

Lilitran_1

by Sri Andayani

Submission date: 13-Mar-2020 06:28AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1274910737

File name: 6_Artikel_1_Lilitrans.doc (232K)

Word count: 3421

Character count: 17167

THE GEOGRAPHICAL STATUS OF THE MADURESE IN THE ISLANDS OF JAVA, MADURA, AND BAWEAN

Sri Andayani

Prodi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Filsafat, Universitas Panca Marga
Probolinggo, Jl. Yos Sudarso 107 Pabean Dringu Probolinggo,
sriandayani1@gmail.com

Abstract

Madurese is not spoken by the people in Madura Island only. The speech area spreads over the areas of Tapal Kuda of the East Java North Coast, and some islands surrounding the Madura Island. However, the society assumes that the Madurese used in Madura as the original speech area, is different from it used outside Madura. It tends to be influenced by the mother tongue of each spreading area. In Java, it is influenced by the Javanese. Even, in Bawean island, it is assumed to be influenced by the Malay, because most of the Bawean people work in Malaysia. To prove such assumption, a study of dialectology is done. This quantitative descriptive study uses dialectometry method to count the geographical status distinction among the Madurese used in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean towards the lexical differences. The data is collected by the method of interviewing. The instrument used as the question list is 829 glosses developed by Nothover and modified by Kisyani-Laksono (2009). The determination of the isolect status is supported by the isogloss map incisions. The study concludes that the status of the Madurese used in the islands of Java and Madura are subdialect difference. While, the Madurese used in Java and Madura compared to the language used in Bawean are two different languages.

Keywords: *Geographical dialect; lexical differences; Madurese in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean.*

INTRODUCTION

Madurese is a local language that has the fourth most speaker number in Indonesia (Davies, 2010:1). Early, it is a mother tongue of the society in Madura Island. Most of them are fishermen and traders. So, their mobility is so high by sailing to the surrounding islands, even to neighboring countries. It makes the distribution of the Madurese society widely. The distribution of the people also makes the distribution of the Madurese speech area, among others to Java Island, especially to Tapal Kuda area of the Eastern Java island; and to Bawean island also.

The three speech areas distribution of Madurese, which are Madura, Java, and Bawean islands have their own unique characteristics assumption. The Madurese spoken in Madura island is assumed as the original and standard one. While, the Madurese in Java island is not original because of the influence of Javanese mostly. On the other hand, the Bawean Madurese is influenced mostly by the Malay, because many Bawean people work in Malaysia.

Proving such assumption, it is necessary to do a dialectology study. The study is to determine the isolect status of Madurese spoken in Java, Madura, and Bawean islands geographically. The determination will describe whether the Madurese spoken in the three islands is the same or different language. The difference of the geographical isolect status can be different in speech, subdialect, dialect, or even languages.

Administratively, all of the three islands are the parts of East Java province. Geographically, Madura island is located in the north of Java island. While, Bawean island is part of Kabupaten Gresik administrative area, is located in the northwest of Madura island or in the north of Gresik. The unique characteristics of the Madurese that is assumed to the three islands bases the choice of the research areas to the study.

To each island, it is chosen a representative research area. Kecamatan Tegalsiwalan, Kabupaten Probolinggo, East Java is chosen to represent a research area in Java island. In this area, almost all the society speak Madurese as the mother tongue. In Madura island, it is chosen Kecamatan Pasongsongan, Kabupaten Sumenep, East Java as the original speech area of Madurese. While, Kecamatan Tambak, Kabupaten Gresik, Bawean, East Java is chosen as the research area in Bawean island.

According to William D. Davies, Madurese has three speech levels, which are the levels of *kasar*, *tengnga'an*, dan *alos* (2010:470). However, the object of the study is only the *kasar* Madurese speech level. The level is the most communicative speech level of Madurese. While, the two other levels are not exactly known well in the outside of the original speech area, that is Madura island.

The Madurese research is based on a dialectology study. Dialectology is a branch of Linguistics that study language variation (Nadra & Reniwati, 2009:4). Language variation is the differences of the language form which occur in a language. The difference in the term of lexicon is in the form of vocabulary.

In the dialectology study, there are some terms which are understood definitively. They are geographical dialect and isolect. Geographical dialect is the previous dialectology study that bases on the language variation as geographical structural. It is a branch of Linguistics to study all of language phenomenas exactly that is presented based on the existing language map. Keraf (1996:143) stated it with the term of *Geografi dialek*.

Isolect is a neutral term that can be used into language, dialect, or subdialect (Nadra & Reniwati, 2009:3). So, it is used to point on the language form without regarding to the status as a language or a dialect. Isolect is a mention on a 'language' that the status is not clear, whether as the same dialect, subdialect, or different dialect. One of the determination base of the isolect status is towards the lexical differences calculation, that is based on the formula and criteria in the dialectology study.

It is considered as lexical differences if the giving answer of the informant in each research area is not from one language proto etymon but realizes the same meaning. The lexical differences have to regard the same point of view to a gloss (vocabulary) also, between a speaker and others. If the differences that occur are only as a vowel correspondence, vowel variation, consonant correspondence, and

consonant variation, the differences are not considered as lexical differences, but only phonological differences.

On the dialectology study, the test equipment that is used, is the use of pronunciation in the form of particular vocabulary (gloss) daily in the research areas. The gloss is considered in the form of spoken not in written form. Then, phonetical transcription is done to realize the given pronunciation of the written data recorded from the informants. Phonetical transcription is a transcription that is tried to describe all sounds very thoroughly (Kridalaksana, 2008:246). It refers to how the gloss is pronounced. Gloss is vocabularies that are used and known well in the language that is used by the researcher (Laksono & Savitri, 2009:23).

Therefore, one of the important steps in the study of dialectology is doing phonetical transcription. The researcher should be focused on the informant pronunciation, because such pronunciation should be written exactly the same with what the informant pronounces. In this way, the researcher should master well the way of transcribing all sounds in phonetical transcription because the researcher needs to symbolize all sounds according to the pronunciation. The symbolization that is used in the data of the study is according to IPA (International Phonetics Association).

To show the difference and similarity of the language use synchronically, as the geographical reality and situation, it is necessary to do the mapping of the compared research areas. In the study, the mapping is done by the triangle and the polygon of dialectometry to the three research areas as the real location on the East Java map.

The mapping based on the dialectometric triangle is done before doing the mapping based on the polygon one. The determination of the dialectometric triangle is done by some terms (see Laksono & Savitri, 2009:70).

Then, based on the result mapping of the dialectometric polygon, that is continued by dialectometry accounting, it can interpret the differences of the isolect status of the compared research areas. It is described by various polygon lines below.

Language difference: _____
Dialect difference: — . . — . .
Subdialect difference: — — —
Speech difference:
Without difference: - . - . -

While, the formula of the dialectometry accounting is as below (Guitier dalam Mahsun, 1995: 118).

$$\frac{(s \times 100)}{n} = d\%$$

s = the number of the difference from other research areas

n = the number of the map compared

d = the distance of the vocabulary in percentage

The result of the dialectometry accounting into the lexical differences is used to determine the relation among research areas by the criteria as below.

81% and more: language difference

51% - 80%: dialect difference
31% - 50%: subdialect difference
21% - 30%: speech difference
20% and less: without difference

METHODOLOGY

The study uses quantitative descriptive method, that is by dialectometry method. It describes and interprets the difference and similarity of the geographical dialect status of the Madurese in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean.

It is a quantitative study (dialectometry) because the data of the study are tabulated and accounted by using the dialectometry accounting. The accounting result is used to determine the isolect status of the compared research areas geographically. The status can state the difference and similarity which are occurred.

The location of the study are three islands that are located in East Java province. It is divided into three research areas (3 RA). Each island is chosen a representative research area. So, there are three RA, which are Kecamatan Tegalsiwalan, Kabupaten Probolinggo (Java Island) as the 1st RA; Kecamatan Pasongsongan Kabupaten Sumenep (Madura Island) as the 2nd RA; dan Kecamatan Tambak Kabupaten Gresik (Pulau Bawean) as the 3rd RA.

Sample is a part of the representative population that is observed. The sample of the dialectology study from the side of the speech community is realized from the representation of the language speakers in each research area (Laksono & Savitri, 2009:29). It is determined based on the purposive technique sampling. It is chosen as the objective of the study to achieve the exact data and be able to represent the data needed in the study. Therefore, the determination of the informant should qualify as the qualification determined in the study of dialectology (see Laksono & Savitri, 2009:33).

The data of the study are the giving of the isolect of 829 glosses. Such giving realizes in the pronunciation of the isolect given by the informant through the interview that is done in the three RA.

So, the oral data source comes from the informant, that is the pronunciation of Madurese spoken in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean. The written data source comes from list of vocabulary that is 829 glosses developed by Nothofer and modified by Kisyani (2009) as the development of the basic vocabulary list of Morris Swadesh. The glosses consist of 21 semantic fields (see Laksono-Savitri, 2009:45-57).

The data of the study is collected by the method of observation and interview. The observation method is used to achieve the data directly from the pronunciation of the native speaker of Madurese in RA 1, RA 2, and RA 3. It uses tapping, direct observation, transcribing, and recording techniques (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133-136). The interview method is divided into provoking, recording, and transcribing techniques. In this case, the data is collected by interviewing the informant directly, recording it, and then transcribing the recording result (Sudaryanto, 1993: 137-139). The informants ask to answer the question list by mentioning and naming the gloss according to their mother tongue vocabulary. To make it easy the identification of the gloss list and to get the similar perception of the gloss, it is provided by pictures as the props (if necessary).

The next step is doing data tabulation. It is to do the analysis to determine the differences, whether lexical or phonological differences, or even without difference.

The method of data analysis of the study uses identity method. It is to determine the dialect variation. While, dialectometry method is used to determine the differences

of the dialect status geographically whether they are in language, dialect, subdialect, and speech differences, or without difference. The geographical dialect status determination is supported by making the mapping of the isogloss bundle.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The determination of the isolect status in this study begins by making dialectometric triangle on the three RA location map. The mapping is done to determine the numbering of the research areas. Based on the dialectometric triangle on the map of the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean, it is determined three RA by numbering each research area. RA 1 is Probolinggo (Java Island). RA 2 is Sumenep (Madura Island). RA 3 is Kecamatan Tambak (Bawean Island).

After determining the three RA that become the location of the research through the dialectometric triangle, it is done the mapping of the dialectometric polygon. The mapping is done to achieve the compared areas. The three RA is compared through the lines that cut each side of the dialectometric triangle. The lines become the sign of each comparison of the research areas. Then, the lines of the polygon are changed into various line as the status of the geographical dialect of the Madurese in the three RA that is determined through the dialectometry accounting towards the data of lexical differences.

The three comparison of the research areas are RA 1 : RA 2 (Probolinggo : Sumenep), RA 1 : RA 3 (Probolinggo : Bawean), and RA 2 : RA 3 (Sumenep : Bawean). The numbering determination of RA into the three research areas, and the mapping of dialectometric triangle and polygon is described in Figure 1.



Figure 1.

The Numbering of RA, and the Mapping of the Dialectometric Triangle and Polygon

Then, the data are collected to each RA by interviewing the informants who are the native speakers of the three isolect. The interview uses 829 glosses as the question list. On the development of the data tabulation done, such 829 glosses develop into 877 glosses. It is based on there are some glosses that have different form and perception in the three RA. So, it is thought to be necessary to make such differences to be the addition number of the different glosses.

From the result of the tabulation of the Madurese geographical dialect status determination that is done to 877 glosses compared, it takes 319 glosses having the status of lexical differences, 247 glosses of phonological differences, and 311 glosses

having no difference status. Then, the number of 319 lexical differences becomes the number of the map compared on the dialectometry accounting, that is 'n' number.

Coming from the three comparisons of the RA which are determined through the mapping of the dialectometric polygon, then, it is done the accounting of the lexical differences according to the comparison of the RA on each semantic field. The comparison of the RA 1 : RA 2 (Probolinggo : Sumenep) has 123 givings having the status of lexical differences. The comparison of the RA 1 : RA 3 (Probolinggo : Bawean) has 289 givings having the status of lexical differences. The comparison of the RA 2 : RA 3 (Sumenep : Bawean) has 275 givings having the status of lexical differences. The number of each lexical differences status on twenty one semantic fields is stated at the tabulation of the lexical differences accounting on the three comparison of the research areas, that is stated in table 1.

Table 1. The Number of Lexical Differences on Each Semantic Field and Each comparison of the RA

NO	SEMANTIC FIELD	NUMBER OF LEXICAL DIFFERENCES		
		RA 1 : 2	RA 1 : 3	RA 2 : 3
1	A	1	6	5
2	B	4	5	4
3	C	6	12	9
4	D	14	36	30
5	E	0	10	10
6	F	7	16	16
7	G	1	12	13
8	H	12	13	15
9	I	8	20	19
10	J	1	4	5
11	K	16	28	26
12	L	10	14	13
13	M	6	10	9
14	N	16	31	34
15	O	6	14	11
16	P	0	4	4
17	Q	9	30	30
18	R	5	19	17
19	S	0	0	0
20	T	1	4	4
21	U	0	1	1
TOTAL		123	289	275

On the dialectometry accounting, the numbers of lexical differences on the three comparisons of research area become the numbers of the difference from other research areas, which are 's' numbers. After accounting the number of lexical

differences over all and each comparison of the research area, the dialectometry accounting is done to determine the status of the Madurese isolect in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean. The tabulation of the dialectometry accounting to the three comparisons of the research areas is stated in table 2.

Tabel 2. Tabulasi Penghitungan Dialektometri pada Perbandingan DP

NO	The Comparison of the RA	s	n	d%	Status
1	RA 1 : 2	123	319	38.6	S
2	RA 1 : 3	289	319	90.6	B
2	RA 2 : 3	275	319	86.2	B

S = Subdialect difference

D = Dialect difference

B = Language difference

W = Speech difference

T = Without

Table 2 states that after dialectometry accounting is done through the number of lexical differences on each research area compared, the comparison of the Madurese use in the comparison of RA 1 : RA 2 (Probolinggo : Sumenep) is 38,6%; in the comparison of RA 1 : RA 3 (Probolinggo : Bawean) is 90,6%; while, in the comparison of RA 2 : RA 3 (Sumenep : Probolinggo) is 86,2%. It means that by such percentages, it can be stated that the isoclect status between RA 1 : RA 2 (Probolinggo : Sumenep) is subdialect difference, the status isoclect between RA 1 : RA 3 (Probolinggo : Bawean) is language difference, while the isoclect status between RA 2 : RA 3 (Sumenep : Bawean) is language difference also. Such differences of the isoclect status is states to the use of the different lines on the dialectometric polygon mapping, that is stated in figure 1.

Figure 1 is also stated that the Madurese that is spoken in the islands of Java and Madura has the different subdialect status only. It means that the Madurese that is spoken in the islands of Java and Madura can be classified to be a same dialect. They are only two different subdialects of a dialect. In other hand, the Madurese that is spoken in the islands of Java and Madura has different language status, if it is compared to the language that is spoken in Bawean Island. It means that the language of Madurese is different from the language of Bawean.

Furthermore, the determination of the geographical dialect status is supported by the incisions on the isogloss bundles mapping. The thickening of the incisions that occurs in comparison RA 1 : RA 3 (Probolinggo : Bawean) and RA 2 : RA 3 (Sumenep : Bawean) states the occurrence of the significant enough difference to the area. It does not occur between the area of 1 : 2 (Probolinggo : Sumenep). There is no significant thickening in this area. The isogloss bundles mapping is described on figure 2.

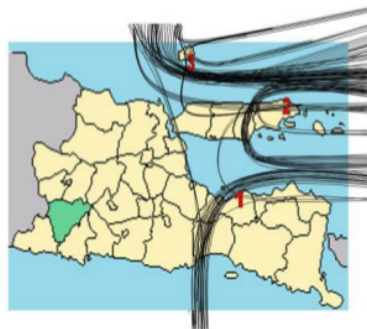


Figure 2. The Isogloss Bundles Mapping

CONCLUSION

After doing the determination of the geographical isoclect status of Madurese through the mapping of the dialectometric triangle and polygon, also through the dialectometry accounting into the lexical differences to 877 glosses compared to the the three research areas in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean, it can be stated that the geographical dialect status of Madurese spoken in the islands of Java, Madura, and Bawean is that the Madurese spoken at the three islands compared has a status of subdialect difference and two statuses of language difference. They are 1) The Madurese spoken in the islands of Java and Madura has the status of subdialect difference; 2) The Madurese spoken in the islands of Java and Bawean has the status of language difference; 3) The Madurese spoken in the island of

Madura and Bawean has the status of language difference also. It means that the Madurese spoken in the islands of Java and Madura is different from the language spoken in Bawean. Madurese is different from Bawean language.

REFERENCE

Davies, D. William. 2010. A Grammar of Ma durese. Germany: De Gruyter Mouton.

Keraf Gorys. 1996. Linguistik Bandingan Historis. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2008. Kamus Linguistik Edisi Keempat. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Laksono, Kisyani dan Agusniar Dian Savitri. 2009. Dialektologi. Surabaya: Unesa University Press.

Nandra dan Reniwati. 2009. Dialektologi: Teori dan Metode. Yogyakarta: Elmaterra Publishing.

Sudaryanto. 1993. Metode dan Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

2%

★ Erlin Kartikasari, Diyas Age Larasati, Wakti A. Rais, Warko Warko. "Lexical and Phonological Differences in Javanese in Probolinggo, Surabaya, and Ngawi, Indonesia", Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 2020

Publication

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off

FINAL GRADE

/100

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9
