

**THE USE OF PENDHALUNGAN AS LANGUAGE
VARIATION OF JAVANESE AND MADURESE
IN PROBOLINGGO**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**



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JAVANESE AND MADURESE IN PROBOLINGGO**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

BY

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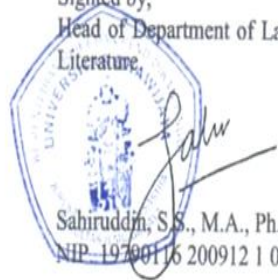
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ABSTRACT

Parlinda, Yunia., 2018. **The Use of Pendhalungan as Language Variation Of Javanese And Madurese In Probolinggo.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas.

Keyword: Javanese language, Madurese language, Pendhalungan language, Language Variation, Vocabulary

Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country. Language variation is the language based on the condition or particular utility. It means that language variation is variation of language based on the usage. In this research, the researcher intends to find out change of the language variation and the references of vocabularies in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese, East Java. This study was conducted to find out (1) the dialect differences used by Probolinggo people between Javanese and Madurese language in term of vocabulary, (2) the factor caused them to use both of Javanese and Madurese language in Probolinggo.

This research is a qualitative approach. The data source of this study is taken from vocabulary used in Probolinggo language. This study concerns with language variation and historical factor in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese, East Java. To analyse the data, the researcher employed the theory by Denham (2009) and Nadra (2009).

In this research, the researcher found 10 words of adjective, 10 words of noun, and 10 words of verb found to be language variation of vocabulary between Javanese and Madurese language. Language variation changes depend on language is spoken. This occurrence happened because people who live in particular area. It can be concluded that language variation is every language used by a group of society in language society. Furthermore, the factor causing of Javanese and Madurese language in Probolinggo are geographicals, historicals, politicals, and cultural. On the other hand the biggest factor is more influenced by geographical factors.

The researcher gets some interesting point in analysing this study. The researcher suggests to English Study program to analyze other types of Probolinggo language using borrowing word or semantic approach. The researcher hopes that the future researcher would find interesting result from another region, method, approach, and theories but with the different regions set as its implementation for the study. Therefore, the analysis will be rich and vary in the result.

ABSTRAK

Parlinda, Yunia., 2018. **Penggunaan Bahasa Pendhalungan sebagai Variasi Bahasa dari Jawa dan Madura di Probolinggo**, Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Isti Purwaningtyas.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Jawa, Bahasa Madura, Bahasa Pendhalungan, Variasi bahasa, Kosakata.

Bahasa adalah sistem komunikasi dalam ucapan dan tulisan yang digunakan oleh orang-orang dari suatu negara tertentu. Variasi bahasa adalah bahasa berdasarkan kondisi atau utilitas tertentu. Definisi variasi bahasa adalah variasi bahasa berdasarkan penggunaannya. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti bermaksud untuk mengetahui perubahan variasi bahasa dan referensi kosakata di Probolinggo antara Jawa dan Madura, Jawa Timur. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui (1) Perbedaan dialek yang digunakan oleh orang-orang Probolinggo antara bahasa Jawa dan Madura dalam hal kosakata. (2) Faktor penyebab mereka menggunakan bahasa Jawa dan Madura di Probolinggo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Sumber data dari penelitian ini diambil dari kosakata yang digunakan dalam bahasa Probolinggo. Penelitian ini menyangkut variasi bahasa dan faktor historis di Probolinggo antara Jawa dan Madura, Jawa Timur. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori oleh Denham (2009) dan Nadra (2009).

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 10 kata kata sifat, 10 kata kata benda, dan 10 kata kata kerja yang ditemukan sebagai variasi bahasa dari kosakata bahasa Jawa dan Madura. Perubahan variasi bahasa bergantung pada tempat bahasa diucapkan. Kejadian ini terjadi karena orang yang tinggal di daerah tertentu. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa variasi bahasa adalah setiap bahasa yang digunakan oleh sekelompok masyarakat dalam masyarakat bahasa. Selanjutnya, faktor penyebab bahasa Jawa dan Madura di Probolinggo yaitu dipengaruhi oleh faktor geografis, historis, politik, dan budaya. Di sisi lain, faktor terbesar lebih dipengaruhi oleh faktor geografis.

Peneliti mendapatkan beberapa poin menarik dalam menganalisis penelitian ini. Peneliti menyarankan untuk program Studi Bahasa Inggris untuk menganalisis jenis bahasa Probolinggo lainnya menggunakan kata pinjaman atau pendekatan semantik. Peneliti berharap bahwa peneliti masa depan akan menemukan hasil yang menarik dari daerah lain, metode, pendekatan, dan teori tetapi dengan berbagai daerah yang ditetapkan sebagai pelaksanaannya untuk penelitian. Oleh karena itu, hasil analisis akan lebih beragam hasilnya.

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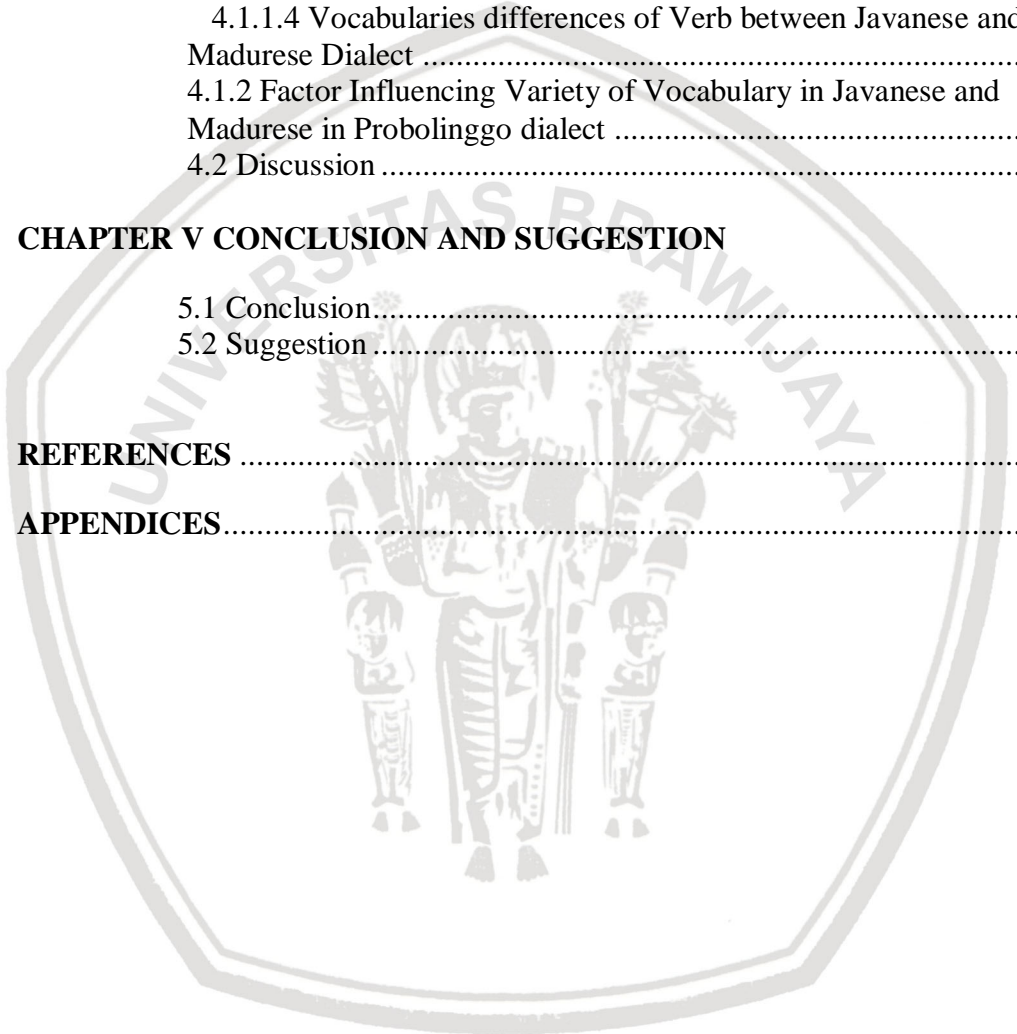
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the Study

Everyone speaks at least one language, and probably most people in the world speak more than one. Language plays an important role in human's life as it toll of communication. Therefore, language has been learned since we are child. According Wardhaugh (2006) stated that language is something to help people in sharing their ideas and express what people feels.

Sociolinguistic is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the use of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. One of the principal to use a language is to communicate meaning. Wardaugh (2006,p.13) "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 language function in communication: the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g. how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements".

There is a relationship between language and the region in which they live. From, that explanation, sociolinguistic has a close relationship with dialect. Each region has different spoken language called dialect. Dialect is language used by a particular society to communicate to each other. Based on Refnaldi (2007, p.23) “dialect is defined a variety of language which are spoken in different geographical or social areas and understood by all people. When we meet somebody from different part of the region or country, they may use different words, sound or grammatical structures. Regional dialect is a dialect that is spoken by people based on where they live. Wardaugh (2006) defines regional dialect as distinctive variation of language in particular location. People have different social status in society. The way people speak is influenced by their social status. According to Wardaugh (2006) social dialect is spoken by social groups that are related in social class, ethnic, and religion. Nowadays, people have different ways to deliver their messages through speaking, this phenomenon is also called temporal dialect. Each region has different way of speaking; one of them is Javanese dialect. Javanese has various kinds of geographical dialects and understood by people who live in that area. Each region has different dialects in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.

Indonesia is known for having many languages, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and etc so far which are spread through the nation. In Java, there are three main languages which are used by the society, they are Javanese, Sundanese, and Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, Javanese also spoken by people outside Java that makes this language the 11th language in the world (from out around 6.703 language all over the world) with most Javanese Language through

many places has affected the emergence of geographical dialect of Javanese language itself because each regional that use this dialect, have their own influence to the development of this language.

Madurese is one of the ethnic languages in Indonesia that is usually used by Madurese people in Madura Island to communicate. Lasmawati (2010, para.6) says that Madurese is spoken by most people in Probolinggo, Situbondo, Jember, Banyuwangi, and Bondowoso. Harry Yuswadi in Rahardjo (2007:199) give a simple definition of *pendhahulungan* (1) A fusion of two cultures between Javanese and Madurese (2) Madurese who was born in Java they have been adapting Java culture. People in Probolinggo especially speak Javanese and Madurese by mixing these language resulting a new dialect which is *pendhahulungan*. Probolinggo is one of the regions in East Java that has 142.72 km² where people use Madurese in their life (<http://www.probolinggokab.go.id>).

However, the researcher in this study only focuses on vocabulary dialect of Javanese and Madurese because it is the ultimate the most distinct differences compared to grammar and pronunciation has different vocabulary and meaning. Even though those cities use some language, but Javanese dialect of each region is different. The important thing about learning dialect from other region is that the particular meaning of word on how it is communicated without understanding is important since every country has its own language or every region has its own dialect. Javanese dialect also has different levels of speech. The employments are based on the social status of the speaker and the background of a person before they talks with some other people. According to Soepomo (1979, p. 8), in

Javanese there are *krama* (highest) speech level, *madya* (middle) speech level, and *ngoko* (lowest) speech level.

In this research, the researcher use two methods to answering the analyzing for the first analyzes is using questioners on FORSAP Community and for the second analyzing is using interview methods on DISBUDPAR staff as local government institution on culture and tourism, especially tourism ambassadors who should have a person's knowledge however to analyzes some vocabulary or lexicons taken from the questionnaire from people living in Probolinggo particularly FORSAP community of Brawijaya students from Probolinggo. It is supported by the theory proposed by Denham (2009, p.190) that there are three dialect differences namely vocabulary, suprasegmental phoneme (phonology) and morpheme (morphology). However, the researcher only focuses on vocabulary or lexical differences between Javanese and Madurese dialect.

According to Crystal (2008, p.79) lexis or lexical is a term used in linguistics to refer to the vocabulary of a language, and used adjectivally in a variety of technical phrases. A unit of vocabulary is generally referred to lexicon, or we can say that lexicon is vocabulary. The researcher analyzes about historical background based on the interview from historian or DISBUDPAR staff as local government institution on culture and tourism especially tourism ambassadors who should have a person's knowledge. It is supported by theory proposed by Nadra (2009, p.17-19) that there are 4 factors influencing the dialect differences they are geographical, political, historical, and cultural.

Especially for people of Probolinggo speak Javanese and Madurese to mixing this language and the result a new dialect name is pendhalungan. When people of Probolinggo use the word “Cokocoh” in english meaning is “Liar” its adopted from Javanese dialect which is has mean “goro” while from Madurese dialect is “carpak”. Furthemore there are another words from Javanese dialect “tukaran” while Madurese dialect “tokaran” and based on Pendhalungan “Keket!” it means “Fight!”. Therefore, this dialect is defined as regional dialect. Chaer (2012) states that regional dialect can be called as geographical dialect or dialect area, in the other words a dialect depend on the place. Hence, dialect in every region is usually spoken in different ways.

Thus the researcher conducted a research entitled “The Language Variation in Probolinggo Between Javanese and Madurese”. This research is expected to enrich linguistics field concern dialect research, especially Probolinggo dialect. By the result of this research, the researcher hopes that the language society aware of the presence of this dialect and contibute in maintaning this dialect as one of Indonesia heritage. Particulaly, this research is expected to give more information about Probolinggo dialect and how dialect contributes in shaping the meaning. This research is also expected to give contributions for English Departement especially for those who would like to conduct similar research.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study above, the researcher proposed problems of study as follow :

1. What are the dialect differences used by Probolinggo people between Javanese and Madurese language in terms of vocabulary?
2. What are the factors causing of them to use both of Javanese and Madurese language in Probolinggo?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the research background of the study and the research problems, the objectives of this study are as followed:

1. To find out the dialect differences used by Probolinggo people between Javanese and Madurese language in term of vocabulary.
2. To find out the factor caused of them to use both of Javanese and Madurese language in Probolinggo.

1.4 Definition of the Key Terms

The last sub chapter is aimed to provide the definition of the key terms used in this research in order to make the term clearly understood.

1. Language : Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country (Haugen, 1996).
2. Dialect : Dialect is speech of the grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation of a variety of language (Yule 2010, p.24).
3. Madurese dialect : a dialect of Madura language used both of in and

outside Madura island (Lasmawari, 2010, para.6).

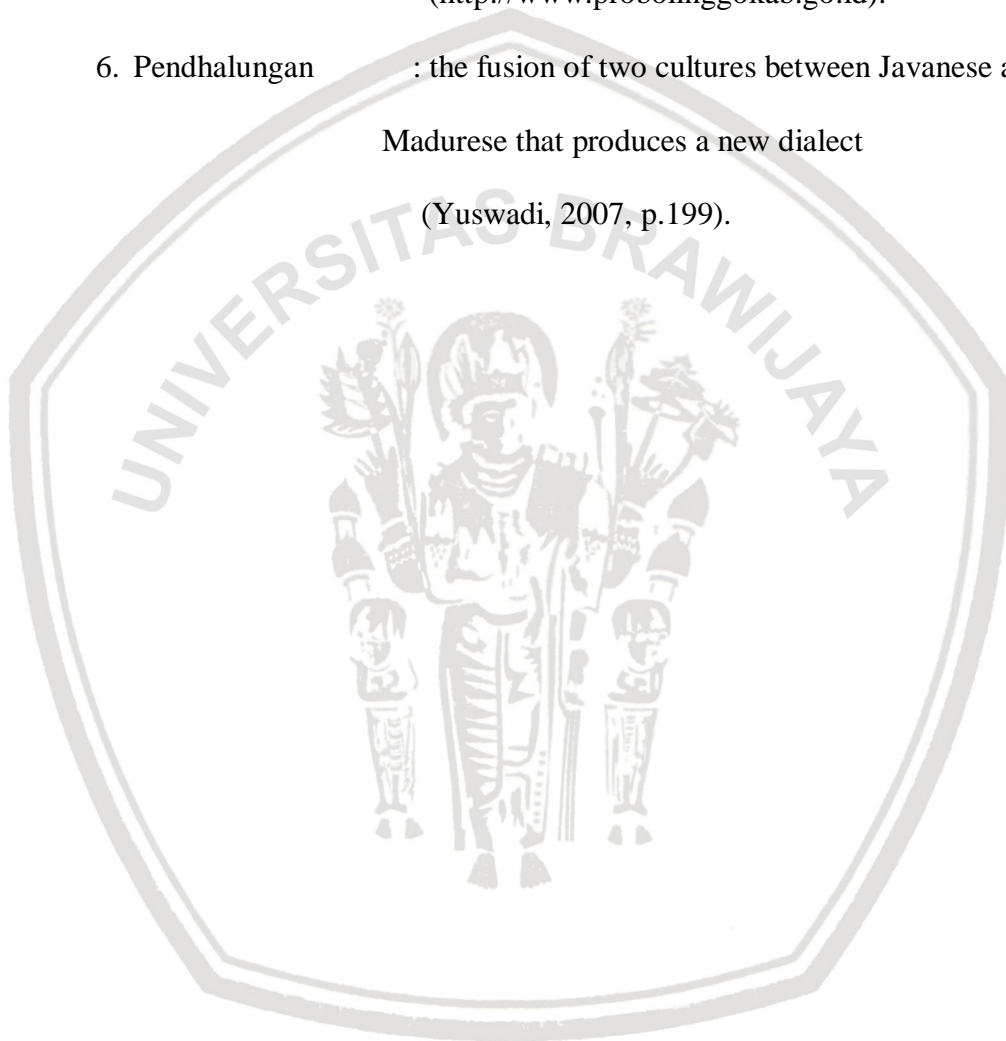
4. Javanese dialect : a dialect based on its geographical usage Sedjito et al (cited on Paryono, 2011).

5. Probolinggo : Probolinggo is one of the regions in East Java region at Kademangan.

(<http://www.probolinggokab.go.id>).

6. Pendhalungan : the fusion of two cultures between Javanese and Madurese that produces a new dialect

(Yuswadi, 2007, p.199).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of related theory of this research. They are Sociolinguistics, language variation, dialect, dialect differences including suprasegmental phoneme, morpheme, vocabulary, the words classification, adjectives, nouns, verbs, Javanese dialect, Madurese language, factors influencing dialect differences including geographical factors, political factors, historical factors, cultural factors, and previous studies.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language and society are related to each other. Therefore, language and society cannot be separated. The study about language and society is called Sociolinguistics. Wardaugh (2006) states that sociolinguistics is a study of language and social aspect in society. Moreover, according to Chaer (2012) sociolinguistics is parts of linguistics which studies relation and use of language in society. Sociolinguistics discusses linguistics diversity based on the use of language in a social environment and the user's own language.

From definition above the researcher concludes that sociolinguistics is a study of the roles of language in society and how the language used in social reality. People interact each other by using language. Hereby, there is social interaction that can make some variations of language in society.

2.2 Language Variation

People have different roles in a society. They use variant of language depending on who they are speaking to. Wardaugh (2006, p.135) says language variation is the language based on the condition or particular utility. It means that language variation is variant of language based on the usage. Language also changes depend on where the language is spoken. People use different dialects to speak based on their place. According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), “register and dialect are parts of language variety. Dialect is a variation of language used by people who live in particular area.” It can be concluded that language variation is every language used by a group of society in language society. It is divided into two categories, namely: based on the user and based on the usage (Holmes,1992:138-276).

2.3 Dialect

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 (Refnaldi, p.23). Dialect is a variety of 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. (Meyerhoff, 2005, p.1).

According to Parera (1985,p.25) 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 dialect such as Javanese language dialect in Malang is different with Javanese language dialect in Surabaya, Kediri, and so on. Sutoko (2000, p.25), assert that dialect has differences in phonology, intonation and lexical that distinguish each region.

In addition Denham (2009, p.191), states that dialect variety of a language has unique morphology, phonology, and vocabulary. Further, Chambers and Trudgill as quoted by Nadra (2009, p.2) states that dialect shows variety or differences in a language, it can be grammatically, phonologically, or lexically. This theory is similar with Collins (1986, p.197) as quoted by (Nadra, 2009, p.3) that dialect can be considered as little bit different of variety. Meyerhoof (2006, p.25), states that the dialect refers to the feature at the level of the vocabulary, pronunciation and sentences structure.

According to Meurers (2004) dialect is variant of language that can be different in the way to produce pronunciations, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of the language. In other words, dialect is variant of language that is produced in different parts of region based on the location. Dialect refers to differences in morphology, pronunciation and vocabulary among different versions of 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 region with a different accent. This may also apply to people who have emigrated from one country to another (*Dialect and Accent*, 2009,p2).

According to Meillet (1976, p.70) the main characteristic of dialect is differences or variety in unity. Besides, there are two general characteristics of dialect. First dialect is a different set of local statement and each one is more similar than local statement from the same language. The next is dialect must not take all statements from all language. Based on 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, dialect is often associated with a particular dialect, so a speaker who uses a regional dialect will also be more than likely to have corresponding regional dialect. Meanwhile, it is rare for someone who uses regional vocabulary and grammar to do so without a regional dialect, it's very common a speaker to have a regional accent but use grammar and lexis that are not associated with a particular geographical area, as not all dialect and accent are regional (Thomas, 2005, p.135).

In this study, the writer explains more about differences in dialect by distinguishing between Probolinggo in Javenese and Madurese dialect. Based on (Denham, 2009), states that are these point of the dialect differences in vocabulary, supra segmental phoneme (phonology), and morpheme (morphology). However, the researcher only focused on dialect differences vocabularies on between Javanese and Madurese in Probolinggo.

2.4 Dialect Differences

Dialect can be described in term of three points. First, the differences of suprasegmental phoneme (phonology), morpheme (morphology), and the last is vocabulary.

2.4.1 Suprasegmental Phoneme

According to Yule (1986, p.55) phonology is the study about the description of the system and patterns of speech sound in a language. There are two kinds phonology. First, segmental phoneme is concerned with the segments, represented as the spelling. The other is supra segmental phoneme when it is concerned with other aspects of phonology, such as tone, stress and intonation.

2.4.2 Morpheme

According Yule (1986, p.75), morphology is the study about identifying words. Morpheme is a minimal unites of meaning of grammatical function. There are two type of morpheme, bound morpheme and free morpheme. Free morpheme is a word that can stand alone by themselves as single word, for example in pendhalungan language is another group morpheme called functional morpheme. For example in pendhalungan mon (if), ben (always), benne (no) and so many others.

2.4.3 Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the tool number of word in a language. These words are also known and used by a person in speaking and writing. Vocabulary is not only about the number of words, but also the rules for combining the words to make a language. Based on Denham (2009, p. 190) uses term vocabulary to explain about dialect meanwhile Sutoko (1998, p.53) uses term lexical to show that each region has

different lexicon like in Javanese people use the word *macem* meanwhile in Probolinggo they use *worid cemacem* to refer to a kind.

Vocabulary is an obvious area for language variation (Celce and Olshtain, 2000: 78). It means that the vocabulary is a key of language, because without vocabulary the language cannot convey. Well, the vocabulary so important part of the language. Based on above, we can conclude that vocabulary is important part of language especially in all foreign language and language itself consist of words and vocabulary consist of words as well.

In this study, the writer analyzes the vocabulary of Javanese and Madurese especially in Probolinggo dialect to know the differences of both, because two languages may have different vocabulary and different meaning.

2.5 The Words Classification

According to Hatch and Brown (1995: 2018) the word classification is based on their functional categories which are called part of speech. There are parts of speech such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, preposition, conjunctions, and interjections.

In this research, it will be focused on adjectives, nouns, and verbs and it used as categories in part of speech.

2.5.1 Adjectives

Adjectives are used to highlight qualities or attributes. Certain adjectives are typically used to describe particular nouns. For example, light, dark, bright, and dull are used with color names.

2.5.2 Nouns

According to Lyons as cited in Hatch & Brown (1995:219) are all parts of speech having a semantic core that is language-independent. The most core like nouns (which he calls first order) are names of people and physical objects, and entities that exist in time and space. So, a noun refers to a person, place, or thing.

2.5.3 Verbs

Verbs are words that donate action. Vendler as cited Hatch and Brown (1995: 223) placed verb into four classes: activities, accomplishments, achievements, and states.

Activities : run, walk, write, drive, seek, and listen.

Accomplishments : paint, draw, run, write, build, kill, put.

Achievements : recognize, find, lose, understand, hear, and see.

States : know, love, have, desire.

2.6 Javanese Language

According to Poedjosoedarmo et al (1979, p.1), Javanese is one of vernacular languages in Indonesia which is widely by Javanese people who inhabit, mostly in

Central Java province, Yogyakarta province, and East Java province. Poedjosoedarmo also adds that Javanese language is also a member of Austronesian language, which is similar to Indonesia's national language (*Bahasa Indonesia*), Minangkabau language, Sundanese, Balinese, Madurese, Bugis, Nganju, Iban and also other languages which are spread in Northern Sulawesi and the islands of the Philipines.

Based on Thompson (2013, para.3) in his web *About World Language* stated "Javanese is the spoken language of over 75 million people in the central and eastern of Java Island". Javanese dialect is the language of group of people living in Java Island. Javanese as one of languages that has numerous users Indonesia shows many variations called dialect. Javanese dialect shows many variations because the Javanese users spread over many regions in Indonesia. According Wardhaugh (2006) it is called regional dialect. Generally, Javanese is divided into three main dialect; those are standard Javanese dialect, East Javanese dialect, and Banyumas dialect (Whedawati, 2005). Those three dialects of Javanese is the main dialect used by Javanese speakers. However, it is possible that there are many more sub dialects of Javanese language.

2.7 Madurese Language

Madurese language plays important roles in maintaining and developing Indonesia language. There are at least two major roles of Madurese language. The role are; (1) the existence of Madurese language can be used as a shield if Indonesian

language against the invasion of foreign languages, and (2) Madurese language can be function as a vocabulary donor of Indonesian language (Azhar, 2009, p. 15-19).

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, Sumenep, Kangean, and Raas. Madurese language is a local language has some function; they are as a region proud symbol, as a region identity symbol, and as tool of communication in family and local society.

Madurese has a big numbers of native speaker and wide distribution areas. They are of distribution of madurese speakers are not only in Madura Island, but also in the northern coast of East Java such as, Pasuruan, Surabaya, Probolinggo, Jember, Situbondo, Bondowoso, and Banyuwangi.

2.8 Factors Influencing Dialect Differences

According to Nadra (2009, p. 17-19) there are four factors influencing the dialect differences. They are geographical, political, historical, and cultural.

2.8.1 Geographical Factor

Geographical factor is one of the aspects used by a group of people to distinguish language and dialect based on where they live, for example, Probolinggo and Madura. The location of those regions is near, so the differences in language are quite few in number. As Probolinggo and Madurese are located in the same province,

there will be many similarity and differences in terms of dialect based on their regions.

2.8.2 Political Factor

Political factor is a factor that gives some influence to make differences in language. For example, both American and English have standard language. Although those countries have different dialects but the society can understand each other.

2.8.3 Historical Factor

Historical factor is one criterion used to determine whether spoken language is a dialect of language or it is a different language. For example, Malay Indonesia is historically regarded as part of Malay, because the language is originated from Malaysia.

2.8.4 Cultural Factor

Cultural factor can be used to distinguish language and dialect in term of art. Some regions have the same culture and then they might have the same language. In country, if the regions have different culture, the languages as different as well. For example, the culture of Sundanese and Javanese are different and then it shows that the languages are also different.

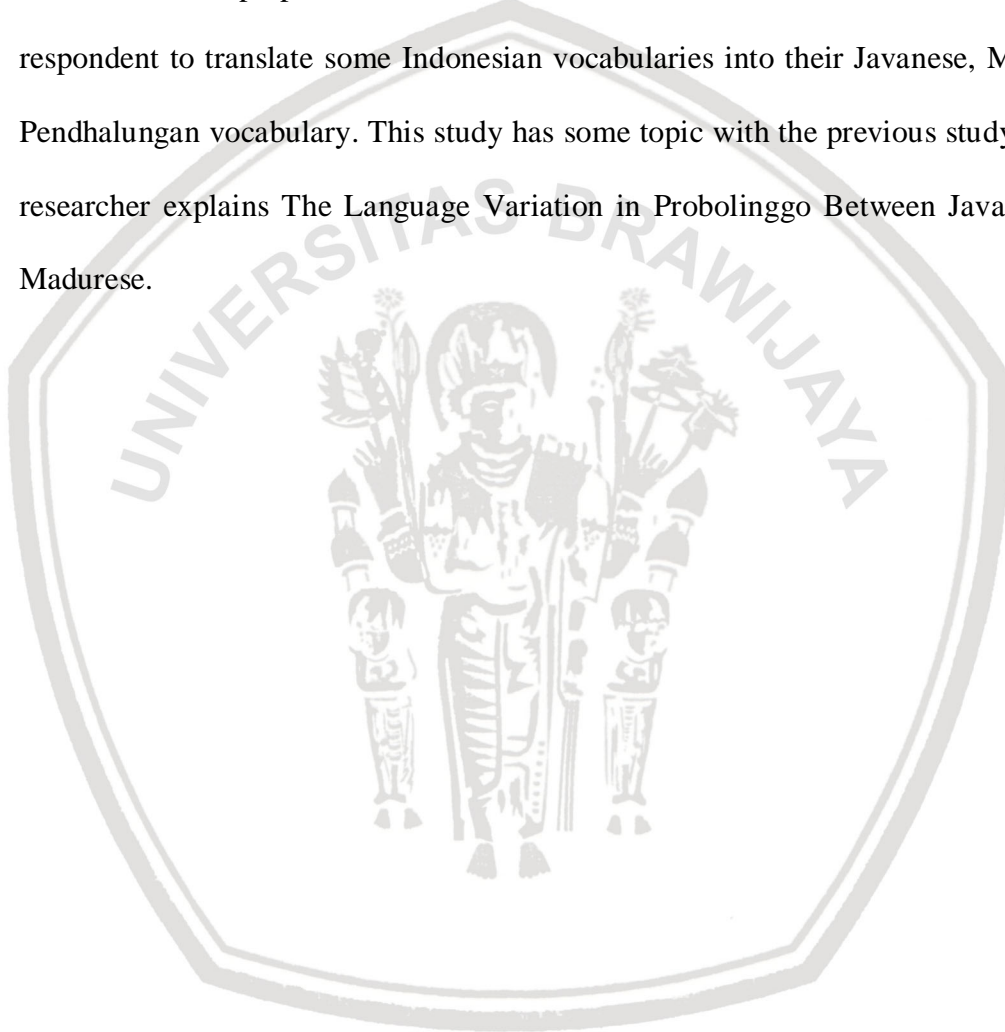
2.9 Previous Studies

The first previous study was conducted by Tirta Aqurata Arjuni (2012) who conducted his thesis entitled “An Analysis of Dialect Differences between Malang and Surabaya”. She analyzes the differences of vocabulary between Malang and Surabaya dialect. She uses theory by Denham (2009) and Nadra (2009). She finds 11 words of adjective, 9 words of noun, and 11 words of verb. However, this research has difference in terms of the location of the data. Arjuni used data from Malang and Surabaya while this research use data from people living in Probolinggo particularly Forsilab community of Brawijaya students. This research also has similarity with the second previous study that is analyzing difference dialect by using the theory Denham (2009) and Nadra (2009).

The second previous study was from journal by Revie Yandra and Refnaldi entitled “A Study of Lexical Comparison Between Labuah Solo Dialect Of Minangkabau and standard Minangkabaunese”. She studied her focused on analyzing the differences of phoneme, sound, uniqueness vocabulary changes, the similarities vocabulary with differences meaning, and lexicon vocabulary in oral between Labuah sub dialect of Minangkabau and Minangkabaunese as standard language. In this research, the researcher takes 150 data of the dialectical of Labuah Sub-dialect to be compared with standard Minangkabaunese. She used description method. She makes theory lexical comparison by Chaer 1994. The similarity of this previous study with the current study is both studies analyzing variation of vocabulary, especially adjective, noun, and verb. However, this research has different with Yandra and

Refnaldi research which is analyzing Javanese and Madurese dialect which one its make new language that is pendhalungan.

Furthermore the researcher got same benefits to support this study. The benefits were the researcher got some theories that supported the theory used in this study and the researcher also got the point of view to analyze the data. In this case, the writer of this prepare some Indonesian vocabularies which is has aim at asking the respondent to translate some Indonesian vocabularies into their Javanese, Madurese, Pendhalungan vocabulary. This study has some topic with the previous study, but the researcher explains The Language Variation in Probolinggo Between Javanese and Madurese.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides the method of this research. It includes research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used qualitative approach, because the object of this research was dialect which related to social fact in Probolinggo society. According to Ary *et.al.* (2010, p. 419) "qualitative inquiry seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting". In other words, qualitative approach is used to investigate social phenomena in society; it can be languages, dialect, and another social activity. Thus, the researcher will conduct a research by using qualitative approach.

Moreover, Creswell (2003) states that the process of understanding meaning through the words is the reason of conducting a research by qualitative approach. It means that the research is called qualitative because the researcher describes data in the form of the meaning of the words in sentences. The researcher analyzed Pendhalungan dialect spoken by people in Probolinggo and factors which influences the dialect differences between Javanese and Madurese used by Probolinggo people.

The dialect contains three types of vocabulary which is proposed by Denham (2009) namely adjective, noun, and verb.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this research were the utterances of Pendhalungan of Probolinggo dialect by Forsap community Brawijaya students from Probolinggo. The data source of this research was Javanese and Madurese language which is it took from combination language *Surabayaan* but when that language mixing of their region it make new language the name is Pendhalungan language especially in Probolinggo. The researcher used Probolinggo dialect as the object since there is no previous study which conducts research vocabularies that is found between Javanese and Madurese make a new language. Here, the researcher conducted an interview and questioners of the respondents. Therefore, for the respondent, the researcher gives the subjects some positions and makes a conversation based on the questions. The researcher took 30 Indonesian vocabularies consisting of adjective, noun, and verb. The vocabularies are taken from Indonesian dictionary and from basic vocabulary by Morrish Swadesh determined from the beginning. It is then given to respondents to be translated into Pendhalungan language which they used in their daily lives.

Moreover, the researcher chose native speaker at the first problems from problems of the study because respondents were regarded to speak the original dialect in Probolinggo and they could give reliable data to support this research. Furthermore, the researcher to give questionnaires 20 potential respondents from 65 people from Forsap community. Hence, the researcher got a good quality of data.

Beside it state here to answering the second problems of the study. The researcher makes a data from the result of interview transcript ten members of tourist ambassador or Disbudpar Staff. In order to choose the respondents the researcher used criterion sampling technique. According to Ary et al. (2010, p.431) “In criterion sampling the researcher sets the criterion and includes all cases that meet that criterion”. In other words, the researcher chose a number of samples based on some criteria.

The respondents who were interviewed by the researcher considered to have some criteria, as follows:

1. The respondents were native speakers of Probolinggo dialect, especially Forsap community Brawijaya students.
2. The respondents were people above 20 years old.
3. The respondents never move or live in another region, in order to avoid an interference of another dialect.
4. The respondents born and grown up in their region especially Probolinggo.

Moreover, the sentences that were produced by respondents during the interview helped the researcher to identify in term of vocabularies and factors caused they used languages order to answer the research problem. Therefore, the researcher only expected to give more information about the dialect of Probolinggo dialect and how the dialect contributes to the shaping of meaning.

3.3 Data collection

The data of research were the sentences produced by Forsap community Brawijaya students from Probolinggo. The instrument of this research was the researcher himself as a native speaker of Probolinggo. The researcher was capable to transcribe all the vocabularies since Pendhalungan dialect was the first language of the researcher. To obtain the data, the researcher used some steps, as follow:

1. The researcher gives questioners 20 respondents in Forsap community Brawijaya students from Probolinggo by using questioners as describes by Esterbeg (2002, p.232). According to Esterbeg questioners is an instrument to obtain data from the result of giving questions to some respondents.
2. The researcher gives the questionnaire to the respondents, and they can start to translate those words into Pendhalungan dialect based on their regional dialect.
3. The researcher transcribed the vocabularies that are produced by respondents with a table.
4. The researcher did a short asking questions and taking notes to support the data.

3.4 Data Analysis

In conducting the data analysis, the researcher evaluated sentences in order to find out the answer to the problem of the study. Thus, the researcher analyzed the data based on the following steps, as follows:

1. To answering the fist problems, the researcher thoroughly read and selected all of the vocabularies that were produced by respondents.
2. The researcher selected some vocabularies that contain adjective, noun, and verb from the questioners.
3. The researcher categorized the data based on the theory proposed by Denham (2009). Furthermore, the researcher categorized the data by using several tables to make it easier for the researcher to analyze the data.

No	Part of speech	Datum	Javanese	Madurese	Pendhalungan	English Word
1.	Adjective					
2.	Noun					
3.	Verb					

4. To answer the second problems, the researcher using an interview with historian background, DISBUDPAR staff as local government institution on culture and tourism especially tourism ambassadors who should have a person's knowledge.
5. Analyzing and discussing the data obtained from collecting the data.
6. Finally, the researcher makes a conclusion as a result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding of the research and discussion. The finding describes the language variation between Javanese and Madurese in Probolinggo in term of vocabulary.

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Data Description

The findings for this research are 60 Indonesian words with their Javanese, Madurese, and words with English translated version. Those findings are analyzed based on theories of how to explain dialect proposed by Denham (2009, P.190). The theory points out that a dialect could be explained in three linguistic points namely through phonology (suprasegmental phoneme), morphology (morpheme), and vocabulary.

The researcher only deals with the vocabulary. Thus, the finding of the vocabulary consisted of two kinds, namely vocabulary from in Probolinggo or Pendhalungan between Javanese and Madurese. The English words were presented with their equivalent in Probolinggo or Pendhalungan dialect which is both Javanese and Madurese dialect consecutively. The researcher has found 10 words of adjective, 10 words of a noun, and 10 words of a verb.

4.1.1.1 Vocabulary of Pendhalungan Dialects

There were thirteen Indonesian words which were presented with their equivalent in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese dialect of the lowest speech level in the Javanese Language.

Table 4.1 Vocabularies in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese.

No.	Part of speech	Datum	Javanese	Madurese	Pendhalungan	English Word
1.	Adjective	1	Nesu/ ngamok	Gigir/ agigir	Belis	Angry
		2	Nakal/ mbetik	Tambeng	Meller	Naughty
		3	Ngapusi/ goroh	Carpak	Cokoco	Lie
		4	Ora seneng	Bejik	Cremet	Hate
		5	Budek	Tengel	Kopok	Deaf
		6	Medit	Cerek	Kreket	Stingy
		7	Bengong	Posang	Gimeng	Confused
		8	Kesel/ Lesu	Lesoh	Paya	Tired
		9	Mburi	Budih	Ebudih	Rear
		10	Alon	Laon	Onlaon	Slowly
2.	Noun	11	Kewan	Heben	Keben	Animal
		12	Lanang	Lakek	Lelakek	Boy
		13	Wedok	Binik	Binek	Girl
		14	Kethek	Motak	Kettang	Monkey
		15	Mencolot	Loncak	Aloncak	Jump
		16	Guyon	Gejek	Agejek	Joke
		17	Titikiyek/ Jentrong	Seset	Seset	Dragonfly
		18	Lemari	Lamareh	Lemareh	Cupboard
		19	Kemol	Salemot	Sapok	Blanket
		20	Ladeng	Lading	Todik	Knife
3.	Verb	21	Enteni	Dentek	Noguhin	Wait
		22	Tukaran	Tokaran	Keket	Fight
		23	Ngumbah	Nyassa	Sasasa	Wash
		24	Ngambong	Nyeom	Seom	Kiss
		25	Mepe	Acemmor/ Ajemur	Morjemor	Drying
		26	Mangan	Adha'ar	Beduk	Eat
		27	Nyekel	Negguk	Teguk	Handle
		28	Nerokne	Neroh	Roneroh	Imitate
		29	Tuku	Ngobengih	Lehmeleh	Buy
		30	Ngerumat	Rabet	Ngobu	Treat

Table 4.2 Vocabularies in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese which are creating the new terms.

No.	Part of speech	Javanese	Madurese	Pendhalungan	English Word
1.	Adjective	Nesu	Gigir	Belis	Angry
		Nakal/ Mbetik	Tambeng	Meller	Naughty
		Ngapusi/ Goroh	Carpak	Cokoco	Lie
		Ora seneng	Bejik	Cremet	Hate
		Budek	Tengel	Kopok	Deaf
		Medit	Cerek	Kreket	Stingy
		Bengong	Posang	Gimeng	Confused
		Kesel/ Lesu	Lesoh	Paya	Tired
2.	Noun	Kethek	Motak	Kettang	Monkey
		Kemol	Salemot	Sapok	Blanket
		Ladeng	Lading	Todik	Knife
3.	Verb	Enteni	Dentek	Noguhin	Wait
		Tukaran	Tokaran	Keket	Fight
		Mangan	Adha'ar	Beduk	Eat
		Ngerumat	Rabet	Ngobu	Treat

From the classification above, one up to three variations from three verb categories of Javanese, Madurese, and Pendhalungan which are they are mixing from two languages in Probolinggo which are adjectives, noun, and verb. Those three forms belong to the verb modality of Javanese proposed by Poedjosedarmo (1979) and also become the most common form in composing sentences/ utterances of a language. Moreover, each base word of Javanese and Madurese may have a different meaning in Pendhalungan language which contains different vocabulary. After organizing the part of the speech-language variation in Probolinggo, the writer began to analyze the data based on Denham theory. Distinguish a clear meaning of the components which are inserting some influence of the rule languages there is also creating new words or creating new terms. Meaning components needed to know how far the difference and make a new language of the words itself. From the tables above, the researcher used

the fill in the table choose the lowest level of speech. Those, all the words were on the same level.

4.1.1.2 Vocabulary differences of Adjective between Javanese and Madurese Dialect.

Datum 1

The word 'angry' had three equivalents in the Javanese language. The word *nesu* or *ngamok* was used by most people in Javanese. The differences between the two words are *nesu* is polite language meanwhile *ngamok* is rude language. However, the other people in each dialect had the other words. There were people using the word *gigir* or *agigir* to represent the word 'angry' in speaking in Madurese. There are conjunctions word in Madurese and Probolinggo language such as additional word *a* in here its mean doing something almost same with English such as additional *v+ing* . Meanwhile Probolinggo people especially Pendhalungan dialect used the word *ngosok* or *belis* its from combination two language are Javanese language and Madurese language because Pendhalungan itself make something new to easily to communicate with each other. For instance are *kakeh jek agigir meloloh*.

Datum 2

There were equivalents of word 'naughty' in the Javanese language still used the word *nakal* to represent the word 'naughty' and most people from Madurese used the word *meller* to represent the word 'naughty' in speaking to their daily

interlocutors. In Pendhalungan language to refer the 'naughty' is *tambeng*. However, there is some similarity the vocabularies of 'naughty' between Madurese and Pendhalungan language. *Meller* is used to expressing annoyance but *tambeng* is used by people who are experiencing naughtiness hard to give an advice.

Datum 3

The word 'lie' could be represented as *ngapusi* or *goroh* it from the Javanese language. The Madurese language used the word *carpak*. Pendhalungan used the word *cokocoh*. Those vocabularies of adjective were different in spoken meaning. Mostly people in Probolinggo always using the word *cokocoh* to express or talking with each other because the pronunciation of *cokocoh* its more easily.

Datum 4

The Javanese language used the word *ora seneng*. The Madurese language used the word *bejik*. Meanwhile, Pendhalungan language used the word *cremet* which is it has meaning 'hate'. But there is some similarity between Madurese and Pendhalungan language. It located of the meaning two verbs *bejik* is hate which is just hate. However, in *cremet* it has meant very hate with the behavior or attitude. The example *Engkok bejik ke kamu* it means I don't like you.

Datum 5

The word 'deaf' had three equivalentents in the Javanese language. The word *budek* was used by most of the Javanese language. However, the other language in each dialect had the others word *tengel* to represent the word 'blind'. In

Pendhalungan used the word *kopok*. But there are some differences when we said 'blind' *kopok* it used for the same age or youngest people meanwhile for the older people usually using *tengel*.

Datum 6

The word 'stingy' could be represented as *medit* or *cerek*. The word *medit* was used by most of the Javanese language. The Madurese language used the word *cerek*. But from two combining verbs make a new language the name Pendhalungan and the word is *cereket* or *kreket*. But most of Probolinggo people used *cereket* to youngest meanwhile to older people used *medit*. The example of the sentence is '*kamu kok cereket soro seh...*' it has a meaning you are very stingy.

Datum 7

The Madurese language used the word *posang*. The Javanese language used the word *bengong*. Meanwhile, Pendhalungan used the word *gimeng* which is it has meaning 'confused'. In Probolinggo people using the word from the Madurese language to represent what they felling. Beside it, there is some a reason to used *gimeng* because *gimeng* it has meaning such as you have a problem but it cannot be solved. The example sentence is *Engkok gimeng sarah* its mean I am very confused.

Datum 8

The word 'tired' could be represented as *kesel* or *lesu*. The word *kesel* or *lesu* was used by the Javanese language. On the other side of the Madurese language used the word *lessoh*. In the Pendhalungan language used the word *paya* in speaking to

their interlocations and there were respondents from Pendhalungan using the word *paya* and *lessoh*. Meanwhile, the word *lessoh* is used to express feeling ‘tired’ or ‘exhausted’ and the word *paya* is usually used to express more than feeling tired. The example *Engkok paya tang badan sakek kabih* its mean I am very tired and my body pain all.

Datum 9

The word ‘behind’ had three equivalents in the Javanese language. The Javanese language still used the word *mburi* to represent the word ‘behind’. And most of the Madurese language used the word *budih* represent the word behind in speaking to their daily interlocations. Those vocabularies were different in spoken from Pendhlaungan language the word *ebudih*. Therefore there is additional noun ‘e’ to complete that sentence. But there is another meaning in Probolinggo and Madurese language the word *budien* refers to the kitchen in Indonesia language refers to the bathroom.

Datum 10

The Javanese language used the word *alon* or *lirih*. The Madurese language used the word *laon*. Meanwhile, Pendhalungan language said *onlaon* to represent the word ‘slowly’. But there is an additional noun or repetition of the word such as *onlaon* to easily communicate and understand each other. The example word ‘Mon jalan itu kamu onlaon nanti bisa jatuh’ the word mon in here like conjunction word it has to mean ‘if’.

4.1.1.3 Vocabularies Differences of Noun between Javanese and Madurese Language

Datum 11

There were two equivalents of word 'animal' in most of the Javanese language still used the word *kewan* to represent the word 'animal'. And most of the Madurese language used the word *heben*. In Pendhalungan language used the word *keben* to represent the word 'animal' in speaking to their daily interlocutions. Those vocabularies were an additional noun. Such as *kewan* to *heben* became *keben* it forms of 'k' become 'h'. But people of Madurese and Pendhalungan mostly they used the word 'keben' because they have a reason to say that and it's easier to pronounce.

Datum 12

The word 'boy' was spoken as *lanang* and *lakek*. The Javanese language used the word *lanang* to equalize 'man' while most of the Madurese language used the word *lakek* equalize 'man'. In Pendhalungan language used the word *lelakek* or *lakekan*. It has prefix word from the Madurese language which is additional noun 'le' to become *lelakek*. When we used *lelakek* it for more than one boy meanwhile *lakekan* refers to a boy. Mostly Probolinggo language used the word *lakekan* because the pronounced more easily.

Datum 13

The word 'girl' had two equivalents, *wedok*, and *binik*. The Javanese language used the word *wedok*. Meanwhile, the Madurese language used the word *binik* to

represent the word 'girl' in speaking to their interlocutors. Pendhalungan language used the word *binek* or *wedok*. There are changed vowel between 'binik' and 'binek' it changes between 'i' become 'e'. There are between meaning from the word girl *binek* it call for housewife the example sentence is *tang binek* it means that's my wife and *wedok* for a young girl or single.

Datum 14

The word 'monkey' was spoken as *kethek* and *motak*. Most of the Javanese language used the word *kethek* to equalize 'monkey'. And most the Madurese language still used the word *motak*. Pendhalungan language used the word *kettang* but mostly Probolinggo people used from the Javanese language the word *kettang*. There are differences rule of this language which is *kettang* is the rude language meanwhile *kethek* is polite language. The example *kamu kok kayak kettang ya..* its mean you look like a monkey the sentence refers to a joke.

Datum 15

The word 'jump' had equivalents in the Javanese language. They were *mencolot*. The word *mencolot* was spoken by the Javanese language to equalize 'jump'. The other side the Madurese language used the word *loncak* to equalize 'jump'. In Pendhalungan language used the word *aloncak*. There is an additional noun from the word 'a' to *aloncak* it has to mean doing something it almost with the English language such as V+ing. And the example *duduk semeneng jek cakloncakan* its mean sitting right, please! Don't jump!.

Datum 16

The word 'joke' was spoken as *guyon* and *gejek*. Most of the people from Javanese used the word *guyon* to equalize 'joke'. Meanwhile, from the Madurese language still used the word *gejek* to equalize 'joke'. However, in Pendhalungan language used the word *agejek*. There are prefixes 'a' from the word *gejek* become *agejek* which are it has the different meaning. *Gejek* it used for just kidding whereas *agejek* it used very funny and silly.

Datum 17

The word 'dragonfly' had two equivalents in the Javanese language. They were *titik iyek* and *jentrong*. Most people from the Javanese language used *jentrong* or *capung* to equalize 'dragonfly' to their interlocutions. The other people from Madurese and Pendhalungan language used the word *seset* to equalize 'dragonfly' in speaking to their interlocutors in daily life. The example is *onok seset miber ndek dhuwur sirahmu*.

Datum 18

The word 'cupboard' was spoken as *lemari* and *lamari*. Most people from Javanese still use the word *lemari* to equalize 'cupboard'. And most people from Madurese used the word *lamari*. But Pendhalungan language used the word *lemareh* to equalize 'cupboard' in speaking to their interlocutors. The word *lemareh* is like suffix word in the Indonesian language. Mostly Probolinggo people used the word

lemari. For instance, *Kalak klambinah ning delem lemari* its mean take your clothes in the cupboard, please!.

Datum 19

The word 'blanked' could be represented as *kemol*. The word *kemol* was used by the Javanese language. The other side of Madurese language uses the word *salemot*. The word *salemot* its self is the suffix Indonesian language. In the Pendhalungan language used the word *sapok* in speaking to their interlocutions and there were two respondents from Madurese and Probolinggo using the word *sapok* and *salemot*. Mostly people of Probolinggo often used the word *sapok*.

Datum 20

The word 'knife' was spoken as *ladeng* and *lading* or *bedding*. The word *ladeng* was used by most people in the Javanese language. Meanwhile, the Madurese language used the word *lading*. Pendhalungan language used the word *todik*. Usually, they used two the word which is *lading* and *todik*. The word *bedding* is very sharp knife meanwhile *todik* is a kitchen knife. From here it can be seen that the language had been very different.

4.1.1.4 Vocabulary differences of Verbs between Javanese and Madurese Dialect.

Datum 21

The word 'work' had three equivalents in the Javanese language. The word *kerjo* was used by most people in Javanese. However, the other people in each dialect had the other words. There were people using the word *lakoh* to represent the word 'work' in speaking in Madurese. Meanwhile Propolinggo people especially Pendhalungan dialect using the word *alakoh*. It has prefix word from the Madurese language which is additional noun 'a' to become *alakoh*. For the example *kamu alokah dimana saiki?* Its mean where do you work now?.

Datum 22

The word 'fight' was spoken as *tukaran* and *tokaran*. The Javanese language used the word *tukaran* to equalize 'man'. The Madurese language used the word *tokaran* equalize 'fight'. In Pendhalungan language used the word *keket*. It's from combination two languages are Javanese language and Madurese language because Pendhalungan itself make something new to easier communication each other and make the unique language.

Datum 23

The word "wash" had three equivalents in the Javanese language. The word *ngumbah* was used by most of the Javanese language. However, the other language in each dialect had the others words. The Madurese language used the word *nyassa* to represent the word 'wash'. In Pendhalungan used the word *sasasa* or *asasa*. The main

reason for Pendhalungan language used the word or sentences became an easier listener and pronounce it. So they use the language they are like.

Datum 24

The Madurese language said *nyeom*. The Javanese language said *ngambong*. Meanwhile, Pendhalungan said *seom* or *sium* represent the word ‘kisses in speaking to their daily interlocutors. Those vocabularies were different in spoken from Pendhalungan language so that there are additional ‘n’ became ‘s’ produce *seom* or *sium*. The example sentence such as *Mon kamu nakal nantik tak seom yaa...* The sentence refers to a kid if they are naughty or we doing a joke.

Datum 25

The word ‘drying’ could be represented as *mepe* or *ajemur*. The word *mepe* was used by the Javanese language. The other side the Madurese language used the word *ajemur*. But there is an additional noun or repetition of the word such as *morjemor* to easily communicate and understand each other. But there are differences meaning between *ajemur* and *morjemor*. The word *ajemur* refers to is an object meanwhile the word *morjemor* refers to wedding to do. The example word *Eh tolong tang morjemor dientasno*.

Datum 26

The Javanese language said *mangan*. The Madurese language said *adha’ar*. Meanwhile, Pendhalungan language said *beduk* to represent the word ‘eat’. But there are respondents answer *beduk*, *ngakan* and *kakan*. When we used the word *adha’ar* it

refer that polite language however when we used the word *beduk*, *ngakan*, and *kakan* it refers to the rough or rude language. But the word *beduk* it used by the same age or for kids meanwhile to older people mostly used the word *adha'ar*. For instance *kakeh mari beduk?* its mean have you been eating?.

Datum 27

The word 'handle' was spoken as *nyekel* and *negguk*. The Javanese language used the word *nyekel* to equalize 'handle'. Meanwhile, most of the Madurese language used the word *negguk* to equalize 'handle'. In Pendhalungan language used the word *teguk*. There is a change in 'n' to 't' from the word *nyekel*, *negguk* become *teguk*. Because Pendhalungan language always uses the easier word or sentence each conversation. The example word *Tolong teguk agih tang sepatu*, *tang* in here refers that its mine.

Datum 28

There were equivalents of the word 'imitate' in the Javanese language still used the word *nerokne* to represent the word 'imitate' and most people from Madurese used the word *neroh* to represent the word 'imitate' in speaking to their daily interlocutors. In Pendhalungan language to refer the 'imitate' is *roneroh*. There are the additional noun or prefix word from the Madurese language which is additional noun 'ro' to become *roneroh*. The example *kamu mak suka roneroh gayaku seh* it's mean whydo you like imitate my style?.

Datum 29

The word 'buy' had equivalents in the Javanese language. They were *tuku*. The word *tuku* was spoken by the Javanese language to equalize 'buy'. The other Madurese language used the word *meleh* or *ngobengih* to equalize 'buy'. In Pendhalungan language used the word *lehmeleh*. It has an additional noun 'leh' to become *lemeleh*. But in Probolinggo people mostly used the word *meleh* because on the other side *meleh* easier to said. And the example *Ayok norok aku lemeleh permen*.

Datum 30

The word 'treat' could be represented as *ngerumat*. The word *ngerumat* was used by the Javanese language. The other side Madurese language used the word *rabet*. In the Pendhalungan language used the word *ngobu* in speaking to their interlocutions and there were two respondents from Madurese and Probolinggo using the word *rabet* and *ngobu*. The differences of *rabet* and *ngobu* are the word *rabet* it used for the people meanwhile *ngobu* it used for the pets or plants. For instance, *Engkok ngobu sapeh lemak bikgik* and *Engkok ngerabet tang reng seppoh*.

4.1.2 Factors Influencing Variety of Vocabulary in Javanese and Madurese in Probolinggo dialect

Based on the result of interview tourist ambassadors or Disbudpar officers it was standard language mostly they used the Javanese Language. Another factoring building in Probolinggo it caused some a factor and their opinion said relationship of vocabulary in Probolinggo especially Pendhalungan language is the result of two

languages between the Javanese language and the Madurese language called the language variation. However, there are some a reason the influence language it cause by geographical factor because located region between Javanese, Madurese, and Probolinggo in East Java and also there is influence from pronunciation or intonation mostly from East Java especially region Surabaya, Malang, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Lumajang, and Jember has fast intonation and the language more rude or rough. Apparently, the Pendhalungan language has similarities with the English language such as v+ing. However, in Pendhalungan language there is little difference the inverse formula such as a+v it has meant doing something. There is also some borrowing word in Pendhalungan language, for instance, selimut-salemot, pacul-pacol, and lemari-lemareh, etc.

Javanese and Madurese are parts of Java Island located in the same districts in Java exactly in East Java. Java is one of the biggest islands in Indonesia. It has a lot of dialect varieties in every region. For those reasons, the researcher analyzed some factors that influenced language variation, especially Javanese and Madurese. The factors could be geographical, politics, historical, culture and autonomy factors (Nadra, 2009 p.15-18).

When somebody went to another district and he or she did an interaction with a new neighbor or partner, it could increase his or her vocabulary. For those reasons indirectly people would adopt another language, which could influence the language variation. The geographical factor could be seen the location Javanese and Madurese which was near, however, there were dialect and accent differences. Initially,

Probolinggo is a city in the province of East Java, Indonesia. Probolinggo is the fourth largest city in East Java after the unfortunate, and Surabaya, Kediri by population. The city is located in the region of *Tapal Kuda*, East Java and became the main route connecting the North coast of the island of Java with Bali. In addition, Probolinggo is a transit area which connects the cities of (East town): Banyuwangi, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo, Lumajang, with cities (West City): Pasuruan, Malang, Surabaya. The largest Pandalungan community lives on the *Tapal Kuda*, East Java, including the city and County Regency Pasuruan, Probolinggo and Lumajang Regency of Jember, Bondowoso, and Situbondo, and most of the North and South of Banyuwangi Regency. In conversation, Javanese and Madurese had fast intonation and low speech level when speaking with others because they got influence from the east Javanese culture. The voice of Javanese people had a more high rising tone when speaking than Madurese people were louder meanwhile Pandalungan people which is loud, rough and rude because they get influence from East dialect or mixing language between Javanese and Madurese.

But there is also some a reason of geographical factors. Based on the data geographical factor itself it caused by Java island and Madurese island is very close together precisely in Java island and it can be called '*Tapal Kuda*.' Beside the other causes is the large population immigration of Madurese to Javanese making a mixing language to more easily communicate with each other.

The second factor was the political factor that gave some influence on Javanese and Madurese language. Javanese and Madurese had standard language,

which could be understood by speakers of each other. Both of those areas gave influence to each other. It could be seen from Javanese and Madurese has the same cultural characteristics with Madura. Scientists put the relationship cannot be separated so that it forms a new subculture known as 'Pendhalungan'. They gave some influences to increase the income of every district by using religion politically.

Besides, the cultural and historical factor also gave influence in language variation because third of those regions had the same culture. The third factor was the historical factor. Formerly, until the end of the 17th century, the entire region was inhabited by the tribe of Java and the Osing on the eastern part, for the West part of the *Tapal Kuda* region (the whole territory of the Pasuruan-Probolinggo and Tengger Mountains) became the territory of *Majapahit* and *Medang Kamulan*, whereas the Eastern (i.e. Karesidenan Besuki all regions) is the power the *Blambangan* was a fraction of the *Majapahit* then influenced the Kingdom of *Mengwi*, Bali. At that time, around the beginning of the 18th century, many Madurese have come to the Mainland a *Tapal Kuda* and finally inhabited the area that is now called Situbondo. On immigrants from Madura that then spread to the South of Malang and Jember until. As a result, most Javanese and the Osing initially inhabited all regions before moving on to the Western region (*Mataraman*), southern, and Eastern (*Blambangan*). The population of Javanese moved towards the West and South, while residents of the Osing moved eastward and partly across to the island of Bali. However, not the least of all, especially of Javanese, which blends in with immigrants from Madura and finally the bloody population rapidly expanding Java-Madura which was later called

Pendhalungan people in *Tapal Kuda* area until now. Beside it, there is another opinion from the questioners they said that the historical of Probolinggo itself is from *Asal Mula Sungai Banger* it tells about a power struggle between the kingdom of Majapahit IV and Blambangan. As the result of the war, there was a lot of bloodshed on the river so that the people of Probolinggo themselves called it “*Kali Banger*”.

Another factor that influenced dialect differences was the cultural factor. Javanese and Madurese had the same background of culture, Javanese culture. It made those regions not to have significant differences in their culture because they still preserved their culture. The concept of appellation “Pendhalungan ” similar to the concept of the melting pot in the United States, that is the mixture of several ethnic groups in the area. Pandhalungan is derived from the term ' Java *dhalung*: a big pot ' which means a large area containing two or more ethnic groups and bring forth new culture adopted from cultural constituent elements.

The last factor was the autonomy factor. As the Javanese people, they had standard language that could be understood each other. Although, every region had different dialect they had the same standard language which could make the conversation clear. One dialect that could be understood by each other was East Javanese. The language used is Java, Surabaya and Madura language dialect. The Madurese language is the language of the majority in most areas, especially in the coastal area north of the town of Probolinggo. Most of the vocabulary is a combination of mixed language *Surabaya* language of Madura.

4.2 Discussion

From the findings in section 4.1 above, the researcher finds some language variation that has creating new word or creating new terms. It can increase researcher knowledge about language variation. There are some interesting points that will be discussed further, related to the problems proposed. However, the researcher has explained in chapter 1 and findings related to the theory that would be discussed further in this section. The researcher found 30 adjective, noun, and verb language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese. And also the researcher found four factors influencing language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese. The researcher focused on the discussion based on the problems proposed in chapter 1. Relating to the problems presented in chapter 1, the researcher showed vocabularies and found the factor causing them to use Javanese and Madurese language in Probolinggo.

The theory of Denham (2009' p.191) says that dialect explains about phonology (suprasegmental phoneme), morphology (morpheme), and vocabulary. Based on the analysis, the researcher focused on thirty Indonesian, Javanese, and Madurese words that were different between Probolinggo languages and there are four factors that were found as the factor that influenced the language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese. Before analyzing the data, the researcher made some conversation and gives the questionnaires to the respondents from Forsap community Brawijaya students from Probolinggo (native) and interview with historian background, DISBUDPAR staff as local government institution on

culture and tourism especially tourism ambassadors who should have a person's knowledge. The researcher took some words from the questionnaires and compared the words used in Javanese and Madurese languages, such as *budek* which is equivalent to 'blind' in Madurese language and the word is *tengel* meanwhile in Probolinggo or Pendhalungan language used the word *kopok*. That word was used by youngest people to interact with at the same age. Whereas the word *tengel* was not commonly used by older people however some youngest people used the word *kopok* to blind with people at the same age. Besides, it has some a reason because of the language used by the youngest is more rough or rude language.

The other example, Forsap respondents use the word *Binek* represent "Girl". The Javanese language used the word *wedok*. Meanwhile, the Madurese language used the word *binik* to represent the word 'girl' in speaking to their interlocutors. Pendhalungan language used the word *binek* or *wedok*. There are changed vowel between 'binik' and 'binek' it changes between 'i' become 'e. There are between meaning from the word girl *binek* it call for housewife and *wedok* for a young girl or single.

In addition to the relationship of vocabulary in Probolinggo especially the Pendhalungan language is the result of mixing two languages between the Javanese language and the Madurese language it can be called is language variation. However, there are some a reason the influence language it cause by geographical factor because located region between Javanese, Madurese, and Probolinggo in East Java and also there is influence from pronunciation or intonation mostly from East Java

especially region Surabaya, Malang, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Lumajang, and Jember has fast intonation and the language more rude or rough. Apparently, the Pendhalungan language has similarities with the English language such as v+ing. However, in Pendhalungan language there is little difference the inverse formula such as a+v it has meant doing something. There is also some borrowing word in Pendhalungan language, for instance, selimut-salemot, pacul-pacol, and lemari-lemareh, etc. But there is also some a reason of geographical factors. Based on the data geographical factor itself it caused by Java island and Madurese island is very close together precisely in Java island and it can be called '*Tapal Kuda.*' Beside the other causes is the large population immigration of Madurese to Javanese making a mixing language to more easily communicate with to each other.

There were some factors that influenced language variation, according to Nadra (2009, p.17-19) such as geographical. Javanese, Madurese, and Probolinggo were located in the same province, but they had a different language. When somebody went to another district and he or she did an interaction with a new neighbor or partner, it could increase his or her vocabulary. For those reasons indirectly people would adopt another language, which could influence the language variation. For example, people from Javanese went to Probolinggo to do a business they would adopt a new dialect to interact with others in their new environment. For example, some Javanese people did not know the word *alakoh* to represent 'work' but Javanese people tended to use *kerjo* to say 'work'.

Besides, the cultural and historical factor also gave influence in language variation because third of those regions had the same culture. Third of them had a different historical factor. The concept of appellation "Pendhalungan " similar to the concept of the melting pot in the United States, that is the mixture of several ethnic groups in the area. The language used is Java, Surabaya and Madura language dialect. The Madurese language is the language of the majority in most areas, especially in the coastal area north of the town of Probolinggo-Probolinggo along Highway Situbondo to Northern port of Ketapang, Banyuwangi. Most of the vocabulary is a combination of mixed language *Surabayaana* language of Madura. On the other hand, Probolinggo language was influenced by Hayam Wuruk kingdom and Majapahit kingdom which had a little loud, to the point and rough or rude.

Therefore, the researcher was interested in analyzing the language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese. She interviewed and gave a questionnaire to respondents from Forsap community Brawijaya students from Probolinggo (native) and interview with historian background, DISBUDPAR staff as local government institution on culture and tourism especially tourism ambassadors who should have a person's knowledge. From the result, there was some vocabulary language variation from Probolinggo or Pendhalungan such as adjective, noun, and verb. Such as in term of Noun, Forsap respondents use *Nakanak* to represent "child" but in the Javanese language used the word *Arek* meanwhile in the Madurese language used the word, *Cong or Bing*.

Furthermore, the similarities between two previous studies this present study were that both used the same way for data collection and both of them focused on vocabulary. The differences those studies were forms analysis the result. Arjuni (2012) who conducted his thesis entitled “An Analysis of Dialect Differences between Malang and Surabaya”. She analyzes the differences of vocabulary between Malang and Surabaya dialect. She uses theory by Denham (2009) and Nadra (2009). She prepared the 90 Indonesia words representing each category of parts of speech; she found 11 words of adjective, 9 words of a noun, and 11 words of a verb. Meanwhile, the most dominated factors influencing this based on geographical factor because Malang and Surabaya were located in the same province, but they had different dialect. The dialect from Surabaya had characteristic like to the point, rough, loud and distinct.

Subsequently, the other one conducted a research on dialect was Yandra and Refnaldi entitled “A Study of Lexical Comparison Between Labuah Solo Dialect Of Minangkabau and standard Minangkabaunese”. She studied her focused on analyzing the differences of the phoneme, sound, uniqueness vocabulary changes, the similarities vocabulary with differences meaning, and lexicon vocabulary in oral between Labuah sub dialect of Minangkabau and Minangkabaunese as the standard language. That emphasizes the dialects is influenced by geographically and cooperation by people in the rural or in one area. There are some factors influenced in the geographical dialect as mutually intelligible: the degree exposure to the other language, degree of education and willingness to understand people. In this research,

the researcher takes 150 data of the dialectical of Labuah Sub-dialect to be compared with standard Minangkabau. She used the described method. She makes theory lexical comparison by Chaer 1994.

In this study, the researcher prepared the basic vocabulary words as well. The researcher used 60 basic vocabularies taken from Indonesian, Javanese, Madurese dictionary and basic vocabulary by Morish Swadesh. In this case, the researcher observed language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese based on Denham (2009); and the factors influencing of dialect differences proposed by Nadra (2009). As the result, there was thirty lexicons language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese found and also there were four factors which influencing of language variation found.

But there is also some a reason of geographical factors. Based on the data geographical factor itself it caused by Java island and Madurese island is very close together precisely in Java island and it can be called '*Tapal Kuda*.' At the side of the other causes is the large population immigration of Madurese to Javanese making a mixing language to more easily communicate with each other. Beside it, there is another opinion from the questioners they said that the historical of Probolinggo itself is from *Asal Mula Sungai Banger* it tells about a power struggle between the kingdom of Majapahit IV and Blambangan. As the result of the war, there was a lot of bloodshed on the river so that the people of Probolinggo themselves called it "*Kali Banger*".

They did need the Pendhalungan language to more easily communicate each other. Both the Javanese and Madurese can understand and speak using their own languages but they prefer to use Pendhalungan. Meanwhile, for the youngest they created making the conversation to be easier the one having the same age. There is any purpose to use any dialect to make the conversation more easily and more understand words. The function for this language means solidarity, jokes, gossip and this language such as language slang. Part of making communication to be is easier is adding by something that Pendhalungan language has to another the function there is to create social bond to make them a closer in terms of language. When we communicate with the same age we switch the Pendhalungan language itself. Meanwhile, when we talk with older people, we use polite language such as *krama or Indonesia language*.

In sum, the language used is Java, Surabaya and Madura language dialect. The Madurese language is the language of the majority in most areas, especially in the coastal area north of the town of Probolinggo. Most of the vocabulary is a combination of mixed language Surabayaan language of Madura. The intonation of Probolinggo language is loud, rough, and rude. They use high way or style to interact with others. The researcher concluded that Probolinggo people use Pendhalungan dialect to communicate with everyone. Most of them using that language to communicate with the same age to more easily understand each other

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

As the title indicates, the part presents the conclusions drawn on the basis of the result of analysis. It is meant to lead the readers directly to find out the simplified results of analysis that constitute the general answers of the research problems.

5.1 Conclusion

This research entitled “The Use of Pendhalungan as Language Variation of Javanese and Madurese in Probolinggo” focused on the vocabularies of Pendhalungan language spoken by Probolinggo people. The researcher found 30 adjective, noun, and verb language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese. And also the researcher found four factors influencing language variation in Probolinggo between Javanese and Madurese. Based on the analysis in Chapter IV, the researcher found 10 words of adjective, 10 words of a noun, and 10 words of a verb.

The first thing can be concluded is the differences of those dialects are caused by historical factors and the first factor is historical where Probolinggo history is the dialect using Javanese because there is immigration from Madurese so influenced in the use of the vocabularies of two language Javanese and Madurese and the way speaking in new dialect that is Pendhalungan dialect. The concept of appellation “Pendhalungan ” similar to the concept of the melting pot in the United States, that is the mixture of several ethnic groups in the area.

Probolinggo people tend to use communicate with their environment they use Pendhalungan dialect, especially we are the same age. To interact with others in their daily activities meanwhile to communicate with older persons they used Indonesian or Javanese language to respect each other. In addition, Pendhalungan language has similarities with the English language such as v+ing. However, in Pendhalungan language there is little difference the inverse formula such as a+v it has meant doing something. There is also some borrowing word in Pendhalungan language, for instance, selimut-salemot, pacul-pacol, and lemari-lemareh, etc.

The researcher found some factors that influence the dialect differences such as geographical, historical, political, and cultural. From geographical factors, the location of Probolinggo is in East Java, Indonesia and Probolinggo is the fourth largest city in East Java. The language used is Java, Surabaya and Madura language dialect. The Madurese language is the language of the majority in most areas, especially in the coastal area north of the town of Probolinggo. Most of the vocabulary is a combination of mixed language Surabayaan language of Madura. The intonation of Probolinggo language is loud, rough, and rude. They use high way or style to interact with others. From findings, the researcher concluded that Probolinggo people use Pendhalungan dialect to communicate with everyone. Most of them using that language to communicate with the same age to more easily understand each other. The several of the language are undergo morphemic changes.

5.2 Suggestion

Related to the finding of this research that had been explained before, there are some points that could occur as a recommendation to the next researcher. The researcher hopes this research can be references for the next researcher who conducts the research in analyzing language variation. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for the next researcher who would like to analyze language variation in a different region.

This research is also expected to give knowledge to the society that in their language variation. This will become an interesting study because Probolinggo people are known to have a specific and unique culture. In addition, the researchers only use thirty respondents in this study. In order to get a more comprehensive result, other researchers are suggested to use more respondents. Further researchers are suggested to analyze another aspect of dialect other than vocabulary. The researcher suggested doing a research in different speech level of Javanese dialect. Those studies should be supported by other theories or vocabulary to make a complete analysis in the research.

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