

CHAPTER II

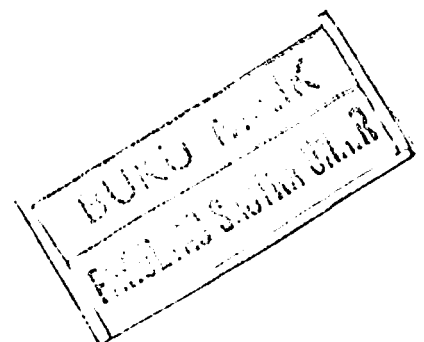
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

II. 1 Javanese Variation

II.1.1 Javanese variation based on the language stratification

Javanese is one of the regional language that is used in Central Java, East Java except Madura, DIY, Banten, Cirebon, and some transmigration areas outside Java. Javanese that is usually used by the people comprises three levels of speech known as *undha-usuk basa* or language stratification. Those three levels are Ngoko, Madya, and Krama. The use of these levels is usually based on the certain situation. Beside those three levels, there is still a level that is rarely used; namely Bagongan and Kedhaton. This level is only used in Keraton Yogyakarta and Surakarta.

Hadi Subroto in *Paramasastra Jawi* (Lestari, 2000:) describes the four levels or the hierarchy of politeness as follows:



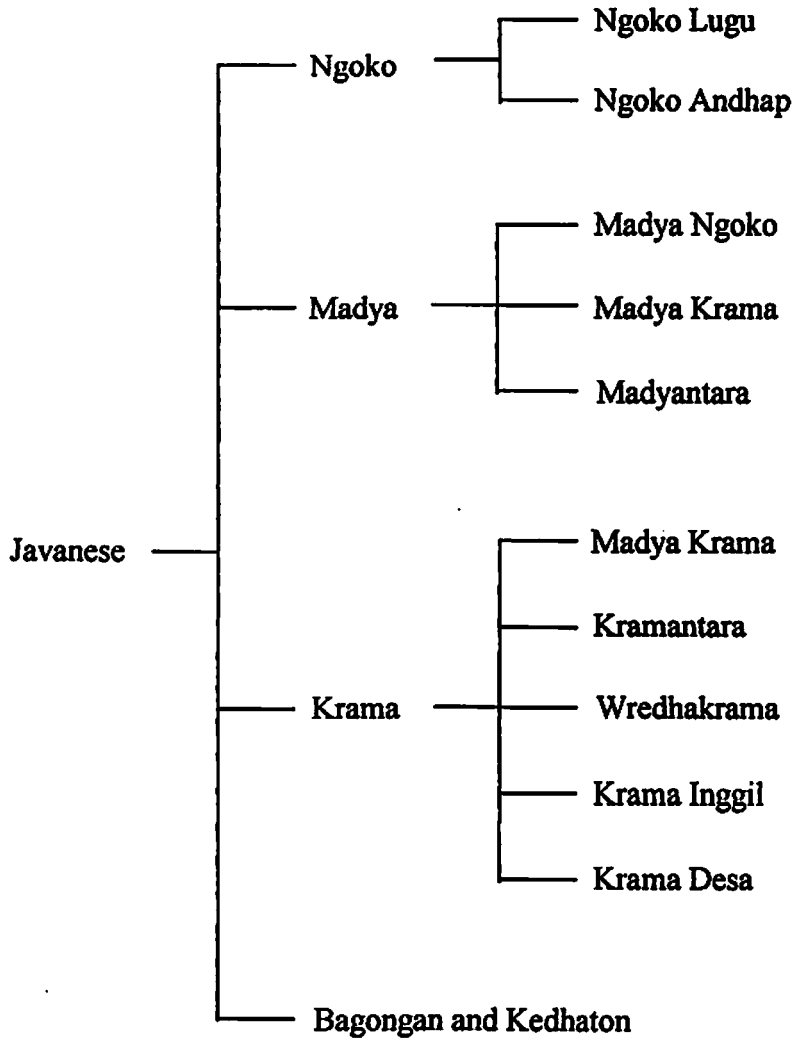


Figure 1. The hierarchical Javanese

Ngoko is considered as the lowest level of the Javanese language. It is a variant of the Javanese level that is used to communicate with close friends, to show an intimacy, or to express themselves higher in the respect of status than their interlocutors. There are two types of Ngoko; those are Ngoko Lugu and Ngoko Andhap. Ngoko Lugu is a variant that is free from the honor factors and it is usually used among children. Ngoko Lugu consists of Ngoko words and inflections without Krama and Krama Inggil elements. On the other hand, Ngoko Andhap has honor factors, in which it is used to respect the participant.

Madya is middle level of Javanese. It is less polite than Krama but more polite than Ngoko. Madya Javanese is divided into three levels, namely: Madya Ngoko, Madya Krama, and Madyantara.

- Madya Ngoko is a variant of Madya that still have Ngoko element. This is usually used among adults.
- Madya Krama is a variant of Madya that has Krama and Krama Inggil elements.
- Madyantara is a variant of Madya that has both Ngoko and Krama elements.

Krama is the highest level of Javanese. It is usually used by the youngers to the adults or older people or to people who are superior with the purpose of respecting them. This level is divided into five types; they are Muda Krama, Kramantara, Wredhakrama, Krama Inggil, and Krama Desa.

- **Muda Krama is a variant of Krama that has Krama elements. This is usually used by the younger to the older people, a servant to his employer, among friends who are not too close and among the upper-class people (priyayi).**
- **Kramantara is a variant of Krama that is used among friends and among priyayis who consider themselves superior to the addressee. This level consists of Krama Lugu words and inflections.**
- **Wredhakrama is a variant of Krama that is used by the older to the younger that is high respected. This is usually used by lower people to the upper, such as to the children of priyayi.**
- **Krama Inggil is a variant of Krama that is used by people to a participant who is highly respected. It is usually used by the inferior to the superior people. This type of Krama Inggil consists of Krama words and inflections.**
- **Krama Desa is a variant of Krama that consists of Krama words and inflections that is mixed with vocabulary of villagers.**

Beside those levels, in Keraton Yogyakarta, Bagongan is exclusively used, and in Surakarta, Kedhaton is also exclusively used. Bagongan and Kedhaton are actually included Krama Madya, but they have some different vocabulary.

II.1.2 Javanese variation based on the spread of the use

For about 50% of the whole population of the Indonesian people speak Javanese. Javanese becomes a means of communication as well as a means of expressing ideas for almost half of the Javanese people. The large area of the use of Javanese causes some various kinds of the Javanese dialect, such as Solo dialect, Banyumas dialect, Tegal dialect, Jepara dialect, Surabayan dialect etcetera.

In Sudaryantos, Baribin (Armadiyanti, 1997:) gives the division about the regional variety of the Javanese dialect as follows:

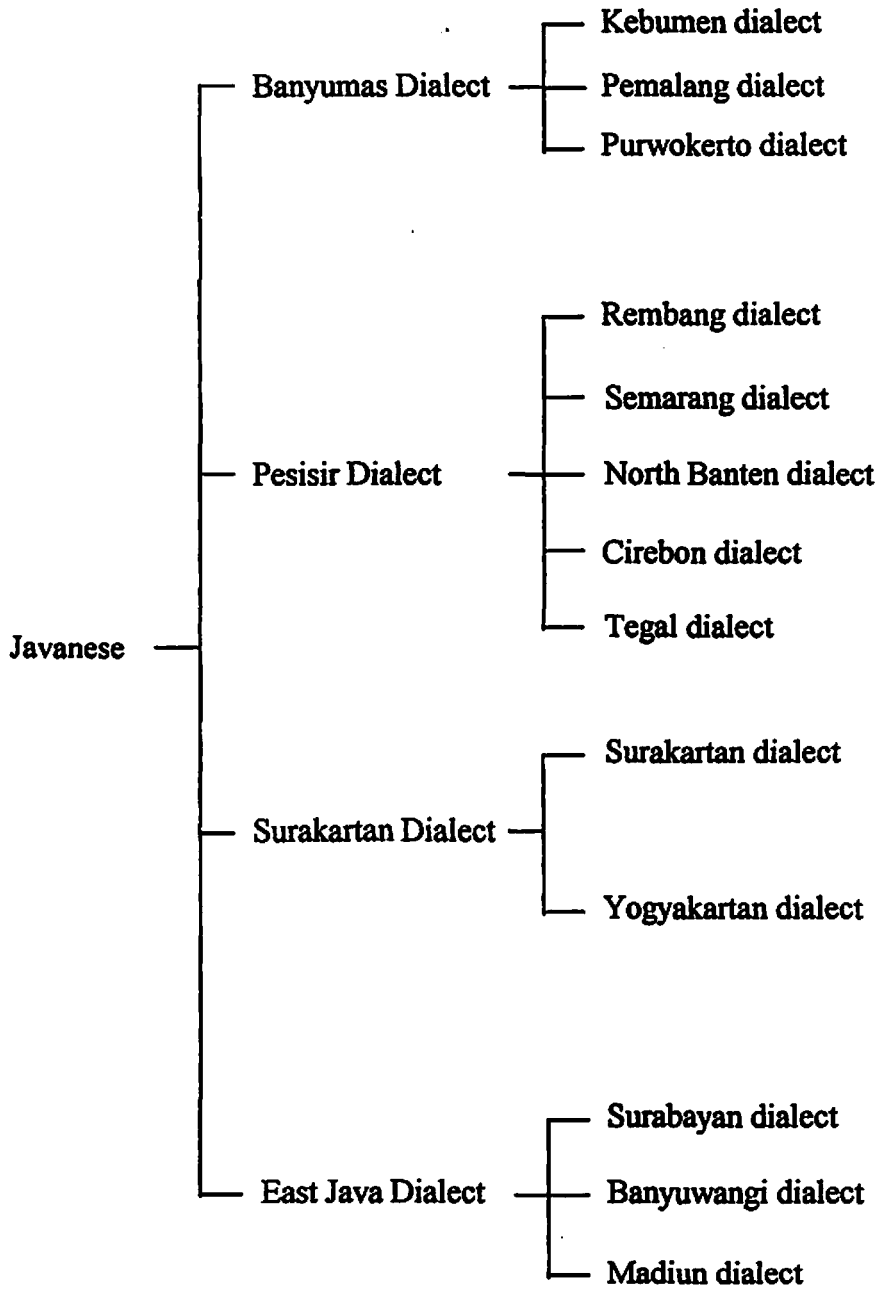


Figure 2. The Javanese regional variety.

Javanese is divided into four dialects, namely Banyumas dialect, Pesisir dialect, Surakartan dialect, and East Java dialect. Banyumas dialect is divided into three smaller regional dialects, they are Kebumen dialect, Pemalang dialect, and Purwokerto dialect. Pesisir dialect is divided into Rembang dialect, Semarang dialect, North Banten dialect, Cirebon dialect, and Tegal dialect. The dialect of Surakarta that is assumed as the standard dialect of Javanese is divided into Surakarta and Yogyakarta dialect. Finally, Surabayan dialect, Banyuwangi dialect, and Madiun dialect are included into East Java dialect. Each of those dialects is spoken by people (Javanese people) around the area.

II.2 The Language Used by People in Surabaya

II.2.1 The language used by native Surabayans

Javanese has an important role for Surabayan people. For the most Surabaya people, Javanese is their mother tongue. It is their first language that is acquired since they are born and through the acquisition process. Javanese is usually used in daily communication, both in family and/or in the social intercourse. Therefore, it can be pointed that Javanese is used in informal conversation.

Most Surabaya people use Ngoko and Madya Javanese. Especially the younger, they use Ngoko more than Madya or even Krama. Only very few of them know and use Krama. They usually the older/adult people who still take care of the Javanese tradition.

Javanese used in Surabaya is the Surabayan Javanese. It has certain characteristics, such as accent –Surabayan Javanese tends to have hard accent-, vocabulary, morphology, and phonology. They are much different from standard Javanese that is used by people of Surakarta, Yogyakarta, and other people of central Java who speak standard Javanese. Anyhow, these different characteristics do not cause any troubles in communication between native and non-native Surabayans.

Not all native Surabayans speak Javanese. Moreover, some people, especially the youngsters, nowadays, leave Javanese. They prefer using Indonesian to Javanese, even in informal situation of conversation.

As we see, that Indonesian is growing to become the first language especially in some big cities. Consequently, most native Surabayans also use Indonesian and try to speak it as their first language. Even, nowadays, Indonesian is used more frequently than Javanese is. It is because of the heterogeneity of Surabaya people. They come from various kinds of areas or towns that is why Indonesian is assumed as the appropriate language to use to communicate among all Indonesian people.

For native Surabayans, Indonesian is mostly considered as their second language that is always used besides Javanese. It is usually used in educational and governmental activities and business. On the other hand, Indonesian is used in formal conversation. It is appropriate with the statement of Richard (1979) in Ohoiwutun (1997:15) that second language is always used besides the first language or other language. It is generally used in educational and governmental activities and

in business. The speakers often assume it as the local language but not foreign language.

II.2.2 The language used by non-native Surabayans

Surabaya is a heterogeneous city. The people who live in Surabaya are not only native Surabayans but also non-native Surabayans who originate from many different areas all over Indonesia. Basically, non-native Surabayans use Indonesian to communicate with others especially those who come from different areas, but when they are from the same area, they will use their regional language to communicate.

The regional language that is often used in Surabaya is Javanese. It is merely because the majority of the people of Surabaya come from the ethnic of Java who tends to use Javanese. It is common for people who come from outside Java to use Javanese after adapting with the environment for sometime. The second regional language that is much used is Madurese since there are many Madurese people in the city.

II.3 The characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents of the study are Javanese speaking people and live in the boarding houses. The characteristics of the respondents are presented in tables.

II.3.1 The respondents' original town

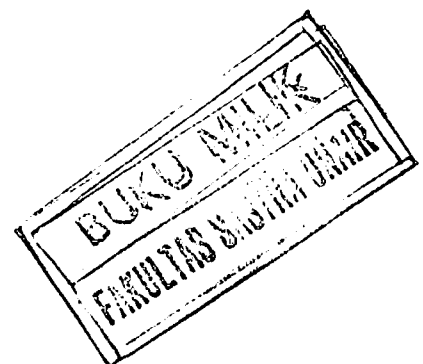
The Town	Number
Tulungagung	35
Kediri	32
Trenggalek	4
Blitar	19
Nganjuk	10
Total	100

II.3.2 The respondents' length of stay

Length of Stay	Number
Within two years' time	50
More than two years' time	50
Total	100

II.3.3 The status of the respondents

The Status	Number
Student	83
Employee	17
Total	100



II.3.4 The age of the respondents

The Age	Number
18	25
19	25
20	13
21	9
22	9
23	3
24	8
25	5
26	3
27	-
28	-
Total	100

CHAPTER III
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS
OF THE DATA