

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT THE STUDY

2.1 Javanese Language

Javanese is one of the ethnic languages in Indonesia that is used in Central Java, East Java except Madura and along the North Western coast of Java. Javanese that is usually used by the people comprises three levels of speech known as “undha-usuk basa” or language stratification. The use of these levels is usually based on the situation. Besides those three levels, there is still a level that is rarely used namely Bagongan and Kedhaton. This level is used in Kraton Yogya and Surakarta only.

In Paramasastra Jawi, Hadi Subroto describes the four levels or the hierarchy of politeness as follows. Javanese is divided into four levels, they are:

1. Ngoko : - Ngoko Lugu
- Ngoko Andhap
2. Madya : - Madya Ngoko
- Madya Krama
- Madyantara
3. Krama : - Muda Krama
- Kramantara
- Wredhakrama

- Krama Inggil

- Krama Desa

4. Bagongan and Kedhaton

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

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

Madya Ngoko is a variant of Madya that still has Ngoko elements. This type is usually used among adults. Madya Krama is a variant of Madya that has Krama or 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 younger to the adults or older people or to people that is superior on purpose to respect

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 level 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 used by the older to the younger that is highly respected. This level is usually used by the 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 consists of Krama words and inflections.

Krama Desa is a variant of Krama that consist of Krama words and inflections that is mixed with the vocabularies of villagers.

Besides those levels, in Kraton Yogya 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 vocabularies.

2.2 Communication Pattern of the People in the Location of the Study.

People in this area mostly speak Javanese in their daily communication. They tend to speak Javanese even though most of them know Indonesian. However, some of them do not know Indonesian at all and they only speak Javanese. In this case they are the old.

Javanese spoken by the people in this area consists of three levels. The three levels are Ngoko, Madya, and Krama. The people speak Ngoko when they speak among intimate friends or among people they know well. They use Madya to a friend or to people that is not too close. Krama is spoken to the people they respect or to the people that they do not know well. Krama is also spoken among priyayis.

In the case of children, children of lower class mostly use Ngoko in their communication. Their parents usually do not pay much attention to their language. Their parents mostly speak Ngoko in front of the children, so the children frequently hear the Ngoko words and they become accustomed. Therefore they are more fluent in using Ngoko than other levels. Moreover, only few of them understand Krama. It is common for them to speak Ngoko among friends and even to their parents.

Children of the middle class are usually able to speak Ngoko, Madya, and little of Krama. They speak Javanese Ngoko to the younger and among friends,

Madya and Krama to their parents and to other family members, such as grandfather/mother, aunt, uncle, etc.

Children of the upper class family mostly speak Madya and Krama. They have been accustomed to using those levels. They use Madya to their friends and Krama to their parents or other family members. Even, it is not uncommon for them to speak Krama to their friends. They rarely speak Ngoko because their parents often forbid them to do so. The upper-class people usually consider Ngoko is “rough” and it is mostly spoken among the low-class people.

2.3 The Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents of the study are Javanese-speaking children. The characteristics of the respondents are presented in tables below.

2.3.1 The Age of Respondents

Respondents of the study are children of five to seven years.

Table 2.1 presents the number and age of the respondents.

Table 2.1 The Age of Respondents

Age	Number
5	15
6	18
7	17
Total	50

2.3.2 The social class of the Respondents

The writer chooses the sample of the study from the middle-class family because they speak all the three levels of Javanese. Besides the reason, in this area, the people are mostly of middle class. Only few of them are of upper-class or low-class family.

2.3.3 The Educational Background of the Respondents

The respondents of the Study are of several grades of school. Some of them are from kindergarten, some are from the 1st year of elementary school, and others are from the second year of elementary school. Table 2.2 below shows the number and grade of the respondents.

Table 2.2 The Educational Background of the Respondents

Education	Number
Kindergarten	15
1 st grade of ES	23
2 nd grade of ES	12
Total	50

CHAPTER III
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF
THE DATA