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SUNDANESE DIALECT IN PANJALIN VILLAGE SUMBERJAYA DISTRICT MAJALENGKA REGENCY

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Info Artikel	Abstract
	The rapid development of technology greatly influenced the development of language, the rampant use of slank language variations caused the Sundanese dialect to be increasingly displaced and prone to extinction so the inventory of a language was greatly encouraged. In this study, the method used was descriptive qualitative. Books, and journals, are secondary sources used, and informants as primary sources. The results of this study stated that as many as 28 verbs, 32 nouns, 21 adjectives, and 3 prepositions of the Panjalin dialect, and of the 77 words only 62 words have meanings in the dictionary while the others have been mixed with languages other than Sundanese so it can be concluded that about 67.78% of the words are contained in dictionaries and about 32.22% are Sundanese dialects of Panjalin.

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INTRODUCTION

Sundanese language dialects vary greatly, this is mostly due to cultural acculturation that has occurred from ancient times. Likewise, what happened in Panjalin Majalengka which has many varieties of languages other than Sundanese, Panjalin Village also has several other languages such as Javanese and Bantenese because several areas in Majalengka are directly adjacent to Javanese-speaking areas or native Javanese-speaking traders live in the Panjalin Majalengka area. This resulted in the speech of both Javanese and Sundanese being used side by side and made Panajalin have several separate dialects.

The rapid development of technology greatly affects the development of languages where foreign languages enter easily through social networks. Besides foreign languages, the use of slang language variations among

teenagers causes Sudanese dialects to become more and more shifted and very prone to extinction, so an inventory of a language is urgently needed because of the importance as a Sundanese ethnic group to maintain and protect the local language following regional regulations of West Java province number 14 of 2014 concerning amendments to regional regulations of West Java province number 5 of 2003 concerning maintenance of regional language, literature, and script in Chapter II Position in Article 7a (1) which states that "Pelindungan bahasa daerah dilakukan untuk mempertahankan kedudukan dan fungsi bahasa daerah sebagai pembentuk kepribadian suku bangsa, peneguh jati diri kedaerahan, dan sarana pengungkapan sertata pengembangan sastra dan budaya Daerah". Given the importance of preserving the local language, of course, as the tribe that owns the language must participate in preserving the language, one way is not to abandon the local language and always use it with pride.

The importance of protecting regional languages is not just about preserving a language to protect it from extinction thereby causing a reduction in the nation's and state's wealth, but also as a national identity that must be maintained. as well as a means of educating the life of the nation and developing character (Devianty, 2017) in terms of the role of life, namely:

1. Local language becomes a more effective means of inner expression.

    The use and mastery of local languages can make it easier to communicate with values, traditions, ethics, feelings, and the minds of parents and even traditional leaders resulting from their struggles in dealing with life's problems. This is a valuable lesson that can enrich the formation of individual and community character.

2. Regional language as a social and cultural filter.

    Local languages can help us learn about politeness, moral principles, and local superior values that have been instilled by our ancestors that are still relevant. That is what will become a social and cultural filter from the influences of individualism, liberalism, and capitalism that are common in this era.

3. Regional language such as "shelter" or "calm down".

    Regional languages are capable of becoming social networks and a calming space for modern and urban society. With the use of community members who use regional languages with local people, it will be able to relax our inner nerves from the tiring pressures of public life. Using the local language, it is easier for members of the community to talk about togetherness, cooperation, customary issues, or family issues.

4. Regional languages as cultural tourism assets.

    Various ritual activities or traditional events in Indonesia cannot be separated from the use of regional languages so they become one of the cultures that have selling points. Therefore, it takes inheritance from generation to generation so that the regional languages that exist in the customs of every ethnic group in Indonesia do not become extinct.

Considering the importance of the local language. Therefore, this research entitled "Sundanese Dialect in Panjalin Village, Sumberjaya District, Majalengka Regency" needs to be carried out. From this research, it is expected to be able to find out what is used as the distinguishing characteristic of the dialect language owned by the Panjalin community. It is also hoped that this can become an inventory to get to know the Panjalin dialect of Sundanese in the Majalengka District and to revive a sense of pride in Sundanese in the research area.

RESEARCH METHOD

Sugiyono's research method (2022) is a scientific way to obtain data with specific goals and uses and pay attention to four scientific keywords, namely the scientific method, data, objectives, and uses. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. This descriptive method aims to find a theory (Wekke, 2019), namely

the researcher immediately goes into the field as a supervisor, creates categories of actors, and observers of phenomena, records in observation books, does not manipulate variables, and does not burden natural observations, so this research is qualitative. Arrangement of procedures and methods used to analyze and collect data to determine variables that will be the object of research.

The data source used as a reference was an informant from Panjalin Village, Sumberjaya District, Majalengka Regency who was randomly selected and for comparison, the Sundanese Dictionary by Danadibrata (2006) while the instrument was the researcher himself. There are at least three activities in collecting data which are represented by collecting, selecting, sorting, and organizing (Muhammad, 2016), namely:

1. The Proficient Method (Interview) explains that the proficient method is carried out with advanced techniques, the basic technique in this method is fishing rods, fishing rods here are intended so that someone can speak. Or it could be called "forced" to speak. Then proceed to carry out the speaking method using the conversing technique at will, which means getting someone to tell a story directly.
2. Metode The listen method explains that tapping is an activity of the listening method. To obtain data, researchers tap the use of language, tap someone's story. This method uses several techniques, namely, tapping conversations or using language. The researcher participates in the conversation while listening to it, then records it and

records the things the researcher needs to make data.

This study uses the equivalent method as data analysis which has two techniques, namely the Decisive Element Sorting Technique and the Comparison Technique which has three advanced techniques, namely:

a. Comparing techniques equate or compare-tocompare.
b. Comparative linking techniques differentiate or compare.
c. Comparing technique equates.

Linguistics is a science that studies linguistic elements such as phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, and semantics. all linguistic elements can be studied in the study of dialectology. This research only focuses on the differences in the lexicon. Lexicon differences, namely when lexemes are used for the same meaning of the etymons of a different language.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in Panjalin Village, researchers did not find anything unusual in the use of language. The people of Panjalin Village use Sundanese and Javanese daily. In this study, researchers focused on dialects found in Panjalin Village, including:

No	Panjalin Dialect
1	*Ampura*
2	*Entas-entas*
3	*Indit*
4	*Hol*
5	*Kumbah*
6	*Meletos*
7	*Nikahan*
8	*Nu tahlil*
9	*Dahar*
10	*Nyeuseuh*
11	*Papras*

12	Priyogi	45	Padasan
13	Teuing	46	Kapaéhan
14	Totok	47	Mamang
15	Tunangan	48	Mama
16	Mbo	49	Ancengan
17	Ngongkon	50	Bodol
18	Tindi	51	Saboyot
19	Cék kénéh	52	Susuk
20	Istuning	53	Seuneu
21	Keur mah	54	Ésélédod
22	Arit	55	Hurung
23	Asahan	56	Kwalat
24	Ceplek	57	Pagandong-gandong
25	Coét	58	Puyeng
26	Deungeun	59	Reuwas
27	Dudukuy	60	Bledos
28	Gantar	61	Soak
29	Gegeber	62	Teu ilok
30	Gorol	63	Bibi
31	Halu	64	Mimi
32	Hulu	65	Déwék
33	Karang Hulu	66	Pasamoan
34	Kodék Beusi	67	Asmun
35	Pécok	68	Cemplung
36	Landesan	69	Dapris
37	Lisung	70	Sangu Kamprét
38	Nyiru	71	Tahu Sumpel
39	Pacul	72	Mbek
40	Parud	73	Kates
41	Sangku	74	Kulutuk
42	Sééng	75	Gowah
43	Tatakan	76	Pawon
44	Tiung	77	Basalé

Based on the results of the study obtained:

No.	Basic Meaning	F	%
1	Verbs	11	14,28
2	conjunction phrases	3	4
3	Nouns	21	27,3
4	adjectives	14	18,2
5	connecting phrases	3	4
Word count		77	100%
Formula		$\% = \dfrac{f}{Jumlah} X100$	

Panjalin village has several similarities with Sundanese in the dictionary, namely around 14.28% verbs, 4% conjunction phrases, 27.3% nouns, 18.2% adjectives, and 4% prepositions from a total of 100% of the data obtained only about 67.78% of the Panjalin dialect has the meaning according to the dictionary, the rest are included in the native Panjalin dialect itself which has been mixed between the languages used in the Panjalin area.

Discussion

Dialect

According to Mustafa, Faizah, & Yani (2016), the language variations used by the wearer are called dialects. Poedjosoedarmo (Soulisa & Jitmau, 2022) added that dialect is a variation of a language that is determined by the background of the speaker's origin, Ayatrohaedi (Purwaningrum, 2020) has the opinion that dialect refers to all the differences between one language variety and another including the use of grammar, vocabulary as well as aspects of speech. So, dialect is a variety of language used by speakers according to their background which includes grammar, vocabulary, and aspects of speech.

According to Chaer (Purwaningrum, 2020), language variations can be differentiated according to the speaker meaning who uses that language, where he lives, what is his social position in society, what is his gender, and when is the language used, is following Kartomiharjo's

opinion (Zulaeha, 2017) which states that there are two variations of dialect, namely according to the geographical location of the speaker's area which is called a regional dialect, and variations of language based on social status, gender, and age which are also called social dialects or sociolects. Agree with it, Wardhaugh (Jubaidah, 2020) who states that there are two types of language variations, namely social variations and regional variations. Social variations are variations related to specific social groups and can distinguish one group from other groups. Meanwhile, regional variations or regional dialects can distinguish aspects of the language of the population of a region from other regions. Slightly different from Taembo's (2016) opinion, namely that language variations in dialect studies are distinguished by time, namely temporal dialects, for example, ancient Malay and modern Malay; place, namely regional dialects, for example, Ambon Malay or Jakarta Malay; and the social environment of speakers such as Indonesian. Taembo's opinion is in line with Kridalaksana's opinion (Mustafa et al., 2016), namely that dialect is a variation of language that is differentiated according to the wearer. Dialects are divided into three:

1. Regional dialects are language variants used in certain areas.

2. Social dialect is the dialect used by certain social groups or which marks certain social strata.

3. The temporal dialect is the dialect that is used at a certain time.

This study examines regional dialects in Panjalin Majalengka Village because it is seen from the language taken that it is the language of a particular area.

Lexicon

The lexicon is a vocabulary of words that are often called lexemes in a language. This term comes from the Greek 'lexikón' which means 'about words'. The study of the lexicon includes what is meant by words, vocabulary structuring, word usage and storage, word learning, word history and evolution (etymology), relationships between words, and the process of forming words in a language (Fitriah et al., 2021).

According to Verhaar (Rizki et al., 2022) The branch of linguistics that studies lexicons is lexicology. In line with Verhaar, Chaer also argues that lexicology is a science that takes the lexicon as its object of study. Likewise, Keraf argues that the lexicon is the wealth of a language. The lexicon of a language contains vocabulary. The vocabulary of a language is all the words that are owned by a language. Adliza, Oktavianus, & Usman (2021) argue that the lexicon is a language component, which has an important role in the language system. This is because the lexicon is a container for "storing and expanding" concepts, ideas, and meanings that exist in a cultural system.

Sudaryanto (Suyanto & Pujiastuti, 2021) also explained that the meaning of lexicon is quite broad, namely: 1) the richness of words that are owned by a language; 2) all the words found in a language 3) idiolect or dialect; 4) terms; 5) glossary; 6) the language component which contains all the information about the meaning and usage. 7) dictionary; and 8) encyclopedias.

Kridhalaksana (Febrindasari, 2018) defines the lexicon as a language component that contains all information about the meaning and use of words in the language.

According to Pustejovsky (Sinungharjo, 2020), apart from being a list of lexicon words is also a dynamic and active system and can influence interpretation in syntactic and semantic composition. The conclusion is that the lexicon is the vocabulary of a language and is a container for storing and issuing ideas, concepts, and meanings that exist in the cultural system.

Seeing from the meaning that has been mentioned. So, the research results that have become the data can be divided into five categories, namely, verbs, conjunction phrases, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions.

1. Verbs

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Ampura	Hampura	Narima teu jadi dosa, teu jadi kasalahan, Ar.Maap
Entas-entas	Jajait	Ngajait rupa rupa nudi poé.
Indit	Indit	Kecap pagawéan ninggalkeun tempat.
Hol	Jol	Kecap pagawéan kana datang atawatémbong.
Kumbah	Kukum-bah	Kecap pagawéan ngabersihan barang make cai.
Meletos	Bitu	Tanaga at hawa anu aya dijero leuwih kuat manan nu aya di luar. Ahirna kulitna bejad. Kaluar sora tarik.
Nikahan	Baban-tu	Mantuan ngaggeskeun pagawéan batur.
Nu tahlil	Shohi-bulhaat	Harti sabénerna nyebutkeun kalimah laa illaha ilallah sabaraha kali, kabiasaan di urang jdi ngadoakeun numaot.
Dahar	Dahar	Kecap pagawéan barang asupkeun ka jero sungut jelma capékkeun/ neda/ tuang : ting,hakan, huap, nyatu.
Seuseuh	seuseuh	Kecap pagawéan ngaberesihan papakéan kotor ku cai beresih maké sabun.
Papras	Papas	Kecap pagawéan nyieun balok pitihangeun anu asal tina catang tangkal leutik.
Priyogi	Peryogi	Paryogi

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Teuing	Duka	Kecap pikeun Nuduhkeun kana leuwih, kaleuwihan, kalobaan.
Totok	Cicing	Teu ninggalkeun tempat, teu obah-obah, teu loba polah,teu ngomong-ngomong,balem, péndékna teu naon-naon.
Tunangan	solat	Kawajiban nu kadua dina rukun islam
Mbo	Bobo	Kecap ngedeng keurka budak geus leungit kakuatanna lantaran umurnageus lila, geusruksak ku hama atawa lantaran mindeng keuna ku cai.
Ngongkon	Nitah	Nyuruh
Tindi	Ti mana	Ti endi, Ti mana Bs.CIamis/Kuningan

2. Conjunction Phrases

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Cék kénéh	Kakara	Cik kene... bieu
Istuning	Éstuning	Enya, ny...
Keur mah	Keur mah	-

3. Nouns
   a. Tools

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Arit	Arit	Pakakas paranti ngalajukut nu bangunna saperti bulantanggal at bulan kapareumnakeun.
Asahan	Asa-han	Pakakas pikeun ngasah.
Ceplek	Sendal Capit	Kembang pacing
Coét	Coét	At cowét wadah paranti nyambél
Deungeun	Deungeun	Salengkepna nu rék didahar dibarengan ku kéjo
Dudukuy	Dudukuy	Panghalang panaspoé, cihujan, nu dipasangkeun kana hulu.
Gantar	Gantar	Pangajul dijieunna tina awi panjang-lempeng gedéna kira-kira sacekel, ogé sok dipaképangeprak.
Gegeber	Hihid	Ngaran parabot di pawon, dijieun tina anyaman awi, digunakeun ngageberan kejo.
Gorol	Gerendel	At gutrut kecap pikeun kana nulis
Halu	Halu	Parabot atawa pakakas pikeun nutu anu bangunna buleud panjang satangtung jeung gedéna sacekel.
Hulu	Hulu	Bagian badan jelma, sirah at mastaka.
Karang Hulu	Bantal	Angel sok disebut ogé kajang mastaka.
Kodék Beusi	Cucungkir	Kokodék pakakas pikeun mersihan ceuli.
Pécok	Kored	Parabot paranti ngabersihan kebon anu jukutan bangunna jiga pacul leutik.
Landesan	Papan	Kai meunang meulahan ku ragaji ka rubakna.
Lisung	Lisung	Balok nu dicoak Panjang pikeun muguran pare

garing.

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Nyiru	*Nyiru*	*Kaasup parabot nutu nu dijieun tina anyaman awi.*
Pacul	*Pacul*	*Pakakas juru tani pikeun molah taneuh.*
Parud	*Parud*	*Parabot dapur pikeun ngabubukeun daging kalapa nu rék dikelekit, serundeng, diarah cipatina, sampeu nu rék diaci at rék dijieun papais sok diparud heula.*
Sangku	*Sangku*	*Wadah angeun gedé tina poslén make turub jeung ceulina.*
Sééng	*Sééng*	*Parabot dapur pikeun ngéjo*
Tatakan	*Tatakan*	*Langgan gelas, baki leutik.*
Tiung	*Tiung*	*Naon-naon anu dipaké pikeun nutupan hulu.*
Padasan	*Ketel*	*Saringan cai tina batu, wadah cai.*

b. Food Terms

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Asmun	*Gémét*	*Kadaharan tina parudan sampeu anu dibentuk buleud atawa lonjong anu bagian jerona dieusian sambel oncom nu saterusna digoréng.*
Cemplung	***Beregedél***	*Dengeun sangu beunang ngagoréng dijieunna tina kulub kentang dilembutkeun dicampuran bungbu jeung endog meri beunang ngopyok.*
Dapris	*Goréng dagé*	*kms. Dagé(dengeun sangu nu asalna tina galendo, goréng dagé téh Kadaharan anu dijieun tina oncom ditipungan laju di goréng.*
Sangu Kamprét	*Léngko*	*Kéjo atawa lepeut ditumpangan tokol, tahu, tempe, bonteng beunang nyiksikan terus dikocrotan kécap jeung diladaan*
Tahu Sumpel	*Tahu eusi*	*Kms. Tahu (aci kacang hejo atawa kadele beunang nyitak pasagi, sok disebut takoah) Tahu Eusi nyaéta Kadaharan nu dijieun tina tahu nu dieusian ku Tokol dicemplungkeun kana adonan tipung tuluy digoreng.*
Mbek (Oreg)	-	-

c. Fruit terms

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning	Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary
Katés	*Katés*	*Jw. Gedang*		
Kulutuk	*Jambu batu*	*Kulutuk*		

4. Adjectives

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Kapaéhan	*Kapiuhan*	*Kapaéhan, klenger, teu éling-éling, teu sadar, teu émut, pingsan.*
Mamang	*Bapa*	*Kokolot, pangurus/ Bapa bener nu jadi carogé indung urang.*
Mama	*Rama*	*Kokolot, pangurus/ Bapa bener nu jadi carogé indung urang.*
Ancengan	*Berekat*	*Kadaharan anu dibawa balik ka imah tas tinu ka ondangan.*

Bodol	Dobol	Dobol, Kohok
Saboyot	Satu-runan	Masih saduluran
Susuk	Angsul	Parabot tina anyaman awi pikeun nyodok gogorengan nu geus asak.
Seuneu	Seuneu	Gedé pisan gunana pikeun jelma, bisa nguntungkeun bisa ogé ngarugikeun jelema, nyieunna aya nu di sundut, seungeut, dipiruha, ditékér ku panékér bénsin, jeung ku rupa-rupa jalan.
Ésélédod	Nyéngsol	Posisi diuk anu henteu arempan.
Hurung	Teurak	Api nu nyala
Kwalat	Kabadi	Ngadadak gering sabab ditungturkeun ku jurig.
Pagan-dong-gandong	Patukang-tukang	Diukbari silih tukangan
Puyeng	Lieur	Nyeri sirah Atawa loba pikiraneun
Reuwas	Ngejat	Situasi anu atawa kagét.
Bledos	Beulah	Potong dua bagian atawa leuwih.
Soak	Sédéng	Jalma anu boga gangguan kajiwaan
Teu ilok	Tara	Tara, moal bisa
Bibi	Bibi	Kecap panyambut ka istri rayina indung atawa bapa at istri paman.
Mimi	Indung	Indung
Déwék	Manéh	Maneh, anjeun, jalma ka 2
Pasa-moan	Pasa-moan	Paadu semuna jeung batur ; ririungan (lain babaturan) nu sarua semuna pada barungah.

5. Prepositions

Panjalin Dialect	Sundanese Dictionary	Dictionary Meaning
Gowah	Goah	Tempat dahar bareng, tempat nyimpen pancarakén, tempat popolah nyafiakeun kadaharan di pawon biasana teu jauh ti hawu.
Pawon	Pawon	Sabagian di jero imah nu dihawuan.
Basalé	Jamban	Pamandian, tampian, pacilingan, kamar mandi.

CONCLUSION

According to the results that have been obtained from the research, there are several categories of words used in the research, namely, verbs, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions. From these five categories, there are 18 verbs, 3 conjunction phrases, 32 nouns, 21 adjectives, and 3 prepositions in the Panjalin dialect, and from 77 words only 62 words have meaning in the dictionary while the others have been mixed with languages other than Sundanese so that they can it was concluded that around 67.78% of the words contained in the dictionary and around 32.22% were Panjalin dialect of Sundanese.

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