

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As a country having a vast array of cultures, Indonesia has many local languages. Every region in Indonesia has its own local language. Madura Island is one of the regions in Indonesia that has its own local language. Madura has four regencies which are Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep Regency. Madura Island is part of East Java Province; however, the local language used by people in Madura Island is different from the local language used by people in most regions in East Java. People in Madura Island use Madurese in communication, while people in most of the regions in East Java use Javanese to communicate. Madurese is spoken by 13, 7 million speakers and becomes the language with the fourth largest number of speakers in Indonesia after Bahasa Indonesia, Javanese and Sundanese (Lauder cited in Sofyan, 2010, p. 208). The reason might be the fact that people who live in some regions outside Madura Island also speak Madurese. Sofyan cited in Izzak (2012, p. 1) mentioned Gresik, Surabaya, Pasuruan, Lumajang, Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bondowoso, Banyuwangi and Jember as the area whose people also speak Madurese.

Madurese has speech levels like Javanese. There are three speech levels that are used by the speakers based on their addressee. Those three speech levels are *Enja'*

Iya, which is used to address younger people; *Engghi Enten*, which is used to address people of same age; and *Engghi Buntan*, which is used to address older people. For example, when a speaker wants to say “Where are you going?” in *Enja’ Iya*, he will say “*Mangkadha* [are going to] *ka dhimma* [where] *be’na* [you]?”. The speaker also will say “*Mangkadha* [are going to] *ka imma* [where] *dika* [you]?” in *Engghi Enten* level and “*Meyosa* [are going to] *ka’emma* [where] *panjennengan* [you]?” in *Engghi Buntan* level.

As a language, Madurese is categorized into some dialects (Izzak, 2012, p.2). The difference between language and dialect has been stated by Chambers & Trudgill (2004, p. 5). They stated that language is the variety of standardized linguistic form and has its own orthographies, history, geography and politic aspects; while dialect refers to the varieties which are grammatically, lexically, and phonologically different from each other and usually is not standardized (Chambers & Trudgill, 2004, p. 5). Madurese is categorized into some dialects based on two aspects: linguistic aspect and sociolinguistic aspect (Izzak, 2012, p. 2). Based on the linguistic aspect, Madurese is divided into six dialects. Sofyan, Wibisono, Hendrik cited in Izzak (2012, p. 2) divided Madurese into four dialects which are Sumenep dialect, Pamekasan dialect, Bangkalan dialect, and Kangean dialect. In addition, Zainuddin et al cited in Izzak (2012, p. 2) added Pinggir Papas dialect as one of the dialects of Madurese. Bawean dialect is also claimed as the sixth dialect of Madurese (Adiana et al cited in Izzak, 2012, p. 2). In addition, there are two dialects based on sociolinguistic aspect. The sociolinguistic aspect here refers to social dialect. It is a

dialect that emerges because of particular kind of social background (Trudgill, 2004, p. 2). The two dialects are *Madhura Bara'* (West Madura), which is used by people who live in Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and some border areas between Pamekasan and Sumenep; and *Madhura Temor* (East Madura), which is used in Sumenep and some islands of Sumenep. In this case, Sumenep dialect is distinguished from other dialects based on social class reasons. The speakers of Sumenep dialect tend to use the higher variety of Madurese. The use of higher variety by the speaker of Sumenep dialect might be the result of the history where Sumenep was formerly a kingdom.

However, it would be better if the term “variety” is used to refer to the differences of linguistic feature because the determination of the varieties in Kangean as dialect was not based on the dialectology perspective. According to Chambers & Trudgill (2004, p. 5), variety is the neutral term to apply to any particular kind of language which is considered as a single entity. It means that the term variety can be in the level of language or dialect. Furthermore, it can be said that Kangean varieties is one of the varieties in Madurese. Kangean varieties are spoken by people who live in Kangean Island. Kangean Island belongs to Sumenep Regency and is located in the eastern part of Sumenep across the sea. It takes 9-12 hours to reach Kangean Island from Sumenep Regency. Although Kangean Island is part of Sumenep regency, the varieties used in Kangean Island is different from the varieties which are used in Sumenep. The example of the difference of varieties between Sumenep and Kangean varieties is that people in Sumenep call “later” by *dagghi'* or [d^həgg^hɪʔ], while people

in Kangean call “later” by *jhuān* or [dʒ^huān]. It shows that people in Sumenep and people in Kangean use different term to call “later”. The degree of mutually intelligibility is not equal between these varieties. The situation shows that people in Sumenep have difficulty to understand Kangean varieties. On the other hand, people in Kangean can understand Sumenep varieties better. A possible explanation is that Sumenep varieties are being taught in schools in Sumenep Regency, while Kangean varieties are not. Sumenep varieties are taught in schools, starting from Elementary until Senior High School.

There are two sub-districts in Kangean Island: Arjasa Sub-district and Kangayan Sub-district. Arjasa Sub-district is located in the western part of Kangean Island, while Kangayan Sub-district is located in the eastern part of Kangean Island. In Kangean Island, there are also varieties. The varieties in Kangean Island differ in term of lexical items existing conspicuously among villages in Arjasa and Kangayan Sub-districts. For example, in Arjasa Sub-district, people in Duko call watermelon as *somangka* or [somaŋka], while people in Pajanangger call it as *ghuleng-ghuleng* or [gʊləŋgʊləŋ]. On the contrary, in Kangayan Sub-district, people in Dandung use the term *tabhantor* or [tab^həntor] to refer to “hit”, while people in Torjek used the term *tajaronggong* or [taɟ^həroŋgɔŋ].

There are some assumptions causing this phenomenon. The first assumption is that there are Arjasa and Kangayan harbors which make language contact possible. However, the harbor in Arjasa Sub-district is bigger than the one in Kangayan Sub-district. The two different harbors connect people in the two areas with different

outsiders. People in Arjasa interact more with outsiders from Sumenep Regency who speak Sumenep varieties. On the contrary, people in Kangayan interact more with outsiders from Sapeken Islands which is quite near from Kangayan harbor. Sapeken Island is actually an independent sub-district, called Sapeken Sub-district, and it consists of some islands. Although Sapeken Sub-district also belongs to Sumenep Regency, the varieties, which are used by people there, also vary. People in Sapeken Island speak Bajo language. Bajo language is the language spoken by people who are from South Sulawesi. Moreover, people in one of the islands in Sapeken Sub-district, named Pagerungan Island, speak Mandar language. Mandar language is the language spoken by people who are from West Sulawesi.

The second assumption refers to the distance between the harbor and the village. It might result in the interaction frequency of people who live in the village around the harbor location. The interaction frequency of people who live in the village near to the harbor is different from the interaction frequency of those who live in the village far from harbor. For example, Duko village is nearer to harbor than Pajanangger village. It might be assumed that people in Duko village interact more with outsiders, especially from Sumenep, than people who live in Pajanangger village. That kind of interaction frequency might result in the lexical differences among villages in Arjasa sub-district and Kangayan sub-district.

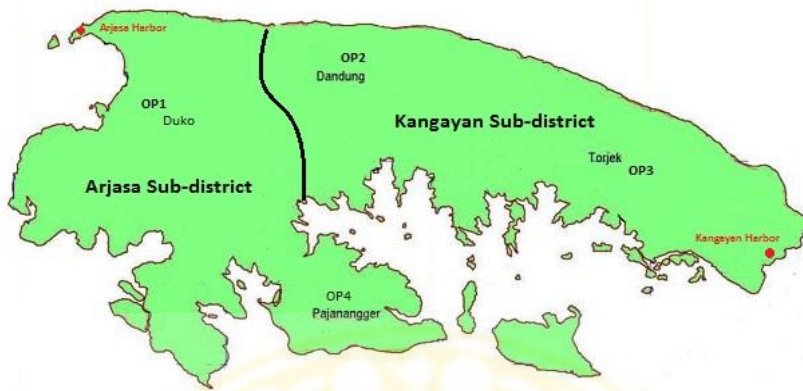


Figure 1: Map of Arjasa and Kangayan Sub-district

The last assumption is the history of people in Kangean who came from other regions and that resulted in language contact among them. Moreover, the contact can result the borrowing word from other languages. Kangean Island was formerly an as exile area for the political and local authority's enemies and also the prisoners (Farjon cited in Bustami, 2003, p. 72). In addition, Bustami (2003, p.74) stated that people who had come to Kangean Island are from Madura Island, Poday Island, China, Arab, Banjar, Malay, Bawean, Java, Bali, Bugis-Makassar and Mandar. This condition might result in the lexical differences among villages in Kangean Island.

There have been previous studies that discussed Madurese varieties. The first previous study was conducted in Pamekasan Regency by Asyatun (2005). She tried to describe the isolect stratigraphy of Madurese which is spoken by people in Pamekasan Regency. The gap of her study and my study is that her study focused on the varieties in Pamekasan Regency, while my study focused on the varieties in Kangean Island. The second study studying Madurese varieties was conducted by Soegianto et al in 1982 and 1985. The first study, which was conducted in 1982,

aimed to describe the mapping of Madurese spoken in Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep Regency based on phonological, morphological, syntactical, lexical, and intonation aspects to documentary and development of theory of local languages in Indonesia. The difference between their studies from my study is that the study described and compared Madurese, which is spoken in Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep based on all linguistic aspects, while my study only described the lexical differences in Kangean varieties. Moreover, the study did not take the islands of Sumenep as the observation point, Kangean Island, for instance. Whereas, Kangean Island is part of Sumenep Regency and the varieties used by people there is categorized as the varieties of Madurese.

For the next study, Sugianto et al (1985) conducted a research about Kangean varieties. They analyzed the linguistic structure of Madurese varieties in Kangean varieties in comparison to other Madurese varieties. The linguistic structure, which was being studied, was based on the phonological, morphological and syntactical aspects. Their study is different from my study because I did not analyze Kangean varieties based on those aspects but focused more on lexical differences. In addition, I study Kangean varieties in Kangean Island based on dialectology perspective which means that I also determined the status of the lexical differences of Kangean varieties. Therefore, the status of Kangean varieties was not revealed by the two studies of Sugianto et al (1982) and (1985).

If in the previous study about Kangean varieties was determined as dialect, it was conducted when there was only one sub-district, which was Arjasa Sub-district.

However, in 2005, Kangayan Sub-district was legitimized as the expansion of Arjasa Sub-district (Yashik, 2005). It is assumed that such division result in dialect variety. Furthermore, the study that discusses lexical differences in Arjasa and Kangayan Sub-district of Sumenep Regency and its status have not been conducted yet, especially in English Department of Universitas Airlangga Surabaya. Thus, this study is necessary to be conducted because it relates to the impact of mutual intelligibility among people in the villages in Kangean Island. Finally, the previous assumption, such as the language contact with outsiders in Arjasa and Kangayan Sub-districts, the different outsiders who come from different areas and speak different varieties, and the distance among the villages to the harbor have motivated me to conduct this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, there are two following statements of the problems:

- 1.2.1 What are the lexical differences in Madurese varieties spoken by people in Kangean Island, Sumenep Regency?
- 1.2.2 What is the status of the lexical differences in Madurese varieties spoken by people in Kangean Island, Sumenep Regency?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The aims of this study based on the statement of the problem are:

- 1.3.1 To describe the lexical differences in Madurese varieties spoken by people in Kangean Island, Sumenep Regency.
- 1.3.2 To determine the status of the lexical differences in Madurese varieties spoken by people in Kangean Island, Sumenep Regency.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions. For the theoretical contributions, the result of this study contributes to the development and the theory of dialect study and becomes reference for further Dialectology study. It can be a useful reading material for students as well and can be read by dialectologists who are interested in studying Kangean varieties. This study can also help people, such as citizen and government; in particular, people and government of Sumenep Regency, and also dialectology researchers to know and understand the special characteristics of that variety so that the special characteristics can attract them, especially, dialectology researchers to explore these varieties in the future.

For practical contributions, the government can use that distinct characteristic term for branding the sub-district to develop cultural tourism there. In addition, it can maintain the identity of the varieties. Kangean varieties are part of local languages in Indonesia, which should be maintained either by the speakers and government. This study is also expected to increase mutual intelligibility about the current situation of Kangean varieties. It means that it can resolve misunderstanding among people which

may happen because in certain area the meanings of some particular words are different.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- Dialect** : the particular combination of words, pronunciation and grammatical form spoken by people who are from the same area and social background and that combination differs from other people from different area and social background (Trudgill, 2004, p. 2).
- Kangean Varieties** : varieties used by people who live in Kangean Island.
- Lexical difference** : a contrast in the words used by different speakers to characterize the same object or action (Chambers & Trudgill, 2004, p. 54).
- Lexical item** : a term that refers to the minimal distinctive unit conventionally listed in the dictionaries (Crystall, 2008, p. 276).
- Regional dialect** : various linguistic differences that accumulate in a particular geographic region (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2011, p. 432).
- Synchronic study** : a study which is conducted to describe language phenomenon in particular time (Mahsun, 2005, p. 84).

Variety : the neutral term to apply to any particular kind of language which is considered as a single entity (Chambers & Trudgill, 2004, p. 5)

