

## AN ANALYSIS OF PIDGIN USED BY PEOPLE AT DUSUN KLANTING JATIURIP KREJENGAN PROBOLINGGO

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**Abstract:** The people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo speak Madurese, Javanese, even Madurese and Javanese combination. Their Madurese and Javanese are not in standard. Based on it, this study aims to find out kinds of pidgin and to identify the superstrate of pidgin used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo. Pidgin's theory of Holmes (2001) is used in this study to find out the superstrate of pidgin. In describing the data, this study uses descriptive qualitative method as research approach because the data is in description. The result of this study found that pidgin used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo are the combination of Madurese and Javanese. From the data, it found 36 words of Madurese and Javanese combination. There are 32 words of Madurese based language and 4 words of Javanese based language. Based on it, Madurese is the superstrate of pidgin used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo because Madurese gives more contributions to the form of pidgin.

**Key words:** *Madurese, Javanese, Pidgin, Superstrate*

### INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, There are many ethnical languages. One of them are Javanese and Madurese. According to Wikipedia, in 2000, the number of Javanese speakers are 84,3 million and Madurese speakers are 13,6 million. Based on it, Javanese has many speaker of language. As the language who have many speakers of language, Javanese have many variations. It also occurs in Madurese, Madurese also have many speakers of language. They can be live inside Madurese or outside Madurese. In Tapal Kuda area, some of the society probably speak Madurese and Javanese (Tjahyadi, Andayani, & Wafa, 2021).

Probolinggo as one of Tapal Kuda area used Madurese and Javanese as a means of communication. Both of Madurese and Javanese used by Probolinggo society are different from the standard language. Madurese that develop in Probolinggo often mixed with Javanese so the speaker of this language is called as pendhalungan society (Tjahyadi, Wafa, & Zamroni, 2020).

Generally, the society around Probolinggo call *pendhalungan* as the assimilation and interaction between Madurese and Javanese society. Their continual interaction creates a new variety of language that have differentiation such as in vocabularies and structure from Javanese and Madurese in general. Their differentiation is caused of society interaction for a long time. Dusun Klanting lies on Desa Jatiurip Kecamatan Krejengan Kabupaten Probolinggo. Most of people in Jatiurip speak Madurese. But, it differs from the people at Dusun Klanting. Usually, they just speak Madurese with people outside Dusun Klanting. Meanwhile, they speak Javanese with people inside Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo. But, their Madurese and Javanese are not in standard.

They speak Madurese that is influenced by Javanese and they speak Javanese that is influenced by Madurese. Sometimes, they combine Madurese and Javanese till create a new word. Madurese and Javanese combination then called as pidgin because a new word that created from them are simplified the grammar and the vocabularies of the languages. A pidgin is therefore sometimes regarded as a 'reduced' variety of a 'normal' language, i.e., one of the aforementioned dominant languages, with simplification of the grammar and vocabulary of that language, considerable phonological variation, and an admixture of local vocabulary to meet the special needs of the contact group (Wardhaugh, 2000).

From the statement above, it can be conclude that pidgin is a reduction of normal language. The form of its reduction is simplification. Because pidgin consist of dominant language and subdominant language, so that the dominant language (superstrate) gives more impact to the language. It supplies most of the vocabulary of pidgin. (Holmes, 2001: 83). The dominant language simplifies such grammar and vocabulary of its language.

Based on the explanation above, pidgin used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo is interesting to be studied because it combines the two big ethnic languages, they are Madurese and Javanese and modify it as simple. Their modification creates a new variety of the words and make a new structure by it self.

Sociolinguistics can views from the relation among language variation, language function and language use along with the alteration as the result of their three constantly interact. Fishman also limites Sociolinguistics as the study among the characteristics of language variation, language function, and language use of the speaker in their interaction within a speech community. (Fishman in Rohmadi, 2011) It means that sociolinguistics concern with social interaction. The speaker of language can speaks different language in such social context. Their change of speak can make the language varied.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. The social factor influence the choice appropriate ways of

speaking in different social context. (Holmes, 2001). The primary concern of Sociolinguistics scholarship is to study correlations between language use and social structures. (Coulmas, 1998) It means that sociolinguistics concern with language use in the society. The language uses in the society include the varieties of language. The varieties occur because of some factors, such as geographies and social interactions.

The term 'pidgin' is a contact language that causing a language change. Therefore, pidgin has no one first language. There is no one who speaks pidgin as a mother tongue. Pidgin is kind of language mixing in a simple form. Nevertheless, pidgins develop their own rules and norms of usage. (Mesthrie, R., Swann, J., Deumert, A. & Leap. W.L, 2001) In addition, Holm also states that Pidgin is a reduced language that result from extended contact between groups of people with no language in common; it evolves when they need some means of verbal communication. (Holm, 2000)

Pidgin usually combines elements of the native languages of its user and is typically simpler than those native languages insofar as it has fewer words, less morphology, and a more restricted range of phonological and syntactic options." (Rickford in Coulmas, 1998), Pidgin languages are created from the combined efforts of people who speak different languages. All languages involved may contribute to the sounds, the vocabulary, and grammatical features (Holmes, 2001). The explanation above underlines that pidgin are spoken by people with different languages. Their different languages are combined and reduced to be a new variety of language, called pidgin. They contribute to the such lexical items, sounds and grammatical feature.

## **METHOD**

This study describes language phenomenon occurs at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo about Madurese and Javanese combination used in their daily communication. Because the data that will be taken are sentences, utterances, words and phrases, so that, it used description method. Description method is a method that is used to describe phenomena on society in detail. It will give brief description about Madurese and Javanese combination used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo in detail. This study uses descriptive qualitative approach because this study is indescription (Tjahyadi, Andayani, & Wafa, 2020). The primary data of the study entitled "An Analysis of Pidgin Used by People at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo" is the words from the conversation that are taken from the recording among people at

Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo that includes into pidgin. This primary data are taken from the society in Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo.

## ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

### Analysis of Pidgin Used by People at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo

Pidgin used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo have many similarities to the vocabularies of Madurese and Javanese. They also have differentiation. Their differentiation are in the pronunciation and in the word formation. The differences in the pronunciation is influenced by changing one consonant into another consonant and change one vowel into another vowel. The differences in word formation of pidginized word used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo is influenced by getting affixes of another language and it is influenced by Madurese reduplication.

From the conversation's script there are pidginized words that are used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo. The pidginized words are classified as the table below:

Table 1. The pidginized words used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo

No Data	Pidginized Words	The Differences from the Standard Language		Meaning
		Pronunciation	Word Formation	
1.	Settere [sətteɾe]		√	Steering wheel
2.	Padenne [pɑdɛnne]		√	Like
3.	Loroen [loroɛn]		√	Two things
4.	Prak [prʌʔ]	√		Just
5.	Cet-oncete [tʃɛt#ɔnʃɛte]		√	Top of tree
6.	Jerbatan [dʒɛrbʌtʌn]	√		The sound of Fell thing
7.	Deggek [dɛgɛkʔ]	√		Later
8.	Soroe [soroe]		√	Because of that
9.	Dol-adol [dɔl#ʌdɔl]		√	Sell
10.	Gek [gɛʔ]	√		Still (in process)
11.	Ngape'ah [ŋʌpɛʔʌh]		√	Take
12.	Lebbu [lɛbbu]	√		Enter
13.	Monyene [monene]		√	The sound

14.	Lecange [lɛʃʌŋɛ]		√	The sap of tree
15.	Setompo'en [sətɔmpoʔən]	√		Pile
16.	Onggo [ɔŋgɔ]	√		Really
17.	Ngabek [ŋʌbɛʔ]	√		Capable
18.	Ngumbhel [ŋumbʰəl]	√		Get up hurriedly
19.	Putel [putəl]	√		Break
20.	Meddhemo [mɔddhɛmɔ]		√	Close eyes
21.	Makkene [mʌkkɛnɛ]		√	Although
22.	Mlulu [mlulu]	√		Always
23.	Kio [kiɔ]	√		Also
24.	Me-ramme [mɛ#rʌmmɛ]	√		Crowded
25.	Pancenge [pʌncɛŋɛ]		√	The fishhook
26.	Dheddhelno [dʰɔddʰəlno]		√	Dip with finger
27.	Taccekno [tʌʃʃɔkno]		√	Embed (floor it)
28.	Dek-pendek [dɔʔ#pɛndɔʔ]	√		Sort
29.	Pok-kopok [pɔk#kɔpɔk]	√		kind of bat (invisible animal)
30.	Ngelimber [ŋəlimbɛr]	√		Go everywhere
31.	bu-burru [bu#burru]	√		Bat
32.	Wuwungan [wuwuŋʌŋ]	√		Roof
33.	Tolong [tolɔŋ]	√		Take away

As shown in table above, it finds 36 pidginized word used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo. The pidginized word have many similarities to the vocabularies of Madurese and Javanese. It also has the differences from the standard Madurese and Javanese. Their differences seen from the different pronunciation and word formation by getting affixes from the other languages that influenced the based language and influenced by Madurese reduplication.

There are twenty one of pidginized word that have differentiation in the pronunciation they are: *prak* [prʌʔ], *jerbatan* [dʒɔrbʌtʌŋ], *deggek* [dɛggɛʔ], *gek* [gɛʔ], *lebbu* [lɛbbu], *setompo'en* [sətɔmpoʔən], *onggo* [ɔŋgɔ], *ngabek* [ŋʌbɛʔ], *ngumbhel* [ŋumbhɛl], *putel* [putəl], *mlulu* [mlulu], *kio* [kiɔ], *me-ramme* [mɛ#rʌmmɛ], *dek-pendek* [dɔʔ#pɛndɔʔ],

*pok-kopok* [pok#kopok], *ngelimber* [ŋəlimbər], *bu-burru* [bu#burru], *wuwungan* [wuwuŋan], *tolong* [tolon], *jeh* [dʒlh] and *pocet* [poʃt].

There are fifteen of pidginized word that have differentiation in the word formation by getting affixes, they are: *settere* [səʔte], *padenne* [pɑdəne], *loroen* [loroən], *cet-oncette* [ʃət#oŋʃət], *soroe* [soroe], *ngape'ah* [ŋapɛʔah], *monyene* [moɲene], *lecange* [lɛʃʌŋɛ], *meddhemō* [mɛddhəmo], *makkene* [makkenɛ], *pancenge* [pɑncɛŋɛ], *dheddhelno* [dhɛddhəlno], *taccekno* [takʃəkno] and *kidolen* [kidolən] and influenced by Madurese reduplication in the word *dol-adol* [dɔl#ɑdɔl]. The changing of one vowel into another vowel can be determined as follows;

1. ə → ʌ : *jherbheten* [dʒhərbhədʰən] → *jerbatan* [dʒərbʌtʌn].
2. i → I : *degghik* [dægghɪʔ] → *deggek* [dægglɪʔ], *ghik* [ghɪʔ] → *gek* [glɪʔ] and *jih* [dʒɪh] → *jeh* [dʒlh].
3. ɔ → u : *mloloh* [mlɔlɔh] → *mlulu* [mlulu], *potel* [pɔtəl] → *putel* [putəl] and *ngombhel* [ŋɔmbhəl] → *ngumbhel* [ŋumbhəl].
4. i → ε : *ngabik* [ŋʌbɪʔ] → *ngabek* [ŋʌbɛʔ].
5. ʌ → ɔ : *kiah* [kɪjʌh] → *kio* [kɪjɔ].
6. ε → ə : *dek-pendek* [dəʔ#pɛndəʔ] → *dek-pendek* [dəʔ#pəndəʔ].
7. ɔ → o : *pok-kopok* [pɔk#kɔpɔk] → *pok-kopok* [pok#kopok], *setompo'an* [sətɔmpoʔʌn] → *setompo'en* [sətɔmpoʔən] and *pocet* [poʃt] → *pocet* [poʃt].
8. ε → i : *ngelembher* [ŋələmbhər] → *ngelimber* [ŋəlimbər].
9. ε → I : *pocet* [poʃt] → *pocet* [poʃt].
10. ε → Ø : *perak* [pɛrʌʔ] → *prak* [prʌʔ].
11. u → ɔ : *ongghu* [oŋghu] → *onggo* [oŋgɔ].

The changing of pidginized word in the word formation are influenced by Madurese reduplication like in the word *dhol* [dʒhɔl] → *dol-adol* [dɔl#ɑdɔl] and it is influenced by getting affixes. The word formation that influenced by getting affixes have fourteen words. The word that getting affixes are in the class of Adjective, Noun, Conjunction and Verb.

The combination of Madurese and Javanese used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo have many similarities to the vocabularies of Madurese and Javanese. Beside, they have such differentiation. The differentiations are in the pronunciation and the word formation. For the differentiation in pronunciation, it is influenced by changing one vowel into another vowel and changing one consonant into

another consonant. Every pidginized word that have final sound *h* are reduced when they are getting affixes. For the differentiation in the word formation, it influenced by getting affixes of another language. Madurese based language imitates Javanese by getting suffix {-e}, {-ne}, {-ɔ} and {- nɔ}. Javanese based language imitates Madurese by getting suffix {- ʌh} and {-ən}. And it also influenced by Madurese reduplication.

The changing of pidginized word in pronunciation used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo are classified as follows:

Table 2. Sample of different pronunciation of pidginized words

No Data	Pidginized Word	The Standard Word	The Differences from the Standard Language		Process
			Pronunciation	Word Formation	
4.	Prak [pɾʌʔ]	Perak [pɛɾʌʔ]	√		<i>perak</i> [pɛɾʌʔ] → <i>Prak</i> [pɾʌʔ] <i>prak</i> [pɾʌʔ] comes from standard Madurese <i>perak</i> [pɛɾʌʔ] that reduces the vowel <i>ɛ</i> . It has a meaning 'just'.
6.	Jerbatan [dʒəɾbʌtʌn]	Jherbheten [dʒʰəɾbʰədʰən]	√		<i>jherbheten</i> [dʒʰəɾbʰədʰən] → <i>jerbatan</i> [dʒəɾbʌtʌn] <i>jerbatan</i> [dʒəɾbʌtʌn] comes from standard Madurese <i>jherbheten</i> [dʒʰəɾbʰədʰən] that reduces the aspirates and change the sound <i>ə</i> into <i>ʌ</i> . It means 'a sound of a fell thing'.
7.	Deggek [dəggɪʔ]	Degghik [dəggʰiʔ]	√		<i>degghik</i> [dəggʰiʔ] → <i>deggek</i> [dəggɪʔ] <i>deggek</i> [dəggɪʔ] comes from standard Madurese <i>degghik</i> [dəggʰiʔ] that reduces the aspirate and change the sound <i>I</i> into <i>e</i> . It has a meaning 'later'.
10.	Gek [gɪʔ]	Ghik [gʰiʔ]	√		<i>ghik</i> [gʰiʔ] → <i>gek</i> [gɪʔ] <i>gek</i> [gɪʔ] comes from standard Madurese <i>ghik</i> [gʰiʔ] that reduces the aspirate and change the sound <i>i</i> into <i>I</i> . It means 'still'

From the table above, it known there are twenty one of pidginized word that have differentiation from the standard word in the pronunciation. it finds some pidginized words that change one consonant into another consonant and change one vowel into another vowel.

The pidginized words that change one consonant into another consonant are *b*→*w* in the word *wuwungan* [wuwuŋɒn], *h*→*∅* in the word *lebbu* [ləbbu], *mlulu* [mlulu], *kio* [kijɔ], *me-ramme* [mɛ#rɒmmɛ] and also *bu-burru* [bu#burru] and aspirated→unaspirated in the word *jerbatan* [dʒɚbɒtɒn], *deggek* [dɛggɪʔ], *dol-adol* [dɔl#ɒdɔl], *gek* [gɪʔ], *lebbu* [ləbbu], *onggo* [ɔŋgɔ], *ngelimber* [ŋəlɪmbɚ] and *bu-burru* [bu#burru]. There are pidginized words that change one vowel into another vowel. They are sound *a* → *ɒ* like in the word *jerbatan* [dʒɚbɒtɒn]. Sound *ɪ* → *e* in the word *deggek* [dɛggɪʔ]. Sound *i* → *ɪ* in the word *gek* [gɪʔ]. Sound *ɔ* into *u* in the word *mlulu* [mlulu], *putel* [putəl] and *ngumbhel* [ŋumbhəl]. Sound *ɪ* → *ɛ* in the word *ngabek* [ŋɒbɛʔ]. Sound *ɒ* → *ɔ* in the word *kio* [kijɔ]. Sound *e* → *ə* in the word *dek-pendek* [dɛʔ#pɛndɛʔ]. Sound *ɔ* → *o* in the word *pok-kopok* [pok#kopok], *setompo'en* [sətɒmpoʔən] and *pocet* [pɔʔtɪt].

Sound *ɛ* → *ɪ* in the word *ngelimber* [ŋəlɪmbɚ]. Sound *b* → *w* in the word *lebbu* [ləbbu]. Sound *ɛ* → *e* in the word *pocet* [pɔʔtɪt]. Sound *ɪ* → *e* in the word *jeh* [dʒɪh] and the sound *u* → *ɔ* in the word *onggo* [ɔŋgɔ]. The last, there is a pidginized word of Javanese that is influenced by Madurese reduplication. The word is *dol-adol* [dɔl#ɒdɔl].

There are fifteen word of pidgin that change the standard word in word formation. It influenced by Madurese reduplication in the word *dhol* [dʒɒl]→*doladol* [dɔl#ɒdɔl] and by getting affixes. It finds some pidginized word that get suffix {-e}, {-ne}, {-ɔ}, {-nɔ}, {-ɒh} and suffix {-ən} in imitating the other language.

The pidginized words that get suffix {-e} are *settere* [səttere], *cet-oncete* [ʔɛt#ɔntʔɛte], *lecange* [lɛʔɒŋɛ], *pancege* [pɒncɛŋɛ] and also *soroe* [sorɔe]. The pidginized word that get suffix {-ne} are *padenne* [pɒdɛnne], *monyene* [mɔɲene] and *makkene* [mɒkkɛnɛ]. The pidginized word that get suffix {-nɔ} are *dheddhelno* [dhɛddhɛlnɔ] and *taccekno* [tɒʔʔɛknɔ]. Then, the pidginized word that get suffix {-ɔ} is only a word, it is *meddhemmo* [mɛddhɛmɔ]. The pidginized word that get suffix {-ɒh} is only a word too. It is the word *ngape'ah* [ŋɒpɛʔɒh]. The last, the pidginized word that get suffix {-ən} are *loroen* [lɔroən] and *kidolen* [kidɔlən].

## CONCLUSION

From the conversation's script, the most language used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo are Madurese and Javanese. Even they combine between Madurese and Javanese till become a pidginized word. Pidginized words used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo have many similarities to the vocabularies of Madurese and Javanese. Beside, they have such differentiation. The differentiations are



in the pronunciation and the word formation. For the differentiation in pronunciation, it is influenced by changing one vowel into another vowel and changing one consonant into another consonant ( $b \rightarrow w$ ,  $h \rightarrow \emptyset$ , *aspirated*  $\rightarrow$  *unaspirated*).

Every pidginized word that have final sound *h* are reduced when they are getting affixes. For the differentiation in the word formation, it influenced by getting affixes of another language. The affixes are {- e}, {- ne}, {- ɔ}, {-nɔ}, {-ʌh} and {-ən}. Madurese based language imitates Javanese by getting suffix {-e}, {-ne}, {-ɔ} and {-nɔ}. Javanese based language imitates Madurese by getting suffix {-ʌh} and {-ən}. And it also influenced by Madurese reduplication. In the superstrate analysis, it found there are thirty two of pidginized words that have Madurese as the based language and four of pidginized words that have Javanese as the based language. Because of Madurese supplies most of the vocabularies and gives more contributions to the pidginized words, so that Madurese is the superstrate of pidgin used by people at Dusun Klanting Jatiurip Krejengan Probolinggo.

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