

## ETYMA-BASED LEXICAL VARIATION IN BODY-PARTS AND KINSHIP VOCABULARY OF LAMPUNG CIKONENG DIALECT

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### Abstract

The etyma group was used to study lexical variation in the Lampung Cikoneng language. This study focused on the distribution of etyma based on 52 body part vocabulary words and 25 kinship vocabulary words. Data collection techniques used purposive sampling, namely 15 informants from 15 observation points. This study used interview techniques. The results of the study show that there is high lexical variation in the Lampung Cikoneng language. Lexical variation in body part vocabulary shows a varied distribution of etyma of 1-7, with the group of 2 etyma being the most numerous. Meanwhile, kinship vocabulary shows a variation of one to five etyma, with three etyma as the most dominant pattern. The variations found include lexical and phonological differences and reflect the intensive influence of contact between the Lampung language and the Javanese and Sundanese languages. These findings confirm the existence of strong internal differentiation and enrich the study of dialectology and the dynamics of change in the Lampung language in the context of a multilingual society.

**Keywords:** Dialectology, etyma, Lampung Cikoneng, lexical variation

### Abstrak

*Kelompok etima digunakan untuk meneliti variasi leksikal bahasa Lampung Cikoneng. Penelitian ini berfokus pada distribusi etima berdasarkan 52 kosakata bagian tubuh dan 25 kosakata kekerabatan. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik purposive sampling, yakni 15 informan dari 15 titik pengamatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya variasi leksikal yang tinggi pada bahasa Lampung Cikoneng. Variasi leksikal pada kosakata bagian tubuh menunjukkan distribusi etima yang bervariasi 1—7 etima, dengan kelompok 2 etima yang paling banyak. Sementara itu, kosakata kekerabatan menunjukkan variasi satu hingga lima etima, dengan kelompok tiga etima sebagai pola yang paling dominan. Variasi yang ditemukan mencakup perbedaan leksikal dan fonologis serta mencerminkan pengaruh intensif kontak bahasa Lampung dengan bahasa Jawa dan Sunda. Temuan ini menegaskan adanya diferensiasi internal yang kuat dan memperkaya kajian dialektologi serta dinamika perubahan bahasa Lampung dalam konteks masyarakat multibahasa.*

**Kata kunci:** Dialektologi, etima, Lampung Cikoneng, variasi leksikal

## INTRODUCTION

Language and territorial boundaries are not always aligned. Conceptually, territorial boundaries have two main dimensions: function and physical form (Nugroho, 2011). In an administrative context, territorial boundaries only regulate aspects of government and jurisdiction. However, these boundaries cannot be used to determine language use areas because language distribution is also influenced by human mobility, community history, social networks, and cultural interactions

(Meutia, 2017). In Cikoneng Village, Serang Regency, Banten, where the Lampung community coexists with the Serang Javanese (Jaseng) and Banten Sundanese communities, there is a linguistic phenomenon that transcends administrative lines. This linguistic diversity demonstrates how multiple linguistic communities can coexist in a same administrative region.

Cikoneng has a lot of potential to exhibit intricate linguistic differences because it is a linguistic transition area. According to Aurrekoetxea et al. (2020), cross-community interactions frequently result in phonological overlap, lexical variance, and innovative forms in transitional zones. Intense language contact has resulted from frequent exchanges between Lampung, Javanese, and Sundanese speakers in Cikoneng. Wide-ranging linguistic effects of this encounter include etymological variants, adoption of sound parts, word form alterations, and the possibility of language shift (Tondo, 2009; Bachoh & Candra, 2022; Rambe et al., 2024).

According to Thomason (2001), language use areas are shaped by human social behavior rather than administrative boundaries. Consequently, while Lampung is the indigenous language of Lampung Province, its speakers have thrived in Banten for generations (Wulandari et al., 2022). This demographic pattern is consistent with research identifying Serang Regency as a multilingual hub for Javanese, Sundanese, and Lampung speakers (Haerudin et al., 2024; Wulandari et al., 2023, 2024). However, due to Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2019, which designates Javanese as mandatory local content, the Lampung language now occupies a minority status overshadowed by two dominant regional languages.

The Lampung language is still in use today. The Lampung Cikoneng community preserves its language despite living in a multilingual setting, according to several earlier investigations. While Syafrizal & Gunawan (2018) observed both internal and external variables that support the Lampung language's preservation in Cikoneng, Liswati et al. (2014) discovered lexical developments because of Banten Javanese's influence. However, Humaeni et al. (2017)'s language mapping study just notes that the Lampung language exists in Cikoneng without going into great depth about the village-level variations. As a result, there is a substantial research gap: no dialectological study has explicitly mapped the Lampung Cikoneng language's vocabulary variety based on etyma distribution, even though etyma are crucial units in dialectology because, as noted by Lauder (2007), differences in etyma distribution indicate degrees of lexical differentiation, particularly in semantically stable domains such as body part and kinship terms.

A significant degree of linguistic contact with Javanese and Sundanese is reflected in the diversity in etyma found in body part and kinship vocabulary in the Lampung Cikoneng context. These semantic domains belongs to core or basic vocabulary, which is generally resistant to replacement; therefore, the presence of multiple etyma within a single gloss constitutes strong evidence of intensive and sustained language contact. In Lampung Cikoneng, this contact-induced variation is primarily manifested as lexical competition between inherited Lampung forms and forms influenced by Javanese, Sundanese, and Indonesian, while phonological changes-such as vowel shifts, consonant variations, and glottal stop insertion-occur as surface realizations of these competing lexical items. This situation is further shaped by the sociolinguistic position of Lampung Cikoneng speakers as a small linguistic enclave within Serang Regency, where the Lampung language functions as a minority language amid dominant Javanese and Sundanese communities.

The purpose of this study is to analyze lexical variation in the Cikoneng Lampung language as spoken in Cikoneng through the distribution of etyma in body part and kinship vocabulary across multiple observation points. Lexical variation is examined by grouping glosses

according to the number of etyma attested, allowing the identification of patterns ranging from single etyma stability to highly fragmented glosses with multiple competing etyma. By focusing on these core vocabulary categories, this research contributes to dialectology studies in Indonesia by demonstrating how intensive language contact can affect even semantically stable lexical domains, thereby providing empirical evidence for minority languages variation and maintenance in multilingual societies.

### **Dialectology and Language Variation**

A subfield of linguistics called dialectology examines linguistic variance according to socioeconomic and geographic dispersion (Lauder, 2002a, 2002b). This area of study examines regional variations as well as socioeconomic elements that influence dialect creation, such as age, education, and speaker movement. Dialects, according to Chambers and Trudgill (2002), contain both non-standard and less prestigious language varieties with a cohesive linguistic framework. Variations in language in dialectology are called dialects. According to Chambers and Trudgill (2002), dialects are non-standard variations of language.

Language mapping can be done through dialectology research using isogloss files to identify morphological, phonological, and lexical differences (Benson & Williams, 2022). Spatially, on a language map, the linguistic conditions in a region can be described visually. However, before entering into a visual language map, dialectology research can first group language variations based on the number of etyma to determine the overlapping linguistic conditions in a multilingual region such as Cikoneng Village.

The language variation data in this dialectology study depends on the selection of representative informants who are native speakers with low mobility. This is to ensure that the language variations obtained are pure and minimally exposed to the influence of outside languages (Gnevsheva, 2018; Jones et al., 2017).

### **Lexical Variations and Etyma**

Lexical variation refers to the use of different vocabulary within the same language. In the context of dialectology research, this lexical variation can occur at various points of observation (various geographical regions). Lexical variation is an important indicator of the diversity of a language or dialect (Lauder, 2007). The degree of lexical change in a place can be seen based on etymological groups. Based on the same gloss, there can be different lexical variations. Diverse etyma are a sign of language variation that can be caused by internal or external influences on the language in a region. This language variation occurs not only lexically, but also phonologically. Phonological changes or sound variations reveal language changes that can be caused by social contact between language speakers. Therefore, vocabulary related to body parts and kinship was chosen because it is considered to have stability and a tendency not to undergo significant innovation (Lauder, 2007). Therefore, variations in these lexical categories can more accurately reflect the degree of change and the influence of language contact.

### **Language Contact**

Language contact occurs when two or more language communities interact for a sufficiently long period of time, which can lead to changes at all levels of language: phonology, lexicon, and syntax (Thomason, 2001). In multilingual areas such as Cikoneng, interaction between speakers of

Lampung, Javanese, and Sundanese allows for mutual influence, giving rise to new lexical and phonological variations. Tondo (2009) states that language contact has the potential to give rise to code-mixing, code-switching, or language shift. This phenomenon is even stronger in societies where people with different linguistic and/or cultural backgrounds live side by side intensively and in social conditions that do not restrict the use of certain languages.

Research in Indonesia shows that minority languages outside their region of origin tend to undergo innovation or adaptation to the dominant language (Dhanawaty, 2002, 2019; Wulandari, 2017; Munawarah, 2007, 2022; Isnaeni, 2022). However, this depends on the mobility of speakers, language attitudes, and community groups, as well as varying levels of adaptation within language-speaking communities. The Lampung Cikoneng language has survived and developed amid the dominance of Javanese and Sundanese, making it an ideal case study of language contact. This is particularly true for researching interactions between speakers that can cause changes in the level of lexical and phonological variation.

This study uses three theoretical frameworks, namely dialectology, lexical variation and etymology, and language interaction. Spatial variation in dialectology is based on the distribution of etymology and phonological variation in the Lampung Cikoneng language. The theory of lexical variation and etymology is used to examine the number of etyma in each gloss (Lauder, 2007). Lexical variation arising from language contact between Lampung, Sundanese, and Javanese languages in multilingual communities is explained based on language contact theory (Thomason, 2001; Tondo, 2009). This study will observe language variation resulting from language contact in Lampung Cikoneng.

## **METHODS**

Using a qualitative descriptive method, the distribution of lexical variation in the Lampung Cikoneng language is examined in this dialectological study. Researchers can investigate phonological symbols and etyma patterns that emerge at different points of observation in a multilingual setting thanks to the qualitative design. According to Gerring (2017), qualitative approaches are appropriate for characterizing linguistic behavior in natural settings, particularly in research including regional dialects and linguistic variety.

### **Data Sources and Research Tools**

The lexical forms of body part vocabulary gathered from Lampung Cikoneng speakers comprise the study's data. Based on Lauder (2007), which highlights that body part vocabulary is semantically stable and perfect for dialect studies because it seldom suffers significant semantic changes, the study tool is a dialectology questionnaire with 52 items of body part vocabulary.

The data in this study consists of lexical forms of body parts from interviews with informants who are native speakers of the Lampung Cikoneng language. According to Lauder (2007), body part vocabulary is more semantically stable than vocabulary from other semantic fields. In addition to body part vocabulary, vocabulary that tends to be stable is also found in kinship vocabulary. Therefore, 52 body part words and 25 kinship words became the questionnaire for this study. The selection of these lexical items was based on the established list of elicitation items provided in *Penelitian Keekerabatan dan Pemetaan Bahasa di Indonesia: Kuesioner Kosakata Dasar dan Kata Budaya Dasar* 'Kinship Research and Language Mapping in Indonesia: A Basic Vocabulary and Cultural Vocabulary Questionnaire' (Kementerian

Pendidikan Nasional, 2010), which is widely used in Indonesian dialectological and language-mapping research.

This study used purposive sampling by selecting informants who could maintain the authenticity of the language variations they used (Ayatrohaedi, 2002). There were 15 informants representing 15 observation points in Cikoneng. The criteria for selecting informants were as follows (Gnevsheva, 2018; Jones et al., 2017).

- a) Male or female.
- b) Aged between 40 and 60 years old.
- c) Native residents of Cikoneng Village who have never migrated outside the area.
- d) Minimum formal education of junior high school or elementary school.
- e) Work as farmers and have limited mobility.
- f) Normal, with no speech organ disorders.

The informant selection criteria in this study are based on the traditional NORM principle (Non-mobile, Older, Rural, Male) commonly applied in dialectological research. However, given the Indonesian sociolinguistic context, both male and female informants were included, as they are generally considered to possess comparable knowledge of local languages. This inclusion was intended to ensure a balanced and comprehensive representation of the local language. In addition, the criterion of minimal formal education (elementary or junior high school level) was applied in order to maintain the authenticity of the local language data and to avoid contamination from Standard Indonesian, which is predominantly acquired through formal schooling. These standards guarantee that the chosen informants reflect a consistent and genuine version of Lampung Cikoneng that is mostly unaffected by outside language influences.

As is typical in dialectology field research, data was gathered using audio recordings, interviews, and note-taking (Ayatrohaedi, 2002). Based on a questionnaire, the researcher conducted in-person interviews at each of the 15 observation locations. To ensure accuracy in phonological analysis, each lexical response was recorded and subsequently transcribed using International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbols. Every village in Cikoneng was represented thanks to the careful selection of research sites, giving a comprehensive picture of lexical distribution across the population. These informant criteria were determined so that the selected informants could truly represent the language spoken in Cikoneng Village in an authentic and consistent manner.

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

The obtained lexical items were analyzed through phonetic transcription using the IPA (Internasional Phonetic Alphabet), as the analysis focuses on detailed sound variation such as vowel shifts, consonant variation, and the presence of glottal stops. The lexical data were categorized according to the number of etyma attested in each gloss.

The analysis follows Lauder's (2007) frameworks for etyma distribution, which posits that: (1) a single etymon may be realized through one or more phonetic forms; (2) the presence of multiple etyma within a single gloss indicates higher degree of lexical variation; and (3) variation across observation points may reflect internal linguistic diversification or the effects of language contact. Benson & Williams, 2022; Lauder, 2007.

Accordingly, all lexical items were grouped based on the number of etyma identified in each gloss, ranging from single-etyma stability to glosses with multiple competing etyma. The

geographical distribution of these etyma across observation points was examined to identify isoglosses, that is, boundaries marking where one etymon ends and another begins, thereby revealing patterns of dialectal variation and language contact.

## RESULT

This study analyzes 52 body-part vocabulary items and 25 kinship terms in the Cikoneng Lampung language, collected from 15 observation points in Cikoneng Village. The lexical items are grouped based on the number of etyma attested in each gloss. All lexical items are presented in their original Lampung Cikoneng forms, with English glosses provided for explanatory purposes. The data are grouped based on the number of etyma attested in each gloss.

### Lexical Variation Distribution

All lexical items are presented in their original Lampung Cikoneng forms, with English glosses provided for explanatory purposes. The following table shows the distribution of etyma origins in the 52 glosses studied.

**Table 1. Distribution of Lexical Variation Based on the Number of Etyma Origins in Body Part Vocabulary**

Etyma Group	Percentage	Glosses (Lampung Cikoneng – English gloss)
1 etyma	26.92%	[bibir] ‘lips’, [pelipis] ‘temples’, [gusi] ‘gums’, [bulu mato] ‘eyelashes’, [dada] ‘chest’, [ketiak] ‘armpits’, [paru] ‘lungs’, [ʃaŋgut] ‘beard’, [urat] ‘veins’, [alis] ‘eyebrows’, [bətis]/[wətis] ‘calves’, [siku] ‘elbows’
2 etyma	36.53%	[bahu] and [pundak] ‘shoulders’, [ʃambəŋ] and [godəg] ‘sideburns’, [indak ʃari] and [ʃəmpol] ‘thumb’, [ʃari] and [culo] ‘fingers’, [lalaŋ] and [laklakan] ‘palate’, [taŋan] and [culoʔ] ‘arms’, [polo] and [otak] ‘brain’, [ʃubur] and [silit] ‘buttocks’, [gəlaŋan] and [taŋan] ‘wrist’, [piŋgang] and [bobojok]/[bojok] ‘waist’, [piŋgul] and [paŋgul] ‘hips’, [pipi] and [bihom] ‘cheeks’, [igo] and [rusuk] ‘ribs’, [tulaŋ gariŋ] and [baluŋ gariŋ] ‘shin bone’, [dagu] and [gado] ‘chin’, [paha] and [kəmpol] ‘thighs’, [tumit] and [məmənoŋ] ‘heels’, [cukut] and [kaki] ‘feet’, [badan] and [awak] ‘body’
3 etyma	19.23%	[ʃəmbot], [wado] and [bruŋu] ‘pubic hair’, [alis] ‘brow’, [ʃari əmis], [culo manis] and [kəlincəʔ] ‘ring finger’, [ʃala itil], [turuk] and [ipəʔ] ‘female genitalia’, [itəŋ], [keriŋat] and [kəsəŋ] ‘sweat’, [təŋgorokan], [təmbolok], [korəŋkoŋan]-[korəŋkoŋ]-[korəŋkoŋ] ‘throat’, [bahu], [pundak], [taktak] ‘shoulder’, [ʃari [telunjuk], [pənudu], ʃəriʃiʔ] ‘index finger’, [ʃari təŋah], [culo təŋah] and [rafa ʃari] ‘middle finger’
4 etyma	1.92%	[məmənoŋan], [mata cukut], [kijon] and [mata kaki] ‘ankle’
5 etyma	11.54%	[si anda], [maʔ anda], [taŋgaj anda], [kuku anda] and [kəmbəŋ taŋgaj] ‘white nails’, [gəraham], [ipən tuhu], [ipən gəraham], [ipən ələm] and [ipən], ‘molars’, [ipən luar]- [ipən luwah], [bonəŋ], [ipən bonəŋ], [toŋgos]-[ipən toŋgos] and [moŋon] ‘buck teeth’, [little finger [kəlɪŋkiŋ]-[culo kɪŋkiŋ], [ʃari kəlɪŋkiŋ], [ʃəntik], [ʃari kəlinci]-[kinciʔ] and [kəlɪŋkiŋ] ‘little finger’, [kəntəl]-[kon], [təlɪŋ], [tuwaʔ], [səlut] and [pələʔ] ‘male genitalia’, [ipən numbuk], [ipən giŋsul]-[giŋsul], [ipən lamən], [ipən suŋgil]-[ipən suŋgir]-[suŋgil] and [giŋsul] ‘supernumerary teeth’

Etyma Group	Percentage	Glosses (Lampung Cikoneng – English gloss)
7 etyma	3.85%	[ipən luti]-[ipən lutik], [ipən dəpan], [ipən adɔ], [untu], [ipən sunɟil], [ipən tariŋ] and [faŋgoʔ] ‘incisors’, [galah uri], [bahu]-[badan bahu], [təŋkuk]-[təŋkuʔ], [kuduk]-[badan kuduk], [pundak], [badan bahu] and [batan galah] ‘nape / back of the neck’

This distribution indicates that lexical variation in the Lampung Cikoneng language is uneven and varies between glosses. Meanwhile, the distribution of etyma groups in 25 glosses in the kinship vocabulary is as follows.

**Table 2 Etyma Groups in the Kinship Vocabulary**

Etyma Group	Percentage	Glosses (Lampung Cikoneng – English gloss)
1 etyma	8%	[ade]-[adi] ‘younger sibling’, [bujut]-[ujut] ‘grandparents’ parents’
2 etyma	24%	[tiŋ]-[teŋ] and [kakaŋ]-[kaka]-[kako] ‘older brother/sister’, [inaj] and [adi] ‘younger sibling’, [inaj] and [adi] ‘in-law’, [umpu] and [incu] ‘grandchild’, [pak uti] and [mama]-[mamaŋ] ‘father/mother's sibling’, and [kiyai/ŋai] and [mərtua] ‘parents-in-law’
3 etyma	52%	[aʔgos]-[agos], [kakaŋ]-[kakak] and [abaŋ] ‘older brother’, [tiŋ]-[teŋ], [kakaŋ]-[kakaŋ]-[kako] and [abaŋ ipar] ‘older brother of wife’, [kəmalɔ], [kakaŋ] and [tiŋ] ‘older brother of husband’, [inaj], [ade ipar] and [bibi] ‘younger sibling of wife’, [inaj], [ade ipar] and [bibi] ‘younger sibling of husband’, [da uti], [aju] and [ade inda] ‘younger brother of father/mother’, [mbo], [teteŋ] and [jaju] ‘older sister’, [pak tuho]-[bapak oʔoh]-[bapaʔ kolot], [abah]-[əmbah] and [bakas] ‘grandfather’, and [inda tuho]-[inda oʔoh], [oʔoh bajbaj] and [əma]-[əmbah] ‘grandmother’
4 etyma	12%	[da uti], [aju], [inda] and [bibi] ‘parent’s younger sister’, [səmpuan], [ponakan], [sepupu], and [aloʔ] ‘child of parent’s older sibling’, [inaj], [tiŋ], [agos ipar] and [aju] ‘spouse of younger sibling’
5 etyma	4%	[kəmalɔ], [kakaŋ], [tiŋ], [agos ipar] and [aa] ‘elder brother of father/mother’

The results reveal a high level of lexical variation in Lampung Cikoneng. In body-part vocabulary, variation ranges from one to seven etyma, with no gloss exhibiting six etyma. The two-etyma group is the most dominant (36.53%), followed by the one-etyma group (26.92%). In contrast, kinship vocabulary shows variation from one to five etyma, with the three-etyma group as the most dominant pattern (52%).

This distribution indicates that lexical variation in Lampung Cikoneng is uneven across semantic domains. Body-part vocabulary tends to show early-stage lexical competition, where original Lampung forms coexist with alternative forms influenced by Javanese, Sundanese, or Indonesian. In contrast, kinship vocabulary reflects a more stable yet complex multilingual situation, suggesting stronger retention of inherited forms despite ongoing language contact.

## Variations in Body Part Vocabulary

### *Variations with One Etyma Root*

Vocabulary with a single etymon root typically exhibits strong stability. Only phonological variations—such as vowel quality alterations, nasal features, or the insertion of consonants that have no bearing on lexical meaning—appear in this group. This includes glosses on the calves [bətis] and [wətis], chest [dado] and [dada], elbows [siku], [sikut] and [sikuʔ], lips [biber] and [bibir], eyelashes [bulu mato], and eyebrows [alis], [aləs] and [halis]. Nearly every observation point has a rather uniform distribution of these types. This demonstrates how some body concepts have developed lexical forms that are largely resistant to the effect of regional innovations or other languages.

### *Variation with Multiple Etyma*

Glosses with several etyma show more intricate lexical diversity than single-etymon vocabulary. Language interaction, lexical changes, and competition between forms within a region are all reflected in this variation.

#### a. Two-Etyma Group

With 19 glosses out of 52, the two-etyma group is the most prevalent. Changes from the original Lampung form to forms inspired by Javanese, Sundanese, or Indonesian are typically the cause of variation in this group. Examples that demonstrate the presence of two distinct root words in multiple villages are shoulders [bahu] and [pundak], sideburns [ʃambaŋ] and [godəg]-[godək], thumb [indak ʃari]-[indaʔ ʃari] and [ʃəmpol], fingers [ʃari] and [culɔ], palate [lalaŋi]-[laŋi-laŋi]-[laŋitan] and [laklakan], arms [taŋan]-[ləŋan]-[ləŋən] and [culɔʔ], brain [polo] and [otak], and buttocks [ʃubər]-[ʃubur] and [silit]. This situation suggests that two forms are still coexisting in a lexical adaptation process that is still in its early phases.

#### b. Three-Etyma Group

This group exhibits a considerable degree of variance and comprises 10 glosses out of 52. Three primary varieties of glosses, such as those on the pubic hair [ʃəmbot]-[ʃəmbut], [wado], and [bruŋu]-[bruŋuʔ], ring finger [ʃari əmis], [culɔ manis] and [kəlincəʔ], female genitalia [ʃala itil]-[ʃala iteil]-[itil], [turuk] and [ipeʔ], sweat [itəŋ]-[itəŋ]-[itiŋ], [keriŋaʔ]-[keriŋat] and [kəsəŋ], middle finger [ʃari təŋah], [culɔ təŋah], and [raʃa ʃari] are dispersed among different observation places. Although lexical rivalry is stronger than in the two-etymology group, it has not yet reached an extreme degree of fragmentation, as seen by the existence of three etyma.

#### c. Four-Etyma Group

Ankle is the only gloss with four etyma. Among the forms that can be discovered are ankle [məmənoŋan], [matɔ cukut / mata cukut], [kijon], and [matɔ sikil / mata kaki]. This variance demonstrates both a considerable cross-linguistic influence and extremely noticeable vocabulary changes in the same physical notion. The variations in these four etymological groups indicate a significant influence of language contact, which over time can lead to noticeable language changes from one gloss with many variants.

#### d. Five-Etyma Group

Five glosses, including white nails [si anda], [maʔ anda], [taŋgaj anda], [kuku anda] and [kəmbaŋ taŋgaj], molars [gəraham], [ipən tuhu], [ipən gəraham], [ipən ələm] and [ipən], buck teeth [ipən luar]- [ipən luwah], [bonəŋ], [ipən bonəŋ], [toŋgos]-[ipən toŋgos] and [moŋoŋ], little finger [kəliŋkiŋ]-[culə kliŋkiŋ], [ʃari kəliŋkiŋ], [ʃəntik], [ʃari kəlinci]-[kinciʔ] and [kəliŋkiŋ], and male genitalia [kəntəl]-[kon], [təliŋ], [tuwaʔ], [səlut] and [pələʔ], supernumerary teeth [ipən numpuk], [ipən giŋsul]-[giŋsul], [ipən lamən], [ipən suŋgil]-[ipən suŋgir]-[suŋgil] and [giŋsul] make up the five etyma group. This group includes substantial phonological variances in addition to etymological distinctions. This suggests that these ideas are highly sensitive to social and cultural factors, leading to the formation of numerous alternate forms. Furthermore, the five etyma group consists of the words for fingernails, molars, buck teeth, little finger, and male genitals. This group includes significant phonological variations. This shows that these five words are a sensitive group of words in the social and cultural context of the community, so that their use leads to many lexical variations.

#### e. Seven-Etyma Group

The most drastic variances are seen in this group. This group of glosses includes incisors [ipən luti]-[ipən lutik], [ipən dəpan], [ipən adə], [untu], [ipən suŋgil], [ipən tariŋ] and [ʃaŋgoʔ], nape / back of the neck [galah uri], [bahu]-[badan bahu], [təŋkuk]-[təŋkuʔ], [kuduk]-[badan kuduk], [pundak], [badan bahu] and [bataŋ galah]. There are seven basic shapes for each gloss. The greatest degree of lexical competition across hamlets is indicated by the number of etyma in this group, which also reflects the dynamics of intense language contact and innovation. The Lampung Cikoneng language's vocabulary diversity exhibits a broad range of etyma, ranging from one to seven. The lack of the six-etyma group is an intriguing distributional phenomenon, yet the two-etyma group is the most prevalent pattern. The set of seven etyma has the greatest degree of lexical variety dynamism. The most lexical variation can be seen in this group of glosses, namely the back of the neck, enlarged teeth, and incisors. There are seven lexical variations in each gloss. This group of seven etyma indicates the existence of intense language contact dynamics between the observation points. Lexical and phonological variants are among the variations that show up, and they are distributed unevenly throughout communities.

### Lexical Variation in Kinship Vocabulary

The data shows lexical variation in Lampung Cikoneng kinship vocabulary collected from various observation points. All kinship vocabulary indicates that these forms are old lexical heritage. However, the level of etymology variation that appears is not uniform and shows differences in complexity between kinship concepts.

#### *Variation with One Etyma Origin*

##### Variations with a Single Etymon Origin

Some kinship vocabulary shows a very high level of stability because it is represented by only one etymology. Forms such as younger sibling [ade]-[adeʔ]-[adi] and grandparents' parents [bujot]-[bujut]-[bujut bakas]-[bujut bajbaj]-[ujut] are used consistently across all observation points without showing any significant phonological or lexical variation. This condition indicates

that these kinship concepts have a central position in the kinship system of the community and are relatively unaffected by regional variation.

### ***Variation with Multiple Etyma***

#### **a. Two-Etyma Group**

Vocabulary with two etyma shows limited variation. Examples include terms for older brother/sister [tiŋ]-[tɛŋ] and [kakaŋ]-[kaka]-[kako], younger sibling [inaj] and [adi], in-law [inaj] and [adi], grandchild [umpu] and [incu], father/mother's sibling [pak uti] and [mama]-[mamaŋ], and parents-in-law [kiyai/jnai] and [mærtua]. The variations that appear are generally in the form of lexical choices, such as the use of forms originating from the core Lampung language alongside forms influenced by other languages. The presence of two etyma indicates slight regional variations without significant shifts in meaning.

#### **b. Three-Etyma Group**

The group with three etyma is quite dominant in this kinship data. Vocabulary such as older brother [aʔgos]-[agos], [kakaŋ]-[kakak] and [abaŋ], older brother of wife [tiŋ]-[tɛŋ], [kakaŋ]-[kakaŋ]-[kako] and [abaŋ ipar], older brother of husband [kəmalə], [kakaŋ] and [tiŋ], younger sibling of wife [inaj], [ade ipar] and [bibi], younger sibling of husband [inaj], [ade ipar] and [bibi], younger brother of father/mother [da uti], [aju] and [ade inda], older sister [mbo], [teteŋ] and [jaju], grandfather [pak tuho]-[bapak oʔoh]-[bapaʔ kolot], [abah]-[əmbah] and [bakas], and grandmother [inda tuho]-[inda oʔoh], [oʔoh bajbaj] and [əma]-[əmbah] each have three different basic forms.

These variations often involve etyma such as [agos], [kakaŋ], [abaŋ], or [tiŋ], which reflect the internal lexical diversity of the Lampung language as well as the influence of contact with the Javanese and Sundanese languages. The existence of three etyma indicates relatively balanced lexical competition between hamlets.

#### **c. Four-Etyma Group**

Several kinship vocabulary words show a higher level of variation with four etyma. Terms for the younger sister of the father/mother [da uti], [aju], [ade inda]-[inda] and [bibi], the child of the older brother or sister of the father/mother [səmpuan]-[sepupu], [ponakan], [agos] and [aloʔ], and the wife or husband of the younger sibling [inaj], [tiŋ], [agos ipar] and [aju] are included in this group. For instance, the vocabulary for the mother's or father's younger sister is realized through a variety of forms, including local derivative forms, terms of affection, and forms based on the term's uncle-aunt. This diversity demonstrates that, depending on regional customs and the kinship systems that are in place in each community, more particular kinship relations typically have more varied names.

#### **d. Five-Etyma Group**

The vocabulary for the elder brother of the father or mother exhibits [kəmalə], [kakaŋ], [tiŋ], [agos ipar] and [aa] the most diversity. There are five distinct etyma for this term, including forms that highlight ancestry, generic kinship forms, and forms that show the impact of foreign languages. Strong regional heterogeneity in the idea of kinship and lexical complexity is shown by the great number of etyma. Overall, there are one to five etyma in Lampung Cikoneng's lexical

variant of kinship vocabulary. While vocabulary for indirect kinship or affinity links exhibits more change, vocabulary for core kinship relationships is typically more stable.

## **DISCUSSION**

The findings in this study demonstrate the Lampung Cikoneng language's extremely high lexical variety, with an etymon distribution spanning from one to seven. The language dynamics that take place in transitional regions and multilingual communities like Cikoneng can be understood as reflected in this variance. The results of this study indicate that the Lampung Cikoneng language has high lexical variation with a distribution of 1 to 7 etyma, both in body vocabulary and kinship vocabulary. This reflects the language contact that occurs between the Lampung, Javanese, and Sundanese languages in one language area, namely Cikoneng Village. These results are explained in the discussion that follows using the theoretical framework of dialectology, lexical variation, and language interaction.

### **Patterns of Variation Based on the Number of Etyma**

In addition to lexical variants, there are phonological variations, including glottal stops, vowel alterations, and other segmental variations. Due to the influence of social, linguistic, and geographic elements on the development of the kinship lexical system, this variation is not evenly distributed over all hamlets.

Lexical variety in Lampung Cikoneng developed through rather steady form competition rather than extreme fragmentation, as seen by the predominance of two- and three-syllable terms in both vocabulary groups—kinship and body parts. Because lexical variation in Lampung Cikoneng happened under settings of intense but generally consistent social contact, the pattern of two- and three-syllable dominance emerged in body part and kinship vocabulary. Lauder (2007) states that the dominance of three etyma denotes an advanced stage in linguistic transition, where more than two language systems coexist continuously, whereas the dominance of two etyma reflects the early stage of competition between local lexical forms and one alternative form, typically resulting from external influences. Lampung speakers regularly engage with Javanese and Sundanese speakers in the Cikoneng setting, although there is no societal pressure to completely change vocabulary forms. Instead of severe lexical fragmentation, this situation permits gradual transformation through selective borrowing and adaptation (Thomason, 2001). A comparatively balanced and recurrent pattern of lexical rivalry emerges in a variety of vocabulary areas because of the selection and coexistence of functional and socially acceptable forms.

While family vocabulary retains a more cohesive lexical structure, body component vocabulary tends to be more susceptible to lexical diffusion. This distinction supports Thomason's (2001) theory that changes brought about by language interaction vary depending on the social function and level of attachment of a vocabulary to the speaker's identity rather than happening consistently across all lexical domains. Body part vocabulary is more open to innovation and adaptation, whereas kinship vocabulary, which serves as a marker of fundamental genealogical and social relationships, tends to undergo more regulated alterations.

Etyma variation in both vocabulary groups demonstrates how social structure and lexical function influence the direction of change in the Lampung Cikoneng language in addition to reflecting the degree of language contact. The variation in etyma in both vocabulary groups shows

that social structure and lexical function influence the direction of change in the Lampung Cikoneng language.

A few glosses have phonological differences in addition to etymological variations, especially in the one-etyma and two-etyma categories. Vowel alterations, consonant shifts, or the insertion of distinct nasal features between hamlets are examples of this phonological diversity. Changes in vocal sounds or shifts in consonants are examples of phonological diversity in spatial language variation. According to dialectology, this phenomenon indicates the beginning of phonological spread or lexical change in a language (Chambers & Trudgill, 2002). Lampung Cikoneng's phonological variants demonstrate that the language's sound system adjusts to its linguistic surroundings, speakers continue to use distinctive sound patterns, and local differences are influenced phonologically by the Javanese and Sundanese languages.

This is consistent with the findings of Aurrekoetxea et al. (2020), who found that phonological changes frequently propagate faster than lexical changes in multilingual societies. Intensive language interaction is made possible by Lampung speakers living beside Serang Javanese and Banten Sundanese speakers. According to Thomason (2001), depending on the level of social interaction, interlingual contact can lead to alterations at the phonological, lexical, and even grammatical levels.

In this context, several findings can be directly linked to the theory of language contact, namely (1) lexical form competition between the Lampung, Javanese, and Sundanese languages. Several glosses in the two etyma groups show Lampung forms that compete with forms resembling Javanese or Sundanese. For example, in the glosses for shoulder, cheek, or chin, forms are found that resemble the vocabulary of the majority languages in the surrounding area. (2) The existence of cross-linguistic phonological adaptation. Vowel replacement, nasal addition, or syllable structure changes can be attributed to the phonotactics of Javanese and Sundanese, which are more dominant in daily interactions. (3) The insertion of "neutral" forms from Indonesian. Some glosses show lexical forms influenced by Indonesian, which functions as a lingua franca and the language of formal education. These findings reinforce the position of Lampung Cikoneng as a minority language that continues to survive but shows the dynamics of change due to language contact (Syafrizal & Gunawan, 2018; Liswati et al., 2014).

### **Transitional Areas as Spaces of High Variation**

Cikoneng Village, part of Serang Regency which has three language areas (Lampung, Javanese, Sundanese), is a clear example of a linguistic transition area. According to Haerudin et al. (2024) and Wulandari et al. (2023), villages around Serang generally develop local language variations due to migration, inter-ethnic marriage, and social mobility.

The Lampung community retains its language identity while being influenced by the surrounding community, as evidenced by the high degree of etyma diversity in Cikoneng. As a result, the region of origin (Lampung Province) produces a unique variation pattern that is different from Lampung. The Lampung community in Cikoneng maintains its linguistic identity despite being influenced by other language communities in the surrounding area. This is evidenced by the high diversity of ethnic groups in Cikoneng Village. This has resulted in a unique variation of the Cikoneng Lampung language that differs from the Lampung language spoken in its region of origin (Lampung Province). For instance, the lack of six-etyma can be interpreted as a "distribution imbalance," which is frequently observed in transitional regions when not all

glosses experience modification to the same degree. The following are some significant ramifications of the findings.

1. Lampung dialectology contribution

Micro-variation based on etyma has not been emphasized in prior research. The distribution of lexical forms in Cikoneng is shown in depth by these studies.

2. Proof of linguistic transmission across communities

It is evident from the distribution of several etyma that linguistic forms from Javanese and Sundanese spread to Lampung Cikoneng.

3. Applicability to research on language preservation

In the case of Cikoneng, variety shows the dynamics of language use that continue to flourish despite being in a region where other languages predominate; high variation does not always signify language decline (Wulandari et al., 2022).

4. The importance of further research and/or research for the study of minority languages outside their region of origin

Further research could explore morphological, syntactic, and discursive variation to see whether patterns of variation at the lexical level also occur at other structural levels.

As a methodological implication, this layered distribution of etyma has the potential to be further analyzed through a dialectometric approach to quantitatively measure the linguistic distance between observation points, although this approach has not been applied in this study. Thus, the variation in etyma found not only enriches the qualitative understanding of the dynamics of the Lampung Cikoneng language but also opens opportunities for the development of more measurable spatial analysis in further research.

## **CONCLUSION**

In addition to body part vocabulary, analysis of kinship vocabulary shows that Lampung Cikoneng also exhibits significant lexical variation in the domain of social and family relations. Kinship vocabulary shows a varying range of etyma origins, from one to five etyma, with a tendency for core kinship terms to be more stable, while terms representing indirect kinship or affinity show a higher degree of variation. This pattern suggests that the degree of lexical differentiation is also influenced by the intricacy of familial and social institutions. In addition to reflecting variations in lexical choice, familial vocabulary variance also exposes phonological variation and morphological changes associated with language contact.

The existence of Lampung forms alongside Javanese and Sundanese forms suggests that the kinship system is one domain that is susceptible to outside influences without eradicating long-standing indigenous forms. The kinship vocabulary group shows the existence of one to five etymological groups, with a tendency for core kinship terms to be more stable, while indirect kinship or affinity terms show a higher level of variation. This results in a pattern of lexical differences that is also influenced by family and social complexity.

Variation in kinship vocabulary also shows phonological variation that occurs due to language contact. Contact between the Lampung, Javanese, and Sundanese languages shows that the kinship system is one of the vocabulary groups that is susceptible to outside influences, but it

still retains its original form, so kinship vocabulary tends to be crucial for seeing the existence of a language.

Overall, the kinship vocabulary shows that the Lampung Cikoneng language is actively growing and developing while maintaining its inherited vocabulary. This supports the idea that internal diversity in the Lampung Cikoneng language is the result of a balance between the demands of communication in a multilingual environment and the preservation of linguistic identity. This contributes to our understanding of language evolution and preservation in the Lampung Cikoneng region, as well as broadening our overall picture of lexical variation.

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