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THE REGISTER OF MADURESE IN THE COMMUNICATION OF RICE FARMERS IN SUMBERSUKO, PROBOLINGGO: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

Register Bahasa Madura dalam Komunikasi Petani Padi di Sumbersuko, Probolinggo: Kajian Sosiolinguistik

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Abstract

This study investigates the Madurese agricultural register used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Dringu, Probolinggo. The research is motivated by the decreasing use of traditional agricultural vocabulary among younger generations due to the declining interest in agricultural occupations and the increasing influence of modern communication. This condition threatens the continuity of Madurese agricultural registers that have long functioned as communication tools among rice farmers during farming activities. Therefore, this study aims to identify and analyze the diction and meanings of Madurese registers used in rice farming communication. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with a sociolinguistic approach. The data were collected through observation, interviews, recording, and transcription techniques involving native Madurese-speaking rice farmers in Sumbersuko. The data were analyzed using the identity method with a referential approach proposed by Sudaryanto. The findings reveal that the Madurese agricultural register is classified into seven categories: seed, nursery, land preparation, planting, maintenance, harvest, and post-harvest classifications.

Keywords: register, sociolinguistics, agricultural language, madurese, rice farmers.

Introduction

Probolinggo is a region consisting of the administrative areas of Probolingo. The majority of the population in Probolinggo are Madurese speaker, either as their first language or as second local language beside Javanese (Andayani, 2021). It is in the East Java Province, with coordinates from 07°40′ to 08°10′ south and 112°50′ to 113°30′ east (BPK Jawa Timur, 2026). The area is about 1,696.17 km² and has twenty-four administrative areas (Wikipedia, 2025). Probolinggo is next to the Madura Strait on the north, Situbondo and Jember on the east, Pasuruan on the west, and Lumajang and Malang on the south. The land has different types of terrain: lowlands in the north, hills in the middle, and highlands in the south. Each area has different soil quality and how the land is used (BPK Jawa Timur, 2026). Probolinggo is mainly an agricultural area because farming is the biggest part of its economy (BPS, 2022). One place with coastal features is Dringu, which is one of

the twenty-four districts (BPS, 2025). Inside this district is Sumbersuko, a village in a lowland area close to the sea, where farming and fishing are important.

Two major languages widely used by the people of Probolinggo are Javanese and Madurese (Dewi, 2010). Javanese is the language with the largest number of speakers on the island of Java. Javanese in Probolinggo is different from the Standard Javanese. The differences come from utterances and writing using daily by Probolinggo people. It has special characteristics because influences by Madurese. It has special characteristics because it influences by Madurese (Andayani, 2014). Madurese is also widely spoken by the majority of the population in both the urban and rural areas of Probolinggo, either as their first language or as a second local language alongside Javanese. In particular, residents living in rural areas predominantly use Madurese as their mother tongue (Andayani, 2021). Madurese of Probolinggo Coastal Area dialect has interesting character to be researched whether from vocabulary, morphology, or phonology. From the background, the research discuss two problems, they were the variance of Madura Language variation in Probolinggo coastal from the perspective of vocabulary, phonology, morphology, and spread mapping of Madura language dialect in Probolinggo coastal area from the perspective of vocabulary, phonology, and morphology (Dewi, 2010). Madurese holds an important role in the daily life of the community in Probolinggo. In addition to being used for informal communication among family members, friends, and neighbors, the language is also commonly used in various everyday occupations. For instance, in activities related to markets, agriculture, or fisheries, Madurese frequently serves as the main medium of interaction among local people. One of the areas where Madurese is actively used is Sumbersuko in Probolinggo.

In the agricultural domain of Probolinggo, language serves as the most essential means of communication. It functions as a verbal medium that enables contact, interaction, and communication to fulfill various needs. This linguistic diversity positions regional languages as markers of ethnic identity. Within a speech community, language possesses its own forms or variations used by its speakers. Based on cultural background, social context, and situational factors, members of the speech community are able to determine their language use (Sugeha, 2017). A farmer is a person whose occupation is cultivating crops. Rice is one of the most important cultivated plants. A rice farmer is a person who works in rice agriculture. Rice serves as the main source of income for the community(Werdaningsih and Bulan, 2021). Farmers employ distinctive technical vocabulary to refer to tools, processes, land conditions, and crop stages, thereby forming a linguistic variety commonly referred to as an agricultural register. Similarly, in Sumbersuko, Dringu, Probolinggo, there exists a unique register of the Madurese used in rice farming communication. Madurese in Probolinggo continually evolves and is influenced by

its surrounding geographical conditions. Madurese not only functions as an ethnic identity marker but also develops into a functional communication tool within agrarian activities (Astuti, 2019).

The agricultural sector is a primary sector that functions as the provider of food resources for the community, and it plays a crucial role in economic growth and development (Risqullah & Pratama, 2022). In Probolinggo, agriculture constitutes the largest contributing sector to the Gross Regional Domestic Product, reaching 33.08 percen (Bps, 2022). Data from the Agricultural Office in Probolinggo show that rice is the leading agricultural commodity, with a harvested area of approximately ±43,726 hectares and a production volume of around 285,823 tons of dry harvested rice in 2025 (Radar Bromo, 2025). The region's fertile geographical conditions encourage a large portion of the rural population to remain actively engaged in agriculture, including in Sumbersuko, Dringu, where rice is cultivated as the primary crop. Rice is chosen due to its high productivity, stable market value, and status as a staple food, which collectively provide significant economic contributions to local farmers. Furthermore, government programs aimed at supporting rice cultivation such as improvements to irrigation systems and planting methods further strengthen the dominance of rice as the principal agricultural commodity in the farming activities of the Sumbersuko community.

This condition shows that agricultural activities in Sumbersuko are not merely economic practices but also shape distinctive communication patterns among the farmers. The majority of Sumbersuko residents earn their livelihood as farmers. The extensive availability of agricultural land leads many members of the community to engage in farming. Farmers in Sumbersuko cultivate various commodities, including shallots, corn, and chili peppers, with rice farmers being one of the prominent groups. The productivity level of rice farmers in Sumbersuko demonstrates several advantages that support the success of their agricultural practices. The community of Sumbersuko, Dringu, Probolinggo, represents a social group that possesses rich linguistic and cultural characteristics, particularly reflected in the way farmers communicate using the Madurese in their daily interactions, a tradition that remains preserved to this day. The farming community in Sumbersuko forms a social group with communication patterns that are closely linked to their agricultural activities. The language used by these farmers is not merely an everyday spoken language; it also contains specific vocabulary and expressions that are understood only within the context of their work and social environment (Arum & Kuntoro, 2025).

Farmer groups use specific terms that are not employed in other fields and are understood only by farmers. This practice serves to facilitate communication among them. As a village in which the majority of the population are Madurese speakers, one of its linguistic characteristics is the register of the Madurese used by

rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo. Various technical terms related to rice cultivation such as *[mandʒəʔ]* (planting rice seedlings), [*təɾbiʔ*] (the emergence of rice flowers), and [*ŋaɾɛʔ]* (harvesting rice) are widely used in daily interactions within the agricultural fields. The use of these terms constitutes part of the agricultural language register, a linguistic variety that emerges due to the demands of specific fields or activities. Concept of register, which states that linguistic choices are influenced by the situational context and the social activities of the speakers (Halliday, 1978). In the context of Sumbersuko, the Madurese functions not only as an ethnic marker but also as a form of social solidarity among farmers. Thus, rice farming in Sumbersuko reflects not only the aspect of food production but also a linguistic phenomenon characterized by distinctive language varieties and registers within the farming community.

This research is important because farmers in Sumbersuko are predominantly in the age group of 40 years and older, while fewer young people choose to work as farmers and are instead more interested in non-agricultural sectors such as industry and services. This condition disrupts the intergenerational transmission of agricultural register terms that have long been used in work-related communication in the rice fields. The declining involvement of the younger generation in farming has the potential to cause the loss of distinctive agricultural vocabulary that constitutes part of the community's linguistic identity. One of the main factors contributing to the extinction of a language or linguistic variety is the cessation of intergenerational transmission (Fishman, 1991). Therefore, documenting the agricultural language register in Sumbersuko becomes essential as an effort to preserve the linguistic variation that exists within the daily activities of the Probolinggo farming community before it experiences permanent loss. The background of the study provides an overview of the topic by presenting theoretical explanations and prior research findings. It also outlines the context in which the study takes place and identifies gaps that remain unaddressed in the existing literature. These gaps form the basis of the present study, which aims to offer new perspectives or solutions to the problem under investigation.

Based on the five previous studies, it is evident that research on language registers from a sociolinguistic perspective has been conducted across various communities and occupational sectors. The study examined the forms, contexts, and functions of registers used by farmers in Pejawaran (Arum and Kuntoro, 2025), investigate lexical variations among farmers in Jelekong and emphasize that distinctive agricultural vocabulary develops as part of farmers' daily communication practices (Werdaningsih & Bulan, 2021), identifies the forms of register and the situational factors influencing their emergence among rubber farmers in Tanjung Gadang, demonstrating that participants, setting, and communicative purposes affect register usage (Arum Berliana Prasanty, 2022),

analyzes register forms, register types, and semantic shifts among oil palm farmers in Manunggul Lama, revealing that register meaning may change according to environmental and social influences (Belembele, 2023), in addition explore the types and functions of registers used by copra coconut workers and show that register serves various communicative functions within occupational settings (Alma et al., 2025).

However, none of these studies specifically examines the Madurese registers used in the communication of rice farmers in agrarian settings, particularly in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo. Therefore, this thesis holds an important position as it seeks to fill the research gap by analyzing the forms of registers, their communicative functions, and the social contexts in which they are used within the Madurese-speaking rice farming community. In addition to contributing to the development of sociolinguistic studies, this research also enriches regional linguistic documentation, which has previously received limited attention, especially regarding the linguistic practices of Madurese rice farmers in Probolinggo.

According to the background of the study about *The Register of Madurese Language in the communication of Rice Farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo: a Sociolinguistic Study*, serves as an important part of their communication in agricultural activities and is preserved from generation to generation. In agricultural practices, especially in rice farming, the farmers use various specific terms that form a distinctive linguistic system, which can only be understood within the context of fieldwork. However, this linguistic system begins to face challenges due to social changes, particularly the decreasing interest of the younger generation in continuing farming and their shift to industrial and service-sector jobs. This condition weakens the transmission of agricultural vocabulary from one generation to the next. As a result, the distinctive Madurese terms used in the agricultural domain are at risk of disappearing. Due to this phenomenon, this research is conducted to document and analyze the Madurese used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko. The purpose is to maintain the continuity of local linguistic identity and to understand the role of language in the social and economic activities of the agricultural community in Probolinggo.

Although there have been many studies on register, research specifically focusing on the use of the Madurese language in the context of rice farming, particularly in the coastal areas of Probolinggo, remains very limited. This region possesses the unique characteristics of the Pandalungan Madurese dialect due to language contact with Javanese, yet these features are still poorly documented within the sociolinguistic context of agriculture. Furthermore, previous studies predominantly discuss general forms of register but do not examine in detail the specific diction and meanings related to each stage of rice cultivation, ranging from land preparation to post-harvest activities. This research addresses such gaps.

Based on this background, the primary problem statement of this study is formulated as follows: What are the diction and meanings used as registers in the Madurese language in the communication among rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo? This study aims to identify, describe, and analyze the diction and meanings of Madurese registers that appear at every stage of rice farming activities.

Theoretically, this research contributes to the development of sociolinguistics, particularly in the study of language variation and register, and enriches empirical references regarding the characteristics of the Madurese language in culturally border areas. Practically, the findings of this study serve as documentation of the linguistic and cultural wealth of agrarian communities, and act as a reference for the public, educators, and local governments in efforts to preserve regional languages and local wisdom in agriculture.

This research is based on sociolinguistic studies, a branch of linguistics that examines the reciprocal relationship between language and society, as well as how language use is influenced by social and cultural contexts or the activities of its speakers (Wardaugh, 2006). One language variation that serves as the main focus in this study is register, which is defined as a specific language variety used according to particular fields of activity, professions, or situations. This concept confirms that the selection of linguistic elements such as vocabulary, technical terms, or special meanings depends heavily on what speakers are doing or discussing. Consequently, every community group with distinct activities develops its own language variety that is mutually understood only by its members.

Register refers to a set of linguistic elements associated with specific social groups or professional fields, whose form is determined by the context of use and the communicative needs of speakers (Wardaugh, 2006; Biber & Finegan, 1994). This language variety has developed particularly within rice-farming communities as a result of repeated agricultural activities, and its key characteristic lies in the selection of specific diction or vocabulary whose meanings are adapted to the work being carried out (Riyanton et al., 2025; Abdulrachman et al., 2011). In Sumbersuko, agricultural register is embodied in distinctive terms used consistently across every stage of land management—from soil preparation, planting, and crop maintenance to post-harvest handling—and these terms are generally not employed outside such agricultural contexts. This confirms that linguistic variations differ semantically according to the meanings being conveyed, and they also serve as markers of group identity that reflect local knowledge, work experience, and the social practices of the farming community (Werdaningsih & Bulan, 2021; Wardaugh, 2006).

From a sociolinguistic perspective, the meaning of a register is shaped and bounded by the context of specific social activities, where language choice depends heavily on what the speaker is engaged in doing (Halliday, 1978; Wardaugh,

2006). In agricultural work in Sumbersuko, every stage of the process—including repairing field bunds, land tillage, sowing, fertilization, water regulation, weeding, collective harvesting, and drying—has its own special designations that are understood and used only within the scope of these activities. These lexical items function as markers of agricultural register because their use is restricted to the domain of agriculture; at the same time, they represent the values, customs, and agricultural knowledge that have been inherited and applied daily by the farming community (Wardaugh, 2006).

The theoretical framework in this study serves as a guideline in analyzing the Madurese register used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo. This framework is important because sociolinguistic studies do not only view language as a structural system, but also as a social practice influenced by specific social factors. In sociolinguistics, language is closely related to speakers, interlocutors, communicative purposes, as well as the situation and context of language use. Therefore, language variation occurs due to differences in social background, situation, and communicative function.

Relationship between language and society. Language variation may occur due to social background, communication media, and the field of language use. In the context of this study, the field of language use becomes the main aspect because it is directly related to rice farming activities. Certain occupations such as farming produce distinctive vocabulary and technical terms that help facilitate and clarify communication among members of the farming community.

One type of language variation based on the field of use is register, which refers to language variation that appears in particular situations or activities, especially in occupational contexts. Register develops due to specific communicative needs, for example to refer to tools, activities, work stages, plant conditions, planting seasons, and harvesting processes.

Method

This study adopts a descriptive qualitative research design with a sociolinguistic approach, specifically aimed at analyzing the agricultural registers in Madurese used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Dringu, Probolinggo. The research data are in the form of utterances containing agricultural terminology produced by native Madurese-speaking farmers during communication related to rice farming activities. Primary data were collected through direct observation, in-depth interviews, audio recording, and transcription of farmers' speech during field activities. Secondary data were gathered from relevant sources such as scientific journals, reference books, and previous research related to sociolinguistics, register theory, and agricultural language.

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Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, where the criteria included individuals who actively work as rice farmers, consistently use Madurese in daily agricultural communication, are native residents of Sumbersuko Village, and possess extensive experience in rice farming. The collected data were then classified into seven categories of agricultural registers: seeds, nursery, land preparation, planting, crop maintenance, harvesting, and post-harvest processing.

To ensure the validity of the data, member checking was conducted by reconfirming the transcription results and the meanings of the identified registers directly with the informants. Furthermore, data analysis employed the identity method with a referential approach as proposed by Sudaryanto, carried out in three stages: (1) data reduction, by selecting and categorizing relevant register terms; (2) data presentation, arranged in the form of tables and descriptive explanations; and (3) conclusion, to formulate findings regarding the meanings and classification systems of Madurese agricultural registers used in rice farming communication.

Discussion and Result

The findings show the analysis of Madurese register used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo, the study identifies 29 register words and phrases used in rice farming communication. These registers appear in different stages of rice cultivation activities, namely seed, nursery, land preparation, planting, maintenance, harvest, and post-harvest handling. The registers originate from several linguistic sources, including Madurese, Javanese, Indonesian, and English, which reflects the linguistic characteristics of the Pandalungan community. This section presents the analysis of Madurese registers used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo. The registers are classified based on the stages of rice farming activities. Each classification contains specific diction used by farmers in agricultural communication. The classifications consist of Seed, Nursery, Land Preparation, Planting, Irrigation and Maintenance, Harvesting, and Post-Harvest. This section presents the analysis of Madurese registers used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo. The registers are classified based on the stages of rice farming activities in order to provide a systematic explanation of the data findings. Each classification contains specific diction used by farmers in agricultural communication, including terms related to farming tools, farming methods, irrigation systems, planting processes, harvesting activities, and post-harvest handling. The classifications consist of Seed, Nursery, Land Preparation, Planting, Irrigation and Maintenance, Harvesting, and Post-Harvest Handling. Through these classifications, the study describes how each register is used in context and explains its meaning and function within the farming community.

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1. Dictions of Seed Classification

The seed classification consists of diction related to rice seed selection and seed quality. Farmers use both general and specific registers to identify seed varieties and their characteristics.

Table 1. Diction of Seed Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
bibit	plant seeds prepared for cultivation	General
unggul	high-quality rice seeds	General
benih	seeds used for planting	General
Serang Banyuwangi	a superior rice seed variety	Specific
IR 64 Serang	rice variety with good harvest quality	Specific
Bramon	A rice variety used by farmers	Specific

The Seed classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to rice seeds, seed varieties, and seed quality used by farmers before the planting process. This classification includes both general and specific registers. General registers are terms that can be understood not only by rice farmers but also by people in broader agricultural contexts, while specific registers are terms that are only recognized within the farming community, especially among rice farmers.

The diction bibit and benih refer to seeds prepared and used for cultivation, while unggul refers to high-quality or superior seeds with good productivity. These terms are categorized as general registers because they are widely used in various agricultural activities and are not limited only to rice farming communication. The use of these registers is commonly found in conversations among farmers when discussing seed quality, seed selection, and planting preparation.

2. Dictions of Nursery Classification

Nursery classification contains diction related to seed preparation and nursery activities before planting.

Table 2. Diction of Nursery Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
ngoret	The activity of sowing seeds in the nursery	Specific
oretan	Young rice seedlings in the nursery stage	Specific
bhuthok	Fertilizer used to enrich soil nutrients	Specific
Persemaian	A place where seeds are grown before planting	General

Padih	Rice plants in early growth stage	General
Bhutok urya	Urea fertilizer used to support plant growth	Spesifik
Nyebbar	Spreading seeds evenly in the nursery area	General

The Nursery classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to nursery activities and the early stages of rice cultivation before the seedlings are transferred to the main rice field. These registers are used by farmers to describe the processes, places, and materials involved in preparing rice seedlings. Similar to the previous classification, the registers in this category are divided into general and specific registers based on their usage in agricultural communication.

The diction *oretan* refers to young rice seedlings that are still in the nursery stage before being transplanted to the rice field. Meanwhile, *ngoret* refers to the activity of sowing or spreading rice seeds in the nursery area as the initial process of rice cultivation. The term *bhutok urya* refers to urea fertilizer specifically used to support the growth of rice plants, while *bhutok* refers to fertilizer used to enrich soil nutrients in agricultural activities. These terms are categorized as specific registers because they are mainly used and understood within the farming community, especially in rice farming.

The diction *persemaian* or *pesemaian* refers to a place or process where seeds are grown before planting in the rice field. The term *nyebbar* refers to the activity of spreading seeds evenly in the nursery area, while *benih* refers to seeds used in nursery preparation. In addition, the distinction between specific and general registers indicates the existence of specialized linguistic forms in agricultural communication. Specific registers tend to be limited to certain farming activities and are understood mainly by members of the farming community, whereas general registers are more flexible and can be used in wider social interactions.

3. Dictions of Land Preparation Classification

Land preparation classification includes diction related to preparing rice fields before planting activities.

Table 3. Diction of Land Preparation Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
ghelengan	Soil embankment surrounding rice fields	Specific
Tana	Soil used for planting rice	General
neccak	leveling the soil using feet	Specific
Messen	Machine used to cultivate or plow the land	General
Lempak	Tool used to repair field boundaries	Spesific

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Sabe	Rice field area	General
Saka?	Preparing soil before planting	Specific

The Land Preparation classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to activities, tools, and conditions involved in preparing rice fields before the planting process begins. These registers are commonly used by farmers during the stages of soil processing, land leveling, and field preparation to ensure that the rice field is ready for cultivation. The registers in this classification are divided into general and specific registers according to their usage in farming communication.

The specific registers found in this classification are ngecak [ŋɛcak], gelengan [gələŋan], lempak [ləmpak], emessen [ɛməssɛn], and saka' [saka?]. The diction ngecak refers to the activity of leveling soil using the feet before planting rice. This activity is usually carried out manually by farmers to make the soil surface even and suitable for planting rice seedlings. The term gelengan refers to the soil embankment surrounding rice fields, which functions to hold and regulate water in the field area so that irrigation can be controlled properly. Meanwhile, lempak refers to a traditional tool used by farmers to repair and strengthen field boundaries or embankments that are damaged during farming activities. The diction emessen refers to the activity of processing or plowing the land using a machine, especially modern agricultural machinery that helps farmers work more efficiently and save time. On the other hand, saka' refers to the activity of preparing and conditioning the soil before the planting process begins, including cleaning and arranging the land to make it ready for cultivation. These terms are categorized as specific registers because they are strongly associated with technical activities in the agricultural field, particularly in rice farming practices. The meanings of these terms are highly specialized and are mostly understood by farmers who are directly involved in agricultural activities.

4. Dictions of Planting Classification

Planting classification consists of diction related to rice planting activities.

Table 4. Diction of Planting Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
manjhe?	planting rice seedlings	Specific
Ngajhuk Oretan	Transferring seedlings to the field	Specific
Makerreng	Drying the field before planting	Specific
Bhutok Urya	Urea fertilizer	Specific
Bhutok Poska	Phonska fertilizer	Specific

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Lahan	Agricultural land used for farming	General
Sabe	Rice field used for planting	General

The Planting classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to the activities and materials used during the rice planting stage. These registers are commonly used by farmers in communication related to soil preparation, seedling transfer, fertilizer application, and planting activities in the rice field. The registers in this classification are divided into general and specific registers based on their usage in agricultural communication.

The specific registers found in this classification are *saka'* [sakaʔ], *ngajhuk oretan* [ŋadʒuʰʔ ɔrɛtan], *manjhe'* [mandʒʰəʔ], *makerreng* [makərrɛŋ], *bhutok* [bʰutɔk], *bhutok urya* [bʰutɔk urja], *bhutok poska* [bʰutɔk pɔska], and *ecampor* [ɛcampɔr]. The diction *saka'* refers to the activity of preparing soil before the planting process. Meanwhile, *ngajhuk oretan* refers to transferring rice seedlings from the nursery to the rice field. The term *manjhe'* refers to the activity of planting rice seedlings directly into the field. In addition, *makerreng* refers to drying the rice field before planting, while *bhutok* refers to fertilizer applied to support soil fertility and crop growth. The diction *bhutok urya* refers to urea fertilizer, and *bhutok poska* refers to Phonska fertilizer commonly used by farmers. The specific registers found in this classification are *saka'* [sakaʔ], *ngajhuk oretan* [ŋadʒuʰʔ ɔrɛtan], *manjhe'* [mandʒʰəʔ], *makerreng* [makərrɛŋ], *bhutok* [bʰutɔk], *bhutok urya* [bʰutɔk urja], *bhutok poska* [bʰutɔk pɔska], and *ecampor* [ɛcampɔr]. The diction *saka'* refers to the activity of preparing soil before the planting process. Meanwhile, *ngajhuk oretan* refers to transferring rice seedlings from the nursery to the rice field. The term *manjhe'* refers to the activity of planting rice seedlings directly into the field. In addition, makerreng refers to the activity of drying the rice field before planting in order to condition the soil and prepare it for the next cultivation process.

5. Dictions of Maintenance Classification

Maintenance classification contains diction related to crop treatment and rice field maintenance.

Table 5. Diction of Maintenance Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
Buthok	Fertilizer used during maintenance	Specific
Ngobhet	Spraying pesticide on crops	Specific
terbiʔ	emergence of rice flowers	Specific
Tangki	Container used for spraying liquid pesticide	General
obhet	Chemical substance used to treat plants	General
Matton	Removing weeds from the field	Specific

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rebbhe	Weeds growing among rice plants	Specific
ngaingin	Irrigating the rice field with water	Specific
Bhutok Zat A	Chemical fertilizer with specific nutrients	Specific
obhet perangsang	Growth stimulant for rice plants	Specific

The Maintenance classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to crop treatment, fertilizing, irrigation, pest control, and weed management during the rice growth process. These registers are used by farmers in communication concerning activities carried out to maintain rice plants and support their growth until the harvesting stage. The registers in this classification are divided into general and specific registers based on their usage within agricultural communication.

The diction *bhutok* refers to fertilizer used during crop maintenance and care. Meanwhile, *ngobhet* refers to the activity of spraying pesticides on rice plants to control pests and diseases. The term *obhet perangsang* refers to a chemical stimulant used to support the growth of rice plants. In addition, *sabe* refers to the rice field used in maintenance activities, while *matton* refers to the activity of removing weeds from the field. The term *rebbhe* refers to weeds growing among rice plants that may disturb crop growth. The diction *ngaingin* refers to irrigating the rice field with water, and *bhutok zat A* refers to a fertilizer containing specific chemical nutrients used in crop treatment. These terms are categorized as specific registers because they are closely associated with technical activities in rice farming, especially during the maintenance and treatment stages of rice cultivation. The meanings of these terms are specialized and are generally understood only by farmers or people directly involved in agricultural practices.

6. Dictions of Harvest Classification

Harvest classification includes diction related to rice harvesting activities.

Table 6. Diction of Harvest Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
padih	Rice ready to be harvested	General
ngare?	harvesting rice	Specific
Terbi'	Flowering stage indicating harvest readiness	Specific
Hama	Pests that damage rice crops	General
Ngare' Padih	Harvesting rice plants	Spesific
Doser	Machine used to separate grain from stalk	General

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The Harvest classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to harvesting activities, crop conditions, pest control, and tools used during the harvesting process. These registers are commonly used by farmers in communication concerning the final stage of rice cultivation when the rice plants are ready to be harvested and processed. The registers in this classification are divided into general and specific registers according to their usage within agricultural communication.

The diction *ngare'* refers to the activity or process of harvesting rice crops. Meanwhile, *terbi'* refers to the flowering stage of rice plants, which indicates that the crops are approaching harvest readiness. The term *ngobhet* refers to spraying activities conducted during the harvest period, usually to protect the crops from pests. In addition, *ngare' padih* specifically refers to harvesting rice plants in the field. These terms are categorized as specific registers because they are closely associated with technical harvesting activities and are mainly understood within the farming community. Meanwhile, the general registers found in this classification are *padih* [padih], *hama* [hama], and *doser* [dɔsɛr]. The diction *padih* refers to rice plants that are ready to be harvested, while *hama* refers to pests that damage rice crops during the cultivation and harvesting stages. These terms are categorized as general registers because they are more commonly recognized and understood not only by farmers but also by the wider community. The meanings of these terms are broader and are frequently used in general discussions related to agriculture and rice farming activities.

In contrast, the specific registers such as ngare', terbi', ngobhet, and ngare' padih contain more specialized meanings that are directly connected to technical harvesting processes. These terms are mainly used by farmers who are actively involved in rice cultivation and harvesting activities.

7. Dictions of Post-Harvest Classification

Post-harvest classification contains diction related to rice processing after harvesting.

Table 7. Diction of Post-Harvest Classification

Diction	Meaning	Register of Meaning
Esellep	Milling rice to separate husk	Specific
padih	harvested rice grains	General
ejemmor	drying process after harvest	Specific
padih	Harvested rice grains	Specific
Esellep	Milling rice to separate husk	Specific
Mondhu'	Packing rice into containers	Spesific

Sakkan	Sack used for storing rice	Specific
ejhuel	Selling rice to buyers	Specific

The Post-Harvest Handling classification consists of Madurese register dictions related to activities carried out after the harvesting process, including drying, milling, packaging, storing, and selling rice. These registers are used by farmers in communication concerning the processing and distribution of rice after it has been harvested from the field. The registers in this classification are divided into general and specific registers according to their usage within agricultural communication.

The diction *ejemmor* refers to the activity or process of drying rice under sunlight after harvesting in order to reduce moisture content before storage or further processing. Meanwhile, *esellep* refers to the milling process used to separate rice grains from their husks. The term *mondhu'* refers to the activity of packing rice into containers or sacks for storage and distribution. The findings indicate that the registers used by rice farmers in Sumbersuko are strongly influenced by agricultural activities and local social practices. The diction used by the farmers functions not only as a communication tool but also as a reflection of local knowledge and cultural identity. These registers develop naturally through repeated interactions among farmers and become part of their linguistic tradition.

Based on Table of 7 classifications, this research there are 29 data consisting of various register dictions used by Madurese rice farmers, which are classified into several agricultural stages, namely *Seed*, *Nursery*, *Land Preparation*, *Planting*, *Maintenance*, *Harvest*, and *Post-Harvest Handling*. In this study, a total of 72 dictions were found to be used in the communication of rice farmers, reflecting the richness of lexical items in the agricultural field. However, this analysis focuses on 29 selected data that are considered representative in describing the use of agricultural registers. The selection of these data is based on variations in linguistic forms, frequency of occurrence, and the representation of meaning at each stage of agricultural activities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data, this research concludes that the communication of rice farmers in Sumbersuko, Probolinggo contains various Madurese registers used in different stages of rice farming activities, such as seed selection, nursery preparation, land cultivation, planting, maintenance, and harvesting. The diction used by the farmers functions as a communication tool to explain farming processes, tools, rice conditions, and agricultural activities more effectively within the farming community. The findings show that the registers found in this research are predominantly derived from the Madurese language and

are not significantly influenced by Indonesian because the farmers naturally use Madurese in their daily communication. Furthermore, the meanings of the registers are classified into general and specific meanings. General registers are diction that can be understood and used in broader agricultural contexts, such as *bibit*, *benih*, and *unggul*, while specific registers are diction that are only recognized and understood within the rice farming community, such as *Serang Banyuwangi*, *ŋɔɾɛt*, *ɔɾɛtan*, and *bʰutɔk urya*. These specific registers reflect local knowledge, farming experience, and the cultural identity of the Madurese-speaking farming community in Sumbersuko.

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