
Evidence in Primary Correspondence of Cognate in Indonesian and Madurese Language

Akmad Sofyan*, Agustina Dewi, Dewi Angelina

University of Jember, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Indonesian language formed from Malay has a kinship relationship with the Madurese language. Relationships of these languages will certainly present many similarities. Based on the formulation of the problem, the main objective in this study is to understand the types and characteristics of primary correspondence in Madurese language related to phonological correspondence with Indonesian. Phonological BI (Indonesian Language) with BM (Madurese Language). The method used to analyze the data in this paper is a comparative method, that is comparing the BI (Indonesian Language) sound system and the BM (Madurese Language) sound system. The primary correspondence between the sound system of the Indonesian language and the Madurese language includes: (1) [i]/[I]>[ɛ], (2) [u]>[ɔ], (3) [a]>[â], (4) [w]>[b], (5) [t#]>[ʔ], and (6) [h]>[θ].

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1. Introduction

Comparative historical linguistics is one of the methods used to find kinship in language. The same thing is also explained by that comparative historical linguistics is a branch of language science that questions language in the field of time as well as changes in language elements that occur in certain fields of time (Keraf, 1996:22; Kridalaksana, 2001:128; Pateda, 1994:48; Subroto, 2007:27; and Chaer, 2007:104). Therefore, it can be concluded that research using the framework of comparative historical linguistic basic theory aims to compare the languages of relatives to determine the ranking of kinship relations between languages in a language family. Comparative historical linguistics is a branch of linguistics (theoretical) that investigates language development from one time to another time, and investigates the comparison of one language with another language (Mahsun, 2007:5).

The object of comparative linguistic study is the comparison between languages (1) phonological systems, (2) morphological systems, (3) phraseological systems, (4) sentence systems, and (5) lexical meaning systems (Pranowo 1996:42). Kridalaksana (2001:11) revealed that contrastive analysis is a synchronous method in language analysis to show similarities and differences between languages or dialects to find principles that can be applied in practical problems, such as language teaching and translation.

The similarity and resemblance of forms accompanied by similarities and resemblances in meaning of two languages can be used as evidence that the two languages are related. Similarities and resemblances of forms accompanied by similarities in meaning, in the present context will still be reflected. Therefore, two languages are said to have a closer kinship than other languages, if the two languages show greater similarity.

E-mail Address: sofyanakhmad544@gmail.com (A. Sofyan), agustina.sastra@unej.ac.id (A. Dewi), kireina10zense@gmail.com (D. Angelina)

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We cannot assume that similarities and resemblances between two languages are a coincidence and mutually influential relationship. The same and similar forms must be assumed to be derived from the same proto language. Moreover, similarities and resemblances are found in large amount.

Indonesian (BI) - which is formed from Malay - and Madurese (BM), two languages that have very close kinship will certainly have many similarities and resemblances. Madurese and Indonesian languages are members of the Austronesian language family. As a language which is a member of the Austronesian family, of course the Madurese language has similarities and differences both in phonological, lexicon and grammatical forms. The equation that Madurese has is certain caused by the inheritance and retention of Austronesian protolinguistic elements by Madurese speakers. Difference which is allegedly occurred due to the inclusion of various factors that provide stimulus for variation and development Madura language (Azhar, 2010). Similarities between languages can be analyzed from intralinguistic evidence linguistic evidence (aspect phonological, morphological, and syntactic) (Sukesti, 2015). One form of resemblances and similarities of language that needs attention is the similarity and resemblance in the sound system or commonly called phonological correspondence (Soegianto, 1976; Sofyan, 1994; Sariono, Zainuddin, Sutoko, Sukarno, & Subaharianto, 1997; Wibisono, Sofyan, Suyanto, Subiyatningsih, & Yuyun, 2005; Sofyan, 2006). Although it has many similarities, it turns out that the sound system in BM is far more complicated and more complex when compared to the sound system in BI (Sofyan, 2016:21).

Madura is a language areas used by ethnic communities Madura, both who live on the island Madura and outside the island. Madura language usage area covers the islands around the Island Madura, which is the island of Sapudi, Raas, Goat, Kangean and other islands in around it, because of these islands the majority are inhabited by Madurese (Islami, 2017; Ruriana, 2018).

Although the study of phonological correspondence is not something very special, it is still interesting to do (Crowley, 1987). The study of phonological correspondence that occurred at BI and BM has never been done by previous researchers. This study is interesting because it will be very beneficial for BM learners. The study of phonological correspondence that occurs at BI and BM is interesting to do, because it will be very useful for BM learners. Knowing BI phonological correspondence and BM, its learners will be able to "estimate" the meaning of BM words.

2. Research Methods

The scope of this research is that Madurese language speakers are questioned by Sumenep both on the island of Madura and on Java. In Java, the scope of research is limited to the area of Situbondo Regency, considering that in this area most of the people are speakers of the Madurese language dialect of Sumenep. Sources of data obtained in the form of data from interviews with informants and direct observations in the field, as well as other supporting textual data. The method used to analyze the data in this paper is a comparative method, that is comparing the BI sound system and the BM sound system. According to Keraf (1984), review by comparing the sound system in two languages in the same period is a method in Comparative Linguistic Studies. Genetically language grouping in comparative study can presents information about historical relations in grammatical language special (Wacana, 2013).

3. Results and Discussion

Correspondence is two or more languages, have appropriate segments and are forms of language in lieu of other forms of language (Hoenigswald, 1963:13). BI and BM phonological correspondence are primary in regular correspondences and some are secondary or sporadic irregular correspondences. The following describes the types of BI and BM phonological correspondence.

Primary correspondence is a type of sound correspondence between two relatively consistent languages; it occurs in almost all vocabularies found in both languages. The primary correspondence between the BI sound system and BM is described in the following section.

3.1 Sounds [i] / [I] in BI becomes [ε] in BM

[i] / [I] in BI experiences phonological correspondence with [ε] in BM. Examples of phonological correspondence between [i] / [I] in BI with [ε] in BM can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1. [i] / [I] > [ɛ]

No	BI		Become	BM		Glossary
	writing	pronunciation		writing	pronunciation	
1.	<i>arti</i>	[arti]	>	<i>artè</i>	[artɛ]	<i>arti</i>
2.	<i>hasil</i>	[hasɪ]	>	<i>asèl</i>	[asɛ]	<i>hasil</i>
3	<i>akik</i>	[akiʔ]	>	<i>akèk</i>	[akɛʔ]	<i>akik</i>
4	<i>akil</i>	[akil]	>	<i>akèl</i>	[akɛ]	<i>akil balik</i>
5.	<i>akikah</i>	[akekah]	>	<i>akèka</i>	[akɛka]	<i>akikah</i>
6	<i>lisan</i>	[lisan]	>	<i>lèsan</i>	[lesan]	<i>lisan</i>
8.	<i>milih</i>	[millh]	>	<i>pèlè</i>	[pɛlɛ]	<i>pilih</i>
9	<i>anting</i>	[antiŋ]	>	<i>antèng</i>	[antɛŋ]	<i>anting</i>
10.	<i>siram</i>	[siram]	>	<i>sèram</i>	[seram]	<i>siram</i>
11	<i>piring</i>	[piriŋ]	>	<i>pèrèng</i>	[pɛrɛŋ]	<i>piring</i>
12	<i>batik</i>	[batik]	>	<i>bhàtèk</i>	[bhateʔ]	<i>batik</i>
13	<i>angin</i>	[aŋin]	>	<i>angèn.</i>	[aŋɛn]	<i>angin</i>
14	<i>mimpi</i>	[mimpi]	>	<i>mèmpè</i>	[mempe]	<i>mimpi</i>
15	<i>lima</i>	[lima]	>	<i>lèma'</i>	[lɛmaʔ]	<i>lima</i>
16	<i>asri</i>	[asri]	>	<i>asrè</i>	[asɛ]	<i>asri</i>

The examples in table 1 show that [i] or [I] in BI that join other than the voiced consonants will be [ɛ] in BM. The phonological correspondence [i] or [I] in BI to [ɛ] in BM is always at the beginning position of the word (data 1), in the middle of the word (data 2-13) and at the end of the word (data 14, 16, and 16). [i] / [I] in BI experiencing phonological correspondence with [ɛ] in BM can be seen in the following sentence examples.

Below is an example of the phonological correspondence [i] or [I] in BI to [ɛ] in BM in the initial position of the word.

Na'-kanak kodhu nyareh èlmu.

[naʔ-kanaʔkɔdhuɲarɛlmu]

Anak-anak harus mencari ilmu.

The sentence below is an example of phonological correspondence [i] or [I] in BI to [ɛ] in the middle of the word.

Juden oleh asèl.sello' bâto akèk.

[judenandiʔselloʔbâtoakɛk]

Juden mendapat hasil cincin batu akik.

The example above shows that the word *hasil* and *akik* in Indonesian language changes into *asèl* and *akèk* in Madurese language. The sound [i] or [I] in BI correspondence with [ɛ] in BM. The similar example happens in the following example:

Lèma' tang sepupoh la akèl bhâllig

[lɛmaʔtangsepɔpɔhlaakɛlbhâllig]

Lima sepupuku sudah akil ballig.

In the example above, *akil* in Indonesian language changes into *lèma'* and *akèl* in Madurese language. The sound [i] or [I] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ɛ] in BM. The similar example occurs in the following sentence.

Saman èntar ka onjhângan akèka è dhisa Saroka

[samanentarkaɔnjhânganakɛkaɛdhisasarɔka]

Saman pergi ke undangan akikah di Desa Saroka.

In the example above, *akikah* in Indonesian language changes into *akèka* in Madurese language. The sound [i] or [I] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ɛ] in BM. The similar example happens in the following sentence below.

Pa' Siddiq orèng palèng alèm è dhisana polana lèsana.

[paʔsiddiqɔrɛŋpalɛŋalɛmɛdhisanaɔlanalɛsana]

Pak Siddiq orang paling alim di desanya karena lisannya.

The example above shows that the word *alim* in Indonesian language changes into *lèsana* and *alèm* in Madura language. The sound [i] or [I] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ɛ] in BM. The similar example happens in the following sentence below.

Lila mèllèh antèng è toko emmas.
[lilamèllèhantèngètokoëmmas]
Lila memilih anting di toko emas.

Meri mabelle pèrèng sa karanjhâng.
[mèrimabèllèpèrèngsakaranjhâng]
Meri memecahkan piring sekeranjang.

Eva ajhuwâl bhâtek Madhurâ.
[ɛvaajhuwâl**bhâtek**madhurâ]
Eva menjual batik Madura.

Sarongnga nyai ngabbher èghebbet angèn.
[sarongñañainjabbhèrèghèbbètàngèn]
Sarungnya nenek terbang ditiup angin.

The sentences below is an example of phonological correspondence [i] or [I] in BI becomes [ɛ] in BM in the middle of the word.

Malemma Robi amèmpè èkèkkè olar lèma'.
[malèmmarobiamèmpèèkèkkè?ɔlarlèma?]
Semalam Robi bermimpi digigit ular lima.

Bengkona Nani asrè tor cellep.
[bèŋkɔnananiasrètɔrcèllèp]
Rumahnya Nani asri dan sejuk.

In the example above, the words *mimpi*, *lima* and *asri* in Indonesian language change into *mèmpè*, *lèma*, and *asrè* in Madura language. The sound [i] or [I] in BI in the example shows that *mimpi*, *lima*, and *asri* have correspondence with [ɛ] in BM.

3.2 Sound [u]/[U] in BI changes into [ɔ] in BM

[u] in BI experiences phonological correspondence [ɔ] in BM. The examples of primary correspondence between [u] in BI with [ɔ] in BM can be viewed in the following table.

Table 2. [u] > [ɔ]

No	BI		become	BM		Glossary
	writing	pronunciation		writing	Pronunciation	
1	<i>uban</i>	[uban]	>	<i>oban</i>	[ɔbən]	<i>Uban</i>
2.	<i>kurus</i>	[kurUs]	>	<i>koros</i>	[kɔɔs]	<i>Kurus</i>
3	<i>hangus</i>	[haŋus]	>	<i>angos</i>	[aŋɔs].	<i>Hangus</i>
4	<i>angkuh</i>	[aŋkuh]	>	<i>angko</i>	[aŋkɔ]	<i>Angkuh</i>
5	<i>anggur</i>	[aŋgur]	>	<i>anggor</i>	[aŋgɔr]	<i>Anggur</i>
6	<i>luka</i>	[luka]	>	<i>loka</i>	[lɔka]	<i>Luka</i>
7	<i>sepuluh</i>	[səpuluH]	>	<i>spolo</i>	[spɔɔ]	<i>Sepuluh</i>
8	<i>susah</i>	[susah]	>	<i>sossa</i>	[sɔssa]	<i>Sudah</i>
9	<i>tunggal</i>	[tuŋgal]	>	<i>tongghal</i>	[tɔŋg ^h âl]	<i>tunggal/ satu</i>
10	<i>batu</i>	[batu]	>	<i>bâto</i>	[bâtɔ]	<i>Batu</i>
11	<i>sabtu</i>	[sabtu]	>	<i>satto</i>	[sattɔ]	<i>Sabtu</i>

The examples in table 2 show that [u] or [U] in BI joined with voiceless consonant in BM will be [ɔ]. Phonological correspondence [u] or [U] in BI becoming [ɔ] in BM is always at the beginning of the word (1st data), middle (data 2-9) and end of the word (data 10 and 11). [u] / [U] in BI becomes [ɔ] in BM, it can be seen in the following sentences.

These are the example of phonological correspondence [u] or [U] in BI becoming [ɔ] in BM at the beginning of sentence.

Obu 'na kaè bânnya' obâнна
[ɔbu?nakaɛbânña?ɔbâнна]

Rambutnya kakek banyak ubannya.

Bu Nia koros tor raddhin.

[buniakɔrɔstɔrraddhin]

Bu Nia kurus dan cantik.

In those sentences, the word *uban* and *kurus* in Indonesian language change into *obâнна* and *koros* in Madurese language. The sound [u] or [U] has phonological correspondence with [ɔ] in BM.

These are the example of phonological correspondence [u] or [U] in BI becoming [ɔ] in BM is in the middle of the word.

Nyi Osna sossa polana aghuring jhuko' taker angos.

[niɔsnasɔssapɔlanaaɣurinjɣukoʔtakəraŋɔs]

Nyi Osna susah karena menggoreng ikan sampek hangus.

Momot andi 'bâbâtek sè angko parana.

[mɔmɔandiʔbâbâtekseŋkɔparana]

Momot memiliki karakter yang angkuh sekali.

Dewi mèllè anggur è pasar.

[dewiməlləŋgɔrɔrepasar]

Dewi membeli anggur di pasar.

Engkok anak tongghal.

[ɛŋkɔʔanaʔtɔŋgʰâl]

Saya anak tunggal.

Wulan akabina bulân spolo.

[wulanakabinabulânspɔlɔ]

Wulan mau kawin bulan sepuluh.

Èbhuna Ayu sossa parana.

[ɛbhunaaayuɔssaparana]

Ibunya Ayu susah sekali.

Tanangga Rahim loka ècapo' laddhing.

[tananggarahimlɔkaɛcapɔʔladdhin]

Tangannya Rahim luka teriris pisau.

In the sentences above, the words *hangus*, *angkuh*, *anggur*, *tunggal*, *sepuluh*, *susah*, and *luka* in Indonesian language change into *angko*, *tongghal*, *sapolo*, *sossa*, and *loka* in Madurese language. The sound [u] or [U] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ɔ] in BM.

These are the example of phonological correspondence [u] or [U] in BI becoming [ɔ] in BM is at the end of the word.

Nom Jamal ajhuwâl bâto kombhu.

[nɔmjamalajhuwâlbâtkɔkɔmbhu]

Paman Jamal menjual batu bata.

Bhân arè Satto Akhtar ngajhi è langghâr.

[bhânareɔattoakhtarŋajhiɛlangghâr]

Setiap hari Sabtu Akhtar mengaji di surau.

In the example above, the word *batu* and *kurus* in Indonesian language change into *bâto* and *satto* in Madurese language. The sound [u] or [U] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ɔ] in BM.

3.3 The sound [a] in BI becomes [â] in BM

Sound [a] in BI has phonological correspondence with [â] in BM. The example of primary correspondence between [a] and [â] can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. [a] > [â]

No	BI		Become	BM		Glossary
	writing	pronunciation		writing	Pronunciation	
1.	<i>ajar</i>	[ajar]	>	<i>ajhâr</i>	[ajhâr]	<i>Belajar</i>
2.	<i>bulan</i>	[bulan]	>	<i>bulân</i>	[bulân]	<i>Bulan</i>
3.	<i>beras</i>	[bêras]	>	<i>bhârrâs</i>	[bhârrâs]	<i>Beras</i>
4.	<i>ajak</i>	[ajaʔ]	>	<i>ajâk</i>	[ajâʔ]	<i>Ajak</i>
5.	<i>badan</i>	[badan]	>	<i>bhâdhân</i>	[bhâdhân]	<i>Badan</i>
6.	<i>bedak</i>	[bêdaʔ]	>	<i>beddhâ'</i>	[beddhâʔ]	<i>Bedak</i>
7.	<i>murah</i>	[murah]	>	<i>modâ</i>	[mɔdâ]	<i>Murah</i>
8.	<i>darah</i>	[darah]	>	<i>dârâ</i>	[dârâ]	<i>Dara</i>
9.	<i>layar</i>	[layar]	>	<i>lajâr</i>	[lajâr]	<i>Layar</i>
10.	<i>lewat</i>	[lewat]	>	<i>lèbât</i>	[lèbât]	<i>Lewat</i>
11.	<i>wakil</i>	[wakil]	>	<i>bâkkèl</i>	[bâkkèl]	<i>Wakil</i>
12.	<i>waktu</i>	[waktu]	>	<i>bâkto</i>	[bâkto]	<i>Waktu</i>
13.	<i>wali</i>	[wali]	>	<i>bâlli</i>	[bâlli]	<i>Wali</i>
14.	<i>warung</i>	[warUŋ]	>	<i>bârunŋ</i>	[bârurŋ]	<i>Warung</i>
15.	<i>muda</i>	[muda]	>	<i>ngodâ</i>	[ŋɔdâ]	<i>Muda</i>
16.	<i>bata</i>	[bata]	>	<i>bhâta</i>	[bhâta]	<i>Bata</i>
17.	<i>belanja</i>	[bəlanja]	>	<i>belânjhâ</i>	[bəlânjhâ]	<i>Belanja</i>

The examples shown in table 3 above show that [a] in BI are joined by voiced consonants or by semi-vowels, lateral, and vibrations whose previous syllables are voiced consonants will be [â] in BM. Phonological correspondence [a] in BI to [â] in BM is always in the initial position of the word (data 1), in the middle of the word (data 2-14), and the end of the word (data 15-17). The phonological correspondence [a] in BI becomes [â] in BM which is in the initial position of the word and the end of the word is not much. [a] in BI to be [â] in BM can be seen in the following sentence examples.

These are the example of phonological correspondence [a] in BI becoming [â] in BM. They are at the beginning of the sentence.

*Siman a**j**hâr ngajhi è langghâr.*

[siman**aj**hârŋajhiɛlangghâr]

*Siman bel**a**jar mengaji di surau.*

In these sentences above, the word *ajar* [ajar] in Indonesian language changes into *ajhâr* [ajhâr] in Madurese language. The sound [a] in BI has phonological correspondence with [â] in BM. Phonological correspondence [a] in BI becomes [â] in BM. The change which is at the beginning of sentence is rarely found.

The sentences below are example of phonological correspondence [a] in BI becoming [â] in BM. The change is in the middle of the word.

*Teppong bhârrâs è**a**jak sampè'alos.*

[təppɔŋbhârrâsɛ**a**jakʔsampɛʔalɔs]

*Tepung beras di**a**yak hingga halus.*

*Bhâdhâ**n**na Oman cè' cellengnga.*

[bhâdhâ**n**naɔmanceʔcəlləŋŋa]

Badannya Oman sangat hitam.

*Bulân Sora b**a**ktona orèng amet-salamet.*

[bulânʔsɔrabâktoʔnaorengamɛtsalamɛt]

*Bulan Suro w**a**kturnya orang selamatan.*

*Golongan d**a**râ A- malarat èsarè.*

[golongand**a**râ A-malaratɛsarɛ]

*Golongan dar**a**h A- sulit dicari.*

Beddhâ' Wardah arghâna modâ.

[beddhâʔwardah arghânʔamɔdâ]

Bedak ardah harganya murah.

Tang alèk lèbât budhi ngalak lajâr.
[taŋalɛʔlɛbâtbudhiŋalaʔlajâr]
Adikku lewat belakang mengambil layar.

Embuk bedhe è bârung.
[ɛmbhuʔbɛdhɛɛbârunɟ]
Ibu ada di warung.

Man Ahmad dedhi tang bâlli.
[manahmaddɛdhitangbâlli]
Man Ahmad jadi waliku.

Ghuru bâkkèl reng toah è sekolah.
[ghurubâkkɛlrɛŋtoahɛskɔlah]
Guru wakil orang tua di sekolah.

In these sentences above, the words *beras*, *ayak*, *badan*, *bulan*, *waktu*, *darah*, *murah*, *bedak*, *lewat*, *layar*, *warung*, *wali* dan *wakil* in Indonesian language change into *bhârrâs*, *ɛajâk*, *bhâdhân*, *bulân*, *bâkto*, *dârâ*, *modâ*, *Beddhâ'*, *lèbât*, *lajâr*, *bârung*, *bâlli*, and *bâkkèl* in Madurese language. The sound [a] in BI has phonological correspondence with [â] in BM. Phonological correspondence [a] in BI becoming [â] in BM in the middle of the word is often found.

These are examples of phonological correspondence [a] in BI becoming [â] in BM are at the end of the word.

Tang embuk ghik ngodâ.
[tangɛmbhuʔghiʔŋɔdâ]
Ibuku masih muda.

Nina abelânjhâ è bârung.
[ninaabelânjhâɛbârunɟ]
Nina berbelanja di warung.

Rama mellè bhâta è Topotè.
[ramamɛllɛbhâtaɛtopɔtɛ]
Rama membeli bata di Batuputih.

From these sentences, the words *muda*, *belanja*, and *bata* in Indonesian language change into *ngodâ*, *belânjhâ*, and *bhâta* in Madurese language. The sound [a] in BI has phonological correspondence with [â] in BM. Phonological correspondence [a] in BI becoming [â] in BM at the end of the word is rarely found.

3.4 The sound [w] in BI becomes [b] in BM

Sound [w] in BI gets phonological correspondence with [b] in BM. The examples of primary correspondence between [w] in BI and [b] in BM can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. [w] > [b]

No	BI		Become	BM		Glossary
	writing	pronunciation		writing	pronunciation	
1	<i>warung</i>	[warUŋ]	>	<i>bârung</i>	[bârunɟ]	<i>Warung</i>
2	<i>wasiat</i>	[wasiyat]	>	<i>bâsèyat</i>	[bâsɛyat]	<i>Wasiat</i>
3	<i>waktu</i>	[waktu]	>	<i>bâkto</i>	[bâktɔ]	<i>Waktu</i>
4	<i>wakil</i>	[wakɪ]	>	<i>bâkkèl</i>	[bâkkɛl]	<i>Wakil</i>
5	<i>kawin</i>	[kawɪn]	>	<i>kabin</i>	[kabin]	<i>Kawin</i>
6	<i>lewat</i>	[lɛwat]	>	<i>lèbât</i>	[lɛbât]	<i>Lewat</i>

The examples above show that [w] which is a phonem and not functioned as sound smoother, will be [b] in BM. Phonological correspondence [w] in BI becoming [b] in BM is always at the beginning of the sentence

Adân sobbhu è Jember kol empa.
[adânsɔbbhuɛjəmbərɔlɔmpaʔ]
Adzan subuh di Jember pukul empat.

Siti ngèlla katopa 'è dâpor.
[sitiŋɛllakɔpaʔɛdâpɔr]
Siti memasak ketupat di dapur.

Langngè' la petteng tandhana la ojhâna.
[laŋŋɛʔlapəttəŋtandhânalajhâna]
Langit sudah gelap tandanya mau hujan.

Bhungkana pao jarèya la lebbhâ 'buwâna.
[bhungkanapaʔjarɛyalaləbbhâʔbuwâna]
Pohon mangga itu sudah lebat buahnya.

Durno bân Durni arebbhu ' bengkona rèng towana.
[durnɔbândurnnarəbbhuʔbəŋkɔnareŋtɔwana]
Durno dan Durni saling rebut rumah orang tuanya.

Memi sakè ' tabu 'bân sakè 'cètak.
[memisakɛʔtabuʔbânsakɛʔcetak]
Memi sakit perut dan sakit kepala.

In those examples, the words *barat*, *empat*, *ketupat*, *langit*, *lebat*, *rebut*, and *sakit* in BI change into *bârâ'*, *empa'*, *katopa'*, *langngè'*, *lebbha'*, *rebbhu'*, dan *sakè'* in Madura language. The sound [t#] in BI gets phonological correspondence with [ʔ] in BM at the end of the word.

3.6 The Sound [h] in BI Changes into [ʔ] in BM

Sound [h] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ʔ] in BM. The examples of phonological correspondence [h] in BI and [ʔ] in BM can be seen in the table 6.

Table 6. [h] > [ʔ]

No	BI		Become	BM		Glossary
	writing	pronunciation		writing	pronunciation	
1.	<i>kalah</i>	[kalah]	>	<i>kala</i>	[kala]	<i>Kalah</i>
2.	<i>lumpuh</i>	[lumpUh]	>	<i>lompo</i>	[lɔmpɔ]	<i>Umpuh</i>
3.	<i>lurah</i>	[lurah]	>	<i>lora</i>	[lɔra]	<i>Lurah</i>
4.	<i>putih</i>	[putlh]	>	<i>potè</i>	[pɔtɛ]	<i>Putih</i>
5.	<i>rumah</i>	[rumah]	>	<i>roma</i>	[rɔma]	<i>Rumah</i>
6.	<i>salah</i>	[salah]	>	<i>sala</i>	[sala]	<i>Salah</i>

The examples given in table 6 show that [h] at the end of the word in BI changes into [ʔ] in BM. Phonological correspondence [h] in BI becoming [ʔ] in BM is always in the end. Phonological correspondence [h] in BI becoming [ʔ] in BM never takes places at the beginning and in the middle of the word. These are the following examples.

Yayan la kala amaèn rèmi.
[yayanlakalaamaɛnrɛmi]
Yayan telah kalah bermain remi.

Nyai Simi sakè' lompo ataonan.
[ñaisimisakɛʔlɔmpɔataɔnan]
Nyai Simi sakit lumpuh bertahun-tahun.

Pa' Soni dâddhi lora è dhisa Jhambhu.
 [paʔsonidâddhiɽraɛdhisajhâmbhu]
Paka Soni menjadi lurah di desa Jambu.

Bârnana bendèra jarèya potè.
 [bârnabəndɛrajarɛyapɔtɛ]
Warna bendera itu putih.

Tang roma jhâu parana.
 [taŋɽromaʝhâuparana]
Rumahku jauh sekali.

Orèng sala kodhu asapora.
 [ɔrɛŋsalakɔdhuasapɔra]
Orang salah harus minta maaf.

In the examples above, the words *kalah*, *lumpuh*, *lurah*, *putih*, *rumah*, and *salah* in Indonesian language change into *kala*, *lombo*, *lora*, *potè*, *roma*, and *sala* in Madurese language. The sound [h] in BI has phonological correspondence with [ʔ] in BM at the end of the words.

4 Conclusion

From the analysis done, there are many sound similarities and resemblances from BI and BM. The phonological correspondence between BI and BM is primary, such as: (1) [i]/[I] in BI becomes [ɛ] in BM, (2) [u] in BI will be [ɔ] in BM, (3) [a] in BI will be [â] in BM, (4) [w] in BI will be [b] in BM, (5) [tʃ] in BI will be [ʔ] in BM, and (6) [h] in BI will be *zero* ([ʔ]) in BM.

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