

THE COMPARISON OF LEXICAL FEATURES BETWEEN LEMUKIH AND DENCARIK DIALECT: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan dialek Lemukih dan Dencarik dalam hal variasi fonologis dan leksikal. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini, ada 3 informan sebagai sampel dari desa Lemukih dan 3 informan sebagai sampel dari desa Dencarik. Semua informan dipilih berdasarkan seperangkat kriteria. Data yang diperoleh dikumpulkan berdasarkan empat instrumen, yaitu: peneliti, lembar observasi, panduan wawancara, daftar kata (swadesh dan nothofer). Penelitian ini juga menggunakan tiga teknik yaitu: observasi, pencatatan, dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, 1) terdapat 9 indikasi variasi fonologis, seperti; *aphaeresis*, *syncope*, *apocope*, *prosthesis*, *epenthesis*, *paragoge*, *haplology*, *disimilasi*, *asimilasi*. Variasi fonologis yang tidak ditemukan: *fortifikasi lenition*, *unpacking*, dan *metathesis*, 2) terdapat 4 indikasi variasi leksikal, seperti; *variasi semasiologis*, *variasi onomasiologis*, *variasi formal* dan *variasi kontekstual*. Ada 234 leksikon yang persis sama dan ada 112 leksikon yang memiliki kemiripan dari kedua dialek Lemukih dan Dencarik, bisa dijadikan bukti bahwa menyatukan dialek Lemukih dan Dencarik. Dan untuk leksikon yang berbeda ditemukan bahwa ada 322 leksikon yang dapat digolongkan sebagai leksikon yang membedakan kedua dialek Lemukih dan Dencarik.

Kata Kunci: fitur leksikal, variasi leksikal, variasi fonologis

Abstract

This study aimed at analyzing the differences of Lemukih and Dencarik dialect in term of phonological and lexical variation. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. In this research, there were 3 informants as samples from Lemukih village and 3 informants as samples from Dencarik village. All of the

informants were selected based on a set of criteria. The obtained data were collected based on four instruments, namely: researcher, observation sheet, interview guide, word lists (swadesh and nothofer). This study also used threetechniques namely: observation, note-taking, and interview. The results of the study show that, 1) there were 9 indications of phonological variation, such as; aphaeresis, syncope, apocope, prosthesis, epenthesis, paragoge, haplology, dissimilation, assimilation. The phonological variation that were not found: lenition fortition, unpacking, and metathesis, 2) there were 4 indications of lexical variation, such as; semasiological variation, onomasiological variation, formal variation and contextual variation. There were 234 lexicons which exactly the same and there were 112 lexicons which has similarities from both of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects, it could be put as the evidences that unite Lemukih and Dencarik dialects. And for the different lexicon it was found that there were 322 lexicons which can be classified as the lexicon which differentiate both of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects.

Key Words: *lexical feature, lexical variation, phonological variation,*

1. Introduction

The people need language to communicate to each other in their daily life, language is also used by the people to get and to give the information. People need language as a means of communication to express their feelings, thoughts and desires. Language as an instrument of communication means that people use language to gain all information that people need in life. Different language communities have certain ways of talking that set them apart from others. Those differences thought as dialects, not just accents (the way how words are pronounced) but also grammar, vocabulary, syntax and common expressions. Often a group that is somewhat isolated regionally or socially from other groups will develop a characteristic dialect.

Nordquist (2006) defined dialect as a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, especially a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language. Indonesia is a country which is very rich in term of language. There are so many different languages with different dialects that can be found from Sabang to Merauke. Every island in Indonesia and even each province in Indonesia have its own

language and dialect which is used by the people in those areas for communication in their daily life.

One of the famous languages in Indonesia is Balinese language. There are several dialects in this language. According to Bawa and Jendra (1981), there are two groups of dialects in Bali namely Bali Aga dialect and Bali Dataran dialect. Bali Aga dialect includes the regions of Tenganan, Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Seraya, Sembiran, Madenan, regions of Bintang Danu, Selulung, Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Mayong, Banturan, and Belimbing. Bali Dataran dialect includes the dialect variations existing in the eight regencies of Bali such as: Karangasem, Bangli, Klungkung, Badung, Gianyar, Jembrana, Buleleng and Tabanan. Bali Aga is the original Balinese villagers and most of them live in the hills of mountain.

In addition, Kusuma (2015) states that Bali Aga dialect is the original dialect of Balinese people. The language of Bali Aga is different with the language which is commonly used in Bali. Bali Dataran dialect is the Balinese dialect which is commonly used in Bali. The differences of Balinese dialect can be seen from phonological variation and lexical variation, one of them occur in Dencarik village and Lemukih village. Dencarik is located in Banjar district and Lemukih located in Sawan district Buleleng regency.

As the example an investigation in Lemukih dialect conducted by Riasa (2015) proved that dialect in Lemukih shows some variation. There were four prefixes and five suffixes in Lemukih dialect of Balinese. These prefixes and suffixes can be further categorized into derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes. The derivational prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, {ka-}, and {pa-}. Meanwhile, the derivational suffixes are {-an} and {ang}. The inflectional prefixes are {ma-}, {N-}, and {ka-}. Meanwhile, the inflectional suffixes are {-in}, {-ne}, {-an}, {-ang}, and {-e}. Moreover, each prefixes and suffixes have different functions such as verbalizer (imperative), nominalizer (definite article), adjectivizer (comparative), passivizer, and activizer. Based on this study it can be concluded that Lemukih has some variations related with the study of dialect in linguistics context.

Moreover, a study about Dencarik dialect was conducted by Adiguna (2017) shows an interesting result, in which there were six indications of phonological

variations such as syncope, apocope, prosthesis, epenthesis, paragoge, and haplogy between Tigawasa and Dencarik. His study also argued that there were four indications of lexical variation that have been found in this study such as semasiological variation, onomasiological variation, formal variation and contextual variation. In conclusion, the interesting data on Lemukih and Dencarik dialect from previous study above make the researcher interested to find out the differences between Lemukih and Dencarik dialect in terms of phonological and lexical variation.

Based on the phenomena above, this study aims at identifying the lexical features that can be found from Lemukih and Dencarik dialect, after analyzing the lexical features that have been found, the discussion will be followed by the Phonological variation and Lexical variation. By conducting this research, the researcher wants to show to the reader about the Balinese dialect from two villages which have a considerable measure of one of a kind cultures that can be looked into by getting the data from the modest individuals who live in those villages and it is useful for the improvement of Balinese culture. The present study focused on analysing the lexical features which unite and differentiate of Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect, the phonological variation which differentiates of Lemukih dialect and Dencarik dialect, and the lexical variation which differentiates of Lemukih dialect and Dencarik dialect.

2. Methods

This research belonged to a linguistic field research in the form of descriptive qualitative study. In this case, the researcher is a Balinese people who understands deeply about Balinese language and also Balinese culture. This study discusses about the phonological features of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects which is focused on lexical features, and then it analyzed the phonological and lexical variation which differentiates in Lemukih dialect and Dencarik dialect of Balinese language in their daily conversation. It means that the phonology and lexical variation research are not related to the development of language from time to

time. The data are obtained will present. Then the data analyzed to make the general conclusion of the finding data that have been observed.

The way of selecting the informant used simple random sampling. The researcher used purposeful sampling. The informants of this study were 3 informants from Lemukih village and 3 informants from Dencarik village. These informants were divided into two categories. There are primary informants and secondary informant. The primary informant has a role as the key source of information and the people who became the primary informant must be selected based on the criteria.

The data that have been obtaining during this study have been analysed by using the following process.

Data Collection

In this activity, the interview was conducted by selecting the informants. The interview discussed the wordlists of Swadesh and Nothofer word lists. There were some criteria of informants. The criteria have been explained above. Therefore, the obtained data were transcribed.

Data Reduction

The activities in data reduction include selecting, simplifying, classifying, categorizing and coding data (Miles and Huberman, 1984 as cited by Wicaksana, 2017). In this study, the data from word list, interview and observation categorized based on the categories of phonological variation based on Crowley (1992) are *Assimilation, Dissimilation, and Haplology*. Campbell (2004) are *Deletion and Insertion*. Lexical variation based on Geeraerts (1994) are *Semasiological variation, Onomasiological variation, Formal variation, and Contextual variation*. Any data which is not suitable with the category will be ignored and were not listed in this study.

Data Display

In this study, the data were displayed in the form of written data. There is no number and statistical analysis. The data were displayed descriptively and in the

form of a table based on identifying phonological variation, use mix theories that were Crowley (1992) and Campbell (2004). The researcher was using some parts of Crowley theory, such as *Assimilation, Dissimilation, and Haplogy*. For Campbell theory, the researcher used some parts such as *Deletion and Insertion*. Lexical variation uses theory by Geeraerts (1994). The researcher will use some part such as *Semasiological variation, Onomasiological variation, Formal variation, and Contextual variation*.

Conclusion Drawing

Then, based on the data display, the researcher formulated the rule, to find the phonological variation and lexical variation processes constructing the word and to find the meaning of the words.

The data were analysed in order to get the result of the investigation. There would be 4 steps in analysing the data: The first step was identifying the word classes and the meaning of Balinese spoken by Lemukih people and Dencarik people. The second step was identifying the changes of the word classes. The next step was giving the example of words in a sentence. In this step, the writer will translate each word into English and then gave the complete meaning of the sentence. The last step was formulating the rule, to find the phonological variation and lexical variation processes constructing the word and to find the meaning of the word.

3. Findings And Discussion

Findings

Lexical Features that Unite and Differentiate Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

The lexical feature that unite and differentiate Lemukih and Dencarik dialects were divided into three parts, those are:

a Lexical Features which have Exactly the Same Forms from Lemukih and Dencarik Dialects

There are 50 words which related to the lexicon evidences which found in Lemukih and Dencarik dialect, actually there were 117 words from Nothofer wordlist and also there were 117 words from Swadesh wordlist, so total of words which belong to lexicon evidences were 234 words that can be concluded to indicate the unite of both dialects.

Tabel 1. List of Lexicon Evidences with Exactly the Same Forms

Bahasa	English	Lemukih Dialect	Dencarik Dialect	
kakek dari kakek	great-great grandfather	buyut	buyut	++
ibu dari kakek	great grandmother	kumpı	kumpı	++
kakek dari kakek	great-great grandfather	buyut	buyut	++
geraham	molar	բաղցալ	բաղցալ	++
pipi	cheek	բիբի	բիբի	++

b Lexical Features which have Similar Forms from Lemukih and Dencarik Dialects

Tabel 2. List of Lexicon Evidences with Similar Forms

Bahasa	English	Lemukih Dialect	Dencarik Dialect	
kakak laki-laki	elder brother	bəli	blı	+
rambut lurus	diametrical hair	sləhsəh	bək səsəh	+
ayam betina dewasa	adult hen	pəŋinɹ	pəŋinə	+
dara	pigeon	kədis dɹrə	dɹrə	+
katak besar	big frog	gɹdɹgɹn	gədəgɹn	+

All the words which are presented have the similar form which refers to the lexicon or word that has the same meaning, but similar in its pronunciation and phonemic transcription. For example, the words “hold and breeze”. In Lemukih dialect the pronunciation and the phonemic transcription would be “[ɲisiʌŋ] and [upin]” but in Dencarik dialect they become “[ɲisiʌŋin] and [ɲopin]”. These data also could be put as the evidences that unite Lemukih and Dencarik dialects.

c Lexical Features which have Different Forms from Lemukih and Dencarik Dialects

Tabel 3. List of Lexicon Evidences with different Forms

Bahasa	English	Lemukih Dialect	Dencarik Dialect	
mereka	they	sɛyʌnɛ	yəkəŋŋɲ	-
usus	intestine	bʌsʌŋ	usʊs	-
kepala	head	sɪrʌh	duwɔr	-
daging	meat	isi n	bɛ	-
anjing	dog	Kuluk	Ciciŋ	-

The total number 322 different lexicons or words found. The differences were seen from the pronunciation from Lemukih and Dencarik dialects, so it can be concluded that in both of the dialects were found a lot of different lexical forms.

Phonological Variation which Differentiate Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

This part explains about the phonological variation which differentiate Lemukih and Dencarik dialect. The following are the explanation.

a Indication of Deletion of Phoneme in the Beginning of the Word (Aphaeresis) in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

This process could be seen in point (1) when the word “ɪluh” in Lemukih dialect into “luh” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘female’. It could be categorized as *aphaeresis* when the change was from “ɪluh” to “luh”, the phoneme /ɪ/ from the word “ɪluh” underwent the lost in the beginning of the word and formed the word “luh. In point number (2) when the word “nəmnəm” in Lemukih dialect into “ənəm” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘six’. It could be categorized as *aphaeresis* when the change was from “nəmnəm” to “ənəm”, the phoneme /n/ from the word “nəmnəm” underwent the lost in the beginning of the word and formed the word “ənəm”. In point number (3) when the word “ʌkəjəp” in Lemukih dialect into “kəjəp” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘just’. It could be categorized as *aphaeresis* when the change was from “ʌkəjəp” to “kəjəp”, the phoneme /ʌ/ from the word “ʌkəjəp” underwent the lost in the beginning of the word and formed the word “kəjəp”. It happened also in point (4) when the word “kʌdəŋʌn” in Lemukih dialect into “ʌdəŋʌn” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘beauty spot’. It could be categorized as *aphaeresis* when the change was from “kʌdəŋʌn” to “ʌdəŋʌn”, the phoneme /k/ from the word “kʌdəŋʌn” underwent the lost in the beginning of the word and formed the word “ʌdəŋʌn”.

b Indication of Deletion of Phoneme in the Middle of the Word (Syncope) in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

It could be seen in point (1), the word “jələmʌ” in Lemukih dialect and “jləmə” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘people’. It could be categorized as *syncope* when the change was from “jələmʌ” to “jləmə” the phoneme /ə/ from the word “jələmʌ” underwent the lost phoneme in the middle of the word and formed the word “jləmə”. It happened also in point (2) when the word “cʌI” in Lemukih dialect into “cI” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘You’. It could be categorized as *syncope* when the change was from “cʌI” to “cI”, the phoneme /ʌ/ from the word “cʌI” underwent the lost in the middle of the word and formed the word “cI”. In point number (3) when the word “bʌɪs” in Lemukih dialect into “bʌɪs” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘Leg’. It could be categorized as *syncope* when the change was

from “bʌtɪs” to “bʌɪs”, the phoneme /t/ from the word “bʌtɪs” underwent the lost in the middle of the word and formed the word “bʌɪs”. In point number (4) when the word “ñəpsəp” in Lemukih dialect into “ñəsəp” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘sipping’. It could be categorized as *syncope* when the change was from “ñəpsəp” to “ñəsəp”, the phoneme /p/ from the word “ñəpsəp” underwent the lost in the middle of the word and formed the word “ñəsəp”. In point number (5) when the word “mʌʌŋkiʌn” in Lemukih dialect into “mʌŋkiʌn” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘breathe’. It could be categorized as *syncope* when the change was from “mʌʌŋkiʌn” to “mʌŋkiʌn”, the phoneme /ʌ/ from the word “mʌʌŋkiʌn” underwent the lost in the middle of the word and formed the word “mʌŋkiʌn”.

c Indication of Deletion of Phoneme in the End of the Word (Apocope) in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

It could be seen in point (1), the word “tundɔn” in Lemukih dialect and “tundɔ” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘back’. It could be categorized as *apocope* when the change was from “tundɔn” to “tundɔ”, the phoneme /n/ from the word “tundɔn” underwent the lost in the end of the word and formed the word “tundɔ”.

d Indication of Epenthesis in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

It could be seen in point (1), the word “rʌgʌ” in Lemukih dialect and “ɪrʌgə” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘us’. It could be categorized as *prothesis* when the change was from “rʌgʌ” to “ɪrʌgə”, the phoneme /ɪ/ underwent the addition at the beginning into the word "rʌgʌ" and formed the word “ɪrʌgə”. It happened also in point (2), the word “ʌti” in Lemukih dialect and “hʌti” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘Liver’. It could be categorized as *prothesis* when the change was from “ʌti” to “hʌti”, the phoneme /h/ underwent the addition at the beginning into the word ʌti and formed the word “hʌti. It happened also in point (3), the word “depa” in Lemukih dialect and “ʌdɔpʌ” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘fathom’. It could

be categorized as *prothesis* when the change was from “depa” to “ΛdɔpΛ”, the phoneme /Λ/ underwent the addition at the beginning into the word "depa" and formed the word “ΛdɔpΛ”.

e Indication of Loss Entire Syllable (Paragoge) in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

it could be seen in point (1), the word “bΛ η” in Lemukih dialect and “bΛɔη” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘neck’. It could be categorized as *epenthesis* when the change was from “bΛ η” to “bΛɔη”, the phoneme /ɔ/ underwent the addition at the middle into the word "bΛ η" and formed the word “bΛɔη”. It happened also in point (2) the word “ɔsɔΛη” in Lemukih dialect and “ɔsuhΛη” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘centre direction of hair of head’. It could be categorized as *epenthesis* when the change was from “ɔsɔΛη” to “ɔsuhΛη”, the phoneme /h/ underwent the addition at the middle into the word "ɔsɔΛη" and formed the word “ɔsuhΛη”. It happened also in point (3) the word “cɔcɔ?” in Lemukih dialect and “cɔkcɔk” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘lizard’. It could be categorized as *epenthesis* when the change was from “cɔcɔ?” to “cɔkcɔk”, the phoneme /k/ underwent the addition at the middle into the word "cɔcɔ?” and formed the word “cɔkcɔk”.

f Indication of Addition the phoneme at the end of the word

It could be seen in point (1), when the word “kɔkΛwΛ” in Lemukih dialect into “kΛwΛ” in Dencarik dialect, the syllable /kɔ/ from the word “kɔkΛwΛ” underwent the lost and formed the word “kΛwΛ” In point (2) when the word “ηɔmΛtiΛη” in Lemukih dialect into “mΛtiΛη” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘kill’. It could be categorized as haplology when the change was from “ηɔmΛtiΛη” to “mΛtiΛη”, the syllable /ηɔ/ from the word “ηɔmΛtiΛη” underwent the lost and formed the word “mΛtiΛη”. In point (3) when the word “rΛhinΛ” in Lemukih dialect into “dinΛ” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘day’. It could be categorized as haplology when the change was from “rΛhinΛ” to “dinΛ”, the syllable /rΛ/ from the word “rΛhinΛ” underwent the lost and formed

the word “dinΛ”. The underwent phoneme change /r/ from “rΛhinΛ” into phoneme /d/ from “dinΛ”. It happened also in point (4), the word “sunə” in Lemukih dialect and “kəsənə” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘garlic’. It could be categorized as haplology when the change was from “sunə” to “kəsənə”, the syllabe /kɛ/ underwent the addition the word "sunə" and formed the word “kəsənə”. It happened also in point (5), the word “mΛləs” in Lemukih dialect and “ηəwΛləs” in Dencarik dialect. The meaning is the same which is ‘reciprocating’. It could be categorized as haplology when the change was from “mΛləs” to “ηəwΛləs”, the syllable /kɛ/ underwent the addition into the word "mΛləs" and formed the word “ηəwΛləs”.

g Indication of Sound Change (Dissimilation) in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

It could be seen in point (1), when the word “nΛnəm” in Lemukih dialect into “tΛnəm” in Dencarik dialect, the phoneme /n/ from the word “nΛnəm” become phoneme /t/ from the word “tΛnəm”.

h Indication of Sound Change (Assimilation) in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect

It could be seen in point (1), when the word “tumbuh” in Lemukih dialect into “nombøh” in Dencarik dialect, the phoneme /t/ from the word “tumbuh” become phoneme /n/ from the word “nombøh”. It could be seen in point (2), when the word “tΛwΛη” in Lemukih dialect into “nΛwΛη” in Dencarik dialect, the phoneme /t/ from the word “tΛwΛη” become phoneme /n/ from the word “nΛwΛη”. It could be seen in point (3), when the word “tunun” in Lemukih dialect into “nunun” in Dencarik dialect, the phoneme /t/ from the word “tunun” become phoneme /n/ from the word “nunun”.

Discussion

This study was focused in analyzing the phonological variation, lexical variation, and also lexical features which were found in Lemukih dialect and Dencarik dialect. Based on the finding which has been described in this study, there were

some indications which indicated the phonological variation, lexical variation, and also the lexical features that found in those dialects, the discussions were explained as followed.

1. The Lexical Features which Unite and Differentiate Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect, From 668 lexicons which were collected from Swadesh word list (206 lexicons) and Nothofer word list (462 lexicons), based on the finding which have been explained above it was found that there were 234 lexicons which exactly the same from Lemukih and Dencarik dialects, and there were 112 lexicon which has similarities from both of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects. It could be put as the evidences that unite Lemukih and Dencarik dialects in terms of lexical variations. And for the different lexicon it was found that there were 322 lexicons which can be classified as the lexicon which differentiate both of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects. This study is in line with Temaja (2016) who conducted the study of lexical evidence that unite and differentiate Denbantas and Banyuasri dialects in Balinese. Even, in his further discussion and suggestion, he stated that it was possible to find the differences since we already found the similarities of certain study.
2. Phonological Variation in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect, In terms of phonological variation, there are 8 major categories that have been stated by Crowley (1992) has been used in this study to analyze the finding. Those categories are *assimilation*, *dissimilation*, *deletion*, *insertion*, *metathesis*, *lenition fortition*, *haplology* and *unpacking*. Based on the findings that have been described before, there are some indicators of *assimilation*, *dissimilation*, *aphaeresis*, *syncope*, *apocope*, *prothesis*, *epenthesis*, *paragoge*, and *haplology* in this study. In term of phonological variation, it was found in both of the villages, Lemukih and Dencarik dialect. The process possess is *aphaeresis* process, there are 4 words which are categorized as *aphaeresis* based on the data gathered by using Swadesh and Nothofer word lists. Second, both Lemukih and Dencarik dialects possess is *syncope*. There are 10 words which categorized as *syncope*. Third, there is 1 word which categorized as *apocope*. Fourth, there are 3 words which categorized as *prothesis*. Fifth, there are 3 words which categorized as *epenthesis*. Sixth, there was 1 word which

categorized as *paragoge*. Seventh, there were 11 words which categorized as *haplology*. Eighth, there was 1 word which categorized as *dissimilation*. Ninth, there were 3 words which categorized as assimilation. There was no indication of any other phonological variation like *lenition fortition*, *unpacking*, and *metathesis* in both Lemukih and Dencarik dialect. Based on the description above, it can be seen that there was so much variation between Lemukih and Dencarik dialect in term of phonological variation, but in some categories, there is no differences between both of those dialect.

3. Lexical Variation in Lemukih and Dencarik Dialect Geeraerts (1994) classified lexical variation into four categories. There are *semasiological variation*, *onomasiological variation*, *formal variation* and *contextual variation*. *Semasiological* was the variation which refers to diverse semantics values. *Onomasiological* variation referred to the situation when the word is included into different categories. *Contextual variation* referred to the relation between speaker, lexical item and contextual situation like geographical differences, language formality and sociological characteristic in that area. *Formal variation* refers to the referent which is may be named by means of various lexicon. In terms of lexical variation, all kinds of lexical variation occurred in Lemukih and Dencarik. In Lemukih and Dencarik dialect, semasiological variation, onomasiological variation, formal variation, and contextual variation occurred especially for contextual variation. There are 15 words which belong to semasiological variation, 2 words which is belong to onomasiological variation, 4 words which belong to formal variation and 179 words in both Lemukih and Dencarik dialect which belong to contextual variation. Comparing to all kinds of lexical variation based on Gerraerts in 1994, contextual variation is significantly occurred because Lemukih and Dencarik village are different in terms of geographical situation.

4. Conclusion & Suggestion

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion explained in chapter IV, it can be concluded as follows:

1. There are 234 lexicons which exactly the same from Lemukih and Dencarik dialects, and there are 112 lexicon which have similarities from both of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects. It could be put as the evidences that unite Lemukih and Dencarik dialects in terms of lexical variations. For the different lexicon, there are 322 lexicons which can be classified as the lexicon both of Lemukih and Dencarik dialects.
2. In term of phonological variation both in Lemukih and Dencarik dialect possess is *aphaeresis* process, there are 4 words which are categorized as *aphaeresis*, 10 words are categorized as *syncope*; 1 word is categorized as *apocope*; 3 words are categorized as *prosthesis*; 3 words are categorized as *epenthesis*; 1 word is categorized as *paragoge*; 11 words are categorized as *haplology*; 1 word is categorized as *dissimilation*; 3 words are categorized as *assimilation*. There is no indication of any other phonological variation like *lenitionfortition*, *unpacking*, and *metathesis* in both Lemukih and Dencarik dialect.
3. In terms of lexical variation, all kinds of lexical variation occurred in Lemukih and Dencarik. In Lemukih and Dencarik dialect, *semasiological variation*, *onomasiological variation*, *formal variation*, and *contextual variation* occurred especially for *contextualvariation*. There are 15 words belong to semasiological variation; 2 words belong to *onomasiological variation*; 4 words belong to *formal variation* and 179 words in both Lemukih and Dencarik dialect which belong to *contextual variation*. Comparing to all kinds of lexical variation based on Gerraerts in 1994, contextual variation is significantly occurred because Lemukih and Dencarik village are different in terms of geographical situation.

Suggestion

Several suggestions can be proposed to all of the other researcher who want to take a same research in terms of linguistics field, especially in phonological and lexical variation, namely:

1. This study is expected to be used as a proof of Balinese culture preservation. In other word, this study is beneficial as an existence of Balinese language, especially Bali Aga and Bali Dataran dialect. Therefore, it is expected that this study can be used as a reference for other researcher that have the same field in doing a research to do a further research about dialect variation especially Balinese dialect.
2. This study can be used as a further research about why the variation happens since this study is only about discovering the indication of certain variation.
3. For the other researcher who want to conduct a research which has similar field like this study should make sure they know the weakness of the present study so they can conduct a perfect research. The weakness of this study is on comparing the dialect in one way it means that the researcher just analyzes it from Lemukih dialect to Dencarik dialect. It will be better if the research conducted in two ways or point of view.

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