

PHONOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE OF MADURESE INTO JAVANESE MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH DARUSSALAM JEMBER STUDENTS

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Abstract

The society of Jember is community that knows two languages, namely Javanese and Madurese. As the effect, there happens a language contact which causes interference. This study examines the interference forms of Madurese on Javanese by the students at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Darussalam Jember. In their daily life, the students often use Javanese and Madurese at the same time while communicating. This is what causes the interference. This study is conducted based on two theoretical frameworks; bilingualism and interference. The methods for collecting data are face to face and non-face to face interview. The face to face interview method is used to verify the written data, while the written data is obtained through non-face to face interview. Then, the data obtained are classified based on the type of interference which is occurred. After being classified, the forms of interference are analyzed by using the translational identity and distributional method. The result of the analysis is presented by using formal and informal methodologies. The results of this study show phonological and morphological interferences. Phonological interference is found in the form of gemination usage and the loss of phoneme /h/ at the end of the word. Morphological interferences are found in the use of confix *è-aghi* on confix *di-i*, the use of confix *ka-an* as a morpheme to declare 'togetherness', the use of morpheme *cè'* with suffix *-é* stating the meaning of 'excessive', the use of suffix *-na* states the meaning of 'ownership', and the use of the reduplication of the final syllable.

Keywords: Javanese, Madurese, interference, bilingualism, language contact

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago. One of the islands in Indonesia is Java. Java Island is not only inhabited by Javanese ethnic groups, but also other tribes such as the Osing and Madura tribes. Therefore, every Indonesian can master the Indonesian language well in addition to their respective regional languages.

Madurese language is a language of the area used in the Madura archipelago and along the northern coast of East Java or also called *Tapal Kuda* area, namely: Gresik, Surabaya, Pasuruan, Probolinggo, Situbondo, Bondowoso, Jember, and Banyuwangi. Madurese speakers who live in the Madura islands are only about 35%, while 65% live outside the Madura islands (Sofyan in Marsono, 2011, p. 16).

Related to naming people who occupy the *Tapal Kuda* area, there is a term that is embedded in the community, namely the pendalungan community. According to Prawiroatmodjo (1981) in the Java-Indonesia Bausastra II explained that the concept of Pendalungan comes from the Javanese vocabulary *dhalung* which

means "big pot". In this connection, Yuswadi in Zoebazary (2017, p. 108) defines the word Pandalungan as a mixture of Javanese and Madurese culture and Madurese who were born in the Java region and adapted to Javanese culture.

In terms of language, the dominant language used in daily communication for Pandalungan people is Javanese and Madura. Of course Indonesian as a national language is also widely used, especially in formal situations, for example in the realm of education, government, and so on. Therefore, in communicating the *Tapal Kuda* community has a tendency for bilinguality / multilinguality which is quite high, namely mastering two or more languages (Zoebazary, 2017, p. 136).

Jember, which is included in the *tapal kuda* area is a district located in the west of Banyuwangi district and in the east of Lumajang district and in the south of Bondowoso district, while in the south it is bordered by the Indian Ocean. The majority of the population are Javanese and Madurese. The majority of the Javanese inhabitants inhabit the southern part of Jember, while the majority of the Madurese inhabit the northern part of Jember, and the Javanese-Madurese mixed population inhabits the Jember city area (Nurrochsyam, 2011, p. 220; Sudarmaningtyas, 2008, p. 1).

The existence of the Madurese and Javanese in Jember Regency makes people can speak two local languages, especially people who live in urban areas. This mastery is only active, passive, or both active and passive. This fact gave birth to a bilingual or someone who has the ability to use two languages. Beside that, because of they are also an Indonesian, so they speak in Indonesian language as national language and Madurese or javanese language as a dailiy communication. They are not just bilingual but in term of local language, they are bilingual.

Bilingualism is related to language contact because bilingualism is the use of two languages performed by speakers alternately in making social contact. The existence of the bilingual will not be separated from the factors that influence each other. Many elements of the Madurese language are included in Javanese, and vice versa. In line with the opinion of Pranowo (1996, p. 6) which states that the result of language contact is the emergence of interference, namely the bilingualism includes elements of one language to another when communicating both oral and written.

Interference studied in this study is the phonological interference and morphology of the Madurese language in Javanese written by the students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Darussalam Jember. Madrasah Tsanawiyah Darussalam Jember which is then abbreviated as MTs. Darussalam Jember is a first-level school or equivalent to a junior high school located at Jl. Rose no. 47 Patrang District, Jember Regency. It Located just behind Jember station and to the north of the town square in Jember. The students are residents from Jember city and the surrounding areas. Daily communication of the student is a mixture of Javanese and Madurese languages. However, learning local languages in this school is Javanese language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is interpreted as mastering two languages like the native speaker (Bloomfield, 1995, p. 54). In bilingualism, a bilingual does not have to master two languages actively, but they should know passively two languages, so it can be concluded that bilingualism is the use of two languages alternately, both verbally and in writing by an individual or community group. Bilingualism can occur if there are two or more languages in society. This situation also exists in Indonesia, besides Indonesian, there are also many regional languages.

Almost every Indonesian community can master the Indonesian language well in addition to their respective regional languages, there are even some people who use control more than one regional language. As happened in MTs. Darussalam Jember, the students are bilingual. They master two regional languages, namely Madurese and Javanese. This is evidenced by the use of the Javanese language in the field of education, especially in the local content of regional languages in schools and mixed languages, namely Javanese and Madurese language in daily interaction. Suwito (1988, p. 52) explains that even though bilingual master both languages, they cannot use both languages carelessly. Therefore, they does not use the language in any place, any situation, and just any need. The use of language must be adapted to the function and role of the language.

2.2. Interference

Interference is said to be the use of other language elements by language experts who are bilingual in a language with the characteristics of other languages that are still evident (Kridalaksana, 1993, p. 84). Likewise with the opinion of Suwito (1988, p. 64) which states that interference is an event that uses one element of language into another language that occurs at all levels of linguistic elements.

Regarding to the interference process, according to Suwito (1988, p. 65) there are three main elements, namely: (1) source language (2) absorbent language and (3) absorption elements. In the event of language contact when certain languages become sources of absorption, it can switch roles into the recipient's language, and vice versa. As a result, interference can occur reciprocally. Interference is considered aberrant in language because actually the absorption element used has its equivalent in absorbent language.

3. METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative. Provision data in this study uses the *simak* (obeservaton) method. The written data in the form of Javanese stories made by students are observed to in finding linguistic data containing or indicating the interference. After that, an inventory is carried out with a note-taking technique. Data collected and recorded are data in the form of sentences containing interference, both phonemes and morphemes. The data that have been recorded are classified based on the type of interference that occurs, both phonological interference and morphological interference.

This study uses the *padan* and *agih* method to determine the existence of phonological and morphological interference. Sudaryanto (1993, p. 13) divides this *padan* method into five sub-types including the translational *padan* method. In this case, the object of the target research on the identity is determined by the high level of equivalence, harmony, suitability, and compatibility or similarity with the determinant which is also the standard or the reader. Thus, it is deemed appropriate if in this study using the *padan* method because the determinant used is in the form of other languages. Because the determinant used is another language, the *padan* method used is the translational *padan* method. The translational *padan* method in this study is used to see the ML (Madura Language) equivalent into the SJ (Standard Javanese). The abreviations use in this research are ML (Madura Language), SJ (Standard Javanese), JM (Javanese-Madurese), EJ (East Javanese).

The *agih* method is also used in this study to see the forms of interference that occur. To see the form of interference that occurs, the determinant used is the Java language itself. As stated by Sudaryanto (1993, p. 15) that the determinant of the *agih* method is in the form of a part of the language itself.

4. RESULTS

In this study, the data obtained were categorized based on the type of interference. In the field of phonology, interference was found in the use of Madurese language phonemes which entered Javanese. In the field of morphology, the interference found is the use of the affixes of the Madurese language and the use of the repetition or reduplication system of the Madurese language.

4.1 Phonological Interference

Phonological interference is interference that occurs because of the influence of the phonemes of a language into another language and this is considered a deviation. This is in line with the opinion of Chaer (2010, p. 122) which says that phonological interference occurs when the phonemes of a language affect other languages. Exemplified by Chaer (2010, p. 122), Javanese speakers often add nasal sounds in front of words starting with consonant / b /, / d /, / g /, and / j /. For example in the words [mBandung], [nDepok], [ngGombang], and [nyJambi].

Based on the data found, the phonological interference of the Madurese language into the Javanese language that occurs can be divided into two types, namely the use of gemination and the deletion of phoneme / h / at the end of words.

4.1.1 Gemination

Gemination is sounds that are phonetically and phonemic is just one sound and the occurrence is caused due to elongation of speech against certain consonant sounds at the syllable boundary (Sodaqoh, et al., 1978, p. 17). Campbell (1998, p. 41) says gemination is the doubling of consonant (echoing is a multiplication of consonants), whereas according to Kridalaksana (1993, p. 158) echoing is the same sequence of phonemes or sounds; this term is usually concerned with extending consonants.

Gemination is a characteristic in the consonant series of Madurese languages. Almost all consonant series in ML have the realization of gemination, both in the form of the basic form and the result of the process of adding suffixes (Sofyan et al., 2014, p. 48). Consonant series are two consonants which include different words. The first consonant is the previous syllable end phoneme, while the second consonant is the next phoneme of the next syllable. Here is an example of gemination in the Madurese language;

Table 1
Examples of Gemination in Madurese Language

Geminasi	Madurese	Bahasa Indonesia
/mm/	<i>kemma</i>	mana
/nn/	<i>kennèng</i>	kena
/kk/	<i>lekkas</i>	cepat
/ll/	<i>ghellàs</i>	gelas
/rr/	<i>terro</i>	suka

The gemination that is characteristic of the Madurese language has an influence on the use of Javanese in the written variety of MTs students. Darussalam Jember. The effect of the appearance of gemination can be seen in the following table.

Table 2
Forms of Phonological Interference in the Use of Gemination

No	JM	JS	ML
1.	<u>pettak</u> [pəʈʈaʔ]	<i>pethak</i> [pəʈaʔ]	<i>potè</i> [pɔtɛ]
2.	<u>cellok</u> [cəllUʔ]	<i>celuk</i> [cəlUʔ]	<i>olok</i> [ɔlɔk]
3.	<u>tolesanne</u> [tolesanne]	<i>tulisané</i> [tulisanɛ]	<i>tolèsanna</i> [tɔlɛsanna]
4.	<u>kabbe</u> [kabb ^h ɛ]	<i>kabèh</i> [kabɛh]	<i>kabbhi</i> [kabb ^h i]
5.	<u>weddi</u> [wədd ^h i]	<i>wedi</i> [wəd ^h i]	<i>tako'</i> [takɔʔ]
6.	<u>seggo</u> [səgg ^h ɔ]	<i>sega</i> [səg ^h ɔ]	<i>nasè'</i> [nasɛʔ]
7.	<u>suratte</u> [suratte]	<i>suraté</i> [surate]	<i>soratta</i> [sɔratta]

The seven words that have been underlined in the JM column are a form of phonological interference in the Madurese language into Javanese in the form of the use of gemination. Each of the words above has a double sound that is not known in Javanese. Duplicate sound / ʈʈ / in the word pettak, / ll / in the word cellok, / nn / in the word tolesanne, / bb / in the word kabbe, / dd / in the word weddi, / gg / in the word seggo / tt / in the word suratte are words found in student writing. These words show the entry of the influence of the Madurese language phonology into Javanese in the form of the use of gemination or double consonants.

4.1.2 The Deletion of Phoneme / h / at The End of Words

In this interference study found language symptoms at the phonological level. Symptoms of language at the phonological level consist of deletion and addition of segments, permutation, changes in the sequence of segments (metathesis), changes in distinctive characteristics of segments (future change), assimilation and dissimilation, coalescence, and so on (Yusuf, 1998, p. 105).

The language symptoms that occur in this study are apocopy or loss of phoneme at the end of the word. The loss of the phoneme is the final stage of lenis, the weaker segment in general the more it tends to erase. So the consonant will go more towards elimination if the sound moves to the right along the sound power scale (Lass, 1991, p. 214). The following is a form of phoneme / h / at the end of the word found in the study;

Table 3
Forms of Phoneme / h / at The And of Words

No	JM	JS	ML
1.	<i>mane</i> [manɛ]	<i>manèh</i> [manɛh]	<i>polè</i> [pɔlɛ]
2.	<i>ake</i> [akɛ]	<i>akèh</i> [akɛh]	<i>bânnya'</i> [bənñaʔ]
3.	<i>oma</i> [oma]	<i>omah</i> [ɔmah]	<i>roma</i> [rɔma]
4.	<i>longgo</i> [lonɡo]	<i>lungguh</i> [luŋɡUh]	<i>toju'</i> [tɔjuʔ]
5.	<i>ngala</i> [ŋala]	<i>ngalah</i> [ŋalah]	<i>ngala</i> [ŋala]
6.	<i>kabbe</i> [kabb ^h ɛ]	<i>kabèh</i> [kab ^h ɛh]	<i>kabbhi</i> [kabb ^h i]

Words that experience symptoms of apocop are shown in the column (JM). The process of phoneme / h / end impingement on the words contained in the column (JM) is as follows:

<i>manèh</i>	→ <i>mane(h)</i>	→ <i>mane</i>
<i>akèh</i>	→ <i>ake(h)</i>	→ <i>ake</i>
<i>omah</i>	→ <i>oma(h)</i>	→ <i>oma</i>
<i>lungguh</i>	→ <i>longgo(h)</i>	→ <i>longgo</i>
<i>ngalah</i>	→ <i>ngala(h)</i>	→ <i>ngala</i>
<i>kabèh</i>	→ <i>kabbe(h)</i>	→ <i>kabbe</i>

The six formation of the words above shows clear and equal relaxation. The six experience a one-time process of phoneme / h / at the end of the word. Deletion that occurs is possible because of the rare phoneme / h / is located at the end of the Madurese language except as a facilitator or in the absorption word. For example phonemes / h / as facilitators are posaka (h) 'heirlooms', arapa (h) 'why', arè (h) 'days', kapo (h) 'kapok', rombu (h) 'dirty', etc. , while phoneme / h / for example absorption is mahabbâh 'love', mosibâh 'misfortune', fasèh 'fluent', fikkih 'fikih', and so on. Therefore, the occurrences of the Madura language interference research into Javanese are possible because of the influence of the rare phoneme / h / at the end of the Madurese word.

4.2 Morphological Interference

Morphological interference is the event of the use of morphological forms of a language into other languages by speakers (Nanik, 1993, p. 42). Referring to the above understanding, morphological interference in this study occurs because the Javanese language of the written variety of students experiences a process that is in accordance with the Madurese language rules, thus forming an inverse word with some elements in the form of Javanese language elements and partly in Madurese language.

4.2.1 Affixation Interference

In this study, affixation interference occurs due to the entry of the influence of Madurese language affixes into Javanese.

4.2.1.1 Confict interference è-aghi at confix di-i

Confict interference è-aghi at confix di-i is morphological interference in the form of confix usage *di-i*, which is matched with confix è-aghi. Symptoms of interference can be seen in the following sentence.

- (1) *Omong-omongan iku segut diomongi bek koen.* (JM)
 [omɔŋ-omɔŋan iku sɛɡ^hut d^hiɔmɔŋi beʔ koɛn]
- (1a) *Ca'-oca'an jaréya segghut èoca'aghi bi' bâ'na.* (ML)
 [caʔ-ɔcaʔa jarɛya sɛɡɡ^hut ɛɔcaʔag^hi biʔ bɛʔna]
 ucapan PRON.TJK ADV diucapkan oleh PRON.II 'ucapan itu sering kamu ucapkan.'
- (1b) *Omong-omongan iku kerep kokomongaké.* (SJ)
 [ɔmɔŋ-ɔmɔŋan iku kɛrɛp kɔʔɔmɔŋake]
- (1c) *Omong-omongan iku sering mbokomongné.* (EJ)
 [ɔmɔŋ-ɔmɔŋan iku sɛriŋ mbɔʔɔmɔŋnɛ]
- (2) *Bukune njenengan diselehi ke sapa sama jenengan?* (JM)

- [b^hukune ŋjənəŋan dislllhi kə sɔpɔ sama jənəŋan]
 (2a) *Bukuna bâ'na èènjhâmmaghi ka sapa bân bâ'na?* (M)
 [bukuna bəʔna ɛɛŋ^hemag^hi ka sapa bən bəʔna]
 Bukunya PRON.II dipinjamkan ke siapa sama kamu?
 'Bukumu kamu pinjamkan kepada siapa?'
- (2b) *Bukumu koksilihaké sapa?* (SL)
 [bhukumu kɔʔsilihake sɔpɔʔ]
- (2c) *Bukumu mbokséléhné sapa?* (EJ)
 [b^hukumu mbɔʔslllhne sɔpɔʔ]

Confix di-i in Javanese is used in polymorphemic word formation which states locative object relations and the quality of repetitive actions of passive verbs for third people (Poedjosoedarmo, 1979, p. 29). For example, passive verbs with locative object relations are written 'writable' and passive verbs that state the quality of repetitive actions are being 'beaten'. Not only that, the konfiks di-i in Javanese can be used to form passive verbs which have the meaning of actions taken in connection with the basic form for the third person and do not show the locative meaning or reciprocal action. For example, word *dikudhungi*, *disililihi*, *dikandhani*, *dibelani*, *disusoni*, and others.

The use of confix to the word spoken and diseased which is located in sentences (1) and (2) occurs because it follows the pattern of prevalence of the confix form è-aghi in ML. The use of confix is indeed present in the passive structure of SJ but its function is different, namely for the formation of passive verbs for the third person (cf. Arifin, 1999, p. 17) and (cf. Poedjosoedarmo, 1979, p. 29). and *dikandhani*, written, etc. Confix è-aghi is a morpheme forming a passive verb that has the meaning of the action in the basic form carried out for the benefit of others or commonly called the meaning 'benefactive' (Marsono, 2011, p. 44; Moehnilabib, et al., 1979, p. 49) Referring to the meaning of 'benefactive', in Javanese the expression is suffix -aké, because the context of sentences (1) and (2) is to declare passive action to be beneficial for the second person, then the prefix used in sentences (1) and (2) are *kok-* not *di-*.

Madurese language does not recognize the morpheme forming a passive act of self-form, so that the prefixes are commensurate with the one that states that the second persona is unknown. The passive form that is related to the person pronoun or passive form of self in Madurese language has one kind of pattern that is, the passive form with the agentive phrase (Surani, 1996, p. 7). The pattern can be formulated as follows.

$$PC = S + P (Pp + D) + K (Pa + Ps)$$

The pattern above can be explained that passive construction (PC) BM consists of three constituents, namely, subject (S) followed by a predicate (P) which always consists of a passive prefix (Pp) which can be tangible è-, ka, or ta- attached to the basic form (D), followed by information consisting of nouns (N) or personal pronouns (Ps) which are preceded by an agentive preposition (Pa). Thus, it can be concluded that the absence of the morpheme forming the passive form of self-action in ML, which is held by confix è-aghi followed by the agentive phrase entered and interferes in the student's writing Javanese.

4.2.1.2 Interference of *ce'* accompanied by suffix -e produce meaning that acts as intensifying

In the Madurese language, the meaning of 'intesifying' is expressed by the free morpheme 'which has the meaning' very 'accompanied by the suffix -na (Zainudin, 1978, p. 30). Unlike the Javanese language, the meaning of ' intensifying ' can be expressed in various ways, namely with diphthong, vocal elevation, and with morphem *banget-* (Marsono, 2011,p. 84. Sudaryanto, 1991, p. 54), not with affixation. However, in this study it was found that the use of *cè'* morpheme is accompanied by suffix -e as a form of the meaning of ' intensifying'. *Cè'-e* interference which states the meaning of ' intensifying' can be seen in the following example.

- (3) *Cè' de-gedene pellem iku.* (JM)
 [cɛʔ d^he-g^həd^hene pələm iku]
- (3a) *Cè' jâ-rajâna pao rowa.* (ML)
 [cɛʔ jə-rajəna pao rɔwa]
 sangat besar-besar mangga PRON.TNJK
 'Mangga itu sangat besar-besar.'
- (3b) *Gedhé-gedhé banget pelem iku.* (SJ)
 [g^həd^he-g^həd^he b^hanəʔ pələm iku]
- (3c) *Gedhé-gedhé buanget pelem iku.* (EJ)
 [g^həd^he-g^həd^he b^huwanəʔ pələm iku]

- (4) *Ce' kuwate uwong iku.* (JM)
 [cɛʔ kuwate uwɔŋ iku]
- (4a) *Cé' kowaddha orèng arowa.* (BM)
 [cɛʔ kɔwadd^ha ɔrɛŋ arɔwa]
 sangat kuat orang PRON.TNJK
 'Orang itu sangat kuat.'
- (4b) *Kuat banget wong iku.* (SJ)
 [kuwat b^hanɛt wɔŋ iku]
- (4c) *Kuat banget wong iku.* (EJ)
 [kuwat b^hanɛt wɔŋ iku]

Ce 'de-gedene and the ce' kuwate are repetitions that combine Madurese language and Javanese language morphemes. Cè 'is a BM-free morpheme that has the meaning 'very' and e is a bound morpheme in Javanese that functions as a marker of belonging relations (Winarti, t.t, p. 87). The prefix is directly interfering in Javanese while the -na suffix in the Madurese language is changed to suffix -e in Javanese. Thus it can be concluded that there has been interference in Madura language in Javanese in the form of using cè-e as a form of intensifying.

4.2.2 Reduplication Interference

In general, the form of reduplication in Javanese is in the form of a full form, while the form in the language of Madura is generally in the form of a final syllable (Zainuddin, et al. 1978, p. 41; Indrawati, 1993, p. 73). Therefore, if there is a lot of final syllable re-form in this study, it can be seen as the influence of the reduplication form of the Madurese language.

The final reduplication interference occurs because the re-shape is formed from the basic form of the Javanese language, but with the repetition pattern of the final syllable of the Madurese language. The final syllable reduplication interference found in the study is divided into three divisions, namely final syllable reduplication interference in the form of nouns, final syllable reduplication interference in the form of verb, and final syllable reduplication interference in the form of adjective.

4.2.2.1 Final Syllable Reduplication Interference in The Form Noun

Final syllable reduplication interference in the form of a noun with an suffix -an found in the study can be seen in the following sentence.

- (6) *Adekku maen nak-anakan.* (JM)
 [aɖ^heʔku maen naʔ-anaʔan]
- (6a) *Tang alè' amaèn na'-ana'an.* (ML)
 [taŋ alɛʔ amaɛn naʔ-anaʔan]
 PRON.I adik bermain anak-anakan
 'Adikku bermain anak-anakan'
- (6b) *Adhiku dolanan anak-anakan.* (SJ)
 [aɖ^hiku d^holanan anaʔ- anaʔan]
- (6c) *Adhikku dolanan anak-anakan.* (EJ)
 [aɖ^hɪʔku d^holanan anaʔ-anaʔan]

The word *nak-anakan* in the sentence above has a construction Ua + -an which states something resembles what is in the basic form. In Javanese, full repetition of plus -an is used, as children are children. The construction of Ua + -an is a construction in the Madurese language, so the use of Ua + -an construction with nouns as a basic form in the Javanese language of student writing is due to the influence of the construction of final reduplication in the Madurese language.

Final syllable reduplication interference in the form of a noun without suffix found in the study can be seen in the following sentence.

- (7) *Kelakuanne rek-arek iku tak bhagus.* (JM)
 [kɛlakuwanne rɛʔ-arɛʔ iku taʔ b^hag^hus]

- (7a) *Kalakowanna na'-kana' rowa tak beccè'.* (ML)
 [kalakowanna naʔ-kanaʔ rowa taʔ bæccèʔ]
 Tingkah laku anak-anak PRONT.TJK tidak baik
 'Tingkah laku anak-anak itu tidak baik.'
- (7b) *Kelakuwané bocah-bocah kuwi ora apik.* (SJ)
 [kəlakuwane b^hocah-b^hocah kuwi ora aplʔ]
- (7c) *Kelakuwané arèk-arèk iku gak apik.* (EJ)
 [kəlakuwane arèʔ-arèʔ iku g^haʔ apíʔ]
- (8) *Wong-uwong iku tri-santri dek langgar kyai Muhsin.* (JM)
 [wɔŋ-uwɔŋ iku tri-santri ɖ^heʔ laŋgar kiyai mUhsɪn]
- (8a) *Rèng-orèng rowa trè-santri è langghârra Kèyaè Muhsin.* (ML)
 [rɛŋ-ɔrɛŋ rowa tri-santri ɛ laŋgherra keyaɛ mUhsɪn]
 Orang-orang PRONT. santri-santri di langgar GLR Muhsin
 TJK
 'Orang-orang itu santri-santri di mushalla Kyai Muhsin.'
- (8b) *Wong-wong iku santri-santri ing langgaré Kyai Muhsin.* (SJ)
 [wɔŋ-uwɔŋ iku santri-santri ɪŋ laŋgare kiyai mUhsɪn]
- (8c) *Wong-wong iku santri-santri dhek langgaré Kyai Muhsin.* (EJ)
 [wɔŋ-wɔŋ iku santri-santri ɖ^hek laŋgare kiyai mUhsɪn]

Rek-arek, *wong-uwong*, and *tri-santri*, the three reduplication forms in the sentence above are reduplication forms of nouns which express plural meanings according to their basic form. Such construction is not unusual in Javanese. In Javanese the repetitive or full verb construction is used. The form of reduplication of the three words above in Javanese are *arek-arek*, *uwong-uwong*, and *santri-santri*. *Rek-arek*, *wong-uwong*, and *tri-santri*, are the final reduplication forms commonly used in the Madurese language. The three words in the Madurese language are *na'-kana'*, *rèng-orèn*, and *tri-santri*. Thus it can be said that the use of the final noun reduplication as a basic form is due to the influence of the construction of the final reduplication in the form of a noun in the Madurese language.

4.2.2.2 Final Syllable Reduplication Interference in The Form Verb

Final syllable reduplication interference in the form of a verb with an suffix found in the study can be seen in the following sentence.

- (9) *Arek-arek se digodag asu iku rit-jeritan.* (JM)
 [arèʔ-arèʔ sɛ dig^hoɖ^hak asu iku, rɪt-j^hɛrɪtan]
- (9a) *Na'-kana' sè ètabâng patè' rowa rèng-cerrèngan.* (ML)
 [naʔ-kanaʔ sɛ ɛtabɛŋ patɛʔ rowa rɛŋ-cɛrrɛŋan]
 anak-anak yang dikejar anjing PRON.TNJK jerit-menjerit
 'Anak-anak yang dikejar anjing itu jerit-menjerit.'
- (9b) *Bocah-bocah sing digodhag asu iku jerit-jerit.* (SJ)
 [b^hocah-b^hocah sɪŋ dig^hoɖ^hak asu iku j^hɛrɪt-j^hɛrɪt]
- (9c) *Arèk-arèk sing digodhag asu iku jerit-jerit.* (EJ)
 [arèʔ-arèʔ sɪŋ dig^hoɖ^hag asu iku j^hɛrɪt-j^hɛrɪt]
- (10) *Arek-arek iku pok-geppoon.* (JM)
 [arèʔ-arèʔ iku pUʔ-g^hɛppUʔan]

- (10a) *Na'-kana' rowa kol-pokolan.* (ML)
 [naʔ-kanaʔ rowa kɔl-pɔkɔlan]
 anak-anak PRONT.TNJK pukul-pukulan
 'Anak-anak itu pukul-pukulan.'
- (10b) *Bocah-bocah kuwi padha gepuk-gepukan.* (SJ)
 [b^hocah-b^hocah kuwi pɔɔɔ g^hɛpUʔ-g^hɛpUʔan]
- (10c) *Arèk-arèk iku gepuk-gepukan.* (EJ)
 [arɛʔ-arɛʔ iku g^hɛpUʔ-g^hɛpUʔan]

Rit-jeritan, *pok-geppoan*, the two forms of repetition are repetitions with the final reduplication + -an or construct Ua + -an. Such construction is not found in Javanese. For sentence number (9) in the Javanese language, use the full repetition form that is screaming or can also use construction in the form of a phrase, *pating + KK* which states that the perpetrator or person or something is characterized much. For example *pating jlerit* '(they) screaming' (Winarti, t.t, p. 66). Likewise with my words which also construct U + +, this form of repetition does not exist in Javanese. The meaning of my repetition is to express a relaxed act or action in relation to its basic form. In connection with the meaning of the loop, repetition of Ua + -an Madurese language can be matched with repetition of U-base and U-N in Javanese. Therefore, the form of my words if realized into the Javanese language is what I say that the actions in the basic form are not taken seriously, have no specific purpose, but only for fun (Winarti, tt, p. 110).

In contrast to the *rit-jeritan* above, *pok-geppoan* is a loop that expresses mutual action (reciprocal) with respect to its basic form, so that the suffix -an in the Madurese language is equivalent to the suffix -an in Javanese. It's just that the form of repetition in Madurese is not the same as Javanese. The repetitive form of the Madura language is dominant using the final loop or constructed Ua, whereas in the Javanese language it uses full repetition, so the form of *kol-pokolan* repetition in Javanese is flapping instead of *pok-geppoan*. Thus, the use of the reset form U + + occurs because it is affected by the loop structure of the Madura Ua + -an language.

The final syllable reduplication interference in the form of the verb without -an suffix verb found in the study can be seen in the following sentence.

- (13) *Kok ngene koen mbek aku, jok pok-nggепok.* (JM)
 [kɔʔ ɲene kɔɛn mbɛʔ aku, j^hɔʔ pUʔ-ɲgɛpUʔ].
- (13a) *Mak dâ'iyè bâ'en bi' engkok, jhâ' kol-mokol.* (ML)
 [maʔ dɛʔiyɛ bɛʔɛn biʔ ɛŋkɔʔ, j^hɛʔ kɔl-mɔkɔl]
 PNGS. begini PRON.II KONJ. PRON.I, jangan mukul-mukul
 'Mengapa begini kamu denganku, jangan mukul-mukul.'
- (13b) *Kok ngunu kowé karo aku, aja nggепuk-nggепuk.* (SJ)
 [kɔʔ ɲunu kowɛ karo aku, aʃ^ha ɲgɛpUʔ-ɲgɛpUʔ]
- (13c) *Kok ngunu koen karo aku, aja nggепuk-nggепuk.* (EJ)
 [kɔʔ ɲunu kɔɛn karo aku, ɔʃ^hɔ ɲgɛpUʔ-ɲgɛpUʔ]
- (15) *Aku ku-mlaku sa'are cuma.* (JM)
 [aku ku-mlaku saʔarɛ cuma]
- (15a) *Sèngko' lân-jhâlânan saarè ghun.* (ML)
 [sɛŋkɔʔ lɛn-j^hɛlɛnan saʔarɛ g^hun]
 PRON.I jalan-jalan sehari hanya
 'Aku hanya jalan-jalan sehari.'
- (15b) *Aku mung mlaku-mlaku sedina.* (SJ)
 [aku mUŋ mlaku-mlaku sɛd^hino]

(15c) *Aku mək mlaku-mlaku sedina.* (EJ)

[aku mɛʔ mlaku-mlaku sɛd^hinə]

The words *Pok-nggepok* and *ku-mlaku* are formed from the basic forms of Javanese language *gepuk*, and *laku* that experience the final syllable reduplication in the Madurese language. *Pok-nggepok* and *ku-mlaku* is a form of repetition that expresses action in relation to its basic form, this can be held with the construction of full repetition or dwilingga reduplication in Javanese. The words *pok-nggepok* and *klu-mlaku* are formed from the basic forms of Javanese language *gepuk* and *laku* that experience the end of repefinal syllable reduplication in the Madurese language. *Pok-nggepok* and *ku-mlaku* is a form of reduplication that expresses action in relation to its basic form, this can be held with the construction of full reduplication or dwilingga reduplication in Javanese. The form of reduplication of *pok-nggepok* and *ku-mlaku*, in Javanese is expressed in the form *nggepok-nggepok* and *mlaku-mlaku*.

4.2.2.3 Final Syllable Reduplication Interference in The Form Adjective

Final syllable reduplication interference in the form of a adjective with an suffix found in the study can be seen in the following sentence.

(16) *Ali iku sak doloran ti-putian dewe.* (JM)

[ali iku saʔ d^hUIUran ti-putiyan d^hewe]

(16a) *Ali rowa satarètan tè-potèan kadhibi'.* (ML)

[ali rɔwa satarɛtan tɛ-potɛan kad^hibiʔ]

Ali PRON.TJK saudaraan putih-putihan sendiri.

'Ali itu paling putih dari semua saudaranya.'

(16b) *Ali iku sasedulur putih dhéwé.* (SJ)

[ali iku sasɛd^hulUr putlh d^hewe]

(16c) *Ali iku sakseduluran putih dhéwé.* (EJ)

[ali iku saʔsɛd^hUIUran putih d^hewe]

The form of repetition constructed by adjectives as a basic form + -an is found in the word *ti-putihan*. The repetition form above is the final loop form that is not found in Javanese. The form of *putih-putihan* is not in accordance with the sentence above because the repetition form states the meaning 'more', while the meaning referred to in sentence (16) is the meaning 'most'. In Javanese the meaning 'most' is realized by using a construction in the form of a phrase (KS + dhéwé), like the whitest. Thus, it can be concluded that there has been final reduplication interference in the form of the basic adjective + -an Madurese language into Javanese.

From some forms of reduplication in Javanese, MTs students write. Darussalam Jember above can be concluded that the existence of similarities between the forms of final reduplication in Madurese language and full Javanese language reduplication is used as a basis for students to identify, namely applying the forms of Madurese language in Javanese. This causes Madura language interference into Javanese.

The final syllable reduplication interference in the form of the no-suffix verb found in the study can be seen in the following sentence.

(17) *Kelambine koen pik-apik.* (JM)

[kɛlambine kɔɛn piʔ-apiʔ]

(17a) *Klambhina bâ'en ghus-bhâghus.* (ML)

[klamb^hina bɛʔɛn g^hus-b^hɛg^hus]

bajunya PRON.II bagus-bagus

'Bajumu bagus-bagus.'

(17b) *Klambimu apik-apik.* (SJ)

[klambimu apIʔ-apIʔ]

(17c) *Klambimu apik-apik.* (EJ)

[klambimu api?-api?]

The form of repetition *pik-apik* in the sentence above is the final reduplication. This reduplication is not found in Javanese. In the Javanese language it is used the Dwipurwa reduplication or it can also be with dwilingga, for example *apik-apik* 'all of it good'. In the Madurese language, a final syllable reduplication is used, for example *ghus-bhâghus*.

Thus, the use of the final syllable reduplication in the form of an adjective base in the student's writing variety is due to the influence of the construction of the final reduplication in the form of the adjective base in the Madurese language.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis of the phonological and morphological interference of the Madurese language into Javanese by MTs students. Darussalam Jember can be summarized as follows. First it was found phonological interference in the form of use of gemination and loss of phoneme / h / at the end of the word. The second finding is morphological interference in the form of affixation interference and reduplication interference. Affixation interference found is in the form of confix-*aghi* confix-*i* and the use of the morpheme *ce'* with suffix *-e* which states the meaning of 'intensifying'. The reduplication interference found is the use of final syllable reduplication.

From the forms of interference found in Javanese the written variety of MTs students. Darussalam Jember above can be concluded that the students have made identification, namely applying the forms of Madurese language in Javanese. This is what causes the Madura language interference into Javanese. The most prominent thing in this study was that it found quite a lot of phonological interference in the form of gemination and morphological interference in the form of the use of final syllable reduplication. This is because geminasi and final syllable reduplication are characteristic in the Madurese language. Gemination is a characteristic in the consonant series of Madurese languages and the final syllable reduplication form is the most dominant form of reduplication in the Madurese language.

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