Tracking The Traces Of The Influence Of Javanese Language Towards Pangandaran-Dialect-Sundanese Language, West Java-Indonesia Based On Lingual Mapping Geographical Information System (Arcgis): A Study Of Dialectology

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Abstract: This research examines the traces of Javanese language and its influence on Pangandaran-dialect-Sundanese language, in West Java Province, Indonesia, which based on lingual mapping by using Geographical Information System (ArcGIS) with geolinguistic perspective. The approaches used in this research are theoretical approach and methodological approach. Theoritically, the approach used in this research is the diactology research. As for methodology, the method used in this research is the qualitative-descriptive method. This study starts with provision data done through the conversation (cakap) and observation (simak) method. The data is the language in system of existing kinship, the pronouns, and the body parts which is collected by using the vocabulary basic list method (Swadesh list). The data is analyzed by using the comparative-synchronic method. This research was carried out in Pangandaran Regency, by selecting five districts as observation area which determined based on the direction of the wind. The districts are Cimerak District, Sidamulih District, Kalipucang District, Padaherang District, and Pangandaran District. The research results show (1) the traces of Javanese language are found in Pangandaran. One of the traces is the names of place in the region of Pangandaran which are identically with the phonology rules of Javanese language; (2) dialectal variation of Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language which is influenced by Javanese language can be seen from phonology and lexical aspects; and (3) based on the dialectometry calculation, the lingual symtomps on Pangandaran dialect-Sundanese language are only phenomena which only shows subdialect differentiation.

Key Word: dialectology, dialectometry, phonological correspondence, lexical

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INTRODUCTION
The rapid development of Indonesian language into national language and official language in the country of Indonesia, becomes a very pleasant condition. Almost all educated generations use Indonesian language as the daily language. Indonesian language as national language has been successfully becoming a communication tool or medium for many ethnic groups which widely-spread-live in our country. By using Indonesian language, they whom with the background culture and language are different each other, are still able to communicate. However, in the other condition, the occurrence of political use of Indonesian language as National language, is seen differently by some of Indonesian society, that this condition can lead to fears of the marginalization of the local languages in Indonesia as mother language. Moreover in the midst of globalization that makes English as the international language. Thi condition also contributes to the lingual constellation in its use. Pople will more forget about the existence of local languages as their first language. Although, as stated by Putu Wijana, there has not been enough evidence to explain that learning two languages or more will cause barriers. Amid the solicitudes of the local community towards the loyalty of their member in using local language, instincts towards language preservation have been naturally owned by speakers of the language since long ago. Tensile vocabulary and mutual influence between languages is a real form of language retention efforts. Unconsciously, the vocabulary tugging has an influence on the language of the opponent and the language of the speakers themselves. These influences can be adapted directly without going through the adjustments and sound changes. Thus, the mutual influence is a form of resistance from each language to keep their existence. In a dialectological perspective, interacting between language leads them to possibly affect one to another. Thus, one language can influence another language, and on the other side, the "native" language has imunity to survive from the impact brought by foreign languages, and later in times, there is found a compromise from the both interacting languages. The lingual condition in Indonesia, besides having Indonesian language which is served as national language, there is also local languages which can also be used as intergroup communication tools which with the existence belongs to intellectual assets that should be maintained, preserved, and protected. As considered as local languages, those languages are included in one family language, namely Austronesian (Blust, 1977 in Darheni, 2010: 969-986). One of the local languages which functions as communication tools between its speakers is Sundanese language that is used by Sundanese people who are scattered in Pangandaran Regency, West Java Indonesia. Sundanese language is appointed as mother language by the Sundanese people, as well as being used as a communication tool in daily life. The existence of Indonesian language which is politically placed as national language has more or less influenced the use of local languages, including the use of Sundanese language by the Sundanese community. That is why, recently, the existence of Sundanese language which just like other local languages, starts to experience functional pressure, along with the politics use of the language. Based on the abovementioned fact, Sundanese language today is

started to be abandoned by its speakers, even the Sundanese native speakers to communicate each other. Hereafter, whether it is realized ot not, Sundanese language has experienced a shift in language. If this condition continues to be ignored, it is possible to lead Sundanese language to the symptoms of language extinction (language death). Sundanese language in Pangandaran District, West Java, Indonesia, has typical characteristics which makes it different from Sundanese language in other regions in West Java, due to its position which is near the border of Central Java Province. This state also caused by the geosocial condition of Pangandaran District which is directly bordered by the Javanese ethnic, so that lead it to the unique lingual phenomena. Moreover, the interaction between ethnics brings influence to the lingual characteristics in that region. That's why Sundanese language in most regions in East Priangan has typical language symptom caused by the interaction between Sundanese language and Javanese language. Pangandaran is one of the regencies in Javanese Province with which the complexity in population is high enough. One of the factors which caused the complexity is the geographical factor of Pangandaran that is boarderd by Cilacap Regency, West Java Province, to the east. This condition makes Pangandaran as one of language enclave in which allows the intersection happens between two or more languages. The intersection between languages will bring the more complex lingual dynamics. Sundanese ethnic people mostly populates Pangandaran Regency. However, due to one of the political policies in the New Order era, namely transmigration and distribution of population in Indonesia's territory, especially in Java island. After joining this program, many Javanese people who moved from their residence and began to settle in Pangandaran Regency. Transmigration has affected, more or less, to the sociocultural and lingual dynamics in Pangandaran Regency. Sundanese and Javanese language. In terms of linguistic status, are two related languages which belong to Austronesian or Archipleago language family (Mulyana, 1975). The relations between the languages which are still relative, in fact, are apparently not as close as one language to another; some are closer or even farther (Blust, 1977). Blust classifies the language wich are considered as relatives, based on the distance of the relationship of the language called subgrouping. There have been many studies on the subgrouping of langauages in Indonesan archipelago, such as the study done by Dyen (1965), Mees (1967), Blust (1977), or Suryata (1998). Suryata (1998), specifically, groups Sundanese and Javanese languages as kinship languages which are closely enough related. In order to revitalize the Sundanese language as a local language in Pangandaran Regency, West Java, Indonesia, it is important to make an inventory of the factors which influence the life of language whether it is survive or not, in the midst of cultural and language "strikes" that originates from outside the administrative region of the speech. This effort can be used as a consideration for policy making by the local government to maintain and preserve the local language and the lingual-cultural constellation that still exists today. This research aims to reveal the relation between Sundanese and Javanese language in Pangandaran Regency, which interact and influence each other (language contact), done

by lingual mapping based on geographical information system (GIS) application. The relation between the Sundanese and Javanese language can be seen from the influence given each other by the both languages in form of certain lingual patterns and certain preservation level too. This research is beneficial for the development of linguistics theory, especially dialectology and comparative linguistics, and practically this research also contributes for making the policy on language preservation and development, especially in Pangandaran and West Java.

RESEARCH METHODS

There are two approach used in this study, namely the theoretical approach and the methodological approach. Theoretically, the approach used in this study is the dialectology approach. Weijnen et al. (Ayatrohaedi, 2002: 1-2) argues that dialect is a linguistic system that is used by one community to distinguish them from other neighboring communities that use different systems despite their close relationship. Mahsun (1995) limits dialect as a variety of languages used in some countries (local dialects), or by residents who have certain social classes (social dialects or sociolect), which differ in several words, grammar, and / or pronunciation from other forms in the same language. From some of the views above, it can be concluded that the dialect is a system of language variations. As for methodologically, this study uses qualitative-descriptive methods. Qualitatively, it means the data examined and the results of the analysis are obtained from recordings, observations, interviews, or written material and the data is described in words or letters not numbers (Djojosuroto and Kinayati, 2004: 17). Meanwhile, the descriptive approach is based on facts, which are empirically available to the speakers, so the results are in the description of language as it is. The use of this descriptive method is in line with what Sudaryanto (2015) explained that the data obtained is the result of observations of the author without assessing the correct or incorrect data. This research was conducted in three stages, which are (1) provision of the data, (2) data analysis, and (3) presenting the research result. The research begins with the provision of data which with the methods used are conversation (cakap) and observation (simak) method (Sudaryanto, 2015). At the stage of providing data, the first step taken is to determine the area that is used as the location of the research. After that, the steps that must be carried out are to provide data using the skillful method, namely the method of collecting lingual data by conducting a conversation between researchers and speakers as resource persons. The data collection is also done by several techniques, including doing directed conversation, asking direct questions, asking indirect questions, provoking answers, and asking for multiple answers. The instrument used in the collecting data process is a list of vocabulary (swadesh) which contains several parts that will be asked, namely the language in the existing kinship system, pronouns, and body parts. The following are data collection tools (instruments) used in the form of:

   a) Data informants addressed to informants to reveal the identity of informants, starting from the place of birth, length of stay in the research area, and mobility of the informant;

b) Village data that is addressed to the village head and the population;

c) Questions list which contains vocabulary lists addressed to informants to reveal vocabulary data.

Furthermore, in the observation method, the researcher directly interviews the informants (Teknik cakap semuka) and listen to them by taking a note and recording (teknik rekam dan catat) on their responses or their spontaneous stories that are successfully provoked by the researcher. This record is used as a data checker when there is a doubt about the data (which has been recorded). If the required data has been obtained, the next stage is how the data is processed and analyzed. The list of questions used in this study is 300 basic vocabulary Swadesh modified according to the needs and objectives of the study. The question list consists of three groups of questions and is divided into 12 parts, namely vocabulary which contains meanings, such as kinship system, pronouns, body parts, parts of a house, tools, geography, plants and fruits, animals, food/drinks, human characteristics/circumstances, abstract expressions, verbs, question words, and conjunctions. The vocabulary used is the Sundanese vocabulary everyday. The analytical method used in this study is the comparative-synchronic method. In other words, the data obtained from the various villages studied are compared with each other and compared to other Sundanese languages. This research was conducted in Pangandaran Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia, by selecting five districts as observation areas which are determined based on the direction of the wind. In each the district, four villages are also chosen based on the direction of the wind. The areas that are taken as research sites are Cimerak District (Legok Jawa Village, Kertaharja Village, Masawah Village, and Sindangsari Village); Padaherang District (Wuluh Village, Paledah Village, Maruyungsari Village, and Sindangwangi Village); Kalipucang District (Tunggilis Village, Bagolo Village, Cibuluh Village, and Emplak Village); Sidamulih District (Cikembulan Village, Pajaten Village, Sidamulih Village, and Sukaresik Village); and Pangandaran District (Wonoharjo Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sukaharjo Village, and Pananjung Village). Dialectal variation of Sundanese language in Pangandaran is shown in form of language mapping with which based on Geographical Information System (ArcGIS). Generally, GIS is a system (with computer based) which is used to store and to analyse objects and phenomena; and geographical location which are taken as characteristics to anaylize. By using GIS approach, we can answer several questions, such as location, conditions, trends, patterns, and meodeling. In the contexts of dialectology, GIS application can be used to make language mapping patterns and models in a certain area with which the area in the context of this study is Pangandaean region, West Java Province, Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The geographical position of the Sundanese ethnic community in Pangandaran Regency, West Java, as a native speaker of Sundanese language is very strategic. It is because the speakers of Sundanese language in Pangandaran Regency make it possible to interact with other language speakers, especially Javanese language.

Pangandaran Regency area is one of the interprovincial border areas, namely West Java Province and Central Java Province. Each border area is often a transitional language, not only in administrative aspects but also in aspects of language and culture. Mutual influence between languages and intercultural is commonplace in border areas. Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language interacts with Javanese language from Cilacap Regency, Central Java. Javanese language is also widely found in the Pangandaran area. Traces of the influence of Javanese culture are clearly seen in Pangandaran, such as the names of the places in several Pangandaran area that are identical to the phonological rules of Javanese language, such as Kedung Wuluh, Tunggilis, Bagolo, Wonoharjo, Sidomulyo, and Sukoharjo. This condition reinforces one thing, that the administrative region cannot limit where a language must be spoken. The influences of Javanese language on Sundanese language can be seen in the phonological and lexical aspects. The existence of internal innovations in Sundanese language vocabulary influenced by Javanese language through various phoneme correspondences and external innovations through the whole realization of Javanese language vocabulary is one sign of the influence of Javanese language on Sundanese language.

Dialectal Variation of Sundanese Language in Pangandaran-West Java, Indonesia
Sundanese language with Pangandaran dialect has a significant difference from the standard Sundanese language. The differences occurred due to many factors, such as the influence of Javanese language which were brought by Javanese who have lived and settled in Pangandaran area (geographically and demographically influenced). Historically, Javanese people migrated to Pangandaran region. This migration had more or less influenced the cultural and lingual condition in Pangandaran region itself. Therefore, it is natural that Sundanese language with Pangandaran dialect has differences with Sundanese language in standard. The differences will be clearly seen if calculated by using dialectometric calcutions (this explanation is briefly discussed below).Dialectal variation of Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is seen from the phonological and lexical aspects. From the phonological aspects, there are found the lingual symtoms in form of phonological correspondence of Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language. Meanwhile, from the lexical aspect, there are many lexicons of Javanese language which were fully absorbed or adopted into Sundanese language with Pangandaran dialect.

(1) Dialectal Variation on Phonology Aspects
There are dialectal variations on phonology aspects found in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, such as correspondence Ø ~ = h / #-; correspondence w ~ = b / #-; correspondence i ~ = ε / #-; correspondence Ø ~ = k / #-; correspondence o ~ = u / #-.

Correspondence Ø ~ = h / #-
There are several lexicons of Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language which have correspondence Ø ~ = h / #-. The lexicons are mentioned below.

head   :   sira

neck	:	sirah böˀöŋ böhöŋ
tooth	:	huntuˀ Untuˀ Untu
heart	:	hatɛˀ ati atɛˀ
	:	buhaya buayaˀ
chicken	:	hayam ayam
green	:	hɛjoˀ ɛjoˀ ijoˀ
black	:	Hidöŋ idöŋ irəŋ
rain	:	hujan ujan udan
life	:	hirup idup urip
wash	:	nyösöhan nyösöˀan
nose	:	iruŋ hiruŋ
tongue	:	lɛtaˀ letah litah
pole	:	tihaŋ tiˀaŋ
shrimp	:	huraŋ uraŋ
to give	:	pasihan pasiˀan
to count	:	hituŋ ituŋ
fermented palm wine	:	ɛtaŋ lahaŋ laˀaŋ

Correspondence Ø ~ = h / #- on Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language occurrs with the different location variation; there are in the beginning phonem, middle phonem, and ending phonem.

Correspondence w ~ = b / #-

Besides correspondence Ø ~ = h / #-, is found on Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, the symptom of correspondence w ~ = b / #- is also detected. The lexicons which experience those correspondence is as written below.

ashes	:	abuˀ ləbuˀ awuˀ
rock	:	batuˀ watuˀ
moon	:	bulan wulan
stomach	:	bötöŋ wötöŋ
roof	:	bubuŋan wuwuŋan
seed	:	binih winih

bamboo shoot	:	iwuŋ ibuŋ
sugar cane	:	təbu$^?$ tiwu$^?$
banyan tree	:	bəriŋin wariŋin

Correspondence i ~ = ɛ / #-

The other phonological symtom found in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is correspondence i ~ = ɛ / #-. The appearance of the correspondence is not as intensive as the first two correspondences. There are only three lexicons that appear with the symptom of correspondence i ~ = ɛ / #-. The two lexicons are written below.

tounge	:	lɛta$^?$ lɛtah litah
leech	:	lintah lɛntah
star	:	bintaŋ bɛntaŋ

Correspondence Ø ~ = k / #-

In Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, there is also found the symptom of phonological correspondence Ø ~ = k / #-. Below are some lexicons which experience the the symptom of phonological correspondence Ø ~ = k / #-.

bird	:	manuk manu$^?$
wall	:	tɛmbok tɛmbo$^?$

Correspondence o ~ = u / #-

The last phonological symptom found in Pangandaran-dialect is correspondence o ~ = u / #-. There is only one lexicon found with this correspondence as written below.

rotten	:	buruk borok

(2) Full Absorption of Javanese Language Lexicon into Pangandaran-Dialect Sundanese Language

Besides phonological symptom, there is also another symptom which appears in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language as influence from Javanese, namely lexical symptom. This symptom is relatively found numerous. The full absorption of Javanese language lexicon into Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language occurs in several word classes, such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Below are several lexicons in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language which have been influenced by Javanese language.

Table 1
The Absorption of Javanese Language Lexicon into Pangandaran-District Sundanese Language

No.	Gloss	Realization Form	Observation Site	Word Class
1	mouth	bibir	1	noun
		biwir	2	
		lambɛ$^?$	3,4,5	
2	back	toŋoŋ	1,2,3	noun
		gəgər	4,5	
3	bone	baluŋ	3,4,5	noun
		tulaŋ	1,2	
4	knee	dəŋkul	5	noun
		tu$^?$ur	1,2,3,4	
5	mother	piyuŋ$^?$	5	noun
		mama$^?$	1,2,3,4	
6	sister	yayu$^?$	4,5	noun
		lancök	1,2,3	
7	verandah	tɛrlas	5	noun
		buruan	1,2,3,4	

8	fire	sönö$^?$	1,2	noun
		gəni$^?$	3,4,5	
9	sun	panonpoε$^?$	1,3	noun
		srəŋεŋε$^?$	2,4,5	
10	sand	pasir	1,2,3,4	noun
		wədi$^?$	5	
11	soil	tanöh	1,4	noun
		ləmah	2,3,5	
12	root	akar	1,2,3	noun
		oyod	4,5	
13	grass	jukut	1,2,3,4	noun
		sukət	5	
14	fish	lauk	1,2,3,4	noun
		iwak	5	
15	crab	köyöp	1,4	noun
		yuyu$^?$	2,3,5	
16	goat	əmbε$^?$	1,3,4	noun
		wədus	2,5	
17	monkey	mońεt	1,3,4	noun
		kətεk	2,5	
18	many; much	loba	1,3	adjective
		sö$^?$ör	2,4	
		sikεh	5	
19	wet	tələs	3,4,5	adjective
		basöh	1,2	
20	swollen	baröh	1,2,3	adjective
		apuh	4,5	
21	heavy	börat	3,4	adjective
		abot	1,2,5	
22	ugly	gorεŋ	1,3,5	adjective
		εlεk	2,4	
23	fat	montok	1,2,3	adjective
		ləmu$^?$	4,5	
24	far	adoh	5	adjective
		jauh	1,2,3,4	
25	little	lötik	2,3,4	adjective
		cilik	1,5	
26	wide	amba$^?$	1,2,3,4,5	adjective
27	slippery	lö$^?$ör	1,4	adjective
		luńu$^?$	2,3,5	
28	long	panjaŋ	1,2,3	adjective
		dawa$^?$	4,5	
29	short	pondok	1,4	adjective
		cilək	2,3,5	
30	narrow	hörin	1,2,3,4	adjective
		rupək	5	
31	sharp	sököt	1,2	adjective
		landəp	3,4,5	
32	float	ŋapuŋ	1,2,3	verb
		mabur	4,5	
33	listen	ŋupiŋ	1,2,3	verb
		kruŋu$^?$	4,5	
34	throw	ŋantəm	3,4,5	verb
		balεdog	1,2	
35	cut	motoŋ	1,2,3,4	verb
		nugəl	5	

Mapping of Pangandaran-Dialect Sundanese Language

From all abovementioned glosses, both from phonological and lexical aspects, only five glosses are be mapped to represent each of the lingual symptoms which have been mentioned previously. As for showing the lingual symptoms in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, fifteen glosses which represent each lingual symptom are described below.

Gloss	Realization Form	Observation Site
head	Sira	4,5
	sirah	1,2,3
black	hidöŋ	1,2
	idöŋ	3
	irəŋ	4,5
ashes	abu?	3
	ləbu?	1,2,4
	awu?	5
stomach	bötöŋ	1,2,3
	wötöŋ	4,5

tounge	lɛta?	5
	lɛtah	1,3
	litah	2,4
leech	lintah	3,4
	lɛntah	1,2,5
star	bintaŋ	2,3,4
	bɛntaŋ	1,5
bird	manuk	1,2,3
	manu?	4,5
wall	tɛmbok	1,2
	tɛmbo?	3,4,5
rotten	buruk	1,3
	borok	2,4,5
back	toŋoŋ	1,2,3
	gəgər	4,5
knee	dəŋkul	5
	tuʔur	1,2,3,4
mother	piyuŋ	5
	mamaʔ	1,2,3,4
fire	sönöʔ	1,2
	gəniʔ	3,4,5
soil	tanöh	1,4
	ləmah	2,3,5
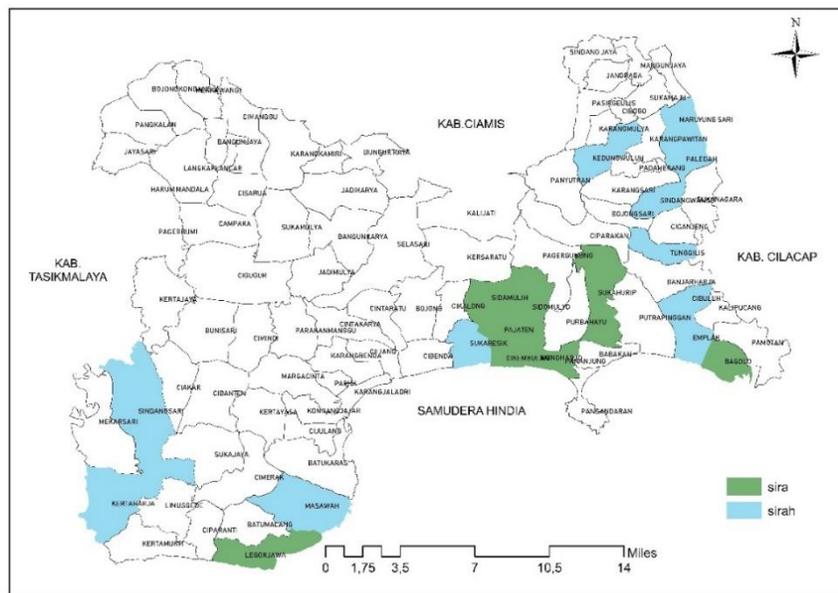
Picture 1
Map of Dialectal Variation of Lexicon 'head'

The lexicon 'head' in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language (BSDP) is know as word [sira] and [sirah]. The word that is used in the Standard Sundanese Language (BSB) is word [sirah]. The change of word [sirah] becomes [sira] in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is apocope (the phonemic removal in the end of word). Apocope symptom in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is also found in vocabularies as follows, [letah] becomes [lɛtaʔ] for pronounciation word 'tounge'; [manuk] becomes [manu?] for pronunciation word 'bird'; [tɛmbok] becomes [tɛmbokʔ] for pronunciation word 'wall'. The areas in Pangandaran Regency which are found using lexicon [sira] is Cikembulan Village, Pajaten Village, Sidamulih Village, Wonoharjo Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sukahurip Village, Pananjung Village, Legokjawa Village, and Bagolo Village. Meanwhile the areas in Pangandaran Regency which show using the lexicon [sirah] are Sukaresik Village, Kertaharja Village, Masawah Village, Sindangsari Village, Kedungwuluh Village, Paledah Village, Maruyungsari Village, Sindangwangi Village, Tunggilis Village, Cibuluh Village, and Emplak Village.

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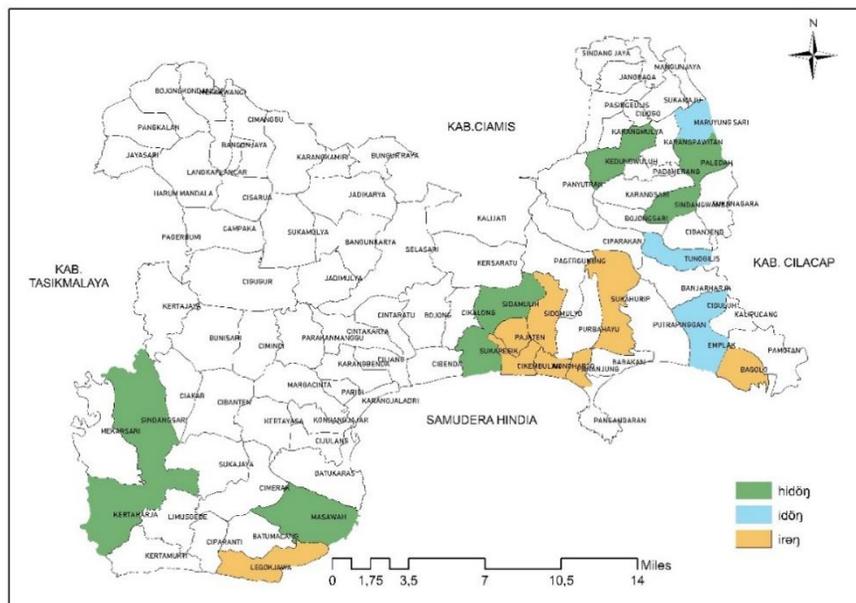
Picture 2
Map of Dialectal Variation of Lexicon 'black'

The lexicon 'black' in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language (BSDP) is known as lexicon [hidöŋ], [idöŋ] and [irəŋ]. The word used in the standard Sundanese language (BSB) dictionary is the word [hidöŋ]. The change of lexicon [hidöŋ] becomes [idöŋ] in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is kind of apheresis (phonemic removal in the beginning of word]. Apheresis symptom in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is also occurred in other words, such as lexicon [huntuʔ] becomes [Untuʔ]; [hatɛʔ] becomes [atɛʔ]; [hayam] becomes [ayam]; and [hɛjoʔ] becomes [ɛjoʔ]. The areas of word [hidöŋ] in Pangandaran Regency are Kertaharja Village, Masawah Village, Sindangsari Village, Kedungwuluh Village, Paledah Village, Sindangwangi Village, Sidamulih Village, and Sukaraesik Village. Meanwhile the areas which use the word [idöŋ] are Tunggilis Village, Cibuluh Village, Emplak Village, Maruyungsari Village. Furthermore, the areas which use the word [irəŋ] are Legokjawa Village, Bagolo Village, Pajaten Village, Cikembulan Village, Wonoharjo Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sukahurip Village, and Pananjung Village.
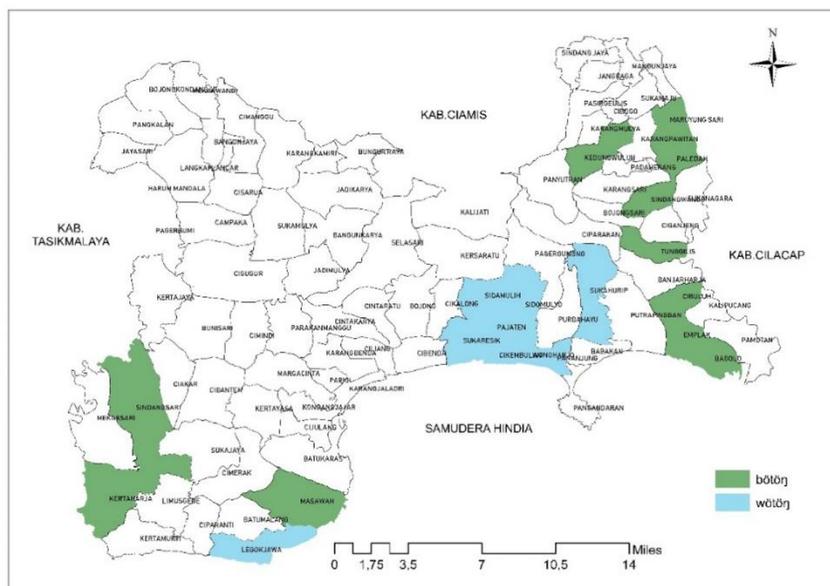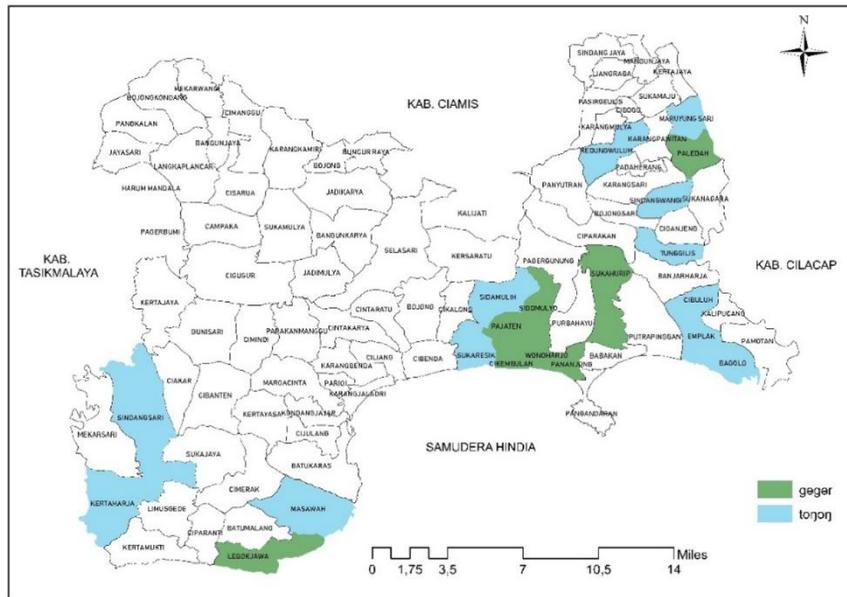

Picture 3
Map of Dialectal Variation of Lexicon 'stomach'

The lexicon 'stomach' in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language (BSDP) is known as word [bötöŋ], and [wötöŋ]. The word used in the standard Sundanese language (BSB) dictionary is [bötöŋ]. The areas of word [bötöŋ] are Kertaharja Village, Masawah Village, Sindangsari Village, Kedungwuluh Village, Paledah Village, Maruyungsari Village, Sindangwangi Village, Tunggilis Village, Cibuluh Village, Emplak Village, and Bagolo Village. Meanwhile the

areas which use the word [wötöŋ] are Legokjawa Village, Cikembulan Village, Pajaten Village, Sidamulih Village, Sukaresik Village, Wonoharjo Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sukahurip Village, and Pananjung Village. The use of word [wötöŋ] in most regions in Pangandaran Regency is an evidence of influence of Javanese language on Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language. The lexicon [wötöŋ] is a Javanese language of word 'stomach'.

Picture 4
Map of Dialectal Variation of Lexicon 'back'

The word 'back' Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language (BSDP) is known as word [toŋoŋ] and [gəgər]. The word used in the standard Sundanese language (BSB) dictionary is [toŋoŋ]. The areas of word [toŋoŋ] are Kertaharja Village, Masawah Village, Sindangsari Village, Kedung Wuluh Village, Maruyungsari Village, Sindangwangi Village, Tunggilis Village, Bagolo Village, Cibuluh Village, Emplak Village, Sidamulih Village, and Sukaresik Village.

Meanwhile the areas which is discovered using [gəgər] are Legokjawa Village, Cikembulan Village, Pajaten Village, Wonoharjo Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sukahurip Village, Pananjung Village, and Paledah Village. The use of lexicon [gəgər] in most of regions in Pangandaran Regency proves the influence of Javanese language on Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language. The lexicon [gəgər] a Javanese language of word 'back'.
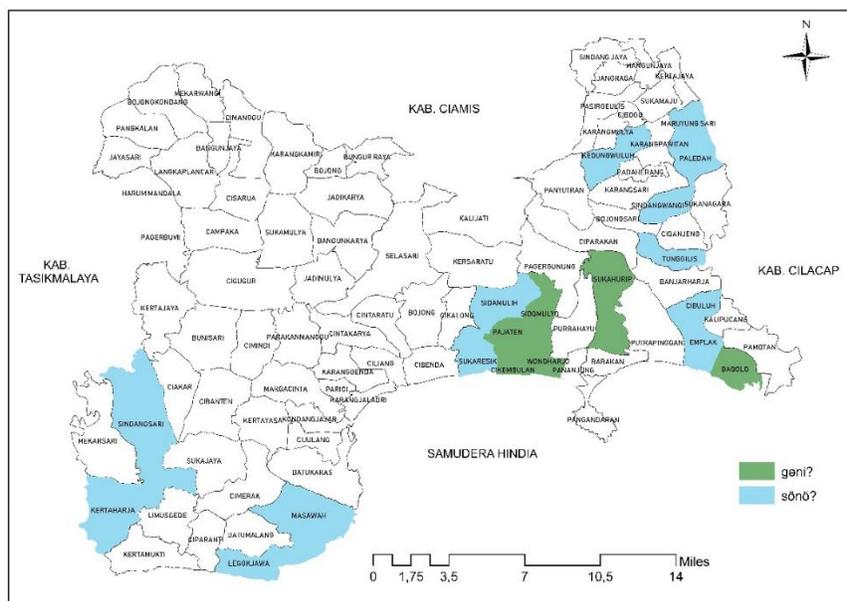
Picture 5
Map of Dialectal Variation of 'fire'

The word 'fire' Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language (BSDP) is known as word [sönö$^?$] and [gəni$^?$]. The word used in the standard Sundanese language (BSB) dictionary is [sönö$^?$]. The areas of word [sönö$^?$] are Legokjawa Village, Kertaharja Village, Masawah Village, Sindangsari Village, Kedungwuluh Village, Paledah Village, Maruyungsari Village, Sindangwangi Village, Tunggilis Village, Sidamulih Village, Sukaresik Village, Cibuluh Village, and Emplak Village. Meanwhile the areas which is discovered using the word [gəni$^?$] are Bagolo Village, Cikembulan Village, Pajaten Village, Wonoharjo Village, Sidomulyo Village, Sukahurip Village, and Pananjung Village. The use of word [gəni$^?$] in most of Pangandaran's areas proves proves the influence of Javanese language on Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language. The lexicon [gəni$^?$] is a Javanese language word of 'fire'.

CONCLUSION

Goegraphical position of Sundanese community in Pangandaran Regency, West Java Province, as the native speaker of Sundanese language is very strategic. This is due to Pangandaran is situated in a language enclave, which is possible for the Sundanese language speakers to interact with other language speakers, especially Javanese language. Pangandaran region is a border area of West Java Province with Central Java Province to the east. Traces of the influence of Javanese culture are clearly seen in Pangandaran, such as the names of the places in several Pangandaran area that are identical to the phonological rules of Javanese language, such as Kedung Wuluh, Tunggilis, Bagolo, Wonoharjo, Sidomulyo, and Sukoharjo. This condition reinforces one thing, that the administrative region cannot limit where a language must be spoken. Dialectal variation of Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is seen from the phonological and lexical aspects. From the phonological aspects, there are found the lingual symtoms in form of phonological correspondence of Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language. Meanwhile, from the lexical aspect, there are many lexicons of Javanese language which were fully absorbed or adopted into Sundanese language with Pangandaran dialect. There are several dialectal variations on phonology aspects in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, such as correspondence Ø ~ = h / #-; correspondence w ~ = b / #-; correspondence i ~ = ε / #-; correspondence Ø ~ = k / #-; correspondence o ~ = u / #-.

Reffering to dialectometry calculation, the lingual symptoms in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, both of phonological or lexical symptoms, are considered as phenomena which only display the differentiation on sub dialect. It means that although the lexicons which are influenced from Javanese language are many found in Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language, it doesn mean that Pangandaran-dialect Sundanese language is a different language. The difference only lies on its sub dialect.

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