



Analysis of Phonological Variation in the Ngapak Dialect in Karangreja Village and Belik Village: A Dialectological Study

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the phonological variation of the Ngapak dialect spoken by the people of Belik Village, Pemalang Regency, and Karangreja Village, Purbalingga Regency. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach with a dialectological approach. The research data consisted of oral speech obtained through listening and speaking methods with native speakers in both study areas. The data were analyzed using the intralingual equivalence method by comparing linguistic forms that have the same meaning but exhibit sound differences. The results showed nine data points demonstrating phonological variation between the two regions. These variations include three main forms: changes in vowel phonemes, changes in consonant phonemes, and phoneme omissions and additions. Vowel phoneme changes were found in the word pairs *ning-neng*, *molai-mulai*, and *ngejak-ngajak*. Consonant phoneme changes were found in the pairs *pimen-piwe*, *gedhe-gede*, and *rah-lah*. Phoneme omissions and additions were found in the pairs *nduwe-duwe* and *uwit-wit*. The results of this study indicate that although Belik Village and Karangreja Village are both located within the Ngapak dialect, they have distinct phonological characteristics. These differences do not alter lexical meaning but serve as markers of the dialect identity of each region. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of dialectological studies, particularly regarding the phonological variation of the Ngapak dialect of Javanese in the border area between Pemalang and Purbalingga Regencies.

Keywords: phonological variation, dialect, dialectological study

Analisis Variasi Fonologi dalam Dialek Ngapak di Desa Karangreja dan Desa Belik: Kajian Dialektologi

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk variasi fonologi dialek Ngapak yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Desa Belik, Kabupaten Pemalang dan Desa Karangreja, Kabupaten Purbalingga. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan dialektologi. Data penelitian berupa tuturan lisan yang diperoleh melalui metode simak dan metode cakap terhadap penutur asli di kedua wilayah penelitian. Data dianalisis menggunakan metode padan intralingual dengan membandingkan bentuk-bentuk kebahasaan yang memiliki makna sama, tetapi menunjukkan perbedaan bunyi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat sembilan data yang memperlihatkan adanya variasi fonologis antara kedua wilayah. Variasi tersebut meliputi tiga bentuk utama, yaitu perubahan fonem vokal, perubahan fonem konsonan, serta pelesapan dan penambahan fonem. Perubahan fonem vokal ditemukan pada pasangan kata *ning-neng*, *molai-mulai*, dan *ngejak-ngajak*. Perubahan fonem konsonan ditemukan pada pasangan *pimen-piwe*, *gedhe-gede*, dan *rah-lah*. Adapun pelesapan dan penambahan fonem ditemukan pada pasangan *nduwe-duwe* dan *uwit-wit*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun Desa Belik dan Desa Karangreja sama-sama berada dalam wilayah penggunaan dialek Ngapak, keduanya memiliki karakteristik fonologis yang berbeda. Perbedaan tersebut tidak mengubah makna leksikal, tetapi menjadi penanda identitas dialek masing-masing wilayah. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan kajian dialektologi, khususnya mengenai variasi fonologi bahasa Jawa dialek Ngapak di wilayah perbatasan Kabupaten Pemalang dan Kabupaten Purbalingga.

Kata kunci : variasi fonologis, dialek, kajian dialektologi

Submitted
21/06/2026

Accepted
12/07/2026

Published
15/07/2026

Citation	Aditya, B. E., Muharudin, E., Suroso, E., & Sukirno, S. (2026). Analysis of Phonological Variation in the Ngapak Dialect in Karangreja Village and Belik Village: A Dialectological Study. <i>Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra</i> , Volume 5, Nomor 4, Juli 2026, 3081-3088. DOI: https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v5i4.1726
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Publisher
Raja Zulkarnain Education Foundation

INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary means of communication used by humans to convey ideas, thoughts, feelings, and experiences in social life. According to Mailani et al. (2022), language functions as a means of communication that enables interaction between people. In addition to being a means of communication, language also develops according to the conditions of the community in which it speaks, giving rise to various language variations. Efendi (2012) states that language variation is influenced by geographical, social, and cultural factors that differ in each society. This diversity of language variations is an important linguistic phenomenon to study because it can illustrate the dynamics of a language's development and reflect the identity of its speaking community.

The study of language variation falls within the scope of dialectology, a branch of linguistics that studies language differences based on the geographic distribution of its speakers (Ayu & Hadiwijaya, 2024). The term dialectology comes from the Greek words *dialectos*, meaning language variation, and *logos*, meaning science. Dialectology is therefore defined as the study of dialects or language variations within a particular language (Suparman, 2023). Dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies various forms of language variation by viewing them as a complete and integrated system (Dikhrish et al., 2024). The main focus of this study is to describe the distribution of language variations through maps so that the boundaries and patterns of dialect distribution can be identified geographically (Mahsun, 1995). In its development, dialectology research not only describes language differences between regions, but also utilizes dialectometric methods to measure the level of linguistic differences quantitatively so that relationships between dialects and the distribution of dialects can be identified through language maps (Budiono, 2015). In Indonesia, dialectology studies play an important role considering the very high diversity of regional languages,

including Javanese, which has various dialect variations according to the geographical conditions and cultural backgrounds of its people (Huriah, 2017).

One of the main areas of dialectological research is phonology. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the sound system of a language, both segmental and suprasegmental sounds, as well as the patterns of sound changes that occur in a language (Kridalaksana, 2013). In dialectological research, phonological aspects are one of the elements most frequently used to identify dialect differences. Phonological variations can take the form of vowel changes, consonant changes, sound omissions, or the addition of sounds without changing the lexical meaning of a word. These forms of variation are indicators of differences in sound systems among speaking communities in different regions. The study of phonology is important because sound differences are one of the main markers that distinguish one dialect from another. The sound variations analyzed in this study include changes in vowel sounds, consonants, sound omissions, and the addition of sounds to a word. According to Supriatna et al. (2023), phonological variations can be demonstrated through the process of sound weakening, simplification or reduction of double consonants, sound omissions, and the addition of certain sound elements. These changes are phonological phenomena that serve as indicators for distinguishing dialects between regions. Therefore, phonological analysis can provide an overview of the characteristics of a dialect and demonstrate linguistic relationships between regions.

One Javanese dialect with distinctive phonological characteristics is the Ngapak or Banyumasan dialect. This dialect belongs to the East Javanese language group, known for retaining a number of phonological characteristics of Old Javanese compared to dialects in Eastern Javanese. These distinctive features are evident in the clearer pronunciation of stop consonants, the relatively preserved use of the vowel /a/, and pronunciation



patterns that differ from standard Javanese. These characteristics make the Ngapak dialect not only a means of communication for the Banyumasan people but also a cultural identity that reflects the history of language development in the region.

Purbalingga Regency and Pemalang Regency are two areas within the Banyumasan dialect. Although the two regions share a geographical border, the communities in each region exhibit linguistic variation, particularly in phonological aspects. These differences can be observed through variations in pronunciation and the use of certain vocabulary, for example, the word "mayuh" is commonly used by the people of Purbalingga, while people in the Belik area of ??Pemalang Regency tend to pronounce it as majuh. Furthermore, there are a number of other phonological variations thought to be influenced by geographic factors, population mobility, and language contact with surrounding areas. This phenomenon demonstrates that border regions are an interesting area to study because they allow for innovation and shifts in language sounds as a result of ongoing interactions between communities.

Many studies have previously investigated dialect variation. Kasih (2021) examined variations in the Tegal dialect of Javanese using isogloss and dialectometric analysis, which revealed linguistic differences down to subdialect and dialect differences. Furthermore, Sudana et al. (2023) examined Sundanese variation in Parigi District, Pangandaran Regency, and found phonological, morphological, and lexical variations influenced by geographic conditions and Sundanese-Javanese language contact. Another study by Eva Dwi Wijayanti (2016) on Bawean dialect variation on Bawean Island also demonstrated that geographical and cultural factors influence the emergence of phonological and lexical variations among its speakers. These three studies make important contributions to the development of dialectological studies, particularly in describing language variation based on geographic region.

However, a review of previous research indicates that studies specifically comparing the phonological variation of the Ngapak dialect in the border region of Purbalingga and Pemalang Regencies are still very limited. Most research focuses on dialect mapping or examining language variation in administratively or geographically distinct regions. However, research on sound changes in two adjacent regions is relatively rare. However, geographical proximity does not always result in dialect similarities; it can even give rise to distinctive phonological variations due to differences in the history of language development, community mobility, and contact with other dialects.

Given these conditions, the novelty of this research lies in its focus: analyzing the phonological variation of the Ngapak dialect in two villages located on the administrative border: Karangreja Village, Purbalingga Regency, and Belik Village, Pemalang Regency. This research not only describes the sound changes found in these two regions but also provides an overview of the phonological characteristics of the Ngapak dialect in this border region, which until now has been relatively rarely documented. Therefore, this research is expected to enrich the study of Javanese dialectology and contribute to the documentation and preservation of regional languages.

The Ngapak dialect is a Javanese language variation that is interesting to study because it has unique linguistic characteristics, especially in phonological, lexical, and morphological aspects. This uniqueness is seen in the tendency of pronunciation of sounds that maintain the form of old Javanese language more than some other Javanese dialects. In addition, variations in language use in the Ngapak speaking area indicate linguistic differences influenced by geographical factors. This condition makes the Ngapak dialect an important object of study in dialectology research, because it can provide an overview of the distribution of language variations, the level of differences between regions, and the historical and social devel-

opment of the Javanese language. Because of this uniqueness of the Ngapak dialect, researchers are interested in studying the existence of Ngapak dialects in the Belik area, Pemalang Regency. Between the two areas, Karangreja and Belik are very close but have interesting dialect differences to study.

METHOD

This research is a field study using a qualitative descriptive approach. The qualitative descriptive approach was used to describe the phonological variation of the Ngapak dialect based on data in the form of words and utterances obtained in the field. The analysis employed a dialectological approach because this study examines language variations based on the geographic region of its speakers. Through this approach, the research focused on identifying differences in language sounds, phoneme changes, and pronunciation variations in the Ngapak dialect in Karangreja Village, Karangreja District, Purbalingga Regency, and Belik Village, Belik District, Pemalang Regency. The research data consisted of words and utterances from the community that indicate phonological variations in the Ngapak dialect. Data sources were obtained through interviews with native speakers in both study areas.

Data collection was conducted using the listening and speaking methods, using the Simak Libat Cakap (SLC) technique, fishing techniques, recording techniques, and note-taking techniques. The main research instrument was the researcher (human instrument), supported by a voice recorder and notebook (Makbul, 2021; Razak, 2016; Abubakar, 2021). The validity of the data was tested using triangulation techniques (Susanto & Jailani, 2023). The data were then analyzed using intralingual equivalence methods with comparative conjunctions and transformation techniques through the process of transcribing speech into written form to identify forms of phonological variation (Kesuma & Mastoyo, 2007).

RESULTS

Based on interviews with native speakers from Belik Village (Belik District, Pemalang Regency) and Karangreja Village (Karangreja District, Purbalingga Regency), nine data points were obtained indicating the presence of dialectal variation in the speech of the local communities. These data are presented below.

1. Variation in Vowel Phoneme Changes

Research findings reveal several phonological variations involving vowel phoneme changes in the speech of residents from Belik and Karangreja villages. These changes are evident in the use of words that share the same meaning but are realized with different vowel sounds.

Speech Data 1

Belik: “**Ning** *kene Gunungjaya.*”

Karangreja: “**Neng** *kene Gunungjaya.*”

Forms being compared: *ning – neng*
(*Here at Gunungjaya*)

Speech Data 2

Belik: “**Molai** *tanggal 9.*”

Karangreja: “**Mulai** *tanggal 9.*”

Forms being compared: *molai – mulai*
(*Starting from the 9th*)

Speech Data 3

Belik: “**Ora ngejak** *yah.*”

Karangreja: “**Ora ngajak** *yah.*”

Forms being compared: *ngejak – ngajak*
(*Didn't invite me.*)

2. Variations in Consonant Phoneme Changes

In addition to vowel changes, this study also identified variations in the form of consonant phoneme

changes in some utterances.

Speech Data 4

Belik: “**Bima pimen** *kabare?*”

Karangreja: “**Bima piwe** *kabare?*”

Forms being compared: *pimen – piwe*



(Bima, how are you?)

Speech Data 5

Belik : “*Ya kon latian wis gedhe*”.

Karangreja : “*Ya kon latian wis gede*.”

Forms being compared: *gedhe* – *gede*

(*Well, you have to practice; you're all grown up now.*)

Speech Data 6

Belik : “*Dikomen rah*.”

Karangreja : “*Dikomen lah*.”

Forms being compared: *rah* – *lah*

(*Please leave a comment.*)

3. Variations in Elimination and Addition of Phonemes

Speech Data 7

Belik : *Kudune nduwe sing nggo nampung*.

Karangreja : *Kudune duwe sing nggo nampung*.

Bentuk yang dibandingkan: *nduwe* – *duwe*

(*They should have built a place to collect water.*)

Speech Data 8

Belik : *Nanase asli uwit*.

Karangreja : *Nanase asli wit*

Forms being compared: *uwit* – *wit*

(*The pineapple is fresh from the tree.*)

Based on these eight data sets, language variation was found between speakers from Belik Village and Karangreja Village. This variation is evident in the use of different sound forms in speech while maintaining the same meaning. In general, the differences found include vowel changes, consonant changes, phoneme omissions, and phoneme additions. Furthermore, the data show that both regions retain the characteristics of the Ngapak dialect, but have different sound realizations in several word forms. These findings form the basis for analyzing the forms of phonological variation found in each data set in the discussion section.

DISCUSSION

Variation in Vowel Phoneme Changes

Discussion of Variation in Vowel Phoneme Changes The results of the study indicate that three pairs of words have undergone changes in vowel phonemes: *ning*–*neng*, *molai*–*mulai*, and *ngejak*–*ngajak*. These three word pairs have the same meaning, but are pronounced with different vowel sounds by speakers from Belik and Karangreja Villages. These differences indicate phonological variation that occurs in the vowel element without changing the lexical meaning of the word.

In the *ning*–*neng* pair, the vowel phoneme /i/ changes to /e/. The *ning* form is used by speakers from Belik Village, while the *neng* form is used by speakers from Karangreja Village. This change only affects the quality of the vowel sound in the final syllable, so the meaning of the words remains the same. This difference indicates that the two regions have different vowel pronunciation habits despite still using the Ngapak dialect.

In the *molai*–*mulai* pair, the vowel phoneme /o/ changes to /u/ in the first syllable. Speakers from Belik Village use the form “*molai*,” while speakers from Karangreja Village use the form “*besar*.” These changes do not alter the function or meaning of the words, but simply indicate a difference in the realization of the vowel sound. This type of variation is a common form of phonological change found in dialectological studies.

Furthermore, in the word pair “*ngejak*–*ngajak*,” the vowel phoneme /e/ changes to /a/. The “*ngejak*” form is used by speakers from Belik Village, while the “*ngajak*” form is used by speakers from Karangreja Village. This change indicates a difference in the pronunciation of the vowel in the second syllable without changing the meaning of the word. Based on these three data points, it can be seen that variation in vowel phonemes is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Ngapak dialects in Belik and Karangreja Villages.

These differences in vowel sounds indicate that speakers in the two villages have different pro-

nunciation habits. Although the words used have the same meaning, the pronunciation is not always the same. This type of difference is a form of phonological variation often found in dialectological research. This variation arises because each region has its own language habits that develop naturally and are passed down from generation to generation.

These findings indicate that variations in vowel phonemes are one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Ngapak dialects in Belik Village and Karangreja Village. Although the two regions are geographically close, each maintains its own distinctive pronunciation pattern, thus establishing the linguistic identity of the local community. This aligns with Mahsun's (1995) opinion, which states that dialectology studies language variation based on differences in the geographical regions of speakers, making sound changes one indicator of dialect differentiation. Furthermore, the results of this study align with those of Dikhrish et al. (2024), which demonstrated that changes in vowel phonemes are a form of phonological variation that differentiates dialects within a speech community. Therefore, the vowel changes found in this study confirm the phonological variation of the Ngapak dialects in Belik Village and Karangreja Village.

Variation in Consonant Phoneme Changes

In addition to vowel phoneme changes, the research also shows variations in the form of consonant phoneme changes in the word pairs *gedhe-gede*, *rah-lah*, and *pimen-piwe*. These three word pairs have the same meaning, but are pronounced with different consonant sounds by speakers from both regions.

In the *gedhe-gede* pair, the phoneme /dh/ changes to /d/. The form *gedhe* is used by speakers from Belik Village, while the form *gede* is used by speakers from Karangreja Village. This change indicates a simplification of the consonant sounds without affecting the meaning of the words. De-

spite the sound changes, both forms are still understood as words meaning "big."

In the *rah-lah* pair, the phoneme /r/ changes to /l/. In the *rah-lah* pair, the phoneme /r/ changes to /l/. Speakers from Belik Village use the *rah* form, while speakers from Karangreja Village use the *lah* form as a particle in their speech. These sound changes do not alter the particle's function in the sentence, but they do indicate differences in pronunciation habits between the two regions.

Meanwhile, in the *pimen-piwe* pair, more complex changes were found. The *pimen* form is used by speakers from Belik Village, while the *piwe* form is used by speakers from Karangreja Village. This change involves changing the phoneme /m/ to /w/, accompanied by a simplification of the final word. Despite these sound changes, both forms retain the same meaning and are therefore considered phonological variation.

These consonant changes indicate differences in pronunciation between speakers from Belik Village and Karangreja Village. Although the sounds used are different, the meaning of the words remains the same, so they do not affect understanding during communication. This difference is a form of phonological variation that arises from people's everyday language habits.

In dialectological studies, consonant changes are one marker that can be used to differentiate dialects between regions. According to (Zulaeha, 2010), differences in linguistic elements influenced by the speakers' geographic location are the main characteristic of geographic dialects. Therefore, the consonant changes found in this study indicate distinct phonological characteristics between Belik Village and Karangreja Village. This finding is also supported by research (Supriatna et al., 2023), which explains that consonant changes are a form of phonological variation that can be used to differentiate dialects within a language. Therefore, the consonant variations in this study confirm the



existence of differences in the Ngapak dialects in the two study areas.

Variation in Phoneme Omissions and Additions

The study also found phonological variations in the form of omissions and additions of phonemes. This variation was found in the word pairs *nduwe*–*duwe* and *uwit*–*wit*. Both word pairs have the same meaning, but differ in the number of sounds pronounced by the speakers of Belik Village and Karangreja Village.

In the *nduwe*–*duwe* pair, the phoneme /n/ is omitted at the beginning of the word. Speakers from Belik Village use the *nduwe* form, while speakers from Karangreja Village use the *duwe* form. This omission does not change the meaning of the word, but only changes its pronunciation. This process is a form of phonological variation frequently found in dialectal differences.

Conversely, in the *uwit*–*wit* pair, the phoneme /u/ is added at the beginning of the word. The *uwit* form is used by speakers from Belik Village, while the *wit* form is used by speakers from Karangreja Village. The addition of the sound at the beginning of the word results in a different pronunciation, but the meaning remains the same. Thus, these two data points demonstrate that phonological variation involves more than just changes in vowel and consonant sounds, but can also occur through omission or addition of phonemes.

These findings indicate that phonological variation involves more than just changes in vowel and consonant sounds, but can also occur through the omission or addition of phonemes. These differences are part of the development of dialects that arise from community speech habits. This is in accordance with Kridalaksana's (2008) opinion, which explains that sound changes in a language can take the form of eliminating or adding phonemes without changing the

basic meaning of the word. Furthermore, the results of this study are also in line with the research of Dikhrish et al. (2024), who found that sound omissions and additions are one form of phonological variation that appears in the differences in dialects of a community. Thus, the omissions and additions of phonemes found in this study further strengthen the existence of phonological variation in the Ngapak dialect in Belik and Karangreja Villages.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the Ngapak dialect spoken by the people of Belik Village, Pemalang Regency, and Karangreja Village, Purbalingga Regency, exhibits phonological variations that distinguish the two regions. These variations do not affect the lexical meaning of words, but are evident in the differences in sound realization in everyday speech.

The phonological variations found fall into three categories. First, variations in vowel phoneme changes, including the word pairs *ning*–*neng*, *molai*–*mulai*, and *ngejak*–*ngajak*. Second, variations in consonant phoneme changes, found in the pairs *pimen*–*piwe*, *gedhe*–*gede*, and *rah*–*lah*. Third, variations in the omission and addition of phonemes, found in the pairs *nduwe*–*duwe* and *uwit*–*wit*. These variations indicate that the two regions have distinct pronunciation habits despite belonging to the same Banyumasan dialect family.

Overall, the research results show that the Ngapak dialect in Belik and Karangreja Villages still has a high level of intelligibility, but each maintains its own distinctive phonological characteristics as a regional linguistic identity. This finding strengthens dialectological studies that suggest sound differences are an important indicator in identifying dialect variation between regions. Therefore, this study is expected to serve as a reference for further research on Javanese language variation, particularly on phonological aspects in border areas between districts.

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