SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: / **71** /PCx/VI/2020

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Menerangkan bahwa artikel di bawah ini:

Nama penulis	:	Ahmad Yani, Hendra Sudarso
Judul artikel	:	Lexical Madurese Language DiaLexical Madurese Language Kangean Dialect (Lexicostatistics Study)
Nama Prosiding	:	Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Education and Social Science Research (ICESRE 2018)
Tahun terbit	:	2019
Tingkat Plagiasi	:	1%

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Bangkalan, 18 Juni 2020
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_ _ _Lexical Madurese Language DiaLexical Madurese Language Kangean Dialect (Lexicostatistics Study) Ahmad Yani (STKIP PGRI Bangkalan, maha.yani9@gmail.com) Hendra Sudarso (STKIP PGRI Bangkalan) Abstract — This research raises the issue of the Kangean dialect Madurese language in the Kangean Islands. Geographically the Kangean Islands entered Central Indonesia, but administratively the Kangean Islands entered Sumenep-Madura Regency.

The population consists of Javanese, Balinese, Bajo, Madurese, and Malay tribes so that interference occurs in daily communication. This research question is 1). What is the lexical pattern of the Madange dialect of the Kangean language? 2). How do you use the Madange dialect of the Kangean language map? This study uses the Lexicostatistic method which is a comparative method by calculating the lexical Madurese Language of the Kangean Dialect with both permutation, multitude, and isogloss files. The results showed that different patterns were found in the Kangean dialect Madurese language with their mother Madurese in Madura island, namely pattern V, KV, KVK, KKV and KKVK patterns were not found like Madurese in Madura Island.

In the lexical map of the Madurese language the Kangean dialect is used in Kangean coastline extending from the village of Kalikatak to the east of the Paliat island with speakers of five thousand. Javanese is used in Torjek, Sawah Sumur, and Sepanjang villages. Bajo language is used in Sapeken sub-district, and Malay is used randomly by former labor migrants. Keywords— Kangean Dialect, Lexical Madurese Language, Map of language. I. INTRODUCTION Madurese is used by Madurese who live on Madura Island and in other areas in East Java.

There are fourteen regencies which are pockets of Madurese in East Java, namely eight

regencies in Java, such as Gersik, Banyuwangi, Probolinggo, Jember, Bondowoso, Lumajang, Pasuruan, and Mojokerto. Furthermore, four more regencies are on Madura Island, namely Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep. Madura is administratively divided into four districts, Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep. Sumenep Regency is divided into two regions, namely land (row) and Islands (polo) [1]. Administratively, the Kangean Islands participated in the administration of Sumenep Regency.

Kangean Islands residents are multilingual speakers because in communicating everyday people in the Kangean Islands, especially in East Kangean are able and mastered several languages namely Madura, Javanese, and Bajo as found in Torjek, Kayuaru and Paliat, Sadulang and Bungin Nyarat villages . This shows that the existence of the languages influences each other. Maupaun isolek language in dialectology can be studied synchronicly and diachronically [2]. Synchronous language study includes (1) description of differences in language elements contained in the language under study.

These differences include the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, lesikon, and semantics, (2) mapping the elements of different languages, (3) the determination of isolates as dialects, subdialices, based on different linguistic elements that have been described and mapped, (4) make a description relating to the introduction of a dialect or subdialek through the description of phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexical characteristics. The linguistic phenomenon that was worked out in this study was a) how is the lexical pattern of Kangean dialect language b) how is the map for the use of Kangean dialect Madura? The practical benefits generated in this study can be categorized into two, namely the Linguistics and Education fields. In the linguistic field generated maps of the Madurese language in the Kangean Islands.

The results of this study can also be used by the Sumenep District Education Office to apply the local content of Madurese language in the Kangean Islands. The resulting language map can also be used for social education counseling. The East Java Education Office has established the Madurese language of the Sumenep dialect to serve as a reference in learning the local content of Madurese language in Madura ethnic schools. However, the Sumenep dialect is considered not to represent another dialect of Madurese in East Java.

This is caused by the geographical differences of the speakers, for example the use of a single person second person / ? / and / ? ??/ Bangkalan, / / Sampang, / ? / Sumenep dan / ? . Kangean. From the example above it is possible to have phonological and lexical differences in the structure of the Madurese language used by Madurese speakers in the Kangean Islands. Thus phonological and lexical concepts in Madurese are needed. In

this case, there are three concepts that will be used as references, namely (1) the concept put forward by [3] in the Madurese Phonology and Morfologhy, (2) [4] in the Madurese Language Segment and the Sequence Pattern, and (3) [3] in the Standard Grammar of Madurese Language. Basically the three concepts [3], [4] and [5] have been reviewed by [6]. The results of the study will be used in this study and will be combined with the concepts found by [6].

This research is a dialectological study with a qualitative approach. This research has characteristics; First, the collection of BMK data is carried out using taping techniques so that the data obtained is still natural without the intervention of researchers. Second, early observations found BMK phenomena that enabled the emergence of differences in phonological and lexical forms of BMK so that findings could be made possible. Third, in this study human instruments or researchers are used as key instruments. The observation area (hereinafter referred to as DP) is carried out qualitatively in nine DPs namely; (1) Kalianget Barat Village, (2) Kalianget Timur Village, (3) Kalisangka-Arjasa Village, (4) Paseraman Village, (5) Pabian-Arjasa Village, DP (6) Jukong-jukong-Kangayan Village, DP (7) Torjek-Kangayan Village, DP (8) Paliat- Sapeken Village, (9) Sapeken-Sapeken Village. After determining the DP, numbering of each DP is done. This numbering uses a vertical method [2]. II.

RESEARCH METHODS Data collection is carried out using competent methods and referring methods [2]. The method of proficiency is done by tapping informants. The method of observation was done by listening to their techniques, interviewing the informants directly, taking notes, and recording their notes about a list of questions or stories that were successfully provoked from the informants. Records are intended to match incorrect records. In collecting data, two instruments are used namely human instrument and question list. The method of analyzing the data used is a comparative descriptive method.

Descriptive analysis was used to describe BMK dialects and subdialects with dialectometry techniques and isogloss files. Comparative analysis is used to compare BMK with Madurese in Sumenep. The data analysis technique used in this study is the identification of differences in linguistic elements, mapping techniques, and dialectometric triangular techniques. III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION A. Lexical Pattern of Madurese Language Kangean Dialect The series of two consonant segments in the form of gemination is in the middle of the morpheme. Consequences of BMK consonants also occur both in voiced consonants and silent voices.

If grouped, the gemination of BMK can be grouped into five categories, namely; inhibitory, fricative, nasal, liquid, and semivocal. The five gemination consonants, which

experience the most gemination are inhibitory consonants. Examples of gemination of inhibitory consonants are [t?ppa?] 'benar', [t?bb??] 'kebaya', [??tta] 'muntah', [padd?san], 'gentong', [cacca] 'iris', [j?jj?l] 'coba', [bukka?] 'buka', [l?ggung] 'danau'. Gematic frictional consonants only occur on / s / while / h / do not experience gemination. Examples of this gemination are [l?ssa] / [sassa] 'washing 'and [losso]' faded colors'.

The BMK nasal consonants, namely [m], [n], [?], and [?] all experience gemination and occur in all DPs. Examples of the gemination of these nasal consonants are [mamma] 'how', [kanna] 'here', [k??a?] 'full ', and [???a?]' roaring'. Gemination of liquefied consonants occurs in / r / and / l /. geminasi / r / is [k?rr??] 'dry', [p?rr??], 'bambu', [rarra] 'separates (in animal fights)', [c?rr?tan] 'stingy ', etc. Examples of gemination of consonants / l / are [g??ll??] 'coil ', [k?ll?m]' sink ', [k?llar]' strong ', and so on. Gemination of the semivocal consonant of BMK occurs in / y / that is at [t?yya] 'that 'and [ayya]' this'.

Gemination of semivocal consonants other than occurring on the base word also occurs due to fixation as in [soroyyag?en] 'comb'. Geminasi on [soroyyag?en] occurs due to the sufik [aghen] which is only owned by the Kangean isolek which is attached to the basic word [soroy], it is assumed that this word is an absorption from the Javanese language, namely [suri] 'comb' and this word only found in DP 6. While the word [mayyit] 'corpse' as expressed by Safitri [6] is not known by the people of Kangean Islands because it changed to [majid].

In addition, examples of gemination that occur in basic words can be observed in the following table. Table Gemination of Dialect Kangean in Madurese Language Konsonan _Pola _Berian _Gloss _ _Hambat tak bersuara _Kvk-kv(k) _[t?ppa?] _'benar' _ _[bukka?] _'buka' _ _[??tta] _'muntah' _ _[cacca], _'iris' _ _[padd?san], _'gentong' _ _Hambat bersuara _[t?bb??] _'kebaya' _ _[j?jj?l] _'coba' _ _[l?ggung] _'danau' _ _Frikatif _[sassa] _'cuci' _ _[lossa] _'cuci' _ _Nasal _[mamma] _'bagaimana' _ _[kanna] _'ke sini' _ _[k???a?] _'kenyang' _ _[????a?] _'mendangak' _ _Likuida _[k?rr??] _'kering' _ _[k?ll?m] _'tenggelam' _ _Semivokal _Kv-kv _[ayya] _'ini' _ _Kvk-kv _[toyya] _itu _ _ 1) Series of two consonant segments in the form of gemination of consonants and aspirations Consonant gemination also occurs in consonants inspired by BMK.

The consonant is in the form of voiced inhibitory consonants, namely; [b?], [d?], [??], [j?], dan [g?]. indulgence in the inspired consonant because it is preceded by similar inhibitory consonants. Example /kabb?i/ [kabb?i] 'all', /padd?u/ [padd?u] 'corner', /pa???a?/ [pa?????] 'bright', /tojj?uh/ [t?jj?uh] 'direction' and /t?gg?a?/ [t?gg???]. In this series of examples, [b] and [b?] are both voiceless bialabial resistor consonants, but in BM [b] and [b?] are different phonemes.

Likewise with other examples, [d] and [dh], [d?], [?] dan [?], [j] dan [j?], juga [g] dan [g?] and, are different phonemes. Especially in DP 7, namely in the Torjek Village. This phenomenon of the predominance of BM in DP is different from BM in the other eight DPs. This difference occurs in inhibitory consonants preceded by nasal consonants. As in the word [t?mbu], 'growing', [t?mbu] 'black on the skin from birth', [ta???] 'one', and [?o?g?r], 'teeth advanced series'. 2) The series of two consonant segments is a homorgan consonant group a.m-p / /?mpa?/ [?mpa?] 'four 'b.

m-b /ambu/ [ambu] 'stop' c. m-b? /amb?ar/ [amb??r] 'off', d. n-t / binta? / [binta?] 'star', e. n-d / mandada? / [mand?d??] 'angry', f. n-d? / mand?ar [mand??r] oga hopefully ', g. ?-c / lonca? / [l?=ca?] at jump ' The position that allows the presence of the homorgan consonant group is the middle of the word. In this series the first tribal code is always occupied by nasal consonant segments while the second tribal onset is occupied by the homorga konsoan with the first consonant.

In example b above, there is a nasal which is positioned as a cod in the first silaba to meet a voiced plosive that acts as an onset in the next silaba. According to [6], this is called interlud. interlud, namely, the nasal position as a cod as well as functioning as the next onset. There are nasals [m], [n], [?], and [?] that follow [b], [?], [j], and [g]. In table 4.3 in advance, there is a double-term word with the KVK -KV (K) pattern. In addition to the basic two-syllable forms, also found base morphemes which have three syllables with variations.

For example, in the words [b?l?kat] 'back', three-tailed KV pattern - KV - KVK [padd??san], 'gentong' patterned KVK - KV - KVK, and [kalamb?i], 'clothes' with the KV - KVK - KV pattern. The patterns above can be different from the BM pattern in general, which has a KKV pattern - KV (K) as in the words [kl?bun] desa village head 'and [jriy?] 'that'. In BMK the word changes to [kal?bun] so that the pattern automatically changes KV - KV - KVK.

3) A series of three consonant segments in the form of homorgan and consonant groups mpl / =amplo? / [=ampl??] 'name of fruit', ?-kr / ma?kra? / [ma?kra?] 'scattered', ?-kl / j?ukla? / [j? u?kla?] 'tilted' The homorgan consonant group and other consonants that are received in BM are always in the form of nasal consonant segments with homorgan inhibitory consonant segments, and liquid consonant segments. The inhibitory consonant segment here may also aspire not to. 4) A series of vocal consonant segments The series of vocal consonant segments in BMK have very specific characteristics. This is in contrast to most languages in the archipelago, BMK knows in harmony vowel consonants.

Based on the types of consonant segments adapted by vocal groups, in this study consonants were classified into three groups. First consonant segments [b, b?, d, d?, ?, ??, j, j?, g, g?], both [p, t, ?, c, k, m, n, ?, =, ?, s, h], and the third [r, l, w, y, ?]. The first group consonant segment can only be followed by vowel segments [i, u, ?, and ?]. The second consonant segment can only be added by vocal segments [?, ?, a, and ?]. The consonant segment of the third group can assemble with all vowels. The coupling pattern <mark>can be observed in the</mark> following table.

Table Consonant and Vocal Pattern of Kangean Dialect in Madurese Language Vok al Kon son an _/a/ _/i/ _/u/ _/?/ _/o/ _/?/ _ _[?] _[a] _[a ?] _[i] _[I] _[u] _[?] _[e] _[??] _[o] _[?] _[??] _[?] _ _[p] _- _+ _- _- _- _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _- _+ _ _[t] _- _+ _- _- _- _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _- _+ _ _[?] _- _+ _- _- _- _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _- _+ _ _[c] _- _+ _- _- _- _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _- _+ _ _[k] _- _+ _- _- _- _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[m] _- _+ _+ _- _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[n] _- _+ _+ _- _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[?] _- _+ _+ _- _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[?] _- _+ _+ _- _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[?] _- _+ _+ _- _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[s] _- _+ _+ _- _- _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _+ _ _[h] _- _+ _- _- _- _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _- _+ _ _[b] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[b?] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[d] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[d?] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[? ?] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[j] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[j?] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[g] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[g?] _+ _- _- _+ _+ _- _- _- _- _- _+ _ _[l] _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _+ _- _- _+ _- _- _+ _ _[r] _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _+ _- _- _+ _- _- _+ _ _[w] _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _+ _- _- _+ _- _- _+ _ _[y] _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _+ _- _- _+ _- _- _+ _ _[?] _+ _+ _- _+ _+ _+ _- _- _+ _- _- _+ _ _

Findings that are different from the results of previous BM researchers, lies in the greeting words, numbers, particles and clitic.

In BMK there is an address for ako to be used for the first person single. Likewise with kao for a single second person. Both greetings are only known in DP 3-8. In DP 1 and 2, this greeting is not known, as the greeting that is commensurate is used the word sengko 'and ba'na like BM in other areas. In addition, we also found greetings in the form of [k'ta] 'us'. If in Indonesian our word is used for the first plural in BMK when it is used commensurate with ako but when speaking with people who are older.

To declare the plural first plural, both, and the third plural are not found equivalent to the Indonesian language. To declare plural, the word 'all' is used, such as ako kabbhi 'we', kao kabbhi 'you', and to declare a third person both single and plural using se [s?] 'si 'and followed by the names of people and kabbhi. But no pronominal equivalent is found with us, us, you, and them. In the word number in BMK found major numbers and sequence numbers. In the main number one to nine is found uniqueness.

The uniqueness is found in odd numbers from tello ''three', entries' etto five ', petto'' seven ', and sanga' Nine. If the number is used to calculate objects that have units, the number will change to tellong lonjur l three lunjur ', lemang po'on' five trees ', pettong bigghi' seven seeds ', and lamber' nine sheets '. In the explanation above, it appears that the number has added {ng} to each word and this does not apply to even numbers except eight being a spike of ung eight lunjur '.

In quick successive calculation of BMK speakers 'habits using the final term of the number like, tong, wa', lo 'pa' ma ', nem, to' lu 'nga' lo. Findings in the midst of meanings and smells, in BMK, are known to have limited colors, only the main colors are pote, 'white' celleng 'black, mera' merah 'koneng' kuning ', bhiru' biru ', kesrès' green '. Whereas to express mixed colors such as light yellow used the term kakoneng-konengan. For smell, the same three terms are found, namely ames refers to the smell of snakes, fish, and blood.

The limitations of the term in BMK are also found in the term sengga 'refers to two terms, namely the smell of fried lombok, the sting of fish, and other animals that can sting. Unlike the case with kinship terms, if in BM is limited only to the term grandfather in BMK it is known that kinship terms are richer and longer. To state the family term sequence starts from rama 'ayah' kae / mak toa 'grandfather', ma 'kae' father grandfather ', ju' kae nya grandfather grandfather '.

Likewise in the order below the Kangean community draws the line of patrilaterally by starting from the line point of ana '' child ', the comrades of' grandchildren ', peo', grandchildren / children grandchildren, computers' grandchildren 'grandchildren, and kebbhâr' grandchildren grandchild'. This kinship term is only found in DP 3-8. Paying attention to the emergence of the kinship DP term, especially in DP 5-8 is an area that has heterogeneous populations namely Java, Madura, Bugis, and Bali. The terms of kinship 'kae and ju' kae in BM are not known to be proven when tracing in DP 1 and 2 has been done many times in various places the term still does not appear.

Likewise, the kinship term from the line of the children of the grandchild is down in DP 1 and 2 is not known. There is a possibility that the term is paralleled with Javanese or Buginese kinship terms given that there are equivalents in Javanese, Bugis or Balinese. The number of terms that do not appear in BMK, especially in Medan The meaning (K) of plants, parts of fruit, and their processed products such as kluwak, kluweh, petai, jengkol, mustard leaves, and so on, because they do not exist in the Kangean Islands, especially vegetables. This is inseparable from the condition of the soil structure in the Kangean Islands in the form of rocks, limestone soil, and surrounded by the sea so that the acidity of the soil is very high.

If there are vegetables in the form of trade taken from Java and if there are those who plant only in the rainy season, it is limited to vegetables that can live for a moment such as spinach, long beans, and the like are grown for their own needs not yet thought to be sold. B. Kangean Dialect Madura Language Map To find out the area using the Maduranese language Kangean dialect (BMDK) can be done by identifying the lexical differences from DP 1 to the outermost DP namely DP 9. Identification is done through dialect-tometry calculations that produce dialectometric data on lexical differences between DPs.

From the percentage generated, it was found Sapeken language terms, BM Kangean dialect (BMDK), BM Paseraman subdistrict (BMPas), and BM Kalisangka subdistrict (BMKal), BM Paliat subdistrict (BMPal). From the discovery, BMK map will be made as the distribution of the area using BM Kangean dialect as follows. Peta Wilayah Pakai BM / distributed from Kangean Island, Paliat Island, and small islands around Kangean Island which are not included in the map, from those inhabited by one family to several families.

The distribution of BMDK includes DP 3, DP 4, DP 5, DP 6, DP 7, and DP 8. For DP 1 and DP 2 occupied by Kalianget Barat and Kalianget Timur, they are in different dialects namely Sumenep (BMDS) dialect,[5], [4], [6]. In the map in advance, also obtained the subdialects included in the BMDK, namely BMPas occupied by DP 3, BMKal occupied by DP4, and BMPal is on Paliat Island occupied by DP 8. DP 8 can also be said to represent the form of capability isolek-isolek around him and at the same time is the island that is closest to the islands kecik including the boat people, although in this fact the isolek can only manifest in the level of the Paliat subdialek. Subdialects in this can be described in the following map.

/ Keterangan: = Subdialek Paseraman = Subdialek = Subdialek Kalisangka = Bahasa Sapeken The reality on the map above is in harmony with the previous sequence-series, both in the form of dialectometry triangles, multiples, and isogloss maps having the same characteristics. The kesamaa is marked by the pattern in the map. Patterns in the form of upright lines starting from the western boundary of DP 3, DP 5, DP 6, to DP 7. The boundary of the western part of Kangean Island is also divided by the dividing line of the Kalisangka subdialek with the pattern of sloping lines to the left which are only motives in the DP 4.

On a separate island, east of Kangean Island is DP 8, Paleat Island. In this island there are also different features in the form of slashes to the right and only color the island of Paliat as a marker of differences in subdialek with other DP-DPDs. On the island of

Sapeken as the easternmost island at the same time the outermost island in this study is characterized by a pattern that contrasts sharply with other islands and DPs, this fact shows that in Sapeken Island the community is no longer able to speak in Madura. If you look inward, especially regarding the trading activities of all commercial boats on this island, sail to Sulawese. In commerce that takes place every day for decades will have an impact on daily speech activities.

In addition, the prestige factor that has been embedded for decades accelerates the extinction of the Madurese language in Sapeken Island. Moreover, the absence of attention to this area, especially in the field of culture, so that it has become a law remains extinction of a language if the wearer has become extinct the language will disappear. REFERENCES [1] Abdul L Bustami, "Kangean Foklor:A Study of Pirate Stories (Lanun) as Regional Historical Sources in the Journal of Language, art and Teaching," Fac. Lit. State Univ. Malang, 2004. [2] Mahsun, Diachronic Dialectology An Introduction.

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