

Pandhalungan Language at Urban Area of Jember East Java Province

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Abstract:

Socio-culture-language contact between Javanese and Madurese ethnic groups at urban area of Jember has been started for a long time with an increasing intensity. The socio-culture-language contact resulted a Javanese language variety that was different from the West Javanese language (Bahasa Jawa Kulon) variety. This article examines the linguistic structure differences of Javanese language variety used at the urban area of Jember and the West Javanese language variety. The study was conducted using a qualitative method and the data was taken from the speakers of Pandhalungan language variety at Jember City. The results are presented as follows. The existence of Javanese language variations as the object of this study is very clear, which is marked by phonological differences (4 rules), morphological differences (5 rules), syntactic differences (2 rules), and semantic/lexical differences (so far 60 lexicons have been found). Pandhalungan language speakers are native speakers of the Pandhalungan language (Pandhalungan as the first language) with social identities: (1) both parents have Javanese ethnicity, or (2) one of the parents is Javanese and the other is Madurese.

Key Word: Javanese language, Pandhalungan language, language variation, qualitative, urban

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I. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Language contact that appears concurrently with social and culture of Javanese and Madurese people occurs intensively and for a long period at urban area of Jember, East Java Province, Indonesia. This social cultural contact has occurred since the early 19th century (Nawiyanto, 2018:23) or even longer, namely since the 15th century (Zoebazary, 2017). The language contact that occurs simultaneously with the socio-cultural contact produces a language variation (Hudson, 1990:24) which is called Pandhalungan language.

The Pandhalungan language is the variety of Javanese language spoken by a Pandhalungan community. The Pandhalungan community is a mix of Javanese and Madurese ethnic groups (Sutarto, 2006; Arifin, 2006; Prasisko, 2016; Zoebazary, 2017). The Pandhalungan community is divided into three regions (Zoebazary, 2017:29), namely West Pandhalungan (Pasuruan and Probolinggo Regencies), East Pandhalungan (Situbondo and Bondowoso Regencies), and South Pandhalungan (Lumajang, Jember and Banyuwangi Regencies). Henceforth, this article focuses on the study of the Pandhalungan community at Jember City.

The manifestation of language contact result is most easily shown in the language structure of Pandhalungan community. Language structures include phonological, morphological, syntactical, and semantic (especially lexical) structures (Chaer, 2014, Verhaar, 1996)). The Pandhalungan community language structure uses the basic structure of the Javanese language that has Madurese language structure influence in all aspects of the language.

Literature review shows that so far there has been no comprehensive study of language structure for Pandhalungan community. Some studies of student final assignments examine certain aspects of language and not in the Jember City area. Some of these studies were carried out by Sari (2014), Arifin (2014), Darmawan (2020). Studies were also carried out on sociolinguistic aspects, such as (Lestiawati, 2019; Nurfadila, Sariono, and Hariyadi, 2019). This shows that research on language structure of Pandhalungan community needs to be carried out comprehensively through this research.

The Pandhalungan language is different from the West Javanese language (Bahasa Jawa Kulon), especially the West Javanese language which is found in the southern region of Jember Regency. The West Javanese language is a variety of Javanese language used in Mataraman culture area. The Mataraman culture area (Koentjaraningrat, 1994:26-28; see also Hatley, 1984; Sutarto, 2004; and Zoebazary, 2017) is an area

outside the territory of the Mataram Kingdom that applies Mataram cultural values. The culture of the Mataraman area is found in Madiun, Ponorogo, Kediri, Blitar, Tulungagung and Trenggalek areas. In Jember Regency, west Javanese language variety is used by speakers who live in the southern region of Jember Regency, namely Ambulu, Wuluhan, Balung, Puger, Gumukmas, Kencong, Jombang, Umbulsari, and Semboro district (Zoebazary, 2017:104-105). It hopes that the description of Pandhalungan language structure will comprehensively reveal the differences of Pandhalungan language structure and the structure of West Javanese language, especially in Jember Regency.

1.2 Research Question

Starting from the explanation in sub-chapter 1.1, Background of the Study, the problems answered in this study are formulated as follows.

1. How are the differences of Pandhalungan language structure at Jember City compared to the West Javanese language found in the South Jember region?
2. Who are the speakers of the Pandhalungan language?

1.3 Theoretical framework

This research firstly aims to be included in the realm of dialectology research. Dialectology is a field of linguistics that studies a dialect, namely a linguistic variation that occurs due to a location difference (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004: 3; Lauder, 1993; Mahsun, 1994; Sariono, 2016). One of the goals is to describe the difference of linguistic structure between locations (usually the term observation area is used). Therefore, the first aim of this study is not to describe the complete linguistic structure of Pandhalungan language, but to describe the linguistic structure that distinguishes it from the linguistic structure of other Javanese dialects.

Language structure is composed of a system of four linguistic subsystems, namely the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (lexicon) (Verhaar, 1996; Chaer, 2014). The linguistic structure differences between dialects may include the four subsystems of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (lexicon) (Mahsun, 1994; Sariono, 2016).

Phonology is a field of linguistics that examines the phonological structure of a language or language variations (Verhaar, 1993; Chaer, 2014). The scope of the study includes the types and number of speech sounds, distribution of speech sounds, types and number of phonemes, allophones for each phoneme, phonotactics, and phonological load for each phoneme (Verhaar, 1996; Chaer, 2014). The differences of phonological structure between language variants in the field of phonology may cover all phonological aspects (Mahsun 1994; Sariono, 2016).

Morphology is a field of linguistics that examines the ins and outs of word forms and the effect of changes in word forms toward the function and meaning of words (Ramlan, 1984; Chaer, 2014). The scope of this study includes the forms and meanings of morphemes, morphemic structures of words, allomorphs, morphophonemics, and the productivity of bound morphemes (Ramlan, 1984; Verhaar, 1996; Chaer, 2014). The differences of structures between language variants in the field of morphology may cover all of these morphological aspects (Mahsun 1994; Sariono, 2016).

Syntax is a field of linguistics that examines the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases (Ramlan, 1987; Verhaar, 1996; Chaer, 2016). The scope of this study includes the structure of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, identification of the constituent elements, and identification of word classes in a language. The structural differences between language variants in the field of syntax may cover all aspects of that syntax (Mahsun 1994; Sariono, 2016).

Semantics is a field of science that examines the meaning of language, which includes lexical meaning and grammatical meaning (Verhaar, 1996; Chaer, 2016). The study of lexical meaning becomes the basis for word identification and word meaning. Structural differences between language variants in the field of semantics generally include lexical differences (word forms) and semantic differences (word meanings) (Mahsun 1994; Sariono, 2016).

Most research on structure differences of a dialect is in the field of semantics, especially lexical differences. Some examples of differences of linguistic structure research in lexical field are for example, Ayatrohaedi (1985), Herusantosa (1987), Lauder (1993). Some examples of studying differences of linguistic structure in the fields of lexical and phonology are, for example, Markhamah (1994), Sariono (1998), Katrini (2002), Sariono (2005); Hakim (2021). Some examples of differences of linguistic structure research in the fields of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexical for example Mahsun (1994), Sariono et al. (1996).

II. Research Methodology

In general, the method was carried out based on Miles and Huberman (2009) which included data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification. Research data were collected through open interview methods, documentation, and literature review.

The respondents of the data collection implementation were Pandhalungan community. The research participants were taken from Summersari District (for Pandhalungan language data) and Wuluhan District (for West Javanese language data). The participant's criteria is determined by adopting some of the participants criteria proposed by Nothofer (1987; see also Mahsun, 1995; Chambers and Trudgill, 2004: 29; Sariono, 2016) as follows.

1. Native and active speakers speak variations of Pandhalungan language
2. Born and grown up at Jember
3. Have never lived outside Jember for more than a year.
4. High school education and not a local community figure.

The participants were determined to be at least three participants in each research area so that the total number of participant was six.

Language data were collected using interview methods and (Miles and Huberman, 2009) a questionnaire. The result is data of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (lexicon) differences with West Javanese language. The data identification of Pandhalungan language speakers were collected using the interview method with a questionnaire. The data is in the form of the social identity of informants who claim to be speakers of the Pandhalungan language.

Data analysis in general used the data analysis method proposed by Miles and Huberman (2009). Data reduction, data display, and conclusion are carried out using linguistic theory (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics) as stated by Verhaar (1996; see also Chaer, 2014).

III. Differences of Language Systems between Pandhalungan Language and West Javanese Language

3.1 Phonological Aspect

The phonological structure of Pandhalungan language which is different from the West Javanese Language dialect is as follows.

1. Distribution of the lower high front vowel [I]

In Pandhalungan language, the lower high front vowel [I] can be distributed in the first syllable, if in the second syllable there is a lower high front vowel [I] or lower high back vowel [U]. Meanwhile, in West Javanese language, the first syllable is in the form of a high front vowel [i], while in the second syllable, there is a syllable closed by a lower high front vowel [I] or a lower high back vowel [U]. The example is the following data.

No.	Pandhalungan Language		West Javanese Language	
	Word form	Meaning	Word form	Meaning
1.	pItIʔ	chicken	pitIʔ	chicken
2.	kIrIm	send	kirIm	send
3.	bIŋUŋ	confused	biŋUŋ	confused
4.	tImUn	cucumber	timUn	cucumber

2. Distribution of lower high back vowel [U]

In Pandhalungan language, the lower high back vowel [U] can be distributed in the first syllable, if in the second syllable, there is a syllable closed by lower high front vowel [I] or lower high back vowel [U]. Meanwhile, in West Javanese language, the first syllable is in the form of a high back vowel [u], while in the second syllable, there is a syllable closed by a lower high front vowel [I] or a lower high back vowel [U]. The example is the following data.

No.	Pandhalungan Language		West Javanese Language	
	Word form	Meaning	Word form	Meaning
1.	sUllŋ	flute	sullŋ	flute
2.	gUntIŋ	scissors	guntIŋ	scissors
3.	gUnUŋ	Mountain	gunUŋ	Mountain
4.	kUmpUl	gather	kumpUl	gather

3. Distribution of voiceless pharyngeal fricative consonants [h]

Voiceless pharyngeal fricative consonant [h] in the Pandhalungan language is not distributed at the ending word position, meanwhile in West Javanese language, voiceless pharyngeal fricative consonant [h] can be distributed at the ending word position. The example is the following data.

No.	Pandhalungan Language		West Javanese Language	
	Word form	Meaning	Word form	Meaning
1.	səpolo	ten	səpulUh	ten
2.	mole	going home	mullh	going home
3.	abo	swollen	abUh	swollen
4.	bola	yarn	Bolah	yarn
5.	linta	leech	Lintah	leech
6.	gəta	sap	Getah	sap

4. The word ends with sound [-əʔ]

The word, ending with sound [-əʔ] in Pandhalungan, appears as words ending with sound [-ək/-aʔ]. The example is the following data.

No.	Pandhalungan Language		West Javanese Language	
	Word form	Meaning	Word form	Meaning
1.	cəcəʔ	house lizard	cəcaʔ	house lizard
2.	ŋdəsəʔ	urge	ŋdəsək	urge
3.	ŋidəʔ	stepped on	ŋidək	stepped on
4.	buʔəʔ	turbid	buʔək	turbid

3.2 Morphological Aspects

The morphological structure of Pandhalungan language which is different from the West Javanese language dialect is as follows.

1. Suffix *-no* [-nə]

In the Pandhalungan language (PL), the suffix *-no* [-nə] has broader meaning than West Javanese language (WJL). In Pandhalungan language, the suffix *-no* [-nə] can also be aligned with suffixes *-ne* [ne] ‘-objective’. For example: PL *nukokno* [nukəʔnə] ‘buy’ - WJL *nukokne* [nukəʔne] ‘buy’, PL *njupukno* [njupəʔnə] ‘take’ - WJL *njupukne* [njupUʔne] ‘take’.

2. Repetition Word

The repetition word structure in Pandhalungan language is different from repetition word structure of West Javanese language dialect. In Pandhalungan language, the repetition word follows the repetition rules as the basic form. For example: in PL the basic form *mlaku* [mlaku] ‘walking’ is repeated to be *ku-mlaku* [ku-mlaku] ‘walking around’. The repeated basic form is the last term of the basic form. The basic form of *mlaku* [mlaku] ‘walking’ consists of two syllables, namely the syllables [mla] and [ku]. The repetition is carried out by repeating the last syllable [ku] that becomes *ku-mlaku* [ku-mlaku]. The repetition form is placed before the basic form. On the West Javanese language, the basic form *mlaku* [mlaku] ‘walking’ is repeated to be *mlaku-mlaku* [mlaku-mlaku] ‘walking around’.

The repetition occurs in several types of words. The repetition of nouns, for example, *nung-gunung* [nUŋ-gUnUŋ] ‘mountains’, *lun-alun* [lUn-alUn] ‘public field’; verbs: *ku-mlaku* [ku-mlaku] ‘walking’, *ca-maca* [ca-maca] ‘reading’, *ku-tuku* [ku-tuku] ‘buying’; adjectives: *neng-koneng* [nŋ-kUnŋ] ‘yellow’, *ra-mera* [ra-mera] ‘red’, *pik-apik* [piʔ-apiʔ] ‘good’; nouns: *ji-siji* [ji-siji] ‘one by one’, *ma-lima* [mə-limə] ‘five by five’; adverbs: *ra-kira* [rə-kirə] ‘approximately’, *ga-muga* [gə-mugə] ‘hopefully’. In WJL there are *gunung-gunung* [gunUŋ-gUnUŋ] ‘mountains’, *alun-alun* [alUn-alUn] ‘public field’; verbs: *mlaku-mlaku* [mlaku-mlaku] ‘walking’, *maca-maca* [maca-maca] ‘reading’, *tuku-tuku* [tuku-tuku] ‘buying’; adjectives: *kunIng-kunIng* [nŋ-kUnŋ] ‘yellow’, *abang-abang* [abaŋ-abaŋ] ‘red’, *apik-apik* [apiʔ-apiʔ] ‘good’; nouns: *siji-siji* [siji-siji] ‘one by one’, *ima-lima* [limə-limə] ‘five by five’; adverbs: *kira-kira* [kirə-kirə] ‘approximately’, *muga-muga* [mugə-mugə] ‘hopefully’.

3. Morphophonemic type of *gununge* [gUnUŋe] ‘the mountain’

In the Pandhalungan language, the word types (C)V-CVC and (C)VC-CVC with V to be a lower high front vowel [I] or lower high back vowel [U] do not change the sound when the word gets an additional suffix. These word in West Javanese language is (C)V-CVC and (C)VC-CVC with the V in the first syllable to be a high front vowel [i] or a high back vowel [u] and the V in the second syllable to be a lower high front vowel [I] or lower high back vowel [U]. These words experience sound changes when they get additional suffixes. The change that occurs is that the vowel in the second syllable changes to a high front vowel [i] or a high back vowel [u]. The example is the following data.

No.	Pandhalungan Language	
	Word Form	Meaning
1.	gUnUŋ+e>gUnUŋe	the mountain > the mountain
2.	gUntIn+e>gUntIne	the scissors > the scissors
3.	pItl?+e > pItl?e	the chicken > the chicken
4.	IntIp+e>IntIpe	the rice crust > the rice crust
5.	UntIr-UntIr+e>UntIr-UntIre	the <i>untir-untir</i> 'the name of the cookie' > the <i>untir-untir</i>

No.	West Javanese Language	
	Word Form	Meaning
1.	gunUŋ+e>gunuŋe	the mountain > the mountain
2.	guntIn+e>guntIne	the scissors > scissors
3.	pitl?+e > putu?e	the chicken > the chicken
4.	intIp+e>intipe	the rice crust > the rice crust
5.	untIr-untIr+e>untir-untire	the <i>untir-untir</i> 'the name of the cookie' > the <i>untir-untir</i>

4. Morphophonemic type of *əntUpe* [əntUpe] 'the sting'

In Pandhalungan and West Javanese language, the word types (C)V-CVC and (C)VC-CVC with V in the first syllable to be any vowel and the vowel in the second syllable to be a lower high front vowel [I] or a lower high back vowel [U] does not undergo a distinct morphophonemic process. In Pandhalungan language, the word does not change its sound when it gets the addition of a suffix. Meanwhile, in the West Javanese language, the word undergoes a sound change of front high lower vowel [I] or lower high back vowel [U] to become upper high front vowel [i] or upper high back vowel [u]. The example is the following data.

No.	Pandhalungan Language	
	Word Form	Word Form
1.	əntUp+e>əntUpe	the sting > the sting
2.	mbantIn+e>mbantIne	slam it > slam it
3.	ɖəŋkUl+e>ɖəŋkUle	the knee > the knee
4.	aŋUr+e>aŋUre	the wine > the wine
5.	cəŋkIr+e>cəŋkIre	the <i>cengkir</i> (large coconut nipple) + the <i>cengkir</i>

No.	West Javanese Language	
	Word Form	Word Form
1.	əntUp+e>əntupe	the sting > the sting
2.	mbantIn+e>mbantine	slam it > slam it
3.	ɖəŋkUl+e>ɖəŋkule	the knee > the knee
4.	aŋUr+e>aŋgure	the wine > the wine
5.	cəŋkIr+e>cəŋkire	the <i>cengkir</i> (large coconut nipple) + the <i>cengkir</i>

5. Morphophonemic type of *abone* [abone] 'the swelling'

In Pandhalungan language, the word *abo* [abo] 'swollen' is a word with an open second syllable. If added with the suffix {-e/-ne} the word *abo* [abo] 'swollen' does not change words and takes the form of the suffix {-ne}. For example: *abo* swollen' +ne 'the' [abo+ne] > *abone* [abone] 'the swollen'; *linta* [linta] 'leech' +ne 'the' > *lintane* [lintane] 'the leech'; *sepolone* [səpolone] 'ten' +ne > *sepolone* [səpolone] 'the ten'.

In West Javanese language, the word of PL *abo* [abo] 'swollen' appears as a word with the second syllable closed by *abuh* [abUh] 'swollen'. If added with the suffix {-e/-ne}, the word *abuh* [abUh] 'swollen' undergoes a change in the basic form and the suffix. The morphophonemic process is: *abuh* [abUh]+e > *abue* [abue]. The morphophonemic process still takes the morphophonemic process for words ending in consonants (words with closed final syllables). Other examples: *leech* [lintah] 'leech' +ne 'the' > *lintae* [lintae] 'the leech'; *sepuluh* [sepulue] 'ten' +ne > *sepulue* [səpulue] 'the ten'.

2.3 Syntax Aspect

The syntactic structure of Pandhalungan language which is different from West Javanese language dialect is as follows.

1. Objective passive structure

The objective passive structure of Pandhalungan language is influenced by the passive structure of Madurese language.

Pitikewistakgepukambekaku.
[pItI?ewIsta?gəpU? ambɛ? aku]
'The cock has been hit by me'.

The sentence is influenced by the following Madurese sentence structure.

Ajamma la mare etokolbhiksengkok.
[ajamma la mareətəkɔlb^hi? sɛŋkɔ?]
'The cock has been hit by me'.

In West Javanese language, the sentence has the form:

Pitikewistakgepuk.
[piti?ewIsta?gəpU?]
'I already hit the cock'.

2. Genetive Phrase

Genetive phrase with a single first pronoun attribute element is influenced by Madurese language.

Koennjupukdhuwiteaku, ya?
[kɔənnjUpU? d̥uwiteaku, ya]
'You took my money, huh?'

The structure of genetive phrase in Madurese language with a single first pronominal attribute element uses the [attribute+center] structure, as in the phrase *tangpesse* [taŋpɛsɛ] 'I+money' > 'my money'. Meanwhile, in West Javanese language, the structure of the genetive phrase with a single first pronoun uses the structure [center+attribute], as in the example, data *dhuwitku* [d̥uwItku] 'my money'. The structure of genetive phrase in Pandhalungan of *dhuwiteaku* [d̥uwiteaku] follows the structure of the genetive phrase which has the [center+attribute] structure with 2 pronominal attributes: *pessenabà?na* [pɛssɛnabà?na] 'your money'.

2.4 Lexicon Aspects

The lexicon structure of Pandhalungan language which is different from West Javanese language dialect is as follows.

No.	West Javanese Language		Pandhalungan Language	
	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
1.	lho [lo]	lho	boh [boh]	lho
2.	kok [kɔ?]	how come	mak [ma?]	how come
3.	kokisa [kɔ? iso?]	how come	maktagər [ma? tagər]	how come
4.	lah [lah]	wow	ra [ra]	wow
5.	-	-	leter [leter]	overacting
6.	awas [awas]	watch out	senga? [sɛŋa?]	watch out
7.	-	-	salbut [salbut]	chaotic
8.	crewet [crɛwɛt]	talkative	crème [crɛmɛ]	talkative
9.	gemes [gɛmɛs]	exasperated	cremet [crɛmɛt]	exasperated
10.	-	-	metaoh [mɛtaəh]	knowledgeably

It is estimated that Pandhalungan language has even more lexical features. This happens because most of Pandhalungan people mastered both Javanese and Madurese languages. Code-switching and code-mixing involving the two languages often occur in everyday life, therefore the two events resulting from language contact increase the opportunities for borrowing (mixing) between the two languages.

2.5 Pandhalungan Language Speaker

Data analysis in subchapter 2.1-2.4 shows that there are language variations that are different from West Javanese language used in SouthJember region. The language variation as described in subchapter 2.1-2.4 was recognized by the participants and used in everyday life. The existence of Javanese variation that is different from the West Javanese language variety is revealed from the participants' answers to the following questions.

MenurutAnda, apakahbahasaJawa yang Andagunakanberbedadaribahasa yang digunakanoleh orang Jawa di Jember Selatan (Wuluhan, Ambulu) dan orang JawaKulon?

In your opinion, is the Javanese language that you use different from the language spoken by the Javanese in SouthJember (Wuluhan, Ambulu) and the West Javanese?

There are several types of answers given by respondents. Answer of type 1 puts forward as follows.

Iyaberbeda, dikarenakan di tempattinggalsayaada 2 etnisyaituMaduradanJawa yang menyebabkanadanyaperbedaandarisegabahasamaupunlogat.

Yes, it's different, because where I live there are 2 ethnic groups, namely Madurese and Javanese, which causes differences in terms of language and accent.

The answers put forward did not mention in detail that there were variations of Javanese language that were different from the West Javanese language variations. However, the answer emphatically revealed that the Javanese language variation in Jember City was different from the Javanese language variety in West. Furthermore, respondents stated that the difference occurred because in Jember City (urban area), there lived two different ethnicities, namely Javanese and Madurese. The respondent implicitly stated that the two ethnic groups use different language variations, namely Madurese language and Javanese language variation which they say is different from the West Javanese language.

Answer of second type is stated as follows.

Yes, it's different because I think Javanese language that I use seems like the result of a combination of Javanese and Madurese and like the Javanese language that is forced to be Madurese.

This second type answer more explicitly reveals that the Javanese language variation at Jember City area is different from the Javanese language variety in West. This difference occurs because the Javanese language at Jember City is formed from the Javanese language which is influenced by Madurese language.

Who are the speakers of Javanese variety used at Jember City? The answer to this question is explicitly determined based on the social identity of the respondent. Respondents were determined to be 20 people living in Summersari Village, Summersari District, Jember.

All participants were born and grown up at Jember and have lived at Jember City area for more than 20 years. All participants mastered Javanese variety well, which he said was different from the West Javanese variety. The respondents were divided into two types of family origin: the respondents who came from native Javanese families, namely the father and mother had Javanese ethnicity and mixed families, namely one party (father or mother) was Javanese while the other party was Madurese. So, speakers of Javanese language variety used at Jember City area sociologically have a native Javanese ethnic identity or mixed Javanese-Madurese ethnicity who have lived at Jember City area for at least 20 years.

How do respondents identify their own socio-cultural status? The answer of this question is revealed through the following questionnaire.

Do you (respondent) consider yourself (respondent) to be a Pandhalungan or just a Javanese?

Almost all of the respondents considered themselves as Pandhalungan people. A few of them said that they were Javanese from Jember. Nevertheless, this respondent said that he mastered the Javanese variety well, which he said was different from West Javanese language variety. Therefore, it can be said that this respondent actually considered himself a member of the Pandhalungan community.

The analysis in this sub-chapter considers sufficient as evidence that proves a community calling their selves as Pandhalungan people. This community uses a variety of Javanese language that is different from West Javanese language variety used at South Jember area. The variation of the Javanese language used by the respondents, thus, can be referred to as a variation of the Javanese Pandhalungan language. The Javanese Pandhalungan language variety is not an independent language. This is variation of Javanese language as a whole.

IV. Conclusion

The data analysis reveals that there are Javanese language variations that have different structure compared to West Javanese language at South Jember region. This Javanese language variation can be Javanese Pandhalungan language variation, because it is used by a community that calls their selves as Pandhalungan people. The existence of Javanese Pandhalungan language variation (Pandhalungan language) is very clear, which is marked by phonological differences (4 rules), morphological differences (5 rules), syntactic differences (2 rules), and semantic/lexical differences (so far 60 lexicons have been found).

Who are the Pandhalungan people? There are two social identities of Pandhalungan language speakers, namely the parent's speaker who is Javanese and the parent's speaker (mother/father) who is Javanese and the other (mother/father) is Madurese. The two types of respondents claimed Pandhalungan language speakers as their mother tongue and all claimed to be Pandhalungan people.

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