



INTISARI

Klaten yang terletak di antara Yogyakarta dan Surakarta menjadi wilayah strategis untuk mengkaji transisi dialek Jawa. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan variasi fonologi dan leksikon Klaten serta wilayah sekitarnya, sekaligus mengidentifikasi tingkat kekerabatannya dengan dialek Yogyakarta dan Surakarta. Penelitian dilaksanakan di lima kecamatan menggunakan daftar Swadesh dan dianalisis melalui metode transkripsi, komparasi, introspeksi, dan dialektometri.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan variasi fonologis berupa korespondensi dan perbedaan fonetis, termasuk munculnya bunyi pengiring [ʏ] dan [h] yang khas pada wilayah Klaten. Kecamatan Gladagsari dan Girisubo menunjukkan penonjolan bunyi bersuara. Perbedaan bunyi menyebar secara sporadis menunjukkan bahwa pemilihan bunyi oleh penutur bersifat arbitrer atau manasuka. Dari aspek leksikon, ditemukan bentuk khas Klaten seperti [umbUI], [mbəllʔ], dan [ɲaŋ]. Analisis kekerabatan menunjukkan dialek Klaten paling dekat dengan Boyolali (beda wicara), Yogyakarta dan Gunungkidul (beda subdialek), dan Surakarta (beda dialek). Dengan demikian, dialek Klaten memiliki kecenderungan serupa dengan pusat budaya Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: geografi dialek; variasi bahasa; fonologi; leksikon; tingkat kekerabatan.



ABSTRACT

Klaten, situated between Yogyakarta and Surakarta, serves as a strategic region for examining the transition of Javanese dialects. This study aims to describe the phonological and lexical variations in Klaten and its surrounding areas, as well as to identify their degrees of affinity with the Yogyakarta and Surakarta dialects. The research was conducted in five subdistricts using a Swadesh list, with data analyzed through transcription, comparison, introspection, and dialectometric methods.

The findings reveal phonological variations in the form of correspondences and phonetic differences, including the emergence of accompanying sounds [y] and [h] that are distinctive to Klaten. Gladagsari and Girisubo subdistricts exhibit a marked prominence of voiced sounds. The sporadic distribution of sound differences suggests that speakers' sound choices are largely arbitrary. Lexically, the study identified unique Klaten forms such as [umbUI], [mbəliʔ], and [naŋ]. The affinity analysis indicates that the Klaten dialect is most closely related to Boyolali (speech difference), followed by Yogyakarta and Gunungkidul (subdialect differences), and then Surakarta (dialect difference). These results suggest that the Klaten dialect tends to align more closely with the cultural center of Yogyakarta.

Keywords: dialect geography; language variation; phonology; lexicon; degree of relatedness.