

Lexical and Phonological Variation of Limb Terms in Cikoneng Lampung Language

Linda Sari Wulandari^{1*}, Sri Munawarah¹, Multamia R.M.T. Lauder¹, M. Alie Humaedi^{3*}

Linguistics Departement, Post Graduate School, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia¹; Badan Riset dan Inovasi, Jakarta, Indonesia².

linda.sari.wulandari@sipil.pnj.ac.id*; sri-m@ui.ac.id; mia.lauder@gmail.com; humaedi2014@gmail.com.

*Correspondence author

Abstract: Lampung Cikoneng as a language outside its original area experiences language contact with other nearby languages, namely Sundanese and Javanese Cikoneng, Banten Province. Through dialectological studies, this study aimed to describe the form of variation in the Lampung Cikoneng language in terms of limb terminology, both lexical and phonological variations, and to visualize the linguistic conditions in Cikoneng Village with a language map. The research used the qualitative method. Data collection was done by interviewing 30 informants with 15 observation points. The research instrument was a questionnaire totaling 52 limb vocabularies. The results showed that Cikoneng Lampung language: variation with one lexical form (13.40%), variation with one lexical form but with phonological distinction (27%), and lexical variation with 2-7 lexical forms (59.60%). The Lampung Cikoneng language has been influenced by the Javanese and Sundanese. This can be seen based on the comparison results with Lampung dialects A and O, which tend to show lexical differences. Dialect phenomena occur in some areas, where language differences do not have clear boundaries, but change gradually, reflecting the multilingual society that exists in Cikoneng Village. Based on the results of language mapping using isogloss files, Cikoneng Village is a language use area this is divided into 3 use areas, namely Lampung, Sundanese, and Javanese language use area. The Lampung language use area is more dominant than the 15 observation points, between observation points number 1-5 and 7, 8, and 10-13 are Lampung language use areas, while on the outskirts of observation points number 6 and 9, 14 and 15 are Sundanese and Javanese. The findings of this study have broad implications in minority language preservation, understanding the impact of language contact on lexical variation, multilingual education development, linguistic policy planning, as well as multicultural awareness raising in multilingual areas such as Banten.

Keywords: Lampung Cikoneng; dialectology; lexical variation; phonological variation; language mapping

Submitted: 29 Sept 2024; Received in revised form: 24 Dec 2024; Accepted: 25 Dec 2024; Published regularly: 30 June 2025

Copyright © 2024 Jurnal Ilmiah Lingua Idea

This is an open access article under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY-SA 4.0)



To cite this article (APA Style):

Wulandari, L. S., Munawarah, S., Lauder, M. R. M. T., & Humaedi, M. A. (2025). Lexical and Phonological Variation of Limb Terms in Cikoneng Lampung Language. *Jurnal Ilmiah Lingua Idea*, 16(1), 1-15.
<https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jli.2025.16.1.13266>

Introduction

The Lampung community in Banten Province is known as the Cikoneng Lampung Community. Banten Province is administratively divided into four regencies and four cities (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten, 2023). The Cikoneng Lampung Community is located in the Cikoneng Village area in Serang Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Serang, 2023). The Lampung language spoken by the Cikoneng Lampung Community is known as the Cikoneng Lampung language. Cikoneng Village as a language-using area has three language speakers, namely Lampung, Sundanese, and Cikoneng Javanese. Lampung, Sundanese, and Javanese Cikoneng people often communicate so that gradually there will be language changes in the Lampung language in Cikoneng. Cikoneng Lampung language as a language that is outside its original area will experience differences from the Lampung language in Lampung Province which will form dialects of the Cikoneng Lampung language. Dialect is another form of language used by the community and social groups (Isnaeni & Lauder, 2021). Cultural interaction, density and use of the same area have occurred between Lampungese, Sundanese and Javanese communities in Cikoneng Village (Wulandari et al., 2023, 2024).

Cikoneng Lampung language can be studied through a branch of linguistics that studies dialects called dialectology. Dialectology studies the geography of dialects or regional dialects, social dialects, and temporal dialects (Lauder, 2002b). In this study, the Cikoneng Lampung language will be analyzed as both a regional and social dialect, as its variations are influenced by both regional and social factors. Social factors that influence language use are age factors. The age factor is based on adults and children (Rumalean, 2020).

In addition, the lexical variation of Lampung Cikoneng will also be compared with the Lampung language in Lampung Province as the language in the area of origin. Lampung language in Lampung Province consists of Lampung dialect A and dialect O (Septianingtias, 2012). Lexical variations in Lampung language in Lampung have been studied by (Septianingtias et al., 2024). Based on the results of his research, 200 glosses obtained a total of 93 lexical variations. The number of lexical variations is influenced by language contact in the transmigrant community area. Factors that contribute to forming lexical variations are environmental influences, language contact, lexical diffusion, and dialectal differences. Therefore, the Cikoneng Lampung language as a language that is outside its native region can also form various lexical variations due to the geographical factor of the Lampung language which is outside Lampung Province and language contact with Javanese and Sundanese Banten in Cikoneng Village (Septianingtias et al., 2024; Wulandari et al., 2024). The novelty in this research is that through dialectological studies, it is expected to identify the forms of lexical and phonological of Lampung Cikoneng language and its changes that may have shown differences with Lampung A and O dialects in Lampung Province.

Previous research related to the Lampung Cikoneng language has been conducted. In 2017, the research found the fact that Cikoneng Lampung speakers are a multilingual community (Gunawan, 2017). The Lampung Cikoneng community is a minority group living among Banten Javanese and Sundanese speakers (Syafrizal & Gunawan, 2018). Cikoneng Lampung speakers are also proficient in Javanese and Sundanese Banten. Furthermore, in 2017 there was dialectological research that mapped languages throughout Banten Province in the form of a

table of survey results of language speaker recognition, which found the existence of Lampung language speaking groups in Cikoneng Village, Serang Regency, Banten Province (Humaeni et al., 2017). Other research on Cikoneng Lampung language has also been conducted with a sociolinguistic approach, such as language preservation where Cikoneng Lampung language still survives (Syafrizal & Gunawan, 2018) and other research on Cikoneng Lampung language innovation where it was found that Cikoneng Lampung language innovation had occurred against Cikoneng Sundanese language (Liswati et al., 2014). Then, in another study on the recognition of the Cikoneng Lampung community, it was found that Cikoneng Lampung speakers still knew the history and culture of Lampung, even though the Cikoneng Lampung community was outside their home region (Wulandari et al., 2022). Furthermore, based on research on the history of Sumur Agung which is related to the history of Salatuhur village in Cikoneng Village, it is the origin of the historical background owned by the Cikoneng Lampung community which continues to be preserved until now (Wulandari et al., 2023). Lampung language in Lampung Province also has different language variations, namely Lampung language dialect A (Api) and Lampung language dialect O (Nyow) (Isnaeni, 2022; Isnaeni & Lauder, 2021; Masitoh et al., 2023; Roveneldo, 2017; Septianingtias et al., 2024; Udin et al., 1998).

Geographically, Cikoneng Lampung language variation is influenced by other regional languages or regional proximity. Language change can cause lexical variation, which leads to lexical innovation and spread (Septianingtias et al., 2024). Word meaning can be divided into two types, namely lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning refers to the literal meaning of words (Bloomfield, 1995). In contrast, grammatical meaning is the meaning that develops according to the cultural and social context. The term lexicon is used to denote lexical meaning. The term lexicon is also used to describe lexical variation, such as the lexicon 'eat' in Gorom which has three forms: [ga], [makan], and [makan] (Rumalean, 2020).

Based on previous studies by Wulandari et al. (2022, 2023, 2024) that have been conducted on the Cikoneng Lampung language as a language outside its native area, it can be seen that the Cikoneng Lampung language still survives and Cikoneng Lampung people still recognize history and culture as the root of their identity. However, as a language that is outside its original area where they have been in Cikoneng Village for generations, research is needed on the form of lexical and phonological variations in Cikoneng Lampung language, especially lexical and phonological variations of limb terms, which may have changed with Lampung language in Lampung Province. Therefore, through dialectological studies, this research aims to obtain a description of the lexical and phonological of Lampung Cikoneng language. The research questions are (1) how is the lexical and phonological of Lampung Cikoneng language based on limb vocabulary data? and (2) how is the distribution of lexical variation of limb terms in the Cikoneng Lampung language based on isogloss map.

Methods

Data

This study uses primary data in the form of 52 limbs vocabulary in Lampung Cikoneng language, as well as secondary data in the form of 52 limbs vocabulary from the search results in Lampung Language Dictionary Dialect A and O. Variations in Lampung Cikoneng language are also compared with Sundanese and Javanese in Cikoneng Village.

Data Sources

The data source of this research is the native speakers of the Lampung Cikoneng language who have lived and settled from generation to generation in Cikoneng Village, Anyer District, Banten Province. The criteria for the informants in this study were based on the NORM criteria (nonmobile, old, rural, and male) (Trudgill, 2014), but the criteria were modified according to the needs of the research. The informants were aged around 40-60 years old. In addition, this study did not only involve male informants but also involved female informants because the existence of men and women according to Indonesian culture does not doubt the local language skills of women. The total number of informants in this study amounted to 30 informants (100%) which based on gender variables amounted to 50% male and 50% female. Informants must also have physical health (Lauder, 2002) . Physical health is related to clear articulation and voice, and not senile. Each observation point consists of one informant.

Data Collection Technique

This study used direct observation techniques in the field, interview techniques supported by recording techniques and note-taking techniques. The data in the form of 52 vocabularies in the Lampung Cikoneng language were recorded in a questionnaire table (Lauder, 2002).

Research Instrument

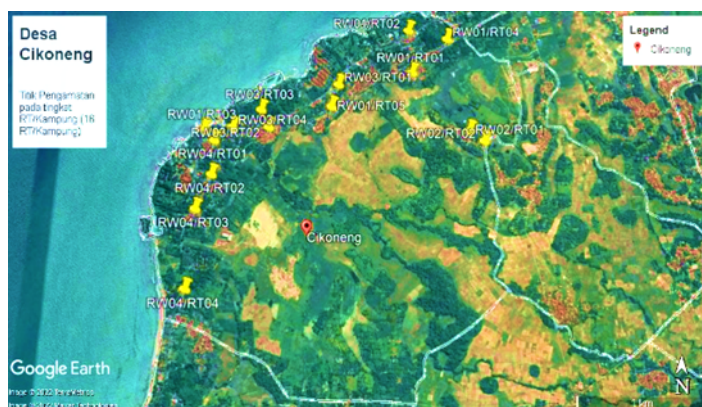
The research instrument was a vocabulary list table consisting of 52 limb vocabularies (Lauder, 2002). The vocabulary of body parts used as the instrument of this study includes the following eyebrows, white part of nails, shoulders, calves, lips, pubic hair, eyelashes, sideburns, chest, chin, forehead, molars, incisors, overgrown teeth, teeth that stick out, thumbs, beards, fingers, ring fingers, finger, middle finger, little finger, male genitalia, female genitalia, sweat, oesophagus, armpit, palate, arm, ankle, brain, thigh, buttock, lung, wrist, waist, hip, cheek, shoulder, rib, elbow, nape, body, shin, heel, crown, and tendon.

Observation Area

This research was conducted in Cikoneng Village which included 15 observation points. The observation points in this study are (1) Salatuhur Village, (2) Bojong Village, (3) Tegal Unga Village, (4) Tegal Doh Village, (5) Kampung Baru, (6) Cibarua Village, (7) ABM Plot Village, (8) Karangjetak Village, (9) Sepur Umbul Village, (10) Cikoneng Village, (11) Cinanggung Village, (12) Warung Village, (13) Batu Gempur Village, (14) Samboja Village, and (15) Mulya Ulung Village.

Figure 1

Cikoneng Village Map based on Google Maps (2022)



source: Google Earth

Based on the Cikoneng Village map in Figure 1, it can be seen that the Cikoneng Village area is directly adjacent to the Java Sea, and the location of residential areas is along the Anyer Highway, most of the Cikoneng Village land is rice fields and fields.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study used a qualitative descriptive method (Moleong, 2002). The qualitative descriptive method can be used to explain Cikoneng Lampung's language variation in the form of lexical variation. The data was analyzed using the commensurate and comparative linking techniques of all the answers from the informants in the 15 observation points. For example, answers in vocabulary from observation point 1 were compared with observation points 2-15. Vocabulary with the same lexical form will be grouped into groups of 1 etyma. Vocabulary with two different lexical forms will be grouped into the number 2 etyma group. So, the difference in etyma is seen based on lexical differences where the vocabulary forms are completely different. Then, when lexically similar and phonologically different vocabulary words are grouped into the same etyma group but still differentiated in the symbolization. Therefore, there will be a group of etymes with different number of symbols, for example, group of 1 etyma with 1 symbol which means all symbols are the same at observation points 1-15; group of 1 etyma with 2 symbols which means there are two different symbols between observation points 1-15. After all can be grouped, the next stage is the interpretation of the data based on the form of lexical and phonological variations in each vocabulary to the explanation of the causes of the differences in the forms of etyma in the vocabulary of limbs in Lampung Cikoneng. In addition, to support data interpretation, the lexical and phonological form of Lampung Cikoneng was also compared with Lampung language dialect A and dialect O from Lampung Province.

Sources

The data source of this research is the native speakers of the Lampung Cikoneng language who have lived and settled from generation to generation in Cikoneng Village, Anyer District, Banten Province. The criteria for the informants in this study were based on the NORM criteria (nonmobile, old, rural, and male) (Trudgill, 2014), but the criteria were modified according to

the needs of the research. The informants were aged around 40-60 years old. In addition, this study did not only involve male informants but also involved female informants because the existence of men and women according to Indonesian culture does not doubt the local language skills of women. The total number of informants in this study amounted to 30 informants (100%) which based on gender variables amounted to 50% male and 50% female. Informants must also have physical health (Lauder, 2002) . Physical health is related to clear articulation and voice, and not senile. Each observation point consists of one informant.

Result & Discussion

Result

Lampung speakers come from Lampung Province on Sumatera Island to Banten Province on Java Island. The names of the villages based on the sequence of research point numbers from number 1 to 15 in order, namely Bojong, Batu Gempur, Mulya Ulung, Warung, Cikoneng, ABM Plot, Kampung Baru, Tegal Doh, Cibaru, Tegal Ungga, Salatuhur, Samboja, Sepur Umbul, Cinanggung, and Karangjetak. Based on the results of observations, interviews, and the distribution of 52 limbs vocabularies from 15 observation points, it can be seen that Cikoneng Village does not only have one language speaker, but there are 3 language speakers, namely Lampung, Javanese, and Sundanese speakers so that language contact occurs in the Cikoneng Village. The existence of language contact causes lexical variations in the Lampung language in Cikoneng Village. The lexical variation of the Cikoneng Lampung language in this study is investigated based on the geographical location of the language and also compared with the Lampung language in its original region, namely Lampung Province.

Lexical Variation of Limb Terms in Lampung Cikoneng Language

The results of observations and interviews with the community in Cikoneng Village found that from 15 observation points, there are several villages in which there are no Lampung language speakers because the majority speak Sundanese or Javanese Cikoneng, such as ABM Plot Village, Cibaru, Sepur Umbul, Cinanggung, and Karangjetak. Cikoneng Lampung speakers are found in Bojong (TP1), Batu Gempur (TP2), Mulya Ulung (TP3), Warung (TP4), Cikoneng (TP5), Kampung Baru (TP7), Tegal Doh (TP8), Tegal Ungga (TP10), Salatuhur (TP11), and Samboja (TP12). Cikoneng Lampung language is divided into 3 main forms, namely language variation with one lexical form of 13.40%, variation with one lexical form, but with a phonological differentiator of 27%, and lexical variation with 2-7 variants of lexical forms of 59.60%.

Cikoneng Lampung Variation with One Lexical Form

The glosses of Lampung Cikoneng with the same lexical form between observation points are “bahu” to [bahu], “gum” to [gusi], “armpit” to [kɛlək], “mustache” to [kumis], “toothless” to [ɔmpɔŋ], “pelipis” to [pəlipsis], and “badan” to [badan]. The same lexical form in all observation points of the Lampung language usage area amounted to 7 gloss (13.4%) out of 52 glosses. The

consistency of these 7 glosses may indicate that these words are more standardized or less affected by dialectal or other language variations that cause lexical differences.

Glosses such as “shoulder”, “gum”, “armpit”, “mustache”, “toothless”, “temple”, and “body” indicate that in some aspects, there are similarities in lexical usage between regions which may reflect aspects of uniform culture, environment, and communication needs. The consistency in the use of the same terms in the gloss “shoulder”, “gum”, “armpit”, “mustache”, “toothless”, “temple”, and “body” may be due to the meaning of these terms which have vital and common functions of body parts and thus have a greater possibility of having uniform terms at various observation points. Based on the observation, only the gloss “armpit” is called [kɛlək] in Lampung Cikoneng, while the gloss “shoulder”, “gum”, “armpit”, “mustache”, “toothless”, “temple”, and “body” in Lampung Cikoneng are the same as their lexical forms in Indonesian, namely “shoulder” [bahu], “gum” [gusi], “mustache” [kumis], “toothless” [ɔmpɔŋ], “temples” [pəlipsis], and “body” [badan].

If the variation of the Cikoneng Lampung language in the form of one etymon is compared with the Lampung language in Lampung Province, namely Lampung language dialect A and dialect O, it can be seen in the following table 1.

Table 1
Comparison of One Lexical Variation with Lampung Dialect A and O

Glosses	Cikoneng Lampung Language	A Dialect Lampung	O Dialect Lampung
Shoulder	<i>Bahu</i>	<i>Lajaŋ</i>	<i>lajaŋ</i>
Gum	<i>Gusi</i>	<i>pəsian</i>	<i>pəsian</i>
Armpits	<i>kɛlək</i>	<i>bahhanpah</i>	<i>bahhanpuh</i>
Mustache	<i>Kumis</i>	<i>komes</i>	<i>komes</i>
Toothless	<i>ɔmpɔŋ</i>	<i>xagoh</i>	<i>xaguŋ</i>
Temples	<i>pəlipsis</i>	<i>pəlipsis</i>	<i>pələpīs</i>
Body	<i>Badan</i>	<i>badan</i>	<i>dirəj</i>

Based on the comparison table between Lampung Cikoneng, Lampung dialect A, and Lampung dialect O, shows that some words have similarities between Lampung Cikoneng and both Lampung dialects (A and O), for example, the words “gum,” “mustache,” and “temple,” which have the same or very similar forms in all three varieties of Lampung. There are differences in some words, such as the word “bahu” which is the same in Cikoneng but changes to [lajaŋ] in both A and O dialects. There are phonetic variations in some words, for example, “toothless” which is changed to [xagoh] in dialect A and [xaguŋ] in dialect O, and “armpit” which is changed to [bahhanpuh] in dialect O and [bahhanpah] in dialect A. The differences between dialect A and dialect O are generally phonetic or in word endings, but still show significant similarities. Although there are variations between the three languages or dialects, in general,

there are many vocabulary similarities, with differences tending to be in pronunciation or word endings.

Phonological Variation

In addition to showing the similarity of lexical form variations at all observation points in 7 glosses, the Cikoneng Lampung language also displays phonological variations in several glosses. Out of 52 glosses, 14 glosses (26.9%) display phonological variation, including the glosses of "eyebrow" to *[ales]*, *[alis]*, and *[alis]*, but in A & O dialect *[kakəniŋ]*; the glosses of "calf" to *[bətis]* and *[bətes]* but in A *[bitex]* & O dialect *[bintox]*; "lip" glosses become *[biber]* and *[bibir]* but in A *[bibix]* & O dialect *[bibex]*; 'eyelash' glosses become *[bulu mato]* same with O dialect and *[bulu mata]* same with A dialect; 'chest' glosses become *[dado]* same with O dialect and *[dada]* same with A dialect; 'chin' glosses become *[dagu]* and *[daku]* but in A & O dialect *[dagəu]*; 'beard' glosses become *[fəŋgot]* and *[fəŋgut]* but in A & O dialect *[jaŋguk]*; "thigh" glosses become *[pahə]* same with O dialect and *[paha]* same with A dialect; 'elbow' glosses become *[siko]*, *[elbow]*, *[sikut]*, *[sikut]*, and *[sikuʔ]* but in A *[cuxaŋ]* & O dialect *[sikkul]*; 'forefinger' glosses become *[təluŋfuk]*, *[tluŋfuk]*, *[pənuŋfu]* but in A & O dialect *[culuk]*; "heel" glosses become *[tumit]* and *[tuwot]* but in A *[taxa]* & O dialect *[taxo]*; 'leg' glosses become *[tuŋko]* and *[tuŋkaj]* but in A & O dialect *[tukkaj]*; 'crown' glosses become *[ubun-ubun]* but in A & O dialect, *[bunbunan]*, and *[əmbun-əmbun]* in A *[kedak]* & O dialect *[bubun]*; 'vein' glosses become *[urat]* and *[ujaʔ]* but in A *[oxak]* & O dialect *[ojak]*.

Based on 52 glosses, 14 glosses (26.9%) showed phonological variation. This indicates that about a quarter of the glosses analyzed have different pronunciation forms at various observation points. This reflects the flexibility and adaptation of the language to social, and geographical conditions, and interaction with other languages, Javanese and Sundanese Cikoneng.

Phonologically, Glos "eyebrow" which has variations of *[ales]*, *[alis]*, and *[alis]*; Glos "calf" becomes *[bətis]* and *[bətes]*; Glos "lip" becomes *[biber]* and *[lip]*; in Cikoneng Lampung language shows the existence of vowel variation in the pronunciation of the second vowel. This variation shows changes in the vowels of *[ɛ]*, *[i]*, and *[ɪ]* which can be interpreted as an indication of phonological shifts between speakers or dialect groups. The low middle vowel *[ɛ]* is used in the forms *[ales]*, *[bətes]*, and *[biber]*. The vowel *[ɛ]* is an allophone of the front high vowel. This variation can result from phonological adaptation to different linguistic environments or articulatory shifts caused by factors such as interaction with speakers of other dialects or languages. The high front vowel *[i]* used in the forms *[alis]*, *[bətis]*, and *[bibir]* in this variation is the most common form in Indonesian, so this variation may reflect a standard or more dominant national language influence. This could indicate a tendency towards uniformity among speakers or an influence from formal education. The short high front vowel *[ɪ]* in the form *[alis]* indicates variation that may be more localized or may result from the influence of a particular phonological environment. Differences in vowel sounds can also be indicative of ongoing language change. For example, the variations *[ales]* and *[alis]*, *[bətes]*, as well as *[biber]* may represent older forms or new forms in development.

Here is a phonologically in-depth analysis of the gloss "eyelashes" which has two variations: *[bulu mato]* and *[bulu mata]* in Cikoneng Lampung. Furthermore, phonologically, the glosses "eyelashes" which have the variations *[bulu mato]* and *[bulu mata]* lie in the difference in the final vowels of the forms *[mato]* and *[mata]*. The rounded middle-back vowel [o] and the low middle vowel [a] represent two different pronunciations. It also occurs in the glosses "chest" to *[dado]* and *[dada]*; glosses "leg" to *[tuŋko]* and *[tuŋkaj]*; and glosses "thigh" to *[paho]* and *[paha]*. The use of the rounded middle-back vowel [o] at the end of words reflects a phonological tendency typical of the Cikoneng Lampung region or community. The use of the low middle vowel [a] is the more common form in Indonesian and may reflect more of a widely recognized pronunciation standard. This variation could show the influence of the more dominant Indonesian or national language in formal or educational communication. It could also reflect contextual differences in language use. For example, *[bulu mato]* may be used more frequently in informal contexts or everyday interactions, whereas *[bulu mata]* may be more common in formal situations or more standardized communication.

The next phonological variation, on the gloss "chin" which has variations of *[dagu]* and *[daku]* in the Cikoneng Lampung language reveals changes and variations in medial consonants. The consonant sound [g] in *[dagu]* changes to [k] in *[daku]*. Both sounds are velar consonants, but [k] is a voiceless letup consonant, while [g] is a voiced letup consonant. The change from [g] to [k] indicates the influence of local dialect or regional variation. Voiced consonants tend to be more easily influenced by the phonological environment, and the change to voiceless consonants could be the result of an assimilation process or influence from another language.

Phonological variation in the gloss "beard" which has variations *[fɛŋgot]* and *[faŋgut]* in the Cikoneng Lampung language reveals differences in vowel usage. The main difference between *[fɛŋgot]* and *[faŋgut]* lies in the first vowel used after the voiced palatal affricate consonant [ʃ]. This variation shows the difference between the closed mid-front vowel [e] and the low front vowel [a]. The form *[fɛŋgot]* uses a closed mid-front vowel [e], which is followed by a velar nasal consonant [ŋ], a voiced velar letup consonant [g], and ends with a rounded back vowel [o]. The use of the vowel [e] could reflect phonological influences from the environment or a more formal pronunciation in certain contexts. Meanwhile, the form *[faŋgut]* uses a low front vowel [a] used after [ʃ], followed by the same consonants as in the form *[fɛŋgot]*. The vowel [a] gives a more open tone and could be indicative of a more casual or local variation in pronunciation. Differences in the first vowel could reflect articulatory variation arising from differences in the phonological environment. The vowel [e] may affect a narrower pronunciation, while [a] gives a broader and more open impression.

Phonological variation in the gloss "elbow" which has the variations *[siko]*, *[siku]*, *[sikut]*, *[sikut]*, and *[sikuʔ]* in the Cikoneng Lampung language reveals the main difference in this variation lies in the final vowel that changes as well as the addition of different final consonants. The vowel [u] can change to [o], and there is the addition of the consonant [t] or glottal stop [ʔ]. In the forms *[siku]* and *[siko]*, the rounded back vowel [u] changes to the rounded mid-back vowel [o]. This change indicates phonological variation which may be influenced by

geographical or dialectal factors. The vowel [o] gives a more open feel compared to [u]. The form [siku] using the rounded back vowel [u] is common in Indonesian. The form [sikut] has the addition of a voiceless letup consonant [t] at the end of the word signalling a change in phonological structure. The consonant [t] adds a beat or closure that is not present in the other forms. The use of this final consonant could be a phonological adaptation or dialectal variation. The form [sikuʔ], using the glottal stop [ʔ] at the end of the word shows emphasis or closure at the end of the pronunciation. This glottal stop could appear as a result of a local pronunciation habit or an indication of a stronger emphasis at the end of the word.

The gloss “forefinger” which has variations [təluŋfuk], [tluŋfuk], and [pənuŋfu] in Cikoneng Lampung shows changes and variations in word structure, particularly in syllable patterns and certain phoneme changes. The first difference between [təluŋfuk] and [tluŋfuk] lies in the reduction of the schwa vowel [ə] in the first syllable. The loss of this vowel makes the syllable shorter and faster sounding. The [pənuŋfu] variation displays more significant changes with the replacement of the initial consonant from [t] to [p] and the omission of the final syllable. These consonantal changes may indicate dialectal variation or emerging phonological adaptations in the language. The form [tluŋfuk] shows a contraction in pronunciation by combining the consonants [t] and [l] into one syllable. This is an example of consonant merging that is common in languages undergoing rapid phonological change. The change from [təluŋfuk] to [pənuŋfu] also changes the syllable pattern from three to two, suggesting further adaptation and possibly reflecting differences in colloquial or formal language use. The loss of vowels and the merging of consonants are examples of the assimilation and contraction processes that occur in language. These often occur in contexts where speed of pronunciation and efficiency are important.

The “heel” gloss which has [tumit] and [tuwot] variations in Cikoneng Lampung lies in the change of the middle and final vowels from [i] to [o], as well as the replacement of the final consonant from [t] to [w]. This form uses a more common word structure in Indonesian with a high front vowel [i] and a voiceless letup consonant [t] at the end of the word. In the form [tuwot], the high back vowel [u] is followed by a mid-vowel change from [i] to a rounded mid-back vowel [o], and the final consonant changes from a voiceless letup [t] to a semivowel [w], which results in an emphasis on the rounded sound. These changes signal a shift in articulation that may reflect local adaptation or dialectal influence.

The gloss “fontanel” which has the variations [ubun-ubun], [bunbunan], and [əmbun-əmbun] in the Cikoneng Lampung language reveals phoneme changes and variations in word structure. The form [ubun-ubun] is the standard form and is probably closest to the original or standard form of the gloss. The rounded back vowel [u] and velar nasal [ŋ] are preserved in this form, providing consistency in pronunciation. The form [bunbunan] changes from a rounded back vowel [u] to a rounded back vowel [u] and the repetition of [ŋ] at the end of the word to [nan]. The use of [b] in place of [u] at the beginning of the syllable shows a significant phonological change. The addition of [ŋ] indicates a reduplication process that may be used to strengthen meaning or conform to local phonological patterns. The form [əmbun-əmbun] shows a change from a rounded back vowel [u] to a mid vowel [ə], as well as the addition of a nasal bilabial

consonant [m] at the beginning of the syllable. The use of [ə] may reflect phonological influences from dialect or variations in broader pronunciation. The addition of [ə] and [m] gives a different phonetic feel compared to the other forms.

The “vein” gloss which has *[urat]* and *[ujaʔ]* variations in Cikoneng Lampung shows, that the *[urat]* form uses a rounded back vowel [u], followed by a consonant [r], a mid vowel [a], and a voiceless lupus consonant [t] at the end. In the form *[ujaʔ]*, the consonant [r] in *[urat]* is changed to [j] and the final consonant [t] is replaced by the glottal stop [ʔ]. The glottal stop [ʔ] indicates a closure at the end of a word that provides emphasis or a change in the way of final pronunciation. Based on the analysis of 52 glosses, it was found that 14 glosses (26.9%) showed phonological variation, reflecting the flexibility of the language in response to social, and geographical conditions and interaction with other languages such as Javanese and Sundanese.

These phonological variations include vowel changes such as in the glosses “eyebrow” of Lampung Cikoneng becomes (*[ales]*, *[eyebrow]*, *[alis]*) and “lip” of Lampung Cikoneng becomes (*[biber]*, *[lip]*), which shows a mid vowel shift; final vowel differences in Cikoneng Lampung “eyelashes” to (*[bulu mato]*, *[bulu mata]*) and Cikoneng Lampung “chest” to (*[dado]*, *[dada]*); as well as consonant changes such as in Cikoneng Lampung “chin” to (*[dagu]*, *[daku]*) and Cikoneng Lampung “elbow” to (*[siko]*, *[elbow]*, *[elbow]*, *[sikuʔ]*). These variations include vowel changes, consonants, and phoneme additions, signalling local phonological adaptation and dialectal influence. Changes in word structure, such as in the gloss “fontanel” of Lampung Cikoneng becomes (*[ubun-ubun]*, *[bunbunan]*, *[əmbun-əmbun]*) and “forefinger” of Lampung Cikoneng becomes (*[təluŋfuk]*, *[tluŋfuk]*, *[pənuŋfu]*), shows phonological shifts that may be caused by dialectal factors or influences from other languages, as well as phonological reduplication and assimilation processes that are reflective of language use in everyday or formal contexts.

Discussion

This research found that Cikoneng Lampung speakers are located not only in four villages, as has been done in this research, based on 15 observation points. Therefore, the area of use of the Cikoneng Lampung language has exceeded four villages, although, among these villages, Lampung speakers live and coexist with Cikoneng Javanese and Sundanese speakers. This research was conducted by Humaeni et al. (2017). The results of a survey of language users throughout Banten Province were produced. The results of Humaeni et al. (2017) show that there are not only Javanese and Sundanese Banten speakers but also Lampung speakers in Banten Province. Although both were conducted through dialectological studies, what is different in this study from the research of Humaeni et al. (2017) is that this study explained more specifically the conditions and linguistic situation of the Cikoneng Lampung language. There are different findings, namely, the Cikoneng Lampung language is also spoken in other villages.

The existence of a positive attitude towards the Lampung language has also been explained in the results of research, which explains that a positive attitude towards the Lampung language is not only carried out by Lampung speakers but also by Javanese and Sundanese speakers

towards Cikoneng Lampung language (Syafrizal & Gunawan, 2018). Research conducted by Syafrizal & Gunawan (2018) showed that internal factors affecting the maintenance of Lampung language in Cikoneng, such as the continuity of Cikoneng Lampung language maintenance, the loyalty of Cikoneng Lampung language users, the active role of the Cikoneng young generation and educational and cultural institutions, and external factors, such as the positive attitude of Cikoneng Sundanese and Javanese young generation towards Lampung language speakers, Cikoneng Lampung community as an open society. This study proves that the Cikoneng Lampung language still survives, although based on lexical variation, there is a 69.23% similarity in its vocabulary with Indonesian (standard).

The research conducted by Liswati et al. (2014) is research with sociolinguistic studies, while this research is a dialectological study. Based on the results obtained in the research of Liswati et al. (2014) have found the existence of external and internal forms of innovation in the Lampung Cikoneng language which innovates the Banten Sundanese language. Meanwhile, in this study with dialectological studies, the results of the description of lexical and phonological variations of limb terms in the Lampung Cikoneng language can also be described in the form of a language map. The language map in this study can be seen in the form of an isogloss file map so that the visualization of the area of use of the Lampung Cikoneng language can be known more clearly.

Distribution of Lexical Variation of Limb Terms

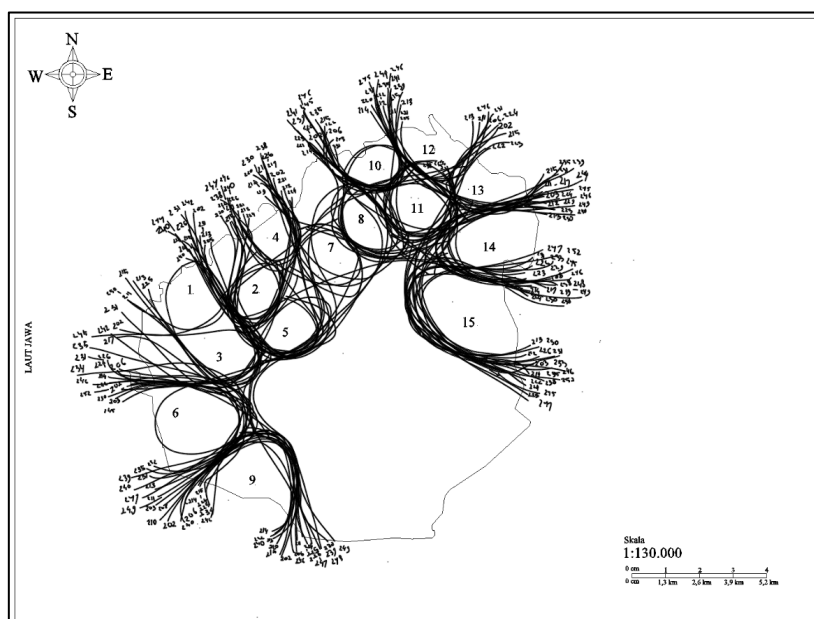
The distribution of lexical variation of limb terms in the Cikoneng Lampung language is depicted in the form of an isogloss file map as follows. In dialectological studies, the isogloss file map as shown above is a tool to analyze dialect variation in a region. The isogloss file map shows the set of isogloss files at 15 observation points. Based on the map, it can be seen that there is a high probability of representing the area using different language variations in Cikoneng Village. Each observation point marks differences in aspects of the language such as phonology (sound) and lexical.

The isogloss lines shown on the isogloss file map are the boundaries of the language use areas that reveal the language phenomena that exist in Cikoneng Village. For example, on one side of the isogloss at observation point number 1 people may use a certain form of words, while on the other side, such as at observation points number 2, 3, 4, and others they use different forms. Thick bundles of isoglosses in some places indicate more significant language differences. The more isoglosses gathered in one area, the greater the dialectal differences in that region.

Areas in the centre (e.g., areas numbered 7, 8, 10, 11) have thicker isogloss bundles that show more significant differences in lexical forms than the peripheral areas (e.g., areas 6 or 9). Peripheral areas such as those bordering the Java Sea may have dialectal influences derived from interactions with different language groups or may show coastal dialectal variation of the West Coast of Banten.

Figure 2

Isogloss File Map of Limb Terms



source: author

Based on the pattern of isogloss lines seen, it can be seen that there are symptoms of a dialect continuum, i.e. areas where dialectal differences do not have clear boundaries, but change gradually. This is a common phenomenon in dialectological studies, especially in multilingual or multicultural societies. It is known that in Cikoneng Village there is a mixture of speakers between Cikoneng Lampung speakers, Javanese and Banten Sundanese. The Lampung Cikoneng community is a multilingual community that can also speak Javanese and Sundanese Banten, as well as Indonesian. For example, adjacent areas (such as areas 4 and 5) may show gradual linguistic variation, where dialects on the border of the two areas influence each other and have no clear boundaries.

The branching and spreading isogloss lines in some areas indicate that they may be transitional areas where two or more dialects meet and influence each other. This is often the case in areas where geographically or demographically different groups of people speaking different dialects meet. Overall, from a dialectological perspective, the isogloss file map shows dialects or variations of the Cikoneng Lampung language spread across Cikoneng Village, Serang Regency, Banten Province, with isogloss files as markers of linguistic difference.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the Lampung language in Cikoneng Village is the Lampung language that has been influenced by Sundanese and Javanese Cikoneng, Banten, especially in the use of body member terms. Based on the isogloss map showing dialectal variation in 15 observation points, three main forms of language variation were found: variation with one lexical form (13.40%), variation with one lexical form but with phonological distinction

(27%), and lexical variation with 2-7 lexical forms (59.60%). The isogloss map also reveals significant differences in phonology and lexicon in the area using observation points number 1-5 and 7, 8, and 10-13, while in the periphery of observation points number 6 and 9, 14 and 15 tend to have thicker isogloss file lines indicating differences in language use, such as Sundanese and Javanese Cikoneng. Continuous dialect phenomena occur in some areas, where language differences do not have clear boundaries, but change gradually, reflecting the multilingual society that exists in Cikoneng Village.

Acknowledgement

This research was funded by the PRD scheme internal research grant 2024 P3M Politeknik Negeri Jakarta, and supported by BRIN.

Author Contribution Statement

Linda: Conceptualization and Research Design; Data Curation and Investigation; Methodology; Project Administration; Writing - Original Draft; Writing - Review & Editing. **Sri:** Review & Editing; Validation. **Multamia:** Review & Editing; Validation. **Alie:** Writing - Review & Editing.

REFERENCES

- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Serang. (2023). Kabupaten Serang dalam Angka 2023. In BPS Kabupaten Serang (Ed.), BPS Kabupaten Serang. BPS Kabupaten Serang.
- Bloomfield, L. (1995). Language. PT Grajejaring.
- Gunawan, R. (2017). Multilingualism in Cikoneng, Anyer, Serang, Banten, Indonesia. International Conference on Issues in Social and Education Research (ICISER 2017), 161(Iciser 2017), 68-71.
- Humaeni, A., Ulumni, F. . H., & Heryatun, Y. (2017). Peta Bahasa Masyarakat Banten. Bantenologi.
- Isnaeni, M. (2022). Perkembangan Bahasa Sunda di Luar Wilayah Asalnya: Studi Kasus di Provinsi Lampung. In Disertasi Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya Universitas Indonesia. Universitas Indonesia.
- Isnaeni, M., & Lauder, M. R. M. T. (2021). Variasi Leksikal Bahasa Sunda Di Provinsi Lampung: Kajian Dialektologi. Jurnal Pesona, 6(2), 69-84. <https://doi.org/10.52657/jp.v6i2.1371>
- Lauder, M. R. M. T. (2002a). Perkembangan Kajian Dialektologi Indonesia. In B. K. Purwo (Ed.), PELBBA 15: Pertemuan Linguistik Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya Atma Jaya Kelima Belas. Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya Atma Jaya.
- Lauder, M. R. M. T. (2002b). Reevaluasi Konsep Pemilah Bahasa dan Dialek Untuk Bahasa Nusantara. Makara, Sosial Humaniora, 6(1), 37-44.
- Liswati, K. N., Wahya, & Indira, D. (2014). External Lexical Inovation in Lampung at Salatuhur. International Journal of Language Learning and Applied Linguistics World (IJLLALW), 5(2).

- Masitoh, Rachmatia, M., Susanti, E., Kuning, D. S., & Zatadini, N. (2023). A Comparative Analysis of Phonological Elements in Lampung Language: Dialect a Peminggir and Dialect O Abung. *English Review: Journal of English Education*, 11(2), 501–514. <https://doi.org/10.25134/erjee.v11i2.8319>
- Moleong, L. . (2002). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Remaja.
- Roveneldo. (2017). Korespondensi Bunyi Bahasa Lampung Dialek Tulangbawang. *Madah: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 6(1), 91. <https://doi.org/10.31503/madah.v6i1.359>
- Rumalean, I. (2020). Lexical Differences in Gorom Language: a Social Dialectology Study. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 15(2), 205–214. <https://doi.org/10.18860/ling.v15i2.10666>
- Septianingtias, V. (2012). Analisis Dialek A dan Dialek O Bahasa Lampung: Kajian Fonologi. *International Seminar: Language Maintenance and Shift II*, 316–320. http://eprints.undip.ac.id/54281/1/Proceedings_International_Seminar_July_5-6_2012_no_score_-_Veria_Septianingtias.pdf
- Septianingtias, V., Wahya, Nur, T., & Ariyani, F. (2024). Lexical variation in the Lampung language, Indonesia. *Cogent Arts and Humanities*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2024.2309740>
- Syafrizal, B., & Gunawan, R. (2018). Internal and External Factors of Lampungese Language Maintenance in Cikoneng, Banten. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Cultural Studies*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.48181/jelts.v1i1.7727>
- Trudgill, P. (2014). Dialect Contact, Dialectology and Sociolinguistics. In B. Kingsley & K. Helen (Eds.), *Sociolinguistics Today: International Perspectives*. Routledge.
- Udin, N., Akhyar, W., Wetty, N. N., Rusminto, N. E., & Sanusi, A. E. (1998). *Sastra Lisan Lampung Dialek Pubiyan*. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Wulandari, L. S., Lauder, M. R. M. T., & ... (2022). The Challenges of the Lampung Cikoneng People in the Midst of the “Lampung Cadang” Presumption. *STRUKTURAL (Seminar on Translation, Applied Linguistics, Literature, and Cultural Studies*, 1(1), 44–50. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33633/str.v3i1.7295>
- Wulandari, L. S., Lauder, M. R. M. T., Humaedi, M. A., & Munawarah, S. (2023). The Oral Tradition of Agung Well and The Identity of Lampung People Outside Their Homeland. *ISOLEC: International Seminar on Language, Education, and Culture*, 343–349.
- Wulandari, L. S., Munawarah, S., Lauder, M. R. M. T., & Humaedi, M. A. (2024). Variasi dan korespondensi bunyi bahasa lampung cikoneng terhadap bahasa sunda dan jawa di provinsi banten 1,2,3. *Konferensi Linguistik Tahunan Atma Jaya 22*, 217–226.