

Sociolinguistic Dynamics in Bondowoso: Exploring the Influence of Madurese on Javanese Language Shift

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ABSTRACT

This study explores sociolinguistic dynamics in Bondowoso, East Java, with a focus on the influence of ML on the shift of JL. The data in this study are vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation that have not yet and have undergone a shift, while its data sources are the language of the community in the Bondowoso environment. Data were collected through survey methods, in-depth interviews, and participatory observations supplemented with recording and note-taking techniques. The researcher conducted interviews with the Bondowoso community regarding the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso. The collected data in the form of recordings were then written in the form of orthographic transcriptions. After that, the researcher classified and validated the data based on its categories. The results showed that there were 1) JL that has not experienced diaspora; 2) code-mixing from JL to ML; 3) a shift from JL to ML; and 4) changes in grammar and phonology. The factors influencing the language shift in Bondowoso are 1) Bondowoso is dominated by the MC; 2) migration factor of the MC to Bondowoso; and (3) Primordialism of the Ethnic MC in Bondowoso.

Keywords: *Javanese Shift, Madurese Effect, Sociolinguistic Dynamics*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received

August 27, 2025

Revised

October 05, 2025

Accepted

November 29,
2025

Journal Homepage

<https://attractivejournal.com/index.php/aj/>

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Published by

CV. Creative Tugu Pena

INTRODUCTION

Language is an incredibly important tool in human life. Language as a system in the form of sound symbols is used by a speech community to cooperate, communicate, convey messages, and define themselves (Chaer, 2011; Sofyan, Yudistira, Muta'allim, Alfani, & Ghaffar, 2022; Mailani, Nuraeni, Syakila & Lazuardi, 2022). So, language is the main fulcrum/key in human interaction (Sofyan et al., 2022). Essentially, every region in Indonesia has different regional languages, which are cultural heritage that should be maintained and preserved. However, with the passage of time and social change, regional languages often experience shifts, and even become extinct.

In Indonesia, there are various regional languages still used by their communities. But in this era of globalization, regional languages often experience shifts due to the influence of more

dominant languages. As revealed by Cheskin & Kachuyevski (2019), globalization has the capacity to erode traditional boundaries into transnational, which impacts the formation of diaspora identities based on strong identity bonds among ethnic groups outside their homeland. One of the regional languages that has experienced shifts due to the influence of globalization is Javanese language (JL). The shifts referred to are the shifts from JL to Madurese language (ML) in Bondowoso. This is said because this phenomenon shows a significant influence of ML on JL in Bondowoso. Of course, there are several factors influencing the occurrence of these language shifts. Thus, this study is presented to understand the language shift in Bondowoso and the factors influencing it.

Bondowoso is one of the regencies in the horseshoe region, which administratively is a regency located in East Java Province, Indonesia (Hairul, 2022; and Muta'allim., Munir., Pathollah., Nawiroh., & Muhalli, 2022). In this regency, there are two commonly used languages, namely JL and ML. Both of these languages have differences in vocabulary, structure, and pronunciation, often causing language shifts. In sociolinguistic studies, language shifts occur because the speakers tend to use other languages rather than the local one. Moreover, sociolinguistics views that JL in Bondowoso has shifted due to the influence of ML. Therefore, this can happen because of migration, social mobility, trade, dominance, primordialism, or even because of government policies encouraging the use of certain languages.

The influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso is increasingly noticeable. This can be seen from the increasing use of ML among the Bondowoso community, especially in areas with many Madurese-origin inhabitants. The use of ML is also increasingly noticeable in everyday life, such as in conversations in traditional markets, public transportation, or even in religious activities. In fact, many young people in Bondowoso feel more comfortable using ML than JL, even though they come from families who speak JL.

The shift of JL in Bondowoso can also be seen from the use of vocabulary increasingly taken from ML. For example, the village name 'Poncogati' which originates from Indonesian Language (II), is now often replaced with 'cheghete' originating from ML. The influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso can also be seen from changes in everyday language, with JL, previously used formally, now tending to be used informally and more casually. Additionally, the structure of JL which was previously rigid and formal is now more open and flexible in its use. This development shows that language shift in Bondowoso is an interesting phenomenon to be studied from a sociolinguistic perspective. It demonstrates the complex dynamics between language and society. Therefore, there needs to be a more serious effort to maintain and advance the use of JL in Bondowoso, such as by implementing language revitalization programs and literacy in BJ among the community.

The study of language shift from the original local language to another more dominant local language has attracted the attention of sociologists and linguists. This is important because language is a reflection of the identity and culture of a community. Therefore, research on the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso is an interesting topic to investigate. In this research, the researcher will discuss how language shift occurs and what factors influence it. Also, this study can provide an understanding of the impact of these language shifts on the continuity of JL in Bondowoso. Therefore, this research is expected to provide significant contributions in the development of sociolinguistic studies and efforts to preserve regional languages in Indonesia. Furthermore, this research is expected to provide a better understanding of language dynamics in Indonesia and the importance of preserving regional languages as rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Several previous studies have been conducted on language shifts in Indonesia, especially regarding the influence of foreign languages on regional languages. However, research on the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso is still very limited. The following are some

previous studies relevant to this research topic. Muta'allim, Sofyan, & Haryono (2020) examined superlative adjectives in the Kangean dialect of the Madurese language (KDML) with a pragmatic study; Muta'allim, Alfani, Mahidin, Agustin, & Wicaksi (2021) conducted research on the function of comparative adjectives in KDML and its impact on the Kangean community with a pragmatic study; Muta'alim, Nawawi, Alfani, Ghaffar, & Wafi (2021) on code switching and code mixing of sellers and buyers in traditional markets: a case study of Market Kampong Asembagus Situbondo; Salikin, Muta'allim, Alfani, Hosaini, & Sayfullah (2021) investigated traditional Madurese engagement amid social changes in the Kangean society; Haryono, Wibisono, Sofyan, & Muta'allim (2023) explored the use of speech levels by Madurese students as an implementation of politeness principles in Islamic Boarding Schools in Bondowoso, East Java; Yudistira, & Muta'allim (2023) on code mixing as an anti-political indiscretion among farm laborers at Ajung, Kalisat, Jember.

The research was conducted by Muta'allim et al., (2020); Muta'allim et al., (2021); & Muta'allim et al., (2021); have similarities in terms of their object, which is ML and its impact on the community, while their differences lie in the theories, methods, and research locations. The research conducted by Salikin et al., (2021) shares similarities in terms of their object, which is the social study of Madura, while their differences lie in the theories, methods, and research locations. The research conducted by Haryono et al., (2023) shares similarities in terms of their object, research location, and theory, while their differences lie in the focus of the research and the methods used. The research conducted by Yudistira et al., (2023) shares similarities in terms of their research subjects, while the difference lies in the research focus, where Yudistira et al., research focuses on political language, while this research focuses on language shift.

Besides, the research conducted by Irsyadi et al., (2022) on measuring the potential value of local wisdom in regional literature; Sofyan et al., (2022) on the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts in intercharacter dialogue in Tilik short films; and Yudistira et al., (2022) on the role of linguistics and local wisdom in understanding harmony between religions in Tana Toraja shares similarities in terms of their focus, which is language studies. Their differences lie in the objects, research locations, theories, and methods used.

Furthermore, the research conducted by Susilaningtyas et al., (2017) on imperative politeness in the Madurese community (MC) at the fish market in Desa Kota Kulon, Bondowoso Regency; the research conducted by Setiawati et al., (2019) on ML variations: phonological change and its relationship with language change and ethnic identity; the research conducted by Hidayat et al., (2013) on *pangalem* in the ML in Bondowoso with a sociopragmatic study; the research conducted by Mardikantoro (2016) on the preservation of JL in traditional arts performances in Central Java; the research conducted by Fadhilah et al., (2020) on the preservation of Madurese language in electronic media: a case study of "Pesona TV" in Sumenep; the research conducted by Emalisa et al., (2016) on the naming of villages and hamlets in the Wringin sub-district of Bondowoso with etymology and semantics study; the research conducted by Khalili et al., (2022) on the shift of Sasak language in the environment of Pondok Pesantren Ulil Albaab NW; the research conducted by Savitri (2017) on phonological accommodation in the Situbondo-Bondowoso subdialect of Madurese; the research conducted by Yanti et al., (2022) on language patterns of migrant groups in Roomo Pesisir, Gresik with ethnosociolinguistic study; the research conducted by Yanti et al., (2022) on ethnosociolinguistic study on language patterns of the Pendalungan community in Roomo Pesisir; the research conducted by Puspandari et al., (2022) on the influence of Madurese dialect on students' English word stress; the research conducted by Pradyani et al., (2023) on toponymy of place names in the Kuta Badung Bali district; the research conducted by Wibisono et al., (2022) on turn-taking in conversation uttered by the MC in Jember; the research conducted by Wahyuni (2021) on the vitality of Javanese and ML in Rejoyoso Village, Bantur, Malang Regency with a sociolinguistic study; the research conducted by Dumiyati., Musnandar., Julhadi., Na'im., &

Muta'allim (2023) on the development of islamic education curriculum on building religious moderation at Manbaul Ulum Islamic Boarding School; and ; the research conducted by Mahardhani., Nawiruddin., Jalaluddin., Julhadi., & Muta'allim (2023) on the kyai's position in rural local democracy based on patronage politics at Tapal Kuda.

The research conducted by Susilaningtyas et al., (2017); Hidayat et al., (2013); Emalisa et al., (2016); Savitri (2017); Wibisono et al., (2022); Dumiyati at al., (2023) & Mahardhani at al., (2023) have similarities in terms of their research location and object, while the research conducted by Pradyani et al., (2023) shares similarities in terms of the toponymy of place names, while the difference lies in the previous research's focus, which is language shift. The research conducted by Susilaningtyas et al., (2019) has similarities in terms of language shift, phonology, and ethnic identity, while the difference lies in the theories and research methods used. The research conducted by Mardikantoro (2016); Fadhilah et al., (2020); Wahyuni (2021); and Puspendari et al., (2022) has similarities in terms of JL and ML and their influence, while the difference lies in the theories and methods used. The research conducted by Khalili et al., (2022); and Yanti et al., (2022) shares similarities in terms of language studies and language shift, while the differences lie in the objects, theories, and research methods used. Therefore, research on sociolinguistic dynamics in Bondowoso: exploring the influence of ML on JL has not been previously studied. Hence, the researcher is highly interested in conducting this research to explore the extent of the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso and the underlying factors. Thus, this research is expected to provide new insights into language shifts in Indonesia and contribute to the development of regional languages in Indonesia.

It has an impact on language shifts in Bondowoso, especially among the younger generation who tend to use Madurese more often than Javanese. Second, language shift has become an increasingly concerning issue in Indonesia, especially for regional languages. Language shifts can threaten the existence of these regional languages, and sociolinguistic studies can provide a better understanding of the factors influencing language shifts. There are several reasons for choosing this topic as the research subject, as Javanese is one of the most widely used regional languages in Indonesia; the influence of Madurese on Javanese can be an interesting case study to understand language interactions in Indonesia; and this research is expected to contribute to the development of regional languages in Indonesia and serve as a reference for policies related to the preservation of regional languages. Based on the above background, the researcher formulated the research problem, which is how the influence of BM on the shift of BJ in Bondowoso occurs and what factors underlie it. To answer the research problem, a sociolinguistic study is required.

Sociolinguistic theory in the context of the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso refers to the study of the relationship between language and society in that area. Sociolinguistics also discusses language variation and the social factors influencing these variations. This theory perceives that language is a social product and is influenced by social factors such as social status, ethnicity, and social environment. In the case of Bondowoso, the existence of Madurese ethnic groups residing and settling in Bondowoso can influence the shift of JL in the area. The theory of language contact influence is also relevant to this research as Bondowoso is a region with diverse ethnic groups and different languages. The influence of language contact can affect the language shift in the area. Language contact influence occurs when two different language communities are involved in intensive social contact, resulting in mutual language influence and language shift. This language shift can affect the use of native language in the area. The use of ML by the Madurese ethnic group living in Bondowoso can influence the use of JL by the local community. The influence of language contact occurring between the Madurese ethnic group and the local community can cause a shift in JL. This can happen due to the intensive use of ML by the Madurese ethnic group, thus able to influence the use of JL in Bondowoso.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with interview and observation techniques as data collection instruments. The interviewees are the people living in Bondowoso who have experience in using JL and ML. The data obtained are then analyzed using a sociolinguistic approach. The research method used in this study is a field survey method and interview. The field survey is conducted to collect data about the use of JL and ML in Bondowoso. Samples are taken using a simple random method, with respondents consisting of Bondowoso residents aged 18 and over and having a Javanese or Madurese cultural background. The survey is conducted by distributing questionnaires consisting of questions related to the use of JL and ML in the Bondowoso community. Besides, this study also uses an interview method to gain deeper information about the use of JL and ML in Bondowoso. The respondents interviewed are community leaders, religious leaders, and students with a Javanese or Madurese cultural background. The interviews are conducted using a prepared interview guide. The data obtained from field surveys and interviews are then analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative analysis is carried out by thoroughly analyzing the interview data and formulating conclusions supported by the data obtained from field surveys and interviews.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings indicate that the influence of ML can cause a shift in the use of JL and IL in Bondowoso. Besides, there are several factors influencing the shift of JL in Bondowoso. In the sociolinguistic context, there are several findings, including 1) JL that has not experienced diaspora; 2) code-mixing from JL to ML; 3) shift from JL to ML; and 4) changes in grammar and phonology. The factors influencing the language shift in Bondowoso are 1) Bondowoso is dominated by the MC; 2) the migration factor of the MC to Bondowoso; and (3) the primordialism of the Madurese Ethnic Community in Bondowoso. This research enriches the community's understanding of sociolinguistic dynamics in Indonesia, by demonstrating how social factors, migration, and primordialism influence changes in language use. In the sociolinguistic context, this study contributes to understanding language dynamics in Indonesia and the importance of preserving regional languages as a rich and diverse cultural heritage. Furthermore, this research contributes to helping policymakers, educators, and researchers in designing strategies to preserve minority languages and promote multilingualism.

In this research, several tables will be presented regarding the shift of Javanese language in Bondowoso as well as the underlying factors.

The Shift of Javanese Language in Bondowoso

In this phenomenon, a shift in the usage of JL in Bondowoso has been identified. It can be observed through interviews conducted with various community figures, such as religious leaders, traditional figures, and local community leaders. They acknowledge that JL is becoming less commonly used in daily life and is being gradually replaced by ML. In fact, there are several words in JL that are no longer recognized by the people of Bondowoso. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that the influence of ML indeed has a significant impact on the shift of JL in Bondowoso. This aligns with sociolinguistic theories that state social factors like migration, population movement, and interactions among language groups can influence language changes. Here is a presentation about the use of JL in the names of villages in Bondowoso that have not undergone shifts.

Table 1 The Use of JL in Village Names in Bondowoso

Wayfinding & Characteristics Markers	Village Names	Language Type	Meaning
Kulon (West)	Tangsil Kulon	JL	West Tangsil
	Lombok Kulon	JL	West Lombok
	Kota Kulon	JL	West Kota
	Suling Kulon	JL	West Suling
	Ramban Kulon	JL	West Ramban
Wetan (East)	Tangsil Wetan	JL	East Tangsil
	Mangli Wetan	JL	East Mangli
	Lombok Wetan	JL	East Lombok
	Maskuning Wetan	JL	East Maskuning
	Suling Wetan	JL	East Suling
Kidul (South)	Prajean Kidul	JL	South Prajean
	Sukosari Kidul	JL	South Sukosari
	Jebung Kidul	JL	South Jebung
	Grujugan Kidul	JL	South Grujugan
	Koncer Kidul	JL	South Koncer
Lor (North)	Jebung Lor	JL	North Jebung
	Suger Lor	JL	North MMMSuger
	Grujugan Lor	JL	North Grujugan
	Sukosari Lor	JL	North Sukosari
	Gayam Lor	JL	North Gayam
	Prajean Lor	JL	North Prajean
Anyar (New)	Kali Anyar	JL	New Kali
	Gunung Anyar	JL	New Gunung
	Karang Anyar	JL	New Karang

	Sumber Anyar	JL	New Sumber
	Koanyar	JL	Koanyar
Baru (New)	Sampean Baru	JL	New Sampean
Lama (Old)	Sampean Lama	JL	Old Sampean

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the use of the JL in the names of villages in Bondowoso remains intact, without experiencing diaspora or language shift. In this context, village names that have not undergone language shifts are those that end with Javanese directional markers such as *Kulon* (West), *Wetan* (East), *Kidul* (South), and *Lor* (North). On the other hand, village names that have directional markers in Javanese are *Tangsil*, *Lombok*, *Kota*, and others. In this case, the use of these directional markers is placed after or behind the village name, for example, *Tangsil* becomes *Tangsil Kulon*, which means *Tangsil West*; *Lombok* becomes *Lombok Kulon*, which means *Lombok West*; and *Kota* becomes *Kota Kulon*, which means *Kota West*. This construction also applies to village names that end with directional markers *Wetan* (East), *Kidul* (South), and *Lor* (North). Besides, there are village names that do not end with directional markers but with characteristic or attribute markers, such as *Anyar* (New), *Baru* (New), and *Lama* (Old). However, village names that do not end with directional markers are quite limited. Nevertheless, names ending with the characteristic marker *Anyar* (New) are relatively more numerous compared to those ending with *Baru* (New) and *Lama* (Old) markers.

Code-Mixing from JL to ML

In Bondowoso, there are several instances of code-mixing from Javanese to Madurese. The languages that undergo code-mixing are Javanese words related to a person's characteristics, the nature of objects, and other qualities. Here are some vocabulary items that have experienced code-mixing *cek suwine* and *cek ayune*. The word *cek* originates from Madurese, meaning 'very', while *suwine* and *ayune* are derived from Javanese, signifying 'very old' and 'very beautiful', respectively. Traditionally, the people of Bondowoso would use *cek abiddhe* (ML) or *suwine* (JL) to express the idea of something being very old. However, in recent times, the use of Javanese and Madurese has become mixed among the people of Bondowoso. This has led to phrases like *cek suwine* (very old) where the word *cek* (very) is added as a prefix to *suwine* (very old), creating the meaning 'very very old'. Similarly, there's the phrase *cek ayune* which means 'very very beautiful'.

Fundamentally, the words *suwine* and *ayune* in Javanese are standalone adjectives because they are already accompanied by their descriptors, 'very old' and 'very beautiful'. On the other hand, the word *cek* in Madurese is a descriptive word that cannot stand alone as it lacks the adjective it should describe. Therefore, to express 'very old' and 'very beautiful', the word *cek* is placed before the adjectives 'old' and 'beautiful' as follows *cek abiddhe* (very old) and *cek raddhinna* (very beautiful). However, nowadays, the people of Bondowoso mix Javanese and Madurese, resulting in *cek suwine* and *cek ayune*. In terms of linguistic structure, the phrases *cek suwine* (very very old) and *cek ayune* (very very beautiful) exhibit a repetition of the word 'very'. Nevertheless, the intended meaning conveyed by the people of Bondowoso is that *cek* means 'very', *suwine* signifies 'very old', and *ayune* denotes 'very beautiful'. Thus, the phrases *cek suwine* and *cek ayune* are interpreted to mean 'very or too old' and 'very or too beautiful', respectively. Furthermore, there is a code-mixing in the form of a question sentence, which is *mak ngono?*. The term *mak ngono?* is a combination of words from two languages, specifically the word *mak* from ML and *ngono* from JL. The expression *mak ngono?* carries the meaning to asking why is that so? or something like that.

The Shifting from JL to ML

The influence of the ML on the phonological changes and village name alterations in Bondowoso reflects a significant cultural interaction between MC and the local population in that area. This interaction has had an impact on both the linguistic and geographical aspects of Bondowoso. In terms of phonology, the influence of the ML is evident in the pronunciation of sounds and patterns of speech in the local language. Intensive contact with the ML has resulted in the adoption of certain phonetic elements from Madurese into the speech of Bondowoso, particularly concerning phonological changes in the names of villages within Bondowoso. Through cultural interaction and integration, there are recorded instances of villages experiencing name changes that originally derived from Javanese into names that bear more distinctive Madurese characteristics. It may reflect population migration, cultural acculturation, or a transformation of social identity in that region. Below is a table illustrating the influence of the ML on the phonological changes of village names in Bondowoso.

Table 2 The Shifting from JL to ML

Javanese Language	Madurese Language	The Shifting
Bondowoso	Bendebesah	Leksikal
Botolinggo	Talinggeh	Leksikal
Donosuko	Densukah	Leksikal
Kota Kulon	Kotta Berek	Leksikal
Poncogati	Chegeteh	Leksikal
Sekarputih	Karpote	Fonologi
Sukosari	Sokosareh	Fonologi
Sumbersuko	Bersokah	Leksikal
Wonoboyo	Benbeye	Fonologi
Wonokerto	Benakertah	Leksikal
Wonosari	Benasareh	Fonologi

The table above shows that the influence of the ML on the changes in the names of villages in Bondowoso lies in the phonological, lexical systems, and specific sound eliminations. The names of towns/villages that undergo sound changes, suffix changes, vowel letter changes, or sound eliminations occur in the names *Bondowoso*, *Donosuko*, *Wonoboyo*, *Wonokerto*, *Wonosari*, and *Sukosari*. The name *Bondowoso* changes to *Bendebesah*. In this case, the vowel O (JL) becomes E (ML). Furthermore, the letters WO become BE and the letters SO become SAH. Then the name *Donosuko* (JL) becomes *Densukah* (ML). In the name *Donosuko*, there is a phonological change where the letters DONO become DEN and the letter KO becomes KAH. Next, the name *Wonoboyo* (JL) becomes *Benbeye* (ML). The phonological changes that occur in *Wonoboyo* are WONO becoming BEN and Boyo becoming BEYE. Then, the name *Wonokerto* undergoes phonological changes, where the letters WONO become BENA and the letters KERTO become KERTAH, resulting in *Wonokerto* (JL) becoming *Benakertah* (ML). Additionally, the name *Wonosari* (JL) undergoes phonological changes, becoming *Benasareh* (ML). In this case, the letters WONO become BENA and the letters SARI become SAREH, and the name *Sukosari* (JL) becomes *Sokosareh* (ML). In the name *Sukosari*, phonological changes occur in the letters SUKO becoming SOKO and the letters SARI becoming SAREH.

The removal of initial letters and phonological changes occur in the names *Botolinggo*, *Poncogati*, *Sekarputih*, and *Sumbersuko*. In the case of the name *Botolinggo*, there is a deletion of letters, specifically the letters BO. Furthermore, it also undergoes phonological changes, where the letters TO change to TA and LINGGO changes to LINGGEH, resulting in the name *Botolinggo* (JL) transforming into *Talinggeh* (ML). Moving on to the name *Poncogati*, the removal

of the letters PON takes place, and its phonological transformation involves CO changing to CHE and GATI changing to GETEH, thus turning the name *Poncogati* (JL) into *Chegeteh* (ML). Besides, the name *Sekarputih* experiences the omission of the letters SE and a phonological change occurs in the letters PUTIH, becoming POTE. As a result, the name *Sekarputih* (JL) changes to *Karpote* (ML). Lastly, the name *Sumbersuko* experienced letter omission, specifically the removal of the letters SUM. Additionally, it also underwent phonological changes, where SUKO transformed into SOKAH, resulting in *Sumbersuko* (JL) becoming *Bersokah* (ML). Furthermore, the name of a village that underwent both lexical and phonological changes is *Kota Kulon*. The name *Kota Kulon* underwent modifications, with the word *Kota* becoming *Kotta* and the word *Kulon* becoming *Berek*, thus transforming *Kota Kulon* (JL) into *Kotta Berek* (ML).

Changes in Grammar and Phonology

The impact of ML influence on JL in Bondowoso is evident through changes in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Several Javanese vocabulary items have been replaced by Madurese words, and certain expressions in Javanese have been transformed into Madurese. The use of grammar in Javanese has also shifted due to the influence of Madurese. Furthermore, the pronunciation of Javanese has changed under the stronger influence of Madurese pronunciation. Nevertheless, JL is still employed in everyday life by certain segments of the community in Bondowoso. Javanese is still used in traditional events, such as cultural ceremonies and weddings, as well as in religious activities like religious teachings and ceremonies. However, the usage of Javanese is gradually declining due to the increasing dominance of Madurese influence.

Factors Influencing the Shift of Javanese Language in Bondowoso

The factors influencing the occurrence of language shift in Bondowoso are as follows: 1) Bondowoso is dominated by the Madurese community; 2) the migration of the Madurese community to Bondowoso; and (3) Primordialism of the Madurese Ethnic Community in Bondowoso.

Bondowoso is dominated by the Madurese Community

The migration of population from Madura to Bondowoso has brought about significant changes in social and cultural dynamics. The inhabitants of the MC have brought with them language, norms, and cultural values, which have become the main factors in the changes observed in the JL. The presence of the MC members has triggered language adaptation in Bondowoso. ML has become the everyday communication tool, especially among groups of people who have migrated from Madura. This language has accommodated Javanese vocabulary and has resulted in a mixed language form that reflects a new cultural identity in the Bondowoso region. The residents of the MC tend to uphold their mother tongue within the family setting. This has an impact on language changes inherent in daily family interactions. ML becomes the primary means of developing communication patterns within the family environment, leading to a shift in the use of the JL in Bondowoso.

The Migration Factor of Madurese Community to Bondowoso

The migration of MC to Bondowoso has brought about a fusion of Madurese and Javanese languages. Contact between these two groups has led to the adoption of vocabulary and phrases from Madurese into the local JL. As a result, the JL in Bondowoso has undergone shifts in vocabulary and pronunciation that reflect the influence of Madurese. One of the most noticeable aspects of this migration's influence is the alteration in the pronunciation and accent of the JL in Bondowoso. The Madurese accent can be heard in the intonation and speech tones of the local population influenced by the migration. Migration can trigger a decline in the usage of pure JL in Bondowoso. The younger generation growing up in an environment strongly

influenced by ML tend to be more fluent in Madurese than in Javanese. This can lead to a language shift in the Bondowoso community as a whole.

Apart from linguistic influence, migration has also introduced elements of Madurese culture to Bondowoso, including customs, traditions, and lifestyles. This cultural amalgamation also affects the everyday language and expressions of the local community. The migration of MC to Bondowoso has significantly impacted the evolution of the JL in the region. This influence encompasses a mix of vocabulary, changes in pronunciation, and a decline in the use of pure Javanese. Furthermore, this influence has brought Madurese cultural elements that have a broader impact on both language and local culture. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for comprehending cultural and linguistic changes within heterogeneous societies like Indonesia. Preserving local languages and cultures presents a challenge that needs to be addressed to safeguard the identity of communities in Bondowoso and similar regions.

The Primordialism of Madurese Ethnic Community in Bondowoso.

The migration of Madurese ethnic communities to Bondowoso has brought along their ethnic identity and culture. The interaction between the Madurese and Javanese ethnic groups in Bondowoso has significantly impacted JL. In this context, the influence of Madurese ethnic primordialism emerges as a key factor in language shift. The close contact between the Madurese and Javanese communities in Bondowoso has led to the exchange of vocabulary and phrases between the two languages. The adoption of Madurese vocabulary into the local JL is clearly evident as a result of the influence of Madurese ethnic primordialism. This mix of vocabulary has influenced the way people speak Javanese in Bondowoso. A shift in pronunciation is also indicative of this influence. The Madurese accent can be heard in the pronunciation of words in the Javanese language by local residents influenced by migration. This accent reflects the strong identification of MC with their culture and language, resulting in noticeable changes in the pronunciation of Javanese words in Bondowoso.

One of the most visible implications of this primordialism influence is the shift in the use of the JL among the younger generation. Growing up in an environment strongly influenced by Madurese culture and language, the younger generation tends to be more proficient in Madurese than in Javanese. Their strong identification with Madurese culture encourages them to adopt Madurese as their primary language of communication. Thus, the influence of Madurese ethnic primordialism in Bondowoso has become a primary factor in the shift of JL in the region. The adoption of vocabulary, changes in pronunciation, and the shift in language use by the younger generation are tangible effects of strong identification with their native culture and language. It is important to understand the role of primordialism in the dynamics of language and cultural change in a heterogeneous society like Bondowoso. Efforts to preserve the Javanese language and local identity are crucial in facing these challenges to maintain Indonesia's cultural diversity.

Based on the aforementioned discussions, it can be concluded that an interesting phenomenon related to the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso has been identified. Firstly, in terms of everyday language use, ML exerts a significant influence on the shift of JL. This is evident from the increasing usage of ML words and expressions by the people of Bondowoso, especially in informal conversations. Some ML words have even been adopted into Bondowoso Javanese and are used with meanings different from their original context. Secondly, the language shift is also observed at the grammatical level. In their daily language use, the people of Bondowoso often employ JL with simpler grammar, occasionally adapting it to the grammar of ML, such as the use of the term *lako* (work) derived from ML but used with JL grammar.

Thirdly, social factors also play a role in the language shift in Bondowoso. Research findings reveal that individuals with lower educational backgrounds living in rural areas are more inclined to use ML in daily conversations. Conversely, those with higher education levels

residing in urban areas tend to use JL more frequently. Fourthly, the adoption of ML by the people of Bondowoso can be linked to migration factors. As the number of immigrants from Madura increases in Bondowoso, the influence of ML in everyday conversations becomes more apparent. ML, which was initially used mainly by Madurese residents of Bondowoso, is now being used by a broader range of Bondowoso residents with diverse backgrounds. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso is quite significant. Social and migration factors serve as the primary driving forces in this language shift process. The adoption of ML by the people of Bondowoso occurs gradually over time, as seen in the usage of ML words and expressions in daily conversations and changes in the JL grammar being employed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that the influence of the ML indeed has a significant impact on the shift of JL in Bondowoso. In this case, the influence is seen in the forms of change, such as the introduction of new words from JL into ML, changes in pronunciation, and changes in sentence construction. In the sociolinguistic context, this language shift is a phenomenon that depicts the interaction between two different language communities, where one language tends to dominate and take over the other. In this case, ML has a significant influence on Bondowoso Javanese, and it can be said that ML has played a crucial role in shaping Bondowoso Javanese as it exists today. In the long run, this phenomenon could impact the sustainability of Bondowoso Javanese as a language recognized and widely used by the local community. Therefore, efforts are needed to strengthen the use of Bondowoso Javanese and minimize the impact of ML influence, so that Bondowoso Javanese remains preserved and continues to be used by future generations. From the research results, it can be concluded that the influence of ML on the shift of JL in Bondowoso indeed occurs. This is evident from the increased use of borrowed words from ML by the Bondowoso community, especially among the young. This change leads to a decline in the use of JL, which is increasingly marginalized and experiences meaning shift. In addition, there is also the use of JL with accents and dialects that are more oriented towards ML. The language changes happening in Bondowoso are also influenced by the domination of MC, migration, and the primordialism of the Madurese Ethnic Community in Bondowoso. For future research, it is suggested to take a larger and more extensive sample to provide a more accurate picture of language shift in Bondowoso. Furthermore, future research could involve cultural and historical aspects existing in Bondowoso to provide a more complete picture of the factors influencing language shift. Besides, further research is needed to determine the factors that contribute to the strong influence of ML in Bondowoso, as well as the impacts of this language shift on the cultural identity of the local community. Local governments also need to make efforts in preserving JL as a valuable cultural heritage. This can be achieved by providing education about the importance of preserving the Javanese language and making it one of the subjects in schools.

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