medan is “*kue* or *riko*” that is difference speech in Suroboyoan, they say “*sampean*”. And then the similarity word that researcher have indentified is “*karo*” in the meaning of “with” also “*nak*” mean “*if*”, “*iki*” for “*this*” and “*opo*” in the meaning of “what”. Those words have same speech in javanese Surabaya and Medan, but the dialect still different.

Medan Javanese always use the unique dialect and accent. They have strong dialect and Medan accent in speech of Javanense. It is very different from

Surabaya Javanese which seems soft in its pronunciation. The emphasis on each word in a sentence is not as direct and concise as in Medan Javanese.

b). Variation of Lexical Items

The variation of lexical items that researcher found from two informant who originally Medan Javanese and Surobaya Javanese, from the data researcher gave the questions about how they pronounce some words of Javanese in each region themselves.

➤ **This is some questions that want to answer from the informant of Sumatera Utara (Medan)**

1. Bagaimana pengucapan di daerah kamu apabila kalimatnya “ jangan berisik”

The answer from the informant: Bahasa jawa medannya jangan berisik itu "*ojo bising*"

2. Apakah kamu menggunakan kalimat itu di aktivitas sehari – hari?

The answer from the informant: Iya, saya menggunakan kalimat itu di keseharian saya dengan teman dan saudara

3. Kalau di lingkungan keluarga kamu, menggunakan bahasa Jawa Sumatera (Medan) yang seperti apa? Dan bisa kah berikan satu contoh kalimat nya?

The answer from the informant: Di lingkungan keluarga saya menggunakan bahasa jawa sumatera (medan) yang terkesan kasar, contohnya seperti "*yu, arep nandi?*" (Kak mau kemana?)

4. Seandainya kamu memiliki teman yang suka menghilangkan barang, bagaimana cara kamu memberikan nasehat untuknya dengan bahasa Jawa Medan?

The answer from the informant: Saya akan memberikan nasehat seperti
“Ojo ngono mene, ati-ati jogo barange, Ojo sampe ilang mene”

5. Biasanya apabila anak/suami/adik pulang terlambat, bagaimana cara kamu memarahinya?

The answer from the informant: *“Teko ndi ae? Kok telat bali ne?”*

6. Apabila kamu bertemu teman di jalan, apakah kamu menyapanya menggunakan bahasa Jawa Medan? Dan seperti apa pengucapannya?

The answer from the informant: Iya, saya menggunakannya. Kalimatnya seperti ini *“eh wong ayu, arep nandi?”*

7. Sejak kapan kamu memakai / bisa ber bahasa Jawa?

The answer from the informant: Sejak kecil sudah bisa berbahasa jawa

8. Apakah bahasa Jawa masih sering digunakan di daerah kamu?

The answer from the informant: Kadang-kadang digunakan dalam percakapan, jadi sudah jarang

9. Untuk membeli kebutuhan sehari-hari, seperti kebutuhan pokok, sayur – sayuran, dan kebutuhan lainnya, bagaimana untuk penyebutan tempat tersebut di daerah kamu (Medan)

The answer from the informant: Disebut *“pajak”*

10. Bagaimana untuk penyebutan kata “pergi” di Jawa medan?

The answer from the informant: Penyebutannya itu *“lungo”*

➤ **This is some questions that want to answer from the informant of East Java (Surabaya)**

1. Bagaimana pengucapan di daerah kamu apabila kalimatnya “ jangan berisik”

The answer from the informant: Bahasa jawa nya “jangan berisik” Itu “*ojok rame rame*” Atau bisa juga “*meneng o*” Tapi terkesan kasar kalau “*meneng o*”

2. Apakah kamu menggunakan kalimat itu di aktivitas sehari - hari?

The answer from the informant: Iya, disini sehari hari menggunakan bahasa jawa. Ketika dengan teman seumuran, menggunakan bahasa jawa yg agak kasar.

Tapi kalau bertemu dengan orang yg lebih tua, atau orang yang tidak dikenal, biasanya menggunakan bahasa jawa halus, agar lebih sopan dan menghargai

3. Kalau di lingkungan keluarga kamu, menggunakan bahasa Jawa Surabaya yang seperti apa? Dan bisa kah berikan satu contoh kalimat nya?

The answer from the informant: Terkadang menggunakan bahasa indonesia, terkadang menggunakan bahasa jawa

Kalau untuk bahasa Jawa nya seperti apa?

Contohnya seperti percakapan dengan adik sendiri

Adek: *mbak*

Kakak: *yo*

Adek: *adek loh arep mangan*

Kakak: *sek yo, sediluk*

Adek: *iyo*

4. Seandainya kamu memiliki teman yang suka menghilangkan barang, bagaimana cara kamu memberikan nasehat untuknya dengan bahasa Jawa Surabaya?

The answer from the informant: Biasanya bahasa jawa yg dipakai ke temen itu biasanya bahasa jawa sehari hari.

Seperti "*Awakmu ikuloh, bolak balek tak kandani, ndeleh barang iku yo ojok sak karepe dewe, kalo wes ngene iki, sopo seng repot? Sopo seng gelem tanggungjawab. Ndadak nggolek ndisek, iyo nek ketemu, nek gak ketemu piye??*

5. Biasanya apabila anak/suami/adik pulang terlambat, bagaimana cara kamu memarahinya?

The answer from the informant: contoh percakapannya seperti ini

Adek : *assalamu'alaikum adek pulang*

Kakak :*wa'alaikumsalam. Loh dek lapo kok moleh'e telat?*

Adek : *iyo, mau loh enek latihan tambahan seko buk guru'e mbak*

Kakak: *oh yowes, ndang di salen baju'e*

6. Apabila kamu bertemu teman di jalan, apakah kamu menyapanya menggunakan bahasa Jawa Surabaya? Dan seperti apa pengucapannya?

The answer from the informant: Menyapa, dan hanya sekedar memanggil "*mbak*"

Kata selanjutnya tidak ada? Hanya sekedar memanggil "*mbak*"?

Iya, kan bertemu di jalan, jadi hanya sekedar memanggil mbak

7. Sejak kapan kamu memakai / bisa ber bahasa Jawa?

The answer from the informant: Sejak 3 tahun belakangan ini saya memakai bahasa jawa. Tapi terkadang ketika berbicara saya campur dengan bahasa indonesia

8. Apakah bahasa Jawa masih sering digunakan di daerah kamu?

The answer from the informant: Karena tinggal di jawa timur. Jadi bahasa jawa itu adalah bahasa yg digunakan sehari hari

9. Untuk membeli kebutuhan sehari-hari, seperti kebutuhan pokok, sayur – sayuran, dan kebutuhan lainnya, bagaimana untuk penyebutan tempat tersebut di daerah kamu (Surabaya) ?

The answer from the informant: *Pasar*

10. Bagaimana untuk penyebutan kata “pergi” di Jawa Surabaya?

The answer from the informant: *Lungo, tindak*

From the data above, researcher identify and analyzed the lexical items includes on the table bellow :

Table 4.2 Variation of Lexical Items Between Medan Javanese and Suroboyoan

No	Variation of Lexical Items		Indonesia Translation	English Translation
	Javanese in Medan	Javanese in Surabaya		
1.	<i>Ojo bising</i>	<i>Ojok rame-rame</i>	Jangan berisik	Don't make noise

2.	<i>Yu arep nande?</i>	<i>Mbak adek arep mangan.</i>	- Kak mau kemana? - Kak, adek mau makan	- where you want to go, sister? - Sister, your younger sister want to eat.
3.	<i>Kok telat baline?</i>	<i>kok moleh'e telat?</i>	Kenapa terlambat pulangnya?	Why do you late come home?
4.	<i>Pajak</i>	<i>Pasar</i>	Pasar	Market
5.	<i>Lungo</i>	<i>Lungo/tindak</i>	Pergi	Go

The table show that some words form the lelxical items, Javanese Medan say “don’t make a noise” the Javanese is “Ojo Bising” the word “ojo” mean “don’t” and “bising” for “berisik”. The second that the researcher analyzed the sentences that are used in the family environment, in the Javanese language these two areas found the same words, namely in the pronunciation “want” with the meaning “mau”, Javanese Medan and Surabaya pronounce the same word “arep”.

Then, the third that researcher found is the sentence “why do you come late come home?” in Javanese Medan the say “kok telat baline?” and suroboyan say “kok moleh’e telat?” In the word of late they have same word “telat”, telat still indoseian language, the fact we got from this Javanese often mixed with the

Bahasa. Meanwhile the differences is in the word of “come home”. Medan Javanese say “*baline*” and suroboyoan say “*moleh*”.

The researcher found the differents word again, Medan Javanese called “market” is “*pajak*”, meanwhile suroboyoan still used Indonesia language for called market, they say “pasar”.

c). Grammatical Aspect

Table 4.3 The Grammatical Aspects Javanese Medan and Surabaya

No	Grammatical Aspect		Indonesia Translation	English Translation
	Javanese in Medan	Javanese in Surabaya		
1.	<i>ya teko isuk ya masak bantu mamak racek-racek neng dapur.</i>	<i>Dina iki aku isuk-isuk wis rampung gawe kerjaan omah.</i>	- ya dari pagi masak bantu mamak racikracik di dapur. -hari ini pagi-pagi saya, sudah selesai mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah	- Yes, I've been cooking since morning and helping Mamak mix things up in the kitchen. -Today early in the morning, I have

				finished doing my homework
2.	<i>Abes itu siap-siap- lungo kerjo</i>	<i>Aku langsung siap-siap mangkat kerja</i>	- Setelah itu bersiap-siap pergi kerja. -Saya langsung bersiap-siap berangkat kerja.	- After that get ready to go to work. -I immediately got ready to go to work.
3.	<i>Aku iku guru, dadi sakben dino aku iku ngajar muridku neng sekolah SMP neng Medan Iki.</i>	<i>Tugasku nggawe barang-barang saka kaca akrilik. Aku ning tim produksi.</i>	-Saya itu guru, jadi setiap hari saya mengajar murid saya di sekolah SMP di Medan ini. - Kerjaan saya membuat barang-barang berbahan kaca	-I am a teacher, so every day I teach my students at this junior high school in Medan. - My job is making items made from

			akrilik, saya berada di tim produksi.	acrylic glass, I am on the team production.
4.	<i>Yo..., cereklah teko omah, orak nyampek sekilo. Aku iku ngajar bohoso enggres neng Kono.</i>	<i>Papan kerjaku ngliwati pirang-pirang pabrik gedhe, pasar lan komplek omah. Adoh banget saka omahku. Wektu lelungan watara patang pluh lima menitan.</i>	- ya...,deketlah dari rumah, gak sampai satu kilometer. Aku itu ngajar bahasa inggris disana. - Tempat bekerja saya melewati beberapa pabrik-pabrik besar, pasar, dan komplek perumahan. Jaraknya sangat jauh dari rumah	- Yes..., be close to home, not even one kilometer. I teach English there. - My place of work passes several large factories, markets and housing complexes. It is very far from my house. Travel time is around 45 minutes.

			saya. Berkisar 45 menit lama perjalanan.	
5.	<i>Jam mangan siang aku wes Bali, karena orak Eneng kelas meneh. Biasane nak nganggur aku nggawe materi pelajaran kanggo sesok. Iku wae kegiatan ku Sakbendino.</i>	<i>Pungkasan kerja jam lima telung puluh. Kadhang- kadhang aku tekan omah wis adzan Maghrib, amarga aku kerep macet ning dalan. Semono uga kegiatanku sablen dina.</i>	-Jam makan siang, saya sudah pulang mengajar karena tidak ada kelas lagi. Biasanya kalau ada waktu senggang saya membuat materi untuk pelajaran besok. Mungkin kurang lebih segitu saja tentang kesibukan saya sehari-	-At lunch time, I went home from teaching because there were no more classes. Usually when I have free time I make material for tomorrow's lesson. Maybe that's more or less about my daily activities. - Get off work

			hari. - Pulang bekerja jam lima tiga puluh. Kadang saya sampai di rumah sudah azan Maghrib, karena sering terjebak macet di jalan. Itu saja tentang keseharian saya.	at five thirty. Sometimes I arrive home already with the Maghrib call to prayer, because I'm often stuck in traffic jams on the road. That's all about my daily life.
--	--	--	---	---

The grammatical words that was researcher identification from the informant's story about their daily activity, the data from the interview with the informant who originally Medan Javanese and Suroboyoan people. The interview was conduct by What's app chat, the data have been identification with the analyzed bellow:

➤ **The data of conversation with the informant who from Medan**

Researcher : Bisakah kamu ceritakan tentang kesibukan kamu sehari-hari?

Dalam menggunakan bahasa Jawa Medan.

IK: Iya tentu saja.

IK : *Kesibukan ku, ya teko isuk ya masak bantu mamak racek-racek neng dapur, motong Bambang, gawe sambel, abes itu siap-siap- lungo kerjo. Aku iku guru, dadi sakben dino aku iku ngajar muridku neng sekolah SMP neng Medan Iki.* (Kesibukan saya, dari pagi hari ya masak bantu ibu di dapur, motong bawang, buat sambel, setelah itu siap-siap- pergi kerja. Saya adalah seorang guru, jadi setiap harinya saya mengajar anak-anak murid saya di salah satu sekolah SMP di Medan).

Reasercher : Bagaimana jarak rumah kamu dengan tempat mengajar?

IK: *Yo..., cereklah teko omah, orak nyampek sekilo. Aku iku ngajar bohoso enggres neng Kono. Jam mangan siang aku wes Bali, karena orak Eneng kelas meneh. Biasane nak nganggur aku nggawe materi pelajaran kanggo sesok. Iku wae kegiatan ku Sakbendino.* (Ya..., lumayan dekat dari rumah, gak sampe satu kilometer. Saya mengajar bahasa inggris disana. Jam makan siang, saya sudah pulang mengajar karena tidak ada kelas lagi. Biasanya kalau ada waktu senggang saya membuat materi untuk pelajaran besok. Mungkin kurang lebih segitu saja tentang kesibukan saya sehari-hari).

➤ **The data of conversation with the informant who from Surabaya**

Researcher : Bisakah kamu ceritakan tentang kesibukan kamu sehari-hari?

Dalam menggunakan bahasa Jawa Surabaya.

UK: Iya boleh.

UK: *Dina iki aku isuk-isuk wis rampung gawe kerjaan omah, wiwit ngumbah piring, nyapu omah nganti gawe teh kanggo bapak. Aku langsung siap-siap mangkat kerja, tugasku nggawe barang-barang saka kaca akrilik. Aku ning tim produksi. (Di pagi hari selesai mengerjakan pekerjaan rumah, dari mencuci piring, menyapu rumah hingga membuat teh untuk bapak saya. Saya langsung bersiap-siap untuk pergi bekerja, pekerjaan saya yaitu membuat barang yang berbahan kaca akrilik. Saya adalah tim produksi disana)*

Reasercher : Bagaimana jarak rumah kamu dengan tempat mengajar?

UK: *Papan kerjaku ngliwati pirang-pirang pabrik gedhe, pasar lan komplek omah. Adoh banget saka omahku. Wektu lelungan watara patang pluh lima menitan. Pungkasan kerja jam lima telung puluh. Kadhang-kadhang aku tekan omah wis adzan Maghrib, amarga aku kerep macet ning dalan. Semono uga kegiatanku saben dina. (Tempat bekerja saya melewati beberapa pabrik-pabrik besar, pasar, dan komplek perumahan. Jaraknya sangat jauh dari rumah saya. Berkisar 45 menit lama perjalanan. Pulang bekerja jam lima tiga puluh. Kadang saya sampai di rumah sudah azan Maghrib, karena sering terjebak macet di jalan. Itu saja tentang keseharian ku).*

Based on the data the researcher can concluded that grammatical aspect in two Javanese language that the researcher found is, dalam jawa medan penyampaian nya lebih ke inti dari kalimatnya langsung, sedangkan

suroboyoan memiliki kata pelengkap, misalnya dapat dilihat dari data yang ditemukan dalam jawaban dari pertanyaan.

“Bagaimana jarak tempat kerja dari rumahmu?” (How the)

The informant of Medan Javannese answer with the sentence “*Yo..., cereklah teko omah, orak nyampek sekilo*” she gave the to the point answer.

Meanwhile in the other side, Suroboyoan answer, “*Papan kerjaku ngliwati pirang-pirang pabrik gedhe, pasar lan komplek omah. Adoh banget saka omahku. Wektu lelungan watara patang pluh lima menitan*” she say with the long sentence and many things to talk.

C. Research Findings

Based on the research findings, it was resulted that Javanese language in different islands has its own characteristics. Like the English dialects in each country that have differences. Surabaya Javanese speech sounds soft to the ear, whereas in Sumatran especially Medan Javanese, every word has emphasis and the pronunciation is louder than in Surabaya Javanese. The following are the words analyzed by researchers from the Javanese sentences spoken in the two videos and two informants regarding the sound, lexical items and grammatical aspect can be seen on the table:

Table 4.4 Research Findings

Utterance	Medan Javanese	Surabaya Javanese
Variaton of sound	<i>Opo, iki, iku, orak, tekak, karo, kue/riko.</i>	<i>Opo, iki, sampean, ono/itu, tekan, sisan, enggak/ra, karo, nak.</i>

Lexical Items	<p><i>-Ojo bising</i></p> <p><i>-Yu arep nande?</i></p> <p><i>-Kok telat baline?</i></p> <p><i>-Pajak</i></p> <p><i>-Lungo</i></p>	<p><i>-Ojok rame-rame</i></p> <p><i>-Mbak adek arep mangan</i></p> <p><i>- Kok mole'e telat?</i></p> <p><i>-Pasar</i></p> <p><i>-Lungo/tindak</i></p>
Grammatical Aspect	<p><i>Yo..., cereklah teko omah, orak nyampek sekilo.</i></p>	<p><i>Papan kerjaku ngliwati pirang-pirang pabrik gedhe, pasar lan komplek omah. Adoh banget saka omahku. Wektu lelungan watara patang pluh lima menitan.</i></p>

From the results of the researcher's identification and analysis, it was found that there are several words that are the same and are used by both regions, namely, *ono*, *opo*, *iki*, *nak* and *karo* but the pronunciation is in different dialects. And we also found several different Javanese words from the two regions, namely, *kue* or *riko* used in Medan Javanese meanwhile suroboyoan say “*sampean*”. The same case with the word in Medan “*tekak*” (arrived) but Javanese Surabaya “*tekan*” and “*sisen*” for all at once, in suroboyoan say “*sisan*” the both words have different pronounces with “e” and “a”.

Furthermore, from the lexical items that have been analyzed, the researcher can conclude that Javanese language in each region is different,

Medan Javanese called noise is “bising” meanwhile in Suroboyoan say “rame-rame” that is one of the words we can see from the lexical item. The grammatical aspect got the interest thing, Medan Javanese to the point for to say meanwhile suroboyoan added more words in completing her sentence, that is already found from the data.

It can be seen that Medan and Surabaya Javanese have their own characteristics, both have different dialects and some pronunciations of words but they are still one, namely Javanese. (Anwar, 2021) states the city of Surabaya's multicultural population has led to linguistic variations in the area, including Madurese, Chinese, Arabic, English, and other languages that may have an impact on the presence of Javanese speakers there. Medan city has the same case, multicultural population has led to linguistic variations in the area, including Batak, Melayu, Chinese, indianese, that may have an impact on the presence of Javanese speakers in Medan.

D. Discussion

Contrastive analysis examines the contrasts between sets (or little sets) of dialects against the foundation of likenesses and with the reason of giving input to connected disciplines such as outside dialect instructing and interpretation considers. With its to a great extent graphic center contrastive etymology gives an interface between hypothesis and application. It makes utilize of hypothetical discoveries and models of dialect portrayal but is driven by the objective of pertinence. Contrastive thinks about for the most part bargain with the comparison of dialects that are 'socio-culturally linked', i.e. dialects whose discourse

communities cover in a few way, regularly through (characteristic or educating) bilingualism.

Therefore common the case of this research The Javanese dialects in Medan and Surabaya are characterized and varied in their vocabulary and vowel utterances. However, not all vocabulary is researched because according to Kys (in Ayatrohaedi, 2002: 2) the main characteristics of dialect are,

- a) Language differences within the same tribe, namely Javanese

Javanese is a language, but it has differences in each different region, in this research. Two Javanese languages can be discussed in two different regions, namely, Medan Javanese and Surabaya. has a different dialect and accent for each speaker.

- b) The Javanese Dialect in Medan and Surabaya has two characteristics, namely a set of local speech that is different and general in nature; and each of them is more similar to each other than to other forms of speech in the same language.
- c) Does not have to take all forms of speech from a language.

Regarding the results, findings from the data analysis were obtained by the video from channel you tube Jawa Medan Channel and Culoboyo, also from two Javanese people as an informants, Both regions have different linguistic cultures, speech and language are different because they are influenced by the surrounding environment. According to the mapping of the Medan Javanese language, the mapping of the Deli dialect of Javanese language emphasizes the mapping of the lexicon or vocabulary. Words that show the characteristics of Medan Javanese are,

tekak, sisen, kue/riko, sa'iki, nyeleneh, orak, arak, and ndesek. The pronunciation of these words is pronounced so straightforwardly that Medan Javanese is often called rough Javanese.

Meanwhile, Surabaya Javanese is often called refined Javanese, because the pronunciation and intonation of the spoken tone are soft and calm. The endings of words and the pronunciation of words that are different from the Javanese Medan Deli prove that the Javanese language has variations.

Dialect, as defined by Chambers & Trudgill (2004, p. 5), is a variety that differs from other varieties phonologically and grammatically (and possibly lexically as well). According to the research findings, languages can be distinguished from dialects by stating that a language is a group of mutually understandable dialects. It's only that there are a few lexical items, like the Indonesian word "*pasar*," which is called "*pajak*" in Medan Javanese, that have distinct pronunciations. Meanwhile, "*Pasar*" is still used in Suroboyoan language. In fact, the investigation revealed that there are differences between the Javanese languages spoken in these two areas.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

From the research that has been done about exploring Javanese language in Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya East Java. Researcher can be conclude that, Each variety of language used in a particular area will over time develop different linguistic characteristics which are determined by complementary factors of time, place, socio-cultural, situation and means of expression (Kridalaksana, 1970: 8). These factors cause dialect varieties to differ or remain the same. Differences can occur in pronunciation, grammar, meaning, each variety uses a special form. Therefore, in this study, researchers found differences and similarities in Javanese language in these two regions.

The differences exist in dialect and the emphasis of each word spoken, as well as some Javanese languages and endings that have differences. In the grammatical aspect, Medan Javanese to the point for to say meanwhile suroboyoan added more words in completing her sentences. Medan Java tends to be a little rough while Surabaya Java seems smooth and lilting. The similarities are in several Javanese words that have the same pronunciation.

B. Suggestion

According to the findings already discussed, this study recommends the following suggestions for Medan Javanese language and Surabaya, namely:

1. The Javanese language of Medan and Surabaya is Indonesia's cultural heritage. It would be better if the people of each region still preserve the

Javanese language in each region so that it continues to be used even though it has been influenced by Western, Korean and other languages.

2. Javanese You Tube channels Medan Channel and Culoboyo are good reflections for the nation's children, they are examples that the Javanese language can still exist anywhere. Suggestions for these two channels are that they remain consistent and always preserve the Javanese language of Medan and Surabaya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Transcript of The Dialogue of Javanese Medan and Surabaya from the You Tube Channel

The dialogue of Javanese Medan with the theme “Goro-goro Korupsi 270 Trililun” from the Jawa Medan Channel.

A : Kang!

B : Opo mene?

A : Kurang iki duet te!

B : Lah kok kurang kepiye mene? Jarang-jarang kuwi tak kek'I duet semene kuwi ngono loh kok sek kurang wae?

A : Masalae iku kebutuhan iku lebih teko iki kang, duet 250 (Dua ratus limpol) iku tekak endi ae orak!

B : Oalah iki syokor ae di selangi karo Memet, de'e okeh rezekine. Panen semongko hargane larang. Loh kokkurang mene?

A : Riko pun nyeleneh! Utang seng okeh sisen! Utang 250 itu cukup opo?

B : Oalah dek! dek! Nak gor utang wae yo kepenak, opo utang or arak di baleke? Was bersyokor ae ndese sak ono enenge!

Video Source : <https://youtu.be/Mu63JrvMndg?si=hqWU9rNFFQUW9xKZ>

The dialogue of Javanese Surabaya with the theme “Stall the Lontong Surabaya” from the Culoboyo.

A : Seng dodolan ndi yo?

B : Pak! Pak wo! Tuku mangan pak

C : Opo rek?

A : Loh opo ono neng motoe sampean itu pak?

C : Ikii goro-goro aku nggak turu, jogo warung patnikun jam, mau mbengi bal-balan liga champion neng tipi. Lah arek-arek itu podo melesan bal-balan nang kene.

B : Berarti rame lo pak? Klarisan sampean.

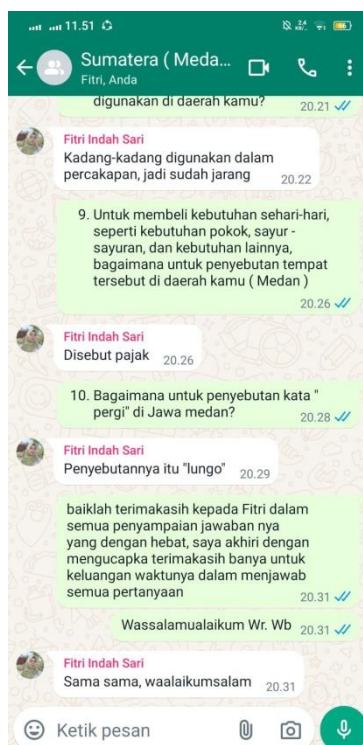
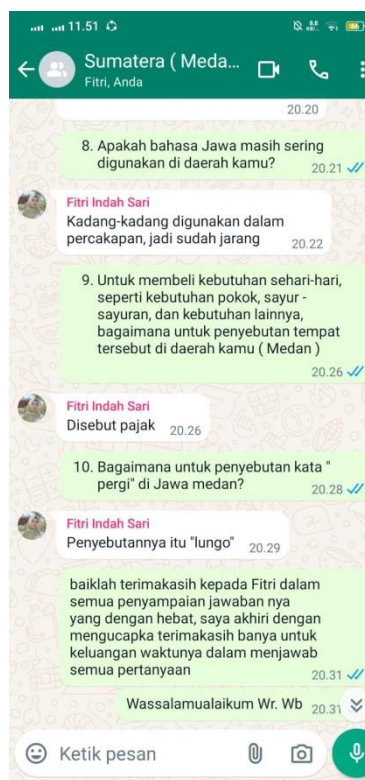
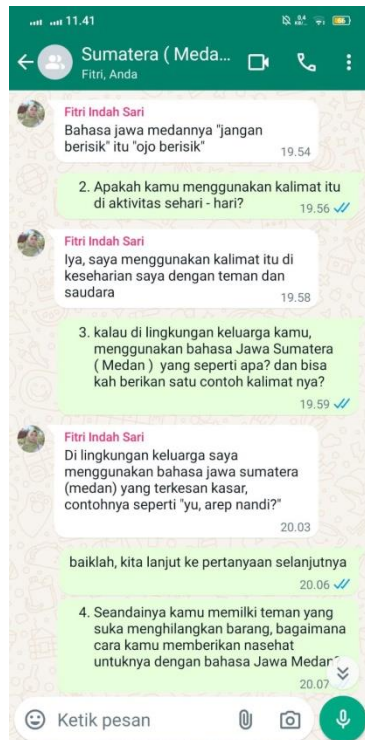
C : Klarisan apa ne? Wong arek nek suwi nak jajan kopi sak gelas tok karo ndelok madep tipi sampe isuk. Ojo-ojo warung ku iki kene krisis global sisan mangkak no saiki sepi. Golekk klepon tekan maduro American krisma wong cilik kok katitan soro.

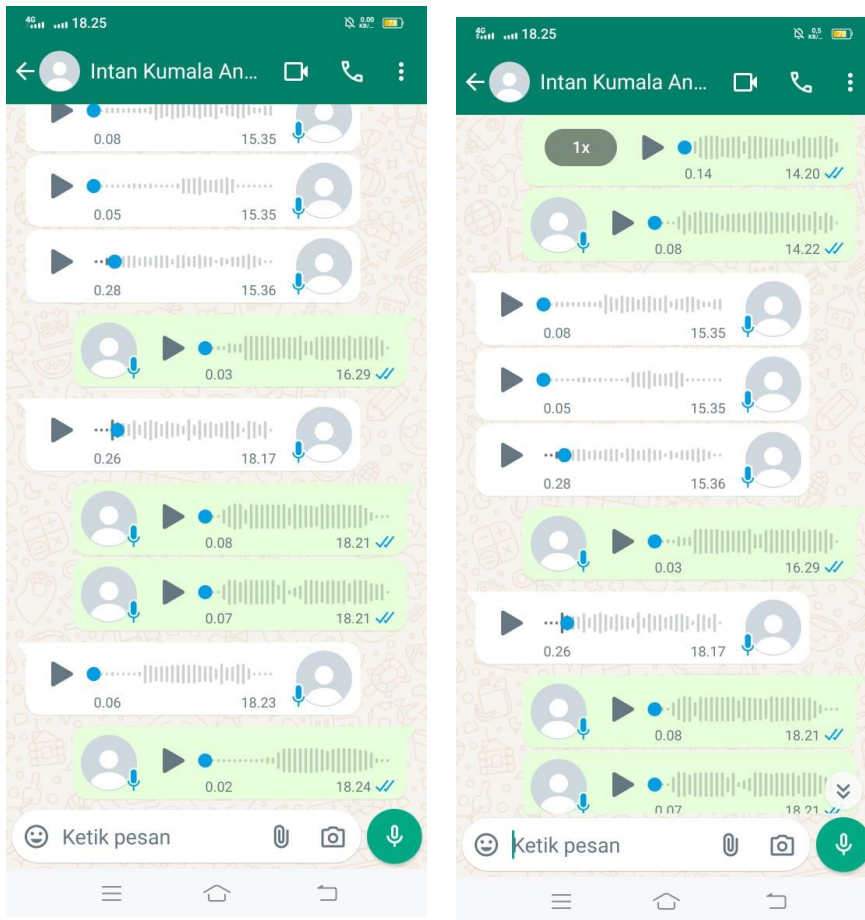
Video Souce : <https://youtu.be/WMb9zsU7Yrk?si=VWCGFzCVOoJISyFD>

Appendix 2 Documentation of Interview

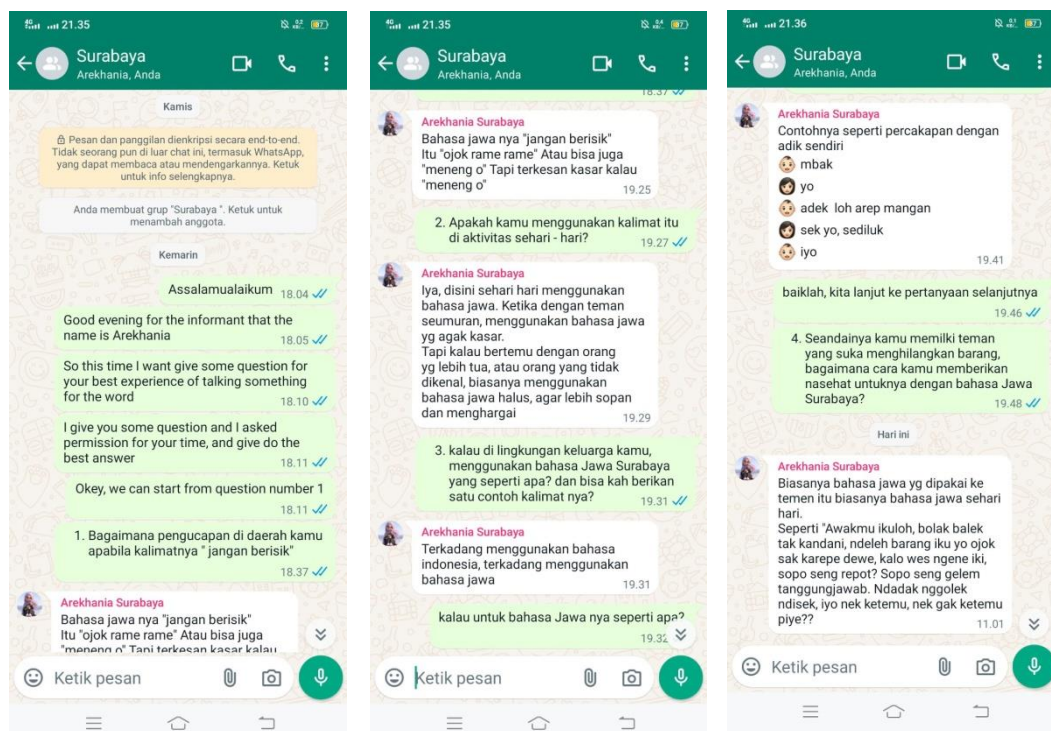
1. Documentation of Interview via Chat and What's App Voice Note with the informant who from Medan Javanese.

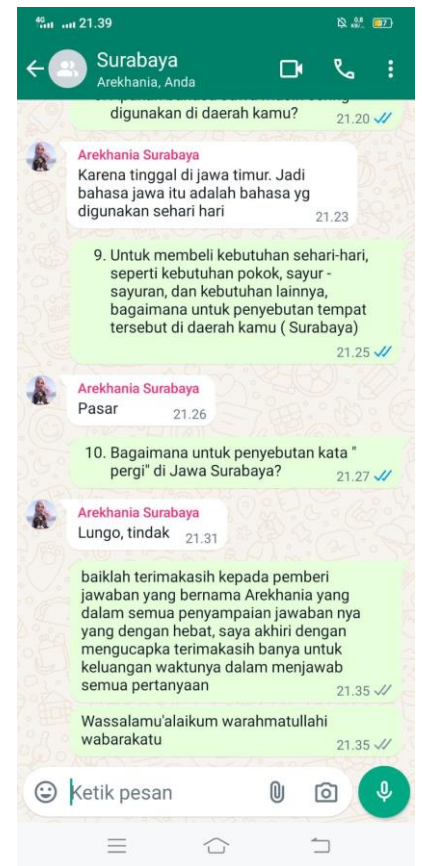
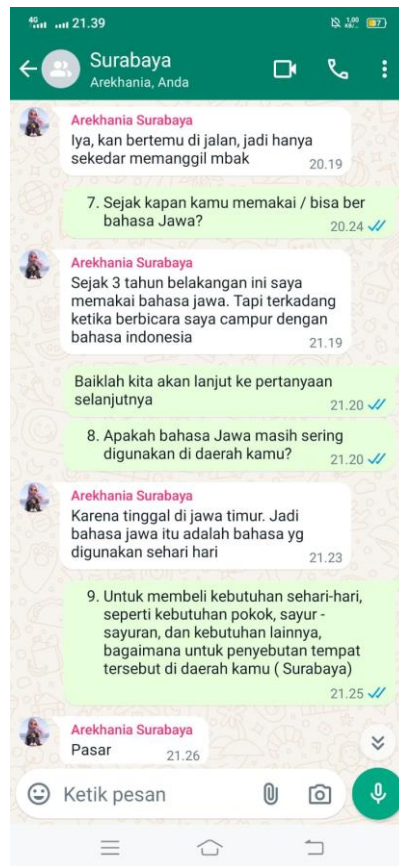
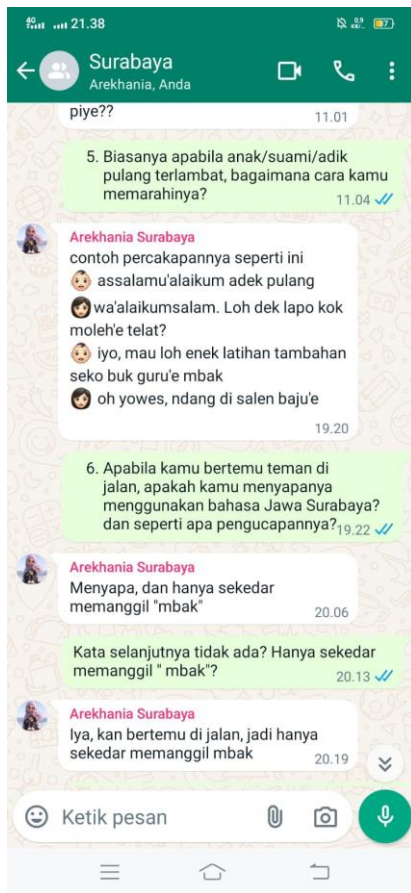
1).





2. Documentation of Interview via Chat and What's App Voice Note with the informant who from Surabaya Javanese.





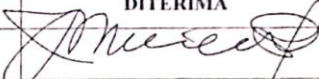
Appendix 3 Permohonan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

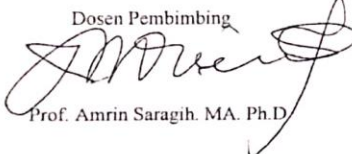
Nama : Dila Aulia
 NPM : 1902050002
 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
Javanese Dialect in Sumatera and Java	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 23 Desember 2022

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing

 Prof. Amrin Saragih. MA. Ph.D

Hormat Pemohon

 Dila Aulia

Appendix 4 K1 (Permohonan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umhu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umhu.ac.id

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini

Nama : Dila Aulia
 NPM : 1902050002
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 IPK Kumulatif : 3,67

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analyzing the Role of New Learning Applications to Improve Students Interest in the English in SMA Martadunata	
<i>[Signature]</i>	Javanese Dialect in Sumatera and Java	<i>[Signature]</i>
	The Role of the English Literature Book to Enhance Learner's Knowledge in Adding Vocabulary	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 23 Desember 2022

Hormat Pemohon,

Dila Aulia

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 5 K2



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dila Aulia
 NPM : 1902050002
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Javanese Dialect in Sumatera and Java

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Prof. Amrin Saragih MA Ph.D

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

RHP
 23 Desember 2022

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 23 Desember 2022
 Hormat Pemohon,

Dila Aulia

Dila Aulia

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 6 K3

**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3**

Nomor : 3497/IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2022
Lamp : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan Perpanjangan proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Dila Aulia**
N P M : 1902050002
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **Javanese Dialect in Sumatera and Java.**

Pembimbing : **Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., PhD.**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

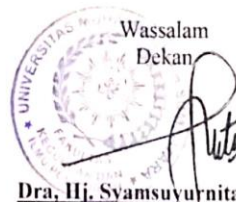
4. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
5. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
6. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : **26 Desember 2023**

*Acc diperpanjang hlysc
tl 28 Agustus 2024*

Medan 2 Jumadil Akhir 1444 H
26 Desember 2022 M



ditghy w0-1
[Signature]



Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, MPd.
NIDN : 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :

6. Fakultas (Dekan)
7. Ketua Program Studi
8. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis
9. Pembimbing Riset
10. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



Appendix 7 Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Mahasiswa : Dila Aulia
NPM : 1902050002
Judul Skripsi : Javanese Dialect In Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya
East Java

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
3/7/2023	The tittle	
17/7/2023	Chapter 1	
31/7/2023	Chapter 1	
14/8/2023	Chapter 2	
18/9/2023	Chapter 1, 2 & 3	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dr. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, Juli 2023
Dosen Pembimbing

Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D

Appendix 8 Berita Acara Seminar Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umstu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umstu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Senin Tanggal 30 Bulan Oktober Tahun 2023 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

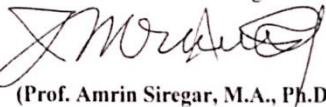
Nama Lengkap : Dila Aulia
 NPM : 1902050002
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Javanese Dialect in Sumatera and Java

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	Specific of the title
Bab I	- Background of the Study : Should focus of the title - The Scope and Limitation : Should specific of the accent - Identification of the Problems : Coverage details of background
Bab II	- Theoretical Framework : More dominant in explaining the direction of accent, change the position - More explain about the accent
Bab III	- Sources of Data : explained the research, data and data resource - Techniques of Collecting Data : Make the name of the territories
Lainnya	-
Kesimpulan	[] Disetujui [] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas


 (Dr. Mandra Saragih, M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

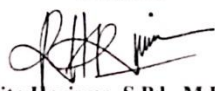

 (Prof. Amrin Siregar, M.A., Ph.D.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua


 (Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

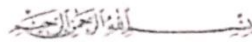
Sekretaris


 (Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Appendix 9 Lembar Pengesahan Seminar Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umhu.ac.id> | e-mail: fkip@umhu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Dila Aulia
NPM : 1902050002
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Javanese Dialect in Sumatera and Java

Pada hari Senin tanggal 30, bulan Oktober tahun 2023 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Oktober 2023

Distujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

(Dr. Mandra Saragih, M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Prof. Amrin Siregar, M.A., Ph.D.)

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Appendix 10 Surat Permohonan Izin Riset



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

UMSU Terakreditasi Unggul Berdasarkan Keputusan Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi No. 1913/SK/BAN-PT/Ak.KP/PT/XI/2022
 Pusat Administrasi: Jalan Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 - 66224567 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631063
<https://fkip.umsu.ac.id> fkip@umsu.ac.id [umsumedan](#) [umsumedan](#) [umsumedan](#) [umsumedan](#)

Nomor : 1109/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2024
 Lamp : ---

Medan, 14 Zulkhaidah 1445 H
 22 Mei 2024 M

Hal : Izin Riset

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
 Perpustakaan UMSU
 Di
 Tempat.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Dila Aulia
 N P M : 1902030002
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : **Javanese Dialect in Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya East Java.**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.



Wassalam
 Dekan

Dra. Hj. Svamsuurnifa, M.Pd.
 NIDN : 0004066701



Appendix 11 Surat Keterangan Selesai Riset



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Terselenggara di Medan, Indonesia. Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Pusat Administrasi : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 66224567
 NPT 127130210100001 | <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> | perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id | perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor:/KET/II.6-AU/UMSU-P/M/2024

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Dila Aulia
NPM : 1902050002
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1


adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"JAVANESE DIALECT IN MEDAN SUMATERA UTARA AND SURABAYA EAST JAVA "

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 18 Zulhijjah 1445 H
 25 Juni 2024 M

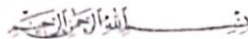
Kepala Perpustakaan,


 Dr. Muhammad Arifin, M.Pd

Appendix 12 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsumu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsumu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Dila Aulia
NPM : 1902050002
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Javanese Dialect in Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya East Java

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
2/5/2024	Revise of chapter 4	
20/5/2024	Revise of chapter 4	
31/5/2024	Guidance of chapter 5	
10/6/2024	Revise of chapter 5	
20/6/2024	Approval to the thesis	

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Pirman Ginting S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, Mei 2024
Dosen Pembimbing

Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A., Ph.D.

Appendix 13 Surat Pernyataan Orisinalitas Riset



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Dila Aulia
NPM : 1902050002
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Javanese Dialect In Medan Sumatera Utara and Surabaya East
Java

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, maupun di tempat lain.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak terdorong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan seminar kembali.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Juli 2024

Hormat saya,
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Dila Aulia

Appendix 14 Curriculum Vitae

Curriculum Vitae

1. Biodata Pribadi

Nama : Dila Aulia
Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan
Tempat/tanggal lahir : Paya Pasir / 06 Februari 2001
Kebangsaan : Indonesia
Agama : Islam
Nama Ibu : Lismiyati
Nama Ayah : Sunardi
Alamat : Jln. Titi Pahlawan GG. Pinang ; Medan Marelan
No. Hp : 0822-9804-7816
Email : dila.aulia0201@gmail.com

2. Riwayat Pendidikan

SD : SD Swasta Yaspenhan-1 Medan
SMP : SMP Negeri 20 Medan
SMA : SMA Swasta Laksamana Martadinata Medan