

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In the Javanese bilingualism it is known that Javanese people recognize two languages in their daily life. They are the stratified language or Javanese language and the unstratified one or Bahasa Indonesia. The function of Javanese language, especially Krama Inggil and Krama Madya, is shifted to Bahasa Indonesia since based on the respondents' responses that all of the the respondents' parents are still able to speak Krama Inggil, Krama Madya, and Ngoko next to Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile it is only found a few of the respondents who can not speak the high and middle level of Javanese language well but Ngoko. The beginning shift in Javanese language is caused by many complex reasons.

The respondents' surrounding society highly tolerate their poor Javanese language. They suppose that Javanese good mastery does not constitute one of the several main conditions to live in this modern era. They think that Javanese language teaching to their children is not important since the community where the children live is not one which speaks Javanese language but Bahasa Indonesia. The weak demand of mastering Javanese language available makes their Javanese language bad.

The unproper education at school and at home is also one of the factors causing Javanese people not to master the language well. Many modern Javanese

parents are now reluctant to teach their children Javanese language since they suppose that Javanese language is an old fashioned one. In the formal education the Javanese lesson is not considered important by students since it does not become one of the passing grades. Moreover, many Javanese language teachers do not have enough Javanese language knowledge to teach so that consequently the degree of the students' understanding on the Javanese language lesson are not maximum. Because of that, many Javanese students are not interested in studying the language. Their Javanese language are not applicable in their daily communication eventually.

In addition the cultural changes also result in the such phenomenon to take place. Javanese language is considered unable to absorb and represent some new sociocultural terms in the Javanese society living with a new culture so that many Javanese people, especially the young ones, leave behind and change the Javanese language function. There are many vocabulary in Javanese language and Bahasa Indonesia are similar but different in meaning. A similar word in Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese language is very possible to have a different meaning since then the similar word in Javanese language may have another meaning as it is meant in Bahasa Indonesia. Besides there are many Javanese words which have the same meaning but different in sense. It means that it is possible an idea in Bahasa Indonesia has a different sense in Javanese language.

Many respondents get confused with the stratification available in Javanese language so that consequently it is reasonable if the young Javanese people do not

pay attention to the unggah-ungguh basa. They think it difficult to study Javanese language seriously that at last they often get nervous to practice their poor Javanese language in their daily communication. They realize that if they keep speaking Javanese language while their Javanese language are poor, for instance speaking Ngoko to the older Javanese people, they will get scared to be considered impolite or ora njawani. The best solution of finding this such situation is speaking Bahasa Indonesia. Hopefully, they will respect for their interlocutors in their communication.

It is true that speaking Bahasa Indonesia is necessary to live in a big city as Surabaya since the Javanese people live in a mixture of population groups. The heterogeneous citizens living in Surabaya in turn causes Javanese people to be permitted or even obligated to speak Bahasa Indonesia by their surrounding society. The increasing use of Bahasa Indonesia in their daily communication has directly replaced the use of Javanese language in the Javanese society gradually. Right now many young Javanese people are only given minimum or limited opportunities to speak the language in a communication because of the increasing dominant use of Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, it is hard for young Javanese people to get the factual Javanese language publication since in Indonesia there are only several publications written in the language. Indirectly it causes the young Javanese people not to be able to enrich their vocabulary in the attempt of mastering Javanese language.

Next to the above reasons, the role of the government in spreading out the use of Bahasa Indonesia is also influential towards the shift process in Javanese language.

Moreover, Bahasa Indonesia is an unstratified language. It does not have a speech level as Javanese language that it can be used to communicate to all people without caring for the status and the familiarity. Comparing to the two languages in the respect of the stratification, it is considered easier to study Bahasa Indonesia than Javanese language. Because of that, Bahasa Indonesia is also easy to be used.

Because of the above reasons, young Javanese people living in Surabaya in turn shift from Javanese language, especially Krama Inggil and Krama Madya, to Bahasa Indonesia.

SUGGESTION

Having realized the condition of Javanese language which is at present shifted to Bahasa Indonesia by young Javanese people living in Surabaya, it is necessary for the young Javanese people to lift the language up again in a daily communication. To promote the use of the Javanese language as one of the Indonesian cultural richness, some positive actions are needed for its continuity. Javanese language which is just taught from the Elementary School to the Junior High School should be more intensified by prolonging the time duration of teaching of the language lesson or by teaching it until the Senior High School. In addition, the government should reconsider Javanese language to be one of the passing grade for the students. The richness of Javanese cultures which are performed by using Javanese language must get more attention so that they can become the alternative entertainment for young

Javanese people amid the attractive popular cultures. They must be performed as attractive as possible so that young Javanese people are not internalized by the popular cultures only.

Javanese people should not get reluctant or ashamed to adopt some new sociocultural terms in their communication. It is expected that the adoption can enrich Javanese language vocabulary so that at last this language is applicable and communicative for its users. The number of Javanese language publication should be contributed by the government that Javanese writers or publishers of the publications are more active to write or publicize the factual Javanese language articles. Hopefully it will increase the number of the Javanese readers to read the publications which means the number of the people who are interested in the Javanese language is increasing too. Those all ways are expected to stir young Javanese people to speak Javanese language.