SOCIOLECT ; SOCIAL CLASS LANGUAGE FACTORS IN SAMPANG AND BANGKALAN AT MADURESE ISLAND

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ABSTRACT

Awaliyah, Shofiyatul. (2019). *Sociolect : Social Class Language Factors in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese Island.* English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pebimbing : Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling
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This thesis examined the dialect in social class language factors in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese island. The aims of this study are to find out the dialect used by people in Sampang and Bangkalan and to identify the factors influencing the use of those social dialect in both areas.

In analyzing the data, the writer used qualitative approach, in which might be useful to describe the factors of social dialect based on social class in Sampang and Bangkalan island .The data of this study in the form of utterances which includes word,grammar, and sentences so that qualitative approach is very appropriated. The researcher mainly employs Wardaugh's theory (2006) to analyze the kinds ofsocial dialect that found in both areas and to find the factors that influencing the variation language happen.

As the result of this study, the researcher found 5 types of social dialect in Madura island . Then the researcher explain many types into many sentences and make the example based on the types of social dialect that happen in Sampang and Bangkalan. Furthermore, the factors that influenced the social dialect there are 4 is it about caste or social status,age,cultural background, and place of residence. Those factors are influencing all of the data with different scales or degree.

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ABSTRAK

Awaliyah, Shofiyatul. (2019). *Sociolect : Social Class Language Factors in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese Island.* Sastra Inggris. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pebimbing : Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling
Kata kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Dialek, kelas sosial, Bahasa Madura

Tesis ini meneliti dialek dalam faktor bahasa kelas sosial di Sampang dan Bangkalan di pulau Madura. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dialek yang digunakan oleh masyarakat di Sampang dan Bangkalan dan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan dialek sosial tersebut di kedua wilayah tersebut.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, di mana mungkin berguna untuk menggambarkan faktor-faktor dialek sosial berdasarkan kelas sosial di Pulau Sampang dan Bangkalan. Data penelitian ini berupa ujaran yang meliputi kata, tata bahasa, dan kalimat sehingga pendekatan kualitatif sangat tepat. Peneliti terutama menggunakan teori Wardaugh (2006) untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis dialek sosial yang ditemukan di kedua bidang dan untuk menemukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi variasi bahasa terjadi.

Sebagai hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 5 jenis dialek sosial di pulau Madura. Kemudian peneliti menjelaskan banyak jenis menjadi banyak kalimat dan membuat contoh berdasarkan jenis dialek sosial yang terjadi di Sampang dan Bangkalan. Selanjutnya, faktor yang mempengaruhi dialek sosial ada 4 yaitu tentang kasta atau status sosial, usia, latar belakang budaya, dan tempat tinggal. Faktor-faktor tersebut mempengaruhi semua data dengan skala atau tingkat yang berbeda.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope, and limitations, and definition of the key terms. to give important explanations for conducting the research.

1.1 Background of Study

Dialect is a language who used by people who live in the area or region that are different from another people who are neighborhood. Dialect is one of the human language which become become an identity of that region that region. Each human language is a complex of knowledge and abilities enabling speakers of the language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, hypotheses, emotions, desires and all the other things which need expressing. It can be said that linguistic is the study of these knowledge systems in all their aspects: how such a knowledge system structured is, how it acquired is, how it used in the production and comprehension of messages is and how it can be changed overtime is. One of human characteristics is language, because in daily life, people living with language. There is no people in this world who is living without language.

Language is considered to be an exclusively human mode of communication. Language is very important which is used by people in a particular area to interact

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and communicate with the others society. Typically, society is consisting of various social status and different background. Language will continue to grow and develop along with growth and development of the user. That is as a consequence that languages which are existing in this world have variations. Relating with language variation, there are three terms that need to be known, which is hooked idiolects with language variation individual, dialect is a language variation used by a group of society in a place or a time, and a wide variation the language used in a particular situation (Ayatrohaedi, 2002:7). Indonesia is well known of 1000 islands country and as 1000 languages country.

In dialect, the writer finds many language variation cases. Between the speakers of any language, there is variation in the way that they use their language. This variation is demonstrated by linguistic differences in terms of sound (phonetic) and structure (grammar). A language already has a system and subsystem that can be understood equally by speakers of language. Bell in Safitri suggested that language variation exists in society are systemic and not random. Another opinion was expressed by Chaer and Agustina in terms of this variation occurring as a result of the existence of social diversity and the variety of language function.

Although the speaker is in the same speech community but is not a homogeneous collection of humans the form of concrete language called parole is not uniform of variation. Diversity or variation in language does not only occur because the speakers are not homogeneous but also the activities and social interactions they carry out diverse. Based on this definition language variation is

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the use of language according to usage that varies depends on the topic to be discussed.

Language variations have two views, first about language variation seen as a result of the social diversity of speakers in language and the diversity of functions in language itself. Second language variation wa already exists to fulfill its function as a tool of interaction in diverse community activities. Language variation was divided into four, speakers, usage, formality, and means.

Sociolinguistic is concern with language in social and cultural context, especially how people with different social identity (e.g gender, age, race, ethnicity, class) speak and how their speak changes in a different situation. It is related to their speaking is. 'speech community' also has an influence in linguistics to identify a language or a dialect. People's dialect is differentiated into two kinds, regional dialect (where the dialect based on the geography) and social dialect (where the dialect is used according to the social class). (Mursidsaleh:2012). It can be known that geography and social class influenced people's speaking in the community. Then it formed different phonological in their speaking, especially in different region and situation.

Phonology deals with the speakers knowledge of the sound system of a language or speech sounds. Phonolo.gy is identical with phonetic and phonemic. Phonetic is a study of speech sounds as sound without considering their function in the system of a language. Phonetics the research of speech sound without regard to their function as signaling units of language. Phonetic transcription can be used as a reliable guide to have control of the spoken language.

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Phonemic is a study of speech sounds considers their function to distinguish the meaning of utterances. There are units of sounds whose function is to distinguish meaning called phoneme. (Ramelan:1992). Phonemic can be divided into two branches. First segmental phoneme is meant phonemes which can be segmented out of an utterance such as consonants and vowels. it is also based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics. Second suprasegmental phoneme also called prosody, is concerned with those features of pronunciation that cannot be segmented include stress, rhythm, and intonation (also called pitch contour or pitch movement). (Paulskandera:2005)

So, in Indonesia, there are many vernaculars from each ethnicity in every region of Indonesia. Although Indonesian has many vernaculars, but, Indonesia still has unity language, it is called by Indonesian language as the national language.One of the islands in Indonesia which has uniqueness especially in a language is Madura. Madura is located near East Java. As a language that has numerous speakers, the Madurese language plays an important role in maintaining and developing the Indonesian language. There are at least two major roles of the Madurese language. The roles are; (1) the existence of Madurese language can be used as a shield of Indonesian language against the invasion of foreign languages, and (2) Madurese language can be functioned as a vocabulary donor of the Indonesian language. (Azhar, 2008: 16-19).

The researcher found many studies or analyze the Madurese language which they choose because of the unique character therein Madurese

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language.Rohaniyah (2016) analyzes describe the lexical differences and determine the status of the lexical differences in Situbondo regency. She is focused on five villages were chosen as the observation point of the study. In the other research the researcher found any study that focuses to conducted based on this special characteristic of this news program and aimed at identifying and classifying the dialect that spoken by the presenter in news programs.

However, some of the previous studies reviewed above just concentrated on identifying and describing the status of the lexical differences in Madurese island and more focus on Situbondo regency. Besides that, the previous studies ignored the important speech level of social dialect that happens and we find much example of speech level in Madurese island, it means knowing the many kind speech levels in conversation especially in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese island.

This present study aims at filling these gaps by analyzing social dialect of speech level in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese island. Which show many types of speech level that happen in two regions of Madurese island they are Sampang and Bangkalan. And many causes of the speech level happen in both areas are to be conducted in this present study.

The Madurese language is interested to be analyzed because of its unique language features. Madurese has its own rules to arrange a proper conversation politely, just like Javanese and the other culture. They have their speech levels engaged in the social dialect used in daily communication. It is because of some

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factors. This social dialect and its factors of Madurese language is the point that I am going to discuss. `

1.2 Research Problem

Referring to the background illustrated previously, two research question are the focus of variant language on the social dialect in the Madurese language :

1. What are the dialect used by people in Sampang and Bangkalan ?
2. What are the factors that influence the use of those social dialect in both areas ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To find out the social dialect used by people in Sampang and Bangkalan.
2. To Identify the factors influencing the use of those social dialect in both areas.

1.4 Significance of the Study

1. For the reader : to make the reader know and can analyze what is the social dialects of speech level in Madurese language especially in Sampang and Bangkalan city
2. For the researcher : to add any information from the analysis and causes of social dialect in Sampang and Bangkalan city.

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1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on the analysis of a variant language on social dialect of social class that happens in the Madurese language. And from this research limitation is explain the causes of social dialect happen in Sampang and Bangkalan and the social dialect both of them.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Social dialect : The dialect originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors. (Wardhaugh, 2006)

2. Social Class : Is a group of people of similar status, commonly sharing comparable levels of power and wealth. (Chegg.study,social science)

3. Madurese language : The language spoken by Madurese people.

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Related literature which was contained the main theory of the study, and related study which was about the author's research as the supporting theory.

2.1 Variation of Language

The variation that is not only caused by the speaker the hiterogen but the social interaction activities that they do are very diverse. So each activity requires and causes a variety of languages (Chaer, 1994: 34). In the opinion of Soeparno (1993: 55) variations in language are diversity caused by certain factors.

Language variations are created during society due to various interests in different language uses. In the opinion of Chaer (1994: 55) that idiolek is a variation of language that is personal. Each person certainly has characteristics that are typical of their respective languages. Language variations caused by differences in language functions are known as variations in functions or functions. Language variations that are associated with the place where the language is used or the geographical location of language use are called geographical or dialectic variations. Different language variations are adjusted according to the dominant factors that determine the variation of language associated with social groups that use the language social or sociolek variation. Language variations related to the characteristics of one's language and idiolics.

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Understanding idiolek according to Kridalaksana (2007: 2) is the overall characteristics of a person's language, each of which has its characteristics in pronunciation, ways of language, or choices and wealth of words.

According to Fishman (in Soewito, 1993: 3) explains that language and the use of language are determined by linguistic factors and non-linguistic factors. Nonlinguistic factors can be social status, age, gender, economic ability and so on. Situational factors include who speaks, where, when, about what, and what language.

Talking about language variation is quite hard for the writer. we defined a variable as a set of linguistic items with a similar social distribution. Language can vary cause humans also like that. So many variations in the world that make us happy, make us can identify each other, which makes us more alive. So, languages vary in many ways. One way of characterizing certain variations is to say that speakers of a particular language, sometimes speak different dialects of that language. e.g., the British and American varieties. For British example when they say to water the stress is in wa' but for America, the stress is in the water'. These differences make English become as emotional language. Another side, We also have variation in written language. In England, the sound /ʌ /, as in sun /»s ʌ n/, is a typical southern sound, found in southern England and in South Midland, while this sound is not used among speakers of dialects in North Midland and northern England, where, for example, the word sun is pronounced /»s ʊ n/, with the sound /U/, which is found in put /»pUt/ in most dialects also in the South

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(some areas have / ʌ /). The English phonemes / ʌ / and /U/ are different linguistic items.

Language variation is a variety of speakers to speak a language. So many differences could we see in our lives. Why did it happen? One of the reasons is that we are as humans also vary in some ways to think, culture, region, and so on. That's way language variation is exist. talking about variation itself is not to show which one is the best which one is the worse but this is the beautiful language designed by a human. So, do not say you are the best because Americans or what else, but think how smart humans to make that beautiful differences.

Type of variation :

a) Internal variation: refers to the property of languages of having difficult ways of expressing the same meaning example: lorry – truck and flat – Apartment.
b) Regional variation: refers to the area or geographical. Regional variation in the way a language is spoken is likely to be one of the most noticeable ways which observe variety in language.
c) Social variation: refers to the social group. It involves grouping people together according to their status within society and according to the group they belong to. (Wardaugh: 2006)

2.2 Dialect

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Sociolinguistics also study dialect which is any variety of a language characterized by systematic differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of the same language. ‘Systematic' here means describable by rules. So, dialect is also determined by rules based on internal variations, related to such variables as age, region, socioeconomic status, group identification, and others. (Meurers, 2004).

A dialect is a variant of a language that is determined by the background of the speaker. It has been stated that the variety of languages that are related to geographical regions or locations are called dialects besides Chambers (in Nurhayati, 2009: 6) stating that dialects are dialect systems that are influenced by a society to distinguish them from other neighboring communities that use different systems even though they are the tight relationship.

Soeparno (1993: 55-56) geographic variation is a variation caused by geographical differences or regional factors. The real use of language is called a dialect or more clearly regional dialect, for example Banyumas dialect, Tegal dialect, and Banten dialect .ridalaksana (2007: 2) mentions as a regional dialect, namely the variation of language used by certain regions Regional variations distinguish between languages used in one place and those that are scolded elsewhere, even though the verifications come from one language. According to Nababan (1991: 4), it is explained that dialects which show more similarities with other dialects can be classified. one category called dialect. Usually, this equation is caused by the adjacent geographical location which allows frequent communication between idiolek speakers.

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When listening to two people speak, it will be known at least whether they are from the same area or not, even though it is not known from the native speaker. Speakers in a dialect even though they have their idiots each have similar characteristics that indicate that they are in one dialect, which is different from other groups of speakers, which differ in their dialect with other characteristics that mark their dialect, for example: Javanese dialect Banyumas has its characteristics which are different from the characteristics that have Javanese dialect of Pekalongan, Semarang dialect or Surabaya dialect. Meanwhile, Alwalsilah (1985: 50-51) concluded that the criteria for dialect based on the opinions of experts are as follows:

a. Language consists of several dialects which are owned by a group of certain speakers, however, between groups one with one other when speaking in other dialects themselves, one other can understand each other (mitual intelligibility)

b. The division of various dialects can be based on regional (regional), time (temporal) and social factors. This one different dialect is very pronounced in language and vocabulary.

c. A dialect is a sub-unit of language (which is a variation) language too). It was agreed to be a national language, which gave birth to a case and for certain reasons obtained privileges over other dialects. Because of this privilege language has a prestige function compared to dialect.

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This dialect is a variation of the language used by a group of speakers who have relatively the same characteristics, and are associated with geographical regions. The characteristics of the dialect can be observed in the daily utterances used by the user community in terms of phonology and morphology. The division of dialects is based on dialect factors (regional), time factors (temporal), and social factors.

According to Meillet (in Ayatrohaedi, 1983: 2), there are two other characteristics has a dialect namely:

(1) the dialect is a different set of local expressions that have general characteristics and each is more similar to each other compared to other forms of speech of the same language, and

(2) the dialect does not have to take all forms of speech from a language. Dialect is sub-language. As sub-languages, dialects have characteristics that have language. To determine whether what is said by a community in a particular area is a language or dialect, it is necessary to know the characteristics that can distinguish the two clearly.

Keraf (in Zulaeha, 2010: 1) says that using the term geography is a branch of language that specifically studies variations in language based on local differences from all aspects. The language aspects involved include morphology, phonology, syntax, and lexicons and semantics.

2.3 Social Dialect

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The term *dialect* can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes. An immediate problem is that of defining social group and social class, giving proper weight to the various factors that can be used to determine social position, e.g., occupation, place of residence, education, ‘new' versus ‘old' money, income, racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion, and so on. Such factors as these do appear to be related fairly directly to how people speak. Social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principle ones being social class, religion, and ethnicity. (Wardhaugh, 2006).

The term dialect according to Maillet (in Nadra and Reniwati, 2009: 1) derived from the word dialect and logi. The word *dialect* comes from Greek dialectos. The word dialectos is used to indicate the state of language in Greece which shows small differences in the language they use. However, this difference does not cause speakers they feel they have a different language.

The word *logy* comes from the Greek logos, which means science. The combination of these two words and their meanings carry the notion of dialectology as a science that studies only a dialect from one language and can also learn dialects in languages.

Dialect according to Nadra and Reniwati (2009: 4-5) is branch linguistics that studies language variations. What is meant by language variation is differences in forms contained in a language. these differences include all elements of language, namely phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax, and

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semantic. Dialectology as a branch of linguistics at the level of development is more likely to study language variations based on local differences (places) in a language area. In other words, in dialectology, the conversation focuses more on regional dialects. More regional dialects popular with dialect geography.

According to Zulaeha (2010: 1), the dialect comes from the Greek word dialektos which is combined with the accent. This word was originally used to express the linguistic system used by a society that is different from other societies. Neighbors but use a system that is closely related. Based on the etymology of the word, dialectology is the study of dialects or the study of language variations. Chambers and Trudgill (in Zulaeha, 2010: 1) say that dialectology is a study of dialects or dialects.

Based on several opinions above, it can be concluded that dialectology is the study of language variations, namely dialects. Therefore, in the novel EAB, Suparta Brata's work can be studied in one language or only learned in terms of language, namely the Surabaya language. Although there are not a few mixed languages or languages other than Surabaya, for example, from Central Java. This study included a sense of dialectology.

2.4 Phonetic and Phonology

Human languages consist of sounds and the sounds are different from one language to another.when we know the language we know the sounds of that

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language. Thus, we know how to combine those sounds into words, and words into sentences, and so forth.

The sounds of all the world languages together constitute a class of sounds. The class of sounds are produced by the human vocal tracts or usually called by *apparatus*. The scientific study concerns with all of those things are called *PHONETICS* and *PHONOLOGY*.

Phonetics is the systematic study of speech sounds. (Ogden,2009), the study of linguistic speech sounds, which is concerned with their physical properties, productions, and perceptions.(McMahon,2002 & Fromkin et al., 2012). There are many kinds of phonetics :

a) Acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical properties of language or speech sounds. And this aim of phonetics kind is to analyze sound wave signals that occur within speech through varying frequencies, amplitudes and durations.
b) Articulatory phonetics is the study of how the vocal apparatus produce speech sounds. Articulatory phonetics refers to the aspects of phonetics which looks at how the sounds of speech are made with the organs of the vocal tract. (Ogden,2009). There are three areas in this kind of phonetic these are voice, place, and manner respectively.
c) Auditory/preception phonetics is the study of how listeners ears perceive the speech sounds. In auditory phonetics, they are dealing

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> with two distinct operations which are closely interrelated and influence each other : on the one hand we can talk about audition proper, that is the perception of sound by our auditory apparatus and the transforming of the information into a neural sign and its sending to the brain which eventually leads to the decoding of the message, the understanding of the verbal message.

The concerns of phonetics are involved in many kinds of study these are **all sounds of all human languages, as represented in IPA symbols.** We can found many different languages in this world and the sounds will be different to speak and say the language. And different languages may use or have different phonetic symbols from IPA. IPA is used to solve the discrepancy between spelling and sound in languages. Then the concerns of phonetics can different **kinds of speech sounds** these are consonants and vowels. Consonant sounds are produced with a narrow constriction in the vocal tracts to create sound through friction. Vowel sounds are produced with a continuous airstream and without the significant constriction of the air flowing through the oral cavity.the next phonetics concern is **places of articulations** that have meaning the part of the vocal tract where the constriction occurs during the speech production. The place of articulations divide into many sounds production these are when lips together (*bilabial),* lower lip against front teeth *(labiodental),* tongue between teeth *(interdental),* tongue near alveolar ridge on roof of mouth/in between teeth and hard palate *(alveolar),* tongue towards soft palate *(postalveolar),* tongue on hard palate *(palatal),* tongue near velum *(velar),* space between vocal folds *(glottal).*

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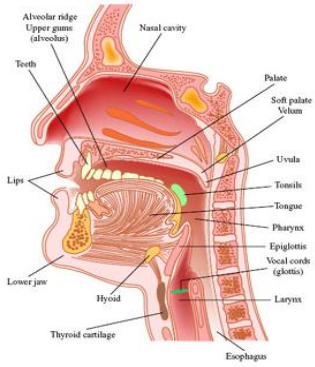

Figure 2.1 : The place of articulations

The next phonetics concern is **manners of articulation** it has meant that the way the airstream is obstructed as it travels through the vocal tract. There are many vocal tracts in this concern these are obstructed airstream completely *(stop)*, partial obstruction with friction *(fricative)*, stop airstream, then release *(affricative)*, partial obstruction, no friction, similar to vowels *(approximants).*

And the last phonetics concerns are **classes of sounds**. It has many stages these are sounds indicate a continuous airflow *(continuant)*, sounds indicate total obstruction of the airstream *(non – continuant)*, sounds which do not allow air to escape through the nose *(obstruent)*¸sounds have a relatively free airflow through the mouth or nose *(sonorant).*

Every language has phonetic or phoneme in every vocab. But in Madurese language it has some phoneme in every vocabulary that divided into some region.

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Madura is divided into four regencies. They are Sumenep, Pamekasan, Sampang, and Bangkalan. Each regency has its speech level engaged to social dialect. Firstly, Sumenep is the regency which has the most polite Madurese language and typically has the strongest Madurese dialect. Sumenep society frequently uses *Enggi/Bunten* level of speech.

The second regency is Pamekasan which the central regency of Madura. Pamekasan people usually use *Enja'/iya* as their daily language even though when they are talking to their parents.

Thirdly, Sampang regency has less polite language compared to the other regencies. They use *Enja'/Iya* for their daily communication including talking to their parents. It is suspected because they live in a maritime area. However, Sampang people use *Enggi/Bunten* level of speech when they are talking to the teacher or those who are considered as educated people.

Compared to all regencies in Madura, the fourth regency, Bangkalan, is well known as the regency which has the rudest speech level. It is because Bangkalan is located near Surabaya, East Java, and far from Sumenep. Bangkalan people use *Enja'/Iya* as their daily language, but just like Sampang, they still use *Enggi/Bunten* to talk to those who are considered as educated people such as a teacher.

In general, there are two speech levels in the Madurese language. First is *Enja'/Iya* [ənjə? Iyə] used by Madurese society among friends, relatives, and the older people to the younger ones. It is considered to a low level. This level of speech is also used in daily communication. The second speech level of Madurese

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language is *Enggi/Bunten* [æŋghibhuntên] used by young people to the elder ones, students to their teacher, and a nephew to his uncle. This is a kind of high level of speech in the Madurese language and considered the more polite one.

And the next theory is the study of sound patterns in the language it called by *Phonology*. The narrowed down the study of phonetics: phonology is more specific as it studies sounds in a particular language (McMahon,2002). From (Fromkin at al.,2012) proved that the study of the sound system of a language can be found in phonology.

Phonology concerns with how sounds function in a given language. It operates at the level of sound systems and abstract sound units in a particular language. It can be dealt with the understanding that different sounds can change the meaning of one word into another.

There are many kinds of phonology concerns. These are **phoneme** it has to mean the sound distinguish the words and are called contrasting or distinctive sounds. In **minimal pairs,** the word has different meanings that have the same sounds except for one sound. Then in **free variation,** some words in English are pronounced differently by different speakers, among American English speakers, as well as dialectical differences. The next is **phones and allophones**. Phones are any single speech sound of which phonemes are made. Allophones are the different phone realization of a phoneme. Then in **phonological rules** the rules that apply to phonemic representations to derive phonetic representations or pronunciations. There is the example from this concern, these are sounds become

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more like neighboring sounds *(assimilation)*, sounds become less like neighboring sounds *(dissimilation*), insertion of a sound *(epenthesis)*, deletion of a sound, etc.

The last concern in phonology **is the syllable structure** it has to mean a phonological unit composed of an *onset, nucleus, and coda.* The *nucleus* is vowel; onset is consonant before the nucleus, and the coda is consonant after the nucleus. The nucleus is required in every syllable by definition. The onset and coda are both optional, meaning that a syllable could contain a vowel and nothing else. In a syllable structure, all language permits open syllables, but not all languages allow closed syllables. For example, is *ELEVATOR* has 4 syllables *el – e – va – tor.*

2.5 Typology of Madura Island

Madura is the name of the island located in the northeast of East Java. Madura Island is approximately 5,168 km2 (smaller than the island of Bali), with a population of nearly 4 million.

Suramadu National Bridge is the main entrance to Madura, besides that to get to this island can be passed from the sea or by air. For the sea lane, it can be traversed from Tanjung Perak Port in Surabaya to the Port of Kamal in Bangkalan. Besides that, it can also be passed from the Port of Anchor Situbondo to the Port of Kalianget in Sumenep, the eastern end of Madura. Madura Island looks like a cow body, consisting of four districts, namely: Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep. Madura, an island with a long history, is reflected in its culture and art with its strong Islamic influence.

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The geographical condition of the island of Madura with a relatively flat topography in the south and increasingly towards the north there is no difference in elevation of height that is so striking. Besides that, it is also a highland without volcanoes and dryland agricultural land. The composition of land and rainfall that are not the same in high slopes is precisely too much, while on low slopes it is even lacking thus resulting in Madurese lacking fertile land.

Geologically Madura is a continuation of the northern part of Java, a continuation of the limestone mountains located in the north and south of the valley of solo. The limestone hills in Madura are lower hills, rougher and more rounded than the hills in Java and their location is more joined. The total area of Madura Island is approximately 5,168 km² or approximately 10 percent of the land area of East Java. The length of the archipelago from the west end in Kamal to the eastern end of Kalianget is about 180 km and the width is around 40 km. The island is divided into four regencies. With the total area for Bangkalan district 1,144, 75 km² divided into 8 sub-districts, Sampang regency has an area of 1,321.86 km², divided into 12 sub-districts, Pamekasan Regency has an area of 844.19 km², which is divided into 13 sub-districts, and Sumenep district the area of 1,857,530 km², is divided into 27 sub-districts spread over the mainland and islands. Based on the title of the research the writer focus into two areas only from Madura island they are :

2.5.1 Sampang

Sampang Regency is administratively located in the East Java Province which is geographically located between 113o 08 '- 113o 39' East

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Longitude and 6o 05 '- 7o 13' South Latitude. Sampang Regency has located ± 100 Km from Surabaya, which can be via the Suramadu Bridge approximately 1.5 hours or by sea travel approximately 45 minutes followed by a land trip ± 2 hours.

Overall, Sampang Regency has an area of 1,233.30 Km2. The proportion of 14 sub-districts consists of 6 sub-districts and 180 villages. Kecamatan Banyuates with an area of 141.03 Km2 or 11.44% which is the widest Subdistrict, while the smallest District is Pangarengan with an area of only 42.7 Km2 (3.46%).

2.5.2 Bangkalan

Bangkalan Regency is a district on Madura Island, East Java Province, Indonesia. The capital is Bangkalan. This district is located at the westernmost tip of Madura Island; bordering the Java Sea in the north, Sampang Regency in the east and the Madura Strait in the south and west.

Kamal Port is the gateway of Madura from Java, where there is a ferry service that connects Madura with Surabaya (Ujung Port). Currently, the Suramadu Bridge (Surabaya-Madura) is operating, which is the longest bridge in Indonesia. Bangkalan Regency is one of the areas included in the Surabaya metropolitan area, namely Gerbang kertosusila.

Bangkalan Regency consists of 18 sub-districts which are further divided into 273 villages and 8 kelurahan. The government center is in Bangkalan District. Since the inauguration of the Suramadu Bridge,

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Bangkalan Regency has become the main gate of Madura Island and has become one of the selected tourist destinations in East Java, both from its natural beauty (Jaddih Hill, Geger Mountain, Bening-Trap Bath Resources - Modung etc.); culture (Karapan sapi, etc.), as well as culinary tourism including Madurese duck rice.

2.6 Madurese Language

Madura Island is inhabited by the Madurese, who is one of the ethnic groups with a large population in Indonesia, with around 20 million people. They come from the island of Madura and the surrounding islands, such as Gili Raja, Sapudi, Raas, and Kangean. Besides, many Madurese live in the eastern part of East Java, commonly called the Tapal Kuda area, from Pasuruan to the north of Banyuwangi. Madurese in Situbondo and Bondowoso, and east of Probolinggo, Jember, are the most numerous and rarely speak Javanese, including North Surabaya, and parts of Malang.

The Madurese are known for their outspoken speech style, the Madurese are also known to be frugal, disciplined, and diligent in their hard work (after the 'asapo' angen race). Self-esteem, also the most important in the lives of the Madurese people, they have a philosophy: katembheng pote mata, angok pote tolang. This is the nature that gave birth to the carok tradition in some Madurese communities.

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language is *Enggi/Bunten* [æŋghibhuntên] used by young people to the elder ones, students to their teacher, and a nephew to his uncle. This is a kind of high level of speech in the Madurese language and considered the more polite one.

2.7 Review of the Related Studies

Jatifatur Rohaniyah (2016) analyzes on *The Study of The Lexical Differences in Madurese Varieties Spoken by People in Situbondo Regency.* This study aims to describe the lexical differences and to determine the status of the lexical differences in Situbondo regency. Five villages were chosen as the observation points of the study: Demung (OP1), Tanjung Pecinan (OP2), Sumberwaru (OP3), Curah Tatal (OP4), and Taman (OP5). Using a word list of 450 words, a total of fifteen informants were interviewed. Besides the interview, some techniques including recording, note taking, and cross-checking were also carried out to collect the data. The data were then analyzed and calculated using a dialectometry formula. The results show that out of 450, there are 133 lexical differences. The percentage of the lexical differences between OP1 snd OP2 reaches 52.6% which means that the varieties used in the two OPs are considered different dialects.

Henny Uswatun Hasanah (2005) analyze on *Madurese Dialects Used in the " Pojok Meduroan" Program On JTV*. This study was conducted based on this special characteristic of this news program and aimed at identifying and classifying the dialects. In this research, the writer used a descriptive research design. It was used to describe the Madurese dialects used in the "Pojok Meduroan" Program. The object of this study is the "Pojok Meduroan" Program.

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The writer took the program on July 4 until July 8, 2005, at 3.00 pm. In this research, the instruments used were cassettes, recorder, and television. Cassettes and recorders were used to record the programs. The research found that the Madurese dialects used in the "Pojok Meduroan" Program on JTV are Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep dialects. While the Madurese dialects mostly used in the "Pojok Meduroan" Program on JTV are Pamekasan dialect. The dialect which is borrowed from Indonesia words is mostly used in "Pojok Meduroan" Program on JTV, then the dialects used in all regions have the second place, and followed by dialect used in a particular area of Madura like Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep dialects.

Ety Setiawati (2019) analyzes on *Madura Language Variations: Phonological Change and its Relationship with Language Change and Ethnic Identity*. This study aims to look at variations of language from the social perspective, in the form of age and ethnic main variables. Of the two variables, changes in the Madurese language spoken by adults with what children say and how social contact affects these changes are also examined. This research is descriptive-qualitative research with the leading theory of socio-dialectology. The research data was taken from the informants selected by purposive sampling using the Swadesh list. The data retrieval technique is recording and note-taking. The results show that the Madurese language that is spoken by adults and children has a difference. Differences are seen in phonological terms so that they appear to cause the differences and changes in both. From the total data found, phoneme changes significantly occur in phonemes / ε / to phonemes / □ /. Phonemes / ε /

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are phonemes spoken by Madurese language speakers of adult age, while phonemes / □ / are phonemes spoken by children in the same lexicons.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the procedures applied by the researcher in conducting the research. It is divided into several items such as research design, data and data sources, research instruments, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, the writer used qualitative research because the writer described the data and rich understanding of the social dialect, especially in the Madurese language. Qualitative research is all about exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering questions (QSR International Pty Ltd, 2012). The ultimate aim of qualitative research is to offer a perspective of a situation and provide well-written research reports that reflect the researcher's ability to illustrate or describe the corresponding phenomenon. One of the greatest strengths of the qualitative approach is the richness and depth of explorations and descriptions. (Myers, 2000).

In this study, the writer collected, identified, classified and analyzed the data through systematic steps using a qualitative way. Then the writer represented the conclusion of the data that have been analyzed, by analyzed method, the writer found many factors that influenced many words from Madurese languages, especially in the social dialect. The writer can explain and give understanding

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about the differentiate about social dialect that happens in both areas. And by using qualitative research, the writer attempt to classified all the data that have been identified using this qualitative research.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The population of data collection are from the member of *the Indonesian Muslim Students Movement (PMII)* organization in State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya at Art and Humanities Faculty because most of the member are from Madurese island. There are 10 students from the History of Islamic Civilization and students from Arabic Literature. There are 6 students from Sampang and the other 4 are from Bangkalan and their mother tongue is Madurese. And the data of this study is from the word and grammar that pronounced by the data sources. From the informant, the writer classifies the kind of speech level in Sampang and Bangkalan by using the Madurese language based on the theory of social dialect. This study was intended to find out what are the social dialects of speech level found in Sampang and Bangkalan than in what the causes that influence those social dialects in both of the areas.

3.2.2 Research Instrument

Based on this research, the writer uses two main instruments; these were a non-human and human instrument. The primary one was the human instrument that was done by the writer himself as the most essential research instrument in this analysis. The researcher processed the gained data by identifying, classifying, analyzing and so forth.

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The human instruments are the interview. The interview was specialized to answer many factors that happen in the problem of study. The interview method of collecting data involves the presentation of oral – verbal stimuli and replay in terms of oral – verbal responses (Kothari,1990:97). The interview was selected as one of the instruments as it helped the writer gain more supporting information about the problem of study. And the tools for conducting the interview section the writer need an audio recorder for the record of the interview section and notebook for taking note of important information. Then the computer is a nonhuman instrument too because it helped the writer to finish the research by analyzing, identifying so classifying the data.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the writer used the theory of social dialects by *Ronald Wardhaugh, 2006*, in his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (Fifth Edition)* and the book describes the social dialect in the Madurese language by *Moh. Makhfud Ashadi* and *Ghazi al Farouk* entitled *Kosa Kata Basa Madura*. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses some steps below :

a. The writer collects the document such as identity card or student sign card from the member of *Indonesian Moslem Student Movement (PMII)*

b. The writer chooses 10 members to be the respondent. As the characteristics of the respondent such as: who has the Madurese language as are a mother tongue, they are one of the members of an organization

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and Madurese island especially in Bangkalan or Sampang, they understand fluently about two areas exactly.

c. The writer gives 10 questions in the interview section to the respondent. And the question it shows in the appendix.

d. The writer record uses an audio recorder when the respondent answers any question from the writer based on the topic.

e. The writer transcript what she gets from the respondent.

f. The writer selecting the important data from the transcript section and analyze based on the topic.

3.4 Data Analysis

From Madurese student especially from Sampang and Bangkalan the writer got the information thing about the social dialect of speech level in Sampang and Bangkalan from Madurese Island, research is done by keeping all data objects and what is following the result of the interview in field. To achieve these focuses, the researcher will analyze the data based on these following steps:

a. Identifying

In this identifying process, this part begins identifying the speech level of Madurese language concerning the social dialect that happens in the transcript file of the interview section. And identifying the Madurese

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language into each level of speech engaging to social dialect based on some specific factors.

b. Classifying

By identifying the data, all data that are found in conversation among member in *Indonesian Muslim Students Movement (PMII)* will be arranged on the data sheet. The data sheet will cover the types of speech levels that happen in Sampang and Bangkalan city as the focus of this present study.

c. Analyzing

After identifying all the data, the researcher will analyze them. In this step, the researcher will analyze all the data which has been identifying into nine categories of speech level in the Madurese language in the previous step. This process aims to provide a more comprehensive analysis by knowing the cause of each category that appears among Sampang and Bangkalan society.

d. Discussing

In this step, the writer will provide a detail explanation of her analysis. The analysis according to the social dialect of speech level found by the writer before. After that, the factor influence the speech level happen will find by the writer. The writer will explain

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carefully and clearly about it. The writer also will complete this study by giving an interpretation based on the result of the discussion.

e. conclusion

the final step was writing a conclusion. The writer gave a conclusion from the results of the research that was done.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter offers two main parts of this research there are finding and discussion. In findings and discussion are presented to answer the research question of this research. In addition, the results of this research might be described in more detail.

4.1 Findings

This sub chapter provides information in relation to social dialect in Madurese language. There are two finding which are the social dialect used by people in Madurese island and this also happen in Sampang and Bangkalan area.

The first part will be show in a table and fill it with the types of dialects in Madurese island. There are six dialect that found by the writer in this research.

4.1.1. The Dialect used by people in Sampang and Bangkalan

people in Sampang usually used sampang dialect in their daily communication. This is also happen in Bangkalan area. They used bangkalan dialect in their daily communication.

But actually in Madura island there are *five types of dialect* such as Sampang dialect, Bangkalan dialect, Kangean dialect, Sumenep dialect and Pamekasan dialect. Every district in Madura island has different dialect. It seems like in java island, they have much variation of dialect in every district.

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After the writer give many types of dialect that happen in Madura island, the writer will discuss each other in the next session of this finding chapter. It will be discuss one by one of the definition dialect in every district. And the writer give example in every dialect and analyze how the words, grammar, or pronouncation change because of dialect.

4.1 Table of vocabulary dialect in Madurese Island

No	Verb	Bangkalan	Sampang	Sumenep	Pamekasan
1	Fast	birnyè [birñɛ]	Duliyan [dhuliyan]	Bajengen [bɐjʰɐnge)	bângal [bɐ ŋal]
2	Street	Lorong [lɔrɔŋ]	Jalan [jʰəllaŋ]	Lorong [lɔrɔŋ]	Lorong [lɔrɔŋ]
3	Lie	Ngapose [ŋɔɐpose]	Lecek [lɛcɛk]	Ngapose [ŋɔɐpose]	Ngapose [ŋɔɐpose]
4	Only	Perak [pɛrak]	Coma [cɔma]	Perak [pɛrak]	Perak [pɛrak]
5	The Day	Aban [abɐŋ]	Siyan [siyaŋ]	Aban [abɐŋ]	Aban [abɐŋ]

Bangkalan Dialect

Bangkalan dialect, Madurese language has three speech levels namely Énjék Iyéh/ Bâsa Andhâp (low style, no honorifics), Énggê Éntén/Bâsa Ténga'an (low style, low honorifics), and Enggi Buntén/Bâsa Tenggi (high style, high honorifics). Énjék Iyéh level is used among friends and relatives and by a speaker

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whose age is older and whose social status is higher than the hearer's. Énggê Éntén level is used in families by a son or daughter-inlaw to parents in law, by a speaker to an older stranger, lovers, or among two acquaintances with psychological distance. It is not easy however to identify the precise use of this level, since the younger generations born in the 90's have started to use it less. Enggi Buntén is used to a more respected other either older or younger. These three speech levels differ variedly in their lexicons.

Table 4.1.2. Verbs in Madurese Language at Bangkalan

Verbs	**Énjék Iyéh**	**Énggê Éntén**	**Enggi Buntén**
To eat	ngakan	madhâng/ néddhâ	adhâ'ér
To go home	mole	paleman	gubér
To like /want	éndhâ'	Poron	kasokan
To sleep	Tedung	Asaren	asaren
To write	nules	nules	nyérrat

From the table above, the writer try to give more easily understanding to the reaeder. But here, the writer will be explain agin about what that fill in the table above.

Talking about Bangkalan dialect that happen in that district. It was make language variation in speech level and can chaneg the word in every speech level. Such as in the example above *to eat* in *Énjék Iyéh* speech level in Madura

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language it has meaning *ngakan,* and *Énggê Éntén* speech level it has meaning *madhâng/ néddhâ*, and in the last speech level it has different menaning again it is *Enggi Buntén* it has different word and usually pronounce by *adhâ'ér*

Sampang and Sumenep Dialect

Sampang dialect is the dialect used by people of Sampang . Sampang language is different from Sumenep language, although the distance between Semenep and Sampang is far enough, about 90 kilometers. It was happen because of the history of people in every region. Sampang language has got development of the Madurese.

Sumenep dialect is the dialect used by people of Sumenep. Sumenep language is different from Sampang language, although the distance between Sumenep and Sampang is far enough. It happen because of the history of Sumenep is high caused by influence the culture of the kingdom of R. Aria Wiraraja that was exist in Sumenep.

Example :

The word *bajenge* Bajengen [bɐjʰɐnge) in Sampang dialect and *Duliyan* [dhuliyan] in Sumenep dialect is same meaning in English that is fast. But Duliyan in Sumenep dialect is more formal than bajenge in Sampang dialect.

The word *jalan* [jʰəllaŋ] in Sampang is same meaning in English with *lorong* in Sumenep dialect that is street. The word *jalan* in Sampang vocabulary is not only as a noun but also as a verb. The word lorong in Sumenep vocabulary is a noun only.

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The word *ngapose* [ŋɔɐpose] in Sumenep dialect and *lecek* [lɛcɛk] *i*n Sampang dialect is same meaning in English that is lie. Ngapose in Sumenep dialect is more polite in conversation than lecek in Sampang dialect.

The word *siang* in Sampang dialect is same meaning in English with *aban* in Sumenep dialect is the day. The word there is not different in using.

The word *bengkoh i*n Sumenep dialect and *roma* in Sampang dialect is same meaning in English that is house. Bengkoh in Sumenep dialect is more polite conversation than roma in Sampang dialect.

The word *bine'* in Sampang dialect is the same meaning in English with *babine'* in Sumenep dialect that is woman. The vocabulary of bine' in Sampang dialect is used in single person but babine' in Sumenep dialect is used in single and plural woman or people.

The word *laggu* in Sampang is same meaning in English with *lagguna* in Sumenep dialect that is tomorrow. Those indicate that lagguna in Sumenep vocabulary is more complete than laggu in Sampang vocabulary.

The word *lake'* in Sampang dialect is the same meaning in English with *lalake* in Sumenep dialect that is man. The vocabulary of lake in Sampang dialect is used in single person but lalake in Sumenep dialect is used in single and plural people

The word *lessoh* in Sampang dialect is the same meaning in English with kasso in Sumenep dialect that is tired. The word is not different is using because there are part of place in Sumenep also that used the word lessoh.

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The word *tempak* in Sampang dialect is the same meaning in English with *tandhuk* in Sumenep dialect that is hit. The vocabulary of tempak in Sampang dialect is used if he or she, hit, something but tandhuk in Sumenep dialect to hit human only.

The word *sengkah* in Sampang dialect is same meaning in English with *lempo* in Sumenep dialect that is lazy. The word there is no different in using, there are few people in Sumenep used the word sengkah but the meaning is shy not lazy.

The word *pottong* in Sampang dialect is the same meaning in English with *buttong* in Sumenep that is broken. The vocabulary of pottong in Sampang dialect is used for human and things but buttong in Sumenep dialect for human only.

The word lamon in Sampang dialect is the same meaning in English with kalaban in Sumenep dialect that is with. Those indicate that kalaban in Sumenep vocabulary is more complete than lamon in Sampang vocabulary and also more polite.

The word *komad* in Sampang dialect is same the meaning in English with *sake'* in Sumenep dialect that is sick. There is no different in using between komad and sick, but the vocabulary of komad in Sampang dialect is used if the people sick and have relapsed again.

The word *nganjin* in Sumenep dialect and *kabin* in Sampang dialect is same meaning in English that is married. The vocabulary is kabin in Sampang dialect is used for human but nganjin in Sumenep dialect is used for human and animal because there are part of place in Sumenep said nganjin has the same meaning

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with human married, but in Sampang vocabulary nganjin is used for animal married.

The word *ba'nah* in Sumenep dialect and *kakeh* in Sampang dialect is same the meaning in English, that is you. Ba'nah in Sumenep dialect is more polite in conversation than kakeh in Sampang dialect because the word kakeh is more coarse than all Madurese language.

Kangean Dialect

Dialects Kangean, this dialect is a sprinter from Madura, who because of different language to language is often considered not part of Madura, Madurese community in particular by the mainland.

Example :

- Akoh : I (sengko in the language of Madura mainland)
- Kaoh : You (be'en or be'na in Madura mainland)

Pamekasan Dialect

Pamekasan dialect is the dialect used by people of Pamekasan. Pamekasan which is the central regency of Madura. Pamekasan people usually use Enja'/Iya as their daily language even though when they are talking to their parents. The chief town of Madura is Pamekasan. In terms of word pronunciation, Madura Pamekasan people have a habit of saying the word according to the number of syllables.

Example :

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bârâmpa `how much '; in the Madurese dialect Bangkalan experienced a reduction in pronunciation to *brâmpa.*

4.1.2. Factors influence the use of the social dialect

There are four factors influencing the use of social dialect in Madurese language. They are shown as follows :

1. Caste or social status

The social dialects in influenced by caste or social status are *Abdi dalem* and *Junan dalem. Abdi dalem* is used among King or elders people in region in Madura usually called as *priyayi. Junan dalem* is used by the low level society to the higher one. Both social dialects above are obviously shown that the are influenced by caste or social status.

2. Age

Age become the ones important thing factor that influenced social dialect or speech level happen because in any region there are any variety people with difference characteristic especially about ages. *Badan kaula* and *Panjenengan/Sampeyan* are the social dialects influenced by the factor of age. Those social dialects usually used by the teenagers to the elder ones.

3. Cultural background

Everyone have differences cultural background, this factors to can be influenced the social dialect that happen in any region especially in Sampang and

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Bangkalan at Madura island. The social dialect *Dika/Bula, Enggi/Bunten, Enggi/Enten* , and *Enja/Iya* are those influenced by cultural background. In other words, those social dialects are used mong the close friends or familiar colleague engaged with the same cultural background.

4. Place of residence

The last social dialect is *Ba'na /Sungko'.* It is the social dialect influenced by place of residence. *Ba'na / Sungko'* is the socil dialect used among Sampang and Bangkalan teenagers society. This social dialect considers as less polite because Bangkalan is near from Surabaya which is the city in East Java well known has the rude or less polite social dialect. This is the prove that *Ba'na/ Sungko'* is the social dialect influenced by place of residence.

4.2 Discussion

From the finding above, there are five the dialects in Madurese language. Those social dialects are *sampang dialect, bangkalan dialect, sumenep dialect, pamekasan dialect, and kangean dialect.* From the variant dialect that found by the writer, the writer write the example from any differences vocabulary in each region at Madurese island. The example has shown in table that the writer clasify in above page.

The writer has analyzed those social dialects and found that there are four factors influencing the use of the social dialect in Madurese language. The factors are caste, age cultural background, and place of residence. According to

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Wardaugh, various factors influencing the social dialects are occupation, place of residence, education, “new” versus “old” money, income , racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion, and so on. This research proves that four of the social dialect factors proposed by Wardaugh are applicable in analyzing the influence of the social dialect in Madurese language.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusions dealing with the results of the study discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also contributes suggestions that can be used to gain better insight, particularly for the next researchers and the readers.

5.1 Conclusion

This study conducted in the field of Social dialect in the social class language factor between Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese island. The conclusion here is presented based on the problem of the study proposed in the first chapter about the social dialect used by people in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese island and the factor influence the use of those social dialects in both areas.

Based on the result of the finding and discussion presented in the previous chapter, five social dialects happen in Sampang and Bangkalan at Madurese island. They are *sampang dialect, bangkalan dialect, sumenep dialect, pamekasan dialect, and kangean dialect.* From the results above, the writer concluded that there are four factors influence the use of social dialects in the Madurese language. Those social dialects are influenced by the factor of caste or social

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status, age, cultural background, and place of residence. Those factors are compatible with the theory

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of social dialect proposed by Wardaugh. It means that the theory of social dialect from Wardaugh applies to the social dialects in the Madurese language. The other factors of social dialects based on Wardaugh's theory are occupation, education, ‘new’ versus ‘old’ money, income, racial or ethnic origin, and religion.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of this study, the researcher proposed some suggestions which hopefully will give certain valuable and beneficial for the future researchers and the readers. For the next study, the writer suggests the future researcher choose the other field of social dialect such as in the other dialects in Indonesia since Indonesia has many dialects that can be analyzed based on the theory of social dialect. Then, the writer hopes that this study will enrich valuable input for the readers about social dialect especially in the Madurese language. The writer suggests the readers learn social dialect not only in Madurese language but also in the other languages to have a better understanding and avoid misunderstanding.

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