THE GRAMMAR OF JAVANESE IN THE BAWEAN MADURESE

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ABSTRACT

Bawean language is identified as a hybrid language. Many languages influence the vocabulary of the Bawean language. At least, there are Madurese, Javanese, Malay, Buginese, etc. However, most of Bawean vocabulary are from Madurese. In its distribution to surroundings areas, Madurese is a language that is not easy to change its grammar. Even, it tends to influence the native local language of the people, as the Pandalungan Javanese that is used by the people in the north coast areas of East Java. There, the Grammar of Madurese influences much the Javanese, that is the native language of Javanese people. In other case, it occurs differently in Bawean language. Here, the language that most of the vocabulary comes from Madurese is influenced by the Javanese grammar. It makes the Bawean language different from the Madurese. By doing qualitative descriptive study that compares the significant grammar features of Madurese and Javanese that influence Bawean language, this study is conducted. The data are collected by using observation and interview method. Then, they are analyzed by the identity methods. The study finds that the Madurese Bawean is different from the native Madurese in terms of reduplication and affixation. Although most of the Bawean vocabulary come from Madurese, not all of the Madurese reduplication and affixation Javanese involve the Bawean ones. The Javanese also takes important part in the grammar of Bawean Madurese.

Key Words: *Bawean Madurese Javanese Affixation, Javanese Reduplication*

INTRODUCTION

Bawean Island is a small island in the north of Java Island and west of Madura Island. The island is about 18 miles from Gresik (Fatmalasari, 2020: 3). Administratively, Bawean Island is part of Kabupaten Gresik. Bawean Island consists of thirty villages divided into two sub-districts, namely Kecamatan Sangkapura and Tambak. Kecamatan Sangkapura consists of 17 villages. There are Desa Dekatagung, Suwari, Kumalasa, Pudakit Timur, Pudakit Barat, Lebak, Bululanjang, Sungaiteluk, Patarselamat, Gunungteguh, Sawahmulya, Kotakusuma, Sungairujing, Daun, Sidogentukbatu, Balikterus, and Kebuntelukdalam. While, Kecamatan Tambak consists of thirteen villages. They include: Desa Kepuhlegundi, Kepuhteluk, Diponggo, Tanjungori, Paromaan, Grejeg, Tambak, Pekalongan, Sukalela, Sukaoneng, Kalompanggubug, Gelam, and Telukjatidawang (Harida, 2014; Asyhar, 2017; Balqiyah et al, 2019: https://gresikkab.go.id). In fact, the island has no native inhabitants. They are mixed among the migrants from Madura, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Sumatera (Wijayanti, 2016: 4). This is because Bawean becomes a stopover island for ships sailing from and to the surrounding islands. They are usually anchored in the island to fill clean water needs while sailing. Eventually, many sailors settle there. Geologically, the island is very fertile. Different from Madura, the small island has many volcanoes and abundant water sources. Over the years, it makes many visitors from various other islands decide to settle there. They become the inhibitant of Bawean.

The mixing of the inhabitants from various islands that have various ethnic groups causes the mixing of the culture also, so is with the language. The language is a mixture of Madurese, Javanese, Buginese, Malay, and others, as the languages of the various ethnic group inhabitants. Actually, Bawean has no native language, although the Madurese takes the major part in forming Bawean language. It is used as a communication language that is widely used orally. The people use Bawean language as a local language besides Indonesian as the national language.

The result of the mixture of these various languages makes the Bawean language unique. This uniqueness distinguishes the language from Madurese, as the origin of its major vocabulary,

and even from Javanese, as the native language of the major population in Gresik. The pride of the Bawean people makes they consider that their language is not Madurese. It is their own Bawean language. Although, most of the vocabulary comes from Madurese ones or sometimes from other languages which are pronounced in Madurese way.

Both unique features of the Bawean language are in terms of reduplication and affixation. The major vocabulary of the language originates from Madurese, but there is the morphological system that is different from Madurese. Commonly, in its distribution to surroundings areas, Madurese is a language that is not easy to change its grammar. Even, it tends to influence the native local language of the people, as the Pandalungan Javanese that is used by the people in the north coast areas of East Java. There, the Grammar of Madurese influences much the Javanese, that is the native language of Javanese people (Andayani, 2019).

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the intricacies of word structure and the effect of its changes on word classes and word meanings (Katamba, 1993:3). The study of local language morphology discusses the intricacies of words in local languages. This study is very useful for someone who wants to learn about local languages. One of the reasons is because local language learning always starts with learning about the words in the local language. This research is about the morphology of the Bawean language, a language that develops in a hybrid culture.

The process of word formation is called morphology. The study of the morphology of a language cannot be separated from the original form or the root of a word. According to Sugerman, the original form (the root of the word) is the smallest basic morpheme that cannot be further analyzed because the morpheme makes the root of something more complete (2016: 29). Meanwhile, the original form is all single forms (morphemes) which are the origin of complex word formation. In other words, a complex word formation comes from an original form or a basic form which is the root of the word.

The process of forming words from a basic form can be done through a process of affixation, reduplication, and

composition (Chaer, 2008:25). Affixation is the process of adding an affix to a unit, both single units and complex forms to form words (Ramlan, 2009: 54). Meanwhile, affixation is a word formation event by adding affixes to the basic form. The types of affixes are prefixes, infixes, suffixes and confixes.

Reduplication is the process of forming words by repeating part or all of the parts of a word. According to Ramlan, repetition or reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, with variations of phonemes or not (2009:63). Meanwhile, composition is an event of joining two or more basic morphemes in harmony and creating a relatively new meaning. So, composition is the process of forming words by combining a basic morpheme with other basic morphemes. The result of combining the two morphemes can create a new meaning.

In Bawean language, a significant and interesting morphological process to study is the process of word formation through its affixation and reduplication processes. As a language that develops in a hybrid culture, the two morphological processes do not adhere to a morphological system only from a single language, but also combine various morphological systems that developed in various languages which became the forerunners of the Bawean language. For this reason, the morphological system of the Bawean language is unique and interesting to study. Madurese, as the majority of the vocabulary developed in Bawean, does not entirely become the morphological system of the Bawean language. Often occurs in a complex word in the Bawean language which comes from the Madurese vocabulary adhering to the morphological system of Javanese, Malay, or other languages. In fact, there is often a mixture of the morphological systems of the various languages.

In the Madurese language, there are four types of reduplication (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2014:86-87). The most common reduplication in Madurese is a partial reduplication type. The words are reduplicated by repeating the second syllable of the most two syllables noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and numeral, such as *nak-kanak* 'anak-anak', *kan-ngakan* 'makan-makan', *dhin-raddhin* 'cantik-cantik', *tung-sittung* 'satu persatu'. The words that consist of more than two syllables are reduplicated

by repeating the last syllable as *dha-sepèdha* 'sepeda-sepeda' and *tan-tarètan* 'saudara-saudara'.

The process of repetition or reduplication of the Javanese language consists of two, namely: whole repetition and partial repetition. The repetition of the whole basic form in Javanese morphology is also called dwilingga. There are three repetitions of which are (1) repetition without vowel changes; (2) repetition by changing vowels; (3) false repetitions or repetitions with no clear basic form. There are two kinds of pseudo repetitions, namely pseudo repetitions without vowel changes, and pseudo repetitions with vowel changes. While the repetition of some basic forms or partial repetitions, there are four types, namely repetition of the initial consonant of the basic form plus the vowel pepet (dwipurwa), repetition of the final syllable of the basic form accompanied by the release of the final consonant (dwiwasana), repetition of some of the basic form or repetition of the primary or secondary basic form, and partial repetitions with vowel changes (Wedhawati, 2010: 41-42).

At the morphological level, the difference between Bawean and Madurese are the reduplication of the vocabulary. In the Madurese language, there is partial reduplication, namely the repetition of the last syllable, but in the Bawean language, this does not occur. The reduplication is done by repeating all the words, like the Javanese reduplication rule.

In terms of affixation, Madurese has 12 prefixes, 6 suffixes, 4 infixes, and 23 confixes..The prefixes are {N-, a-, ta-, ma-, ka-, sa-, pa-, paN-, nga-, è-, èpa-, èka-}. The suffixes are {-a, -na. -ana, -an, -aghi, and -è}. The infixes are {-al-, -ar-, -èn-, -om-} (Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Timur, 2014:67). In terms of suffix, those five from six suffixes are used also in Bawean language. They are {-a, -na. -ana, -an, and -è}. The suffix {-aghi} is not known and used by the speakers of Bawean language. Even, they know well the suffix {-aken} (Andayani, et al, 2020).

In addition, Madurese applies three speech levels in its language, those are *kasar* 'rough', *tengnga'an* 'middle', and *alos* 'refined' (Davies, 2010:469). While, Javanese devides its speech level into 1) Krama, consisting of muda krama, kramantara, and wreda krama; 2) Madya, consisting of madya krama, madyantara,

and Ngoko; and 3) Ngoko, consisting of basa antya, antya basa, and ngoko lugu (Wilian, 2006). However, Bawean does not apply such speech levels. There is no speech level in Bawean language.

METHOD

This morphological research is descriptive qualitative. This study aims to describe the morphological phenomena of the Bawean language that develops in the hybrid culture that develops in its society, especially in the process of affixation and its reduplication. These two morphological processes in the Bawean language are significant, unique and interesting features to study. Data are the complex word collections formed by affixation and reduplication processes. This lexical data are collected from the results of observation and interview with the native speakers of Bawean language in their native speech area, namely Bawean Island. Recording and note-taking techniques are used in these two data collection methods, namely the observation and interview method (Sudaryanto, 2015). Furthermore, the data collected are analyzed by using the distributional method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The Morphological theory is the approach of the study, especially regarding to affixation and reduplication.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Most of Bawean vocabulary originates from Madurese vocabulary, besides from Javanese, Malay, and other languages. It means that Madurese takes major influence to the Bawean language. However, not all of the grammar adopts from Madurese grammar. As a part of East Java territory, that Javanese is used as the major language of the native people, Javanese also influences much the Bawean language naturally. The influence of Javanese takes part also in influencing the grammar of Bawean language. The mixing influences of Madurese and Javanese grammar makes the Bawean language different from the Madurese even Javanese. The Bawean people think that they speak Bawean language, not Madurese, although the language seems like the Madurese.

Tabel 1. The Vocabulary Comparation of Madurese, Javanese, and Bawean

No	Indonesian	Madurese	Javanese	Bawean
1	satu 'one'	sittung [sittUŋ]	siji [sidʒi]	sittung [sittUŋ]
2	dua 'two'	duwâ' [ɖuwâʔ]	loro [loro]	duwe' [ɖuwəʔ]
3	panas 'hot'	panas [panas]	panas [panas]	panas [panas]
4	dingin 'cold'	celep [ʧələp]	adhem [adʰəm]	cellep [ʧəlləp]
5	kepala 'head'	cetak [ʧɛʈak]	endas [ənɖas]	olo [ɔlɔ]
6	hidung 'nose'	elong [ɛlɔŋ]	irung [irUŋ]	èlong [ɛlɔŋ]
7	saya 'I'	sengko' [sɛŋkɔʔ]	aku [aku], isun [isUn]	èson [ɛsɔn]
8	kita 'we'	abâ' dhibi' [abâʔ dʰibiʔ]	awak dewe [awaʔ dʰɛwɛ]	kèta orèng [kɛta ɔrɛŋ]
9	menghidupi 'to turn on	ngodi'i [ŋɔɖiʔi]	nguripi [ŋuripi]	ngodi'i [ŋɔɖiʔi]
10	menakuti 'to scare'	nako'e [nakɔʔɛ]	medeni [mədʰɛni]	matako' tako' [matakɔʔ takɔʔ]

From the table 1, it is known that most of Bawean vocabulary tend to be the same with Madurese such as *sittung* 'one', *duwâ'* 'two', *panas* 'hot', *celep* 'cold', *elong* 'nose', *ngodi'I* 'to turn on'. Others are different in term but including the Madurese vocabulary, such as *kèta orèng* 'we', *matako' tako'* 'to scare'. Some words are similar to Javanese such as *panas* 'hot', *èson* 'I'. While, the pronoun *kèta orèng* 'we' adopts Malay pronoun *kita orang.* It seems that the Bawean vocabulary originate from Madurese for the majority, and at least Javanese and Malay for the rest.

One of the significant grammar features that makes the Bawean language different from the Madurese is its reduplication system. The Bawean reduplication seems as the Madurese vocabulary that are influenced by the Javanese reduplication. In this case, the significant Madurese reduplication featues applies the partial reduplication system. However, the Bawean reduplication does not adopt such reduplication. It has complete reduplication to all of Madurese vocabulary that are absorbed by the Bawean language. Actually, the complete reduplication is usually adopted by the Javanese, especially the standar Javanese. To make the comparation more clearly, the reduplication of Madurese and Bawean language are stated in table 2 below.

Table 2. The Reduplication of Bawean and Madurese.

No	Words	Bawean Reduplication	Madurese Reduplication
1	pura-pura jatuh 'pretending to fall'	malabbu-labbu	bu- malabu
2	bersumpah berulang-ulang 'swear over and over'	asompa-sompa	apa-sompa
3	paling kaya 'the richest'	soghi-soghiyan	ghi-soghiyân
4	Jadikan besar-besar 'make it big'	paraje-rajeaken	paje-rajeaghi
5	sepeda-sepeda 'bicycles'	besikar-besikar	da-sepeda
6	enam-enam 'every six'	enem-enem	nem-enem
7	keranjang-keranjang 'baskets'	keranjheng-keranjheng	jheng-keranjheng
8	tas-tas 'bags'	bhèk-bhèk	tas-etas
9	lelaki 'man'	lalakè'	lalakè'
10	tetangga 'neighbour'	tetangghe	tetangghâ

As stated in table 2 that the Bawean reduplication system is different from the Madurese ones. The Madurese reduplication is known well with the partial reduplication. The system applies to repeat the second syllable of the two syllables words as the reduplication form. Most vocabulary have such reduplication form. While, for the words that have more than two syllables applies the reduplication form as repeating the last syllable of the words. They are as in the words *da-sepeda* and *jheng-keranjheng*. The Madurese reduplication has never had a complete reduplication form as repeating all syllable completely.

Otherwise, the Bawean language has never applied the partial reduplication as the Madurese. Although, it is for the Bawean vocabulary that are similar from the Madurese ones. Bawean reduplication system applies the complete reduplication. It repeats the words completely as the form of its reduplication. In this case, the influence of Javanese reduplication exposes the Bawean one more than the Madurese. Bawean reduplicates the roots completely, as in the following single words: *besikar-besikar,*

enem-enem, keranjheng-keranjheng, bhèk-bhèk, or in the following complex words: *malabbu-labbu, asompa-sompa, soghi-soghian, paraje-rajeaken.* However, there is the reduplication feature of Bawean that adopts the Madurese one, such as *lalakè', tetangghe.* In this case, Bawean has partial reduplication of the initial syllable with various sound as Madurese one.

Such different reduplication form makes the Bawean language different from the Madurese. Such difference makes the people claims that their language is not Madurese language. They have their own language, that is Bawean language. The difference is only one of many factors that make the Bawean is claimed to be different from the Madurese by the Bawean people.

Another significant feature in the Bawean morfological system is the use of affixation. The language adopts most of the Madurese affixation. However, there is a different affix in Bawean that does not adopt the Madurese. It is the suffix {-aken}. There is no suffix {-aken} in Madurese in all of the three speech levels. Evidently, it is the Javanese suffix for the *Krama* speech level. The comparation of the suffix in Madurese is the suffix {-aghi}. Otherwise, in Bawean affixation, it is not known such use of suffix. In addition, Bawean language does not apply the speech level. The use of the suffixes is stated in tabel 3.

Tabel 3. The Use of Bawean Suffix {-aken} and The Comparation in Madurese and Javanese

No	Indonesian	+ Bawean suffix {-aken}	+ Madurese Suffix {-aghi}	+ Javanese suffix {-na} and {-aken}
1	membacakan 'to read'	macaaken	macaaghi	macakna maosaken
2	panggilkan	olokaken	olokaghi	celukna timbalaken
3	sarungkan	sarongaken	sarongaghi	sarungna sarungaken
4	menyapukan	nyapoaken	nyapoaghi	nyapokna nyapuaken
5	disalahkan	èsala'aken	èsala'aghi	disalahna dipunsalahaken

The Bawean affixation does not know the Madurese suffixes {-aghi}. However, the Bawean uses the suffix {-aken}. It is one of the Javanese suffixes for *Krama* speech level. The use of suffix {-aken} in Bawean language adopts one of the Javanese affixations especially for the suffix that is used in *Krama* speech level. It is the other factor that makes the Bawean language different from the Madurese. The roots of the Bawean vocabulary adopt from the Madurese vocabulary, but the affixation system adopts the Javanese one.

While, the meaning of the affixation in Bawean language is not different from the origin of the suffix. In Javanese, such suffix functions as the marker of the transitive active verb and the imperative verb, likewise in Bawean language.

CONCLUSION

The Bawean language is a language developing from a hybrid cultural product. The language is a mixture of Madurese, Javanese, Buginese, Malay, and others, as the languages of the various ethnic group inhabitants. From all of the languages, Madurese is seen as the most dominant language to the Bawean. Most of the vocabulary come from the Madurese ones. However, not all the Madurese morphological system takes part in the word formation of the Bawean complex words. It is especially in terms of the reduplication and affixation. The Javanese morphological system also involve in the Bawean language that actually comes from Madurese. Such features make the uniqueness of the Bawean, that makes it different also from the original language. The Madurese that is known well with the partial reduplication feature, evidently it is not adopted by the Bawean. It instead applies the complete reduplication feature as the Javanese reduplication.

Not only that, one of the Javanese affixations also colors the Bawean affixation system. It is the suffix {-aken} as one of the Bawean suffixes. The suffix changes the use of Madurese suffix {-aghi} that has never used by the Bawean. While, such suffix that is one of the Krama speech level suffixes does not also exist in the Madurese affixation system.

This study which is about the significant distinctive feature of the Madurese Bawean morphological system is not a wide and deep

research. There are many opportunities for other researchers to explore such research. There are many aspects that have not been studied yet in the language which makes the repertoire of local language research increasingly developed. Many thanks are specially delivered to Kemenristek/BRIN that facilitates the local language research.

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