



SCOPE

Journal of English Language Teaching

| p-ISSN 2541-0326 | e-ISSN 2541-0334 |
<https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index.php/SCOPE/>



Research Article

External Innovation in Javanese Vocabulary of Banten Dialect (A Study of Dialect Geography)

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KEYWORDS

External Innovation;
 Vocabulary;
 Banten Javanese Dialect;
 Loanwords

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to describe and to explain external innovation in the variant categories of word classes found in the usage of Banten dialect of Javanese language at the border of Serang Regency, Banten Province. The research problem formulation in this research was the external innovation and categories found in the usage of the Banten dialect of Javanese language at the border of Serang Regency, Banten Province. This research used a qualitative descriptive of observation method with the techniques of engaging in conversation and contact or mutual conversation with the technique of simultaneous conversation. This technique was then followed by note-taking, both from the interlocutors and language assistants. The research was conducted in eight villages in the districts of Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. The sample informants in each village consisted of 2 native speakers of the Banten dialect of Javanese language. The research instrument used for interviewing was a list of 314 questions. The findings of this research indicate that each region exhibited symptoms of external innovation, namely the loanwords from the contact with other language at the border of Serang Regency, such as the loanwords of Sundanese, Javanese, Betawi, and Lampung vocabulary. Variant categories of word classes are also found, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, directional words, conjunctions, agreement words, and question words. Suggestions that could be considered in this research include creating an etymology dictionary or a dialect dictionary. Those two dictionaries are considered necessary because currently, the influence of other language might lead to convergence, and therefore documentation is needed for further study or the preservation of the language in the future.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a human necessity for interaction and communication. Language will continue to be productive, and it will undergo changes or innovations because language is dynamic, meaning it changes within the speaking community over time. Along with that, the movement of language users from one region to another and interaction with speakers of different language result in the emergence of new dialects. One of them is the

Banten dialect of Javanese language, which has unique dialect characteristics due to its geographical location. The users of this language are sandwiched between Jakarta, where the speakers use Betawi (Malay) language, and South Banten, where the speakers use Sundanese language. Furthermore, across the western sea of Banten, there is interaction with speakers of Lampung language. The convergence of these three language has the potential to create innovation or change. In Banten, there are two language pockets, namely Sundanese and Javanese

language. Based on research conducted in several observed areas, Javanese Banten and Sundanese language pockets were found in the districts of Padarincang, Baros, Ciomas, and Cipetir. In these three districts, it was found that speakers of Javanese Banten and Sundanese language are in close proximity, even as close as neighboring villages. This proximity results in the innovation of the Javanese Banten language due to direct interaction with the Sundanese language.

Geographically, the presence of the bustling Merak port has resulted in a significant number of Lampung residents living in Banten. Language contact between two speakers of different language, Javanese and Lampung, is also a factor in the emergence of the Banten Javanese language. Additionally, since ancient times, Lampung people have been going fishing in the waters of the Sundanese Strait, leading to many of them settling and forming Lampung ethnic settlements along the Banten coast. To this day, there are Lampung language pockets in Serang Regency, Banten, specifically in Cikoneng, Bojong, Salatuhur, and Tegal within the Anyer District of Banten.

Demographically, the Javanese Banten language is not used at all in three area of eight regencies and cities in Banten: most of the districts in Serang Regency, Serang City, and Cilegon City, along with some districts in Tangerang Regency bordering Serang Regency. Another term for the Javanese Banten language is Javanese Serang or commonly abbreviated as 'Jaseng.' It is called Jaseng language perhaps because the majority of its speakers are from the community in Serang City and Serang Regency. The remaining speakers are from the community in Cilegon City and the border areas of Tangerang. Geographically, over one-third of the population in Banten Province uses this language as their daily language, primarily among the native inhabitants and possibly among migrants, albeit as passive users.

The concept of Javanese Banten language is part of the Javanese dialect based on the geographical dialect, which holds an important position. In the study of geographical dialect, a general overview of several dialects can be obtained at the same time. Geographical dialect is like a two-dimensional double-edged sword, both synchronic and diachronic. It is the diachronic dimension it presents that makes geographical dialect an important part of historical linguistics or diachronic linguistics. Geographical dialect is one of the fields within dialectology that is responsible for mapping language and conducting linguistic analysis related to local geographical factors (Lauder & Allan, 2007).

Previous research related to dialect geography and Javanese Banten language has been conducted by researchers (Chudari, 2011; Suryana, 2014; Mulatsih,

2016; Humaeni et al., 2017; Kurniawati, 2017; Rohbiah, 2022). From several previous research findings, it can be seen that the research mainly focuses on describing the Javanese Banten language in terms of its forms and exploring the language in the Banten province region. Due to this gap, the Writer is interested in researching the Javanese Banten dialect at the border of Serang Regency to fill the void of external innovation occurring at the border of Serang Regency in Banten Province.

Innovation encompasses two aspects, namely the process and the outcome. As a process, innovation refers to the creation of new forms and/or meanings resulting from changes in the original form or meaning. These changes can involve the original word itself or the emergence of new words that were previously unknown in the speech area of the respective dialect. As an outcome, innovation refers to the new forms and/or meanings that emerge in the speech area of the respective dialect. Natural language has a creative nature, meaning it can generate innovation (Wahya, 2015). According to Wahya (2005), there are two types of innovation: internal innovation, which involves changes in form, and external innovation, which involves language borrowing or loanwords. The term "borrowing" is synonymous with "peminjaman" in Indonesian. The study of language borrowing/loanwords is related to the social and political history of the speech community, indicating contact between different groups. Borrowed language elements can include lexical, phonological, and syntactic elements, which are taken and incorporated into the language. On the other hand, according to Rohbiah, Nur, Tajudin, Wahya & Gunardi (2019), the process of borrowed word or loanwords involves (1) the acceptance process with addition and subtraction, (2) the adjustment process with adoption and adaptation in both language, and (3) the classification process, which can be divided into three types: loanword, loanblend, and loanshift.

The previous explanation regarding the dialectal variations in Banten Javanese, it is interesting to conduct research on this language, considering that dialectal research on this language is rarely conducted by language researchers. The purpose of this research is to obtain an overview of external innovation that occur in Banten Javanese used in the border areas of Serang Regency, Banten. There are four regions, namely Tanara, Ciomas, Pontang, and Anyer, which are in contact or adjacent to other language. This serves as the scope of the research. The research problem in this study is to identify the external innovation and categories found in the usage of Banten Javanese dialect in the border areas of Serang Regency, Banten Province. The objective of this research is to describe and explain the external innovation and categories found in the usage of Banten Javanese dialect in the border areas of Serang Regency, Banten Province.

METHOD

This research method was descriptive qualitative, using the observation method with the technique of engaging in conversation and the contact method or conversation with mutual technique. This research discussed methodologies related to data collection and methodologies related to data analysis. In the methodology related to sequential data collection, the existence of data sources, data collection methods and techniques, as well as tools or instruments used in data collection, will be mentioned (Djajasudarma, 2013). This research was conducted through three strategic stages, namely data provision or collection, data analysis or processing, and presentation of data analysis. The data sources for determining informants were selected based on proposed criteria. The selected informant criteria were (1) male or female, (2) not too old or young (25-50 years old), (3) native residents of the researched area, (4) proficient in the Javanese Banten dialect, (5) highest education level of junior high school, (6) rarely or never traveled far outside the region, (7) physically and mentally healthy, and (8) still have complete speech apparatus. The research location was at the Border of Serang Regency, Banten Province, with the research population being all Javanese Banten language speakers. In this research, four districts on the border of Serang Regency and two informants from each village were selected. The locations to be studied were as follows: (1) Pamarayan Subdistrict, namely Kampung Baru and Binong Villages; (2) Pontang Subdistrict, namely Pontang and Wanayasa Villages; (3) Tanara Subdistrict, namely Tanara and Pedaleman Villages; and Anyer Subdistrict, namely Anyer and Cikoneng Villages. To fully reveal the linguistic system, research instruments that can capture as much data as possible were needed. Considering the aim of this research, the instruments used were mainly used to gather vocabulary (lexicon) data. The questionnaire used in this research was a questionnaire that included vocabulary commonly encountered by daily language speakers, with a total of 314 vocabulary items asked to the informants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data used in this research are the results of direct observations in the field. This research examines the general language situation in Serang Regency, Banten Province, where the majority of the population resides in the northern part. The language spoken is Sundanese, used by the communities in the southern region, while a small portion of the population uses Javanese Banten dialect in the northern coastal areas.

Generally, the usage of Sundanese and Javanese Banten dialect is distinguished based on the southern and northern regions. In the southern part, namely Pandeglang and Lebak, the community uses Sundanese, while in the northern part, namely Serang and Cilegon, Javanese is used. Apart from that, Tangerang Regency, South Tangerang Regency, and Tangerang City use Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi language.

Table 1. Language spread in Serang Regency

NO	DISTRICT REGION	DESCRIPTION
1	2	3
SERANG REGENCY		
1	Kramatwatu	Javanese
2	Waringin Kurung	Javanese
3	Bojonegara	Javanese
4	Puloampel	Javanese
5	Gunung Sari	Javanese
6	Pabuaran	Javanese
7	Mancak	Javanese, Sundanese
8	Padarincang	Javanese, Sundanese
9	Anyar	Javanese, Sundanese and Lampung
10	Cinangka	Sundanese
11	Baros	Sundanese
12	Petir	Sundanese
13	Tunjung Teja	Sundanese
14	Cikesal	Sundanese
15	Pamarayan	Javanese, Sundanese
16	Bandung	Javanese
17	Jawilan	Javanese, Sundanese
18	Kopo	Sundanese
19	Cikande	Javanese, Sundanese
20	Kibin	Javanese, Sundanese
21	Keragilan	Javanese
22	Ciruas	Javanese
23	Pontang	Javanese
24	Tirtayasa	Javanese
25	Tanara	Javanese, Betawi
26	Carenang	Javanese
27	Binuang	Javanese
28	Ciomas	Javanese, Sundanese

The table above shows that the researcher will select four regions that use Javanese Banten dialect and are in contact with other language. These regions are Pamarayan and Padarincang Subdistricts, which are in contact with Sundanese language, Pontang Subdistrict, which is in contact with Javanese Cirebon dialect, Tanara Subdistrict, which is in contact with Betawi language, and Anyer Subdistrict, which is in contact with Lampung language.

The discussion in this study is described through several innovation. These innovation can be seen as various levels of variation, as in Wahya's previous theory (2015) on **internal innovation**, which is related to the renewal of the language system, form, and meaning due to the potential of the language itself. **External innovation**, on the other hand, is related to the renewal of the language system due to the influence of other language. In this research, four subdistricts on the border of Serang Regency are selected: Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. Each subdistrict

includes two villages and two informants who are fluent in Javanese Banten dialect. In Pamarayan Subdistrict, data is collected from two informants from Kampung Baru and Binong Villages. In Pontang Subdistrict, data is collected from two informants from Pontang and Wanayasa Villages. In Tanara Subdistrict, data is collected from two informants from Tanara and Pedaleman Villages. In Anyer Subdistrict, data is collected from two informants from Anyer and Cikoneng Villages. The informants were asked a set of prepared questions consisting of 314 vocabulary items related to daily life, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Therefore, the results of this study will be presented in the form of words that have undergone external changes. According to Wahya (2005), external innovation is also known as loanwords or *borrowing*. This term is synonymous with borrowing in English. The study on language borrowing/loanwords is related to the social and political history of speech communities, indicating contact between different groups. Language elements that can be loaned include lexical, phonological, and semantic elements, which are taken and incorporated into the language. Before becoming an independent province, Banten was part of West Java province, where the majority of the population spoke Sundanese. In other areas around West Java, along the northern coast, Malay and Javanese language were spoken. Since ancient times, Banten has been a transit city for traders and the largest port in the West Java region, making language contact easily occur and leading to contact between different speech varieties (language and dialects).

From Table 1, it can be seen that out of the four subdistricts on the border of Serang Regency, the Javanese Banten language in Tanara Subdistrict experiences external innovation influenced by Betawi language. This is because Tanara Subdistrict is adjacent to Tangerang Regency, where a portion of the population speaks Betawi language. On the other hand, in Pamarayan Subdistrict, there is external innovation observed in the Javanese Banten vocabulary influenced by Sundanese language, as Pamarayan Subdistrict is adjacent to Pandeglang, where Sundanese is spoken. Meanwhile, Pontang Subdistrict experiences minimal innovation from Sundanese, Betawi, or Lampung language, as it is geographically separated and located on the northern coastal area. In Anyer Subdistrict, there is innovation from Lampung language, as the local residents historically have contact with the Lampung people. Here is a detailed explanation of these findings:

1. Loanwords of Sundanese

Loanwords of Sundanese in the border areas of Serang Regency, Banten Province, are observed in 8 villages across 4 subdistricts, namely Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. This observation is based on interviews with informants who speak Sundanese as their first language

and references the Kamus Baku Sundanese (Standard Sundanese Dictionary). In general, loanwords are found primarily in the category of 16 nouns (kata benda) but in the study of Javanese Banten vocabulary, loanwords are also discovered in the form of 5 verbs (kata kerja), 6 adjectives (kata sifat), and other categories including 1 directive word, 1 interrogative word, 1 conjunction, and 1 negation word. Some of these loanwords are as follows:

Table 2. Loanwords from Sundanese Based on Categories

Glos	Banten Javanese Vocabulary	Indonesian Meaning	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten dialect loaned from Sundanese vocabulary	Category
09	wadon	perempuan (woman)	eneng	Noun
14	teteh	kakak perempuan (elder sister)	teteh	
33	Dukun anak	dukun beranak (traditional midwife)	paraji	
38	lawang	pintu (door)	paanto	
44	empang	empang (pond)	kobakan	
56	wakul	bakul nasi (rice basket)	cacepon, cepon	
60	kelase	tikar (mat)	samak	
200	centong	penyeduk nasi (rice spoon)	centong	
206	manuk	burung (bird)	manuk	
207	ayam	ayam (chicken)	manuk	
218	lamuk	nyamuk (mosquito)	rengit	
259	serngenge	matahari (sun)	Panon poe	
265	esuk	pagi (morning)	isuk	
276	asep	kabut (fog)	asep	
281	andau	danau (lake)	kobak	
283	uyah	garam (salt)	Uyah	
84	apus	hapus (delete)	ngapus	Verb
85	ngumbah	perempuan (wash)	kumbah	
91	naleni	ikat (bunch)	bengket	
95	ngobong	bakar (fire)	beulem	
63	tue	tua (old)	kolot	Adjective
64	enom	muda (young)	ngora	

126	<i>pait</i>	<i>pahit</i> (bitter)	<i>pait</i>	
157	<i>kuru</i>	<i>kurus</i> (thin)	<i>kuru</i>	
161	<i>lunyu</i>	<i>licin</i> (slippery)	<i>leer</i>	
168	<i>ireng</i>	<i>hitam</i> (black)	<i>hideng</i>	
290	<i>pripun</i>	<i>bagaimana</i> (how)	<i>kumaha</i>	Interrogative words
297	<i>kelawan</i>	<i>dan</i> (and)	<i>ejeng</i>	Conjunctions
303	<i>Ing riku</i>	<i>di sana</i> (there)	<i>didinya</i>	Directional words
308	<i>Boten</i>	<i>bukan</i> (no)	<i>lain</i>	Negative words

Loanwords of Sundanese in this region is a result of the influence of surrounding areas where Sundanese is predominantly spoken, particularly in the villages of Pamarayan and Binong in the Pamarayan sub-district. In these areas, the majority of the population speaks Sundanese, although there are some parts of the villages where the community uses Javanese vocabulary of Banten dialect.

2. Loanwords of Javanese

Loanwords of Javanese in the Border Region of Serang Regency, Banten Province in 8 villages from 4 sub-districts, namely Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. This observation focuses on the Javanese language in Banten, which has loaned several glosses from the Javanese language. Based on the observation, the following words fall into different categories: 7 nouns, 2 verbs, 5 adjectives, and 1 conjunction. Some of these words are as follows:

Table 3. Loanwords of Javanese Vocabulary based on category

Glos	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten Dialect	Indonesian Meaning	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten dialect loaned from Javanese vocabulary	Category
35	<i>griye</i>	<i>rumah</i> (house)	<i>umah</i>	
56	<i>wakul</i>	<i>bakul nasil</i> (rice basket)	<i>wakul sekul</i>	
203	<i>cemere</i>	<i>anjing</i> (dog)	<i>asu</i>	
217	<i>tuma</i>	<i>kutu</i> (lice)	<i>tumo</i>	Noun
245	<i>pecel</i>	<i>gado-gado</i> (traditional food)	<i>pecel</i>	
277	<i>ujan</i>	<i>hujan</i> (rain)	<i>uand</i>	
313	<i>sege</i>	<i>nasi</i> (rice)	<i>sekul</i>	
85	<i>ngumbah</i>	<i>cuci</i> (wash)	<i>wisuh</i>	
88	<i>nyigar</i>	<i>belah</i> (split)	<i>nugel</i>	Verb

64	<i>enom</i>	<i>muda</i> (young)	<i>enom</i>	
141	<i>teles</i>	<i>basah</i> (wet)	<i>teles</i>	
142	<i>alit</i>	<i>cilik</i> (little)	<i>cilik</i>	Adjective
145	<i>tebih</i>	<i>jauh</i> (far)	<i>adoh</i>	
158	<i>abot</i>	<i>berat</i> (heavy)	<i>abot</i>	
298	<i>sareng</i>	<i>dengan</i> (with)	<i>karo</i>	Conjunction

Loanwords of Javanese is extensively loaned by speakers of Javanese in Banten (BJB). This is due to the geographical proximity to ports and the population residing along the northern coast of Java, where Javanese language speakers are generally found. Therefore, language contact is highly likely to occur in the Banten region. Additionally, historical factors have also contributed to the opportunity for language contact. The governing power of the Sultanate of Banten, from its establishment until its downfall, has always been in the hands of leaders originating from Central Java, Cirebon, or Javanese-Banten descendants. The concept of Javanese language in Banten is a dialect of the Javanese language. The Javanese language in Banten is only used within limited circles, such as the royal family and immigrants from Demak and Cirebon. Through the spread of Islam, intermarriage with the local population, the bureaucratic administration, and trade among the people, the Javanese language gradually became the lingua franca and the language of social interaction in the community, especially in Surosowan, the capital of the Sultanate of Banten. The Javanese language then developed in its own context, namely Banten, and eventually became known as Javanese Banten (or Javanese Serang).

3. Loanwords of Betawi Language

Loanwords of Betawi Language in the Border Region of Serang Regency, Banten Province, in 8 villages from 4 sub-districts, namely Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. The observation in this research focuses on the Javanese language in Banten, which has absorbed several glosses from the Betawi language. Particularly in the Tanara sub-district, which is adjacent to the Tangerang region. The results of the observation show loanwords falling into 3 nouns, 4 verbs, and 2 adjectives. Some of these words are as follows:

Table 4. Loanwords of Betawi Language Based on Category

Glos	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten Dialect	Indonesian Meaning	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten dialect loaned from Betawi vocabulary	Category
3	<i>ende lanang</i>	<i>kakek</i> (grandfather)	<i>engkong</i>	Noun

10	<i>lanang</i>	<i>laki-laki</i> (man)	<i>entong</i>	
249	<i>rempeyek</i>	<i>rempeyek</i> (peanut brittle))	<i>terempeyek</i>	
69	<i>ngisep</i>	<i>hisap</i> (suck)	<i>nyedot</i>	Verb
78	<i>ngomong</i>	<i>berkata</i> (speak)	<i>ngomong</i>	
92	<i>narik</i>	<i>tarik</i> (pull)	<i>Betot</i>	
98	<i>antem</i>	<i>hantem</i> (hit)	<i>embat</i>	
123	<i>pedes</i>	<i>pedas</i> (spicy)	<i>pedes</i>	Adjective
143	<i>gede</i>	<i>besar</i> (big)	<i>gede</i>	

Loanwords of Betawi language in this region is due to the influence of surrounding areas where Betawi and even Malay language are spoken. This is particularly evident in the villages of Tanara and Pedaleman in the Tanara sub-district.

Betawi and Malay language are linguistically similar, although Malay has been standardized as a language. Currently, many younger generations prefer to use Malay as their primary language rather than their family or parental language. Below is a table of lexicons borrowed from Malay in the 4 sub-districts bordering Serang Regency. The observation in this research focuses on the Javanese-speaking communities in Banten, which have loaned several glosses from the Malay language. The results of the observation show loanwords falling into the following categories: 50 nouns, 12 verbs, 21 adjectives, 6 directional or locational words, 3 conjunctions, and 2 interrogative words. Some of these words are as follows:

Table 5. Loanwords of Malay Language Based on Category

Glos	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten Dialect	Indonesian Meaning	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten dialect loaned from Malay vocabulary	Category
1	<i>emak</i>	<i>ibu</i> (mother)	<i>ibu</i>	
2	<i>mame</i>	<i>bapak</i> (father)	<i>bapak</i>	
8	<i>bibi</i>	<i>bibi</i> (aunt)	<i>bibi</i>	
11	<i>pecil</i>	<i>anak</i> (child)	<i>anak</i>	
24	<i>rayat lanang</i>	<i>suami</i> (husband)	<i>laki</i>	
26	<i>mantu</i>	<i>menantu</i> (son in law)	<i>mantu</i>	
28	<i>ipar</i>	<i>ipar</i> (brother in law)	<i>ipar</i>	
47	<i>kursi</i>	<i>kursi</i> (chair)	<i>kursi</i>	
50	<i>kasur</i>	<i>kasur</i> (bed)	<i>kasur</i>	
51	<i>gelas</i>	<i>gelas</i> (glass)	<i>gelas</i>	

52	<i>piring</i>	<i>piring</i> (plate)	<i>piring</i>	
53	<i>sendok</i>	<i>sendok</i> (spoon)	<i>sendok</i>	
57	<i>ilir</i>	<i>kipas</i> (fan)	<i>kipas</i>	Noun
195	<i>warsa</i>	<i>tahun</i> (year)	<i>tahun</i>	
196	<i>tetakan</i>	<i>tongkat</i> (stick)	<i>tongkat</i>	
201	<i>caci</i>	<i>sabuk</i> (belt)	<i>sabuk</i>	
202	<i>sato</i>	<i>binatang</i> (animal)	<i>binatang</i>	
210	<i>buntut</i>	<i>ekor</i> (tail)	<i>buntut</i>	
215	<i>buaye</i>	<i>buaya</i> (crocodile)	<i>buaya</i>	
221	<i>bibit</i>	<i>benih</i> (seed)	<i>benih</i>	
223	<i>godong</i>	<i>daun</i> (leaf)	<i>daun</i>	
225	<i>ijil</i>	<i>biji</i> (seed)	<i>biji</i>	
227	<i>buah</i>	<i>230risp</i> (mango)	<i>buah</i>	
229	<i>oyod</i>	<i>akar</i> (root)	<i>akar</i>	
232	<i>timun</i>	<i>mentimun</i> (cucumber)	<i>timun</i>	
238	<i>kelapa</i>	<i>kelapa</i> (coconut)	<i>kelapa</i>	
242	<i>kapak</i>	<i>kampak</i> (ax)	<i>kampak</i>	
243	<i>golok</i>	<i>golok</i> (cleaver)	<i>golok</i>	
245	<i>pecel</i>	<i>gado-gado</i> (traditional food)	<i>gado-gado</i>	
247	<i>kerupuk</i>	<i>kerupuk</i> (shrimp 230risp)	<i>kerupuk</i>	
250	<i>lemper</i>	<i>Lemper</i> (made from sticky rice)	<i>lemper</i>	
253	<i>geni</i>	<i>api</i> (fire)	<i>api</i>	
254	<i>abu</i>	<i>abu</i> (ash)	<i>abu</i>	
255	<i>angin</i>	<i>angin</i> (wind)	<i>angin</i>	
256	<i>awan</i>	<i>awan</i> (cloud)	<i>awan</i>	
257	<i>ketuwung</i>	<i>pelangi</i> (rainbow)	<i>pelangi</i>	
258	<i>langit</i>	<i>langit</i> (sky)	<i>langit</i>	
260	<i>wulan</i>	<i>bulan</i> (moon)	<i>bulan</i>	
261	<i>lintang</i>	<i>bintang</i> (star)	<i>bintang</i>	
262	<i>awan</i>	<i>siang</i> (noon)	<i>siang</i>	
264	<i>sore</i>	<i>sore</i> (afternoon)	<i>sore</i>	
268	<i>lemah</i>	<i>tanah</i> (land)	<i>tanah</i>	
269	<i>lebu</i>	<i>debu</i> (dust)	<i>debu</i>	
270	<i>pasir</i>	<i>pasir</i> (sand)	<i>pasir</i>	
272	<i>watu</i>	<i>batu</i> (stone)	<i>batu</i>	
273	<i>gunung</i>	<i>gunung</i> (mountain)	<i>gunung</i>	
274	<i>bukit</i>	<i>bukit</i> (hill)	<i>bukit</i>	

278	<i>kilat</i>	<i>kilat</i> (flash)	<i>kilat</i>		284	<i>lor</i>	<i>utara</i> (north)	<i>utara</i>	
281	<i>andau</i>	<i>andau</i> (if)	<i>andau</i>		285	<i>kidul</i>	<i>selatan</i> (south)	<i>selatan</i>	Directional words
282	<i>muara</i>	<i>muara</i> (furth)	<i>muara</i>		286	<i>kulon</i>	<i>barat</i> (west)	<i>barat</i>	
314	<i>kepiting</i>	<i>kepiting</i> (crab)	<i>kepiting</i>		287	<i>wetan</i>	timur (east)	<i>timur</i>	
65	<i>mikir</i>	<i>piker</i> (think)	<i>pikir</i>	Verb	295	<i>tengen</i>	<i>kanan</i> (right)	<i>kanan</i>	
67	<i>melotot</i>	<i>melotot</i> (glared)	<i>melotot</i>		296	<i>kiwe</i>	<i>kiri</i> (left)	<i>Kiri</i>	
70	<i>ambung</i>	cium (kiss)	<i>cium</i>		288	<i>nape</i>	<i>apa</i> (what)	<i>apa</i>	Interrogative word
73	<i>kenyoh</i>	<i>kunyah</i> (chew)	<i>kunyah</i>		291	<i>sinten</i>	<i>siapa</i> (who)	<i>siapa</i>	
74	<i>minum</i>	<i>minum</i> (drink)	<i>minum</i>		306	<i>lamun</i>	<i>kalau</i> (if)	<i>kalau</i>	Conjunction
75	<i>damu</i>	<i>tiup</i> (blow)	<i>tiup</i>		307	<i>margi</i>	<i>karena</i> (because)	<i>karena</i>	
83	<i>gosok</i>	<i>gosok</i> (rub)	<i>gosok</i>		309	<i>sering</i>	<i>selalu</i> (always)	<i>selalu</i>	
84	<i>apus</i>	<i>hapus</i> (delete)	<i>hapus</i>						
86	<i>meres</i>	<i>peres</i> (squeeze)	<i>peres</i>						
87	<i>nugel</i>	<i>potong</i> (cut)	<i>potong</i>						
92	<i>narik</i>	<i>tarik</i> (pull)	<i>tarik</i>						
177	<i>muntah</i>	<i>muntah</i> (throw up)	<i>munta</i>						
124	<i>kecut</i>	<i>asam</i> (sour)	<i>asam</i>		Adjective				
125	<i>manis</i>	<i>manis</i> (sweet)	<i>manis</i>						
134	<i>bener</i>	<i>betul</i> (right)	<i>betul</i>						
135	<i>baik</i>	<i>baik</i> (good)	<i>baik</i>						
136	<i>ale</i>	<i>buruk</i> (bad)	<i>buruk</i>						
138	<i>bosok</i>	<i>busuk</i> (rotten)	<i>busuk</i>						
139	<i>belok</i>	<i>kotor</i> (dirty)	<i>kotor</i>						
147	<i>adem</i>	<i>dingin</i> (cool)	<i>dingin</i>						
149	<i>sempit</i>	<i>sempit</i> (narrow)	<i>sempit</i>						
150	<i>landep</i>	<i>tajam</i> (sharp)	<i>tajam</i>						
151	<i>ketul</i>	<i>tumpul</i> (blunt)	<i>tumpul</i>						
156	<i>lemu</i>	<i>gemuk</i> (thick)	<i>gemuk</i>						
157	<i>kuru</i>	<i>kurus</i> (thin)	<i>kurus</i>						
159	<i>lempeng</i>	<i>lurus</i> (straight)	<i>lurus</i>						
160	<i>rata</i>	<i>datar</i> (flat)	<i>datar</i>						
162	<i>waras</i>	<i>sehat</i> (health)	<i>sehat</i>						
163	<i>irit</i>	<i>hemat</i> (saving)	<i>hemat</i>						
165	<i>miskin</i>	<i>miskin</i> (poor)	<i>miskin</i>						
166	<i>pelit</i>	<i>kikir</i> (stingy)	<i>kikir</i>						
176	<i>abuh</i>	<i>bengkak</i> (swollen)	<i>bengkak</i>						
178	<i>dengkek</i>	<i>tuli</i> (deaf)	<i>tuli</i>						

Loanwords of Malay Language in this area is due to the influence of the surrounding regions where Malay is widely spoken. This phenomenon can be observed in the four districts of Serang Regency, namely Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. As a result, there are numerous loanwords from Malay in these areas. The language users in this region include speakers of Malay, Sundanese, and partially Javanese.

4. Loanwords of Lampung Language

Loanwords of Lampung language in the border areas of Serang Regency, Banten Province, specifically in the 8 villages of 4 districts, namely Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer, has been observed in this research. In the Javanese Banten language, particularly in the villages of Anyer and Cikoneng in Anyer District, several glosses have been loaned from Lampung. The observations have resulted in words falling into various categories, including 18 nouns, 5 verbs, 5 adjectives, 2 numerals, 3 conjunctions, and 1 agreement word. Some of these words are as follows:

Table 6. Loanwords of Lampung Language Based on Category

Glos	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten Dialect	Indonesian Meaning	Javanese Vocabulary of Banten dialect loaned from Lampung vocabulary	Category
1	<i>emak</i>	<i>ibu</i> (mother)	<i>mak</i>	
11	<i>pecil</i>	<i>anak</i> (child)	<i>sanak</i>	
35	<i>griye</i>	<i>rumah</i> (house)	<i>nuwo</i>	
39	<i>jendele</i>	<i>jendela</i> (window)	<i>Jendila/jendelo</i>	Noun
47	<i>kursi</i>	<i>kursi</i> (chair)	<i>kersey</i>	
52	<i>piring</i>	<i>piring</i> (plate)	<i>pinggan</i>	

225	<i>ijil</i>	<i>biji</i> (seed)	<i>bijie</i>	
226	<i>wijil buah</i>	<i>biji buah</i> (fruit seed)	<i>bije uwoh</i>	
228	<i>buah</i>	<i>buah</i> (fruit)	<i>uwoh</i>	
237	<i>cabe</i>	<i>cabai</i> (chilli)	<i>cabi</i>	
257	<i>pelangi</i>	<i>pelangi</i> (rainbow)	<i>uwung-uwung</i>	
261	<i>lintang</i>	<i>bintang</i> (star)	<i>lintang</i>	
268	<i>lemah</i>	<i>tanah</i> (land)	<i>lema</i>	
275	<i>bukit</i>	<i>bukit</i> (hill)	<i>gegemuk</i>	
279	<i>banyu</i>	<i>air</i> (water)	<i>uwai</i>	
281	<i>andau</i>	<i>andau</i>	<i>duwai</i>	
313	<i>sege</i>	<i>nasi</i> (rice)	<i>segiwe</i>	
267	<i>kemarau</i>	<i>musim</i> <i>kemarau</i> (dry season)	<i>Musim</i> <i>kemakhau</i>	
75	<i>damu</i>	<i>tiup</i> (blow)	<i>sebu</i>	Verb
72	<i>dahar</i>	<i>dahar</i> (eat)	<i>mengan</i>	
80	<i>ngisungi</i>	<i>memberi</i> (give)	<i>ngeni</i>	
90	<i>ngitung</i>	<i>ngitung</i> (count)	<i>berikin</i>	
93	<i>dorong</i>	<i>dorong</i> (push)	<i>dokhong</i>	
123	<i>pedes</i>	<i>pedes</i> (spicy)	<i>peghes</i>	Adjective
63	<i>tue</i>	<i>tua</i> (old)	<i>tuha/tuho</i>	
135	<i>baik</i>	<i>baik</i> (good)	<i>esak</i>	
155	<i>kandel</i>	<i>tebal</i> (thin)	<i>kedol</i>	
163	<i>irit</i>	<i>hemat</i> (saving)	<i>eret</i>	
182	<i>papat</i>	<i>empat</i> (four)	<i>eppak</i>	numeral
189	<i>satus</i>	<i>serratus</i> (one hundred)	<i>seghatus</i>	
298	<i>sareng</i>	<i>dengan</i> (with)	<i>kare</i>	Conjunction
306	<i>lamun</i>	<i>kalau</i> (if)	<i>lamon</i>	
307	<i>margi</i>	<i>karena</i> (because)	<i>kaghena</i>	
311	<i>nggih</i>	<i>ya</i> (yes)	<i>Iyu/iyo</i>	agreement word

The table above shows the geographical distribution, particularly with the presence of the busy Merak port, which has resulted in a large population of Lampung people residing in Banten, especially in the villages of Cikoneng and Anyer. Language contact between speakers of two different languages, Javanese and Lampung, is also a factor in the emergence of Javanese Banten. Furthermore, since ancient times, the Lampung people have been going fishing in the waters of the Sundanese Strait, leading to many of them settling and forming Lampung communities along the coast of Banten. To this day, there are pockets of Lampung language in Serang Regency, Banten, particularly in the villages of Anyer and Cikoneng in the Anyer District of Banten. Within the Lampung language,

there are different dialects being used *o* and *a*, for example *tuha* and *tuho*, *jendila* and *jendelo*.

CONCLUSION

This loanwords naturally occurs gradually through a long process and does not emerge on its own. The loaned vocabulary is a result of geographical factors, mainly the proximity of the regions to the source. This phenomenon can be observed in the four districts of Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. The observed loanwords are as follows: (1) loanwords of Sundanese vocabulary, including 5 verbs, 6 adjectives, and other categories such as directive words, interrogative words, conjunctions, and negation words; (2) loanwords of Javanese vocabulary, including 7 nouns, 2 verbs, 5 adjectives, and 1 conjunction; (3) loanwords of Betawi vocabulary, including 3 nouns, 4 verbs, and 2 adjectives; and (4) loanwords of Lampung vocabulary, including 18 nouns, 5 verbs, 5 adjectives, 2 numerals, 3 conjunctions, and 1 agreement word. Based on the loanwords of words from other language, the Writer concludes that the lexicon of Javanese Banten language is not limited to the Javanese dialect of Serang, but also includes the dialects of Pamarayan, Pontang, Tanara, and Anyer. Each region shows symptoms of external innovation.

Further research is needed to address the gaps in this research, particularly a more comprehensive dialectology study. The limitations of the researchers in conducting the study only allowed for the selection of eight villages from these four districts. Further discussions should delve deeper into the innovation of forms. Mapping and documentation can be valuable resources for a more comprehensive study of dialectology. Research on form innovation also provides a clear picture of language innovation, adding to the linguistic knowledge in dialectology and other linguistic disciplines. The results of this external innovation research can be used as input in creating etymology dictionaries or dialect dictionaries. This is considered necessary because the influence of other language, and the possibility of convergence, may arise in the future. Thus, documentation is essential for further study or language preservation in the future.

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