

**DIALECT VARIATIONS OF MADURESE LANGUAGE
(A CASE OF SAMPANG AND SUMENEP DIALECTS)**

THESIS

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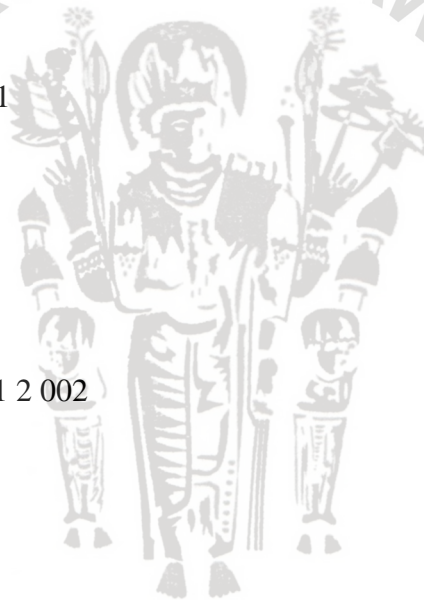
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ABSTRACT

Suhriyah, Aminatus. 2011., **Dialect Variations of Madurese (A Case of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects)**. Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati; Co-supervisor: Eni Maharsi

Keywords: Madurese, Sampang dialect, Sumenep dialect, vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, word formation

Indonesia consists of a lot of regions, with different spoken languages which are caused by geographical and social factors. Each region has different spoken language called dialect. The writer conducted a study about dialect variations used in Madura especially Sampang and Sumenep dialects. The problem of this study solved is what the dialect differences of Madurese spoken in Sampang and Sumenep and what the factors influencing the variety of Sampang and Sumenep dialect.

This study uses qualitative approach to deal with data that are in the form of words. Case study applied in the study is to analyze the differences of Sampang and Sumenep dialects. The data is taken from vocabularies, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme of Sampang and Sumenep dialect. The source data are ten respondents from Sampang and Sumenep. Moreover, the writer gets the data from observation, interview, and questionnaire.

This study reveals that Sampang and Sumenep dialect is different in vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme. There are some similarities and differences in the vocabulary of both. The similarity and differences are caused by linguistic factor. The suprasegmental phoneme of both is different where the intonation of Sampang dialect is fast and the intonation of Sumenep dialect is slow. The morpheme of both is similar using Sumenep dialect as standard dialect of Madurese.

The conclusion of the study is differences of Sampang and Sumenep dialects are caused by linguistic, geographical, historical factors and other factors. The writer suggests English Study Program provide more references dealing with the study so that it could enrich literature review which can support the analysis of the topic. She also suggests the next researcher conduct research the other two dialects of Madurese, for example Bangkalan and Pamekasan dialect and can also relate the dialect with the society of Madura.

ABSTRAK

Suhriyah, Aminatus. 2011., **Variasi Dialect dari Bahasa Madura (sebuah kasus dari Sampang dan Sumenep dialek)**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Sri Endah Tabiati (II) Eni Maharsi

Kata kunci: Bahasa Madura, dialek Sampang, dialek Sumenep, kosakata, fonem suprasegmental, morfem

Indonesia terdiri dari banyak daerah dengan bahasa tutur yang berbeda yang disebabkan oleh faktor geografi dan sosial. Tiap daerah mempunyai bahasa tutur yang berbeda yang disebut dialek. Penulis mengadakan studi tentang variasi dialek di Madura khususnya dialek Sampang dan Sumenep. Rumusan masalah yang dijawab oleh penulis adalah perbedaan dialek dalam bahasa Madura yang dituturkan di dialek Sampang dan Sumenep.

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan data dalam bentuk kata-kata. Studi kasus digunakan di studi ini untuk menganalisa perbedaan dialek Sampang dan Sumenep. Data yang diambil dari kosakata, fonem suprasegmental, dan morfem dialek Sampang dan Sumenep. Sumber data studi ini adalah sepuluh responden dari Sampang dan Sumenep. Selain itu, penulis mendapat data dari pengamatan, wawancara, dan kuesioner.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa dialek Sampang dan Sumenep dibedakan dalam kosakata, fonem suprasegmental, dan morfem. Ada beberapa kesamaan dan perbedaan di kosakata kedua dialek. Hal ini disebabkan faktor linguistik. Sedangkan fonem suprasegmental kedua dialek berbeda dimana intonasi dialek Sampang cepat dan intonasi dialek Sumenep pelan. Morfem yang digunakan kedua dialek sama menggunakan dialek Sumenep sebagai standar bahasa

Kesimpulannya perbedaan dialek Sampang dan Sumenep disebabkan oleh faktor linguistik, geografi, sejarah, dan faktor lainnya. Penulis menyarankan pada Program Studi Sastra Inggris menyediakan lebih banyak referensi yang berhubungan dengan studi agar studi itu dapat memperkaya tinjauan pustaka yang dapat mendukung analisa topik. Penulis juga menyarankan penulis selanjutnya mengadakan penelitian dua dialek bahasa Madura lainnya contohnya Bangkalan dan Pamekasan dialek dan dapat juga menghubungkan dialek dengan masyarakat Madura.

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The Writer

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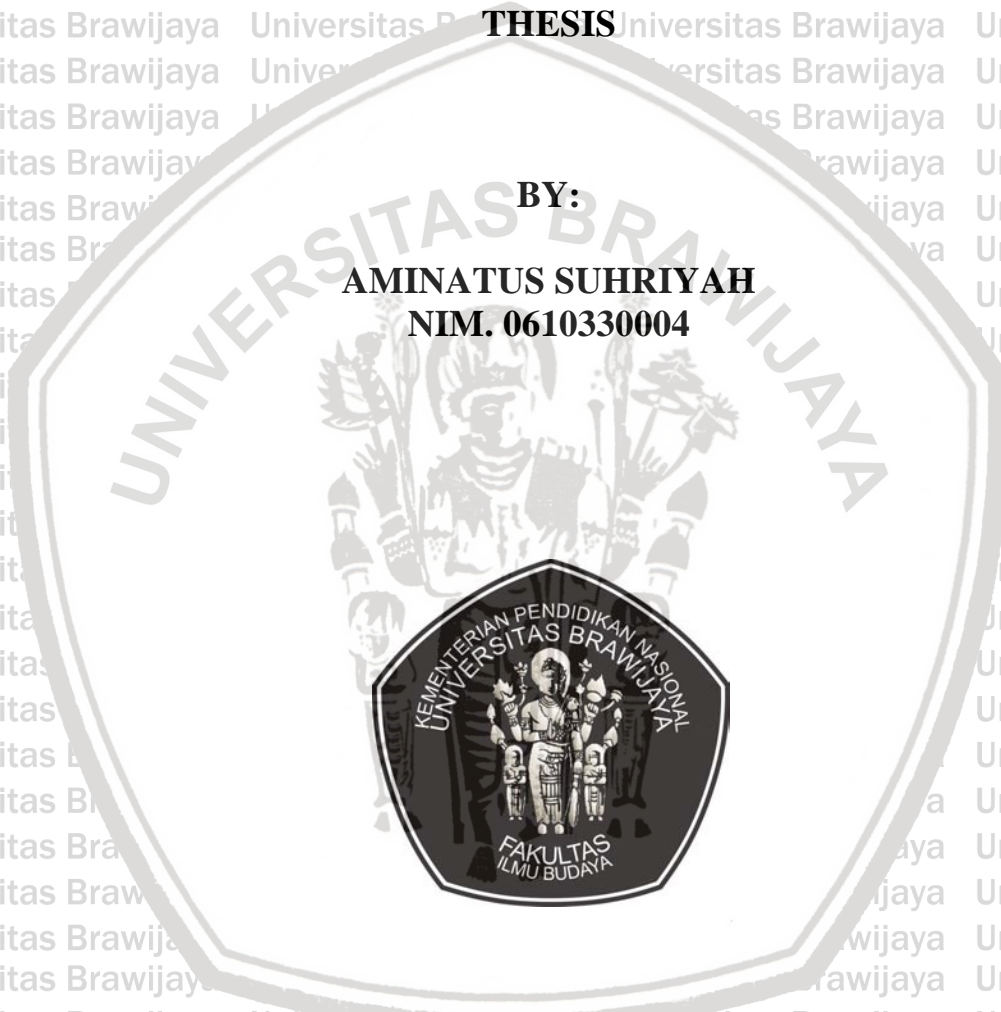
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is one of human activities that everyone recognizes and talks to one another to spread information (Fiske, 2002, p.1). Communication is important in society because it delivers message that can be understood by each other. The communication can be in the form of question, command, advice, request, or many others forms of our conversation. Based on Rizvi (2005, p.94) conversation is divided into two types, formal and informal. Formal conversation is the type of conversation that we have in formal situation that can happen in exchanging information at public offices, shopping, and academic. On the other hand, informal conversation occurs between friends or relatives which include greetings, simple social exchanges, and general inquiries during social interactions.

According to Wardhaugh (1986, p.10) “there is a variety of a possible relationship between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior.” The behavior appears because there are many kinds of people in our surrounding such as kids, teenager, adult, and old people. This can be in the way of their speaking where they speak

to each other differently. For example: when the younger people talk to older people, they will use polite conversation.

In the light of the link between language and society, Indonesia consists of a lot of regions, with different spoken languages which are caused by geographical and social factors. Each region has different spoken language called dialect. Dialect is language used by a particular society to communicate each other. Based on Terralingua (1998) as quoted by Refnaldi (2007, p.3.2) dialects are defined as varieties of language which are spoken in different geographical or social areas and understood by all the people in the areas. People will understand the message if the language used can be understood by other people.

One of the dialect variations which is outstanding in Indonesia is Madurese. Madura Island, in which Madurese is used as a means of communication, consists of four regions; Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep. Each region has its own dialect and differences depending on vocabulary, phonology especially suprasegmental phoneme, and morphology especially morpheme like theory of dialect based on Denham (2009, p.190).

Madurese consists of Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep dialect.

Each dialect has its own characteristics. It can be said that Madurese is unique because each region has different dialect. Therefore, the writer chooses Sampang and Sumenep as the object in this study because Sampang dialect is known as the roughest of all dialects in Madura meanwhile Sumenep is the smoothest (Soegianto et al, 1986, p.5).

Thus, this study is entitled “Dialect Variations of Madurese Language (A Case of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects)” which discusses the differences between the vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme in Sampang and Sumenep dialect. The factors that influence the variety of Madurese Language in Sampang and Sumenep are also discussed.

The writer expects this study to be beneficial for several parties. For the writer herself, it is expected that this study can improve her knowledge in analyzing the variation of Madurese especially Sampang and Sumenep dialects.

For the English Department of Brawijaya University, it can enrich the collection of the literature on the way of analyzing dialect variations of Madurese. Besides, for the next writer, this study can be used as a reference for the students who want to conduct a similar study. At the same time, this study is expected to give the society a new perspective in understanding the dialect variation of Madurese especially Sampang and Sumenep dialects.

1.2 Research Problems

Related to the background of the study, the problems to be solved are formulated as following:

1. What are the dialect differences of Madurese spoken in Sampang and Sumenep in terms of vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme?
2. What are the factors influencing the variety of Sampang and Sumenep dialect?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the dialect differences of Madurese spoken in Sampang and Sumenep in terms of vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme.
2. To find out the factors influencing the variety of Sampang and Sumenep dialect.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. Language variety : the term language varieties covers language and dialect a variety may be characteristic of a particular social group, or associated with a particular speaking style across groups of speakers in a community. (Meyerhoff, 2006, p.30)

In this study, language variety means the dialect variety in Madurese spoken in Sampang and Sumenep.

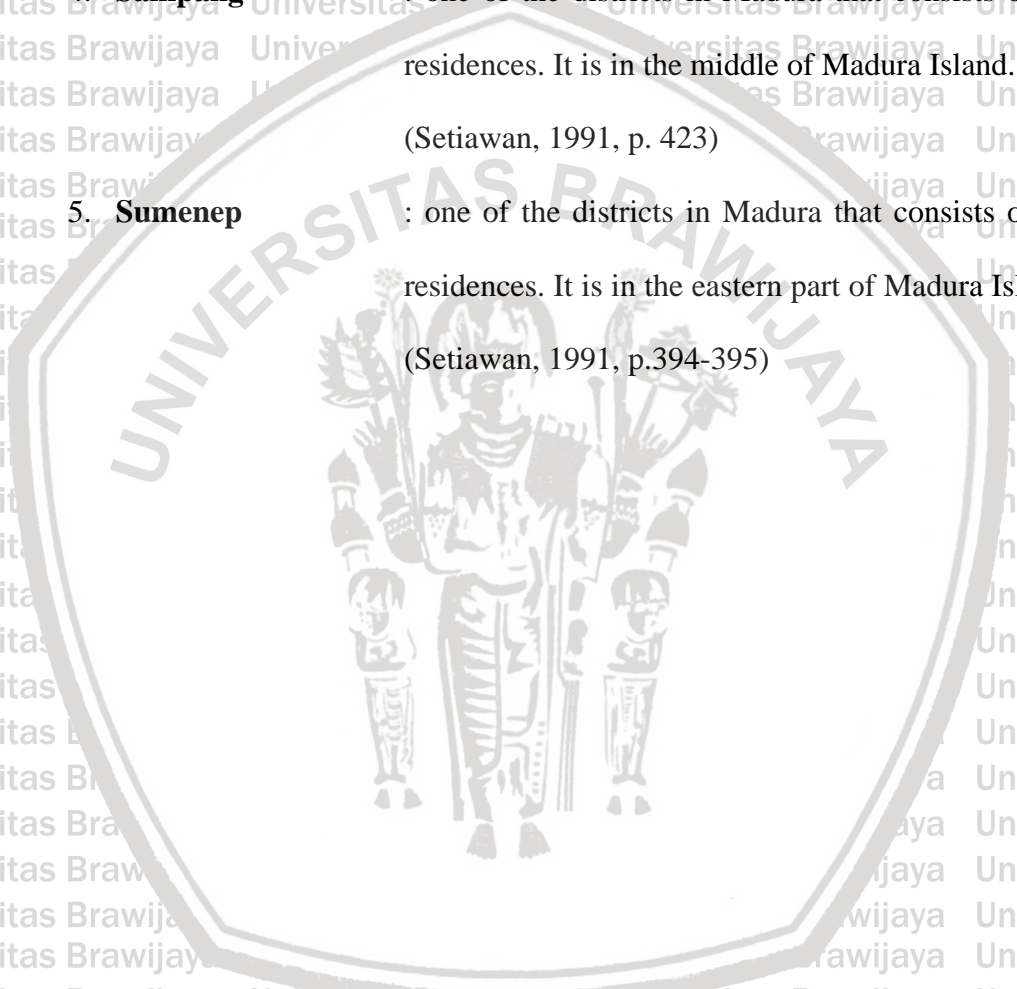
2. Dialects : variety of a language that has unique phonology, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary.

In this study, dialect means differences in vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme (phonology), and morpheme (morphology). (Denham, 2009, p.190)

3. **Madurese** : an Austronesian language of the Indonesian subfamily spoken in Madura Island, some smaller offshore islands, and the northern coast of Java, Indonesia. (Setiawan, 1991, p.324)

4. **Sampang** : one of the districts in Madura that consists of 12 residences. It is in the middle of Madura Island. (Setiawan, 1991, p. 423)

5. **Sumenep** : one of the districts in Madura that consists of 17 residences. It is in the eastern part of Madura Island. (Setiawan, 1991, p.394-395)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The writer is going to review some theories related to the study in this chapter. They are theory of sociolinguistics, dialect, Madurese Language, profile of Sampang and Sumenep. The writer connects those theories to the focus of the study.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society (Holmes, 2001, p.1). Holmes further mentions that it explains why we speak differently in different social context. It is concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. All activities done by human, starting from when they were born, will always be connected with language. Besides, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.12).

Language use represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. It is also possible to examine how people manage their language in relation to their cultural backgrounds and their goals of interaction (Holmes, 2001, p.2).

So sociolinguistics is a study concerned with language and society where they are used in daily activities

2.2 Dialect

According to Terralingua (1998) as quoted by Refnaldi (2007, p.3.2) dialects are defined as varieties of language which are spoken in different geographical or social areas and understood by all the people in the areas. Dialect is a variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language by phonology, grammar, and vocabulary and by its use by a group of speakers who are set off from others geographically or socially (*Dialect*, 2000, para.1). Sutoko (1998, p.43) affirms dialect using has differences in lexical, phonology, and intonation that distinguish each region. In addition, Denham (2009, p.190) also states that dialect variety of a language that has unique phonology, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary. Further, Chambers and Trudgill (1980, p.5) as quoted by Nadra (2009, p.2) state that dialect shows variety or differences in a language; it can be grammatically, lexically, or phonologically.

This theory is similar with Collins' theory of dialect which says (1986, p.197) as quoted by Nadra (2009, p.3) that dialect can be considered as a variety of language based on how we say something, on vocabulary, and on grammar. A little bit different, Meyerhoff (2006, p.27) states that the dialect refers to the feature at the level of pronunciation, vocabulary and sentence structure.

Dialect refers to differences in pronunciation, morphology and vocabulary among different versions of a language. It is likely that when we speak in the dialect of a particular region, we will also speak in the accent of a particular

region. However, incomers may speak the dialect of a region with a different accent. This may also apply to people who have emigrated from one country to another (*Accent and Dialect*, 2008, par. 2).

Based on Meillet (1976, p.70) the main characteristic of dialect is differences or variety in unity. Besides, there are two general characteristic of dialect. First, dialect is a different set of local statement and each one is more similar than local statement from same language. The next is dialect must not take all statements from all languages. According to Holmes (2001, p.123) pronunciation and vocabulary differences are probably the differences people are most aware of between different dialect of the region, but there are grammatical differences, too.

In spoken language, a dialect is often associated with a particular accent, so a speaker who uses a regional dialect will also be more than likely to have the corresponding regional accent. While it is rare for someone who uses regional grammar and vocabulary to do so without a regional accent, it is very common for a speaker to have a regional accent but use grammar and lexis that are not associated with a particular geographical area, as not all dialects and accents are regional. (Thomas, 2004, p. 135)

In this study, the writer explains more about differences in dialect by distinguishing between Maduraese in Sampang and Sumenep dialects. The distinctions are in terms of vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme especially the stress and unstressed syllable and intonation, and morphology more specifically in morpheme. It is based on Denham (2009, p.190)'s theory. He states that dialect

variety of a language that has unique phonology, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary. All of the points are used except syntax. Dialect is related with spoken language therefore syntax is not used in this study.

2.2.1 Dialect Varieties

According to Parera (1986, p.32) there are two kinds of dialect; horizontal dialect or geographical dialect and vertical dialect or social dialect. Horizontal dialect shows the variety of language geographically. It means differences between one language regions with other regions in one language society. For example; Javanese has variations in dialects such as Banyumas dialect, Tegal dialect, Kebumen dialect, so forth. In Madurese, there are also varieties of dialects, such as Bangkalan dialect, Pamekasan dialect, and Sumenep dialect. On contrary, vertical dialect is determined by variety of language socially. It includes differences in status and prestige. In society, there are many kinds of people; they are children, teenager, and older people. This makes our speech sometimes different in the level of politeness, depending on to whom we speak. For example: in Javanese, there are levels of *Jawa Ngoko* as the lowest level, *Jawa Madya* as the middle level, and *Jawa Krama* as the most polite level. In Madurese there are *Bhasa Enjag-Iya* as the lowest level, *Bhasa Engghi-Enten* as the middle level, and *Bhasa Engghi-Bunten* level as the most polite level (Wibowo, 2002, p.31).

Besides Parera's theory, there is also Zulaeha's theory explaining about variety of dialect. She uses term of geographical and social dialect (Zulaeha, 2010, p.27). The two varieties are further presented separately below.

A. Geographical Dialect

Geographical dialect is the most widespread type of dialectal differentiation in terms of regional or geographical aspects. As a rule, the speech of one locality differs at least slightly from that of any other place (*Geographic Dialect*, 2009, para.1). Geographical dialect is also branch of linguistics that investigates the phenomenon of language based on language map (Kwary, 2008, para. 1). The dialect is described in mapping and from this description we will know the region boundary. This dialect learns the variety of language based on local differences in a language region. The differences can be in lexicon. It means each region has its own vocabulary that is different from other region but sometimes there is region using similar vocabulary. For example the word handkerchief in Bangkalan and Sampang, is called *saposap*, meanwhile in Pamekasan and Sumenep, is *saptanan*.

In geographical dialect, there is a term heterogloss which is the line separating each phenomenon of language from language variety environment based on both different environment (Kurath, 1972 in Zulaeha, 2010, p.27).

Besides, there is another term to show the line; that is isogloss (Chambers and Trudgill, 1980 in Zulaeha, 2010, p.24). The phenomenon of language can be given by pronunciation and vocabulary. There are vocabulary and phonology differences in the varieties spoken in different regions.

B. Social Dialect

Social dialect is the variety of language used by certain group that is different from that of other society group (Zulaeha, 2010, p.29). The group is like occupation, age, activities, gender, education, and so on. One of the society groups is age. Age influences language that is used by someone. The older the person, the more words that are mastered and the better the comprehension of structure of language is. For example the word used by children will be different if they are spoken by older people and vice versa.

Based on Thomas (2004, p.116) age distinctions are frequently reflected in the language. We can explore the relationship between the way we talk to children and to the elderly and also the general attitudes of our society towards the status of its youngest and oldest members.

Therefore, the writer uses social dialect and chooses one of society groups that is age to analyze the dialect. In addition, *Bhasa Enjag-Iya* as the lowest level is also used to analyze the dialects especially in vocabulary because it is more complete in vocabulary among the other levels and it is used in everyday life.

2.2.2 Dialect Description

Dialect can be described in term of three different points that are their differences in vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme (phonology), and morpheme (morphology) (Denham, 2009, p.190).

A. Vocabulary

According to the World Book Encyclopedia (2007, p.434) “vocabulary is the total number of words in a language.” These words are also known and used by a person in speaking and writing. A person has two kinds of vocabularies.

First, the active or use vocabulary is made up of words used in speaking or writing. The other, the passive or recognition vocabulary consists of words which a person understands when listening or reading. A person builds his vocabulary throughout his life. Studies have shown that a child entering school may know only from 3.000 to 4.000 words. But by the time he is in college; he may use or understand from 10.000 to 30.000 words.

Denham, 2009, p.190) uses term vocabulary to explain about dialect meanwhile Sutoko (1998, p.53) uses term lexical. It can be showed by Sutoko where each region has different lexicon. For example word *satos* and *saratos* (hundred), in Bangkalan, Sampang and Pamekasan use word *saratos* meanwhile in Sumenep use word *satos*.

In this study, the writer analyzes vocabulary of Madurese especially from Sampang and Sumenep dialect to know the differences of both.

B. Suprasegmental Phoneme

Based on Yule (1986, p.54) phonology is the study about the description of the system and patterns of speech sound in a language. There are two kinds of phonology. First, segmental phoneme; it is concerned with the segments of sound. For example, the English word "cat" consists of three segments, represented as "c", "a", and "t" in the spelling. The other is suprasegmental phoneme; it is concerned with other aspects of phonology, such as tone, stress, and intonation.

Meanwhile Chaer (2009, p. 35) states that the aspects of phonology are stress, tone, juncture, and duration. According to Meyer (2009, p.208) the study of suprasegmental phoneme covers the units of syllables, words, phrases, and clauses and the features of sounds that describe these units that is stress and intonation.

The writer also reviewed Sutoko's book, "Geografi Dialek Bahasa Madura" which mention about intonation and is described in part b) (stress)

The suprasegmental phonemes employed for this study are focused on unit of syllables and the features which describe syllables namely stress.

a) Syllables

According to Meyer syllable is the smallest unit of rhythmic in an utterances (2009, p.208). Ashby and Maidment define a syllable as:

One pulse of speech. It always contains one loud or prominent part (almost always a vowel sound), and may optionally have consonant sounds preceding or following the vowel. (Ashby and Maidment (2005 : 7) in Meyer 2009, p.208)

Different pronunciations will sometimes lead to varying numbers of syllables.

(Meyer, 2009, p.208) For example, the word *smile* can be pronounced with one syllable /smaɪ/ or two syllables /smaɪ.yəl/

Meyer further explains that syllable boundaries can also vary, in the word *ketchup*, it is possible to place the syllable boundary in two places, depending upon how the word pronounced: /kɛtʃ.ʌp/ or /kɛ. tʃʌp/.

A syllable consists of three parts: an onset, a nucleus, and a coda. The nucleus typically consists of a vowel that is preceded by the onset and followed by the coda. In a simple word such as *hat*, the nucleus would be the vowel /æ/, the onset /h/, and the coda /t/. While the nucleus is usually a vowel, it is also possible, as suggested earlier, for the nasal consonant /m/ and /n/ to be syllabic in words such as *bottom* and *button* and for the approximant /l/ to be syllabic in words such as *bottle* /batl/ and *little* /litl/.

b) Stress

Based on Meyer (2009, p.210) stress is a syllable that is more prominent than the other syllables in the word. Stressed syllable is word that gets pronounced more forcefully. For example: word *sofa* is pronounced SOfa which word SO is stressed syllable. Meanwhile unstressed syllable is the ones that get less emphasized pronunciation. For example in word *sofa*, syllable *fa* is pronounced less emphasis.

Meyer proposes that the stresses in syllable are included under the study of intonation (Meyer, 2009, p.215). He further explains that one of the features of

intonation is described as tone and tempo: speakers can vary the loudness of what they say and the tempo (fast, slow) at which they speak.

The last, stressed and unstressed syllable; the movement of the voice is shown by dashes (—) and dots (.) which indicate stressed and unstressed syllables respectively that is used by the writer to analyze the sentence. It is based on Allen's theory (1954, p.54)

Based on Sutoko (1998, p. 43-44) intonation of Sampang dialect was heard fast and the word tended to be abbreviated in beginning of syllable. For example: word *jareya* pronounced *jreya*, word *pasera* pronounced *psera*. On contrary, the intonation of Sumenep was slow and the word pronounced completely. Besides, the word also tended to be pronounced long in last syllable, such as: word *barempa* pronounced *barempaa*, word *bhalimbing* pronounced *bhalimbiing*.

This study uses suprasegmental phoneme especially in stressed-unstressed syllable that are included the intonation.

C. Morpheme

Yule (1986, p.75) states that morphology is study about identifying words.

Based on Yule (1986, p.75) "morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning of grammatical function." There are two type of morphemes; free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morpheme is a word that can stand by themselves as single words, for example: open, tour in Madurese like *laké* (man), *buja* (salt).

There is other group of free morpheme called functional morphemes. For example

in Madurese: *da'* (to), *otabe* (or), *bân* (and) and many other. Bound morpheme is a word that cannot stand alone usually attach affixation. For example: loudest (get suffix *-est*), in Madurese *ěbaca* (is read)(get prefix *ě-*).

2.2.3 Factors Influencing Dialect Description

According Nadra (2009, p.17-19) there are five factors that influence the dialect. They are geographical, politic, historical, culture, and autonomy factors.

A. Geographical Factor

Geographical factor can be used as one of base to determine language or dialect. If a region is near with other region, it will appear few differences in its language. On contrary, if the region is far with other regions, it will be seen many differences of the language of the region.

B. Politic Factor

Politic factor can cause similar language divided into different language. It happens in Indonesian and Malaysian Malay where each other has standard language. Although both of them are different, the society still can understand each other.

C. Historical Factor

Historical factor can be used as one of criteria to divide whether spoken language is a dialect of language or it is a different language. For example: American English, it is historically regarded part of English because the language is originated from English. Despite the language is geographically used in different continent.

D. Culture Factor

Dividing language and dialect can be seen based on the culture. If the culture is similar, it also might have similar language. Vice versa, if the culture is different, it is usually shown with different language. For example, in Bengkulu, there is regency that uses *matrilineal* system like Minangkabau people in West Sumatra. The fact, the people in the regency use Minangkabau language.

E. Autonomy Factor

Autonomy factor can be used as one of criteria to divide language or dialect. For example: some dialects of Germany called heteromini because it depends on Germany standard and dialects of Minangkabau that it depends on Minangkabau standard. According the speaker of Germany dialects, they speak in Germany language. It is similar as speaker of Minangkabau dialects that they speak in Minangkabau language.

Beside Nadra's theory, there is Sutoko's theory 1998, p.165) that also explain about the factors like geographical, historical, and linguistic factors.

A. Geographical Factor

Geographically, Sumenep is far from Surabaya as capital of East Java Province because Surabaya has influence on social life of the society. The impact of Surabaya does not influence Sumenep, so that it has its social life itself. It is different from Sampang that is nearer Surabaya. The lifestyle of Surabaya people can influence Sampang social life.

B. Historical Factor

Sumenep is used to be the centre of kingdom in Madura. Therefore it tends to be the centre dialect area that can accelerate innovation from other regions. So, it influences the growing of the dialect. Vice versa, Sampang used to be an only passing and transiting region for the people who wanted to go to kingdom.

C. Linguistic Factor

There is relation and superiority of languages brought by the native speaker when there is population mobility for trading, business, school or work. Mobilization, result in new innovation in linguistics especially in vocabulary, grammar, and how they say something because the innovation from the native speakers will add new innovation in new place where they live. Moreover, the new innovation used in the new region will be influenced by the original vocabulary where they live before. In addition, colonialism of region will also influence the language because the colonizers have their own language.

So, there are many factors that influence dialect such as geographical, politic, historical, culture, and autonomy factor. Besides, linguistic factor also influence the dialect.

2.3 Madurese Language

Madurese Language is an Austronesian language of the Indonesian subfamily spoken on Madura Island, some smaller offshore islands, and the northern coast of Java, Indonesia. (Ensiklopedi Nasional Indonesia, 1991, p.324).

According to Ensiklopedi Nasional Indonesia (1991, p.440). Austronesian language is previously called Malayo-Polynesian languages. Family of about 1.200 languages spoken by more than 200 million people in Indonesia, the Philippines, Madagascar, the central and southern Pacific island groups (except most of New Guinea; see Papuan languages), and parts of mainland Southeast Asia and the island of Taiwan Languages is spoken in the area extending from Madagascar eastward through the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to Hawaii and Easter Island and practically includes all the native languages of the Pacific islands with the exception of the Australian and Papuan languages. Not only Madurese that is included in Austronesian, there are Acehnese, Balinese, Buginese, Javanese, Minangkabau language, and many others. In consequence, Madurese has little similarity with Javanese because of their sub-family.

Sutoko (1998, p.42) states that Madurese is a language used by Madurese ethnic in daily life as a tool of communication among the ethnic in Madura and some islands in its surrounding. The regions using Madurese are centered in Madura Island. They are Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep. Besides, there are some small islands surrounding Madura Island, namely Sapudi, Raas, Kangean, and Sapeken Island. Madurese language is as local language has some functions; they are as a region proud symbol, as a region identity symbol, and as a tool of communication in family and local society.

Madurese has a big number of native speakers and wide distribution areas.

The area of distribution of Madurese speakers is not only in Madura Island, but also in the northern coast of East Java such as Surabaya, Pasuruan, Probolinggo,

Bondowoso, Jember, Situbondo, and Banguwangi. The spread of Madurese people is related to occupation belief which is if Madurese people want to succeed; they must go out from Madura. (Sutoko, 1998, p.1)

2.3.1 Level of Speech

The speech level of Madurese is similar to that of Javanese. The similarity is caused by historical influence when Mataram Kingdom was in Madura. So, the language used is influenced by Javanese. Based on Soepomo (1979, p.8) there are three kinds of the level of speech in Javanese; they are *Ngoko*, *Madya*, and *Krama*. *Ngoko* is used by the people that are very close, *Madya* is used by the people who make acquaintance, and *Krama* is used by younger to older people or to people that have high status. Meanwhile in Madurese, there are *Bhasa Enjag-Iya*, *Bhasa Engghi-Enten*, and *Bhasa Engghi-Bunten* which are similar to *Ngoko*, *Madya*, and *Krama* respectively.

Madurese has different social level in society that is called level of speech. Based on Sutoko (1998, p.44) it has three levels of speech; they are:

1. *Bhasa Enjag-Iya*, is a level of speech generally used by people of the same age and who are close, older to younger people or "high" social status to "low" social status. According to Wibowo (2002, p.31) *Bhasa Enjag-Iya* is like *Ngoko* in Javanese.

Example :

- Older to younger people

x: *ba'na ella mare ngakan?* (Have you eaten?) (older to younger) (*Bhasa*

Enjag-Iya)

x: *engghi kaula lastare neddha* (yes, I have eaten) (younger to older)
(*Bhasa Engghi-Enten*)

Same age

x: *ba'na ella mare ngakan?* (Have you eaten?) (*Bhasa Enjag-Iya*)

y: *iya sengko' ella mare ngakan* (yes, I have eaten) (*Bhasa Enjag-Iya*)

2. *Bhasa Engghi-Enten*, is a level of speech used by people that just make acquaintance, between unclose friends or younger to older people. It is more polite than *Bhasa Enjag-Iya* and tends to appreciate other people. According to Wibowo (2002, p.31) it is the same in level as with *Madya* in Javanese.

Example :

To our classmates, we call them *dhika* that means you meanwhile we call ourselves *bula*

x : *Dika ka Sorabaja'a?* (Do you go to Surabaya?)

y : *Enten bula ta' ka Sorabaja'a* (No, I do not go to Surabaya)

3. *Bhasa Engghi-Bunten*, is the highest level of speech and used to communicate with older people like child to parents, student to teacher or people with "high status" like *priyayi* that is respected. According to Wibowo (2002, p.31) in Javanese language, it has the same level as *Krama*.

Example :

We call our teacher use *panjenengan/ajunan* that mean you and call ourselves *abdhina/kaula*.

x : Ba'na entara dha'emma? (Where do you go? (older)) (Bhasa Enjag-Iya)

y : Kaula entara dha' Sorabaja. (I go to Surabaya. (younger)) (Bhasa Engghi-Bunten)

According to Soegianto (1986, p.4) in Madurese, Sumenep dialect is used as standard language in Madura. This happens because in the past Sumenep was the centre of kingdom and Madurese culture. Meanwhile, the other dialects are rural dialects that have gradually influenced other language together with mobilization that happen in Madurese society.

2.3.2 Part of Speech in Madurese

Part of speech is needed in spoken language where there are some classifications of word. Based on Shewan (1996, p.1) part of speech are the classification of words. There are eight classifications that are included in part of speech. They are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and exclamation.

According to dictionary of Madurese Language, "Kosakata Basa Madura" by Moh. Makhfud Ashadi – Ghazi al Farouk mention there are 12.455 words which are classifying into parts of speech. For example:

a. Noun is words that name a person, place, thing, idea, or quality.

For example :*obu'* (hair), *roma* (house), *ghuru* (teacher)

b. Pronoun is words that are used in place of nouns.

For example :*sengkoq* (I), *ba'na* (you), *arowa* (that)

c. Verb is words that express action or a state of being or that helps other verbs complete their meaning.

For example: *alako* (work), *makompol* (collect)

d. Adjective is words that modify (describe or limit) nouns or pronouns,

For example :*tekkeh* (stingy), *cakang* (diligent)

e. Adverb is words that modify (describe or limit) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs

For example :*ghellaq* (some time ago), *kalaban ghumbhira* (happily)

f. Preposition is words used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other words in a sentence.

For example :*ka* (to), *é* (at)

g. Conjunction is words that connect words or groups of words.

For example :*ban* (and), *tapeh* (but)

h. Exclamation is words that exclaim or express strong feelings or surprise but have little or no grammatical connection with other words in a sentence.

For example: *Agguh!* (Wow!), *Majuh!* (Come on!), *Duanak!* (ouw my God!)

Part of speech is as reference to determine the Indonesian words that are used to find the equivalent in Madurese.

2.3.3 Word Formation

Based on Syahid (1990, p.6) word formation is few rules which determine the nature of the words. There are four kinds of word formation in Madurese.

They are infinitive, affixation, repetition, and compounding (Syahid, 1990, p.6).

1. Infinitive is the base form of the verb

For example : *lako* – work

baca - read

2. Affixation is a word that has been changed from origin word.

a. Prefix. In Madurese, prefix is called *Pangadã* or *ter-ater* Wording

Table 2.1 Prefix of Madurese

Affixation	Madurese Word	English
<i>ě</i>	<i>ěbaca</i>	is read
<i>a</i>	<i>aréya</i>	this
<i>ta</i>	<i>talako</i>	does not work
<i>ma</i>	<i>mabali</i>	give back
<i>ka</i>	<i>kaghuru</i>	to teacher
<i>sa</i>	<i>saleمبر</i>	a piece of paper
<i>pa</i>	<i>pabhalã</i>	get merit
<i>an</i>	<i>anjaring</i>	catch in a net
<i>koma</i>	<i>komalancang</i>	muster up the courage
<i>kané</i>	<i>kanéporon</i>	want
<i>kapé</i>	<i>kapédereng</i>	enthusiastic
<i>pé</i>	<i>péator</i>	discussion
<i>pan</i>	<i>panjãgã</i>	keeper
<i>par</i>	<i>parlambang</i>	sign
<i>pam</i>	<i>pambanjar</i>	payment
<i>pang</i>	<i>panglako</i>	employee
<i>am</i>	<i>ambato</i>	help
<i>ang</i>	<i>angghãndika</i>	talking by yourself

b. Infix. In Madurese, infix is called *Seselan* Wording

Table 2.2 Infix of Madurese

Madurese Word		English	Changing Word	
Affixation	Infinitive		Madurese Word	English
<i>ar</i>	<i>kettek</i>	heart	<i>karetek</i>	conscience
<i>āl</i>	<i>jhimet</i>	difficult	<i>jhālimet</i>	very difficult
<i>om</i>	<i>tekka</i>	come	<i>tomekka</i>	answered
<i>én</i>	<i>paréng</i>	give	<i>pénareng</i>	gift/present
<i>in</i>	<i>bhareng</i>	together	<i>bhinareng</i>	be equal to
<i>um</i>	<i>ghānthong</i>	hanger	<i>ghumanthong</i>	depend on

c. Suffix. In Madurese, suffix is called *Panoteng* Wording

Table 2.3 Suffix of Madurese

Affixation	Madurese Word	English
<i>é</i>	<i>salamé</i>	give greeting
<i>i</i>	<i>bujai</i>	give salt
<i>a</i>	<i>ngenoma</i>	drink
<i>en</i>	<i>kameraen</i>	his/her camera
<i>an</i>	<i>kembungan</i>	Balloon
<i>na</i>	<i>ebhuna</i>	his/her mother
<i>ana</i>	<i>bilāngana</i>	his/her count
<i>aghi</i>	<i>bhantoaghi</i>	please helped

3. Repetition. In Madurese repetition is called *Rangkebbán*

a. Perfect repetition, is a word repeated whole

e.g. : *mandhār – mandhār* (move back and forth, esp. aimlessly)

b. Beginning Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Sound, if the beginning

syllable is open syllable with vowel *a*, *ā*, *è*, and *o*, so the beginning

syllable which is repeated and unchanged

e.g. : *lake – lalake* (male)

bhājig – bhābājig (baby)

c. Beginning Syllable Repetition and Changed Sound, if the beginning

syllable is open syllable that is sound *i* or *u*, so the vowel in the beginning

syllable is changed become *a* so that it becomes duplicate form

e.g : **binè** - **babinè** (feminine)

d. Last Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Sound, if the last syllable is open

syllable that is sound *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, or *o* so the vowel in the last syllable which

is repeated and unchanged

e.g : **ghuru** - **ru-ghuru** (teachers)

e. Last Syllable Repetition and Changed Sound, if the last syllable is open

syllable that is sound *a*, *ă*, *è*, and *o*, so the vowel in the last syllable is

changed become *a* so that it becomes duplicate form

e.g : **kalacèr** - **car-kalacèr** (scattered)

4. Compounding, is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form.

a. *Sarojă* Compound; it is two words fused and has similar meaning

e.g : *malang méghung* (irreguler position)

b. Opposite Compound; it is a word fused by other opposite word

e.g : *laké-biné* (husband-wife)

c. Similar Compound; it is a word that has same function

e.g : *ghula bāto* (lump sugar) → same as noun

d. Different Compound; it is a word that has different function

e.g : *tukang cokor* (barber) → noun and verb

In this study, the writer uses word formation to analyze the data and to know the forming of words in Madurese.

2.4 Sampang

Sampang is one of the districts in Madura which has 12 residences. It is located in the middle of Madura Island Sampang Second level Regency, in political regency administered by Governor Assistant in Pamekasan (Ensiklopedia, 1991, p. 423).

The Madurese people are renowned for their harsh character and lifestyles.

This is probably caused by their natural surroundings and their history of oppression by others, both of which make life very difficult for them.

Nevertheless, their harsh temperament can be seen positively if one examines their work ethic. Most of them work extremely hard and refuse to give up. Both men and women do not shrink from hard work in order to meet basic needs.

Sampang is one of Madura's regencies that have many kinds of tourism objects because it is a tropical area which is comfortable for the tourists. There are many kinds of tourism attractions in Sampang, such as; Mandangin island tourism spot, Camplong beach, Madegan Tomb, recreation of Klampis reservoir, Toroan Waterfall, the ruin Raden Segoro, ruins of Pababaran. Those tourism attractions become the main icon of Sampang regency.

Sampang is also famous for special characters such as speaking to the point, clearness, and using stressing.

2.5 Sumenep

Sumenep is one of the districts in Madura that consist of 17 residences. It is in the eastern part of Madura Island. Besides, it also covers around numbers of 126 islands (Ensiklopedia, 1991, p.394-395).

Sumenep is famous for its prudishness and softness in using Madurese Language. It makes Sumenep similar to Solo in Java. Besides, Sumenep is an important district in Madurese history because there was a kingdom there. Besides historical places like Kraton and Tiny Museum, Traditional Art and Cultural Attractions such as Mowangsangkal Dance and Bull Race, it also has beautiful beaches like Lombang Beach and Slopeng Beach. Sumenep has many potential areas to be developed as tourist attractions. In addition, the people in Sumenep are very friendly, that is caused by the influence of calm habitual of Javanese Palace especially nobility and *abdi dalem* Sumenep Palace (Wibowo, 2002, p. 19).

According to Wardhaugh (1986, p.30) standardization refers to the process by which a language has been codified in some way. That usually involves the development of such things as grammars and dictionaries, and possibly a literature."Haugen (1966a) as quoted by Wardhaugh (1986, p. 30) states that "if one variety of a language is to become the standard for that language." It is like Sumenep dialect that is standard language for Madurese language. Although Madurese has four dialects, the reference of standardization is Sumenep dialect. It is caused by the originated from Sumenep which used to be the center of the kingdom. Therefore, Sumenep dialect influences the entire society. Sumenep

dialect becomes standard of local language for educational purposes from elementary school to junior high school in Madura.

2.6 Previous Study

Actually, several studies on analyzing Madurese had been conducted. One of them had ever been conducted by Muslih (2006). Muslih conducted a study entitled "A Study on Differences in Vocabulary between Sampang and Sumenep Dialect." The study discusses the differences in vocabulary between Camplong (Sampang) and Kalianget (Sumenep). He focuses on the dialect differences of vocabulary in terms of synonym. He prepares 28 words then asks the respondent to make sentences. After that, he classifies them in table then finds the synonym. In his study, the total of the respondents are unclear between Sampang and Sumenep. He just explains to take population of both regions (Sampang and Sumenep) that represent two villages Camplong (Sampang) and Kalianget (Sumenep) and does not mention the total of respondents.

In research method, the previous study and this study has similarity. In taking data, the writer of this study also prepared some words to make good sentences. It was used to get data in morpheme. In this study, the writer limited the respondents in order not to make the reader confused. It only took 10 respondents; 5 from Sampang and 5 from Sumenep. This study has same topic as the writer's study about vocabulary but the writer's study is more complete covering suprasegmental phoneme and morpheme between Sampang and Sumenep dialect which makes this study more interesting.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology of this study covering the research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Ary et al. (2002, p.425) assert that the qualitative investigation deals with data that are in the form of words. The data collected are the subjects' experiences and perspectives. The qualitative writer tries to arrive at rich description of the respondents, objects, event places, conversations, and so on.

The type of the study is case study in order to get more information deeply. According Ary et al. (2002, p.27)

A case study is an in-depth study of a single unit, such as one individual, one group, one organization, one program, and so on. The goal is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity states. Case studies use multiple methods, such as interviews, observation, and archives to gather data.

Based on Ary et al. (2002, p.27) "in a case study the investigator attempts to examine an individual or unit in depth. The investigator tries to discover all the variables that are important in the history or development of the subject." By using this type, the writer can seek understanding of Sampang and Sumenep dialect included its history and the linguistics.

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative approach since it was intended to describe dialect variations of Madurese language.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data for this study were taken from vocabularies, suprasegmental phoneme, and morphemes in Sampang and Sumenep dialects. There were 40 Indonesian words to find the equivalent in Madurese word. The 40 Indonesian words represented each categories of part of speech. There were 8 categories and the writer took 5 words for each category. 40 words were assumed to be enough to be analyzed because those sentences had represented each category of part of speech. Besides, the words were also taken from the result of observation. For suprasegmental phoneme, there were ten sentences to find the stressed-unstressed syllable and intonation. The ten sentences were made by the writer herself. The writer's consideration took 10 sentences for suprasegmental phoneme because those sentences were often used in daily. Meanwhile, for the morpheme, there were 10 sentences of Madurese that were made by respondents and the writer prepared the Indonesian words. The reasons of taking 10 words were enough to be analyzed and because of the characteristic of Madurese people that they do not like to be given many questions and that is the negative side of Madurese characteristic. Besides, the positive side is they are glad that can help the writer because this study about Madurese and it make them proud as Madurese people.

Source of data of the study were ten respondents from Sampang and Sumenep and each region was five respondents. The writer chose five respondents in each region because they have represented the limitation of age as the criteria.

They were native speakers of the dialects spoken in the two regions. The native

speakers were about 25 – 70 years old. In this age, the respondents were regarded to have knowledge about the dialect and the history of the region.

3.3 Data Collection

Managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from observation, interviews, and collection of documents is an important consideration in qualitative studies. According to Ary et al (2002, p.425) the most common data collecting methods used in qualitative research are observation (participant and non-participant), and interview. According to Esterberg (2002, p.232) questionnaire is an instrument to obtain data from the result of giving questions to some respondents.

In this study, the writer got the data from observation in Sampang and Sumenep, interview, and questionnaire from ten respondents of Sampang and Sumenep.

3.3.1 Observation

Observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research (Ary et al., 2002, p.430). The goal is a complete description of behaviour in a specific natural setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviours.

Observation was used in this research to get the data from the subjects. In this study, the subjects are society of Sampang and Sumenep themselves. The writer visited Kranggan Village in Sampang and Kraton Museum in Sumenep

from April 10th to April 26th 2010. The objective of this observation was to know the dialect used and when they were used the dialect in communication. The observation was conducted for four days in Sumenep and five days in Sampang.

In Sumenep, the writer observed in Museum Kraton where there were four guides guiding the visitors of the museum. The guide usually used formal and informal conversation to make close with the visitors. Besides, Sumenep was known with its history so there are many tourism places in Sumenep. Meanwhile in Sampang, the writer observed some people doing transactions in the Rumangun Market because Sampang is known by its trading. Therefore, the writer chose those places as the observation places of this study.

3.3.2 Field Notes

The most common method of recording the data collected during observation is taking field notes (Ary et al, 2002, p.431). The writer made brief notes during the observation. The writer's field notes present the data in the form of vocabulary, and suprasegmental phoneme (intonation, stressed and unstressed syllable) of Madurese spoken by people in the setting of observation (Rumangun Market and area around Museum Kraton)

3.3.3 Interview

To get the data of this research, the writer used structured interview. Based on Moleong's definition (2004, p.190) structured interview, concerns with problem and the list of questions decided by the writer. According to Ary et al.

(2002, p.434) “interview is used to gather data subject’s opinion, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words.” This interview was much more flexible and open. The responses were recorded by mobile phone during the interview.

The writer conducted the interview from April 10th to 26th 2010. To get the data, the writer asked some questions to the respondents about dialect used in their daily communication. The writer interviewed 10 respondents at the age of 25 – 70 years old, 5 from Sampang and 5 from Sumenep.

In this interview, the writer gave 20 questions about history, Madurese language, Sampang dialect for Sampang respondents, and Sumenep dialect for Sumenep respondents, the stressed syllable, the intonation of the dialect, and the morpheme of the sentence. This method was based on Nadra’s theory about dialectology (2009, p.51).

3.3.4 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was given to ten respondents who became the subject of this study, 5 respondents were from Sampang and 5 respondents were from Sumenep. The questionnaire contained a list of words in Indonesian. The respondents were asked to give their equivalent in Madurese especially in Sampang and Sumenep language. In this questionnaire, the writer asked the respondents to use *Bhasa Enjag-Iya* level or lowest level in Madurese language.

Besides, the writer also gave ten words to be made good sentences by the respondent. For this method, the writer only chose one respondent in each region

from all of the writer's respondents who was the best in language. The criterion of the best was when the writer interviewed the respondents, they gave much information. The words were taken from words used in daily activities. This way was done to know the morpheme of the sentence.

In addition, the writer also gave the respondents ten Madurese sentences then asked them to read them and the writer recorded them. This method was done to know the stressed-unstressed syllable and the intonation of both dialects. The topic of sentences is about daily activities.

3.3.5 Peer Reviewer

In collecting the data, the writer asked some participants to verify the data this technique called peer checking. According to Wiebe (2010, p.721), the participants in peer checking evaluate the accuracy of the writer's data reporting.

The writer asked her two peer reviewers to check whether the patterns are credible and evaluate explanation. They are Mohammad Alwan from Sumenep and Mursid from Sampang. The writer's consideration chose those two people because they understand well about Madurese, both of them are graduated from department of education and language, and they also were native speaker of Madurese, so they could give input for this study. The first steps of this peer checking is the writer asked the peer reviewer to read the result of the study based on the writer's point of view. The second one, if there were some different opinions, the writer discussed it to find the right solution of those differences. The last one, if there are

some additions for this study and it makes sense to put into the research, the writer added it based on the participant's opinion.

The results of peer reviewer were the improvement of the data covering vocabulary, stressing consonant in the intonation, and the writing in Madurese words. They said that there were some vocabularies that were not suitable with standard Madurese either Sampang or Sumenep, for example: word *kacong* is equalized to "men" but right equivalent to "boy". According to peer reviewer the suprasegmental phoneme covering the stressing consonant by using double consonant, the Sampang dialect used double consonant in the last syllable but the Sumenep dialect did not use double consonant. Moreover, the peer reviewer also checked the result of the writing in Madurese. The result of the improvement helped the writer to complete this study. After the data were seen by peer reviewer, there were some wrong written of Madurese so the writer improved it.

Meanwhile the results of questionnaire especially the vocabulary were not changed although there were the respondents that made mistake. Besides, the intonation of Sampang and Sumenep were also seen and the writer made mistake in analyzing the data especially part of suprasegmental phoneme so the writer improved it.

3.4 Data Analysis

Patton (1980) as quoted by Moleong (2000, p.103) says that data analysis is the process of managing and organizing the data to be analyzed. In this study the writer analyzed the data through the following steps:

1. Organizing the notes and recording data by mobile phone taken from observation and interview.
2. Classifying the Indonesian word to find the equivalent in Madurese into table as shown below:

NO	Indonesian Words	English Words	Sampang Dialect	Sumenep Dialect
1	laki-laki			
2	kelapa			
3	singkong			
4	lampu			

3. Classifying Madurese sentences to find the suprasegmental phoneme covering intonation and stress.
4. Classifying the Madurese sentences to find the morpheme in sentences.
5. Analyzing and discussing the data obtained from observation, interview, and questionnaire.
6. Drawing conclusion based on the result of discussion.

This analysis is based on the theory proposed by Denham (2009, p.190) that is about dialect divided vocabulary, phonology, and morphology. While Sutoko (1998, p.43) and Meyer's theories (2009, p.208) are about stressed-unstressed syllable and intonation. Meanwhile, Syahid (1990, p.6) and Yule (1986, p.75)'s theories are about morpheme of the word.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the research and discussion. The findings describe the dialect differences of Madurese spoken in Sampang and those in Sumenep covering vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme of Sampang and Sumenep dialect.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Data Description

The findings for this research are forty Indonesian words with their Madurese equivalent and English translated version, ten sentences with their stressed-unstressed syllable and intonation, and ten sentences with their morpheme. Those findings are analyzed based on theories of how to explain dialects proposed by Denham (2009, p.190). The theories point out that a dialect could be explained in three linguistic points namely through its phonology (suprasegmental phoneme), morphology (morpheme), syntax, and vocabulary.

All of the points are used except syntax. Thus, the finding of the vocabulary consists of two kinds: vocabulary from Sampang and Sumenep. The Indonesian words are presented with their equivalent in Madurese, which are in both Sampang and Sumenep dialects consecutively. Meanwhile in phonology, theories proposed by Sutoko (1998, p.43) and Meyer (2009, p.208) are used to find out the suprasegmental phoneme. There are ten sentences that are analyzed to find the

morpheme. In this part, Syahid (1990, p.6) and Yule (1986, p.75)'s theories is proposed to find the morpheme. These theories are used as the reference by writer.

4.1.1.1 Vocabulary of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects

There are forty Indonesian words which are presented with their equivalent in Sampang and Sumenep dialects of *Bhasa Enjag-Iya* or the lowest level Madurese language.

Table 4.1 Vocabulary between Sampang and Sumenep Dialects

NO	Indonesian Words	English Words	Sampang Dialect	Sumenep Dialect
1	laki-laki	man	<i>laké', kacong,</i>	<i>lalaké, kacong</i>
2	kepala	head	<i>cétha'</i>	<i>cétha'</i>
3	singkong	cassava	<i>tenggâng</i>	<i>sabrang</i>
4	lampu	lamp	<i>dhammar, lampu,</i>	<i>dhammar, lampu</i>
5	hari	day	<i>aré, ari</i>	<i>aré</i>
6	ini	this	<i>aréya, néka</i>	<i>nika, aréya</i>
7	kamu	you	<i>bâ'en, bâ'na</i>	<i>bâ'na</i>
8	saya	I	<i>séngko', engko'</i>	<i>séngko'</i>
9	ia/dia	he/she	<i>oreng rowa</i>	<i>oreng jareya, oreng rowa</i>
10	itu	that	<i>arowa, rowa</i>	<i>garowa, arowa</i>
11	duduk	sit	<i>toju'</i>	<i>toju', longgu</i>
12	menyapu	sweep	<i>asapooan</i>	<i>asapooan, nyapoé</i>
13	mengganggu	disturb	<i>aganggu, lanyala</i>	<i>aganggu, lanyala</i>
14	pergi	go	<i>éntar, mangkat</i>	<i>ajâlân, éntar</i>
15	tidak tahu	don't know	<i>ta' tao</i>	<i>ta' tao</i>
16	cepat	fast	<i>lekkas</i>	<i>lekkas, kasusu, ceppet</i>
17	malas	lazy	<i>sengka, males</i>	<i>sengka, males</i>
18	sehat	healthy	<i>bârâs</i>	<i>bârâs</i>
19	marah	angry	<i>ghighir, bhellis</i>	<i>ghighir, bhellis, peggel</i>
20	rajin	diligent	<i>cakang</i>	<i>caccél, cakang</i>
21	besok	tomorrow	<i>lagghu'</i>	<i>lagghuna</i>
22	hanya	only	<i>gun, coma</i>	<i>péra'</i>
23	sementara	wait a minute	<i>sakejjâ</i>	<i>sakejjâ</i>
24	kemarin	yesterday	<i>bâri'</i>	<i>bâri', bâari</i>

Table continuation...

25	selatan	south	<i>lao'</i>	<i>lao'</i>
26	di	at	<i>é</i>	<i>é</i>
27	untuk	for	<i>gâbây, dâ'</i>	<i>kaangguy</i>
28	dari	from	<i>dhâri</i>	<i>dhâri</i>
29	hampir	almost	<i>para'</i>	<i>para'</i>
30	ke	to	<i>da', ka</i>	<i>da', ka</i>
31	dengan	with	<i>laban, bi'</i>	<i>ben, kalaben, so</i>
32	dan	and	<i>bân</i>	<i>bân</i>
33	atau	or	<i>otabâ</i>	<i>otabâ</i>
34	tapi	but	<i>tapéh</i>	<i>tape</i>
35	setelah	after	<i>samarenah, marennah</i>	<i>samarena, saellana</i>
36	Aduh!	Auch!	<i>Adduh!, Addo!</i>	<i>Adduh!, Aduh!</i>
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Exclamation for flirting	<i>Anga'ho</i>	<i>Anga'ho</i>
38	Wow!	Wow!	<i>Agguh!</i>	<i>Agguh!, How!</i>
39	Ayo!	Come on!	<i>Majuh!</i>	<i>Majuh!, Ayo!</i>
40	Ya ampun!	Ouw my God!	<i>Duanak!</i>	<i>Astagfirullah!</i>

Word “man” has three equivalents in Madurese; *laké'*, *kacong*, and *lalaké*.

Sampang respondents used Sampang dialect to equalize “man” to *laké'* and *kacong*.

Meanwhile Sumenep respondents also used *kacong* to equalize to “man” besides using *lalaké*. The word *cétha'* is the equivalent of “head” used by all respondents either from Sampang or Sumenep.

The word *tenggâng* was used by Sampang respondents using Sampang dialect to equalize to “cassava” while Sumenep respondents used *sabrang*. The word lamp has two equivalents; *dhammar* and *lampu*. They were used by Sampang and Sumenep respondents.

The word *aré* and *ari* is the equivalent of “day”. Sampang respondents used *aré* and *ari* while Sumenep respondents only used *are* to equalize to “day”.

The word *aréya*, *néka*, and *nika* are the equivalent of word “this”. Sampang respondents used *aréya* and *néka* while Sumenep respondents used word *nika* and *aréya*.

There are two equivalents of word “you” in Madurese; *bâ'en* and *bâ'na*.

Sampang respondents used *bâ'en* and *bâ'na* to equalize to word “you”. The word *bâ'en* is abbreviation of word *bâ'na* and it happens only in Sampang dialect.

Meanwhile in Sumenep all the respondents used *bâ'na*. The word *séngko'* and *engko'* were used by Sampang respondents to equalize word “I” while all respondents from Sumenep used *séngko'*.

Pronoun “he/she” is equalized to *oreng rowa* and *oreng jareya* in Madurese. Sampang respondents used *oreng rowa* to equalize to “he/she” while Sumenep respondents used *oreng jareya* and *oreng rowa*. There are some respondents either from Sampang or Sumenep confused to equalize the word so they did not answer it because there are not the equivalent of “he/she” in Madurese so they pointed the person directly and sometimes called his/her name or the title like *kyai*, *nyai*, etc. There are three equivalents of the word “that” in Madurese; *arowa*, *rowa*, and *garowa*. Sampang respondents equalized “that” to *arowa* and *rowa* while Sumenep respondents equalized to *garowa* and *arowa*.

The word “sit” has two equivalents; *toju'* and *longgu*. Word *toju'* was used by all Sampang respondents while word *toju'* and *longgu* were used by Sumenep respondents to equalize word “sit”. The word *asapoan* and *nyapoé* were the

equivalent of word “sweep”. Sampang respondents using Sampang dialect equalized “sweep” to *asapoan* while Sumenep respondents using Sumenep dialect equalized to *asapoan* and *nyapoé*.

There are two equivalents of word “disturb”; *aganggu* and *lanyala*. All the respondents either from Sampang and Sumenep used *aganggu* and *lanyala*.

Meanwhile word “go” had three equivalents; *éntar*, *mangkat*, and *ajâlân*. Word *éntar* and *mangkat* were used by Sampang respondents while word *ajâlân* and *éntar* were used by Sumenep respondents.

The word “don’t know” was equalized to *ta’ tao* in Madurese and all respondents either from Sampang or Sumenep used this word. There are three equivalents of word “fast”; *lekkas*, *kasusu*, and *ceppet*. Sampang respondents were used *lekkas* while Sumenep respondents used *lekkas*, *kasusu*, and *ceppet* to equalize word “fast”.

The word “lazy” has two equivalents; *sengka* and *males*. All respondents either from Sampang or Sumenep used *sengka* and *males* to equalize “lazy”. The word *bârâs* was used by all Sampang and Sumenep respondents to equalize to “healthy”.

There are three equivalents of “angry”; *ghighir*, *bhellis*, and *peggel*. Sampang respondents used *ghighir* and *bhellis* meanwhile Sumenep respondents equalize “angry” to *ghighir*, *bhellis* and *peggel*. *Caccél* and *cakang* were the equivalent of “diligent”. Word *cakang* was used by Sampang respondents and *caccél* and *cakang* were used by Sumenep respondents.

The word “tomorrow” has two equivalents in Madurese; *lagghu*’ was used by using Sampang dialect while *lagghuna* was used by using Sumenep dialect.

The differences is in the addition *na* in the last syllable. There are three equivalents of word “only”; *gun*, *coma*, and *péra*’. Sampang respondents equalized “only” to *gun* and *coma* while all Sumenep respondents equalized “only” to *pera*’.

The word “wait a minute” is equalized to *sakejjâ* and both Sampang and Sumenep respondents used this word. The word *bâri*’ is equalized to “yesterday” and it was used by Sampang respondents while word *bâriand* *bâariare* used by Sumenep respondents.

All respondents either Sampang or Sumenep equalized word “southern” to *lao*’. Besides, both Sampang either and Sumenep respondents equalized word “at” to *é*.

The word “for” is included in preposition that has three equivalents; *gebey*, *da*’ and *kaangguy*. Sampang respondents equalized “for” to *gebey* and *da*’ while Sumenep respondents equalized “for” to *kangguy*. The word *dâri* is the equivalents of word “from” and both Sampang and Sumenep respondents used this word.

Meanwhile the word *para*’ is the equivalent of word “almost” and all respondents either Sampang or Sumenep used this word. There are two equivalents of word “to”; *da*’ and *ka* and all the respondents either Sampang and Sumenep used this word.

Word *ben*, *so*, *laban*, and *bi*’ are the equivalent of word “with”. Sampang respondents equalized word “with” to *laban* and *bi*’ while Sumenep respondents equalized to *ben*, *kalaben*, and *so*. Word *benis* abbreviation of *kalaben*. The word

bân is the equivalent of word “and” and both Sampang and Sumenep respondents used this word.

Meanwhile word *otabâ* is the equivalent of word “or” and all respondents either Sampang or Sumenep used this word. Sampang respondents equalized word “but” to *tapéh* while Sumenep respondent equalized “but” to *tapé* without *h*.

Besides, there are three equivalents of word “after”; *samarenah*, *marennah* and *saellana*. Sampang respondents equalized word “after” to *samarenah* and *marennah* while Sumenep respondents equalized “after” to *samarena* and *saellana*. Exclamation of “Auch!” is equalized to *Adduh!*, *Addo!*, and *Aduh!*.

The Sampang respondents equalized the word to *Adduh!* and *Addo!* While Sumenep respondents equalized *Adduh!* and *Aduh!*.

For exclamation of flirting all respondents either Sampang or Sumenep used *Anga’ho!*. There are two equivalents of word “wow!”: *Agguh!* and *How!*. All Sampang respondents equalized word “wow!” to *Agguh!* while Sumenep respondents equalized the word to *Agguh!* and *How!*.

The word “come on” is equalized to *Majuh!* and *Ayo!*. For all Sampang respondents equalized to *Majuh!* While Sumenep respondents equalized to *Majuh!* and *Ayo!*. All Sampang respondents equalized word “Ouw my God!” to *Duanak!* while Sumenep respondents equalized *Astaghfirullah!*

4.1.1.2 Suprasegmental Phoneme of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects

There are ten sentences read by Sampang and Sumenep respondents. The purposes of reading from the respondents are to know the intonation and stressed-

unstressed syllables in the words that based on Meyer's theory (2009, p.208).

Besides, based on Allen (1954, p.39) the movement of the voice is shown by dashes (—) and dots (.) which indicate stressed and unstressed syllables respectively. If the sentence is stressed syllable, it will be pronounced fast and vice versa it will be pronounced slowly. This data are as follow:

1. Madurese utterance : *Dimma po' lodha? Sengko' nolesa.*

English utterance : Where is the pencil? I want to write.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

• — • • — • — • • —
Dim.mah po'.lodh.dhah? seng.ko' no.les.sah

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

— • — — • — • — — •
Dim.ma po.la.dha? seng.ko' no.le.sa

In Sampang dialect, sentence *dimma po' lodha? Sengko' nolesa* (where is the pencil? I want to write) consists of four words. The first, word *dimma* has two syllables; the first syllable *dim* is pronounced slow that indicates unstressed syllable. Next syllable *ma* is read fast because the word is included in stressed syllable. It is pronounced *mah* with coda *h*. So, the word is pronounced *diimmah*.

The second, word *po'ladha* has three syllables. The first syllable *po'* is read slowly and tends to produce longer sound because it is unstressed syllable. Next syllable is syllable *lo* included in unstressed syllable so, the respondents read it slower. Moreover, the syllable gets coda *dh* which is from onset of next syllable, *dha*. Then, last syllable *dha* is pronounced *dhah* with adding coda *h*. It is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. So, the word is pronounced *pooqlloodhdhah*. In additon, word *sengko'* consists of two syllables; *seng* and *koq*.

The syllable *seng* is included in unstressed syllable so, it is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound. The word *ko'* is included in stressed syllable and it is read faster so, the word is pronounced *seengko'*. The last, word *nolesa* consists of three syllables; *no*, *le*, and *sa*. The syllable *no* and *le* are pronounced slow which tend to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable.

Meanwhile, the syllable *le* gets coda *s* from onset of next syllable, *sa*. The syllable *sa* is stressed syllable and read fast. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *h* so, the word is pronounced *nooleessah*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced *diimmah pooqloodhdhah seengko' nooleessah* using Sampang dialect.

Meanwhile in Sumenep dialect, sentence *dimma po'lodhdha? Sengko' nolesa* (where is the pencil? I want to write") consists of four words. The first, the word *dimma* has two syllables; *dim* and *ma*. The syllable *dim* is pronounced faster because it is included in stressed syllable. Next syllable is syllable *ma* included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower. So, the syllable is pronounced *dimmaa*. The second, word *po'lodha* consists of three syllables; *po'*, *lo*, and *dha*. Syllable *po'* and *la* are included in stressed syllable and it is pronounced faster.

Meanwhile, syllable *dha* is pronounced slower and tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *po'lodhaa*. The third, the word *sengko'* has two syllables; *seng* and *ko'*. The syllable *seng* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced it faster while syllable *ko'* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound.

So, the word is pronounced *sengko'*. Last, the word *nolesa* consists of three syllables; *no*, *le*, and *sa*. Syllable *no* and *le* are pronounced faster and included in

stressed syllable. The syllable *sais* is pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *nolesaa*.

Overall, the sentence is pronounced *dimmaa po'lodhaa? Sengkoo' nolesaa* using Sumenep dialect.

2. Madurese utterance : *Badha apa ma' ramme?*

English utterance : What happens? It's noisy.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

Badh.dhah ap.pah ma' ram.meh?

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

Ba.dha a.pa ma' ram.me?

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *bada apa maq ramme?* (What happens?

It's noisy) has four words. Word *bada* has two syllables, *ba* and *da*. The respondents pronounce syllable *ba* slower than syllable *da* because the word is included in unstressed syllable. Moreover, the syllable *ba* also gets stressing from next syllable by adding coda *dh* from onset of syllable *dha*. Meanwhile, syllable *dha* is pronounced faster because of stressed syllable. Besides, the syllable is pronounced *dah* that gets coda *h* and the word is pronounced *badhdhah*. Word *apa* consists of two syllables, *a* and *pa*. Syllable *a* is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound because it is included in unstressed syllable. In addition, the syllable gets coda *p* from onset of syllable *pa*. It is different with syllable *paw* which is pronounced faster than syllable *a*. It is caused the word included in stressed syllable. The syllable *pa* is read *pah*; there is adding coda *h* and the word

becomes *appah* when it is pronounced. Next, word *ma'* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. This word has only one syllable. Word *ramme* has two syllables, syllable *ram* and *me*. The first syllable is *ram* included in unstressed syllable so it is pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound. Meanwhile, the syllable *me* is pronounced *meh* and faster. Besides, the syllable gets adding coda *h* and the word is pronounced *rammeh*. So, the sentence is pronounced using Sampang dialect become *baadhhdhah aappah maq raammeh?*

Meanwhile in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *badha apa ma' ramme?* (What happens? It's noisy) has four words. The first, word *badha* has two syllables. The syllable *ba* is included in stressed syllable so it is pronounced faster. The syllable *dha* is pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound because it is included in unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *badhaa*. The second, word *apa* consists of two syllables; *a* and *pa*. The syllable *a* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced it faster. The syllable *pa* is pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *apaa*. The third, word *ma'* is only one syllable and pronounced faster because of stressed syllable. Last, word *ramme* consists of two syllables; *ram* and *me*. The syllable *ram* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced it faster while the syllable *me* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced it slower that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *rammee*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced *badhaapaa ma' rammee?* using Sumenep dialect.

3. Madurese utterance : *Bengkona Ana ce' rajana.*

English utterance : The Ana's house is very big.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

Beng.kon.nah A.na ce' ra.jan.nah

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

Beng.ko.na A.na ce' ra.ja.na

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *bengkona Ana ce' rajana* (Ana's house is very big) has three words. Word *bengkona* consists of syllable *beng*, *ko*, and *na*.

The syllable *beng* and *ko* are pronounced slow and tend to produce longer sound.

They are included in unstressed syllable. When the syllable *ko* is pronounced, the syllable becomes *kon* that gets adding coda *n*. The affixation comes from onset of syllable *na*, the next syllable. Moreover, the syllable *na* also gets coda *h* in the last syllable. So, word *bengkona* is pronounced by respondents to become

beengkoannah. Next, word *Ana* has two syllables; *A* and *na*. Syllable *A* is

included unstressed syllable so it is pronounced slow while syllable *na* is included

stressed syllable so it is pronounced fast. Then, word *ce'* is only one syllable and

included in stressed syllable, so the word is read fast. Word *rajana* consists of

three syllables; *ra*, *ja*, and *na*. The first and the second syllable, *ra* and *ja* are

pronounced slow and tend to produce longer sound because they are unstressed

syllable. Moreover, the syllable *ja* is pronounced *jan* with adding coda *n* which is

gotten from onset of *na* syllable. Meanwhile syllable *na* is pronounced faster than

other syllables and the syllable gets coda *h*. So, the word *rajana* is read

raajaannah with double consonant *n* in the last syllable and coda *h*. On the whole,

the sentence is pronounced *beengkoonnah Aana ce' raajaannahusing* Sampang dialect.

Meanwhile Sumenep dialect, the sentence *bengkona Ana ceq rajana* (Ana's house is very big) has four words. The first, word *bengkona* consists of three syllables; *beng*, *ko*, and *na*. The syllable *beng* and *ko* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced them faster. For the syllable *ko* gets coda *n* from next syllable, *na*. The syllable *na* is included in unstressed syllable that is pronounced slower and tends to longer. So, the word is pronounced *bengkonnaa*. The second, word *Ana* has two syllable; *A* and *na*. Syllable *A* is included stressed syllable so it is pronounced fast. Meanwhile, syllable *na* is pronounced slow and tend to produce longer sound because it is included unstressed syllable. The third, word *ce'* has only one syllable and included in stressed syllable and also pronounced fast. Last word is *rajana* that consists of three syllables; *ra*, *ja*, and *na*. The syllable *ra* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. Last, the syllable *ja* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. Next syllable is *na* that pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound because it is included in unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *rajanna*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced using Sumenep dialect become *bengkonaa Ana ce' rajanaa*.

4. Madurese utterance : *Pamacana car-lancar kabbbhi.*

English utterance : Everybody reads fluently.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

Pa.ma.can.nah car-lan.car kab.bhīh

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

Pā.mā.ca.nā car-lan.car kab.bhi

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *pamacana car-lancar kabbbhi* (everybody read fluently) has three words. Word *pamacana* has four syllables; *pa*, *ma*, *ca*, and *na*. The syllable *pa*, *ma*, and *ca* are included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower that tend to produce longer sound but the syllable *ca* gets coda *n* from onset of syllable *na*. The syllable *na* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. Besides, the syllable also gets adding coda *h*. So, the word is pronounced *paamaacaannah*. Word *car-lancar* is repetition and consists of three syllables; *car*, *lan*, and *car*. Both of the syllable *car*, in the beginning and the end of word is similar included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast while the syllable *lan* is pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *car-laancar*. Next, word *kabbbhi* consists of two syllables; *kab* and *bhi*. The syllable *kab* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound than other syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *bhi* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *h* and the word is pronounced *kaabbbhih*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced using Sampang dialect *paamaacaannah car-laancar kaabbbhih*.

On contrary, in Sumenep dialect the sentence *pamacana car-lancar kabbbhi* (everybody read fluently) consists of three words. The first, word *pamacana* has four syllables; *pa*, *ma*, *ca*, and *na*. The syllable *pa*, *ma*, and *ca* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. The syllable *na* is included in unstressed

syllable and pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound. So, the syllable is pronounced *pamacanaa*. Next, word *car-lancar* has three syllables; *car*, *lan*, and *car*. Both of the syllable *car* are included in unstressed syllable. The respondents pronounce it slower and tend to produce longer sound. Meanwhile, the syllable *lan* is opposite of the syllable *car* included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. So, the word is pronounced *caar-lancaar*. Last word is *kabbhi* that consists of two syllable; *kab* and *bhi*. The syllable *kab* is pronounced faster because it is included in stressed syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *bhi* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *kabbhii*. Overall, the respondents pronounce the sentence to become *pamacanaa caar-lancaar kabbhii* using Sumenep dialect.

5. Madurese utterance : *Laonan ra jhaq ru-kabhuru.*

English utterance : Slow down! Don't be in hurry.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

• - - - - • • -
Laon.nan rah jhaq ruh-ka.bhur.ruh

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

- • • - • - - •
Laon.nan ra jhaq ru-ka.bhu.ru

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *laonan ra jhaq ru-kabhuru* (Slow down! Don't be in hurry) consists of four words. The word *laonan* consists of two syllables; *laon* and *an*. The syllable *laon* is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound and also included in unstressed syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *an* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. Besides, the syllable also gets

adding onset *n* from syllable *laon* and it is pronounced *nan*. So, the word becomes *laonnan*. Word *ra* is only one syllable and pronounced *rah* with adding coda *h*.

The word is also included in stressed syllable. It is as same as word *jhaq* included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. The word *ru-kabhuru* is repetition that consists of four syllables. The syllable *ru* in the beginning and the last syllable are similar, included in stressed syllable, and pronounced faster. Besides, the syllables also get adding coda *h*. Meanwhile, the syllable *ka* and *bhu* are also similar included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower but syllable *bhu* gets adding coda *r* from onset of the next syllable, *ru*. So, the word is pronounced *ruh-kaabhuurruh*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced using Sampang dialect become *laonnan rah jhaq ruh-kaabhuurruh*.

Meanwhile in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *laonan ra jhaq ru-kabhuru* (Slow down! Don't be in hurry!) consists of four words. The first, word *laonan* consists of two syllable; *laon* and *an*. Syllable *laon* is pronounced faster because of stressed syllable. Meanwhile, syllable *an* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower and tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *laonaan*. Next, word *ra* is only one syllable included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower. So, the word is pronounced *raa*. Next, syllable *jhaq* is also only one syllable and included in stressed syllable. So, the respondents pronounce it slower and tend to produce longer sound. Last word is word *ru-kabhuru* that has four syllables; *ru*, *ka*, *bhu*, and *ru*. Both of the syllables *ru* is included in unstressed syllable so, the respondents pronounce it slower and tend to produce longer sound. The syllable *ka* and *bhu* are included in

stressed syllable and pronounced faster. So, the word is pronounced *ruu-kabhuruu*. Overall, the respondents pronounce the sentence to become *laonaan raa jhag ruu-kabhuruu* using Sumenep dialect.

6. Madurese utterance : *Sengko'éntara ka pasar.*

English utterance : I want to go to the market.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

• _ • _ _ • • _
Seng.ko'é.n.tar.rah ka pas.sar

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

_ • _ _ • • _ •
Seng.ko'é.n.ta.ra ka pas.sar

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *sengko'éntara ka pasar* (I want to go to the market) consists of four words. The word *sengko'* has two syllables; *seng* and *ko'*. The syllable *seng* is included in unstressed syllable and the respondents pronounce it slower while syllable *ko'* is pronounced faster because of stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *seengko'*. The word *éntara* consists of three syllables; *én*, *tar*, and *a*. The syllable *én* and *tar* are pronounced slow that tend to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *a* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. The syllable *a* gets two affixations; onset *r* is from coda of syllable *tar* and coda *h*. So, the word is pronounced *ééntaarrah*. The word *ka* is only one syllable, included in unstressed syllable, and pronounced slower. The word *pasar* has two syllables, *pa* and *sar*.

Syllable *pa* is included in unstressed syllable so, it is pronounced slower. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *s* from onset of next syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable

sar is pronounced faster and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *paassar*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced *seengko'ééntarraa kaa paassar*.

On contrary in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *sengko'éntara ka pasar* (I want to go to the market) has four words. The first, word *sengko'* consists of two syllables; *seng* and *ko'*. The syllable *seng* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. Meanwhile, syllable *ko'* is opposite of the syllable *seng* pronounced slower that tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *sengkoo'*. Next, word *éntara* has three syllables; *én*, *tar* and *a*. The syllable *én* and *tar* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. Meanwhile, the syllable *a* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *éntaraa*. Next word *iska* which is only one syllable and included in unstressed syllable. So, the syllable is pronounced slower, tends to produce longer sound and the word becomes *kaa* when it is pronounced. Last, word *pasar* has two syllables; *pa* and *sar*. The syllable *pa* is included in stressed syllable so, it is pronounced faster. In addition, the syllable also gets coda *s* from syllable *sar*. The syllable *sar* is opposite syllable *pa* which is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced it slower that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word becomes *passaar* when it is pronounced. Overall, the respondents pronounce *sengkoo'ééntarraa kaa passaar*.

7. Madurese utterance : *Ale'na Siti ngala' jhajan pole.*

English utterance : Siti's brother takes the cake again.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

A.le'.na Si.ti nga.la' jhă.jăn pol.leh

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

A.le'.na Si.ti nga.la' jhă.jăn po.le

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *ale'na Siti ngala' jhajan pole* (Siti's brother takes the cake again) has five words. The word *ale'na* consists of three syllables; *a*, *le'*, and *na*. Syllable *a* and *le'* are included in unstressed syllable so it is pronounced slow and tend to produce longer sound. Syllable *na* is pronounced fast and also included in stressed syllable. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *h* in the last syllable. So, the word is pronounced *aalee'nah*. The word *Siti* has two syllables; *si* and *ti*. The syllable *si* is included in unstressed syllable so it is pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound. Meanwhile, the syllable *ti* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. So, the word is pronounced *Siiti*. The word *ngala'* consists of two syllables *nga* and *la'*. The syllable *nga* is pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *l* from onset of syllable *la'*. So, the word becomes *ngaalla'* when it is pronounced. Next, word *jhajan* has two syllables; *jha* and *jan*. The syllable *jha* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound. Moreover, the syllable also gets coda *j* from onset of next syllable, *jan*. The syllable *jan* is pronounced fast because of stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *jhaajjan*. Last word is

pole that consists of two syllables; *po* and *le*. The syllable *po* is pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable and it also gets coda *l* from onset of syllable *le*. The syllable *le* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *h* in the last syllable. So, the word is pronounced *polleh*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced *aalee'nah Siiti ngaalla' jhaajjan polleh*.

On contrary in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *ale'na Siti ngala' jhajan pole* (Siti's brother takes the cake again) consists of five words. The first, word *ale'na* consists of three syllables; *a*, *le'*, and *na*. The syllable *a* and *le'* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. Besides, the syllable *na* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slower which tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *ale'naa*. Next word is word *Siti* that has two syllables; *si* and *ti*. The syllable *si* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast while the syllable *ti* is included in unstressed syllable and the respondents pronounce the word to become *Sitii*. Next, word *ngala'* consists of two syllables; *nga* and *la'*. The syllable *nga* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. So, the word is pronounced *ngalaaq*. Next, word *jhajan* has two syllables; *jha* and *jan*. The syllable *jha* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. The syllable *jan* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *jhajaan*. Last word is word *pole* that has two syllables; *po* and *le*. The syllable *po* is pronounced fast because it is included in stressed syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *le* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound. So,

the word is pronounced *polee*. Overall, the Sumenep respondents pronounce *ale'naa Sitii ngallaa'jhajaan polee*.

8. Madurese utterance : *Sengko' ta' ngajhi karana ebhu songkan.*

English utterance : I don't go to the mosque to learn Quran
because my mother is sick.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

• _ _ • _ _ • _ _ • _ _ •
Seng.ko' ta' ngajh.jhih kar.nah eb.bhuh song.kan

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

_ • _ _ _ • _ _ _ • _ _ _ •
Seng.ko' ta' nga.jhi ka.ra.na e.bhu song.kan

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *sengko' ta' ngajhi karana ebhu songkan* (I don't go to the mosque to learn Quran because my mother is sick) has six words. The word *sengko'* has two syllables; *seng* and *ko'*. The syllable *seng* is pronounced slow and tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable while syllable *ko'* is opposite syllable *seng* pronounced faster and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *seengko'*. The word *ta'* is only one syllable included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. The word *ngajhi* consists of two syllables; *nga* and *jhi*. The syllable *nga* is pronounced slow because the syllable is unstressed. Besides, the syllable also gets coda *jh* from onset of syllable *jhi*. Syllable *jhi* is pronounced *jhih* and gets adding coda *h*. In addition, the syllable is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *ngaajhjhih*. Next word is *karana* that consists of three

syllables; *ka*, *ra*, and *nabut* this word is pronounced *karna* not *karana*. The word is abbreviated and become two syllables; *kar* and *na*. The syllable *kar* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tend to produce longer sound.

Meanwhile, syllable *na* is opposite syllable *kar* pronounced faster and it gets coda *h*. So, the word is pronounced *kaarnah*. Next, the word *ebhu* consists of two syllable; *e* and *bhu*. The syllable *e* is pronounced *ebh* getting coda *bh* from onset of next syllable. It is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable. The syllable *bhu* is pronounced fast and gets coda

h. So, the word is pronounced *eebhbhuh*. Last word is *sakeq*. It consists of two syllables; *song* and *kan*. The syllable *song* is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable. Meanwhile, syllable *kan* is included in stressed syllable so it is pronounced faster. So, the word is pronounced *soongkan*. On the whole, the sentence is pronounced by Sampang respondents become *seengko' ta' ngajjhijh kaarnah eebbhuh soongkan*.

Meanwhile in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *sengko' ta' ngajhi karana ebhu songkan* (I don't go to the mosque to learn Quran because my mother is "sick) consists of six words. The first, word *sengko'* had two syllables; *seng* and *ko'*. The syllable *seng* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast while the syllable *ko'* is included in unstressed syllable and the respondents pronounce slower that tend to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *sengko'*.

The second, word *ta'* has only one syllable and included in stressed syllable so the syllable is pronounced fast. Next, word *ngajhi* consists of two syllables; *nga* and *jhi*. The syllable *nga* is pronounced fast because of stressed syllable. Meanwhile,

the syllable *jhi* is included in unstressed syllable so it is pronounced slowly and tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *ngajhii*. Next word is *karana* that consists of three syllables; *ka*, *ra*, and *na*. The syllable *ka* and *ra* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. So, the word is pronounced *karanaa*. Next, word *ebhu* has two syllables; *e* and *bhu*. The syllable *e* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. Syllable *bhu* is pronounced slowly and tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *ebhuu*. Last, word *songkan* has two syllables; *song* and *kan*. The syllable *song* is pronounced fast because of stressed syllable. The syllable *kan* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slowly that tends to longer. So, the word is pronounced *songkaan*. Overall, the Sumenep respondents pronounce *sengkoo' ta' ngajhii karannaa ebhuu songkaan*.

9. Madurese utterance : *Dhuliyān mangkat sakolah mompong
ghiq lagghu.*
- English utterance : *Hurry up! Go to school while it's still
morning.*

Sampang Respondent utterance :

Dhu.li.yan mang.kat skol.lah mom.pong ghiq lag.ghu

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

Dhu.li.yan mang.kat sa.ko.lah mom.pong ghiq la.ghu

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *dhuliyān mangkat sakolah mompong ghiq lagghu* (Hurry up! Go to school while it's still morning) consists of six words. The word *dhuliyān* consists of three syllables; *dhu*, *li*, and *yan*. The syllable *dhu* and *li* are similar pronounced slow that tend to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable. The syllable *li* gets coda *y* from syllable *yan*. The syllable *yan* is pronounced faster and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *dhuuliyān*. Next is word *mangkat* that consists of two syllables; *mang* and *kat*. The syllable *mang* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound while syllable *kat* is opposite syllable *mang* included in stressed syllable and pronounced faster. So, the word is pronounced *maangkat*. Next, the word *sakolah* has three syllables; *sa*, *ko*, *lah* but it is pronounced different. The word is abbreviated and pronounced *skolah*. The word consists of two syllables; *sko* and *lah*. The syllable *sko* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound. Besides, syllable *sko* also gets coda *l* from onset of the syllable *lah*. Syllable *lah* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *skoollah*. Word *mompong* consists of two syllables; *mom* and *pong*. The syllable *mom* is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable while the syllable *pong* is pronounced faster and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *moompong*. Next, the word *ghiq* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. Last word is *lagghu* that consist of two syllables; *lag* and *ghu*. The syllable *lag* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound. Meanwhile, the syllable

ghu is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. In addition, the syllable also gets coda *h* so, the word is pronounced *laagghuh*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced *dhuuliyyan maangkatskoollah moompong ghiq laagghuh* using Sampang dialect.

Meanwhile in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *dhuliyān mangkat sakolah mompong ghiq lagghu* (Hurry up! Go to school while it's still morning) consists of six words. The first, word *dhuliyān* has three syllables; *dhu*, *li*, and *yan*. The syllable *dhu* and *li* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. The syllable *yan* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slowly that tends to longer. So, the word is pronounced *dhuliyāan*. Next, word *mangkat* consists of two syllables; *mang* and *kat*. The syllable *mang* is pronounced fast because of stressed syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *kat* is pronounced slowly that tends to produce longer sound because it is included in unstressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *mangkaat*. Next word is *sakolah* that consists of three syllables; *sa*, *ko*, and *lah*. The syllable *se* and *ko* are pronounced fast because they are included in stressed syllable. The syllable *lah* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slowly that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *sakollaah*. Next, word *mompong* has two syllables; *mom* and *pong*.

The syllable *mom* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. Meanwhile, the syllable *pong* is opposite of syllable *pom* included in unstressed syllable and pronounced slowly that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *mompōong*. Next, word *ghiq* is only one syllable and included in stressed syllable so it is pronounced fast. Last word is *lagghu* that has two

syllables; *lag* and *ghu*. Syllable *lag* is pronounced fast because it is included in stressed syllable. Meanwhile, the syllable *ghu* is pronounced slowly which tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *lagghuu*. Overall, the Sumenep respondents pronounce the sentence to become *dhuliyaaan mangkaat sekolaah mompoong ghiq lagghuu*.

10. Madurese utterance : *Ali tedung malolo lakona.*

English utterance : Ali's job is only sleeping.

Sampang Respondent utterance :

• _ • _ • • _ • • _
A.li te.dung ma.lol.loh la.kon.nah

Sumenep Respondent utterance :

_ • _ • _ _ • _ _ •
A.li te.dung ma.lo.lo la.ko.na

In Sampang dialect, the sentence *Ali tedung malolo lakona* (Ali's job is only sleeping) has four words. The word *Ali* has two syllables; *a* and *li*. The syllable *a* is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound and included in unstressed syllable while syllable *li* is pronounced fast and included in stressed syllable. So, the word is pronounced *Aali*. Next word is *tedung* that consists of two syllables; *te* and *dung*. Syllable *te* is pronounced slow that tends to produce longer sound because of unstressed syllable. The syllable also gets coda *d* from onset of syllable *dung*. The syllable *dung* is included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. So, the word is pronounced *teeddung*. Word *malolo* has three syllables; *ma*, *lo*, and *lo*. The syllable *ma* and *lo* are included in unstressed syllable so they are

pronounced slow and tend to produce longer sound. In addition, the syllable *lo* gets adding coda *l* from onset of syllable *lo*. The syllable *lo* is pronounced *loh* with coda *h*. The syllable is included in stressed syllable and pronounced it fast. So, the word is pronounced *maaloolloh*. Last word is *lakona* that has three syllables; *la*, *ko*, and *na*. The syllable *la* and *no* are included in unstressed syllable and pronounced it slow that tends to produce longer sound. In addition, the syllable *ko* is pronounced *kon* with getting coda *n* that is gotten from onset of syllable *na*. So, the word is pronounced *laakoonah*. Overall, the sentence is pronounced *Aali teedung maaloolloh laakoonah* using Sampang dialect.

On contrary in Sumenep dialect, the sentence *Ali tedung malolo lakona* (Ali's job is only sleeping) has four words. The first, word *Ali* consists of two syllables; *A* and *li*. The syllable *A* is included in stressed syllable so it is pronounced fast. Meanwhile, the syllable *li* is included in unstressed syllable that is pronounced slowly that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *Alii*. Next word is *tedung* has two syllables; *te* and *dung*. Syllable *te* is included in stressed syllable that is pronounced fast. Meanwhile, the syllable *dung* is included in unstressed syllable and pronounced it slowly that tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *teduung*. Next, word *malolo* consists of three syllables; *ma*, *lo*, and *lo*. The syllable *ma* and *lo* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced fast. The second syllable *lo* is included in unstressed syllable that is pronounced slowly and tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *maloloo*. Last word is *lakona* that consists of three syllables; *la*, *ko*, and *na*. Syllable *la* and *ko* are included in stressed syllable and pronounced

fast. The syllable *nais* included in unstressed syllable that is pronounced slowly and tends to produce longer sound. So, the word is pronounced *lakonaa*. Overall, the Sumenep respondents pronounce *Alii teduung maloloo lakonaa*.

4.1.1.3 Morpheme of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects

There are four kinds of word forming in Madurese. They are infinitive, affixation, repetition, and compounding (Syahid, 1990, p.6). Based on Yule (1986, p.75) "morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning of grammatical function." There are two type of morphemes; free morphemes and bound morphemes. The data of Madurese presented below:

1. *menjual*(*ajualân*(sell))

Sampang respondent : *Tokona aba ajualân cem-macem* (father's shop sells many thing)

Tokona aba ajualân cem-macem (aba's shop sells many thing) consists of four words. First and second words are *tokona aba* (father's shop), the word *tokona* is included bound morpheme because it gets suffix *-na* and the affixation has possessive meaning. Meanwhile word *aba* is included free morpheme that can stand alone. The third word is *ajualân* (sell) that is originated from word *jual*. The word is included bound morpheme because it get prefix *a-* and suffix *-ân*. Last word is *cem-macem* (many things). The word is included bound morpheme because word *cem* cannot stand alone. Moreover, the repetition is classified as a repetition in which the last syllable is repeated and put the beginning of the word with sound unchanged. It is caused last syllable sound *e*, so the vowel in the last

syllable which is repeated and unchanged. This sentence is taken from Sampang respondent.

Sumenep respondent : *Pak Aji ajualân kalambi é pasar* (Mr. Aji sells clothes in the market)

The sentence is from Sumenep respondent. The sentence *Pak Aji ajualân kalambi e pasar* (Mr. Aji sells clothes in the market) consists of five words. In this sentence, there are four free morphemes; *Pak Aji*, *kalambi*, *é*, and *pasar*. Word *é* can be also included functional morpheme because it is as preposition. Functional morpheme is also included free morpheme.

2. *belajar* (*ajar* (study))

Sampang respondent : *sengko' ajâr é kamar* (I study in the room)

The sentence *sengkoq ajâr é kamar* (I study in the room) has four words; *sengkoq* (I), *ajer* (study), *e* (in), and *kamar* (the room). All the words are included free morpheme because they can stand alone.

Sumenep respondent : *sengko' ajâr bâsa Jâbâ ka kaka'* (I study Javanese to my old brother)

Meanwhile sentences from Sumenep respondent *sengko' ajâr bâsa Jâbâka kaka'* (I study Javanese to my old brother) has six words; *sengko'* (I), *ajâr* (study), *bâsa Jâbâ*, (*Javanese*), *ka* (to), *kaka'* (old brother). It seem like sentence from Sampang, all the words are included free morpheme.

3. *tingginya(tenggina(its high))*

Sampang respondent : *Lamare rowa tenggina du meter* (that cupboard is two meters high)

Sentence *lamare rowa tenggina du meter* (that cupboard is two meters high) has five words; *lamare*, (cupboard), *rowa*, (that), *tengghina* (its high), *du* (two), and *meter* (meter). In this sentence, the free morphemes are *lamare*, *rowa*, *du*, and *meter*. Meanwhile word *tengghina* is included bound morpheme. The word gets suffix *-na* that has possessive meaning.

Sumenep respondent : *Gunung arowa ce' tenggina* (that mountain is very high).

Sentence *gunung arowa ce' tenggina* (that mountain is very high) consists of four words; *gunung* (mountain), *arowa* (that), *ce'* (very), and *tenggina* (high). *Gunung*, *arowa*, and *ce'* are included free morpheme that can stand alone while *tenggina* is included bound morpheme that get suffix *-na*.

4. *bajunya(kalambina(her clothes))*

Sampang respondent : *Klambina umi mirah bânana* (mother's clothes is red)

Sentence *klambina umi mirah bernana* (mother's clothes is red) is made by Sampang respondent. It has four words; *klambina*, (her clothes), *umi* (mother), *mirah*, (red), and *bernana* (its colour). In this sentence, the free morphemes are *umi* and *mirah*. The word *klambina* and *bernana* are bound morpheme. The words

are originated from *kalambi* and *berna* that each get suffix *-na* and has possessive meaning. In this dialect, word *kalambi* is written *klambi*; the word is abbreviated.

Sumenep respondent : *kalambina ce' bagusse* (her clothes is very beautiful)

Sentence *kalambina ce' bagusse* is made by Sumenep respondent. It consists of three words; *kalambina* (her clothe), *ce'* (very), and *bagusse* (beautiful).

The free morpheme is only word *ce'* and the bound morphemes are *kalambina* and *bagusse*. Word *kalambina* gets suffix *-na* that has possessive meaning and the word *bagusse* gets suffix *-e*.

5. *bagus-bagus* (*gus-bagus* (beautiful))

Sampang respondent : *corakna batik rowa gus-bagus* (design of that batik is beautiful)

Sentence *corakna batik rowa gus-bagus* (design of that batik is beautiful)

is made by Sampang respondent that has four words; *corakna* (its design), *batik*, *rowa* (that), and *gus-bagus* (beautiful). In this sentence, the free morphemes

are *batik* and *rowa* while the bound morphemes are *corakna* and *gus-bagus*. Word *corakna* is originated from word *corak* that gets suffix *-na*. For word *gus-bagus*

cannot stand alone because word *gus* does not have meaning. Besides, the word is

included repetition that is originated from word *bagus*. This word has open syllable that sounds *u* in the last syllable and the last syllable repeated in the

beginning syllable. So, the word is classified into Last Syllable Repetition and

Unchanged Sound.

Sumenep respondent : *romana gus-bagus* (his house is beautiful)

Sumenep respondent makes sentence *romana gus-bagus* (his house is beautiful) that has two words; *romana* (his house) and *gus-bagus* (beautiful). In this sentence, all of the words are included bound morpheme. The word *romana* get suffix *-na* and the affixation has possessive meaning. Meanwhile, word *gus-bagus* is as repetition. The word is classified into Last Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Sound because the word has open syllable that sounds *u* in the last syllable and the last syllable repeated in the beginning syllable.

6. Pria-pria(Lalaké (men))

Sampang respondent : *Lalaké rowa alako é pabrik* (those men work in the factory)

Sentence *lalaké rowa alako e pabrik* (those men work in the factory) has five words; *lalaké* (men), *rowa* (that), *alako* (work), *e* (in), and *pabrik* (factory). In this sentence, the free morphemes are *rowa*, *é*, and *pabrik*. Word *é* is included functional morpheme. Meanwhile the bound morpheme is word *lalaké* and *alako* that originated from word *lako* that get prefix *a-*. Word *lalaké* is repetition that is originated from word *laké*. it is classified into Beginning Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Voice. The beginning syllable is open syllable with vowel *a*, so the beginning syllable is repeated and unchanged.

Sumenep respondent : *Potrana Pak Untung lalaké kakabhi* (Mr. Untung's son are all men)

Sentence *potrana Pak Untung lalaké kakabhi* (Mr. Untung's son are all men) is made by Sumenep respondent that consists of four words; *potrana*, (his son), *Pak Untung*, *lalaké* (men), and *kakabhi* (all). This sentence has bound morpheme and free morpheme. The bound morpheme is *potrana* that is originated from word *potra* that get suffix *-na* and has possessive meaning. Meanwhile free morphemes are *Pak Untung* and *kakabhi*. The other bound morpheme is word *lalaké*. The word has open syllable with vowel *a* in the beginning syllable, so the *a* is repeated and unchanged. Therefore the repetition is classified into Beginning Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Voice.

7. dimasak (*émassa* (is cooked))

Sampang respondent : *Odâng nika émassa' bi' ebhu.* (this shrimp is cooked by mother)

Sentence *odeng nika émassa' bi' ebhu.* (this shrimp is cooked by mother)

is made by Sampang respondent that has five words; *odeng*, (shrimp), *nika* (this), *émassa'* (is cooked), *bi'* (by), and *ebhu* (mother). In this sentence, there are four free morphemes; *odeng*, *nika*, *bi'*, and *ebhu* while there is only one bound morpheme; *émassa'*. This word gets prefix *é-* that has meaning passive.

Sumenep respondent : *Nase' rowa émassa' ka' Maman.* (that rise is cooked by Maman)

Sentence *nase' rowa émassa' kak Maman* (that rise is cooked by Maman)

is made by Sumenep respondent that consists of four words; *nase'* (rise), *rowa* (that), *émassa'* (is cooked), and *ka' Maman*. Word *nase'*, *rowa*, and *ka' Maman*

are included free morpheme while *émassa'* is included bound morpheme. Word

émassa' is originated from word *massa'* that get prefix *é-*.

8. *adiknya* (*alé'na* (his brother))

Sampang respondent : *Alé'na Amir ta' masok sakolah* (Amir's brother

does not come to school)

Sentence *alé'na tak masok sekolah* (his brother does not go to school) has

four words; *alé'na* (his brother), *ta'* (does not), *masok* (come), and *sekolah*

(school). The free morpheme of this sentence are *ta'*, *masok*, and *sakolah* while

the bound morpheme is *alé'na* that gets suffix *-na* and has possessive meaning.

Sumenep respondent : *Sengko' alé'na ka' Maman* (I'm Maman's sister)

Sentence *sengko' alé'na ka' Maman* (I'm Maman's sister) is made by

Sumenep dialect. This sentence has three words; *sengko'*, (I), *alé'na* (his brother),

and *ka' Maman*. Word *sengko'* and *ka' Maman* are included free morpheme that

can stand alone while word *alé'na* is included bound morpheme that get suffix

-na.

9. *ra-mera* (red)

Sampang respondent : *Nak-kanak sakola'an ngangguy seragam ra-mera*

(the school children wear red uniform)

Sentence *nak-kanak sakola'an ngangguy seragam ra-mera* (the children

wear red uniform) is made by Sampang respondent. The sentence has five

words; *nak-kanak* (children), *sakola'an* (school), *ngangguy* (wear), *seragam*

(uniform), and *ra-mera* (red). There is only one free morpheme that is *seragam* and the others are bound morpheme. Word *nak is* from word *nak-kanak* cannot stand alone and doesnot have meaning. The word is similar to word *ra-mera* that cannot stand alone. Both repetition are classified into Last Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Sound because the word has open syllable that sounds a in the last syllable. Meanwhile *sakola'anand ngangguy* are bound morpheme. Word *sakola'an* gets suffix *-an* while word *ngganguy* gets prefix *ang-*but the respondent write without *a-* in the beginning of word.

Sumenep respondent : *Buahna ra-mera* (the fruit is red)

Sentence *buahna rah-merah* (her fruit is red) is made by Sumenep respondent. This sentence consists of two words;*buahna* (her fruit) and *rah-merah* (red). All of the words are included bound morpheme. Word *buahna* gets suffix *-na* and has possessive meaning. Meanwhile word *rah-merah* is classified into Last Syllable Repetition and Unchanged Sound.

10. bersepeda (*asapedaan* (ride bicycle))

Sampang respondent : *Pak-bapak asapedaan ka kantor* (the gentlemen ride bicycle to the office)

Sentence *pak-bapak asapedaan ka kantor*(the gentlemen ride bicycle to the office) has four words; *pak-bapak* (gentlemen), *asapedaan* (ride bicycle), *ka*(to), and *kantor* (office). There are two free morphemes; *ka* and *kantor*.Although word *ka* is just preposition, it is also included free morpheme especially functional morpheme. Meanwhile the bound morpheme are *pak-bapak*

and *asapedaan* Word *pak-bapak* has open syllable that sounds *a* so the vowel in the last syllable which is repeated and unchanged. Meanwhile, the bound morpheme is *asapedaan* that is originated from word *sapeda*. This word gets prefix *a-* and suffix *-an*.

Sumenep respondent : *Alé'en asapedaané penggir jâlân* (his sister rides bicycle in the edge of road)

Sentence *alé'en asapedaan é penggir jâlân* (his sister rides bicycle in the edge of road) is made by Sumenep respondent. The sentence consists of five words; *alé'en* (his sister), *asapedaan* (ride bicycle), *é* (in), and *penggir jâlân* (edge of road). Word *é* and *penggir jâlân* are included free morpheme while word *alé'en* and *asapedaan* are included bound morpheme. Word *alé'en* gets suffix *-en* that has possessive meaning. The affixation is similar to suffix *-na*. Meanwhile word *asapedaan* gets prefix *a-* and suffix *-an*.

4.1.1.4 Factors Influencing the Variety of Sampang and Sumenep Dialect

There are some factors that influence dialect especiallt Sampang and Sumenep dialect. The factors can be geographical, politic, historical, culture, and autonomy factors (Nadra, 2009, p.17-19). There is other opinion that factors influencing dialect are geographical, historical, and linguistic factors (Sutoko et al, 1998, p.165).

Influence of geographical factor can be seen in intonation of Sampang and Sumenep dialect. The dialect gets influence from Surabaya that has fast social life

included in speaking where Madurese people go to Surabaya for their business or work. It is seen in Sampang dialect that has fast intonation like Surabaya people for example: Sentence *dimma po' lodha? Sengko' nolesa* is pronounced *diimmah pooqlloodhdhah seengko' nooleessah*. On the contrary, Sumenep that is far from Surabaya has slow intonation because it is not influenced by Surabaya. The sentence is pronounced by using Sumenep dialect become *dimmaa po' lodhaa? Sengkoo' nolesaa*. It is appropriate with Sutoko's theory that the dialects get influence from Surabaya as the capital of province. The dialect that has similarity with Surabaya is Sampang dialect where the Sampang people speak fast like Surabaya people. It is similar as Nadra's theory that if the region is far with other region, it will be seen many differences of the language of the region.

The second factor is historical where Sumenep history is famous in Madura and to be centre of kingdom. Cakraningrat as king of Madura was the sixth generation of Putri Kedaton from Surakarta. This generation had influenced in the use of the vocabularies of Madurese and the way of speaking in Madurese. The influence got from habitual Javanese people that were applied to Madurese people. So far, the influence of Javanese in Sumenep can be seen in the behavior of inhabitants in their way of speaking where they speak polite and slowly. Therefore, Sumenep is well-known as Madurese's Solo. Therefore, Sumenep tends to be the centre dialect area that can accelerate innovation from other regions. So, it influences the growing of the dialect. On the other hand, Sampang history is different with history of Sumenep. Sampang used to be an only passing and transiting region for the people who wanted to go to kingdom. Most of the

inhabitants are common people having rough behavior and the way of speaking like in hurry that makes them speak fast. Therefore, Sumenep dialect is regarded as standard language in Madura. The reason is the dialect is easy to be spelled because the dialect is clear in pronouncing the words and there are no abbreviations in utterances. The language also has been used as introduction language in teaching Madurese at school, as media in writing Madurese book, and in communication. In addition, it is also used in all of fields like education, social, politics, and many other fields. Therefore, Sumenep dialect is used in analyzing the morpheme. This factor is based on Sutoko's theory that explains influence of historical factor in Sampang and Sumenep dialect. Nadra (2009, p.17) also states that historical factor influences the dialect.

The next factor is linguistic factor (Sutoko et al., 1998, p.165). The differences of both dialects are caused by mobilization of people from Sampang and Sumenep or from Bangkalan and Pamekasan. Somebody lives in a region then he/she goes or moves to new region where he/she gets some new vocabularies. For example, somebody lives in Sampang then he goes or moves to Sumenep. In Sampang he uses word *tenggâng* to equalize to word "cassava" but in Sumenep he find word *sabrang* to equalize to "cassava". Besides, he did not find the inhabitants of Sampang used *sabrang* to say *tenggâng*. Similarly, if somebody from Sumenep goes or moves to Sampang. He/she often meets people use word *bâ'en* to equalize to word "you". Because Sumenep inhabitants do not use the word to say word "you" so they used word *ba'na*. Other example, Sumenep people live or go to Bangkalan, they will use word "log" to say "no"

whereas the people usually used *ta'* to equalize to "no". So, this factor makes dialect different in each region.

There are some other factors that influence the dialect. That is influence words from other region. Sumenep people call Bangkalan and Sampang region "west" because Sumenep is eastern of Madura. Word *anga'ho* is from "west" region that influence vocabulary in Sumenep because Sumenep people seldom use this word. Influence from surrounding also can be said the factor. It happens in Sumenep where there is a famous *pesantren* in Madura. The people often use Islamic words like *Astaghfirullah*, *Allahu Akbar*, and so on and it becomes their habitual using the word. In Sampang, there is also *pesantren* but it does not influence in vocabulary. Sampang people use word *Duanak!* to equalize word "ouw my God" while Sumenep people use word *Astaghfirullah*.

4.2 Discussion

From the findings presented in section 4.1 above, the writer finds some interesting findings related to the theory that will be discussed further in this section. The writer focuses on the discussion based on the problems proposed.

Relating to the problem presented in chapter I, the writer finds the differences of Sampang and Sumenep dialects.

The analysis above has extended the writer's knowledge about dialects.

From the dialects of Sampang and Sumenep, it is known the differences of them.

They are included in vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme, and its morpheme.

Denham (2009, p.190) says that dialects explain about phonology (suprasegmental phoneme), morphology (morpheme) and vocabulary.

Based on analysis there are forty Indonesian words found the equivalents in Maduraese especially Sampang and Sumenep dialect. From the result, there are differences of the vocabulary. The first difference is influenced by linguistic factor (Sutoko et al, 1998, p.165). It is caused by mobilization of people from Sampang and Sumenep or from Bangkalan and Pamekasan. Somebody lives in a region then he/she goes or moves to new region where he/she gets some new vocabularies. For example, somebody lives in Sampang then he goes or moves to Sumenep. In Sampang he uses word *tenggâng* to equalize to word "cassava" but in Sumenep he finds word *sabrang* to equalize to "cassava". Besides, he did not find the inhabitants of Sampang used *sabrang* to say *tenggâng*. Similarly, if somebody from Sumenep goes or moves to Sampang. He/she often meets people use word *bâ'en* to equalize to word "you". Because Sumenep inhabitants do not use the word to say word "you" so they used word *ba'na*. Other example, Sumenep people live or go to Bangkalan, they will use word "log" to say "no" whereas the people usually used *ta'* to equalize to "no". So, this factor makes dialect different in each region.

There are also other factors that influence using vocabulary of both. They are influencing of other region where Sumenep people call Bangkalan and Sampang "west" that has rough vocabulary and influencing of surrounding that is *pesantren*.

The different of the suprasegmental phoneme between Sampang and Sumenep dialect can be influenced by geographical factor that gets influenced from Surabaya as capital of East Java. Surabaya has habitual fast speaking and rough therefore Sampang dialects are influenced. Besides, Sampang is not far from Surabaya. Meanwhile, Sumenep is far from Surabaya so it does not influence Sumenep dialects. That is based on Sutoko et al's theory and Nadra's theory

Moreover, the suprasegmental phoneme between Sampang and Sumenep dialects is different. The utterances used by Sampang inhabitants are different with Sumenep inhabitants in stress. Words pronounced in Sampang dialect get stress in the last syllable and the syllable before it are read unstressed syllable. Therefore, the intonation tends to be pronounced fast. Meanwhile, the intonation of unstressed syllable is slow. So, the pattern of word of Sampang dialect is unstressed syllable – stressed syllable that make the utterances pronouncing fast and it can be seen in the way of speaking where the Sampang inhabitants speak fast. For example: sentence *dimma po'ladha? Sengko' nolesais* pronounced by Sampang inhabitants become *diimmah poo'laaddhah seengko' nooleessah*. The utterance tends to be pronounced fast because there is stress in the last syllable of word. It is different with Sumenep dialect that the stressed syllable is in the beginning of syllable and the last syllable is unstressed one. So, the pattern of the word of Sumenep dialect is stressed syllable – unstressed syllable. It makes the intonation of the utterance slow and tends to produce longer sound like Sumenep inhabitants say. For example, sentence *dimma po'ladha? Sengko' nolesa* that is

pronounced by inhabitants Sumenep become *dimmaa po'ladhaa?Sengkoo' nolesaa*.

Because of intonation, there are some differences of both. In Sampang dialect, the inhabitants speak with intonation fast that make some words are seen abbreviated but only in the beginning syllable. On the contrary, inhabitants of Sumenep do not abbreviate the word. If word *sekolah* pronounced by Sampang inhabitants became *skolah* while in Sumenep dialect is pronounced *sekolah* where there is not changed. This case based on Sutoko's theory about abbreviation of word (1986, p.21). Beside that, there is coda *h* in the last syllable in Sampang dialect if the coda of the origin word is vowel. For example word *badai* pronounced *baddah* with coda *h* in Sampang dialect while the word is pronounced *baddaa* without coda *h* in Sumenep dialect. Using coda *h* only happened in Sampang dialect.

Besides, linguistic and geographical factors, historical factor also influence Sumenep dialect (Sutoko et al, p.165). Sumenep still preserves its habitual that is influenced in the past. The history of Sumenep becomes the reason why inhabitants use Sumenep dialect. This is due to Sumenep is the centre of Madurese Kingdom governed by King Cakraningrat and all of inhabitants obeyed king's command. Cakraningrat as king of Madura was the sixth generation of Putri Kedaton from Surakarta. So far, the influence of Javanese in Sumenep can be seen in the behavior of inhabitants in their way of speaking where they speak polite and slowly. Therefore, Sumenep is well-known as Madurese's Solo. On the other hand, Sampang history is different with history of Sumenep. Sumenep still has

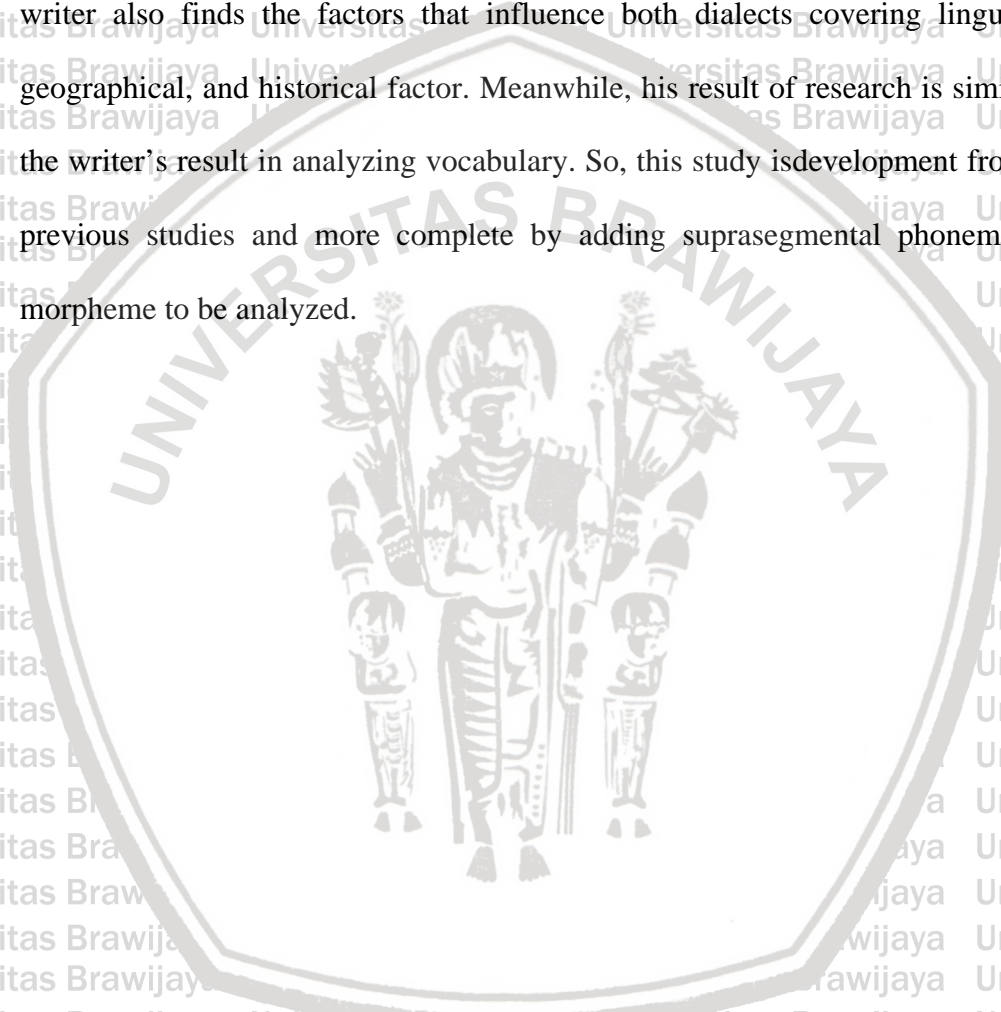
generation of kingdom while Sampang does not have. Sampang used to be an only passing and transiting region for the people who wanted to go to kingdom. Term of Sampang is city of intersection because the originated of word is “simpang” given by K. Lesap. Most of the inhabitants are common people having rough behavior and the way of speaking like in hurry that makes them speak fast.

Therefore Sumenep dialect is regarded as standard language in Madura. The language has been used as introduction language in teaching Madurese at school, as media in writing Madurese book, and in communication. In addition, it is also used in all of fields like education, social, politics, and many other fields. The reason is the dialect is easy to be spelled because the dialect is clear in pronouncing the words and there are no abbreviations in utterances. Therefore, Sumenep dialect is used in analyzing the morpheme.

In Sampang dialect, there is stressing consonant in a word happened in the last syllable. For example: word *pasar* pronounced *passar* with double consonant *s* in the last syllable. Other example word *pamacana* is pronounced *pamacannah* with double consonant in the last syllable. There are two causes of stressing consonant; the first, it is influenced by accent and the second is to give impression of Madurese to other people when they speak. On contrary, the Sumenep dialect does not use stressing in the last syllable.

There are several studies on analyzing Madurese had been conducted. One of them had ever been conducted by Muslih (2006) that discuss about Sampang and Sumenep dialect and it is only focused on vocabulary and to analyze the equivalent of Sampang and Sumenep dialect in the result. In his study, he also

researches the cause of the differences of dialect. He finds historical factor as the cause of the differences. Meanwhile in the writer's study, this study, the writer discusses about the dialect between Sampang and Sumenep covering not only vocabulary, but also its suprasegmental phoneme, and morpheme. Besides, the writer also finds the factors that influence both dialects covering linguistics, geographical, and historical factor. Meanwhile, his result of research is similar as the writer's result in analyzing vocabulary. So, this study is development from the previous studies and more complete by adding suprasegmental phoneme and morpheme to be analyzed.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The writer makes some conclusions related to the findings and discussion stated in the previous chapter. The first thing that can be concluded is the differences of those dialects are caused by linguistic, geographical, historical factors and other factors. From linguistic factors, the mobilization of the inhabitants makes them get new vocabularies from new region. In term of geographical factors, the dialect is influenced by that of Surabaya especially its intonation. The intonation of Sampang dialect is fast because Sampang is near Surabaya that the people are used to speak fast due to the stress in the last syllable. When the inhabitants speak fast sometimes there are words that are abbreviated in the beginning of syllable. Meanwhile, Sumenep inhabitants speak slowly which tends to produce longer sounds because the utterance gets unstressed syllable in the last syllable. Besides, Sumenep is far from Surabaya.

The influence of history is also included as the factor differentiating Sampang and Sumenep dialects. In the past, Sampang was used as a passing and transiting region for the people who wanted to go to the kingdom while Sumenep was a centre of Madurese kingdom. In morpheme those two regions use Sumenep dialect because the dialect is regarded as the standard language of Madurese that is used in many fields. The reason is that the dialect is easy to spell because the pronunciation is clear and there are no abbreviations in utterances. There are also

other factors that influence using vocabulary of both. They are influencing of other region where Sumenep people call Bangkalan and Sampang “west” and influencing of *pesantren*.

There are some characteristics of Sampang dialect such as using coda or suffix *-h* if the coda of the origin word is vowel. Besides, all of the consonants in the last syllable are stressed and gets double consonant when it is pronounced.

Using coda *-h* and stressing of consonant in the last syllable become the special characteristic of Sampang dialect. On contrary, Sumenep dialect characteristic does not use stressing in the last syllable without coda *hand* tend to produce longer sound in the last syllable. Moreover, the dialect does not use stressing in the last syllable.

Sampang dialect is called rough because the way of the Sampang people speak that has habitual fast speaking and choose the vocabularies that tend rough.

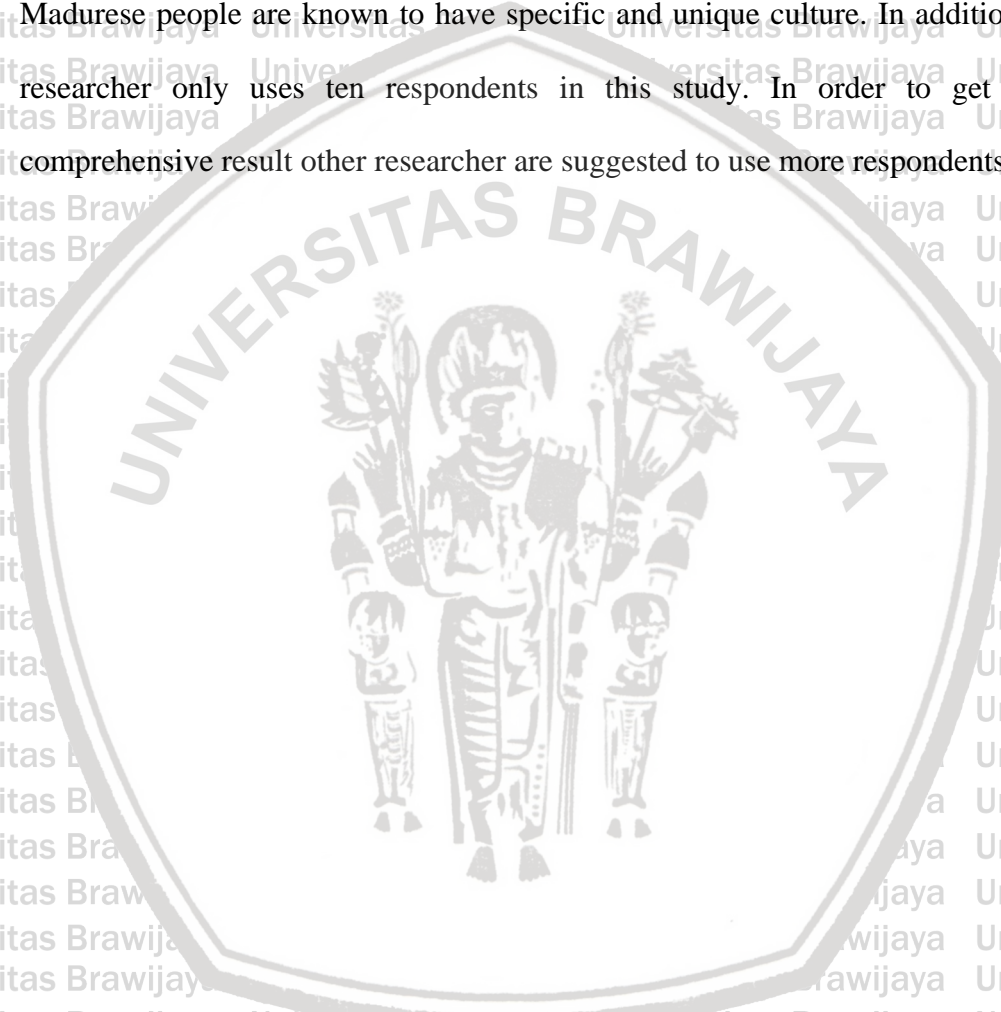
Meanwhile the Sumenep dialect is called smooth that opposite of Sampang dialect. The habitual of smooth speaking is gotten from influence of Javanese that also speak smoothly.

5.2 Suggestion

This study explains about Sampang and Sumenep dialects. Therefore, English Study Program could provide more references dealing with the study so that it could enrich literature review which can support the analysis of the topic.

In addition, the finding of this study can be used as additional information in the course outline of dialect especially in Madurese language.

Thus further researchers are suggested to research the other two dialects of Madurese, for example Bangkalan and Pamekasan dialect. Further, the next researchers can also relate the dialect with the society of Madura to result in sociolinguistics study of Madurese. This will become an interesting study because Madurese people are known to have specific and unique culture. In addition, the researcher only uses ten respondents in this study. In order to get more comprehensive result other researcher are suggested to use more respondents.



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Appendix 1 Questionnaire Form of Sampang Dialect Vocabulary

NAMA :
 UMUR :
 ASAL :

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG	NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
1	laki-laki		21	besok	
2	kepala		22	hanya	
3	singkong		23	sebentar	
4	lampu		24	kemarin	
5	hari		25	sebelah selatan	
6	ini		26	di	
7	kamu		27	untuk	
8	saya		28	dari	
9	ia/dia		29	hampir	
10	itu		30	ke	
11	duduk		31	dengan	
12	menyapu		32	dan	
13	mengganggu		33	atau	
14	pergi		34	tapi	
15	tidak tahu		35	setelah	
16	cepat		36	Aduh!	
17	malas		37	Kata seru untuk menggodanya	
18	sehat		38	Wow!	
19	marah		39	Ayo!	
20	rajin		40	Ya ampun!	

Appendix 2 Questionnaire Form of Sumenep Dialect Vocabulary

NAMA :
UMUR :
ASAL :

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP	NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
1	laki-laki		21	besok	
2	kepala		22	hanya	
3	singkong		23	sebentar	
4	lampu		24	kemarin	
5	hari		25	sebelah selatan	
6	ini		26	di	
7	kamu		27	untuk	
8	saya		28	dari	
9	ia/dia		29	hampir	
10	itu		30	ke	
11	duduk		31	dengan	
12	menyapu		32	dan	
13	menggangu		33	atau	
14	pergi		34	tapi	
15	tidak tahu		35	setelah	
16	cepat		36	Aduh!	
17	malas		37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	
18	sehat		38	Wow!	
19	marah		39	Ayo!	
20	rajin		40	Ya ampun!	

Appendix 3 Vocabulary from Sampang Respondent I

NAMA : Holifah
 UMUR : 58 tahun
 ASAL : Sampang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
1	laki-laki	lale'
2	kepala	Ceta'
3	singkong	tenggung
4	lampu	dhammar
5	hari	ari
6	ini	areya
7	kamu	ba'na
8	saya	senglu'
9	ia/dia	-
10	itu	amona
11	duduk	toju'
12	menyapu	asapan
13	menggangu	aganggn
14	pergi	manghat
15	tidak tahu	tag tao
16	cepat	lelekas
17	malas	sengha
18	sehat	baras
19	marah	ghughiu
20	rajin	calang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
21	besok	lagghu'
22	hanya	coma
23	sebentar	salayga'
24	kemarin	baru
25	sebelah selatan	lao'
26	di	e
27	untuk	da'
28	dari	lari
29	hampir	pma
30	ke	da'
31	dengan	bi'
32	dan	bin
33	atau	stabe
34	tapi	tapela
35	setelah	samaennah
36	Aduh!	Adduh!
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Angri'ho!
38	Wow!	Agguh!
39	Ayo!	Majuh!
40	Ya ampun!	Dhamak!

Appendix 4. Questionnaire of Sampang Respondent II

NAMA : Ahmad Fakhrirosy
UMUR : 26 tahun
ASAL : Sampang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
1	laki-laki	kacong
2	kepala	cetha
3	singkong	kengang
4	lampu	Lampu
5	hari	are
6	ini	néka
7	kamu	bâ'en
8	saya	êngko'
9	ia/dia	-
10	itu	rowa
11	duduk	toju'
12	menyapu	asapoon
13	mengganggu	Lanyala
14	pergi	éntar
15	tidak tahu	ta' tao
16	cepat	lêkras
17	malas	males
18	sehat	bâras
19	marah	bhellis
20	rajin	cakang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
21	besok	laggho'
22	hanya	gun
23	sebentar	sakejja
24	kemarin	bâri'
25	sebelah selatan	Lao'
26	di	é
27	untuk	gebey
28	dari	dâri'
29	hampir	para'
30	ke	ka
31	dengan	laban
32	dan	bân
33	atau	otabe
34	tapi	fapéh
35	setelah	marennak
36	Aduh!	Addo !
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Anga'ho !
38	Wow!	Agguh !
39	Ayo!	Majuh !
40	Ya ampun!	Duanak !

Appendix 5 Vocabulary from Sampang Respondent III

NAMA : Annisa Quamila
UMUR : 50 thn
ASAL : Sampang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
1	laki-laki	lake'
2	kepala	ce'ta'
3	singkong	tenggang
4	lampu	lampu
5	hari	are
6	ini	nera
7	kamu	ba'en
8	saya	engro'
9	ia/dia	-
10	itu	arowa
11	duduk	teju'
12	menyapu	asapan
13	mengganggu	aganggu
14	pergi	mangrat
15	tidak tahu	tag' tao
16	cepat	le'kras
17	malas	sêngka
18	sehat	ba'ra's
19	marah	bhellis
20	rajin	cakang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
21	besok	lagghu'
22	hanya	coma
23	sebentar	sa'kija'
24	kemarin	ba'ni'
25	sebelah selatan	lao'
26	di	e
27	untuk	gebey
28	dari	dari
29	hampir	para'
30	ke	ka
31	dengan	laban
32	dan	ban
33	atau	otabe
34	tapi	to'pen
35	setelah	samarenah
36	Aduh!	Adco!
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Ango'cho!
38	Wow!	Aggh!
39	Ayo!	Ma'juh!
40	Ya ampun!	Duanas!

Appendix 6. Questionnaire of Sampang Respondent IV

NAMA : Nur Halimatus Syakdiyah
 UMUR : 25 tahun
 ASAL : Sampang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG	NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
1	laki-laki	Lake'	21	besok	lagghu'
2	kepala	cetha'	22	hanya	gun
3	singkong	tenggang	23	sementar	sakeja'
4	lampu	dhammar	24	kemarin	bari'
5	hari	are	25	sebelah selatan	Lao'
6	ini	areya	26	di	e'
7	kamu	ba'en	27	untuk	da'
8	saya	sengko'	28	dari	dhari
9	ia/dia	oreng rowa	29	hampir	para'
10	itu	arowa	30	ke	ka
11	duduk	toju'	31	dengan	bi'
12	menyapu	asapuan	32	dan	ban
13	mengganggu	aganggu	33	atau	otabe
14	pergi	entar	34	tapi	tapéh
15	tidak tahu	ta'tao	35	setelah	Samareha
16	cepat	Lektas	36	Aduh!	Adduh!
17	malas	Sengka	37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Anga'ho!
18	sehat	baras	38	Wow!	Agguh!
19	marah	ghighir	39	Ayo!	Majuh!
20	rajin	catang	40	Ya ampun!	Duanak!

Appendix 7. Questionnaire of Sampang Respondent V

NAMA : H. Mubofar
 UMUR : 58 Tahun
 ASAL : Sampang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
1	laki-laki	Lake
2	kepala	Cetha'
3	singkong	Tenggung
4	lampu	dhawuar
5	hari	are
6	ini	Areya
7	kamu	Ba'na
8	saya	Sugko'
9	ia/dia	Dreng roon
10	itu	Rowa
11	duduk	Toju'
12	menyapu	Asapoan
13	mengganggu	laujela
14	pergi	Eutar
15	tidak tahu	Ta'too
16	cepat	Lektas
17	malas	Males
18	sehat	Baras
19	marah	Bhellis
20	rajin	Cakang

NO	KATA	DIALEK SAMPANG
21	besok	Lagghu'
22	hanya	gun
23	sementar	Sateja'
24	kemarin	Bari'
25	sebelah selatan	Lao'
26	di	Eva
27	untuk	Getey
28	dari	Dhdri
29	hampir	Para'
30	ke	Da'
31	dengan	Bi'
32	dan	Bân
33	atau	otabe
34	tapi	Tapeh
35	setelah	Samarena
36	Aduh!	Adido!
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Anga'ho'
38	Wow!	Agguh!
39	Ayo!	Mapih!
40	Ya ampun!	Duanak!

Appendix 8. Questionnaire of Sumenep Respondent I

NAMA : H. FATHORROSYID
 UMUR : 61 TAHUN
 ASAL : SUMENEP

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
1	laki-laki	LALAKÉ
2	kepala	CETHA'
3	singkong	SABRANG
4	lampu	DHAMMAR
5	hari	ARE
6	ini	AREYA
7	kamu	BA'NA
8	saya	SENGKO'
9	ia/dia	ORENG ROWA
10	itu	AROWA
11	duduk	TOJU'
12	menyapu	ASAPDAN
13	mengganggu	AGANGGU
14	pergi	AJÂLÂN
15	tidak tahu	TA'TAO
16	cepat	LEKKAS
17	malas	MALES
18	sehat	BÂRÂS
19	marah	GHIGHIR
20	rajin	CACIL

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
21	besok	LAGGHUNA
22	hanya	PERA'
23	sementar	SARÊJÂ'
24	kemarin	BARI'
25	sebelah selatan	L AO'
26	di	É
27	untuk	KDANGGUY
28	dari	DHÂRI
29	hampir	PARA'
30	ke	DA'
31	dengan	BEN
32	dan	BÂN
33	atau	OTABE
34	tapi	TAPEH
35	setelah	SAMARENA
36	Aduh!	ADDUH!
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	ANGA'HO!
38	Wow!	AGGUH!
39	Ayo!	MAJUH!
40	Ya ampun!	ASTAGHFIRULLAH!

Appendix 9. Questionnaire of Sumenep Respondent II

NAMA : MOH. RAMLI

UMUR : 53 TAHUN

ASAL : SUMENEP

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
1	laki-laki	kacong
2	kepala	cetha'
3	singkong	sabrang
4	lampu	lampu
5	hari	are
6	ini	nika
7	kamu	ba'na
8	saya	sengko'
9	ia/dia	oreng jareya
10	itu	garowa
11	duduk	longgu
12	menyapu	asapoon
13	mengganggu	lanyala
14	pergi	entar
15	tidak tahu	ta' tao
16	cepat	kasusu
17	malas	sengka
18	sehat	baras
19	marah	bhellis
20	rajin	cacil

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
21	besok	lagghuna
22	hanya	pera'
23	sebentar	sakeja'
24	kemarin	bari
25	sebelah selatan	lao'
26	di	e
27	untuk	kaanggu
28	dari	dari
29	hampir	para'
30	ke	da'
31	dengan	so
32	dan	ban
33	atau	otabe
34	tapi	tapeh
35	setelah	samarena
36	Aduh!	adduh
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	anga'ho
38	Wow!	agguh
39	Ayo!	majuh
40	Ya ampun!	astaghfirullah

Appendix 10. Questionnaire of Sumenep Respondent III

NAMA : IKA PUJIYANTI
UMUR : 30 TAHUN
ASAL : SUMENEP

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
1	laki-laki	Lalake'
2	kepala	Cetha'
3	singkong	Sabrang
4	lampu	Lampu
5	hari	Are
6	ini	Nika
7	kamu	Ba'na
8	saya	Sengko'
9	ia/dia	Orong Rowa
10	itu	Garowa
11	duduk	Toju'
12	menyapu	Asapuan
13	mengganggu	Lanyala
14	pergi	Entar
15	tidak tahu	Ta' Tao
16	cepat	Kacusu
17	malas	Males
18	sehat	Bâras
19	marah	Ghighir
20	rajin	Cacil

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
21	besok	Lagghuna
22	hanya	Pera'
23	sebentar	Sakêjja'
24	kemarin	Bâri'a
25	sebelah selatan	Lao'a
26	di	Ê
27	untuk	Kaanguy
28	dari	Dâri
29	hampir	Para'
30	ke	Da'
31	dengan	Ben
32	dan	Ban
33	atau	Otabe
34	tapi	Tapeh
35	setelah	Samarena
36	Aduh!	Adduh!
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Anga'ho!
38	Wow!	Agguh!
39	Ayo!	Majuh!
40	Ya ampun!	Astaghfirullah

Appendix 11. Questionnaire of Sumenep Respondent IV

NAMA : H. MUKODDAS
 UMUR : 44 th
 ASAL : SUMENEP

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
1	laki-laki	kacong
2	kepala	cètha'
3	singkong	sabraung
4	lampu	lampu
5	hari	arè'
6	ini	arèya
7	kamu	ba'ma
8	saya	seugkol'
9	ia/dia	oreug jereya
10	itu	arowa
11	duduk	longgu
12	menyapu	asapoau
13	mengganggu	lanyala
14	pergi	ajalau
15	tidak tahu	ta'tao
16	cepat	lektas
17	malas	seugka
18	sehat	bavàs
19	marah	ghighir
20	rajin	cacil

NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
21	besok	lagghuma
22	hanya	peva'
23	sebentar	sakejja'
24	kemarin	bàri'
25	sebelah selatan	lao'
26	di	e'
27	untuk	kaanguy
28	dari	dhari
29	hampir	para'
30	ke	dha'
31	dengan	so
32	dan	bàn
33	atau	otabe
34	tapi	tape'
35	setelah	samarena
36	Aduh!	Aduh !
37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	Anga'ho!
38	Wow!	Agguh !
39	Ayo!	Majuh !
40	Ya ampun!	stata Astaghfirullah!

Appendix 12. Questionnaire of Sumenep Respondent V

NAMA : *Dr. Mol. Natsir Anan*
 UMUR : *49th*
 ASAL : *Sumenep*

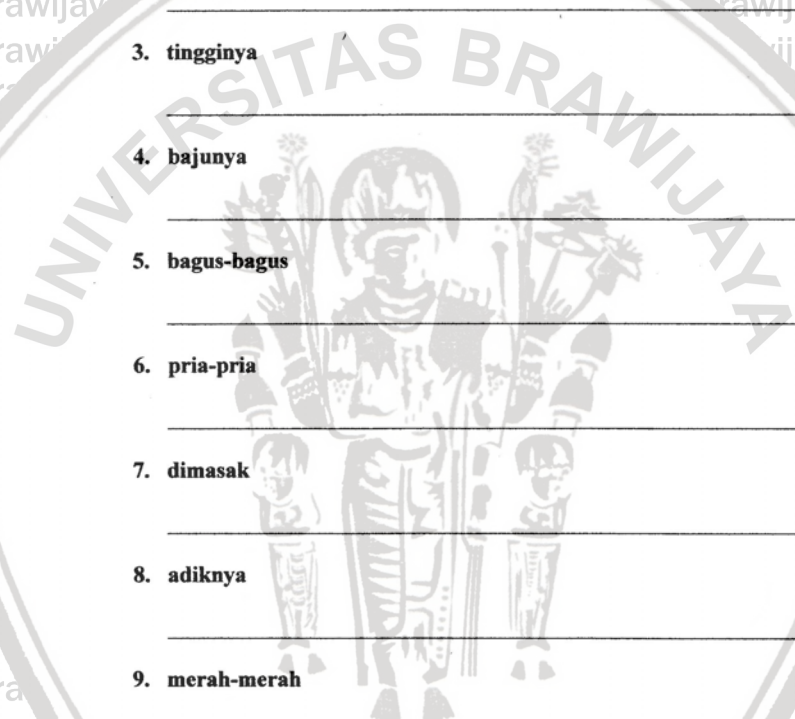
NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP	NO	KATA	DIALEK SUMENEP
1	laki-laki	<i>lalaki'</i>	21	besok	<i>lagguna</i>
2	kepala	<i>Ceta'</i>	22	hanya	<i>pesa'</i>
3	singkong	<i>Sabring</i>	23	sebentar	<i>sakijje'</i>
4	lampu	<i>damar</i>	24	kemarin	<i>be'ari'</i>
5	hari	<i>are</i>	25	sebelah selatan	<i>lao'</i>
6	ini	<i>areya</i>	26	di	<i>i</i>
7	kamu	<i>ba'na</i>	27	untuk	<i>kanggi'</i>
8	saya	<i>Sengko'</i>	28	dari	<i>deri</i>
9	ia/dia	<i>Oring jawa garka</i>	29	hampir	<i>para'</i>
10	itu	<i>arowa</i>	30	ke	<i>ka</i>
11	duduk	<i>tujin'</i>	31	dengan	<i>kalaben</i>
12	menyapu	<i>nyapoe</i>	32	dan	<i>ban</i>
13	mengganggu	<i>aganggu</i>	33	atau	<i>otabe</i>
14	pergi	<i>entar</i>	34	tapi	<i>tape</i>
15	tidak tahu	<i>ta'-ta</i>	35	setelah	<i>suillana</i>
16	cepat	<i>Cepet</i>	36	Aduh!	<i>Aduh</i>
17	malas	<i>males</i>	37	Kata seru untuk menggoda	<i>Anga'ho</i>
18	sehat	<i>bares</i>	38	Wow!	<i>Wow</i>
19	marah	<i>peggel</i>	39	Ayo!	<i>Ayo'</i>
20	rajin	<i>cakang</i>	40	Ya ampun!	<i>Astaghfirullah</i>

Appendix 13 Sentences Used To Know the Intonation and Stress

1. *Dimma po' laddha sengko' nolesa?* (Where is the pencil? I want to write)
2. *Badha apa ma' ramme?* (What happens? It's noisy)
3. *Bengkona Ana ce' rajana.* (The Ana's house is very big)
4. *Pamacana car-lancar kabbhi.* (Everybody reads fluently)
5. *Laonan ra jhaq ru-kabhuru.* (Slow down! Don't be in hurry)
6. *Sengko' entara ka pasar.* (I want to go to the market)
7. *Ale'na Siti ngala' jhajan pole.* Siti's brother takes the cake again.
8. *Sengko' ta' ngajhi karana ebhu songkan.* (I don't go to the mosque to learn Quran because my mother is sick)
9. *Dhuliyen mangkat sakolah mompong ghi' lagghu.* (Hurry up! Go to school while it's still morning)
10. *Ali tedung malolo lakona.* (Ali's job is only sleeping)

Appendix 14. Questionnaire Form to Know the Morpheme

NAMA	:	_____
UMUR	:	_____
ASAL	:	_____
1. menjual	:	_____
2. belajar	:	_____
3. tingginya	:	_____
4. bajunya	:	_____
5. bagus-bagus	:	_____
6. pria-pria	:	_____
7. dimasak	:	_____
8. adiknya	:	_____
9. merah-merah	:	_____
10. bersepeda	:	_____



Appendix 15. Questionnaire of Sampang Respondents to Know the Morpheme

NAMA : H. Mubofin
 UMUR : 58 tahun
 ASAL : Sampang

1. menjual

Tokona aba apu'alen Oem-malem

2. belajar

Sengko'aper e kamar

3. tingginya

Lamare rova teuggina 2 meter

4. bajunya

Klambina unu mirah bernana

5. bagus-bagus

Tombuna pabi e saba gus-bagus

6. pria-pria

Lalake rova alako e palrit

7. dimasak

Odeug nika ewasak bi'ebhu.

8. adiknya

Ale'na ^{Amir} ta' wasot tekolali

9. merah-merah

Nakkonak sakola'an ngauquy seragam

10. bersepeda

Pat babak asapedan ta kantoe. ^{ra-mera}

Appendix 16. Questionnaire of Sumenep Respondents to Know the Morpheme

- NAMA : Drs. Moh. Natsir Adnan
 UMUR : 59 th
 ASAL : Sumenep
1. menjual Pale Aji
~~Pa'ntung~~ ajalen kalambi e pasar
 2. belajar Sengho' ajar beba jabe ka kaka'
 3. tingginya Geming arawa ce' tengsina
 4. bajunya Kalambina ce' bagussa
 5. bagus-bagus Romana Gus bagus
 6. pria-pria Potrana Pa'untung kalaki kakabbi.
 7. dimasak Nase' rana emassa' ka' maman
 8. adiknya Sengho' ale'na ka' maman
 9. merah-merah Buana kamera.
 10. bersepeda ~~Ale'~~ Ale' asapeban' an e' pingsis jalen

Appendix 17 List of Questions for Interview

A. Personal Identification

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you come from?
3. How old are you?
4. Do you speak Madurese? Does your family speak Madurese too?

B. History

5. How is the history of Madura?
6. How is the history of Sampang/Sumenep?

C. Dialect

7. In Madurese there are some levels in speaking. Explain it!
8. Which one dialect called roughest and softest between Sampang and Sumenep? Why?
9. How many dialects used in Madura?
10. What are the characteristic of Sampang/Sumenep dialect?
11. Is there any standard dialect in Madurese? Explain it!
12. Why Sumenep called standard dialect?

13. How is the roughest or smoothest of speaking Sampang/Sumenep inhabitants?

14. Are there any factors influencing the dialect of Sampang/Sumenep? Give explaining!

D. Vocabulary

15. In using vocabulary, are there any similarities and differences in each region? Give me example!

16. What factors are influencing similarities and differences in using Madurese vocabulary?

E. Intonation and Stress

17. How is about the intonation used in speaking by Sampang/Sumenep inhabitants?

18. How is about the stressing used in word of Madurese?

19. Is there any stressing in using people's name? Explain it!

F. Morpheme

20. How is the morpheme used in Madurese?

Appendix 18: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Aminatus Suhriyah
2. NIM : 0610330004
3. Program studi : S1 Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Sociolinguistics
5. Judul Skripsi : Dialect Variations of Madurese Language
(A Case of Sampang and Sumenep Dialects)
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 01 Februari 2010
7. Tanggal Selesai : 15 Juni 2011
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.
II. Eni Maharsi, S.S
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	01 Maret 2010	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I & II	
2	09 Maret 2010	Pengajuan Bab I	Pembimbing I	
3	12 Maret 2010	Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
4	11 Mei 2010	Pengajuan Bab II	Pembimbing II	
5	20 Mei 2010	Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing I & II	
6	26 Mei 2010	Pengajuan Bab III	Pembimbing II	
7	26 Mei 2010	Pengajuan Bab III	Pembimbing I	
8	11 Juni 2010	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing II	
9	20 Juni 2010	Revisi Bab III	Pembimbing I	
10	19 Juli 2010	ACC Bab I, II, dan III	Pembimbing I&II	
11	27 Juli 2010	Seminar Proposal		
12	27 Desember 2010	Pengajuan Bab IV	Pembimbing II	
13	25 Januari 2011	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
14	28 Februari 2011	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
15	04 Maret 2011	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing II	

Lanjutan Tabel Keterangan Konsultasi

16	29 April 2011	Revisi Bab IV	Pembimbing I	
17	27 Mei 2011	Pengajuan Bab V	Pembimbing II	
18	01 Juni 2011	Revisi Bab V	Pembimbing I	
19	09 Juni 2011	ACC Bab IV dan V	Pembimbing I&II	
20	30 Juni 2011	Seminar Hasil		
21	11 Juli 2011	Revisi setelah Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I&II	
22	13 Juli 2011	Revisi setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji I & II	
23	01 Agustus 2011	Revisi setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji II	
24	03 Agustus 2011	Revisi setelah Seminar Hasil	Penguji I	
25	04 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I&II	
26	05 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi Seminar Hasil	Penguji I & II	
27	10 Agustus 2011	Ujian Skripsi		
28	24 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi setelah Ujian	Penguji I&II	
29	24 Agustus 2011	ACC Revisi setelah Ujian	Pembimbing I&II	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Malang, 18 August 2011

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.
NIP. 19542901 198010 2 001

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Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.
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