

Diglossia Phenomenon in Kec. Kamal, Kab. Bangkalan Society: A Sociolinguistics Study

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Abstract

This research is conducted in order to find the phenomenon of diglossia in Kamal, Bangkalan Society. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research to get the information about the phenomenon of diglossia usage by using sociolinguistics perspective. Data were taken from the field area in Kamal, Bangkalan. The data was collected by doing some steps; (1) doing an interview with local people by giving some questions (2) collected the data from the interview by transcript the result of the recorder, (3) identify the data by grouping the sentence in which category the sentence is, whether in category high (H) or low (L). The result of the study shows that there are two different varieties in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan society. The informant obtained the H varieties from his parents and school. While the L varieties is obtained from daily conversation with his friends. In terms of its lexicon, H and L varieties only have few similarities. As well as in phonological aspect H and L varieties have a lot of differences.

Keywords: *Diglossia, High Variety, Low Variety, and Kamal*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan fenomena diglosia pada masyarakat Kamal Bangkalan. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang fenomena penggunaan diglosia dengan menggunakan perspektif sosiolinguistik. Data diambil dari area lapangan di Kamal, Bangkalan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan melakukan beberapa langkah; (1) melakukan wawancara dengan masyarakat setempat dengan memberikan beberapa pertanyaan (2) mengumpulkan data hasil wawancara dengan transkrip hasil perekam, (3) mengidentifikasi data dengan mengelompokkan kalimat dalam kategori mana kalimat tersebut, apakah dalam kategori tinggi (H) atau rendah (L). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua kelompok yang berbeda di masyarakat Kecamatan Kamal Kabupaten Bangkalan. Informan memperoleh kelompok tinggi (H) dari orang tua dan sekolahnya. Sedangkan kelompok rendah (L) didapat dari percakapan sehari-hari dengan teman-temannya. Dari segi leksikonya, kelompok H dan L hanya memiliki sedikit kesamaan. Serta secara fonologis kelompok H dan L memiliki banyak perbedaan.

Kata kunci: *Diglosia, Kelompok Tinggi, Kelompok Rendah, dan Kamal*

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role for continuity of the communication in the society. With language, the people in society can be easier to interact and also can be easier to understand each other. Most Indonesian people are communicated using Bahasa Indonesia as the language. But, in some region there are some communities of people that using their local language to communicated, for example in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan. Kecamatan Kamal is one of district in Madura. Kamal people uses Madurese language as the language. In Madurese, there are three speech levels; 1. Engghi – Buntun, 2. Engghi – Enten, 3. Enje' – Iye. Madurese people using Engghi – Buntun and Engghi - Enten to speak with someone older or someone who our respected to, such as teacher and parents. While, Enje' – Iye is the language is used to speak to someone who have the same level with us, in term of age or occupation. This means there are two different functions in Madurese language. In sociolinguistic studies, this phenomenon called diglossia.

Diglossia a situation when two or more varieties in one language is used by some speaker in different conditions (Fergusson, 1959). The diglossia phenomenon is actually interesting to be study further. While as cited in Simanjuntak et al (2019), Fishman stated that diglossia is not only applies to differences between H and L varieties of one language, but also divided into unrelated languages or two different languages. This phenomenon is really close with our daily life, but it happens unconsciously and sometimes we do not realise about this kind of phenomenon. If we aware with our surrounding, there are so many interesting phenomena which we do not know about. By doing this study, it can be increasing our awareness about something small which might be happen in our society.

RESEARCH METHOD

The data was collected by doing some steps; (1) doing an interview with local people by giving some questions (2) collected the data from the interview by transcript the result of the recorder, (3) identify the data by grouping the sentence in which category the sentence is, whether in category high (H) or low (L). The study is aimed to identify the diglossia phenomenon in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan using the theory of diglossia by Fergusson (1959). According to Fergusson (1959), there 9 points to analyse diglossia there are, functions, prestige, literary heritage, acquisition, standardization, stability, grammar, lexicon and phonology. The informant is my friend named Zandi Saputra, he uses two different varieties of Madurese language in different occasion, the interview was occurred on October 8th, 2022.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the writer will present the finding and the analyse of the diglossia phenomenon in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan using the theory of diglossia by Fergusson (1959). After giving some questions to informant, the writer gets the data shows that the informant using two different varieties, there are Engghi – Buntun and Enje' – Iye. As mentioned on the background, there three speech levels in Madurese language. There are Engghi – Buntun, Engghi – Enten, and Enje' – Iye. Engghi – Buntun and Engghi – Enten is the varieties that is use to speak with someone who our respected to, such as our teacher, parents, or someone who older than us. And also, this language varieties are use in formal situation, such as, in village conference or even for education purposes. It means, in Madurese

Journal of Social, Culture, and Language

Vol. 1 No. 2 pp. 35-38

language this varieties are the H or high varieties. In the other hand, Enje' – Iye is the varieties that is use to speak with someone who has the same age or younger and to someone who has the same occupation or lower. For example, children to children of the same age as the language of intimacy, adults to adults who are known since childhood, parents to their own children, nephews and to people who are familiar with them, also used by the government to the common people. Enje' – Iye is use in informal situation, such as in daily conversation or in market. So, in Madurese language, Enje' – Iye is the L varieties or Low varieties. Here the informant using Engghi – Bhunten to speak to someone older, such as his parents, his uncle, his aunt, and his grandparents. In his society, Engghi – Bhunten also use for formal occasion such as, in recitation (pengajian), some meeting on his village and in school. While, Enje' – Iye is use when he speaks to his friend in daily conversation. As mentioned in the method, according to Fergusson (1959) diglossia can be analyse by 9 points as follow:

1. Function

In diglossia phenomenon, function of H and L varieties is the most important features (Fergusson, 1959). In Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan, Engghi – Bhunten has function to communicate in formal occasion. This language is use in recitation (pengajian) and some village meeting such as discussion. Also, Engghi – Bhunten is use by the informant to speak with someone older such as his parent, his grandparents, etc. While, Enje' – Iye is use in informal occasion, such as in daily conversation with his friends.

2. Prestige

In all defining languages the speakers regard H as superior to L in number of respects (Fergusson, 1959). This also applied in Madurese language, Engghi – Bhunten as the H varieties is considered more prestige than Enje' – Iye as L varieties. Because Engghi – Bhunten is considered more polite and it is used in formal situation. As the information that the writer gets from the informant, the H varieties is use in formal occasion like recitation and village discussion. On the other hand, the L language is use in informal situation, such as daily conversation. This is show that the H varieties is more respected to L varieties.

3. Literary Heritage

Madurese literary heritage is using both H and L varieties. Usually, this depends on the purpose. If the literary purposes as a joke, the language used is the L variety. Meanwhile, if literary works contain moral messages, they usually use the H variety

4. Acquisition

In terms of acquisition, the H variety can be obtained by studying it in formal education, while the L variety can be obtained by socializing with family, friends, and something like that (Simanjuntak et al, 2019). Here the informant gets the H varieties from his parents. Since childhood he was taught by his parents to speak in that varieties. He also gets the H from Madurese subject in elementary school. Then, the informant gets the L varieties from the interaction in daily conversations with his friends.

5. Standardization

As a variety that is considered prestigious, the H variety is usually standardized formal coding. These can be dictionaries, grammar guides, pronunciation guides, and a rulebook for using correct and proper language. Meanwhile, the L variety is rare noticed. If there is any codification, it is usually made by researchers from other orations society in multiple languages (Simanjuntak et al, 2019). Indeed, there are certain or specific book which regulates things like spelling, word structure, meaning, etc in Madurese language. For example, "Ejaan Bahasa Madura yang Disempurnakan Edisi Revisi" which was published by the East Java Language Centre in 2012 and a book entitled "Bahasa Madura" by Zainuddin et al (1978). On those books

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Journal of Social, Culture, and Language

Vol. 1 No. 2 pp. 35-38

is not only contains about the H varieties, but also the L varieties.

6. Stability

Diglossia typically persists at least several centuries, and evidence in some cases seems to show that it can last well over a thousand years (Fergusson, 1959). Diglossia situation in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan has been maintained for a long time. This is because the two varieties of language are use in the same society and people on that society still use these two varieties in accordance with the functions previously mentioned.

7. Grammar

There are no differences between H varieties and L varieties in Madurese language in terms of their grammatical structure.

8. Lexicon

Only few lexicons that has the same meaning between the varieties H and L. This lexicon is often used by the two varieties in the same functions and the same meaning, to show size. The lexicon is or "rajeh" which means "big". Mostly, the lexicon between H varieties and L varieties in Madurese language are different. For example, the word "engghi" in H varieties and "iye" in L varieties. Those word have the same meaning, both word means "yes".

9. Phonology

In terms of phonology these two varieties are different, because most of the vocabulary used is different. But some words that have similar phonology. For example, the word "rajah", "pote", "tana". Those word have the same phonology in H and L varieties.

CONCLUSION

Diglossia phenomenon in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan happens for a long time. There are two different varieties in Kecamatan Kamal, Kabupaten Bangkalan society. Engghi – Bhunten is the H varieties, Enje' – Iye is the L varieties or Low varieties. Engghi – Bhunten as the H varieties is considered more prestige than Enje' – Iye as L varieties. Because Engghi – Bhunten is considered more polite and it is used in formal situation. The informant using Engghi – Bhunten to speak to someone older, such as his parents, his uncle, his aunt, and his grandparents. In his society, Engghi – Bhunten also use for formal occasion such as, in recitation (pengajian), some meeting on his village and in school. While, Enje' – Iye is use when he speaks to his friend in daily conversation. The informant obtained the H varieties from his parents and school. While the L varieties is obtained from daily conversation with his friends. In terms of its lexicon, H and L varieties only have few similarities. As well as in phonological aspect H and L varieties have a lot of differences.

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