

A CONTRASIVE ANALYSIS OF SURFACE STRUCTURE IN BASIC SENTENCE BETWEEN JAVANESE AND MADURESE

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Abstract:

Indonesia has hundreds of local languages, and Javanese and Madurese are parts of them. Jawa and Madura places where those two languages are belong to, are close. This is the reason those two languages influenced each other. These two languages have similar level of language in case of politeness. This study was aimed to answer the following question what the similarities and differences of surface structure in basic sentence between Javanese and Madurese are. This study was conducted in form of qualitative approaches, documents analysis. The data of this study is basic sentences which found in data source, and it must be comparable each other. The result of this study were Madurese and Javanese have similarities in their sentences pattern, while the differences could be found on In forming a question Javanese can be preceded by predicate but it is ended by word "a". Whereas in Madurese, there is no any ending words to show that a sentence is an interrogative sentence.

Keywords: *contrastive analysis, surface structure, Javanese and Madurese*

Introduction

There are hundreds of local languages in Indonesia. Javanese is one of local language, which is spoken by a great number of speakers in East Java. Javanese language actually consists of some levels that used in different way. In using those are determined to whom the speaker talks to. This language levels of Javanese is meant to keep polite when they the talk to others. In fact, the hierarchy of the language or the level of the language also occurs in Madurese language. Based on the fact above, writers are eager to discuss paradigm of both languages, more detailed especially on the sentence pattern of sentence between Javanese and Madurese. So that, the differences and similarities both of them in sentence pattern will make students easy to learn this.

Contrastive Analysis

Based on Candlin in Buranda (2008:16)¹ comparative and contrastive of the learner's mother tongue and the target language is quite valuable to language teachers and learners. Dealing Contrastive analysis involves two steps: Description and Comparison, meaning that CA consists of description of the first language (L1) and the second language (L2) and the comparison of them.

In short, Contrastive analysis is a way to get off from the linguistic problem in comparing the different languages. It is aimed to know the differences and the similarities of the sentence between the two different languages. Furthermore, as the language student, the researchers should know the various kinds of languages in Indonesia and the surface structure of them.

Surface Structure

Before give definition about surface structure, the researchers want to explain the sentence first. According to Hogue (1996:8)² sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb and express a complete thought. Classification of sentences by types includes Declarative Sentences (Statements), Interrogative Sentences (Questions), Imperative Sentences (command, request) and Exclamatory Sentences/Exclamation (Hogue, 1996: 154)³. The classification of sentences by types is also called by Surface Structure. Surface structure is the order of part of speech in a sentence. One language is possible have the similarities and differences in surface structure with surface structure in another language. It is because of influences from other languages and also adoption vocabularies from other language.

Javanese Language

Javanese language is the language of the people in the central and eastern parts of the islands Java, in Indonesia According to (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/javaneselanguage>) Javanese language has 3 major of speech varies depending on social context, they are:

1. Ngoko is informal speech, used between friends and close relatives. It is also used by persons of higher status to persons of lower status, such as elders to younger people or bosses to subordinates.

¹ Buranda, F. Skripsi: *A Contrastive Analysis on English and German Basic Sentence Patterns in Hayden Et Al's Mastering American English and reinmann's Grundstufen-Grammatik*. (Malang: Universitas Brawijaya, 2008), page 16

² Ann Hogue, *First Steps in Academic Writing*. (New York: Longman: 1996), page 8

³ Ann Hogue, *First Steps in Academic Writing*. (New York: Longman: 1996), page 154

For example: aku arep mangan

2. Madya is the intermediary form between ngoko and krama. An example of the context where one would use madya is an interaction between strangers on the street, where one wants to be neither too formal nor too informal.

For example: Kulo ajeng nedha

3. Krama is the polite and formal style. It is used between persons of the same status who do not wish to be informal. It is also the official style for public speeches, announcements, etc. It is also used by persons of lower status to persons of higher status, such as youngsters to elder people or subordinates to bosses.

Javanese language is a language that shown the politeness between the young and the old, the higher status to the lower, etc. The affirmative of the Javanese itself can be classified into several terms that make Javanese language interesting to be discussed. Nowadays, Javanese language is seldom to be spoken, People usually use Indonesian as the daily language and prefer to study English that is known as International language.

Madurese Language

Madurese is a local language which is used by Madura tribe in madura island. The location of Madura is in the east direction of Java Island and both of islands are separated by Madura strait as long as 1.6 mil. Based on Islam (2014)⁴, Madurese is adopted from Melayu-Polinesia Austronesia, so that this language has similarities with others local language in Indonesia. Madurese is also influenced by some local language such as Javannese, Malay, Bugis, and even China. But Javanese mostly influences Madurese, particularly in sentence pattern.

According to Kamilah (2021)⁵, Madurese has three level. They are:

1. Enja' iya (Similar level as Ngoko in Javanese)
2. Engghi-Enthen (Similar as Madya in Javanese)
3. Engghi-Bunthen (Similar as Krama in Javanese)

Research Method

This study was conducted in form of qualitative approaches, documents analysis. Ary et al (2010:22)⁶ stated qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the 45 human participants in natural settings. The writer made a contrastive analysis between two local languages mostly used in East Java, Javanese and Madurese. Both of them have the similar level of language use and influence each other. Considering those things, this study was aims to answer the following question What the similarities and differences of surface structure in basic sentence between Javanese and Madurese are.

The data of this study is basic sentences which found in data source, and it must be comparable each other. The data sources in this study were written

⁴ Islam, Syaiful, *Asal Muasal Bahasa Madura yang Kini Mulai Luntur*. <https://news.okezone.com/read/2014/10/25/340/1056780/asal-muasal-bahasa-madura-yang-kini-mulai-luntur>. (Accessed on 20 July 2022, 4:50 PM)

⁵ Kamilah, Romdhoni. Wow!!! Bahasa Madura Ini Ternyata Mampu Menarik Perhatian Pulau Tetangga. Available: <https://www.kompasiana.com/nikarmd11/619bd2d3c26b774dab486192/bahasa-madura> Accessed on 17 July 2022, 3:32 PM

⁶ Ary, D et al. *Introduction to Research in Education*. (California: Wadsworth, 2010) Page 22

textbooks, for Javanese, the researchers used *Kondhanging Basa Jawa VII Semester Ganjil (2009)*⁷ Davit Harijino et al. as the Javanese source. In addition, was taken *Kembhang Bhabur* by M Indrajid as Madurese data source. The researchers took those sources because it is the study conducted is concerning the two languages, in other words the sources apply the sentence with the good arrangement so it is understandable to be analyzed. In collecting the data, the researchers doing some steps:

1. Reading the material from the data sources.
2. Choosing which text to take the data.
3. Listing the sentences obtained from the sources.

The researchers use some steps to analyze the data. First, Identifying and classifying the types of surface structure used in each sentence of text. Then, Comparing Javanese and Madurese using tables. After that the writer will discuss the words that are correct or not in the types of surface structure. The last one is drawing the conclusion in a form of written document.

Result and Discussion

The data was taken based on its types of sentences, they are affirmative, Imperative, WH/H questions, and Yes/No Question. The data would be shown by using table. To make it different between Javanese and Madurese, the write would write Javanese in *Italic and Bold Mode* and Madurese in normal form. The findings are as follow:

Affirmative

Table I

<i>Sore iku</i>	<i>angga, Budi, citra, lan Denok</i>	<i>dandan</i>	<i>rapi</i>
<i>Adv of time</i> Manner	S	P	<i>Adv of</i>

Lagghuna	abdhina	ajhanjian	sareng kanca	badhi ka Songennep
Adv of Time	S	P	O	Adv of Manner

Similarities : Both of sentences above have the same sentence pattern. The Javanese sentence is intransitive, whereas Madurese sentence is transitive. Although, there is no object in Javanese sentence but it will not give any changing in the pattern. Word *badhi* in Madurese has different function as *badhi* for representating *will*.

⁷ Harijino, D. *Kondhanging Basa Jawa VII Semester Ganjil*. (Surabaya: LKS Bahas Jawa, 2009) page 16

Differences : There is no any difference in pattern between the two languages above.

Imperative

Table II

<i>Mangga mlebu</i>	<i>kene</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>Adv Of place</i>

Mara dhuli	kanja
P	Adv of place

Similarities : The order of words in both of imperative sentence is same. Both Javanese and Madurese, imperative sentence is preceded by predicate.

Differences : There is no difference in the sentence pattern.

WH /H Question

Table III

<i>Sapa iku</i>	<i>narasumber</i>
<i>WH Que</i>	<i>S</i>

Sapa	settongga rowa
WH Que	S

Similarities : We can see clearly that the sentence patterns in these sentences are same.

Differences : There isn't difference between Javanese and Madurese in the WH Question above.

Yes/No Question

Table IV

<i>Oleh</i>	<i>tugas wawancara</i>	<i>saka sekolahan a</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>Adv of Place</i>

Apa	aberengnga keya	ba'na	sareng Uyun
Aux	P	S	Adv

Similarities : the placement of adverb in both sentence are same.

Differences : Javanese Yes/No question is preceded by predicate but it is shown a question by ending "a" in a Javanese interrogative sentence. Whereas in Madurese, auxiliary is always used to show that a Madurese sentence is an interrogative sentence.

Discussion

By analyzing the data, the writers found some similarities and differences between Javanese and Madurese, especially in sentence pattern. Location of Java and Madura Islang is very close, so they influenced each other included in language. Because of that, the writers found more similarities between Javanese and Madurese than their differences. Two Sentences in Table II exactly have the same sentence pattern. The other similarity is both in Madurese or Javanese imperative sentences are preceded by predicate. Auxiliary precedes other word classes in yes/no question both in Madurese and Javanese.

For the differences, we can see it clearly also in yes/no question. Madurese always needs auxiliary to form an interrogative sentence, but Javanese can form a question only by adding "a" in the end of a sentence as shown in Table IV. Madurese and Javanese have many similarities particularly in sentence pattern. So, it will not be so difficult to learn Javanese for Madurese. There are at least two possible difficult in learning Javanese for Madurese. The first difficulty which may be found is Madurese is not familiar with some Javanese words. The second difficulty is Madurese is not understand.

In learning Javanese, a learner has to learn some Javanese vocabularies in Javanese which sounds different as in Madurese language. One of example is, arek in Javanese meant guys whereas in Madurese arek meant sickle. They can be given some exercise in form of filling up the blank space in a question related by vocabularies. Besides that, they also can learn Javanese from a native, so that they will get used to in using Javanese. Knowing the vocabularies will make them easier in learning Javanese as their second language.

Conclusion

For the finding and discussion above, the writers can conclude some important points related with similarities and differences between Javanese and Madurese. Those points are:

1. Mostly, Madurese and Javanese have similarities in their sentences pattern. It can be so because of location of these two islands. Imperative sentences are preceded by predicate in both Javanese and Madurese. In interrogative question both languages are also mostly preceded by Auxiliary,
2. In forming an interrogative sentence, Madurese and Javanese have a little differences. In forming a question Javanese can be preceded by predicate but it is ended by word "a". Whereas in Madurese, there is no any ending words to show that a sentence is an interrogative sentence.

However, this study has many limitation of scope and data, further study is needed in order to improve the language knowledge. There are a lot of things which can be studied in contrastive analysis. The writers in this case suggest the students, especially student of English linguistics and literature in Brawijaya University to conduct more detail study about contrastive analysis. They also can use this study as their references for further study related to contrastive analysis.

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