

THE MAJALENGKA SUNDANESE: LEXICAL VARIATIONS AND MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract

*This study aims to describe the lexical and morphological variations of Sundanese in Majalengka dialect.. Majalengka Sundanese has been heavily influenced by Indonesian and Javanese for having a Javanese enclave. On the contrary, Indonesia language influences vocabulary spoken mainly in Majalengka, Sukahaji, Panyingkiran, Cigasong and Kadipaten sub-districts as those regions are located near from the city centre of Majalengka Regency. Majalengka Sundanese words got shaped by Javanese are natively uttered in the Javanese enclave, referring to Patuanan rural village in Lewwimunding sub-district. Those are also uttered in Jatitujuh rural village in Kertajati sub-district and Parapatan rural village in Sumberjaya sub-district for sharing border with Indramayu and Cirebon regencies as home of Javanese speakers. The data were gathered by interviewing natives. Those words altered by Javanese include (1) **pertelon** ‘T-intersection’, (2) **enok** ‘child (to call a girl)’, (3) **sugih** ‘wealthy’ and (4) **waras** ‘get well’. Moreover, the Majalengka Sundanese words modified by Indonesian add up to 26 words. Compared to Standard Sundanese, Majalengka Sundanese has also distinct vocabulary characterized Majalengka people, amounting to 55 words. Morphologically, Majalengka Sundanese differs from Standard Sundanese for having these suffixes, e.g. (1) **nga-**, (2) **nga-keun** and (3) **nga-an** to replace suffixes **m-**, **m-keun** and **m-an** which are frequently found in Standard Sundanese to form particular words. Nevertheless, there are several exceptions found in the specific lexicons.*

Keywords

(1) *lexicon*, (2) *morphology*, (3) *Majalengka Sundanese*

INTRODUCTION

As one of regencies in West Java, Majalengka shares border with Indramayu Regency in the north, Cirebon and Kuningan regencies in the east, Sumedang Regency in the west and Ciamis, Sumedang, Garut and Tasikmalaya regencies in the south (Purwitasari, 2018a, & Asteka 2019). This results in different Sundanese spoken by residents of Majalengka Regency (Purwitasari, 2018a & 2018b), especially in term of lexicon, linguistically. Indramayu, Kuningan and Cirebon regencies are home of East Middle Sundanese speakers, Ciamis is where Ciamis Sundanese with distinctive linguistic aspect is widely spoken, whereas Sumedang, Garut and Tasikmalaya regencies are Priangan Sundanese-speaking areas

(Purwitasari, 2023). Additionally, Priangan Sundanese is linguistically considered as the Standard Sundanese. These variations could presumably modify Sundanese spoken natively in Majalengka, as there are lexical variations found in each sub-district in Majalengka Regency, even in each rural village.

According to the data, there are several areas in Majalengka Regency that share border with Javanese-speaking district. Those regions mentioned before refer to Kertajati, Leuwimunding and Sumberjaya sub-districts (Purwitasari, 2018a; Purwitasari & Karnain, 2019). On the other hand, other linguistic phenomena is closely linked with loanwords from Indonesian as more people originating from other cities come to Majalengka and reside there year by year. Therefore, Majalengka Sundanese natives residing in the areas near city centre speak Sundanese with heavily Indonesian influence. This is respectively mirrored in lexicons they use in daily life while chatting with the others.

Other focus presented in this paper is related to morphology. As there are loanwords in Majalengka Sundanese from Javanese and Indonesian, the author found other dissimilarity in Majalengka Sundanese, as opposed to Standard Sundanese. This is in connection with word formation. There are certain words with suffix *nga-* in Majalengka Sundanese, while it is *m-* in Standard Sundanese, although it only happens in particular words. This led the author to deepen the morphology aspect in this examination, as well. Although *nga-* and *m-* are allomorph (Purwitasari & Karnain, 2023), the formation of suffix *nga-* in Majalengka Sundanese exists in the same lexicons as the suffix *m-* in Standard Sundanese. *Meulah* ‘to split’ in Standard Sundanese, for example, is linguistically realized as *ngabeulah* ‘to split’ in Majalengka Sundanese. Thus, the author had interest in carrying the study on Majalengka Sundanese in terms of lexical variation and morphology out.

Despite of all those aspects mentioned above, there are similarities of Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese. This relates to phonemes found in both Sundanese variants. The following phonemes which are found in Standard Sundanese, e.g. /a, i, ə, ε, ɾ, o, u, b, c, d, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, ŋ, p, r, s, t, w, y/ (Faznur & Nurhamidah, 2020), are also found in Majalengka Sundanese.

Furthermore, the consonant clusters in Majalengka Sundanese are as follow.

1. **nd** as in *gegelandeng* [gəgələndəŋ] ‘to mumble’
2. **mb** as in *ambéh* [ambəh] ‘so that’
3. **ŋk** as in *langka* [laŋka] ‘rare’
4. **br** as in *ubrus* [ubrus] ‘to brag’
5. **ŋs** as in *nyangsang* [ŋaŋsaŋ] ‘confiscated’
6. **pst** as in *lipstik* [lipstik] ‘lipstick’
7. **mpr** as in *ngompréng* [ŋomprəŋ] ‘to ride’

The diphthongs in Majalengka Sundanese are presented below.

1. **ɛa** as in *paséa* [pasɛa] ‘to fight’
2. **aɛ** as in *baé* [baɛ] ‘it’s okay’
3. **ia** as in *rubiah* [rubiah] ‘wife’

4. **ɛo** as in *téoh* [tɛoh] ‘down’
5. **au** as in *auh* [auh] ‘sick’
6. **oʔa** as in *tako’ah* [takɔʔah] ‘tofu mixed with rice cake’

Remarkably, there is the domination of several phonemes in Majalengka Sundanese, as described below.

1. Trill phoneme /r/, as in these following words.
 - a. *rubiah* [rubiah] ‘wife’ (*pamajikan* [pamajikan] or *garwa* [garwa] in Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *para* [para] ‘roof’ (*hateup* [hatɔp] in Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *ngompréng* [ŋompɾɛŋ] ‘to ride’ (*nébéng* [nɛbɛŋ] in Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *ubrus* [ubrus] ‘to brag’ (*agul* [agul] in Standard Sundanese)
 - e. *paru-paru* [paru-paru] ‘lungs’, instead of *bayah* [bayah] as in Standard Sundanese
 - f. *ngaberewul* [ŋabɛrɛwul] ‘to talk continuously while bragging’ (*ngagulkeun manéh* [ŋagulkɛn manɛh] in Standard Sundanese)
 - g. *érép* [ɛɾɛp] ‘finished’ (*séép* [sɛɛp] in Standard Sundanese)
 - h. *sésérok sampah* [sɛsɛrok sampah] ‘dustpan’ (*pengki* [pɛŋki] in Standard Sundanese)
 - i. *ngagorak* [ŋagorak] ‘to talk continuously’ (*ngomong* [ŋomonŋ] in Standard Sundanese)
 - j. *érék* [ɛɾɛk] ‘to will’ (*badé* [badɛ] or *adeuk* [adɛk] in Standard Sundanese)
 - k. *karah* [karah] ‘isn’t it?’ (*maenya* [maɛna] or *enya kitu* [ɛna kitu] in Standard Sundanese)
 - l. *sabrang* [sabranŋ] ‘cayenne pepper’ (*céngék* [cɛŋɛk] in Standard Sundanese)
 - m. *rarang* [raranŋ] ‘expensive’ (*awis* [awis] in Standard Sundanese)
 - n. *sorangan* [soranan] ‘you’ (*manéh* [manɛh], *anjeun* [anjɛn] or *silain* [silainŋ] in Standard Sundanese)
2. Palatal-plosive phoneme /c/, as in these following words.
 - a. *cacar* [cacar] ‘smallpox’ (*kuris* [kuris] in Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *laci* [laci] ‘drawer’ (*koropak* [koropak] in Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *ngacakan* [ŋacakan] ‘to try’ (*nyobaan* [nɔbaan] in Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *mecak* [mɛcak] ‘comfortable’ (*resep* [rɛsɛp] in Standard Sundanese)
3. Palatal-approximant phoneme /j/, as in these following words.
 - a. *baju* [baju] ‘clothes’ (*raksukan* [raksukan] in Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *jelas* [jɛlas] ‘clear’ (*écés* [ɛcɛs] in Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *jerét* [jɛrɛt] ‘scream’ (*kocéak* [koɛcak] as in Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *gonjing* [gonjinŋ] ‘a traditional meal made of rice flour and shredded coconut’ (*bandros* [bandros] in Standard Sundanese)
4. Fricative phoneme /s/, as in these following words.
 - a. *sugih* [sugih] ‘wealthy’ (*beunghar* [bɛŋhar] in Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *susu* [susu] ‘breast’ (*pinareup* [pinarɔp] in Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *séhat* [sɛhat] ‘get well’ (*cageur* [cagɛr] in Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *lésang* [lɛsanŋ] ‘slippery’ (*leueur* [lɛɛr] in Standard Sundanese)
 - e. *nyangsang* [ŋaŋsanŋ] ‘confiscated’ (*nyangkol* [ŋaŋkol] in Standard Sundanese)

- f. *sésérok sampah* [sɛsɛrok sampah] ‘dustpan’ (*pengki* [pəŋki] in Standard Sundanese)
 - g. *sabrang* [sabraŋ] ‘cayenne pepper’ (*céngék* [cɛŋɛk] in Standard Sundanese)
 - h. *sisiwo* [sisiwo] ‘to make a joke’ (*heureuy* [hɛrɛy] in Standard Sundanese)
 - i. *paséa* [pasɛa] ‘to fight’ (*gelut* [gɛlut] in Standard Sundanese)
5. Plosive phoneme /d/, as in these following words.
- a. *dua puluh lima* [dua puluh lima] ‘twenty five’ (*salawé* [salawɛ] in Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *endi* [ɛndi] ‘where is...’ (*mana* [mana] in Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *wadang* [wadaŋ] ‘rice being cooked on the day before’ (*sangu kamari* [saŋu kamari] in Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *keding* [kɛdiŋ] ‘also’ (*ogé* [ogɛ] in Standard Sundanese)
 - e. *ka endi* [ka ɛndi] ‘where’ (*ka mana* [ka mana] in Standard Sundanese)
 - f. *di endi* [di ɛndi] ‘where’ (*di mana* [di mana] in Standard Sundanese)
 - g. *nu endi* [nu ɛndi] ‘which one’ (*nu mana* [nu mana] in Standard Sundanese)
 - h. *gegelendeng* [gɛgɛləndɛŋ] ‘to mumble’ (*gugulunuk* [gugulunuk] in Standard Sundanese)
 - j. *déwék* [dɛwɛk] ‘you’ (*manéh* [manɛh], *anjeun* [anjɛn] or *silain* [silaiŋ] in Standard Sundanese)

METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. In order to carry this examination out, the author gathered the data by interviewing the natives residing in Majalengka Regency. Then, those data were contrasted with each other to figure the difference in lexical and morphology terms out by investigating the linguistic aspect in each data, including the classification of lexical variation and morphology. In conclusion, the data were presented in words.

FINDINGS

Lexical Variations

Geographical location has an effect on lexical variations of Sundanese spoken natively in Majalengka Regency. This refers to loanwords uttered daily by Majalengka Sundanese speakers. People who live near from city centre of Majalengka tend to speak Majalengka Sundanese with modified vocabulary from Indonesian, whereas the others who reside in the regions sharing border with other regencies where Javanese is widely uttered by their people, speak Majalengka Sundanese that got shaped by Javanese words, as explained below.

The following Majalengka Sundanese words are heavily altered by Javanese vocabulary. These are widely spoken by people residing in Patuanan rural village in Leuwimunding sub-district as Javanese enclave, and Jatitujuh rural village in Kertajati sub-district and Parapatan rural village in Sumberjaya sub-district for

sharing border with Indramayu and Cirebon regencies as home of Javanese speakers.

1. *pertelon* [pərtəlon] ‘T-intersection’, instead of *pertigaan* [pərtigaan] as in Standard Sundanese.
2. *enok* [ənɔʔ] ‘child (to call a girl)’, instead of *enéng* [ənɛŋ] as in Standard Sundanese.
3. *sugih* [sugih] ‘wealthy’, instead of *beunghar* [bɤŋhar] as in Standard Sundanese.
4. *waras* [waras] ‘get well’, instead of *cageur* [cagɤr] as in Standard Sundanese.

Other evidence about the existence of Majalengka Sundanese with Javanese influence could respectively be found in the company name owned by people residing in those rural villages (Purwitasari, 2018a). In contrast, people living in the areas near from city centre, including Majalengka, Sukahaji, Panyingkiran, Cigasong and Kadipaten sub-districts, tend to speak Majalengka Sundanese with the influence of Indonesian, as follow.

1. *dua puluh lima* [dua puluh lima] ‘twenty five’, instead of *salawé* [salawɛ] as in Standard Sundanese.
2. *istri* [istri] ‘wife’, instead of *pamajikan* [pamajikan] or *garwa* [garwa] as in Standard Sundanese.
3. *kayu* [kayu] ‘wood’, instead of *kai* [kai] or *suluh* [suluh] as in Standard Sundanese.
4. *awan* [awan] ‘cloud’, instead of *méga* [mɛga] as in Standard Sundanese.
5. *jantung* [jantun] ‘heart’, instead of *jajantung* [jajantun] as in Standard Sundanese.
6. *kabut* [kabut] ‘fog’, instead of *halimun* [halimun] as in Standard Sundanese.
7. *susu* [susu] ‘breast’, instead of *pinareup* [pinarɤp] as in Standard Sundanese.
8. *tulang* [tulaŋ] ‘bone’, instead of *bincurang* [bincuraŋ] as in Standard Sundanese.
9. *bélok* [bɛlok] ‘to turn’, instead of *méngkol* [mɛŋkol] as in Standard Sundanese.
10. *lipstik* [lipstik] ‘lipstick’, instead of *gincu* [gincu] as in Standard Sundanese.
11. *sepéda* [sepɛda] ‘bicycle’, instead of *sapédah* [sapɛdah] as in Standard Sundanese.
12. *baju* [baju] ‘clothes’, instead of *raksukan* [raksukan] as in Standard Sundanese.
13. *paru-paru* [paru-paru] ‘lungs’, instead of *bayah* [bayah] as in Standard Sundanese.
14. *cukup* [cukup] ‘enough’, instead of *cekap* [cɛkap] as in Standard Sundanese.
15. *jelas* [jɛlas] ‘clear’, instead of *écés* [ɛcɛs] as in Standard Sundanese.
16. *séhat* [sɛhat] ‘get well’, instead of *cageur* [cagɤr] as in Standard Sundanese.
17. *latah* [latah] ‘a condition in which abnormal behaviors result from a person experiencing a sudden shock or other external stressor’, instead of *géhgéran* [gehgeran] as in Standard Sundanese.
18. *batuk* [batuk] ‘cough’, instead of *gohgoy* [gohgoy] as in Standard Sundanese.
19. *normal* [normal] ‘normal’, instead of *ilahar* [ilahar] as in Standard Sundanese.
20. *jerét* [jɛrɛt] ‘scream’, instead of *kocéak* [koɛak] as in Standard Sundanese.

21. *kopéah* [kopeah] ‘rimless cap worn by men in Indonesia’, instead of *kerepus* [kərepus] as in Standard Sundanese.
22. *langka* [laŋka] ‘rare’, instead of *langki* [laŋki] as in Standard Sundanese.
23. *telat* [təlat] ‘late’, instead of *laat* [laat] as in Standard Sundanese.
24. *cacar* [cacar] ‘smallpox’, instead of *kuris* [kuris] as in Standard Sundanese.
25. *laci* [laci] ‘drawer’, instead of *koropak* [koropak] as in Standard Sundanese.
26. *mahal* [mahal] ‘expensive’, instead of *awis* [awis] in Standard Sundanese.

Interestingly, there are also exceptional vocabulary characterized Majalengka people. Those words deviate from Sundanese terms uttered in other districts. The following words are notably spoken by people in Majalengka Regency.

1. *baé* [bae] ‘it’s okay’ (*teu nanaon* [tɚ nanaon] in Standard Sundanese).
2. *agé* [age] or *agih* [agih] ‘let’s go!’ (*hayu* [hayu] in Standard Sundanese).
3. *rubiah* [rubiah] ‘wife’ (*pamajikan* [pamajikan] or *garwa* [garwa] in Standard Sundanese).
4. *téoh* [teoh] ‘down’ (*landeuh* [landɛh] in Standard Sundanese).
5. *papung* [papung] ‘get shower’ (*mandi* [mandi] or *ibak* [ibak] in Standard Sundanese).
6. *teu keyeng* [tɚ kɛyɛŋ] ‘lazy’ (*horéam* [horɛam] in Standard Sundanese).
7. *para* [para] ‘roof’ (*hateup* [hatɛp] in Standard Sundanese).
8. *ambéh* [ambɛh] ‘so that’ (*sangkan* [saŋkan] in Standard Sundanese).
9. *andiprek* [andiprɛk] ‘sit down on the ground’ (*andéprok* [andɛprok] in Standard Sundanese).
10. *endi* [ɛndi] ‘where is...’ (*mana* [mana] in Standard Sundanese).
11. *euleupeung* [ɛlɛpɛŋ] ‘idiot’ (*ceuleupeung* [cɛlɛpɛŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
12. *kagugu* [kagugu] ‘feel funny’ (*bodor* [bodɔr] in Standard Sundanese).
13. *héman* [hɛman] ‘regret...’ (*lebar* [ləbar] or *nyaah* [njaah] in Standard Sundanese).
14. *kami* [kami] ‘I’ (*abdi* [abdi], *kuring* [kuriŋ] or *aing* [ain] in Standard Sundanese).
15. *lésang* [ləsaŋ] ‘slippery’ (*leueur* [lɛɔr] in Standard Sundanese).
16. *remen* [rɛmɛn] ‘often’ (*sering* [sɛriŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
17. *ngacakan* [ŋacakan] ‘to try’ (*nyobaan* [ŋobaan] in Standard Sundanese).
18. *ngebak* [ŋɛbak] ‘swim on the river’ (*ngojay* [ŋɔjay] in Standard Sundanese).
19. *ngéndong* [ŋɛndɔŋ] ‘to sleep over’ (*mondok* [mondok] or *meuting* [mɛtiŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
20. *ngompréng* [ŋɔmprɛŋ] ‘to ride’ (*nébéng* [nɛbɛŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
21. *wadang* [wadaŋ] ‘rice being cooked on the day before’ (*sangu kamari* [saŋu kamari] in Standard Sundanese).
22. *ubrus* [ubrus] ‘to brag’ (*agul* [agul] in Standard Sundanese).
23. *ngaberewul* [ŋabɛrɛwul] ‘to talk continuously while bragging’ (*ngagulkeun manéh* [ŋagulkɛn manɛh] in Standard Sundanese).
24. *pit* [pit] ‘bicycle’ (*sapédah* [sapɛdah] in Standard Sundanese).
25. *tapuk* [tapuk] ‘to kick’ (*najong* [najoŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
26. *nyangsang* [ŋaŋsaŋ] ‘confiscated’ (*nyangkol* [ŋaŋkol] in Standard Sundanese).
27. *keding* [kɛdiŋ] ‘also’ (*ogé* [ogɛ] in Standard Sundanese).

28. *emuh* [əmuh] ‘to drink’ (*nginum* [ŋinum] or *ngaleueut* [ŋalɛʊt] in Standard Sundanese).
29. *talek* [talək] or *bedak* [bədak] ‘powder’ (*pupur* [pupur] in Standard Sundanese).
30. *nyapéék* [ŋapɛk] ‘to chew’ (*ngagayem* [ŋagayɛm] in Standard Sundanese).
31. *auh* [auh] ‘sick’ (*udur* [udur], *teu damang* [tɛ damɑŋ] or *gering* [gəriŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
32. *gonjing* [gɔŋjiŋ] ‘a traditional meal made of rice flour and shredded coconut’ (*bandros* [bandros] in Standard Sundanese).
33. *érép* [ɛrɛp] ‘finished’ (*séép* [sɛɛp] in Standard Sundanese).
34. *sésérok sampah* [sɛsɛrok sampah] ‘dustpan’ (*pengki* [pɛŋki] in Standard Sundanese).
35. *ngagorak* [ŋagorak] ‘to talk continuously’ (*ngomong* [ŋomɔŋ] in Standard Sundanese).
36. *aseum* [asɛm] ‘sour’ (*haseum* [hasɛm] in Standard Sundanese).
37. *ka endi* [ka ɛndi] ‘where’ (*ka mana* [ka mana] in Standard Sundanese).
38. *di endi* [di ɛndi] ‘where’ (*di mana* [di mana] in Standard Sundanese).
39. *nu endi* [nu ɛndi] ‘which one’ (*nu mana* [nu mana] in Standard Sundanese).
40. *érék* [ɛrɛk] ‘to will’ (*badé* [badɛ] or *adeuk* [adɛk] in Standard Sundanese).
41. *mecak* [mɛcak] ‘comfortable’ (*resep* [rɛsɛp] in Standard Sundanese).
42. *gegelendeng* [gɛgɛləndɛŋ] ‘to mumble’ (*gugulunuk* [gugulunuk] in Standard Sundanese).
43. *karah* [karah] ‘isn’t it?’ (*maenya* [maɛŋa] or *enya kitu* [ɛŋa kitu] in Standard Sundanese).
44. *ngaruy* [ŋaruy] ‘drizzling’ (*girimis* [girimis] or *ngepris* [ŋɛpris] in Standard Sundanese).
45. *déwék* [dɛwɛk] ‘you’ (*manéh* [manɛh], *anjeun* [anjɛn] or *silain* [silain] in Standard Sundanese).
46. *kabina-bina* [kabina bina] ‘too much’ (*kacida* [kacida] in Standard Sundanese).
47. *totopong* [totopɔŋ] ‘hat’ (*topi* [topi] in Standard Sundanese).
48. *sabrang* [sabraŋ] ‘cayenne pepper’ (*céngék* [cɛŋɛk] in Standard Sundanese).
49. *rarang* [raraŋ] ‘expensive’ (*awis* [awis] in Standard Sundanese).
50. *tolombong* [tolombɔŋ] ‘basket as the dustbin’ (*telebug* [tɛləbug] in Standard Sundanese).
51. *tako’ah* [takɔʔah] ‘tofu mixed with rice cake’ (*kupat tahu* [kupat tahu] in Standard Sundanese).
52. *bakwan* [baʔwan] ‘a vegetable fritter’ (*bala-bala* [bala bala] in Standard Sundanese).
53. *sisiwo* [sisiwo] ‘to make a joke’ (*heureuy* [hɛrɛy] in Standard Sundanese).
54. *paséa* [pasea] ‘to fight’ (*gelut* [gɛlut] in Standard Sundanese).
55. *sorangan* [soraŋan] ‘you’ (*manéh* [manɛh], *anjeun* [anjɛn] or *silain* [silain] in Standard Sundanese).

Those words are frequently spoken by natives in Banjara, Bantaru, Sindang, Sindangwangi, Rajagaluh, Cikijing, Cingambul, Lemahsugih, Palasah, Malausma and Talaga sub-districts. On the contrary, people aged more than 50 years old

residing in the areas near from the city centre of Majalengka Regency are also familiar with these words, while the number of young speaker of those words is less. They tend to use Majalengka Sundanese getting altered by Indonesian in daily life.

Morphology

There are morphologically distinction in Majalengka Sundanese, compared to Standard Sundanese, as mentioned below.

1. Suffix *nga-*, replacing suffix *m-* which is commonly found in Standard Sundanese, as in these words.
 - a. *ngabeulah* ‘to split’ (Standard Sundanese: *meulah*)
 - b. *ngabeuleum* ‘to burn’ (Standard Sundanese: *meuleum*)
 - c. *ngabuka* ‘to open’ (Standard Sundanese: *muka*)
 - d. *ngagéél* ‘to bite’ (Standard Sundanese: *ngégél*)
 - e. *ngabayar* ‘to pay’ (Standard Sundanese: *mayar*)
2. Suffix *nga-keun*, replacing suffix *m-keun* which is commonly found in Standard Sundanese, as in these words.
 - a. *ngabacakeun* ‘to read for someone else’ (Standard Sundanese: *macakeun*)
 - b. *ngabawakeun* ‘to bring something for someone’ (Standard Sundanese: *mawakeun*)
3. Suffix *nga-an*, replacing suffix *m-an* which is commonly found in Standard Sundanese, as in these words.
 - a. *ngaberesihan* ‘to clean something continuously’ (Standard Sundanese: *meresihan*)
 - b. *ngabérésan* ‘to keep tidying something up’ (Standard Sundanese: *mérésan*).
 - c. *ngabawaan* ‘to keep bringing something for someone’ (Standard Sundanese: *mawaan*)
 - d. *ngagéélan* ‘to keep biting something’ (Standard Sundanese: *ngégélan*)
 - e. *ngabukaan* ‘to keep opening something’ (Standard Sundanese: *mukaan*)
 - f. *ngabeulahan* ‘to keep splitting’ (Standard Sundanese: *meulahan*)
 - g. *ngabeuleuman* ‘to keep burning’ (Standard Sundanese: *meuleuman*)

From the data above, it could respectively be seen that the stem has either *b* or *g* as the first alphabet. Consequently, the rule could be written as follow.

1. *nga-* + stem with either **b** or **g** as the first alphabet
2. *nga-* + stem with either **b** or **g** as the first alphabet + *-keun*
3. *nga-* + stem with either **b** or **g** as the first alphabet + *-an*

Nonetheless, this rule can’t regularly be applied to all words as there are several exceptions found in these lexicons.

1. Suffix *nga-*, found in both Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese, as follow.
 - a. *ngabégal* ‘to rob’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)

- b. *ngabantos* ‘to help’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *ngabantun* ‘to bring’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *ngabobok* ‘to drill the hole in the wall’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - e. *ngagaleuh* ‘to buy’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - f. *ngaganti* ‘to change’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - g. *ngagebug* ‘to hit’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - h. *ngagentos* ‘to change’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - i. *ngagodog* ‘to boil’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - j. *ngagampleng* ‘to slap’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - k. *ngabodor* ‘to make a joke’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - l. *ngabubur* ‘to make the porridge’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - m. *ngabongkar* ‘to unload’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
2. Suffix *nga-keun*, found in both Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese, as follow.
 - a. *ngabeubeutkeun* ‘to drop’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *ngabubarkeun* ‘to disband’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *ngagantikeun* ‘to replace something/someone’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *ngagentoskeun* ‘to replace something/someone’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 3. Suffix *nga-an*, found in both Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese, as follow.
 - a. *ngabantosan* ‘to keep helping’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - b. *ngabogaan* ‘to claim something as the private property’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - c. *ngagaduhan* ‘to claim something as the private property’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - h. *ngagantian* ‘to pay debt off’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
 - d. *ngagentosan* ‘to pay debt off’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)

- e. **ngageringan** ‘to hurt someone’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
- f. **ngaguruan** ‘to work as a teacher’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
- g. **ngageuleuhan** ‘to hate someone’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
- h. **ngagulungan** ‘to keep rolling something’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
- i. **ngagawéan** ‘to make something’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
- j. **ngabongkaran** ‘to keep unloading’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)
- i. **ngagedoran** ‘to keep drilling the hole in the wall’ (both in Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese)

CONCLUSION

Both Majalengka Sundanese and Standard Sundanese share the same phonemes, including /a, i, ə, ε, ɾ, o, u, b, c, d, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, ŋ, p, r, s, t, w, y/. Yet there are lexical variations in Majalengka Sundanese, referring to the lexicons got influenced by Javanese which are (1) **pertelon** ‘T-intersection’, (2) **enok** ‘child (to call a girl)’, (3) **sugih** ‘wealthy’ and (4) **waras** ‘get well’ and those classified as loanwords from Indonesian for having the same form as Indonesian, e.g. (1) **dua puluh lima** ‘twenty five’, (2) **istri** ‘wife’, (3) **kayu** ‘wood’, (4) **awan** ‘cloud’, (5) **jantung** ‘heart’, (6) **kabut** ‘fog’, (7) **susu** ‘breast’, (8) **tulang** ‘bone’, (9) **bélok** ‘to turn’, (10) **lipstik** ‘lipstick’, (11) **sepéda** ‘bicycle’, (12) **baju** ‘clothes’, (13) **paru-paru** ‘lungs’, (14) **cukup** ‘enough’, (15) **jelas** ‘clear’, (16) **séhat** ‘get well’, (17) **latah** ‘a condition in which abnormal behaviors result from a person experiencing a sudden shock or other external stressor’, (18) **batuk** ‘cough’, (19) **normal** ‘normal’, (20) **jerét** ‘scream’, (21) **kopéah** ‘rimless cap worn by men in Indonesia’, (22) **langka** ‘rare’, (23) **telat** ‘late’, (24) **cacar** ‘smallpox’, (25) **laci** ‘drawer’ and (26) **mahal** ‘expensive’. Additionally, there are about 55 lexicons spoken only by natives residing in Majalengka Regency. Morphologically, suffixes (1) **nga-**, (2) **nga-keun** and (3) **nga-an** in Majalengka Sundanese contrast with **m-**, **m-keun** and **m-an** in Standard Sundanese with the exceptional condition.

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