THE DIALECT STATUS OF MADURESE GEOGRAPHICAL DIALECT IN PROBOLINGGO-BONDOWOSO-BANYUWANGI

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Abstract: Madurese is a language used by the Madura ethnic in their daily communication. This research aim to describe the Madura dialect used in Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi whether the dialect is the same or different, and aims to determine the lexical differences of the Madura dialect in the three research areas and determine the status of the Madura dialect in Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi. This research uses a theory related to dialectology research and uses a quantitative descriptive method using 829 gloss from Swadesh Morrish developed by Nothover and was modified by Kisyani Savitri and also uses purposive sampling method in determining the research area and uses the interview method to collected data. After completing the data, there are 175 gloss of lexical differences was found by using dialectometry method. The result are: Probolinggo-Bondowoso has totally 107 gloss of lexical differences with 61,14% different dialect. Probolinggo-Banyuwangi has totally 162 gloss of lexical differences with 92,57% different dialect. Bondowoso-Banyuwangi has totally 143 gloss of lexical differences with 81,71% different dialect, and the status of the three research areas are different dialect.

Key Words: *Madurese, Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi, dialectology.*

INTRODUCTION

Madurese is a language that is used by Madura ethnic in their daily communication. Madurese is ranked fourth in the thirteen largest regional languages in Indonesia with around 13.7 million speakers (Lauder in Sofyan, 2010). The expert and researcher of Madurese language has a different conclusion, namely Madurese is belong to language of Melayu-Polynesia that is used by more or less 15 million (estimate number) society of Madura island and another island around Madura and the border of Madura and in north coastal area of Java island or in other word call *tapal kuda*, and by communities of Madura people that is spread in Indonesia (Pawitra, 2009).

Madurese language itself is a branch of the Austronesian languages of the Malayo-Polynesian branch, and almost has similarities with other regional languages in Indonesia and Madurese language also influenced by Javanese, Malay, Bugis and Chinese languages (https://portalmadura.com/). Madurese language is divided into several groups of dialect. Based on the linguistic point of view, Madurese is grouped into four main dialects, namely *Sumenep* dialect, *Pamekasan* dialect, *Bangkalan* dialect, and *Kangean* dialect and two additional dialects, namely *Pinggirpapas* dialect and *Bawean* dialect (Sofyan, 2010).

Dialect is differed base on the vocabulary, grammar, and pronouncing (Indrariani and Ningrum, 2017:349). Language is closely with dialect, all of it influences by several factors like the environment, the ability in language and others (Indrariani and Ningrum, 2017). The variation or differentiation of language is the object of dialectology research, because it discussed about the phenomenon of language. The branch of linguistic that suitable to discuss in this case is dialectology.

According to Andayani and Sutrisno (2017a) dialectology is an interdisciplinary science, which is a combination of various sciences. For this reason, dialectology has a relationship with linguistic, comparative historical linguistic, sociolinguistic and history. Laksono and Savitri (2009) also said that in the beginning, the meaning of dialectology referred to regional differences that existed between the observation areas which resulted in the mapping of languages/ dialects/ subdialects. This understanding eventually includes the social dimension.

In addition, the term of dialectology comes from the words *dialect* and *logy*. The word dialect comes from the Greek *'dialectos'*. The word *'dialectos'* is used to refer to the state of the Greek language which shows small differences in the language they use. As for the word *'logy'* come from the Greek *'logos',* which means knowledge. The combination of these two words and their meaning carries the notion of dialectology as the study of only a dialect of a language and also study the dialects in a language (Dewi, Widayati, and Sucipto, 2017).

The reason of taking Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi as the research area is because the three areas have different madurese dialect, and the researcher wants to know how much the different dialect in those three areas. Kecamatan Tegalsiwalan, Kabupaten Probolinggo especially Blado Kulon. Blado Kulon was chosen because most of the society uses Madurese as the language of daily communication and madurese is the most dominant language in this research area. Also in this research area, the society has a low mobility, and the societies are the native residents of the research area.

Bondowoso is a Kabupaten in East Java, Indonesia. Bondowoso was chosen as the research area because the most common languages are Madurese and Javanese. Madurese is the majority. Although it geographical area separated from Madura Island. About the research area, the researcher taking the location that uses Madurese in the society lived. The area is Wonosari, Kecamatan Grujugan, because the surrounding of society claims that their language is different from other regions. Also the society has a low mobility and the societies are the native residents of the research area.

The last research area is Banyuwangi. Madurese language in Banyuwangi is interesting to study because Banyuwangi is bordered by the Bali islands and Banyuwangi is famous for its Osing and Javanese languages. Lerek, Kecamatan Kalipuro, is a research area because in that area, the society used Madura as their daily communication language. So, it is why the researcher interested in doing the research in Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi and doing the research with the title "The Status of Madurese Geographical Dialect in Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi: A Dialectology Study".

METHOD

Determining the method in the research is an important step, because it can be determine the success of the research. There are two kinds of research, namely qualitative and quantitative research. But, in this research, the researcher is using the quantitative description research. Because this research have a purpose to find the status of isolect in the three research areas and getting the information about the status of phenomenon after the research is done. Then, this research want to find and compare the Madurese language between the three research areas Probolinggo, Bondowoso and Banyuwangi whether there are same or different dialect. The technique that is used in this dialectology research is dialectometry research. Andayani and Sutrisno (2017) state that quantitative research (dialectometry) because the data of research for the next is tabulated and counting using the dialectometry counting.

This research is also using the list of 829 glosses from Swadesh Morrish, then it is developed by Nothofer and modified by Laksono and Savitri and uses the purposive sampling to find the informant. The data is from the speech sound of informant, then the speech sound for the next is transcribed into phonetical transcription using the IPA (International Phonetics Association). It has a function to know the differences about the phonological and lexical among the three research area. This research is using the open technique. Then, the dialectology research will take a long time and the informant must know because the informants have to answer 829 words list during the interview. There are two kinds of data source are used in this research. Both are primary and secondary data. The primary data is derived from the informant. The informant in this research is important, because they can gives information about the data. The data can be phoneme, lexicon, and morpheme. After collecting the data, for the next is tabulated into a tabulation table.

For the next is calculating the result of the interview by using a dialectology method. It purposed to compare the number of different glosses for the lexical and the phonological. But the lexical is become the focuses of the dialectometry counting in this research. After the research finish, the status of the different language, dialect, sub-dialect, or no different of the three research area can be known after calculating by the dialectometry method. For the secondary data, the internet is become the source to search the profile research area.

The criteria of informant in this research based on (cf. Lauder in Laksono and Savitri, 2009):

1. The gender are male or female:
2. Attain the age of 20-60 years (no senile):
3. The informant, husband or wife and their parent was born and grow up together in the research area itself:
4. The education is low:
5. The status social is middle low with the prospect low mobility:
6. The job are farmer, fisherman, or the laborer:
7. Can speak in Indonesian:
8. Proud of their isolect:

9.   Health according to the spiritual and physical in the meaning no flaw in their spoken organ.

The formula of dialectometry based on Guyter in Lauder in Sariono (2016) as follows:

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

Information:

s = the total of different with other point research

n = the total of map that is compared

d = dialect distance (vocabulary, phonology) in percent.

Scale of lexical dialectometry:

1.   More than 81%: categorized as different language
2.   51% - 80%: categorized as different dialect
3.   31% - 50%: categorized as different subdialect
4.   21% - 30%: categorized as different speech
5.   Less than 20%: categorized as no different.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The lexical differences or (LD) of three research was found 175 glosses of lexical differences among the three research areas.

Table 1. The Result of Lexical Differences in the Three Research Area

NO	Research Areas Compared	LD
1	1:2	107
2	1:3	162
3	2:3	143
	Total Glosses of LD	175

From the table above, there are 175 lexical differences (LD) of 829 glosses. For the next, it divides into three comparing research areas. The first, Probolinggo and Bondowoso (1:2) have totally 107 lexical differences. Second, Probolinggo and Banyuwangi (1:3) have totally 162 lexical differences. The last, Bondowoso and Banyuwangi (2:3) have totally 143 lexical differences. After doing the accounting of the lexical differences data, for the next step is doing the accounting of dialectometry for determine the status of Madurese language in Probolinggo, Bondowoso, and Banyuwangi.

Table 2. Status of Status of Lexical Differences

NO	RA	DIALECTOMETRY ACCOUNTING	RESULT	STATUS
1	1:2	$\frac{107 \times 100}{175}$	61,14 %	DIFFERENT DIALECT
2	1:3	$\frac{162 \times 100}{175}$	92,57 %	DIFFERENT DIALECT
3	2:3	$\frac{143 \times 100}{175}$	81,71%	DIFFERENT DIALECT

The table above is shown the status of lexical differences. The percentage are: Research Area Probolinggo-Bondowoso (1:2) has total glosses 107 or 61,14 % with different dialect status, Research Area Probolinggo-Banyuwangi (1:3) has total glosses 162 92,57 % with different dialect status, and Research Area Bondowoso-Banyuwangi (2:3) has total glosses 143 or 81,71% with different dialect status. So, the conclusion is, the status of the three research areas are different dialect. Then, the different status of all the three research areas can be drawn on the mapping as follows:

Figure of Mapping the Research Area

The map above has showed the different status of Madurese dialect. It shows the polygon map interpretation and also shows the differences of dialectometry accounting by polygon line. All the research areas are being compared have different dialect, Probolinggo:Bondowoso (1:2), Probolinggo:Banyuwangi (1:3), and Bondowoso:Banyuwangi (2:3).

CONCLUSION

From the data analysis on previous chapter, there are three research areas has been compared. The three research areas are: Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwangi. Then, uses 829 glosses as the material for direct interview with the informant. Determining the status of geographical dialect by making the dialectometry triangle to compared the three research areas. There are three research areas that are compared. They are Probolinggo and Bondowoso (1:2), Probolinggo-Banyuwangi (1:3), Bondowoso-Banyuwangi (2:3). After doing the tabulation data of three comparing research areas,there are 175 glosses of lexical differences (LD) was found. It divides to three comparing research areas, they are Probolinggo and Bondowoso (1:2) have totally 107 LD, Probolinggo and Banyuwangi (1:3) have totally 162 LD, Bondowoso and Banyuwangi (2:3) have totally 143 LD.

In this research, to determining the geographical status are derives from dialectometry triangle and polygon mapping. Meanwhile, to get the status of dialect in Probolinggo-Bondowoso-Banyuwnagi, dialectometry accounting needs the lexical differences. There is only one status of each research area. Research Area (RA) 1:2 has 61,14 % different dialect, Research Area (RA) 1:3 has 92,57 % different dialect, and Research Area (RA) 2:3 has 81,71% different dialect status.

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