

Lailatus Sahroh. 2025. Dialek Bahasa Madura Bangkalan: Studi Kasus di Desa Banyoneng Laok dan Banyoneng Dajah. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing: Dr. Maulid Taembo, S.Pd., M.A.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan variasi fonologis dan variasi leksikal bahasa Madura dialek Bangkalan di Desa Banyoneng Laok dan Banyoneng Dajah. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif, yaitu mendeskripsikan tentang penggunaan dialek dalam sebuah ujaran di ruang lingkup masyarakat di Desa Banyoneng Laok dan Banyoneng Dajah. Data yang diperoleh berupa kosakata dialek bahasa Madura. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu teknik menyimak, sadap, dan transkripsi dengan menggunakan metode wawancara dan observasi, sehingga data dapat dianalisis sesuai dengan instrumen penelitian. Teknik analisis data mencakup tiga aspek, yaitu: reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 32 kosakata bahasa Madura Bangkalan yang berbeda secara fonologis di Desa Banyoneng Laok dan Banyoneng Dajah. Selain variasi fonologis, juga diemukan 68 kosakata yang berbeda secara leksikal. Terlihat secara umum variasi fonologis di Desa Banyoneng Laok cenderung menggunakan fonem [è], dan di Desa Banyoneng Dâjâ cenderung menggunakan fonem [i]. Adapun, variasi leksikal secara umum ditemukan di kategori alat dan aktivitas.

Kata kunci: bahasa Madura, dialektologi

Lailatus Sahroh. 2025. Bangkalan Madurese Dialect: A Case Study in Banyoneng Laok and Banyoneng Dajah Villages. Thesis, Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Trunojoyo University, Madura. Advisor: Dr. Maulid Taembo, S.Pd., M.A.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the phonological and lexical variations of the Bangkalan dialect of Madurese in Banyoneng Laok and Banyoneng Dajah Villages. The method used in this study is qualitative with a descriptive design, namely describing the use of dialect in speech within the community in Banyoneng Laok and Banyoneng Dajah Villages. The data obtained are in the form of Madurese dialect vocabulary. Data collection techniques include listening, tapping, and transcription techniques using interview and observation methods, so that the data can be analyzed according to the research instruments. Data analysis techniques include three aspects: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that there are 32 phonologically different Bangkalan Madurese vocabulary in Banyoneng Laok and Banyoneng Dajah Villages. In addition to phonological variations, 68 lexically different vocabulary items were also found. In general, phonological variations in Banyoneng Laok Village tend to use the phoneme [è], and in Banyoneng Dâjâ Village tend to use the phoneme [i]. Meanwhile, lexical variations are generally found in the tools and activities categories.

Keywords: Madurese language, dialectology