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**LANGUAGE VARIATION IN BALI: THE DIALECT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
BULELENG'S DIALECT AND KARANGASEM'S DIALECT**

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Abstract: Knowing that there is a big distinction between Buleleng's dialect and Karangasem's dialect, it is interesting to discover what are the differences between these dialects. This writing will help readers to get insight about this topic as well as other researcher will get such a reference. Data were collected through observing and understanding the concepts of the determined topic. The data were further analysed through triangulation by other supporting references. Main focus of this writing is distinguishing the Buleleng's dialect and Karangasem's dialect. Differences can be seen through 3 aspects, namely word choices, syntaxis, and pronunciation.

Keywords: Balinese Language, Language Variation, Cultural Diversity, Language Dialect.

INTRODUCTION

Dialect seems to be always interesting to be discussed. Some dialects are really well-known; such as British Dialect, France Dialect, American

Dialect, etc. Generally, one dialect is compared with the other dialect to figure out the similarities or differences between them (Sariakin, 2016). Dialect comparison can be

conducted in a small area or in a wide area (Stanford, 2007). The comparison of North Bali's dialect and South Bali's dialect is one instance.

As many dialects have been recognized, different regency in Bali seems to have different dialects. Bali has 9 regencies, namely Buleleng, Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Badung, Bangli, Gianyar, Jembrana, and Denpasar. Among those regencies, Buleleng's dialect might be the most famous dialect in Bali with its sarcastic, rude, and straight characteristics. In contrary, Karangasem's dialect seems to well-known with the soft and polite characteristics.

Relating to their location, Buleleng and Karangasem indeed are close. However, the dialect differences incline to be really opposite. There seems to be many factors underlying this phenomenon. Wardhaugh (2006) mention the factors denoting to that phenomenon could be regional factor, ethnic factor, and social factor. Among the factors, social interaction inclines to be the most influential factors in creating a particular dialect (Mckay, 2010 & Swales, 1990).

Knowing the fact that there is a big distinction between Buleleng's dialect and Karangasem's dialect, it is interesting to discover what are the differences between these dialects. Hence, the purpose of this research is to describe the dialect differences between Buleleng's Dialect and Karangasem's Dialect. Local people might have known some distinctions between these dialects. However, it gets little attention to be written in the form of article or literary works. Hence, this writing further will help readers to get insight about this topic as well as other researcher will get such a reference to conduct the similar study relating to this topic.

Nowadays, most linguists agree that the information on a language is something very unique. A language might be thought of as a theoretical framework, described as a lot of syntactic standards. Realizing a language involves knowing the arrangement of decides and rules that is the punctuation for that language. To have such information is to have an unequivocal inside portrayal of these guidelines and standards, which

speakers use over the span of language creation and comprehension. Realizing a language additionally implies realizing how to utilize that language since speakers realize how to shape sentences as well as how to utilize them properly. Correspondence among individuals who communicate in a similar language is conceivable in light of the fact that they share a similar information, for example, sentence structure and semantic information. Having this information, individuals are additionally ready to communicate in specifically language.

The enormous societies and languages have created an extraordinary diversity of languages. In which, the term is called variation. The term linguistic variation refers to regional, social, or contextual differences in the ways that a particular language is used (Wardhaugh, 2006). Different factors affect how a language is spoken within a country, including regional (geographical), ethnic (national and racial), and social (class, age, gender, socioeconomic status, and education). Variability is inalienable in human language: a solitary speaker will utilize

diverse semantic structures on various events, and various speakers of a language will communicate similar implications utilizing various structures. The vast majority of this variety is exceptionally precise: speakers of a language settle on decisions in elocution, jargon, and punctuation relying upon various non-phonetic components.

The variety has delivered such connection among language and furthermore society. Around 1920, it was explored by Edward Sapir, which was additionally evolved by Benjamin Lee Whorf, Sapir's Student. Kay and Kempton (1984) referenced that Sapir-Whorf theory, or Whorfianism, the standard is regularly characterized to incorporate two forms: the solid speculation and the frail speculation. The solid form says that language decides thought and that semantic classifications confine and decide psychological classes. van Troyer (1994) mentioned that this theory is imperative to phonetics since it recognizes the connection among thought and language, which may in part offer strength to the subjective case that language use reflects

conceptualization and that various conceptualizations are reflected in various society.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive-qualitative research. This research uses descriptive-qualitative research because it tries to portray the dialect differences between Buleleng and Karangasem. The finding of descriptive study can be also beneficial as the visualization and reference for the further researches (Chu, 2015). The instruments used in this study were human instrument, books, and articles. The researcher used qualitative approach which was in the form of data text. According to Togia & Malliari (2017), qualitative approach typically relies on four methods for gathering information, namely 1) participating in the setting, 2) observing directly, 3) deeply interviewing, and 4) analysing documents and material culture. The data were collected through observing and understanding the concepts of the determined topic. The data were

further analysed through triangulation by other supporting references.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main focus of this writing is distinguishing the Buleleng's dialect and Karangasem's dialect. The aspects being distinguished are 1) word choices, 2) syntaxis, and 3) pronunciation. However, limited sources about this topic have been recognized. Thus, the finding about this topic mostly comes from the empiric of the researcher as a Balinese as well as triangulate with the concept and theory around language variation.

Words Choices

In the context of word choices, it is well-known in Bali that Buleleng's dialect and Karangasem's dialect seem to be earth and sky. Though they are in a same island, the gap between Buleleng's word choices and Karangasem's word choices inclines to be far. They are using the same mother tongue, Balinese; but, Buleleng is well-known to use rude and sarcastic language, while Karangasem is the

opposite of it. Karangasem tends to use polite language. On one hand, some word choices in Buleleng that commonly used are “*Cicing*”, “*Nani*”, “*Keleng*”, “*Pirate*”, “*Kole*”, etc. On the other hand, some word choices in Karangasem that commonly used is dominantly Balinese polite form, such as “*Inggih*”, “*Tiyang*”, “*Merayunan*”, “*Ngajeng*”, etc.

Those dices indeed are still considered as Balinese. However, what makes them become different is the language's caste in Bali. Generally, Balinese can be distinguished into 3 castes, started from the sarcastic (*kasar*), common (*madya*), until the polite (*alus*) language. Those which are mostly used by Buleleng categorized into rude or sarcastic language in Bali. It is mostly used when Balinese are getting angry or mocking up other people. Uniquely, most Bulelengs use those word in almost all situation, no matter they are angry, happy, or even sad; the sarcastic words inhibit their discourse. So that also Karangasems, most of them use the polite words in any situation, as they are already accustomed with to use those words in daily life.

Syntaxis

In the context of syntaxis, there are some differences in the aspect of complement used by the speaker. Bulelengs indeed used the common language or *basa madya*, but they add the sarcastic word in the front, middle, last, or even combined. This indeed what makes their language inclines to be ruder than the other regencies in Bali. The examples are “*Cicing, awake mare ti medaar*” (In the front of the utterance), “*Eee mai **piratane** ne sing taen nengok*” (In the middle of the utterance), “*Tidong awake ne nyemak, **keleng***” (In the last of the utterance), and “*Nah **cing, nani** sube jani **kepanjang** awake **not**, sajaan sube **kelengene***” (combined). In contrary, the most Karangasems do not add any sarcastic words in their utterance. Thus, it is just the common syntaxis contains of noun phrase and verb phrase. The examples are “*Tiyang jagi numbas wedang*”, “*Ngiring tangkil ring pondok tiyange*”, and “*Mriki ngajeng sareng sami*”.

Pronunciation

In the context of pronunciation, Buleleng's dialect seems to have higher intonation than the Karangasem's dialect. Bulelengs tends to raise their volume, which somehow, they are seen to be dominant during the conversation. Meanwhile, Karangasems inclines to lower down their volume at last of the sentence or utterance. It shows that they are respecting the other, no matter how is their age or status.

CONCLUSION

There are many dialects in Bali; yet, Buleleng and Karangasem dialect are getting more attention to be analyzed since these dialects have gap differences. Buleleng's dialect is well-known to be rude and sarcastic. Meanwhile, the Karangasem's dialect is well-known to be polite. The differences can be seen through 3 aspects, namely word choices, syntaxis, and pronunciation. The Bulelengs has to use some rude Balinese-words such as *cicing*, *keleng*, and *pirate*. Those tend to be use in the front, middle, last, or combined in the utterance. The

pronunciation also tends to raise the volume, which kinds of dominating the conversation. Meanwhile, the Karangasem seems to use the Balinese-polite words, such as "*Inggih*", "*Tiyang*", "*Sampun*", etc. The pronunciation tends to lower down their volume in order to respect the other speaker.

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