

Phonological and Lexical Shifts Javanese Dialect in Diachronic Studies

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ABSTRACT

The Javanese language in the Purwodadi District Grobogan Regency has changed over time. One of those changes leads to a shift or deteriorating development. The shift in dialect is phonological innovations and lexical. Phonological innovations that occur take the form of split (separation), absorption, and substitution (replacement). Lexical innovations that occur take the form of internal innovation and external innovation. The shift occurred because of geographical, historical and socio-cultural factors. Geographical factors appear to be the influence of coastal and rural areas. Historical factors are related to historical relations with the Islamic kingdom of Demak and the cultural center of Solo. Both of them give their own influence color. Socio-cultural factors are associated with Islamic cultural patterns which gradually shift Hindu culture as reflected in the lexicon found.

Keywords: *Shift in dialect, phonological innovation, lexical innovation, pra language dialect development*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has changed over time and Javanese is no exception, which until now is the main means of communication for Javanese in Central and East Java. Retention and transfer of local languages become one of the phenomena once a step which appeared in the middle of the polemic about the transfer of regional languages. Changes in Javanese in one area are not identical with changes in other regions. For this reason, geologically there are regional variations in languages or dialects. Well-known dialects include Javanese, Solo, Yogyakarta and Banyumas. While several other dialects are known to be related to coastal geographical factors, namely the Semarang dialect, the Demak dialect, the Kudus dialect, the Pati dialect, the Blora dialect, etc. These dialects have Javanese specialties which tend not to be found in other regions.

In connection with this, the Javanese language in Purwodadi Sub-district Grobogan district shows an interesting phenomenon of dialect shift to be examined based on geographical, historical, cultural, and lingual considerations. Geographically, this region is bordered by the northern coast of Java, namely the districts of Demak, Kudus, and Pati in the north; Blora Regency in the East; Semarang Regency to the west; Boyolali, Sragen and Ngawi Regencies in the south (Bappeda Grobogan Regency 2018). The geographical location shows that the area is surrounded by potential sub-dialects in the vicinity (neighboring subdialects) which may affect the BJ. This is interesting to study because it can show the status of the dialect being studied that

tends to be influenced by the dialects or languages that surround it. In addition, Grobogan is not too far from the Surakarta Residency as stated in the Babat Gianti so that it did not rule out the influence of the Demak kingdom in the previous period. Therefore, culturally this region implies the influence of coastal culture (Demak) and inland culture (ie from the Javanese cultural center area of Yogyakarta Yogyakarta).

Linguistically, the use of Javanese allows a strong influence from coastal culture and interior culture. Based on preliminary observations, the Javanese dialect in the Purwodadi sub-district of Grobogan Regency has a peculiarity in the form of external and internal innovations that lead to a dialect shift. External innovation is found in the word bakda [ba?d□] which means 'after / after'. The word is borrowed (borrowing) from Arabic. In addition, there are innovations dauke [daoke] borrowed from Chinese which means 'skipper' and the word pasir [pasl□] which is borrowed from Malay which means 'sand' which in Javanese uses the word wedhi [w□Di]. This leads to the influence of coastal areas.

While internal innovation is in geteh [g□t□h] 'blood', perih [p□r□h] 'poignant', maleh [mal□h] 'change', ngejak [□□jak] 'chase after', and ceblong [cebl□□] 'frog boy' which in Raw Javanese is used consecutively [getlh], [perlh], [mallh], [□oya?], and [ceb□□]. Innovations that occur in the form of phonological innovations in the pronunciation of language (phonetic) and lexical innovations whose

meaning is experiencing a new shift and lexical that is different from the standard Javanese language.

The phenomenon of shifting Javanese dialects in the Grobogan region with diachronic dialectal geography studies is seen as one of the interesting forms of research, therefore this research focuses on the problem of (1) how to manifest Javanese dialect shifts in Purwodadi sub-district Grobogan at the level of phonology and the lexicon and (2) how is the influence of geographical, historical and socio-cultural factors on Javanese dialect shifts in Purwodadi sub-district Grobogan Regency? In connection with the problem above, this study aims to describe (1) the form of Javanese dialect shift in Purwodadi Grobogan District and (2) the influence of factors influencing Javanese dialect shift including geographic, historical, and socio-cultural factors in Purwodadi District Grobogan.

This research is useful for the development of dialectological theory, especially the description of Javanese dialect shift and the factors that influence it and presents a discussion model about the phenomena of dialect shift in languages other than Javanese with a geographic perspective of diachronic dialects. Practically, this research contributes to Balai Bahasa in Central Java in the efforts to foster and develop BJ in Grobogan and surrounding areas and to overcome misunderstandings in verbal interaction because there is a shift in dialect spoken, but other speakers can still understand. In addition, this research is one of the implementations in exploring innovative and productive findings for improving the quality of human resources that can be academically accounted for in Higher Education.

Research that has raised the issue of Javanese dialect geography and shifts in Javanese dialect include: Geography of Javanese in Grobogan: Dialect Geography Study (Widodo at.al. 1996). Adisumarto (1978) states that the Javanese language Solo has differences phonetically and lexically with Standard Javanese. The phonetic differences include the difference in sound [i] with [ɨ] and sound [u] with [o] as follows.

Table 1. The phonetic differences

BJStandar	BSolo	Gloss
/linggih/	/linggeh/	‘duduk’
[liŋgɨh]	[liŋgɨh]	
/kuping/	/kuping/	‘telinga’
[kupɨŋ]	kopɨŋ]	

Javanese Dialect Solo (Adisumarto et.al. 1978), Geography of North Coastal Javanese Dialect (Research Team for Language Hall 1980), Geography of Javanese Dialect in District Demak (Sudaryono at.al. 1990), Shifting Javanese Dialect in Tengger (Sariono 1993), and Related to shifting dialect, Sariono (1993) in

"Shifting Javanese Dialect in Tengger" found a symptom of shifting Javanese dialect in Tengger society. This shift is a form of dialect innovation seen from a diachronic perspective. In contrast, Widodo (1996) conducted a synchronous study of the Javanese language in Grobogan by describing the symptoms of Javanese language at the phonological and lexicon level as well as the dialect peculiarities. The research conducted by Widodo is a preliminary study which requires further study which is diachronic so that it comes to the discovery of symptoms of shifting dialects that lead to innovation from the old language to the Grobogan dialect that is now being studied.

Research on shifting dialect was conducted by Tiani (2018). This research is related to sociolinguistic studies. The problem emphasized is the shift in the Betawi dialect in the family area, especially the descendants of Betawi who live in Jakarta. This study aims to determine the shape of the shifting Betawi dialect. Provision of data was collected using questionnaires and random interviews specifically aimed at several Betawi communities in the family area. Then the data is described phenomenologically by looking at the basic principles of the speech component as a reference for analysis. From the research that has been done, the results show that shifts in dialects that occur in Betawi occur in generations of children and parents, this form of shift can be identified in the use of shifting Betawi vocabulary to other vocabularies. Other languages are dominated by Indonesian, which is indirectly the second language of the Betawi community. While the causes of the dialect shifting within the Betawi community include the influence of language variations and the lack of local community loyalty.

The novelty of this study with Sariono, Widodo and Tiani's research lies in (1) the approach used in dialect geography and diachronic methods; (2) the research area in Grobogan; (3) distinguishing dialects in the form of phonology and lexicon; and (4) description of the factors affecting dialect shift. The authenticity of this research lies in the approach that utilizes interdisciplinary approaches, namely comparative linguistics, sociolinguistics, dialectology, and historical linguistics with diachronic methods.

Research related to dialect was also carried out by Antono (2019). Research conducted to 1) describe Javanese in Wonogiri Regency at the phonological level; 2) describe the form of retention of the Javanese dialect in Wonogiri Regency at the lexical level; and 3) describe the factors that affect the phonological and lexical preservation of language.

Dubois (Zulaeha, 2016) said that dialect geography is a branch of dialectology that studies regional dialects, namely variations in language which are based on the unit of space and the place where the variants are manifested. Dialect geography presents things related

to the use of language elements, especially the lexicon and phonology that were investigated at the time the study was conducted so that it can be proven. The linguistic elements are then traced to their old language based on Nothofer (1975) in *The Reconstruction of Proto Malayo Javanic* and Wurm and Wilson's (1978) theory in the *English Finderlist of Reconstruction in Austronesian Language*. In addition, Fernandez's (1996) theory is also used in the *Historical Relations of the Flores Language (Comparative Historical Linguistic Study of Nine Languages in Flores)* as a reference in this diachronic study. This study is intended to determine the forms of external and internal innovation so that symptoms of shifting dialects can be identified.

In the context of multilingual society in various dialect areas in Java, language contact and dialog contact in sociolinguistics have the potential to cause symptoms of language shift, in this study the Javanese dialect. Language contact can occur in social situations. In this case, a person learns a second language in his community. Symptoms or signs that a language / dialect is undergoing a shift and may be extinct if the shift is not dammed, including Edwards (1981) that (1) the language loses its base and the number of speakers is getting smaller, (2) language / dialect which "threatens the increasingly urgent language / dialect, and (3) that language / dialect is more widely used in rural areas. In addition, Gunarwan (1999: 6) adds one more sign, namely the increasing number of cases of code mixing in the use of the language / dialect which shows the language insecurity of the speakers. Thus, a shift in a language or dialect can be identified with the direction of development deteriorating. Differences in the form of shifts in a language or dialect can be observed from the use of linguistic aspects that have undergone changes or innovations, both at the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexicon levels in the dialects studied. Whether the form of language shift or dialect has led to a shift in phonology, morphology, syntax or lexicon of other languages, or is it still in the phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon in the same language. The criteria for determining language or dialect put forward by Lauder (2001:7) can provide the significance of differences that lead to shifts. If the difference has reached > 30%, then it is categorized as a different language. Conversely, if the difference is <30%, then it is categorized as a dialect in the same language.

Factors that influence the dialect shift, namely social, cultural, and situational factors. Regarding social factors, different social groups tend to use different language variations (Trudgill, 1874:34 in Sunarso 1997:82), such as education, age, and gender. Social class is a social group that uses certain language variations that are different from other social groups. Social position in society influences language behavior. Language variations that occur due to differences in the

speaker's culture are called cultural variations. English speakers use high pitch when they are angry. That is different from Indian speakers. For Indian speakers, high speech tones are not always markers of anger because they are accustomed to speaking with high notes (Tannen in Ohoiwutun 1997:105). The culture of speaking in England has something in common with Java. In a stable emotional condition, Javanese speakers will speak in an ordinary tone, whereas in an angry situation Javanese speakers tend to use high notes. In studies of referential pragmatic dialectology, social-indexic pragmatics, linguistic structures, and linguistic ideologies are interrelated (Koyama, 2001).

Social dialectology often examines social and linguistic influences on individual linguistic features (Paolillo, 2002; Wieling, 2011). If differences in social status between speakers cause sociolek, the language situation can encourage the emergence of other variations, namely the functiolect because it only functions in certain situations. Regarding the context of the situation, Halliday (1992:16) put forward three characteristics, namely the 'field' field, the 'engagement' tenor, and the 'facility' mode. Field related to what happened; tenors are people who are involved in verbal interactions including their position and role; and fashion are things that relate to the choice of the language used, for example telegraphic language, sermons, language and so on.

2. METHOD

The study of this problem uses a theoretical approach to geography, dialectology, and Comparative Linguistics (Fernandes 1996:22). Methodologically, this study uses a qualitative approach. For this reason, the method used is qualitative diachronic. The object of this research data is the Javanese language spoken from the source data of native speakers and natives or at least have lived in Purwodadi sub- district Grobogan district for 10 years. TP is determined using qualitative then selected TP Kalongan Kelurahan, Purwodadi District with the reason (1) TP is a village located in the district of the city. This village is assumed to represent the city area because it is influenced by the cities of Semarang and Demak which have coastal culture and Solo which is the center of Javanese culture, and (2) the age of the village is relatively old which is indicated to inherit the original form of language.

One informant was chosen as the main informant and two assistants were selected by using the criteria of Nothofer (1991:5) and Fernandez (1996:2), covering (1) male or female, (2) aged + 30 s.d. + 60 years, (3) born and raised in the local village, (4) can speak Javanese, (5) can speak Indonesian, and (6) mentally and physically healthy in the sense of perfect speech.

The research tool is a list of linguistic questions as a guide for interviews in exploring the data needed in the field, namely Javanese language language ngoko

which includes vocabulary, phrases, and sentences. A list of 851 questions is based on a list of 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies spread over 21 fields of meaning (1) numbers, (2) time and season, (3) size, (4) parts of the human body, (5) pronouns of people, (6) kinship terms, (7) clothing and jewelery, village government positions and occupations, (9) animals, (10) animal body parts, (11) plants, parts, fruits and processed products, (12) nature, (13) houses and parts, (14) tools, (15) diseases and drugs, (16) directions and directions, (17) activities, (18) properties and greetings, (19) colors, (20) odors, and (21) taste (Fernandez, 1996; Mahsun, 1995:110).

Data collection is done by using the method of observation (observation) and conversational methods (interviews) along with record and note techniques. Data analysis was carried out through two procedures, namely (1) analysis during the data collection process and (2) analysis after data collection (Zulaeha, 2016). In the analysis used a unit analysis / data verification method which is tentative in nature, both by triangulating data and by triangulating data collection techniques.

The second procedure is carried out by steps (a) phonetic transcription of recorded data, (b) grouping or classification of data from records and records based on language level (phonology and lexicon), (c) comparing BJ in Kelurahan Kalongan, Purwodadi sub-district, Grobogan Regency (BJG) with BJ Raw (BJB) with the equivalent method (comparison) (Sudaryanto 1993: 22) to get dialectal variations or differences in linguistic elements, (d) trace the old language with Proto Malayo Javanic (PMJ) and Proto Austronesian (PAN) to determine shifting Javanese dialect in the Grobogan region, (e) interpreting the factors that influence it by the reflexive-introspective method (Sudaryanto 1993:121). The results of the analysis are presented using formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto 1993:145).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phonological Shift in Grobogan Javanese language

The Javanese language in Purwodadi Sub-district Grobogan Regency has a long enough history to allow the Javanese dialect to change its linguistic elements. This shift shows a deviation from the usual rules. The shift in Javanese dialect is marked by the discovery of phonological and lexical elements that have experienced innovation or change, both internally and externally. Shift means innovation or change in phonemes which shows deviations from the prevailing phonological rules. The innovation is related to the rules of change that encourage the formation of new lexicons. In this case, the innovation is seen in various changes which include split, zero (meresap), merger (alloy), and substitution (replacement). Phonological innovations are found as follows.

Split is the change of a prototype or prambasa into two or more phonemes in the Javanese dialect in Purwodadi District, Grobogan Regency. Split occurs in the phoneme */-i-/ become phonemes / I / and / □ / like *kupi□ > kupI□ ‘ear’, *d□ki? > d□kI? ‘dimples’, *kilik > k□l□? ‘armpit’, and *putih > put□h ‘putih’; */ u / become /U/ and / □ /, */aw/ become / o / dand / □ /, phonemes */-q / become phonemes / h /, / k /, / □ /, / ? /, */-q- / become / h /, and */ q- / become /□/. Based on the Grobogan Javanese sound reconstruction of PAN sounds, sounds */ i / in the middle position has a split /I/ dan /□/. Phonem /I/ BJB experienced internal innovation in the closed tribal ultima position which ended in a phoneme /h/. The innovation is a decrease in sound from /i/ high to /i/ low. In addition, the phoneme /□/ BJB also experienced internal innovation in the same position. BJB vocal phonemes tend to experience a downward shift from PAN vocal phonemes.

Phonem vocal */ u / experiencing innovation, like *taqun > taUn ‘tahun’, *d’antu□ > jantU□ ‘jantung’, *q□mbuk > mb□? ‘ibu’, *bu(h)aja > b□y□ ‘buaya’. Phonem vocal */-aw/ experiencing innovation, like *k□baw > k□bo ‘kerbau’ and * lakaw > (m)laku ‘berjalan’. Fonem vokal */q/ juga mengalami inovasi, seperti * puluq > (s□)pulUh‘(se) puluh’, *qakuq > aku ‘saya’, * hap□q > ap□k ‘apek’, and * quDip > urIp ‘hidup’.

The innovation that took place was in the form of absorbing some phonemes from the prototype / prambasa to zero / □ / in the Javanese dialect in Purwodadi District, Grobogan Regency. The deletion leads to a merger, which is two phonemes, */ h / and */ perubahan / changes to one phoneme / □ /.

Table 2. The deletion

PAN/PMJ	BJG	GLOSS
* hid’au	Ijo	hijau
* hiR□□	ir□□	hitam
* t□lu’	t□lu	tiga
* d’antu□	jantU□	jantung

The PAN / PMJ phoneme in BJB is the glottal consonant phoneme, both the glotal shift / h / and the glotal stop / ‘/. The glotal shear / h / consonant phonemes and the glottal stop consonants are muted consonants. The phoneme / h / occurs when the glottis is open so the vocal cords don't vibrate. The phoneme / ‘/ is used to put pressure. As such, both sounds tend to be blown away in the BJB at the middle and end of a tribe because they are seen as not important.

Substitution is the change of a prototype / pralanguage into another phoneme in Javanese Grobogan (BJG). Substitution occurred at PAN */ a / > BJB /□/, */ k / > BJB / ? /, */ b- / dan */-b- / > BJB / w /, dan PMJ */-k / > BJB /-? /.

Table 3. Substitution is the change of a prototype

PAN	BJG	GLOSS
lima'	lim□	lima
walu	w□lu	delapan
D□dak	D□da?	dedak
bu□kuk		bungkuk
	b(w)u□kU?	
ba□i	w□□i	malam
bu□bu□	wuwu□(an)	bubungan
b□sih	w□si	besi
ribu		
sub□□	s□wu	seribu
	suw□□	suweng

The BJG /□/ phoneme experienced internal innovation in the form of an elevation of the PAN * / a / phoneme in the ultima and middle or final tribal positions, from low vowel to middle vowel. Phonological innovation that leads to a shift occurs at the end of a closed tribe ultima position. Both are inhibitory consonants. The PAN * / k / phoneme is a soundless hard consonant corresponding to the consonant of hamzah. Innovation in the form of substitution also occurred in the PAN phoneme * / b / corresponded with / w / in BJG, both at the beginning of the open tribe ultima and penultima positions. This correspondence is general in Javanese.

Thus, the manifestation of a shift in BJG in the form of innovation or phonological change in BJG from PAN / PMJ which leads to a shift in dialect includes splits, absorbs in which there are mergers, and substitutions. The shift in dialect is a sign that language or dialect lives and develops in accordance with its environment.

Lexical Shift in Grobogan Javanese Language

Lexical innovation is a change in the Grobogan Javanese lexicon from its preliminary etimon, but the meaning remains the same. Lexical innovations found include the following.

Table 4. Lexical innovations

Gloss	BJG	Pralang uage
Pelipsis	pili□a n	*pispis (PPHC H)
Pelupuk	tlapu? an	*lefa (PPNDF)
Bibir	Lamb e	*bibiR (PAN)
gigitarin	siyU□	*?ipen (PAN)
g		
Pingg	ba□k	*hawak

ang	□?an	(PPHZO .A)
Nyamuk	jI□kl □□	*lamuk (PAND)

Based on the analysis, there are more elements of innovation than relic lexicon, both phonological and lexical innovations. Some of these innovations occur jointly in Javanese dialects and some occur dialectally. The element that experiences phonological innovation still has an etymon element of pralanguage because it can be called internal innovation. While the element that experiences lexical innovation has absolutely no element of the preliminary etimon, so it is also called external innovation. BJG lexicon that experiences external innovation that tends to lead to dialect shifts is in the field of meaning of the word number, part of the human body, the term kinship, plants and their parts, nature, house and parts, direction, traits, odor, and taste. However, the lexicon with the most external innovation is the field of meaning of the human body part.

Geographic, Historical, and Socio - Cultural Factors on the Shifting of Javanese

In the development of the Javanese dialect in the District of Purwodadi Grobogan, a number of factors were found to cause this. These factors are related to the dialect or language contact events between speakers at the research observation point. The following are geographical, historical and socio-cultural factors.

Geographical Factors

Geographically, this region is bordered by the northern coast of Java, namely the districts of Demak, Kudus and Pati in the north; Blora Regency in the East; Semarang Regency to the west; Boyolali, Sragen and Ngawi Regencies in the south (Bappeda Grobogan Regency 2018). The geographical location shows that the area is surrounded by potential sub-dialects in the vicinity (neighboring subdialects) which may affect the BJ. In addition, transportation links from the cities of Semarang, Solo, Demak, Kudus, Pati, and Blora also tend to be smooth so that the natives in the area can easily get in direct contact with speakers from other regions. The geographical location of this study allows the influence of surrounding dialects (neighboring dialects) to BJG so that the Javanese language at this point of observation experiences changes or innovations that lead to shifts in dialect. Pengaruh dari dialek Solo, antara lain PAN *ulpu > BJG pupu ‘paha’, *bilik > BJG s□nT□□ ‘kamar tidur’, dan *bulu > BJG simbar ‘bulu dada’. The influence of Blora and coastal dialects is the emergence of low vowel phoneme /□ / in the middle of a closed syllable ending in /h/ in the ultima position such as PAN * kilik> BJG [k□l□?][‘armpit’, PAN*putih > BJG put□h ‘white’and so on. This is

important, bearing in mind the development of a dialect or language in the direction of innovation or retention, among others affected by the dialects or languages around it. Thus, neighboring areas and their languages also influence the dialect spoken by the population depending on their proximity.

Historical Factors

Grobogan is not far from the Surakarta Residency as written in the Babat Gianti so that it didn't rule out the influence of the Kasunanan Surakarta and the kingdom of Demak in the previous period. The influence of Solo can be suspected of the existence of a forerunner to the village named Mbah Jemunggul and Mbah Singopengaji who likes to fight chickens with land bets. If the land has been used up, then replaced with a "sling" bet. The influence of Demak can detect the presence of guests to the village named Mbah Suyudo who is not happy betting and cockfighting. He returned all the stakes to the village. Because of this, it is natural that in the area the relics of PAN *mulih > BJK mulih 'pulang' dan * bu□bu□ > BJK wuwu□(an) 'ridge' would be found.

Socio-Cultural Factors

Culturally this region implies the influence of coastal culture (Demak) and inland culture (that is, from the cultural center area of Solo Java). Socio-cultural life is colored by the nuances of kejawen and the influence of Islam. The nuance of kejawen is seen in verbal behavior such as the Nyadran ceremony 'salvation at the crossroads' near the earth and apitan 'salvation after rice harvest' and besik luwur 'cleaning the grave'.

There is an indication of the influence of Islam that is thick, nyadran ceremonies are not performed in the cemetery but in other places such as at the crossroads or in the house of the Lurah or community leaders. The influence of Islam can increasingly be proven by the discovery of a dense lexicon. Thus cultural innovation took place from Animisme- Dynamism to Islamic culture. The Javanese Javanese tradition still exists, tayuban and janggungan. In addition, the nuances of Islam are increasingly well maintained, such as catamans and promises that correspond with the lexicon of the 'men's prayer clothes' sarong. The gaok-wiok and wiwit traditions are replaced by methics or nylamper 'salvation begins picking rice'.

The prevailing culture in the community caused a shift or change in Javanese language, although it did not rule out dialect retention. Culture to use words that do not cause hatred is one of the causes of shifts in Javanese dialect. Generally, the residents' livelihood is farming, so the enemy is rats. In order not to cause excessive hatred and so that rats do not disturb plants, rats are called PAN * labaw > BJK d nbagUs 'rat', * pilit > BJK chest? 'sap'.

Regional categories in the use of Javanese dialects are determined by the elements of language which are the prince of etymon. If the amount of prudent etimone found shows a greater percentage, it is categorized as a conservative region. Conversely, if the preliminary etimon found shows a smaller percentage, then it is categorized as an innovative area. In the use of Javanese, Purwodadi Sub-District Grobogan can be categorized as an innovative area based on the percentage of etimon elements found.

Based on the analysis, the preliminary etimon found was $132/755 \times 100\% = 0.17\%$. The elements that experienced innovation, both phonological and lexical innovations from prabahasa found were $(623/755) \times 100\% = 0.82\%$. Thus it can be determined that in the use of Javanese dialects Purwodadi District Grobogan Regency is included in the category of innovative regions that lead to shifting dialects.

4. CONCLUSION

Regarding the research problem, the shift in dialect in Purwodadi District Grobogan Regency is in the form of phonological and lexical innovations. Phonological innovations that lead to this shift in the form of (1) split, (2) absorption, and (3) substitution or replacement. Split occurs in high vocal phonemes in PAN * /- i- / and * / u /; semivocal PAN * / aw /; and consonant phonemes PAN * / - q /, * /- q- /, * / q- /. Phonological innovation in the form of impregnation occurs in the PAN glottal shear consonant * / h / and the glottal stop consonant * / ' / becomes a phoneme / □ / in BJK because it is seen as not important in that environment. Substitution that occurs in the form of elevation of the vowel phonemes at the middle or end of the ultima and penultimate position, the correspondence between the soundless hard hindrance consonants * / k / with the consonant hamzah / ? /, and correspondence * / b / with / w / in BJK. Lexical innovations that lead to shifts in dialect occur in the field of meanings of numbers, parts of the human body, terms of kinship, plants and their parts, nature, house and parts, direction, nature, smell, and taste. The lexicon that has the most external innovation is the meaning field of the human body. Thus, this area is an innovative area in Javanese language usage.

Factors that also influence the shift in dialect in Purwodadi District Grobogan Regency are geographical, historical, and social-cultural. Geographically, the location of this area is surrounded by areas that allow the Javanese to influence the dialect being studied. This influence can be identified by the discovery of a lexicon that reflects the origin of the speaker area. In addition, the history of the observation points shows that the area was influenced by Solo and Demak as seen from the embryo of the village and the lexicon found. In fact, socio-cultural this area implies the influence of coastal culture (Demak) and

inland culture (Solo) which is the center of Javanese culture. The influence of these three factors on the development of Javanese in this area is so strong that it leads to a shift in dialect with diachronic review.

The findings of dialect shift research in Purwodadi Sub-District Grobogan with diachronic studies are empirical and theoretical evidence that the development of Javanese in the area leads to shifts. The shift does not occur immediately, but gradually. The attitude of speakers who are not positive towards Javanese, especially the younger generation, will further magnify the shift in dialect that is happening in Purwodadi District, Grobogan Regency. Therefore, there is a need to maintain dialect both formally and informally. Formally, defense efforts can be made by making local language subjects as subjects with local curricula and examinations from elementary school through high school. Non-formal, activities and ceremonies in Javanese languages can be held, such as Javanese speech competitions, Javanese arts festivals, Javanese-language quizzes, and the use of Javanese in the home domain. Efforts to maintain this need to be carried out by the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Religion, the tourism office, the community and families. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct an initial study of Javanese language retention efforts in Purwodadi District, Grobogan Regency.

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