**Contemporary Status of The Osing Language**

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***Abstract*—**The Osing language is the language spoken in Banyuwangi East java. Linguistically, the language includes the formosa branch in the Austronesian language family. This research focuses on three main issues, namely, 1) The phonological features of the Osing language, it is describe what the phonological features of the Osing language are, 2) the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language, it is to identify the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language, and 3) the contemporary dialectological status of the Osing language, it is to identify the contemporary dialectological status of the Osing language. This research took place in Kemiren village, Glagah sub-district of Banyuwangi Regency with qualitative and quantitative approach. Linguistic data obtained from 2 informants, the speaker of Osing language to get the data in the Osing language, and speaker of Javanese language to get the data in the Javanese language. The data were collected by listening/recording, interview, and documentation. The instruments used were 200 basic words of Morish Swadesh. Data analysis was conducted by using the analysis of linguistic aspect, the alalysis of linguistic kinship, and statistic. The result of the research shows that 1) the Osing language has 6 vowels, 3 diphthongs, 21 consonants, and 17 clusters, 2) the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language are in the form of monophthongization, change of glide, change of glotal, and glotalization, 3) and the contemporary status of the Osing language is a dialect.

Keywords—osing language, kemiren, phonological feature, contemporary staus.

#  Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has a variety of local languages scattered throughout the region in Indonesia because it has diverse ethnic groups and cultures. In this relation, the Summer Institute of Linguistics (2006) puts Indonesia as the country with the second most languages in the world that has 743 languages. This condition is detected from the publication of Indonesian languages becoming the first reference in *Bahasa dan Peta Bahasa di Indonesia* (2008).

Thus, the number of local languages that has been noted by Summer Institute of Linguistics and Grimes indicates that Indonesia has a lot of potential linguistic and cultural wealth. This condition makes it necessary for the nation to preserve the national cultural wealth. This necessity is in line with the Indonesian law No.12 years 2008 which states that the goverment is obliged to maintain and develop the local languages as the national cultural wealth. Thus, it is absolutly clear that the local languages are important assets of national cultural wealth to be preserved their existence.

For that reason, there are a lot of efforts that can be carried out by the society to preserve the local languages. The simplest way is to preserve the language by using and teaching the local languages to the children or next generation. The efforts to preserve the local languages can be done not only by the local language users, but also the outsiders who care for the importance of preserving the local languages. Thus, this can contribute to the inventory and documentation of local languages.

So far, there are several local languages that have been documented in Indonesia but the results are not widely known by many people because the lack of publication of these languages that are usually in the form of a thesis. This form is considered more specific than publications in the form of article, for example a research on Osing language. Many people claim that the Osing language has been researched by many linguists. But until now, in my search, there are not many publications that can be accessed online such as Asrumi (2016) entitled *The Osing culture:* *The identity of Osing language and its development*, and Budiono, S. 2015 entitled *Language Variation in Banyuwangi: In search of Dialectology*. Therefore, it is necessary to do a more in-depth study of the Osing language and wider publications so that in the future people can access the language through various media.

The Osing language regarded as an individual language by Banyuwangi people is a local language used by Banyuwangi people in daily life especially in northern Banyuwangi. Linguistically, the Osing language belongs to the formosa branch in the Austronesian language family (2012). It also has a language style, namely, *Cara Osing* and *Cara Besiki*. *Cara Osing* is used in everyday life and it does not have *Ngoko Karma* such as in Javanese language. While *Cara Besiki* is much smoother than *Cara Osing,* and it is regarded as the ideal form of speech. However, its use is not like Javanese society, *Cara Besiki* is only used for special conditions such as religious and ritual event (1999). The speakers of the Osing language are around 500 thousand speakers, and they are called Laros/Lare Osing.

Nonetheles, Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta (2006) explains that the language used by the people of Banyuwangi still belongs to the dialect of Javanese language due to it clasifies the Javanese language into three groups namely the dialect of standard Javanese language, Banyumas, and East Java. The standard Javanese dialect covers the areas of Yogyakarta and Solo. Most of these standard Javanese dialects are used in Central Java such as Yogyakarta, Purworejo, Magelang, Temanggung, Surakarta, Klaten, Karanganyar, Sukoharjo, and Wonogiri. Later, Banyumas dialect covers the Banyumas regency itself, part of Pekalongan Regency, and part of west of Kedu Regency. The regency that includes the Banyumas dialect are Cilacap, Tegal, Pekalongan, and Kebumen. Furthermore, the Javanese dialect of East Java is divided into two dialects namely Osing dialect and dialect of East Java. Thus, the Osing is still classified into East Javanese dialect sub-section and it is not separated from the Javanese dialect of East Java such as Banyumas dialect and standard Java language (Balai Bahasa Yogyakarta, 2006).

Thus far, Banyuwangi Government has made a local regulation on the teaching of the Osing language in schools from 2007 up to now. It is stated in Banyuwangi Regulation No.5 years 2007 on local Language Learning in Basic Education. In that regulation, all elementary and junior high schools must teach the Osing language as a local content curriculum. With the result of that regulation, the local language taught in Banyuwangi is not only the Javanese language but also the Osing language. Thus, it more confirms that Banyuwangi society uses the Osing language (Pemerintah Kabupaten Banyuwangi, 2007).

Therefore, in this study, the researcher will see the language variation in Banyuwangi by using dialectology method to see the relationship between Osing language and Javanese language. So far, in general many people assume that Osing is not a variant of Javanese language. What has been the subject of the conversation has been investigated by Suparman Herusantosa (1980)*.* The conclusion of the research reveals that the diversity of languages in Banyuwangi is marked by the differences in vocabulary, morphology, dispersion, and phonology. However, this study only analyzes the phonological aspects in general. It has not be done the extensive research related to phonological aspects. Beside that, there are not many other studies related to people's assumption that Osing language is an individual language. Because of the limitations of unclear publication sources, it is necessary to conduct the study to provide information regarding the Osing language from phonological point of view do to only that differences is the most prominant. It is also necessary to analyze whether the Osing language is an individual language or a variant of Javanese language by using a dialectology approach.

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## Dialect As Language Variety

Contemporarily, language and dialect have long been seen as interconnected couples. However, they have differences in definition and in real practice. According to Chambers and Trudgill (2007), a dialect is a subdivision of a language, and speakers of different dialects of the language can still understand each other and can distinguish one dialect from another, while language is a collection of common understanding from various dialects within the language. Thus, a dialect can be assumed as a part of a language and, by the same token, a language is a collection of various dialects.

In the past, language and dialect were sharply contrasted. Language was seen as the proper means of communication and could be used in wider social contexts, while dialect was derogatorily seen as improper and useful only in limited social contexts. Language was also associated with a wider sociopolitical entity like a nation, even though the so-called language was actually a dialect of a language (Woolard, 1989).

## Dialectology

Chambers and Trudgrill (2007) stated that dialectology is a branch of applied linguistic science that studies dialects. It studies a variety of languages between and within a particular community.

In addition, the method of dialectology is called the field method. It is a method model that uses a direct interview system. The question list used at the time of interview is the level of the lexical element. This is due to the level of the lexical element will be able to know the differences in dialect of one region with other regions. Then, the data that has been taken will be seen based on the calculation of dialectometry. This calculation is conducted to ensure whether the language in one area with the surrounding area can be said to be the same language, different dialects, or different languages (Lauder, 1993).

## Language Change

Chaer et.al (2004) stated that language change is a process of change that occurs in language elements over time. It is a sub-discipline of Comparative Linguistics which studies the process of language development from the beginning of its existence to its present condition as well as the mechanisms involved in it. It is also interpreted as a change of rules such as the revised rules, the disappearing rules, or the emergence of new rules, and they can occure at all linguistic levels such as phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, and semantics.

However, the occurrence of change is certainly not observable because the change has become an essential nature of the language and takes place in a relatively long time. Thus, it is not possible to be observed by someone who has a relatively limited time. However, the evidence of such a language change can be investigated especially in languages that have a written tradition and have a written document from the past.

## Phonology

Phonology is the science that discusses the sounds (phonemes) of language and its distribution. It literally has a simple meaning, phonology consists of a combination of the word Phon (sound) and logy (science). Therefore, phonology is interpreted as a study of language that learns about the sounds of language produced by human utensils. The field of phonological study is the sound of language as the smallest unit of speech with a combination of sounds that form syllables (Chaer, 2003).

In addition, Chaer also stated that phonology consists of 2 parts, namely, phonetic and phonemic. The thing that we have to know is that phonology is different from phonetics. Phonetics learns how phoneme sounds of a language are realized or pronounced. Phonetics also learns the workings of human organs, especially those related to usage and speech of the language. In other words, phonetics is a part of phonology that learns how to produce the sounds of language or how a sound of language is produced by a human speech. Meanwhile, phonemic is a part of phonology that studies speech sounds according to their function as meaning differentiators.

# research methods

This research focuses on three main issues, namely, 1) The phonological features of the Osing language, it is describe what the phonological features of the Osing language are, 2) the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language, it is to identify the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language, and 3) the contemporary status of the Osing language, it is to identify the contemporary dialectological status of the Osing language. This research took place in Kemiren village, Glagah sub-district of Banyuwangi Regency with qualitative and quantitative approach. Linguistic data obtained from 2 informants, the speaker of Osing language to get the data in the Osing language, and speaker of Javanese language to get the data in the Javanese language. The data were collected by listening/recording, interview, and documentation. The instruments used were 200 basic words of Morish Swadesh. Data analysis was conducted by using the analysis of linguistic aspect, the alalysis of linguistic kinship, and statistic.

# findings and discussion

This section presents findings related to the phonlogical features of the Osing language, the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language, and the contemporary status of the Osing language.

## The Phonological Feature of The Osing Language

Related to the phonological features of the Osing language, it is reported based on the corpus of 200 Swadesh vocabularies and several vocabularies in the Osing language dictionary taken from direct records of the observation point. These lists of vocabulary are used to explore the phonological variations of the Osing language.

*Vowel*

The results of the analysis finds that the Osing language has 6 vowels, namely, [i], [u], [e], [ә], [o], and [a] which will be explained in the following table.

Table 1. Vowel of the Osing language

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tongue position** | **Front** | **Central**  | **Back** |
| **High** | [i] |  | [u] |
| **Medium** | [e] | [ә] | [o] |
| **Low** |  | [a] |  |

The table above describes that the vowels in the Osing language are divided into three groups, namely, 1) based on the high-low tongue position or high-low parameters, 2) based on the raised tongue section or front-back parameters, 3) based on the shape lips .

1) Based on the high-low tongue position or high-low parameters, the six vowels are divided into 3 groups, namely, high vowels, such as: [i] and [u], medium vowels, such as: [e], [ә], and [o], and low vowels, such as: [a]. 2) Based on the raised tongue section or front-back parameters, the six vowels are divided into 3 groups, namely, front vowels, such as: [i] and [e], middle vowels, such as: [ә] and [a], and back vowels, such as: [u] and [o]. 3) Based on the shape lips, the six vowels are divided into 2 groups, namely, rounded vowels, such as: [u] and [o], and unrounded, vowels such as: [i], [e], [ә], and [a].

In addition, the vowel phoneme distribution is the possibility of vowel phonemes in initial, medial, and final position. In the Osing language, all vowels can occupy in all positions. See the examples below.

Table 2. The distribution of vowel position

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Vowel**  | **Initial**  | **Medial**  | **Final**  |
| **[i]** | [isun] “I” | [linɖu] “earthquake | [nawi] “perhaps” |
| **[e]** | [endәp] “low” | [kewjan] “animal” | [lare] “child” |
| **[ә]** | [әmbjeng] “cow” | [ɖәmәn] “like” | - |
| **[a]** | [ambi] “with” | [uncal] “throw” | [liŋsa] “louse” |
| **[u]** | [usiŋ] “no” | [mulih] “go home” | [bәŋu] “smellbad” |
| **[o]** | [omәs] “patient” | [bodʒog] “monkey” | [tompo] (basket) |

The examples above show that the front vowel [i,e] in the Osing language can occur in all positions, such as the word [isun] - [linɖu] - [nawi], and [endәp] - [kewjan] - [lare]. This condition also happens in the back vowel [u,o], such as the words [usiŋ]-[mulih]-[bәŋu], and [omәs]-[ bodʒog]-[tompo]. However, the middle vowels [a, ә] in the Osing language are only vowel /ә/ which cannot occur in the final position such as the word [ambi] - [uncal] - [liŋsa], and [әmbjƐŋ] - [ɖәmәn] -. This condition is clearly the same as the Javanase language that the middle vovel [ә] cannot occur in the final position, and neither can the Osing language. Therefore, the researcher concludes that all vowels in the Osing language can occur in all positions except the vowel [ә].

*Diphthong*

Marsono (2008) explains that diphthong belongs to the classification of double sound that consists of two sounds in two syllables. Furthermore, Marsono states that diphthong is divided into two forms, namely, raising diphthong and falling diphthong. A long with this, the Osing language has three diphthongs, namely, /au/, /ae/, /ai/. Consider the table below.

 Table 3. The diphthong oh the Osing language

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **D**  | **Words** | **Meaning** |
| [au] | /awau/ [awau] /lunyau/ [luñau] | Ashes Slippery |
| [ae] | /mrenae/ [mrenae] /sorae/ [sorae] | Come hereAfternoon |
| [ai] | /genai/ [gәnai] /swiwai/ [swiwai] | Fire Wing |

The table above shows that the Osing language has a raising diphthong, namely, /au/, /ai/, and /ae/. It is the second vowel is pronounced by the tongue position higher than the first. In the process of diptongization, the diphthong always occurs in the final position such as the word [gәnai], [awau], and [mrenae]. After analysis, it turns out that the diphthongs are formed by the words that have a vowel ending /u/, /e/, and /i/ so that a diphthong /au/ is formed for the word ending in vowel /u/, diphthong / ae / for the word ending in vowel /e/, and diphthong /ai/ for the word ending in vowel / i /.

In addition, for diphthong in other positions, the researcher also conducts a trial by placing the diphthongs in the initial and medial positions such as the examples below.

 Table 4. The diphthong in the initial and medial

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **D** | **Words** | **Meaning** |
| [au] | /ausap/ [ausap]/ndauduk/ [nɖauɖuk] | Wipe dig |
| [ae] | /aewer/ [aewer]/paraek/ [paraek]  | FunnyNear  |
| [ai] | /aikau/ [aikau] /await/ [await] | ThatBecause  |

The examples above show that the words such as [ausap], [aewer], [paraek], and [await] have a diphthong placed in the initial and medial postions. However, the diphthongs which occur in the initial and medial positions cannot be accepted, and the native speakers of the Osing language never use the diphthongs in daily life. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the diphthongs in the Osing language are only in the final position of the words.

*Consonant*

The results of the analysis show that the Osing language has 21 consonant phonemes, namely, [ p, b, m, t, d, ʈ, ɖ, n, c, j, ny, y, k, g, ng, r, l, ɂ , s, w, h]. The consonant phoneme will be explained below.

 Table 5. The consonants of the Osing language

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Bilabial** | **Alveolar** | **Retroflex** | **Palatal** | **Velar** | **Glottal** |
| **Nasal**  |  m |  n |  |  ñ |  ŋ |  |
| **Stop**  | p b | t d |  |  | k g | ɂ |
| **Approximant**  |  w |  |  |  j |  |  |
| **Lateral**  |  |  l |  |  |  |  |
| **Plosive**  |  |  | ʈ ɖ |  |  |  |
| **Fricative**  |  | s |  |  c dʒ |  | h  |
| **Trill**  |  |  r |  |  |  |  |

The table above shows that the consonant sounds in the Osing language can be distinguished into three criteria, namely, 1) based on the position of cords sound, 2) based on the place of articulation, and 3) based on the way of articulation.

Based on the position of cords sound, the consonants are divided into voiced and voiceless sounds. The voiced sounds consist of ***b, m, n, l, r, d, w, ɖ, ñ, c, y, j, ŋ*** and ***g***, while the voiceless sounds consists of ***s, k, p,*** ***ʈ***, ***ɂ, t*** and ***h.***

Similarly, based on the place of articulation, the consonants are divided into a) Bilabial. It consists of the sounds ***b*** and ***p***, ***m,*** *and* ***w***, b) Alveolar. It consists of the sounds ***t, n, l, s, r*** and ***d***, c) Velar. It consists of the sounds ***k, ŋ*** and ***g***, d) Retroflex. It consists of the sounds ***ʈ*** and ***ɖ,*** e) Palatal. It consists of the sounds ***ñ, c,*** ***dʒ***, and ***j***, and f) Glottal. It consists of the sounds ***h*** and ***ɂ***.

Furthermore, based on the way of articulation, the consonants are divided into a) Blocked (plosive, stop). It consists of the sounds ***p, b, t, d, ʈ*,** ***ɖ, k,*** ***ɂ*** and ***g***, b) Fricative. It consists of the sounds ***s, c, h*** and ***dʒ***, c) Nasal. It consists of the sounds ***m, n***, ***ñ,*** and ***ŋ,*** d) Trill. It consists of the sounds ***r***, e) Lateral. It consists of the sounds ***l***, and f) Approximant. It consists of the sounds ***w*** and ***y***.

In addition, The consonant phoneme distribution is the possibility of a consonant phoneme in the initial, medial, and final of the word. The following are the examples of the distribution of consonant phonemes in the Osing language.

Table 6. The distribution of consonants

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cons** | **Front** | **Middle** | **Back** |
| **l** | [lare] “child” | [wuljan] “moon” | [dʒjahIl] “ignorant” |
| **r** | [rikɒ] “you” | [sIrIk] “envious” | [lumur] “glass” |
| **w** | [wәdidaŋ] “calf” | [tuwjek] “old” | - |
| **y** | [jane] “she/he” | [kajau] “wood” | - |
| **k** | [kәlәndai] “how” | [akas] “fast” | [әmak] “mother” |
| **m** | [mbiluk] “turn” | [әmak] “mother” | [lɒm] “hungry” |
| ʈ | [ʈukul] “grow” | [mbәnʈuk] ”throw” | - |
| ɖ | [ɖәmpal] “firm” | [cәɖak] “near” | - |

*Cluster*

Cluster or double consonant sounds is part of the phonetic structure realized by the native speaker of the language, and its pronunciation must be in accordance with that phonetic structure. Thus, if its pronounciation is wrong, it will affect the meaning. In this case, based on the data that have been collected, the Osing language has 17 clusters. Those clusters are /kr/, /dr/, /cr/, /jr/, /pr/, /br/, /tr/, /kl/, /gl/, /sl/,/jl/, /pl/, /bl/, /tl/,/dl/, /cl/, and /sr/. The table below is the example of cluster in the Osing language.

Table 7. The cluster of the Osing language

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cluster**  | **Initial**  | **Medial**  |
| **pl** | [plonca] “building” | [dʒamplәŋ] “late” |
| **bl** | [blabur] “flood” | [gәbluk] “dull” |
| **tl** | [tlaga] “lake” | - |
| **cr** | [crawak] “speak lodly” | [kәcrek] “gamelan” |
| **jr** | [dʒrabut] “irregular” | [dʒɒdʒrɒh] “crush” |
| **pr** | [primpәn] “thrift” | [kɒprɒh] “slovenly” |
| **br** | [brandiŋ] “rope” | [sabraŋ] “yam” |

The examples above show that the clusters in the Osing language only occur in the initial and medial positions in the word. However, only the cluster /tl/, /dl/, and /sl/ cannot occur in the medial position. Basically, these 17 clusters are separated into 1) consonants that always occur in the first position, such as: / p, b, s, g, c, t, d, j, k /, and 2) consonants that always occur in the second position, such as: / r, l /.

From the discussion above, the reseacher concludes that the Osing language has 6 vowels, namely, [i, u, e, ә, o, a] which can occur in all positions, but only the vowel [ә] that cannot occur in the final position. The Osing language has also 3 diphthongs, nameley, /ai/, /ae/, /au/ which can occur in the final position. In addition, there are 21 consonants in the Osing language, namely, [ p, b, m, t, d, ʈ, ɖ, n, c, dʒ, ñ, j , k, g, ŋ, r, l, ɂ, s, w, h]. From the 21 consonants, only 7 consonants such as [ ʈ, ɖ, c, dʒ, ñ, j, w] which cannot occur in the final position, and 1 consonant [ɂ] that cannot occur in the intial and medial position. Furthermore, there are 17 clusters in the Osing language, namely, /kr/, /dr/, /cr/, /jr/, /pr/, /br/, /tr/, /kl/, /gl/, /sl/,/jl/, /pl/, /bl/, /tl/,/dl/, /cl/, and /sr/ which can occur in the initial and medial positions, but only the clusters /tl/, /dl/, /sl, which cannot occur in the medial position. Basically, these 17 clusters are separated into 1) consonants that always occur in the first position, such as / p, b, s, g, c, t, d, j, k /, and 2) consonants that always occur in the second position, such as / r, l /.

## The phonological Changes From Osing to Javanese Language

In this subsection, the researcher analyzes the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language to find out the differences and similarities between both languages. The results of the analysis are used to verify whether the Osing language is different language or it is part of Javanese variations.

In the list of 200 words listed in appendix, there are some changes from Osing language to Javanese language. These changes are in the form of monophthongization, the change of glide, the change of glotal, and the glotalization as follows.

*Monophthongization*

In the first form, the changing words are the words that occur due to the change from diphthong to the monophthong from Osing language to Javanese language. In this case, there are 25 words that undergo such changes. See the examples below.

Table 8. The monophthongization

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Osing**  | **Javanese**  | **Meaning**  |
| [awau] | [awu] | Ashes  |
| [matai] | [mati] | Die  |
| [gәnai] | [gәni] | Fire  |
| [wulau] | [wulu] | Body hair |
| [milai] | [mili] | Flow  |
| [kruŋau] | [kruŋu] | Hear  |
| [atai] | [ati] | Liver  |
| [luñau] | [luñu] | Slick  |

The examples above show that the change from Osing language to Javanese language can be analyzed by the change of monophthongization, that is, the change of a double vowel (diphthong) into single vowels (monophthong) in sequence, such as the words “Ashes, Die, Fire, and Flow”. In the Osing language, the words “Ashes, Die, Fire, and Flow” are pronounced *awau* [awau], *matai* [matai], *genai* [genai], and *milai* [milai], while in the Javanese language, the words “Ashes, Die, Fire, and Flow” are pronounced *awu* [awu], *mati* [mati], *geni* [geni], and *mili* [mili]. Those examples show that the diphthongs /au/ and /ai/ in the Osing language undergo the change of monophthongization in the Javanese language. The process is formed by words ended by diphthong /au/ and /ai/ in the Osing language so that forming monophthong /u/ for words ended by diphthong /au/, and monophthong /i/ for words ended by diphthong /ai/. In this case, the researcher concludes that when the Osing language uses diphthong, the Javanese language always uses monophthong. See the formula below.

Formula :

 O J

$\left(1\right)$ $\left⌈-high\right⌉$ + $[+high]$ $[+high]$

*The change of glide*

In the second form, the changing words are the words that occur due to the change of glide from Osing language to Javanese language. In this case, there are 41 words that undergo such change (see label 3). See the examples below.

Table 9. The change of glide

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Osing**  | **Javanese**  | **Meaning**  |
| [gjәgәr] | [gәgәr] | Back  |
| [maɖjaŋ] | [maɖaŋ] | Eat  |
| [gjadʒIh] | [gadʒIh] | Fat  |
| [bjapak] | [bapaɂ] | Father  |
| [gjәlut] | [gәlut] | Fight  |
| [iwjak] | [iwaɂ] | Fish  |
| [ŋambjaŋ] | [ŋambaŋ] | Float  |
| [kәmbjaŋ] | [kәmbaŋ] | Flower  |

The examples above show that the change from Osing language to Javanese language can be analyzed by the change of glide, such as the words “Back, Flower, Fight, and Rain“. In the Osing language, the words “Back, Flower, Fight, and Fish “are pronounced *gyeger* [gjәgәr], *kembyang* [kәmbjaŋ], *gyelut* [gjәlut], and *iwja*ɂ [iwjaɂ], while in the Javanese language, the words “Back, Flower, Fight, and Fish“ are pronounced *geger* [gәgәr], *kembang* [kәmbaŋ], *gelut* [gәlut], and *uiwa iwa*ɂ[iwaɂ]. Those examples are very clear that the change from Osing language to Javanese language is formed by disappearing the glide /y/appearing in lexicon containing consonants /g/, /b/, and /w/. Thus, the researcher concludes that when the Osing language uses a glide /y/ appearing in lexicon containing consonants /g/, /b/, and /w/, the Javanese language disappears the glide /y/. See the formula below.

Formula: O J

$\left(2\right)$ $\left⌈+voiced\right⌉$ + $[+glide]$ $[+voiced]$

*The change of glotal*

In the third form, the changing words are the words that occur due to the change of glotal sound from Osing language to Javanese language. In this case, there are 22 words that undergo such change (see label 4). See the examples below.

 Table 10. The changes of glotal

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Osing**  | **Javanese**  | **Meaning**  |
| [megɒɂ] | [megɒ] | Cloud  |
| [tekɒɂ] | [tәkɒ] | Come  |
| [ŋombeɂ] | [ŋombe] | Drink  |
| [mɒtɒɂ] | [mɒtɒ] | Eye  |
| [tIbɒɂ] | [tibɒ] | Fall |
| [keneɂ] | [kene] | Here  |

The examples above show that the Osing language has the sound glotal [ɂ] in the final position, and the glotal sound [ɂ] always appears after the sounds [e] and [ɒ], such as the words *ngombe’* [ŋombeɂ] and *segoro’* [sәgɒrɒɂ]. Then, the examples above also show the changing process from Osing language to Javanese language, such as the words “*Cloud, Come, Drink, and Here*”. In the Osing language, the words “*Cloud, Come, Drink, and Here*” are pronounced *mego’* [megɒɂ], *teko’* [tәkɒɂ], *ngombe’* [ŋombeɂ], and *kene’* [keneɂ], while the words “*Cloud, Come, Drink, Here*” are pronounced *mego* [megɒ], *teko* [tәkɒ], *ngombe* [ŋombe], and *kene* [kene] in the Javanese language. Based on the condition above, the changing process from Osing language to Javanese language is formed by the disappearing of glotal sound [ɂ] in the final of the words so that the glotal sound [ɂ] does not exist in the Javanese language. Therefore, the researcher concludes that when the Osing language uses the glotal sound [ɂ] in the final position, then the Javanese language always disapears the glotal sound [ɂ] in the final position .See the formula below.

Formula:

 O J

$\left(3\right)$ $\left⌈glotal\right⌉$ Ø / #

*Glotalization*

In the fourth form, the changing words are the words that occur due to the change of consonant /k/ to sound [ɂ] in the final position. In this case, there are 7 words that occur in such changes. See the table below

 Table 11. The diphthongization

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Osing**  | **Javanese**  | **Meaning** |
| [nɖuɖuk] | [nɖuɖuɂ] | Dig  |
| [siʈik] | [siʈiɂ] | Few  |
| [mbusәk] | [mbusәɂ] | Erase  |
| [cilik] | [ciliɂ] | Small  |
| [apik] | [apiɂ] | Good  |
| [ŋgәpuk] | [ŋgәpuɂ] | Hit  |
| [tarik] | [tariɂ] | Pull  |

The examples above show that there is a change of consonant /k/ to the sound [ɂ], such as the words “dig, few, good, and hit”. In the Osing language, the words “dig, few, good, and hit” are pronounced *ndhudhuk* [nɖuɖuk], *sithik* [siʈik], *apik* [apik], and *nggepuk* [ŋgepuk], while in the Javanese language, the words “dig, few, good, and hit” are pronounced *ndhudhu’* [nɖuɖuɂ], *siti’* [sitiɂ], *api’*[apiɂ], and *nggepu’* [ŋgepuɂ]. In this case, the researcher concludes that this process always occur when the last words in Osing language concist of consonant /k/, then the last words in the Javanese language always become the glotal sound [ɂ]. Such change can be called as the change of glotalization. See the formula below.

Formula:

 O J

$(4) \left[\begin{matrix}+velar&.\\+ stop&.\end{matrix}\right]$ $\left[\begin{matrix}-velar&.\\+ stop&.\end{matrix}\right]$

In conclusion, based on the discussion above, the reseacher concludes that the phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese language can be analyzed into 4 forms, namely, the phonological changes in term of monophthongization, glide, glotal, and glotalization. In the list of 200 words listed in the appendix, there are 25 words in the change of monophthongization, 41 words in the change glide, 22 words in the change of glotal, and 7 words in the change of glotalization.

## The Contemporary Status of The Osing Language

To analyze the status of the Osing language, the reseacher uses the lexicostatistics calculation to find out the language kinship between Javanese and Osing language. In this case, the precentage calculation of Javanese and Osing language kinship is conducted by calculating the percentage of the basic vocabulary considered not cognate from the overall words compared. The words that are doubtful their cognition (?) are not included in the calculation. If in the words comparison has a row that is given a question mark (?), then the divided nominal is 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies minus the number of question marks found.

From the comparison of 200 basic words of Morish Swadesh in the Javanese and Osing language, the cognate words obtained are 95, 0 word considered dubious, and 56 words considered not cognate. The following is the calculation of the percentage of the relationship between the two languages.

Cognate (+) : 95

Not cognate (-) : 56

 : 200-56 = 144

 Dubious (?) : 0

 Percentage = $\frac{144}{200-0}$ x 100%

 = 72 %

Based on the lexicostatistics calculation above, the percentage of language kinship between Javanese and Osing language is 72 %. Thus, the kinship between Osing and Javanese language is a different dialect from East Javanese. Therefore, the East Javanese dialect and Osing dialect can be included in one language family, that is, Javanese language because they both have a high percentage of lexicostatistics.

 Table 12. The percentage stage of language kinship

|  |
| --- |
| No. Precentage Description |
| 1 80-100 The Different language |
| 2 51-79 The Different dialect |
| 3 31-50 The Different subdialect |
| 4 11-30 The Family of different subdialect |
| 5 0-10 The same language |

# CONCLUSION

The phonological features of the Osing language consist of 6 vowels, namely, [i, u, e, ә, o, a] which can occur in all positions, but only the vowel [ә] that cannot occur in the final position. Then, the Osing language has also 3 diphthongs, nameley, /ai/, /ae/, /au/ which occur in the final position. In addition, there are 21 consonants in the Osing language, namely, [p, b, m, t, d, ʈ, ɖ, n, c, dʒ, ñ, j , k, g, ŋ, r, l, ɂ, s, w, h]. From the 21 consonants, only 7 consonants such as [ ʈ, ɖ, c, dʒ, ñ, j, w] which cannot occur in the final position, and 1 consonant [ɂ] that cannot occur in the intial and medial position. Furthermore, there are 17 clusters in the Osing language, namely, /kr/, /dr/, /cr/, /jr/, /pr/, /br/, /tr/, /kl/, /gl/, /sl/,/jl/, /pl/, /bl/, /tl/,/dl/, /cl/, and /sr/ which can occur in the initial and medial positions, but only the clusters /tl/, /dl/, /sl, which cannot occur in the medial position. Basically, these 17 clusters are separated into 1) consonants that always occur in the first position, such as / p, b, s, g, c, t, d, j, k /, and 2) consonants that always occur in the second position, such as / r, l /.

Similarly, there are some phonological changes from Osing language to Javanese. Those changes can be categorized into 5 forms, namely, the phonological changes in term monophthongization, the change of glide, the change of glotal, and glotalization. In the list of 200 words listed in the appendix, there are 25 words in term of monophthongization, 41 words in term of glide, 22 words in term of glotal, and 7 words in term of glotalization.

Finally, the Osing language claimed as individual language by Banyuwangi people does not indicate the different language by using lexicostatistic calculation. It is proved by the result of lexicostatistic calculation of 72%. The percentage indicates that the kinship between Javanese and Osing language is only a different dialect from east Javanese dialect, and they are included in one family.

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