A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE PHONOLOGY OF THE OSING LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN BANYUWANGI

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ABSTRACT

The Osing language is the language spoken in Banyuwangi East Java. Linguistically, the language includes the formosa branch in the Austronesian language family. This study aims to describe the use of Osing language in Kemiren in the term phonology. It takes place in Kemiren village, Glagah sub-district of Banyuwangi Regency with qualitative descriptive approach. Linguistic data obtained from informants who are natives of Kemiren village in the form of Osing language speech. The data were collected by using face-to-face interview and note taking techniques. The instruments used are questionnaires for semi-structured interviews, and tape recorder. Data analysis is conduxted by distribution and comparative methods. The study shows that the Osing language has 6 vowels, 21 consonants, 4 diphthongs, 18 clusters. The vowels consist of / i /, / u /, / e /, / ē /, / o /, / a /. The consonants consists of / p /, / b /, / m /, / w /, / t /, / d /, / T /, / D /, / n /, / s /, / c /, / j /, / ny /, / y /, / k /, / g /, / ng /, / h /, / r /, / l / and /ɔ/. The Diphthongs are /au /, / ao /, / ae /, / ai / while Consonant clusters are / pl /, / bl /, / tl /, / dl /, / cl /, / jl /, / kl /, / gl /, / sl /, / pr /, / br /, / tr /, / dr /, / cr /, / jr /, / kr /, / gr /, / sr /. The study also finds the palatal [j] which often appears in lexicon containing [ba], [ga], [da], [wa].

1. INTRODUCTION

The Osing language is a local language used by Banyuwangi people in daily life especially in northern Banyuwangi East Java which includes the district of kabat, Rogojampi, Kalipuro, Srono, Songgon, Cluring, Gambiran, Singojuruh, Genteng, Giri, Glagah, Licin and part of Banyuwangi city. However, only the area of Giri, Licin, Glagah, and Rogojampi still has pure speakers of the language. Linguistically, the language belongs to the formosa branch in the Austronesian language family[1]. It also has a language style namely *Osing Way* and *Besiki Way*. *The Osing way* is used in everyday life and it does not have *Ngoko Karma* such as in Javanese language. *The Besiki way* is much smoother than *Osing way,* and it is regarded as the ideal form of speech. However, its use is not like Javanese society, *Besiki way* is only used for special conditions such as religious and ritual event. Then, the speakers of the Osing language are around 500 thousand speakers, and they are called Laros / lare Osing (Osing ethnic group)[2].

In addition, the Osing language is almost like Javanese language that belongs to the western Austronesian language. As two very closely related kinship languages, the Osing and Javanese language will have the similarities such as in Phonological. In the phonological system, the closeness of the kinship between the Osing and Javanese language is indicated by the occurrence of phonemic correspondence. In addition to having some similarities which are shown in the occurrence of phonemic correspondence, as two different languages, the Osing and Javanese language will have many differences both in the grammatical system and in the phonological system.

As the primary form of language, the phonological system is a very important element of language. Therefore, the phonological system is very important because it will be very useful in understanding the Osing language including its differences with the Javanese

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[1] L Mardiwarsito and Harimurti Kridalaksana, in L Mardiwarsito and Harimurti Kridalaksana (Ed), *The structure of old Javanese language*, 1 (Depok Komunitas Bambu, 2012) 15-16.

[2] Irwan Abdullah, in Irwan Abdullah (Ed), *The language of Indonesian archipelago: Its position and usage around 21st century*, 1 (Yogyakarta Pustaka Belajar, 1999) 144.

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language. The problem is what vowels, and consonants, are contained in the Osing language and how they are uniquely distributed and contrasted with those in Javanese.

2.   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Phonology

Chaer (2012) explains that phonology is a linguistic field that investigates the sounds of language according to its function[3]. He also states that phonology is commonly defined as part of a study of linguistics that studies, discusses, speaks, and analyzes the sounds of language produced by human speech utensils. Then, the studied are the sounds of language as the smallest unit of speech along with the combination of sounds that form syllables. Thus, in essence, phonology is a science that examines and analyzes in general terms of language phonology both as an entity that has a structure and in relation to things outside the structure that need to be understood.

In addition, Padeta (2003) states that Phonology is the sound of language that has a function in speech and it can distinguish the meaning[4]. Therefore, it becomes the object of one of the linguistic disciplines. Then, He also states that the origin of phonology consists of two parts namely phonetics and phonemics. Phonetics is a branch of linguistic studies that examines the sounds of language regardless of whether the sounds can distinguish the meaning of words or not. Phonetics is also a study of the sound of language that does not pay attention to its function as a differentiator of meaning. While phonemics is part of phonology that studies speech sounds according to its function as a self-differentiator. Thus, phonetics is a branch of phonology that examines how the phonemic sounds of a language are either ordered or pronounced and studies the workings of human organs primarily related to the use of language. While phonemics is part of phonology that studies speech sounds according to its function as a self-differentiator.

Relevant Study

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[3] Abdul Chaer, in Abdul Chaer (Ed), *General Linguistic*, 4 (Jakarta Rineka Cipta, 2012) 103

[4] H Mansoer Padeta, in H Mansoer Padeta (Ed), *Introduction to phonology*, 1 (Gorontalo Viladan, 2003). 3-4.

In this study, the researcher uses two relevant studies as a comparison namely the study of Osing dialect structure by Sudjito (1978) entitled *Struktur Dialek Banyuwangi*. The study describes the structure of the Osing language including aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax. Then, there is also a study of Geography of Banyuwangi Dialect by Soetoko (1981) entitled *Geografi Dialek Banyuwangi*. The study contains general conditions such as geographical location, area, population, livelihood, religion, and language condition that include the formation of Banyuwangi. In addition, the study has also a map of Banyuwangi dialect element that examines 100 vocabulary and dialect diversity in terms of vocabulary, phonology, morphology, and dispersion areas. The different between the two studies with this study is the two studies discuss the phonology of the Osing language and its lexicon, while this study deals with phonology and its lexicon, and comparing with the Javanese language.

Research Methods

This study takes place in Kemiren village, Glagah sub-district of Banyuwangi Regency with qualitative descriptive approach. Linguistic data obtained from informants of Kemiren village in the form of Osing language speech. The data were collected by using face-to-face interview and note taking techniques. The instruments used are questionnaires for semi-structured interviews, tape recorder, and Pens and papers to record data obtained from the field in both interviews and tapping results. Data analysis is conducted by comparative and distribution methods.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After doing the observation, the researcher has found the phonological features of the Osing language such as vowel and consonant. The researcher also discusses the differences between the Osing and Javanese language in term of phonological system.

The phonological features of the Osing language

Vowels

Vowels in a language are the sound of language that the process of formation is the air flowing from the lungs is not impeded by speech organs[5]. In addition, the vowel quality is determined by three factors, namely, a) the high low tongue position, b) the raised tongue, and c) the shape of the lips. In this case, the Osing language has six vowels, namely, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ē /, /o/, /a/. The six vowels can be described in the following table.

Table 1. The vowels of the Osing language

Tongue position	Front	Central	Back
High	[i]		[u]
Medium	[e]	[ə]	[o]
Low		[a]	

Table 1 shows that based on the high-low tongue position or high-low parameters, the Osing language has two high vowels [i] and [u], three medium vowels [e], [ə], and [o], and one low vowel [a]. Based on the raised tongue section or front-back parameters, the Osing language has two front vowels [i] and [e], two central vowels [ə] and [a], and two back vowels [u] and [o]. Based on the shape lips, the Osing language has two rounded vowels [u] and [o] and four unrounded vowels [i], [e], [ə], and [a].

In addition, the vowel phoneme distribution is the possibility of a vowel phoneme in the front, central, or back of the word. In the Osing language, all vowels can occupy the front, central, and back positions. The following will describe the distribution of the vowel position.

Table 2. The distribution of vowels in the Osing language

Vowel	Front		Central		Back	
[i]	[Isun]	(I)	[lInɖu]	(earthquake)	[nawI]	(perhaps)
[e]	[endəp]	(low)	[kewjan]	(animal)	[lare]	(child)
[ə]	[əmbjeng]	(young cow)	[ɖəmən]	(like)	[rondə]	(stage)
[a]	[ambI]	(with)	[uncal]	(throw)	[lIŋsa]	(louse)
[u]	[usIŋ]	(no)	[mulIh]	(go home)	[bəŋu]	(smellbad)
[o]	[oməs]	(patient)	[bodʒog]	(monkey)	[tompo]	(basket)

Vowel Allphones

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[5] Marsono, in Marsono (Ed), *Phonetic*, 4 (Yogyakarta Gadjah Mada University Press, 2008) 16.

In addition, in usage, the six vowels contained in the Osing language generally have allophones as follows.

Vowel /i/. Vowel /i/ has three allophones, namely, [i], [I], and [ai]. Vowel /i/ is generally pronounced in the open syllable such as [sidʒi] "one", and [ambi] "with", as well as closed syllables such as [sisik] scales, and [piŋgir] "edge ". While vowel /i/ pronounced [I] such as [bantIŋ] "throw down", and [untIr] "twist". Vowel /i/ pronounced [ai] is used in diphthongs such as [əndai] "which", and [sapai] "cow".

Vowel /e/. Vowel /e/ has 3 allophones, namely, [e], [eʔ], and [je]. Vowel /e/ is generally pronounced both in open syllables such as [lare] "he/she" and [cəre] "natural", and in closed syllables such as [əndep] "low" and [əmbjeŋ] "young cow ". Vowel /e/ pronounced [eʔ] is found in the glottalization formation such as [ŋombeʔ] "drink" and [gjaweʔ] "make". Vowel /e/ pronounced [je] is found in the palatalization formation such as [əmbjeŋ] "young cow" and [godjel] "young buffalo".

Vowel / ē /. Vowel /ē/ only has 2 allophones namely: [ə] [jə]. Vowel /ē/ is commonly pronounced both in open terms such as in the words [rondə] "round" and [sərsə] "detective", and in a closed terms such as in the words [əmbyeŋ] "young cow", and [ajəm] "happy". Vowel /ē/ pronounced [jə] is found in the palatalization formation such as in the words [landjəp] "sharp" and [pagjər] "fence".

Vowel /a/. Vowel /a/ has 4 allophones, namely, [a], [A], [aʔ], [ja.]. Vowel /a/ is generally pronounced both in open terms such as in the words [liŋsa] "dandruff" and [pəga] "asphyxia", and in closed terms such as [gubab] "lie", and [uncal] "throw". Vowel /a/ pronounced /A/ is found only in a few words like [AnA] "there is", [yArA] "if", and [mAhA] "great". Vowel /a/ pronounced [aʔ] is found in the formation of glottalization such as in the words [gilaʔ] "crazy", [lijjaʔ] "another", and [kiwaʔ] "left". While vowel /a/ pronounced [ja] is found in the palatalization formation such as in the word [abjaŋ] "red", [ənɖjas] "head", and [udjan] "rain".

Vowel /u/. Vowel /u/ has 3 allophones, namely, [u], [au], [U]. Vowel /u/ is generally pronounced both in open terms such as in the words [bəŋu] "smell bad" and [padʒu] "wedge", and in closed terms such as in the words [lumur] "glass", [i:buk] "mother ", and [lumpuh] "paralyzed". Vowel /u/ pronounced [au] is found in diphthong such as in the words [ikau] "that", and [imbau] "saves ". Vowel /u/ pronounced [U] is only found in some words

which are generally the absorption element of the Indonesian language such as in the word [UtUh] "complete", [bUrUh] "laborer".

Vowel /o/. Vowel /o/ has 3 allophones, namely, [o], [oʔ], and [ɒ]. The vowel /o/ is pronounced both in open terms such as in the words [kəndo] "slack", [selo] "gourd", and in closed terms such as in [buntot] "tail", [tompoʔ] "basket", and [puḍot]. Vowel /o/ which is pronounced [oʔ] is found in the glottalization formation such as in the words [tompoʔ] "basket", [idʒoʔ] "green", and [ndʒəroʔ] "inside". Vowel /o/ pronounced [ɒ] is found in some words like [ɒmpjɒŋ] "toothless" and [əmɒh] "no".

Based on the discussion above, from the six vowels contained in the Osing language are found 18 allophones namely [i] ,[I], [ai], [u] [au], [U], [e], [eʔ] , [je], [ə] [jə], [oʔ], [o], [ɒ], [a] [A], [aʔ], and [ja]. The grouping of 18 allophones above can be seen in the figure below.
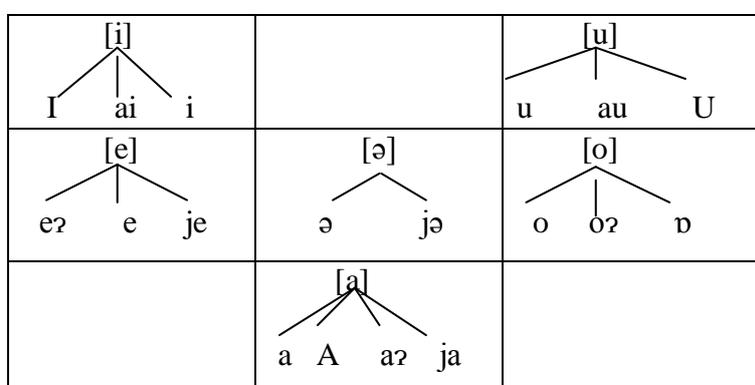

Figure 1. The vowel allophones of the Osing language

Consonants

Consonants are the sound of language that the process of formation is caused by the air flowing from the lungs impeded by speech organs. Related to the articulation, consonants can be categorized into 3 factors, namely, 1) vocal cords state, 2) articulation area, 3) articulation way.

Based on the vocal cords state, the consonants are distinguished into voiced consonants and voiceless consonants. The voiced consonant is a consonant whose process of formation is accompanied by vibrating vocal cords, whereas a voiceless consonant is a consonant whose process of formation is not accompanied by vibrating vocal cords. Moreover, based on the articulation area, the consonants are distinguished into (bilabial, labio-dental, dental, alveolar, retroflex, alveolar, palatal, velar, glottal and pharyngeal.

Furthermore, based on the articulation way, the consonant is distinguished into consonants (stop, fricative, approximant, lateral, nasal, trill and plosive[6]. In this case, the Osing language has 21 consonants namely / p /, / b /, / m /, / w /, / t /, / d /, / T /, / D /, / n /, / s /, / c /, / j /, / ny /, / y /, / k /, / g /, / ng /, / h /, / r /, / l /, and /ʔ/. The consonants of the Osing language are described in the following table.

Table 3. the consonants of the Osing language

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		ñ	ŋ	
Stop	p b	t d			k g	ʔ
Approximant	w			j		
Lateral		l				
Plosive			ʈ ɖ			
Fricative		s		c dʒ		h
Trill		r				

From the table above, it can be explained that consonant sounds can be distinguished into three criteria, namely, 1) based on the position of cords sound, 2) based on the place of articulation, and 3) based on the way of articulation.

Based on the position of cords sound, it is divided into voice and voiceless sounds. In the voice sound, it occurs when the cord sounds are slightly open and then the vibration occurs on the cords sound. The consonants *b, m, n, l, r, d, w, ɖ, ñ, c, y, j, ŋ* and *g* are included in voice sounds. In the voiceless sound, it occurs when the cords sound open

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[6] Peter ladefoged, Keith Johnson, in Joan M. Flaherty (Ed), *A Course in Phonetics*, 6 (Wadsworth Mechael Rosenberg, 2011) 11-13.

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slightly wide, so there is no vibration on the cords sound. The consonants *s, k, p, ʈ, ʔ, t* and *h* are included a voiceless sound.

Based on the place articulation, it is divided into a) Bilabial. That is consonants that occur on both lips, lower lip closer to the upper lip. The sounds that include bilabial consonants are *b* and *p*, *m*, *and w*. b) Alveolar. That is the consonants that occur on the leaves of the tongue attached to the gums. The sounds of alveolar consonants are *t, n, l, s, r* and *d*. c) Velar. That is the consonants that occur at the base of the tongue and velum. The sounds are *k, ŋ* and *g*. d) Retroflex. That is the consonants that occur by releasing of the tongue tip that attaches or touches the hard palate due to the air blowing from the lungs. The sounds are *ʈ* and *ɖ*. e) Palatal. That is the sound produced by the release of tongue leaves attached to the hard palate accompanied by gusts of air from the lungs. The sounds are *ñ, c, dʒ*, and *j*. f) Glottal. That is the consonants using the glottis as their primary articulation. The sound is *h* and *ʔ*.

Based on the way of articulation, it is divided into a) Blocked (plosive, stop). That is the articulator completely covers the airflow, so that the air is compressed behind the closure place. Then the closure is suddenly opened until it causes a blast. The sounds are *p, b, t, d, ʈ, ɖ, k, ʔ* and *g*. b) Fricative. That is the active articulator closes the passive articulator and they form a narrow gap, so that the passing air gets disturbance in the gap. The sounds are *s, c, h* and *dʒ*. c) Nasal. That is the articulator blocks all airflow through the mouth, but it is out freely through the nasal cavity. The sounds are *m, n*, *ñ,* and *ŋ.* d) Trill. That is the active articulator makes consecutive contacts with the passive articulator, so that the vibration sound occurs repeatedly. The sound is *r*. e) Lateral. That is the active articulator blocks the airflow in the center of the mouth, then it allows the air to flow through the side of the tongue. The sound is *l*. f) Approximant. That is the active and passive articulator forms a space near the open position (semi vocal). The sounds are *w* and *y*.

In addition, the consonant phoneme distribution is the possibility of a consonant vowel phoneme at the front, central, or back of the word. In the Osing language, all consonants can occupy the front, central, and back positions. The following will describe the distribution of the consonants position.

Table 4. the distribution of consonants in the Osing language

Consonant	Front		Middle		Back	
l	[lare]	(child)	[wuljan]	(moon)	[dʒjahIl]	(ignorant)
r	[rikɒ]	(you)	[sIrIk]	(envious)	[lumur]	(glass)
w	[wədidaŋ]	(calf)	[tuwjek]	(old)	-	
y	[jane]	(she/he)	[kajau]	(wood)	-	
k	[kələndai]	(how)	[akas]	(fast)	[əmak]	(mother)
m	[mbiluk]	(turn)	[əmak]	(mother)	[lɒm]	(hungry)
T	[ṭukul]	(grow)	[mbənṭuk]	(throw)	-	
D	[ḍəmpal]	(firm)	[cəḍak]	(near)	-	

Cluster

Cluster or double consonant sounds is part of the phonetic structure based on the native speaker of the language. Therefore, the pronunciation must be in accordance with the phonetic structure. Thus, if it is wrong then it will affect the meaning[7]. In this case, the Osing language has 18 clusters which are basically separated into: a) the consonants which always occupy the first position / p, b, t, d, c, j, k, g, s /, and b) the consonants which always occupy the second position /l, r/.

In addition, the position of cluster in word is only in the central middle and front of the words, and it is never in last position. The position of cluster in word will describe in the table below.

Table 5. The position of the Osing language cluster

Cluster	Front		Central	
pl	[plonca]	(building)	[dʒamplən]	(late)
bl	[blabur]	(flood)	[gəbluk]	(dull)
tl	[tlaga]	(lake)	-	
cr	[crawak]	(speak lodly)	[kəcrek]	(gamelan)
jr	[dʒrabut]	(irregular)	[dʒɒdʒrɒh]	(crush)
pr	[primpən]	(thrift)	[kɒprɒh]	(slovenly)
br	[brandiŋ]	(rope)	[sabraŋ]	(yam)

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[7] Marsono, in Marsono (Ed), *Phonetic*, 4 (Yogyakarta Gadjah Mada University Press, 2008) 60-106.

The differences between the Osing and Javanese language.

The first, the differences between the Osing and Javanese language can also be seen from the diphthongization process. Diphthong is the sounds of language in which the pronunciation is marked by additional tongue motion. Similarly, Marsono (2008) explains that diphthong belongs to the classification of double sound that consists of two sounds in one syllable[8]. He also states that diphthong is divided into two forms namely raising diphthong and falling diphthong. A long with this, the Osing language has four diphthongs, namely, /au/, /ao/, /ae/, /ai/. Consider the table 6 below.

Table 6. The diphthong of the Osing language

Diphthong	Javanese	Osing	Meaning
/au /	[awu]	[awau]	Ashes
/ ao /	[bIdo]	[bidao]	Hawk
/ ae /	[mrene]	[mrenae]	Come here
/ ai /	[gənI]	[gənai]	Fire

The table above shows that the Osing language undergoes a raised diphthong formation, namely, /au/, /ao/, /ai/, and /ae/. That is the second vowel pronounced with the tongue position higher than the first. Then, the 4 diphthongs above are divided into 1) raised-closed-back /au/ and /ao/, 2) raised-closed-front /ai/, and /ae/.

Thirdly, the differences between the Osing and Javanese and language can be also seen in consonants that occur based on the articulation area. In this case, the consonants that occur based on the articulation area include the palatal and glottal consonants. See the table below.

Table 7. The palatal of the Osing language.

No	Javanese	Osing	Meaning
1	[gadʒIh]	[gjadʒIh]	Fat
2	[ənɖas]	[ənɖjas]	head
3	[awan]	[awjan]	Afternoon
4	[kəmbaŋ]	[kəmbjaŋ]	Flower

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[8] Marsono, in Marsono (Ed), *Phonetic*, 4 (Yogyakarta Gadjah Mada University Press, 2008) 50-59.

The example above shows that the Osing language undergoes a palatalization process. That is a consonant produced by the center of the tongue as an articulator and the hard palate as an articulation point. A long with this, the additional of consonants /*y*/ always appear in lexicon containing /ba/, /ga/, /da/, /wa/.

In addition, the glottalization formation process in Osing language also makes the Osing language different from the Javanese language. See the table below.

Table 8. The glottal of the Osing language

No	Javanese	Osing	Meaning
1	[mega]	[megaʔ]	Cloud
2	[Idʒo]	[Idʒoʔ]	Green
3	[kene]	[keneʔ]	Here
4	[səgara]	[səgaraʔ]	Sea

The example above shows that the Osing language undergoes a glottalization process. That is the consonant is produced by the closer cords so that it closes the glottis. In this case, the glottal [ʔ] is found in the Osing language.

Similarly, the sharpening of consonant /k/ in last word makes the Osing language different from Javanese language. See the table below.

Table 9. The sharpening of consonant /k/ in Osing language

No	Javanese	Osing	Meaning
1	[apIʔ]	[apIk]	Good
2	[nɖuɖuʔ]	[nɖuɖuk]	Dig
3	[sItIʔ]	[sItIk]	Little
4	[cIlIʔ]	[cIlIk]	Small

The table able above shows that the Osing language undergoes the sharpening of consonant /k/ in every last words if the last words in Javanese language have consonant /ʔ/.

Therefore, this condition makes the Osing language seems prominently different from the Javanese language.

Finally, the Osing language has some similar clusters with the Javanese language (kr, kl, dr, gr, gl, br, bl, pl, and tr). However, the nine clusters are different in usage. For example, **cluster (kr)** in the Osing language shows a noun such as [krəmi] (louse) and [saŋkrah] (trash), while it shows a noun and verb in Javanese language such as [krɪŋət] (sweet) and [kruŋu] (hear). **Cluster (kl)** in the Osing language shows a noun such as [kləndah] (head) and [caŋklɒŋ] (pipe), while it also shows a noun in the Javanese such as [klɒpɒ] (coconut) and [klɒsɒ] (mat). **Cluster (dr)** in the Osing shows an adjective and a noun such as [drɒŋɒs] (greedy) and [gandruŋ] (dance), while it shows a noun in the Javanese language such as [drɪdʒɪ] (fingers) and [drom] (gallon). **Cluster (gr)** in the Osing language shows a noun and verb such as [grəbədan] (innards) and [ŋɒgrɒk] (squat), while it shows a noun and adjective in the Javanese such as [gragas] (greedy) and [gradʒɪ] (saw).

Similarly, **Cluster (gl)** in the Osing language shows a noun such as [glandar] and [paglak] (hut), while it also shows a noun in the Javanese language such as [glugot] (bamboo hair) and [glugu] (coconut tree). **Clusters (br)** in the Osing language shows a noun such as [brandiŋ] (rope) and [sabraŋ] (yam), while it shows an adjective, adverb, and object in Javanese language such as [səmbrɒnɒ] (reckless), [mbrɒbɒs] (break through), and [brɒtɒwali] (kind of fruit) . **Clusters (bl)** in the Osing language show an adjective and noun such as [blabur] (flood) and [gəbluk] (dull), while it shows a noun in the Javanese language such as [blumbaŋ] (pool) and [blulɒk] (young coconut). **Cluster (pl)** in the Osing language shows a noun and adjective such as [plɒnca] (building) and [dʒampləŋ] (late), while it also shows a noun and adjective in Javanese such as [plɪnteŋ] (catapult) and [plikət] (sticky). **Cluster (tr)** in the Osing language shows a noun such as [trəna] (grass) and [satru] (enemy), while it shows a verb in Javanese language such as [satru] (fight). The table below shows the differences between Osing and Javanese clusters in use.

Table10. The usage of clusters in the Osing and Javanese language

Cluster	Osing	Javanese
kr	Noun	Noun, verb.
Kl	Noun	Noun
Dr	Adjective, noun.	Noun
gr	Noun, verb.	Noun, adjective.
gl	Noun	Noun
br	Noun	Adjective, adverb, noun.
bl	Adjective	Noun
pl	Noun, adjective	Noun, adjective.
tr	Noun	Verb

4. CONCLUSION

Firstly, the Osing language has 6 vowels, namely, /i/, /u/, /e/, /ē/, /o/, and /a/, each vowel has the allophone, namely, 1) **Vowel /i/** has three allophones namely: [i], [I], and [ai], 2) **Vowel /e/** has 3 allophones namely: [e], [eʔ], and [je], 3) **Vowel /ə/** only has 2 allophones namely: [ə] [jə], 4) **Vowel /a/** has 4 allophones namely: [a], [A], [aʔ], [ja.], 5) **Vowel /u/** has 3 allophones namely: [u], [au], [U], and 6) **Vowel /o/** has 3 allophones namely: [o], [oʔ], and [ɒ].

From the level of speech usage, the 18 allophones can be categorized into 3 groups namely: 1) often used, 2) rarely used, and 3) very rarely used. The allophones that are often used are [i], [ai], [e], [je], [ə] [jə], [a], [ja], [u], [au], [o], the allophones that are rarely used are [I], [A], [U], [ɒ], and the allophones that are very rarely used are [oʔ], [aʔ], [eʔ].

Similarly, the Osing language has a raised diphthong namely: /au/, /ao/, /ai/, and /ae/. Then, the 4 diphthongs are divided into 1) raised-closed-back /au/ and /ao/, and 2) raised-closed-front /ai/, and /ae/.

Secondly, the Osing language has 21 Consonants namely: / p /, / b /, / m /, / w /, / t /, / d /, / T /, / D /, / n /, / s /, / c /, / j /, / ny /, / y /, / k /, / g /, / ng /, / h /, / r /, / l /, and /ʔ/. From 21 consonants, the average consonants are in all position. However, only the consonants / T /, / D /, / g /, / j /, / ny /, / c /, / w /, / g / are only in front and center position.

In addition, the Osing language has 18 clusters which are basically separated into: a) the consonants which always occupy the first position / p, b, t, d, c, j, k, g, s /, and b) the

consonants which always occupy the second position / l, r /. In addition, the position of cluster in word is only at beginning and middle of words, and it is never in last position.

Thirdly, the differences between Javanese and Osing language can be also seen in consonants that occur based on the articulation area that include the palatal and glottal consonants. In palatal, the additional of consonants [j] always appear in lexicon containing /ba/, /ga/, /da/, /wa/. While in glottal, the additional of glottal [ʔ] is found in the last words containing vowel.

Similarly, the Osing language undergoes the sharpening of consonant /k/ in every last words if the words in the Javanese language have consonant /ʔ/ in every last words. Therefore, this condition makes the Osing language seems prominently different from the Javanese language.

Finally, the differences between the Osing language and Javanese language can be seen in clusters. **Cluster (kr)** in the Osing language shows a noun, while it shows a noun and verb in Javanese language. **Cluster (kl)** in the Osing language shows a noun, while it also shows a noun in the Javanese. **Cluster (dr)** in the Osing shows an adjective and a noun, while it shows a noun in the Javanese language. **Cluster (gr)** in the Osing language shows a noun and verb, while it shows a noun and adjective in the Javanese.

Similarly, **Cluster (gl)** in the Osing language shows a noun, while it also shows a noun in the Javanese language. **Cluster (br)** in the Osing language shows a noun, while it shows an adjective, adverb, and object in Javanese language. **Clusters (bl)** in the Osing language show an adjective and noun, while it shows a noun in the Javanese language. **Cluster (pl)** in the Osing language shows a noun and adjective, while it also shows a noun and adjective in Javanese. **Cluster (tr)** in the Osing language shows a noun, while it shows a verb in Javanese language.

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