

Representation of Madurese Dialects in English Study Program Students at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

M. Arman Indra Wahyudi¹, M. Halili, S.Hum., MLangSt²

English Study Program

Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

e-mail address: armanwahyudi83@gmail.com, mohammad.halili@trunojoyo.ac.id

DOI : 10.21107/prosodi.v18i1.23840

Received 19 December 2023; Received in revised form 19 December 2023;

Accepted 19 December 2023; Published 01 April 2024.

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to identify the Madurese dialects and identify difficult factors for the English study program at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura in understanding Madurese dialects. The communicative goals to some extent are unachievable as the speakers and listeners do not share lexical variation understanding even though they come from the same linguistic background. This applied a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Represented participants from each district (Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, Sumenep) engaged in this paper. They filled out a designed questionnaire shared through Google Form. To analyze the chosen data, the proposing theoretical framework proposed by Wardhaugh, looking at the interwoven between the speaking linguistic data and existing theories. The result of this paper shows that there are lexicon variations of Madurese dialects including nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs and there are also difficult factors for English Study Program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding the Madurese dialect, including the vocabulary factor, which referred to the number of lexical variations (special words) of the Madurese dialect and the pronunciation factor, which referred to the speed of intonation and accent.

Keywords: *English study program, Madurese dialect, Representation*

BACKGROUND

Language is an important tool for communication and plays a pivotal role in shaping cultural identities and preserving language diversity. Indonesian is the one evidence of this diversity boasting a rich tapestry of languages and dialects. One of the diversity phenomena is found on the island of Madura. An island in Indonesia which is located in the northeast of Java Island, has an area of around 5,379 km² and also has a fairly large population, reaching more than 4 million people in 2023. The Madurese language is allied with the Austronesian languages, which also include the languages of Madagascar, Formosa, the Philippines, Java, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Sundanese, and Malay in Indonesia (Dewi et al., 2017). Therefore, the Madurese language has a lot of phenomena called language variations, especially in Madurese dialects.

Before discussing dialect detail, the term dialectology comes from the word "dialect" and the word "logic". The word dialect comes from the Greek *dialektos*. The word *dialektos* is used to refer to the state of language in Greece which shows small differences in the language they use. The word logic comes from the Greek *logos*, which means 'science'. The combination of these two words and their meanings brings the meaning of dialectology as a science that studies a dialect (Kridalaksana, 2001: 42 in Dewi et al, 2017). We understand that each community group has its own language which is different from other groups of people. Even though there are languages used by more than one group of people, this does not indicate that these languages have the same patterns, vocabulary, and pronunciation (Holmes, 2013 in Mufidah & Rabbianty, 2021). It is the same as the language phenomenon in Madura. Activities and implementation of the use of the Madurese language involve four types of dialects. They are a) Bangkalan dialect, b) Pamekasan dialect, c) Sumenep dialect, and d) Sampang dialect.

This article is about the representation of the Madurese dialect in English study program student at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. This identification aims to describe the lexical variations found in English study program student at the University of Trunojoyo Madura and identify difficulty factors for English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding Madurese dialects. The writer is very interested in analyzing the representation Madurese dialect in English study program student at the University of Trunojoyo Madura because this paper relates to English students' responsibility to understand and represent Madurese language and culture, which can influence cross-cultural communication. In addition, this analysis also contributes to the maintenance of local culture, such as the Madurese language and dialect, while providing insight into linguistic research on the interaction of language and culture in a global context. The results of this analysis can also potentially improve the quality of Madurese language use at the university and prepare students to communicate more effectively in real-world situations.

The choice of the campus environment as a representation of the Madurese dialect in this research was carried out based on strong considerations. The campus is an educational center and a place where students study, communicate, and interact actively. The campus environment, especially at the University of Trunojoyo Madura, also includes Madurese students from different districts in the Madura region so that there is potential for continued communication for Madurese students between different districts. The campus environment also reflects a situation where students, especially those studying English, have the opportunity to represent and use their

language, including the Madurese dialect, in everyday contexts. Therefore, this study pays attention to how students in the campus environment represent the Madurese dialect which is an important aspect in understanding the role of language in everyday life.

The theory used by the writer within this research is dialect theory by William Wardhaugh in his book "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics". According to Wardhaugh (2015), Dialect is a framework in linguistic studies that discusses language differences and language variations that arise within a geographic area or between certain social groups. This theory examines how variations in language occur and how language is used in different cultural contexts.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The source of data of this paper is a questionnaire and the data is the responses of the respondents in a questionnaire in the form of words. Data was collected through the questionnaires regarding the identification of the Representation of Madurese dialects in the English Study Student Program at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. The research site of this paper is the University of Trunojoyo Madura. The research subject of this paper is English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in identification related to the representation of Madurese dialects. The instrument of this paper is a questionnaire that is related to identification in this paper. Respondents of this paper are English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura from different regencies and villages.

Respondent	Department	District	Village
R1 (Male)	English study program	Bangkalan	Banyuajuh (BYJ)
R2 (Male)	English study program	Bangkalan	Perumnas (PRM)
R3 (Female)	English study program	Bangkalan	Kamal (KML)
R4 (Female)	English study program	Sampang	Gunung Eleh (GNE)
R5 (Female)	English study program	Sampang	Tambelangan (TBL)
R6 (Female)	English study program	Sampang	Banyuates (BYT)
R7 (Male)	English study program	Pamekasan	Kapong (KPG)
R8 (Female)	English study program	Pamekasan	Bugih (BGH)
R9 (Female)	English study program	Pamekasan	Tlontoraja (TTR)
R10 (Male)	English study program	Sumenep	Parsanga (PSA)
R11 (Male)	English study program	Sumenep	Sera Barat (SRB)
R12 (Female)	English study program	Sumenep	Gedang-gedang (GDG)

There were some steps in conducting this research. First, send a questionnaire online to the English study program at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. Second, classified result responses in a questionnaire regarding dialects. Third, sorting all dialects from the result responses of respondents and then making a table to put all data which in the form of words. The data that has been obtained is analyzed using an interactive model by Miles B. Matthew (1994) namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction includes three things, selecting, classifying, and identifying.

a. Selecting

Selecting data that is most relevant to the research objectives. selecting data related to the representation of the Madurese dialect in the English study program at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. This includes questionnaire responses from respondents.

b. Classifying

The writer classify data based on lexicon variations of Madurese dialects in the form of verb, noun, adjective, etc.

c. Identifying

the writer identifies what lexical variations are found in English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura and identifies what factor difficulties in understanding the Madurese dialect with carries out in-depth elaboration based on the theory.

2. Data display

Data display which includes two, namely interpreting and explaining the result.

a. Interpreting

Describing lexicon variations and difficulties in understanding the Madurese dialect, including why the results are important and what the implications are

b. Explaining

elaborating on findings related to lexicon variations and factors of difficulty in understanding dialect for English study program students. Decide the things that potentially become difficulty factors.

3. Conclusion

in the final step, the writer draws a conclusion based on the findings.

DISCUSSION

The results of this paper show that there are lexicon variations found in English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in using of Madurese dialect and there are difficult factors for English study program student at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding Madurese dialects in the context of communication, they are vocabulary and pronunciation factors

A. Lexicon variations of Madurese dialects found in English study program student at Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

The results of this paper show that there are lexicon variations of Madurese dialects found in English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. A dialect is a variation of a language spoken by a group of speakers of a particular language. The importance is that this dialect must be understandable to speakers of other dialects of the same language. In this case, dialects reflect variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar that can be encountered within the same language (Wardhaugh, 2015). While, according to Hudson (1996) dialects are language variations that can be found in a language, and these variations are unique to a group of speakers of a particular language. The importance is that dialects can differ from standard varieties of a language that may be more officially recognized. For example, in English, there are various regional dialects such as Scottish, Yorkshire, or

even local dialects in various cities around the world, all of which differ from the standard varieties of English taught in schools.

In the context of everyday communication, English study program students integrate several variations of the Madurese dialect into their spoken language, thus creating a rich and varied linguistic dimension. The existence of significant lexical variations can also be understood as English study program students' efforts to maintain and appreciate their language heritage. lexicon variations found in English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura include nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

Noun	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Home	Roma	Roma	Roma	Roma	Roma	Roma	Compo'	Roma	Romah	Bengkoh	Roma	Bengko

Based on the data above, the word "**Home**" in Bangkalan is "Roma", Sampang is "Roma", Pamekasan is "Roma" and "Compo'", and Sumenep is "Roma" and "Bengko". There is an equivalent of the word "**Home**" which commonly says "Roma" in the Madurese language for each district in Madura. The equivalent of the word "**Home**" which occurs in Pamekasan district (KPG) is "Compo'" and Sumenep district (PSA & GDG) is "Bengko"

Pronoun	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
You	Ede	Hédéh	Hédéh	Kakeh	Kakeh	Béen	Sampeyan	Béen	Béen	Bekna	Béen	Sampeyan

Based on the data above, the word "**You**" in Bangkalan are "Ede" and "Hédéh", Sampang are "Kakeh" and "Béen", Pamekasan are "Sampeyan" and "Béen", and Sumenep are "Bekna", "Béen" and "Sampeyan". There is an equivalent of the word "**You**" which commonly say "Béen" in the Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of the word "**You**" which occurs in Bangkalan district (BYJ & PRM) are "Ede" and "Hédéh", Sampang district (GNE) is "Kakeh", Pamekasan district (KPG) are "Sampeyan" and Sumenep district (PSA & GDG) are "Bekna" and "Sampeyan".

Adverb	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
How	Déremah	Déremah	Déremah	Déremah	Déremah	Déremah	Kadhipon-	Déremah	Déremah	Beremmah	Beremmah	Beremmah

Based on the data above, the word "**How**" in Bangkalan is "Déremah", Sampang is "Déremah", Pamekasan are "Kadhiponapa" and "Déremah", and Sumenep is "Beremmah". There is an equivalent of the word "**How**" which commonly says "Déremah" in the Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of the word "**How**" which occurs in Pamekasan district (KPG) is "Kadiponapa", Sumenep district (PSA, SRG, & GDG) is "Beremmah".

Ver b	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Speak	Acaca	Acacah	Acaca	Ngoca'	Ngoca'	Acaca	Adabhu	Abhânta	Acaca	Acaca	Acaca	Acaca

Based on the data above, the word "**Speak**" in Bangkalan is "Acaca", Sampang are "Ngoca" and "Acaca", Pamekasan are "adabhu", "Acaca" and "Abhânta", and Sumenep is "Acaca". There is an equivalent of the word "**Speak**" which commonly says "Acaca" in the Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of the word "**Speak**" which occurs in Sampang district (GNE) is "Ngoca", Pamekasan district (KPG & BGH) are "Adabhu" and "Abhânta".

Ver b	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Lie	Ngobhus	Ngobhus	Ngobhus	Congocoh	Ngumung	Congocoh	Congocoh	Lècèk	Congucoh	Leceghen	Lècèk	Ta-kanta

Based on the data above, the word "**Lie**" in Bangkalan is "Ngobhus", Sampang are "Congocoh" and "Ngumung", Pamekasan are "Congocoh" and "Lècèk", and Sumenep are "leceghen", "Lècèk" and "Ta-kanta". There is an equivalent of the word "**Lie**" which commonly say "Congocoh" in the Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of the word "**Lie**" which occurs in Bangkalan district (BYJ, KML & PRM) is "Ngobhus", Sampang district (GNE & BYT) are and "Ngumung", Pamekasan district (BGH) is "Lècèk" and Sumenep district (PSA & GDG) are "Leceghen" and "Ta-kanta".

Adjecti ve	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Smart	Pèlak	Pènter	Pèlak	Cerdas	Pènter	Pènter	Pènter	Pènter	Pènter	Pènter	Pènter	Cacel

Based on the data above, the word "**Smart**" in Bangkalan are "Pèlak" and "Pènter", Sampang are "Cerdas" and "Pènter", Pamekasan is "Pènter", and Sumenep are "Pènter" and "Cacel". There is an equivalent of the word "**Smart**" which commonly say "Pènter" in the Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent

of word **"Smart"** which occurs in Bangkalan district (BYJ) is "Pèlak", Sampang district (GNE) is "Cerdas", and Sumenep district (GDG) is "Cacel"

Adjective	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Fast	Ceppet	Lajuh	Ceppet	Geccang	Ceppet	Dhuli	Ceppet	Dhuli	Ceppet	Santak	Santak	Lekas

Based on the data above, the word **"Fast"** in Bangkalan are "Ceppet" and "Lajuh", Sampang are "Geccang" and "Dhuli", Pamekasan are "Dhuli" and "Ceppet", and Sumenep are "Santak" and "Lekas". There is an equivalent of the word **"Fast"** which commonly say "Ceppet" in Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of word **"Fast"** occurs in Bangkalan district (PRM) is "Lajuh", Sampang district (GNE & BYT) are "Geccang" and "Dhuli", and Sumenep district (PSA & GDG) are "Santak" and "Lekas"

Verb	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Eat	Ngakan	Ngakan	Ngakan	Ngakan	Ngakan	Adha'ar	Adha'ar	Nagakan	Ngakan	Nagakan	Ngakan	Ngakan

Based on the data above, the word **"Eat"** in Bangkalan is "Ngakan" Sampang are "Ngakan" and "Adha'ar", Pamekasan are "Adha'ar" and "Ngakan", and Sumenep is "Ngakan". There is an equivalent of the word **"Eat"** which commonly say "Ngakan" in Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of word **"Eat"** occurs in Sampang district (BYT) is "Adha'ar", and Pamekasan district (KPG) is "Adha'ar".

Verb	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Run	Berkà	Buruh	Berkà	Alari	Berkà	Berkà	Berkà	Berkà	Berkà	Kak-Berkà	Berkà	Berkà

Based on the data above, the word **"Run"** in Bangkalan are "Berkà" and "Buruh", Sampang are "Alari" and "Berkà", Pamekasan is "Berkà", and Sumenep are "Ka-Berkà" and "Berkà". There is an equivalent of the word **"Run"** which commonly say "Berkà" in Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of word **"Run"** which occurs in Bangkalan district (PRM) is "Buruh", Sampang district (GNE) is "Alari" and Sumenep district (PSA) is "Ka-Berkà"

Adjective	Bangkalan			Sampang			Pamekasan			Sumenep		
	BYJ	PRM	KML	GNE	TBL	BYT	KPG	BGH	TTR	PSA	SRB	GDG
Happy	Senneng	Senneng	Senneng	Senneng	Senneng	Senneng	Senneng	Perak	Senneng	Bhunga	Senneng	Bhunga

Based on the data above, the word "**Happy**" in Bangkalan is "Senneng", Sampang is "Senneng", Pamekasan is "Senneng" and "Perak", and Sumenep is "Bhunga" and "Senneng". There is an equivalent of the word "**Happy**" which commonly say "Senneng" in the Madurese language for each of district in Madura. The equivalent of the word "**Happy**" which occurs in Pamekasan district (BGH) is "Perak" and Sumenep district (PSA & GDG) is "Bhunga".

B. Difficulty factors for English study program student at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding the Madurese dialect in the context of communication

The results of this paper show that there are difficulty factors found in English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding Madurese dialects. According to Holmes et al (2022) dialect is a variation of a language spoken by a group of speakers of a particular language. In this case, dialects reflect variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar that can be encountered within the same language. The results show that the difficulty factors for English study program student at the university of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding Madurese dialects are vocabulary and pronunciation.

Based on the findings of lexical variations regarding the Madurese dialect above, this also shows that the lexical variations of the Madurese dialect have the potential to make that some students may not fully understand or be able to use the Madurese dialect fluently. The results of responses from respondents to the questionnaire showed that there were two factors of difficulty for the English study program for students to understand Madurese dialect. These two difficulty factors include vocabularies and pronunciation.

Vocabularies

One of the reasons why vocabularies is a difficult factor for English study program students in understanding Madurese dialect is because there are many particular or specific lexical variations (words) in each district in Madura. Like the data below:

"I have difficulty understanding special words in the Madurese dialect when communicating with Madurese speakers from different districts"

The data from the questionnaire above shows most of respondents do agree that vocabularies become a difficulty in understanding the Madurese dialect because of unfamiliar words. Certain words in dialects are often difficult to understand in a communicating context because they reflect specific language variations. Dialects can develop as a result of geographic, cultural, historical factors, or community isolation, especially leading to differences in vocabulary. When Madurese students who are not familiar with the dialect try to communicate with other Madurese students who use

special words in the dialect, they may have difficulty understanding the actual meaning. These differences can create communication barriers and require deeper effort to reach a mutual understanding. Apart from that, there is also the potential that unfamiliar words in the dialect have certain meanings or cultural nuances that are difficult for Madurese students from outside the area to interpret. Here are some unfamiliar words:

- a. The word "Speak" in Bugih (BGH) Village, Pamekasan District is called "*Abhânta*" while in sub-districts in other villages it is called "Acaca" and "Ngoca". In Sumenep, they familiar with "Akandha" if it refers word speak. That is a difference in word (certain words) found in Pamekasan Regency, Bugih Village.
- b. The word "Lie" in Gedang-Gedang (GDG) Village Sumenep District is called "*Takanta*" while in sub-districts in other villages it is called "Ngobhus", "Congocoh", "Lècèk" and "Lècèghen". These is a difference in word (certain words) found in Sumenep Regency, Gedang-Gedang Village.
- c. The word "Smart" in Gedang-Gedang Village (GDG), Sumenep District is called "*Cacel*" while in sub-districts in other villages it is called "Pènter" and "Pèlak". This is a difference in word (certain words) found in Sumenep Regency, Gedang-Gedang Village.
- d. The word "Happy" in Bugih Village (BGH) Pamekasan district is called "*pèrak*" while in sub-districts in other villages it is called "Bhunga" and "Senneng". These are the differences in words (certain words) found in Pamekasan Regency, Bugih Village.
- e. The word "Fast" in Banyuates Village (BYT) Sampang district is called "*Dhuli*" while in sub-districts in other villages it is called "Ceppet", "Lajuh" and "Santak". These are the differences in words (certain words) found in Sampang Regency, Banyuates Village.

Pronunciation

One of the reasons why pronunciation is a difficult factor for English study program students in understanding Madurese dialect is because there are several accents are different in each district in Madura. Madura is divided in four districts, namely Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan, and Sumenep.

"I feel difficult to catch every word in a conversation in a Madurese dialect from a different district than mine because of the speed of the speaker's speech."

Based data above, the result of statement from the questionnaire shows most of respondents do agree that pronunciation become a difficulty in understanding the Madurese dialect because of unfamiliar accent of one of district.

Table 1. percentage regarding the most difficult accent of Madurese dialects

Item in questionnaire	Percentage
Manakah aksen dialek Madura yang paling susah dipahami dalam konteks komunikasi?	a. Bangkalan: 36,4%
	b. Sampang: 9,1%
	c. Pamekasan: 9,1%
	d. Sumenep: 45,5%

Based on the data above, they show that Sumenep accent is one of a difficulty factor in pronunciation aspect in understanding Madurese dialects in the context of communication. There are also several data in the form of arguments from respondents regarding the difficulty factor in the Sumenep dialect, such as:

- a. *“Because Sumenep accents tend to use tone, and when they speak, they are a little faster. So, as a listener, I have to really pay attention to the words being said by the speaker. Actually, it's not that difficult to understand, it just takes a moment to understand.”*

Based on the data above, the phonological system in the Sumenep dialect includes a series of distinctive sound features. In this case, Sumenep phonology displays complexity and uniqueness in sound formation. Therefore, the Sumenep dialect tends to have a distinctive tone in terms of pronunciation that differentiates the Sumenep dialect from other dialects, one of which is Pamekasan. This Pamekasan dialect has its own uniqueness, namely in the form of pronouncing a word according to the writing without extending the last syllable (Laily et al., 2021)

- b. *“Because the intonation tends to be faster than other Madurese dialects”*
“Because I hear the pronunciation of Madurese people more often, I think that when Sumenep people speak, they tend to have a fast intonation so that sometimes I can't catch what the person is saying”

Based on the data above, Linguistic factors in phonology can be one of the causes of fast intonation in the Sumenep dialect. The Sumenep dialect uses a long rhythm, while the Pamekasan and Bangkalan dialects use a faster rhythm (Elvan Efendi, 2015). The sound structure and distinctive intonation patterns of the Sumenep language may naturally support speaking speed. The presence of certain intonation patterns also has the potential to provide speed of pronunciation in a communication context.

- c. *“Very strange and unusual vocalizations”*

Based on data above, the vocalization of the Sumenep dialect is often considered confusing because the dialect has unique and complex characteristics, which may be difficult to understand for those who are not used to it. The Sumenep dialect, which is part of the Madurese dialect group, has a variety of different sounds and vowels. According to Hafid Effendy et al, (2011) The differences in the Sumenep dialect can be seen in the use of certain sound symptoms, certain words, and so on.

Dialects can bring significant differences in the way words are pronounced, whether in syllable stress, vowel changes, or intonation modifications. When someone unfamiliar with speakers of the dialect, accent or intonation can often make understanding more difficult. An accent of the Sumenep dialect tends to be rhythmic with a high variation in pronunciation tone followed by emphasis at the end. While the accents of each of the other dialects are normal, meaning they make student familiar in understanding Madurese dialects in communication.

CONCLUSION

Dialects are language variations that include differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar in different regions. Madura is a region that has many language variations. There are 4 dialects found in Madura, namely the Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep dialects. The writer decided to identify Madurese dialects in the campus environment because this stems from the phenomenon of using and understanding Madurese dialect for English study program students at University of Trunojoyo Madura. This paper aims to identify lexicon variations found in English study program students at University of Trunojoyo Madura and difficulty factors for English study program students in understanding Madurese dialects.

The results of the paper show that there are many lexical variations of Madurese dialects found in English study program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura. Some of these findings include nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. Apart from that, there are also difficulty factors for English Study Program students at the University of Trunojoyo Madura in understanding the Madurese dialect, including the vocabulary factor, which refers to the number of lexical variations (special words) of the Madurese dialect and the pronunciation factor, which refers to the speed of intonation and accent. From certain Madurese dialects which have the potential to make it difficult for students to understand the context of communication.

The role of lexical variations and understanding related to the Madurese dialect in communication is to control English study program students so that they continue to preserve these language variations. The existence of the Madurese dialect deserves to be preserved and its use understood. In order to maintain the local identity of the Madurese people as well as a more meaningful form of learning.

REFERENCES

- Dewi, F., Widayati, W., & Soetomo, U. (2017). KAJIAN DIALEKTOLOGI BAHASA MADURA DIALEK BANGKALAN. *FONEMA*, 4(No. 2). <http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id/index.php/pbs>
- Elvan Efendi. (2015). *ANALISIS KOMPONEN MAKNA KATA YANG BERMAKNA DASAR MEMUKUL DALAM BAHASA MADURA DIALEK PAMEKASAN*. Universitas Jember.
- Hafid Effendy, M., Bahasa, V., & Pamekasan Pendahuluan, D. A. (2011). TINJAUAN DESKRIPTIF TENTANG VARIAN BAHASA DIALEK PAMEKASAN Kata kunci. *Jurnal OKARA*, Vol. 1, 63–74.
- Holmes, Janet, Wilson, & Nick. (2022). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (H. W. L. G. Walker Brian, Ed.; Sixth Edition). Routledge. www.routledge.com/
- Hudson. (1996). *Sociolinguistics* (Second Edition). Cambridge University Press.
- Laily, A. W., Sulistiani, I. R., & Dewi, M. S. (2021). ANALISIS KEARIFAN LOKAL DAN DIALEK BAHASA MADURA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA

INDONESIA DI SDN MURTAJIH 3 PAMEKASAN. *Jurnal Pendidikan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, Volume 3. <http://riset.unisma.ac.id/index.php/JPMI/index>

- Miles B. Matthew, H. M. A. (1994). *Matthew B. Miles, Michael Huberman - Qualitative Data Analysis_ An expanded Sourcebook 2nd Edition (1994)* (Holland Rebecca, Ed.; Second Edition). SAGE Publications.
- Mufidah, I., & Rabbianty, E. N. (2021). An Analysis of Madurese Dialect in the English Conversation by the Members of Bata-Bata English Centre (BBEC). *PANYONARA: Journal of English Education*, 3(2), 101–121. <https://doi.org/10.19105/panyonara.v3i2.5085>
- Wardhaugh, R. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (seven edition).