The Diversity Of The Unique Lexicon Of The Javanese As Cultural Studies In Karanganyar Regency

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ABSTRACT
Several regional languages in Indonesia have their own unique characteristics, one of which is the lexicon. Of course, this is also found in Javanese as the most widely used regional language in Indonesia. Therefore, this study aims to determine the unique lexicon of the Javanese language. The dialectological approach is used to answer this goal. This research includes a field study that takes the research location in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency with 10 observation points. The data in this study are in the form of Javanese speech of residents in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency. Data were obtained from selected informants who met certain requirements from 10 observation points using a list of questions in the form of 415 glosses. In providing data, the researcher used the listening method and the speaking method. To complete the data, an in-depth interview technique was also carried out. The available data were analyzed using the equivalent method, with a comparison technique of equalizing and discriminating. Qualitative interpretation method was used to analyze the isogloss file. After analyzing the data, it was concluded that there were 30 unique lexicon found in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency. The findings of the unique lexicon of the Javanese language are used as cultural studies in Karanganyar Regency.

Keywords: diversity of languages, cultures, lexicon, Javanese, Karanganyar Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a verbal expression that can be understood among human being. This opinion is related to Choudhury (2014, p.1), who stated that language is a means of expression. In Indonesia, there are several regional languages that are used in communication other than Indonesian as the main language. Regional language is the naming of the language used by groups of people whose members show a relatively higher frequency of interaction between them compared to those who do not speak the regional language (Zulfahita et al., 2019). One of the regional languages in Indonesia is Javanese. The area of the use of the Javanese language is quite wide, covering Central Java, East Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Banten, Cirebon, and several areas of Javanese

transmigration (which is the standard Javanese dialect), the Banyumas dialect, the Tegal dialect, the Cirebon dialect, the Jepara dialect, and the Surabaya dialect. In addition, there are also those who divide it into western Javanese dialects including the Banten, Cirebon, and Tegal dialects; dialects of central Java such as Semarang, Solo, and Yogyakarta dialects; and dialects of eastern Java such as the Surabaya and Malang-Pasuruan dialects (Hidayah, 2015, p.140). The existence of language variants or variations which are also called dialects shows that the Javanese language used in several regions has differences in pronunciation, intonation and vocabulary.

What is meant by language variations are the differences in forms contained in a language (Nadra and Reniwati, 2019, p.4). The study of language variations or what is called

dialect is dialectology. The term dialectology consists of the word dialect and the word logic. The word dialect comes from the Greek dialectos which is used to refer to the state of language in Greece that shows minor differences in the language they use. The word logic comes from the Greek logos, which means 'science'. The combination of these two words and their meanings brings the notion of dialectology as a science that studies only a dialect of a language and can also study the dialects that exist in a language (Nadra and Reniwati, 2019, p.1). Chaer (2010:62-63) stated that dialect is a language variation of certain speakers that different from one area to another. Dialect can be distinguished based on its lexical, semantic, and phonological aspects. Wardaugh (2002:43-49) classifies dialect into two types; regional dialect and social dialect. Regional dialect is a dialect based on geographical location while social dialect is a dialect related to some factors such as social class, religion, or ethnicity. Thus, every language has variations or differences in language which are also called dialects, one of which is the Javanese dialect. The division of dialects can show that the Javanese dialects are very diverse. However, with the wide area of use of the Javanese language, it is possible that there are still other undiscovered Javanese dialects.

Dialectal variations are language elements that show or indicate differences or variations. Nadra and Reniwati (2019, p.23) say that the elements of language that show differences or variations are phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic elements. Phonological, morphological, and lexical elements show many variations or differences, while syntactic and semantic elements are not found much. Lexical variations are variations or differences in language contained in the lexicon field, referred to as lexical differences if the lexicon used to realize a meaning come from different etymons (Nadra and Reniwati, 2019, p.28). Yule (2010) and Meyerhoff (2018) emphasize that dialect refers to features of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

Dialect, in this sense, can be interpreted as a manifestation of differences in linguistic elements that are motivated by regional factors. Nevertheless, these differences do not make speakers do not understand each other.

According to Zulaeha (2010), the Javanese language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia with a large number of users. Regions in Indonesia that use Javanese as their daily language include the provinces of Central Java and East Java. According to Hermadi in Gurning & Ginting (2018), Javanese language is the language used as a language of daily interaction in Java, especially Central Java. Javanese is the language of the Malay language family which has many levels in the use of the language (Mijianti, 2017). The use of levels is related to ethics as the basic of communication (Hasanah et al., 2015). The Javanese language used by residents of Karanganyar Regency is one of the geographical variants of the Javanese language. Karanganyar Regency is one of the areas where the Javanese language is spoken in Central Java Province. Karanganyar Regency has 17 sub-districts, namely Jumantono District, Jumapolo District, Jatiyoso District, Jatipuro District, Jatiyoso District, Matesih District, Karangpandan District, Ngargoyoso District, Tawangmangu District, Jenawi District, Kerjo District, Mojogedang District, Jaten District, Colomadu District, Gondangrejo District, Kebakkramat District and Karanganyar District. In Karanganyar Regency, there are sub-districts called 4J, namely Jumantono District, Jumapolo District, Jatiyoso District, Jatipuro District and Jatiyoso District.

Like people in Karanganyar Regency in general, people in the 4J sub-district speak Javanese. However, it does not mean that the speeches between one village community and another in the 4J sub-district have the exact same Javanese speech. From the results of observations in the field, in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency, there are dialectal variations in the use of the Javanese language. The dialectal variations found in the Javanese

language in Karanganyar Regency are the lexicon *mususi* in Jumantono, Jumapolo, Jatipuro sub-districts which vary with the lexicon *mesusi* in Jatiyoso district and the lexicon *nglimbang* in Jumapolo district. Furthermore, according to Bisang (2016), language contact is a significant factor in language change (2016: 377). Allan (2016) states that all languages change over time and variations in each language develop in the area of each language's use (2016: 6). From this statement, it can be said that language undergoes changes over time and these changes occur according to the area of use of the language.

This linguistic phenomenon has not yet been included in the treasury of linguistic research, so that there is no classification of the linguistic phenomenon whether it is a language, dialect, sub-dialect or just different speech. This linguistic phenomenon is known as isolect. The isolects of Java in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency are very interesting because apart from being lingually unique, the geographical conditions of the isolects are close to each other in one area. With the background of such geographical conditions, it is very possible that there will be mutual linguistic influence.

The uniqueness of the isolect and the urgency of the problem are the reasons for the importance of research in the field of dialectology with the hope that the results can enrich the treasures of linguistic scholarship, especially in the field of dialectology. Dialectology is one of the sub-fields in linguistics or linguistics that is used as learning material.

Koentjaraningrat (1992) says that language is part of culture. Language diversity cannot be separated from cultural diversity. In terms of culture, language is included in the cultural aspect. These various languages will reflect the cultural richness that exists in the community that uses them. It can also be said that language and culture are two systems inherent in humans. The language system has a function as a means of ongoing human interaction in society, meaning that language behavior must be accompanied by the norms that apply in the culture. In accordance with what Masinambouw (in Crista, 2012, p.1) said that language and culture are two systems that are inherent in humans.

Relevant research that has been carried out, namely the Geography Study of Javanese Dialects in Karanganyar Regency (Resmanik, 2020) shows lexical variations with a total of 131 and found as many as 99 typical lexicon in the Javanese language in Karanganyar Regency. The difference between this research and previous research lies in the point of observation and research instruments so that the results of the research show different results from previous research that has been done.

Based on the above review, the Javanese isolect in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency looks unique linguistically and geographically in one scope. Therefore, this study aims to describe the uniqueness of the Javanese language lexicon in the 4J district of Karanganyar Regency which includes cultural diversity as a cultural study in Karanganyar Regency.

METHOD

This research includes language research with a dialectological approach. This research is a descriptive field research using qualitative methods.

The location of this research is in Karanganyar Regency. From all sub-districts in Karanganyar Regency, this study took 4 sub-districts called 4J as observation points, namely Jumantono District, Jumapolo District, Jatipuro District and Jatiyoso District. There are 10 villages designated as observation areas based on the specified criteria, namely (1) low mobility of the population, (2) the population knows the local language, (3) the condition of the village and its native population has not been influenced by outsiders, (4) the location of the distance from the village to a distant city so that its authenticity is still maintained without being influenced by other languages,

(5) the population is not more than 20,000 people. So that 10 villages were taken as samples, namely Tugu, Genengan and Tunggulrejo Villages in Jumantono District; Kedawung and Paseban villages in Jumapolo District; Ngepungsari, Jatipurwo and Jatisobo villages in Jatipuro District; Jatisawit and Wukirsawit villages in Jatiyoso District.In language research, the sample is in the form of speech obtained from research data sources, namely informants or resource persons. The sampled utterances can be in the form of monologues, dialogues or narrations, and stories conveyed by informants or resource persons. This sampling technique is called the criterion-based sampling technique. Sampling in this study used a purposive sampling technique, namely selective sampling in accordance with the research objectives. The sample in this study is Javanese speech used by speakers who have been selected as informants or resource persons based on predetermined criteria from 4 observation points, namely Jumantono District, Jumapolo District, Jatipuro District and Jatiyoso District.

The data in this study were in the form of oral data and written data. Oral data as primary data in this study is Javanese speech in Karanganyar Regency which is used by informants who have been selected to represent their observation areas. Written data as secondary data in this study were obtained from questionnaires and vocabulary lists. The source of the oral data in this study was the Javanese utterances used by the natives of Karanganyar Regency which were obtained from informants or resource persons. The source of written data in this study came from a questionnaire and a list of questions in the form of vocabulary.

The data collection method used in this research is the listening method and the speaking method. The observation method is carried out directly in the field, to where the data source is located. Through this method, researchers directly feel the geographical, cultural, and linguistic situation of the community concerned (Nadra and Reniwati,

2019, p.64). The basic technique in this method is in the form of a tapping technique and the follow-up technique is a conversational listening technique and a conversational free listening technique. This method of speaking is very suitable for dialectological research that is sourced from oral data. The proficient method has basic techniques in the form of fishing rods and advanced techniques in the form of face-to-face, note-taking, and recording techniques. In practice, the conversation or method of speaking is realized by fishing. One of the tools used to collect data from informants is a list of questions. The use of this fishing rod technique is needed if the informant is rigid in answering questions and has difficulty in extracting data. The advanced technique of the speaking method is in the form of face-to-face, note-taking, and recording techniques. In addition to the face-to-face and note-taking technique, another advanced technique used is the recording technique. Recording was done when the researcher interviewed the informant. This technique is carried out in conjunction with the note-taking technique. With the recording, data checking does not need to be carried out in the field.   The data analysis method used in this research is the dialectometric method and the isogloss file method. Calculations with dialectometry are carried out in two ways, namely triangles between observation areas and permutations between observation areas. The formula for the dialectometric method is as follows.

S x 100 : n = d %

Information :

S = number of differences with other observation points

n = number of maps compared

d = percentage distance of linguistic elements between observation points

The results obtained in the form of the percentage of the distance between the linguistic elements between the observation points are then used to determine the relationship between the observation points with the following criteria.

81% and above : considered language difference
51% - 80% : considered dialect difference
31% - 50% : considered subdialect differences
21% - 30% : considered speech difference
below 20% : considered no difference

The isogloss beam method in dialectological research is a method of separating isolects into dialects and subdialects by considering the quantity and quality of the isoglosses that unite and differentiate the areas of observation. Furthermore, the determination of criteria in the isogloss beam method in sorting isolects into dialects or subdialects is prepared by considering the percentage of determination of isolects as dialects or subdialects in dialectometry and the quantity as well as the quality of isoglosses that unites and distinguishes certain areas of observation of dialects or subdialects.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following is a lexical variation that contains a unique lexicon from the results of giving a list of questions to selected informants representing 10 observation points in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency.

Table 1. Swadesh Basic Vocabulary

Swadesh Basic Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw.
float	kemambang, ngambang	ngambang	kemambang	kemambang, ngambang	kemambang	ngambang	ngambang, kemambang	ngambang	mampul, kemampul, ngambang	kemampul
lay down/ lie down	turu, leyangan, turon	turon	turu, turon	nggletha k, glethaka n, turon, mlumah	turon, nggletha k	miring, turu	turon, turu	turu	turon, turu	turon
give	ngeki, ngwehi	ngekeki, ngeki	ngeki, ngehi	ngeki, ngewehi	ngeki	ngekeki, menehi	ngwehi, menehi	ngekeki	menehi, ngeki	ngeki, ngekeki
hurry/ hunt	nggolek, buron	mburu, mbledhig	mburu	mbledig, nggolek kewan, nyuluh, mburu	nyuluh, mburu	mbebedhag	mburu, buron	nyuluh, buron	mburu	mburu, nyuluh
wash (rice)	mususi	mususi	mususi	mususi, nglimbang	mususi	mususi	mususi	mususi	mesusi	mususi, mesusi
sit	lungguh, linggih	linggih	lungguh	lungguh, linggih	linggih	linggih, njongo	lungguh	lungguh	linggih, lungguh	linggih,

						k				lungguh
rub	ngosoki, nggosok	ngosoki, ngosok	ngosoki, nggosok	ngusap, nggosok	nggosok, elus-elus	ngosok, ngosoki, ngelus	ngosoki, nggosok	nggosok	ngosok, ngusek, ngusok	ngosoki, nggosok, ngusek
foot	sikil	sikil	sikil	sikil	sikil	sikil, samparan	sikil	sikil	sikil	sikil
fight	padu, gelut, udur, ladakan	padu, kerah, udur	kerah, gelut	kerah, gelut, padu	padu	gelut, ladakan, jothakan	kerah, gelut	padu, gelut	gelut, kerah	kerah, gelut
sing	nyanyi, nembang	nyanyi	nyanyi	nembang, nyanyi	nyanyi	ngidung	nyanyi	nyanyi	nyanyi, nembang	nyanyi
hold	nyekel, ndemok, ndumuk	nyekel	nyekel	nyekel, ndemok, ndemek	nyekel	nyekel, ndulek	nyekel, ndulek	nyekel	ndemok, nyekel, ndudul	nyekel, ndumuk
fly	mabur, iber	mabur	mabur	mabur, miber	mabur	miber, mabur	mabur	mabur	miber, mabur	mabur
sleep	turu, ngorok	turu	turu	turu turu	turu	turu, ngorok, ndhekok	turu	turu	turu	turu

Basic Cultural Vocabulary Based on the Field of Meaning

Tabel 2. Body Parts

Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw.
calf	kentol, pupu	kentol	kentol	kentol, kempol	kentol	wentis, kentol	kentol	kentol	kempol, kentol	kentol
eyelashes	idep, alis mata	idep	idep	idep	idep	idep, ibing	idep	idep	idep	idep

Table 3. House and Parts

Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw

									.
backyard	kebon, mburitan	kebon mburin	kebon	kebon, mburi omah	kebon	mburi omah	kebon	kebon	latar mburi, mburi omah, kebon	kebon, kebon mburi omah
glass window coverings	kordhen	kordhen	kordhen	kordhen	kordhen	kordhen, ordhen	kordhen	kordhen	kordhen	kordhen
the ceiling of the house	plapon	plapon	plapon	plapon, awangan	plapon	plapon, pyan	plapon	plapon	pyan, plapon	plapon

Table 4. Equipment and Supplies

Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw.
sieve rice, flour	irek, kerekan beras, saringan, ayak	ayakan, saringan	saringan, tampah, ayak	saringan, tampah	tampah	irik	saringan, interan, inter-inter	tampah, ayak	irik, saringan	saringan, tampah
pole	senggek, genter, ganthol	genter, ganthol	genter	genter	sosok, genter	singgek, genter, sosok, sogok	senggek, genter	genter, ganthol	genter, singgek, sogok	singes, sosok
cupboard	benet, lemari	lemari	lemari	dhipet, lemari	lemari	lemari, dhipet	lemari	lemari	lemari	lemari, dhipet
small plates	cawen, lepek	lepek	lepek, cawen	lepek	lepek	eter	lepek	lepek	lepek	lepek
plate (non glass)	gembreng, piring gembreng	gembreng	gembreng	gembreng	gembreng	gembreng, layah	gembreng	gembreng	adhah blek, piring blek	gembren, blek

Table 5. Plants, Yards, and Trees

Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw.
bamboo	pring, deling	pring	pring	pring	pring	pring	pring	pring	pring	pring
pumpkin (vegetable)	jipang	jipang	jipang	jipang, jepan	jipang	jipang	jipang	jipang	jipang	jipang

galangal	kuas, laos	laos	laos	laos	laos	laos	laos	laos	laos	laos

Table 6. Animal

Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw.
dragon fly	jintrung, ndok erok, kinjeng, kupu-kupu, tawon	jintrung	jintrung, kinjeng	jintrung	jintrung	jentrung, jintrung	jintrung	jintrung	jintrung	jintrung

Table 7. Motion and Work

Vocabulary	Jumantono			Jumapolo		Jatipuro			Jatiyoso	
	Gng.	Tg.	Tglrj.	Kdg.	Psb.	Ngps.	Jtpw.	Jtsb.	Jtsw.	Wksw.
meet	ketemu, ketemon	ketemu	ketemu, ketemon	ketemu	ketemu	ketemu, kepethuk	ketemu	ketemu	ketemu	ketemu
step on	ngidak, ngidek, idak	ngidak	ngidak	ngidak, idak	ngidak	ngidak	ngidak	ngidak	ngidak	ngidak
split	suwek, serek	suwek	suwek	suwek	suwek	suwek	suwek	suwek	suwek	suwek

Information:
Gng. : Genengan Village
Tg. : Tugu Village
Tglrj. : Tunggulrejo Village
Kdg. : Kedawung Village
Psb. : Paseban Village
Ngps. : Ngepungsari Village
Jtpw. : Jatipurwo Village
Jtsb. : Jatisobo Village
Jtsw. : Jatisawit Village
Wksw. : Wukirsawit Village

The purpose of this study was to determine the uniqueness of the lexicon in the Javanese language, especially in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency. A lexicon is said to be unique or distinctive if it is only found or spoken in a certain area. Based on the data findings, there are 32 glosses with 30 lexical variations. The following is an explanation related to this unique lexicon.

Unique Lexicon

1. Lexicon 'samparan'
The 'samparan' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'foot'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

2. Lexicon 'wentis'

The 'wentis' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'betis'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

3. Lexicon 'ibing'

The 'ibing' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'lashes'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

4. Lexicon 'mburitan'

The 'mburitan' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'backyard'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

5. Lexicon 'ordhen'

The 'ordhen' lexicon in Javanese in the sub-district of 4J, Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'glass window covering'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

6. Lexicon 'awangan'

The 'awangan' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'the ceiling of the house'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Kedawung Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Kedawung Village, Jumapolo District.

7. Lexicon 'interan'

The 'interan' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'sieve rice or flour'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Jatipurwo Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Jatipurwo Village, Jatipuro District.

8. Lexicon 'singes'

The 'singes' lexicon in Javanese in the sub-district of 4J Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'galah'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Wukirsawit Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Wukirsawit Village, Jatiyoso District.

9. Lexicon 'benet'

The 'benet' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'cupboard'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region

of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

10. Lexicon 'eter'

The 'eter' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'small plate'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

11. Lexicon 'blek'

The 'blek' lexicon in Javanese in the sub-district of 4J, Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'non-shard plate'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Wukirsawit Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Wukirsawit Village, Jatiyoso District.

12. Lexicon 'deling'

The 'deling' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'bamboo'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

13. Lexicon 'jepan'

The 'jepan' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'vegetable pumpkin'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Kedawung Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Kedawung Village, Jumapolo District.

14. Lexicon 'kuas'

The 'kuas' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'lengkuas'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

15. Lexicon 'jentrung'

The 'jentrung' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'dragonfly'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

16. Lexicon 'mampul'

The 'mampul' lexicon in Javanese in sub-district 4J Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'float'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Jatisawit Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Jatisawit Village, Jatiyoso District.

17. Lexicon 'leyangan'

The 'leyangan' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'laying down'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region

of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

18. Lexicon 'ngehi'

The 'ngehi' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'to give'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Tunggulrejo Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Tunggulrejo Village, Jumantono District.

19. Lexicon 'mbebedhag'

The 'mbebedhag' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'hunting animals'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

20. Lexicon 'nglimbang'

The 'nglimbang' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'washing rice'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Kedawung Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Kedawung Village, Jumapolo District.

21. Lexicon 'njongok'

The 'njongok' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'sit'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a

typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

22. Lexicon 'ngusok'

The 'ngusok' lexicon in Javanese in the sub-district of 4J, Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'to rub'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Jatisawit Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Jatisawit Village, Jatiyoso District.

23. Lexicon 'jothakan'

The 'jothakan' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss of 'fighting'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

24. Lexicon 'ngidung'

The 'ngidung' lexicon in Javanese in the sub-district of 4J, Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss of 'singing'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

25. Lexicon 'ndudul'

The 'ndudul' lexicon in Javanese in subdistrict 4J Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'to hold'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Jatisawit Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar

Regency, especially in Jatisawit Village, Jatiyoso District.

26. Lexicon 'iber'
The 'iber' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'fly'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

27. Lexicon 'ndhekok'
The 'ndhekok' lexicon in Javanese in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'sleeping'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

28. Lexicon 'kepethuk'
The 'kepethuk' lexicon in Javanese in sub-district 4J, Karanganyar Regency is used to express gloss 'to meet'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Ngepungsari Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Ngepungsari Village, Jatipuro District.

29. Lexicon 'ngidek'
The 'ngidek' lexicon in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district of Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'to step on'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J

region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Jumantono District.

30. Lexicon 'serek'
The 'serek' lexicon in Javanese in the sub-district of 4J, Karanganyar Regency is used to express the gloss 'torn'. This lexicon is declared as a unique lexicon because it is only spoken at one observation point, namely Genengan Village and is not found at other observation points. This lexicon can also be expressed as a typical lexicon in the 4J region of Karanganyar Regency, especially in Genengan Village, Genengan District.

Diversity of language and culture
In relation to the relationship between language and culture, language and culture are two systems that are "attached" to humans because culture is a system that regulates human interaction, while language or culture is a system that functions as a means of sustaining those facilities (Chaer, 1995, p.217-218). So, it can be said that language and culture will always exist in society.

According to Koentjaraningrat (1992), culture is the whole system of ideas, actions and human creations in the context of community life which are made into human beings by learning, which is further elaborated on the seven elements of culture, where language is included in these seven elements. In short, it can be said that culture is the result of human creation, taste and initiative. Culture itself can be categorized in a static culture or not experiencing changes such as temples and dynamic culture or experiencing changes such as language. Thus, it can be concluded that the regional language is part of a dynamic culture that is undergoing changes.

Language has a strong relevance to the culture of the language-speaking community. The relevance can be in the form of language tone, grammatical concept of language, or concept of language level. In Javanese society, for example, the Solo dialect of Javanese language with a subtle tone and sound polite shows that the basic personality of the Solo community is a society that upholds politeness

and politeness. It is also at the language level that it can be seen that the Javanese language is divided into ngoko, madya and krama dialect types which describe the basic culture of the early Javanese society, there are differences in social class and uphold respect or a sense of tepa slira.

Regional language is one proof of the existence of a civilization from a society in the form of verbal or written. Therefore, regional languages can be interpreted as a system of knowledge in which there are values owned by the community that influence the behavior of the community itself.

A direct relationship which states that language is the result of culture (Levi-Strauss in Sibarani, 1992, p.104). The language spoken or used by a group of people is a reflection of the overall culture of that society. In other words, language will only have meaning in the cultural setting that is its container. For example, the meaning of words is often different when viewed in terms of speech level (unda usuk) according to the underlying culture, as is the case in Javanese.

Javanese is one of the most widely spoken regional languages in Indonesia with around 70 million speakers. The Javanese language consists of various dialects such as the Solo, Yogya, Banyumas and Surabaya dialects, each of which has a significant distinctive character.

Therefore, the diversity of the unique lexicon which is included in cultural diversity can be a cultural study. In this study, the diversity of the unique lexicon as a cultural study is the unique lexicon of the Javanese language in Karanganyar Regency. The diversity of the unique lexicon in the Javanese language in Karanganyar Regency can be used as material for cultural studies.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, it was concluded that there were 30 unique lexicon found in the Javanese language in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency. The unique lexicon found were samparan, wentis, ibing, mburitan, ordhen, cloudangan, interan, singes, benet,

ether, blek, deling, jepan, brush and jentrung, bisal, leyangan, ngehi, mbebedhag, nglimbang, njongok, ngusok, jothakan, ngidung, ndudul, iber, ndhekok, kepethuk, ngidek, hoarse. Based on in-depth interviews, it can be stated that the lexicon is unique because it is only spoken by residents in the 4J sub-district, Karanganyar Regency. The findings of the unique lexicon of the Javanese language are used as cultural studies in Karanganyar Regency.

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