

MADURESE DIALECT'S DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROBOLINGGONESE AND MADURESE (SUMENEP)

MOHAMMAD SOFYAN ADI PRANATA

Universitas Nurul Jadid
sofy4ninho17@gmail.com

Abstract

This study employed descriptive qualitative design to obtain the data since this method focused on the result, not by the number of the subject. It was just by the real condition when the researcher conducted the research. This thesis identified, classified, and described the differences between Probolingonese and Madurese dialect. In collecting the data, the researcher used some techniques, those were observation and interview. The result of research showed that there were differences in pronunciation, lexically, and syntactical between Probolingonese and Madurese dialect. The differences of phonological were proved in pronunciation vowels a, i, u, e, o and some consonant differences. In the lexical point of view, it was proved based on pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, noun, and conjunction. From syntactical point of view, Probolingonese and Madurese dialects had adding suffix, affix, and intrusive sound.

Keywords: *Differences, Dialect, Madurese*

INTRODUCTION

Language is unique for human. Language is a system of symbol, which can be used to communicate to interact with others. Thus, language is used as easily and simply as possible in the order to be understood well. Moreover by using language, someone will understand and comprehend the other people intention, and she/he will be able to establish an interrelationship between one and the other. It means that language is an instrument for the expression of thought, feeling and emotion. Chomsky (2010: 2) states that language is essentially unique to human kind in the sense that it has features and purpose that make it unparallel to dogs' bark, cat's meow, bird's chirp, elephant trumpet, and so on. Indonesia has many languages which are influenced by geographical position of Indonesia in which there are a lot of islands such as Java, Kalimantan, Madurese, Sumatra, and so on. Therefore, Indonesia has many cultures and region language, for examples Javanese language, Madurese language, Sundanese language, Ambonese language, and so on. Madurese language, for example, consists of many different dialects such as Madurese dialect, Probolinggonese dialect, Bondowoso dialect, Situbondo dialect, and so on.

In correlation with language, Indonesia has language varieties which are influenced by speaker's place of origin, time, situation, and the area of the language used. Language has also language's branch as an object of study, in a way that it is usually distinguished from the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics are fields that analyze language as a part of social property. They are used to explore the functions and the varieties of language, the contact between different language, attitude of people towards language use and users.

The first is phonology. This study is investigating the ways in which sounds are used systematically in different language to form word and utterances Katamba, (1988: 1). Moreover Sari (1988: 104) defines that phonology is the study of the system of sounds and sound combination in a language. It is concerned with how these sound are systematically

organized in a language, how they are combined to form words, how they are categorized, and interpreted in the mind of the speakers.

The second is morphology. Kreidler (1998:8) stated that morphology is the study of the structure word and also knowledge of word formation; they are different form of the same words and different words which share a basic meaning. Next, Adisutrisno (2008: 2) defines that syntax as the deepest level of language. It is a study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular language.

The last part of language is semantic Cobulds (1987:1313) gives two definitions on semantics. Firstly, semantic is the branch of linguistic that deals with meaning in language. Second, semantic is used to describe something which concerns the meaning of words and sentences, fairly formal use. Another opinion comes from Kreidler (1998:59) who defines that semantic is the study of meaning through a consideration of the conditions that must exist for a sentence to be true, and how truth of one sentence relates to the truth or falsity of other sentences.

To support of this study the researcher wants to give description about the differences two dialects. Dialect itself is a part of language system, where it is used to distinguish status or group from the other neighboring societies in one regional by a certain society. These varieties of dialect's differences are not idiosyncratic, as had been assumed by some, but are patterned and socially determined. Having something to do with these ones, the present study is done to prove that the varieties of language are not only as creative construction process, but rather than describing the purpose of linguistic description.

By part of language's branch the researcher can conduct research about language variations on dialect. Fromkin and Rotman (1978: 282) state that dialect is a language used by group of speakers that shows systematic differences. Dialect differences include pronunciation differences, and vocabulary distinctions. By dialect someone will know the differences and uniqueness in using language because dialects have differences between pronunciations but has same meaning. In communicating people express their thought and feeling to know other speakers' language and can understand what someone says. Their ability requires the speakers and listeners know how to use the production in vocabulary in meaningful sentences and to understand the sentences produced by others. Moreover they know the meanings what they express and what others say. Dialect has relation with sociolinguistic because sociolinguistic is the study of the interrelationship of language and social culture, linguistic variation, and attitudes toward language. This correspond is relationship with study on dialect's differences between Probolinggonese and Madurese (Sumenep).

Finally, the researcher would like to conduct research about differences of the two dialects because the researcher lives in the environment of Madurese people in Malang and he is from Probolinggonese. So, it will be easier for the researcher to do research particularly on the differences between two dialects on the pronunciation, word usage and syntax. In this study a more concise description of the existing about semantic meaning between Probolinggonese dialect and Madurese dialect will be found out. The differences of both dialects can cause misunderstanding when people from different dialects communicate each other.

METHOD

In this study uses qualitative research method. Ary (1975:295) stated that descriptive analysis research method was designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomenon and was directed toward determining the native situation, as it existed at the time

of the study and it was not generally directed toward hypothesis testing. Thus, the aim of descriptive research was to describe what existed in dialects of Madurese language.

Burgess (1985:8) stated that qualitative study the researcher acted as the key instrument since they interacted with the source of the data as well as its natural context and tried to understand, analyze, and interpret the data without manipulating them.). To obtaining the data, the writer used two other instruments which were observation and interview.

The researcher collected the data to determine result of study and took conclusion. (1). the steps of observation in collecting the data in order: a). to observe the condition and environment of population. The researcher came directly to the society that was observed. b). to make approach to the society. The researcher made socialization and adaptation in using language in daily activities. (2). The steps of interview in collecting the data in order: a). to prepare the sentences that would be translated into Probolinggonese dialect and Madurese dialect. b). to ask the differences two dialect concerning pronunciation and syntactical between Probolinggonese dialect and Madurese dialect. c). to group the differences two dialect into pronunciation and syntactical aspect from interview. d). to make active conversation to know the interruption in using of words and sentences. e). to identify the lexical from active conversation.

In this study, the researcher analyzed all the data taken from the result of interview. After the researcher had already collected the data, they are; finding differences of two dialects between Probolinggonese dialect and Madurese dialect containing pronunciation and syntactical, translating Indonesia sentences into Madurese language containing Probolinggonese dialect and Madurese dialect, describing the differences between Probolinggonese and Madurese on dialects, describing the differences and similarities between Probolinggonese and Madurese on dialect, drawing conclusion for the data analysis.

To analyze the data, the researcher collected the theories that would support the data analysis: he used a theory that suggested by Gumperz (1982: 225) and Yule (1985:31). Then, the researcher analysis his research based on aspect of pronunciation between Probolinggonese and Madurese on dialects.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Dialect's Differences between Probolinggonese and Madurese (Sumenep)

In this section, Probolinggonese and Madurese (Sumenep) will be analyzed in term dialect. Which of which there are three differences in analyzing these language, they are Phonological variations, Lexical Variation, and Syntactical Variations.

Phonological Variation

From the corpus, the writer also found the phonological differences between Probolinggonese and Madurese. After comparing carefully the phonetic symbols of the same word expressions, the writer classifies and collects some words, which have the same alteration of pronunciation in one group. The writer, then, generalize them to find out another example, and the findings are shown below:

- 1) /u:/ ----- /ɔ/ When it is in the first syllable of a word which has two syllables with the same vowel, they are:

Words	Probolinggonese	Madurese	Meaning
	e		
Suntik	/su:ntɪʔ/	/sɔntek/	To inject
Menutup	/nu:tup/	/nɔtoup/	Close
Menyusun	/nyu:soun/	/ñɔsoun/	Arrange

Lexical Variations

As written in Chapter II that lexical variation is the differences of language dialect dealing with the names of commonly used items or vocabularies. The findings can be grouping into pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, noun, and conjunction. Pronoun is the important part of speech in sentences because people cannot make a perfect sentence without pronoun. The pronoun in English is like I, you, they, and so on. Nevertheless interesting finding was found that there were different usages of pronoun in Madurese language. For example, the pronoun used in Probolinggonese and Madurese was different. Detail explanation was as follows: Word “*I*” in English which had meaning “*saya*” in Indonesia, in Probolinggonese dialect was “*engko*” while in Madurese dialect was “*sengko*”. There was process of omission letter in Madurese word that was letter “s” in “*sengko*” word to be “*engko*” in Probolinggonese that is its differences.

The examples in sentences were:

- Probolinggonese : *Engko*
Engko’ sossa mekkereh ujian taon deteng.
- Madurese : *Sengko*
Sengko’ sossa mekkereh ujian taon deteng.
- English : I am confused to think of test next year.

Syntactical Variations

We have learned syntactical variations in the chapter II. It can be concluded from explanation clarified by the examples that syntactical variations dealing much with the changes or alterations between dialects, which they can be determined as they are in context as an agreement because of the subject. Now the researcher tries to analyze whether Probolinggonese and Madurese have syntactical differences or not and what causes the differences. The examples are below;

/-ɔ̃r/---- */-ɔ̃n/* : Suffix */-ɔ̃n/* for the word ended by vowel to make instruction. They were:

Probolinggonese	Madurese	Meaning
Taber /t [^] bɔ̃r/	Taberen /t [^] bɔ̃rɔ̃n/	Bid
Obber /ɔ̃bbɔ̃r/	Obberen /ɔ̃bbɔ̃rɔ̃n/	Burn
Ombor /ɔ̃mbɔ̃r/	Omberen /ɔ̃mbɔ̃rɔ̃n/	Released

Discussion

From the phonological point of view, the two dialects have different tendencies in pronouncing ‘o’, ‘e’ and ‘a’. In Probolinggonese, the vowel ‘o’ /ɔ̃/ is often pronounced ‘u’/u:/, the vowel ‘e’/e/ is often pronounced ‘a’/a:/, the vowel ‘e’/ɔ̃/ is often pronounced ‘i’/i:/, and vowel ‘o’/o:/ is often pronounced ‘a’/a:/. While in Madurese, the vowel ‘u’/u:/ is pronounced ‘o’/ɔ̃/, the vowel ‘a’/a:/ is pronounced ‘e’/e/, the vowel ‘i’/i:/ is pronounced ‘e’/ɔ̃/, and the vowel ‘a’/a:/ is mainly pronounced ‘o’/ɔ̃/. Madurese tends to pronounce ‘o’/ɔ̃/, and ‘e’/ɔ̃/ in speech. But for the vowel, they could be governed.

From the lexical point of view, the two dialects have different vocabularies or items. They have different utterance for the same things. These are not synonymous. This present of study found the differences in their pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, noun, and conjunction.

From syntactical point of view, the two dialects have differences in suffix */-r/*. Probolinggonese used */-r/* in every word. But Madurese has specification. They would alter */-er/* for the word ended by vowel. And they would alter */-er/* for the word ended by glottal /eŋ/. For rest still remains the same. Madurese tended to have occurrence of affix */e-/* for the word preceded by /d/ phoneme in Probolinggonese, although not all word. Intrusive sound also played by Madurese and Probolinggonese in their different way.

The differences above were determined by geographical and social background, which there were many social parameters could determine the distribution of Probolinggonese and Madurese. But, this present of study, the researchers only found the differences of education and age point of view. For the other social parameters had not been proved yet. Hopefully, the other researcher will take a careful attention to this point.

The only problem that the researcher had experienced is misunderstanding between Probolinggonese and Madurese. And respectful to each other and using standard language that is the standard Madurese could solve it is problem. Thus, the life will be in harmony.

CONCLUSION

After long series process of investigation, research, and analysis the object, the researcher had discussed all the problems on the differences between Probolinggo and Madurese dialects that mentioned one (problem of study). Therefore, the researcher would like to draw some conclusion from problems of study. From the phonological point of view, the two dialects have different tendencies in pronouncing 'o', 'e' and 'a'. In Probolinggonese, the vowel 'o' /ɔ/ is often pronounced 'u' /u:/, the vowel 'e' /e/ is often pronounced 'a' /a:/, the vowel 'e' /ɛ/ is often pronounced 'i' /i:/, and vowel 'o' /o:/ is often pronounced 'a' /a:/. While in Madurese, the vowel 'u' /u:/ is pronounced 'o' /ɔ/, the vowel 'a' /a:/ is pronounced 'e' /e/, the vowel 'i' /i:/ is pronounced 'e' /ɛ/, and the vowel 'a' /a:/ is mainly pronounced 'o' /ɔ/. Madurese tends to pronounce 'o' /ɔ/, and 'e' /ɛ/ in speech.

They also had the differences in using consonant of the same word, which could not be governed as possible as the vowel. From the lexical point of view, the two dialects had different vocabularies or items. They had different utterance for the same things. They were not synonymous. This present study found the differences in their pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, noun, and conjunction. From the syntactical point of view, the two dialects have differences in suffix /-r/. Probolinggo used /-r/ in every word. But Madurese has specification. They would alter /-er/ for the word ended by vowel. And they would alter /-er/ for the word ended by glottal /ɛŋ/. For rest still remains the same. Madurese tended to have occurrence of affix /e-/ for the word preceded by /d/ phoneme in Probolinggo, although not all word. Intrusive sound also played by Madurese and Probolinggo in their different way.

References

- Chomsky, N. 1957. *Syntactic Structure*. The Hague, Netherlands: Pearson Education: Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
- Katamba, F. 1989. *An Introduction to Phonology*. Katamba-London: Pearson Education Limited.
- Sari, N. 1988. *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan and Kebudayaan.
- Kreidler, C. W. 1998. *Introduction English Semantics*. New York: Routledge.
- Adisutrisno, D. W. 2008. *Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. Surabaya: Publisher.
- Fromkin, F. and Rotman, R. 1978. *An Introduction to Language*. The United States of America: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Ary, Donald, Lucy Cheser Jacobs and Asgar Rezawiech. 1975. *Introduction in Research Education*. 2nd edition. Newyork: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Yule, G. 1985. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.