

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In a speech community or social life such as expressed in the family - the setting that is taken by the writer in this thesis - there must be choices in many things including languages. The variety of languages that will be chosen by someone in a communicative event is determined by many factors such as *setting, participants, ends, act sequence(topic), and key, etc.* Because of the limited time the writer will only focus on the five components of communicative events abovementioned. Besides she assume them as the most influencing factors in determining the language choice used by children and their parents. Here are the presentation of data obtained through questionnaires and interviews. It is necessary for the readers to know that in this analysis the writer only focuses on the informal situation since 'the home' is known as the informal setting.

IV.1. PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

IV.1.1. THE LANGUAGE CHOICE OF THE CHILDREN

In Javanese culture the parent-child relationship represents the vertical order of life. Parents are

hierarchichal superiors in relation to their childred, and children are merely inferiors who must honour their parents. From the data presented below there is a tendency for the children to use JNL to their parents. They only use the Krama level in certain conditions.

In this section the writer will present the data related to the *component of act sequence* or some topics that are assumed to be occured frequently in families, and also to bring some influences to their choice of language. Let us see the following table.

Table 1. The language choice of the children used to their parents related to the topics of daily matter(%)

Topics	IL	JKIL	JNL	JMKL	BJI	Total
- Daily Matters						
- to their fathers	-	6.7	46.6	20	26.7	100
- to their mothers	-	10	60	10	20	100

From the table above we can see that the children prefer to choose JNL either to their fathers or to their mothers although the number of children that use JNL to their mothers is bigger. About 26.7 % of them use both Javanese and Indonesia in that communicative event to their fathers. There is also a few number of them (8.3%) that use JKIL in talking about daily matters with their parents. Their reasons can be seen

in the following table.

Table 2. The reasons of the language choice of the children used to their parents related to the topic of daily matters(%)

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. It is suitable with the topic	23.3	10
2. To adjust with the language used by their parents	10	6.7
3. It is suitable with the situation that is informal	50	40
4. It is more intimate	17.7	43.3
Total	100	100

When talking about daily matters most of the children (about 50%) is influence with the situation of the communicative events that is informal when they talk to their fathers. While about 43.3% of them have a reason that by using a language or variety of the same language they feel more intimate to their mother. They feel the language is easy to be used and does not build a gap between them. The children also pay attention to the suitability of language they use with the topic and of language their parents use. In the case that their parents use BJI they will also use BJI to them. The number of children that consider this reason to their fathers is bigger than to their mothers. It seems that the children focus on the intimate relationship with

their mothers. It is shown in the following table.

Table 3. The degree of intimacy of the children to their parents(%)

	Intimate	usual	Very Intimate	Total
Children-mothers	40	16.7	43.3	100
Children-fathers	43.4	23.3	33.3	100

Now let us see the language choice of the children related to some topics since there might be differences in their language choice.

Table 4. The language choice of the children used to their parents related to other topics and the key of joking(%)

	IL	JKIL	JNL	JMKL	BJI	Total
1. Political issues :						
- to their fathers	10	-	23.3	16.7	50	100
- to their mothers	10	-	23.3	16.7	50	100
2. To make a joke :						
- to their fathers	-	-	53.3	13.3	33.3	100
- to their mothers	-	-	53.3	13.3	33.3	100

When talking about political issues, the children(50%) use BJI, while to make a joke with their parents they prefer to use JNL with some considerations. From the table we see that the IL and JKIL are not chosen in the key of joking (something is

not serious), but the IL is still used by a few number of the children(10%). It also appears that the number of their choices are the same for both addressee. So, it seems that they are not influenced by the addressee of the communicative event. There are some factors that become their reasons as shown in the following table.

Table 5. The reasons of the language choice of the children related to the topic of political issues (%)

Reasons	Percentage
1. It is suitable with the topic	6.7
2. They are used to use the language	6.7
3. The topic is easier to be said in that language	86.6
Total	100

Most of the children consider that they choose a language or even BJI because the topic is easier to be said in those languages. If we see the data it seems that the habit in using a language or a variety of the same language can also influence the language choice of the children. While for topic of joking they have reasons, such as the following.

Table 6. The reasons of the language choice of the children related to the key of joking (%)

Reasons	Percentage
1. In order to be understood easily	6.7
2. It is more funny	30
3. It is suitable with the topic	50
4. The topic needs an informal language	13.3
Total	100

Basically most of the children (50%) choose a language since it is suitable with the topic. They also have an opinion that by using a variety of a language or even both languages it will add the sense of humor. They choose the informal language such as JNL to adjust with the topic in which it needs a relaxed situation.

Other component of communicative event that is assumed to be an influencing factor toward the language choice of the children is *the setting*. In this thesis the writer will discuss about the attendance of third person or the scene, but the place is still the same that is in *the home*. In this case the writer involves the attendance of friends of their parents in which their age are about their parents'.

Table 7. The language choice of the children related to the attendance of their parents friends(%)

	IL	JKIL	JNL	JMKL	BJI	Total
To their mothers	16.7	43.3	10	23.3	6.7	100
To their fathers	10	53.3	6.7	23.3	6.7	100

This change of setting emerges a new result in their choices. It appears that the language choice of the children used to their parents are changed. They tend to choose JKIL because of the attendance of third person in their communicative event. The number of children that use JKIL to their fathers is bigger than to their mother, while the number of the children that use JMKL is the same, that is about 23.3%. Their language choice changed to the more polite levels (JKIL and JMKL) considering some reasons.

Table 8. The reasons for the language choice of the children related to the attendance of third person(%)

Reasons	Percentage
1. In order to be consider as polite children	16.7
2. To honour their parents because of the attendance of their friends	40
3. In order to be understood by their friends (solidarity)	23.3
4. They are reluctant with their parents' friends	10
5. The are used to use that language	10
Total	100

Most of the children (40%) choose JKIL when they talk with their parents because they want to honour their parents in front of their friends. There also emerges the aspect of solidarity among the children. They use a language that is understood by the third person. Only a few number of them (10%) that using certain language because of the feeling of reluctancy.

Sometimes in choosing a language the children used to their parents, they have *some ends* that want to be revealed. They sometimes become the background of their language choice. In this section the writer will focus on *three kind of ends*.

Table 9. The language choice of the children used to their parents related to some ends (%)

	IL	JKIL	JNL	JMKL	BJI	Total
1. Apologizing	6.7	50	-	36.6	6.7	100
2. Asking something	-	33.3	6.7	53.3	6.7	100
3. Praising their parents	-	30	20	36.6	13.3	100

When the children want to apologize to their parents most of them choose JKIL (50%) and about 36.6% of them use JMKL. It seems that they tend to use the polite levels of Javanese since they apologize to their parents. Their language choice is changed when their end is to ask something. Most of them (53.3%) prefer to use JMKL. to praise their parents they also use JMKL (36.6%).

Table 10. The reasons for the choice of language related to their ends(%)

Apologizing	%	Asking and praising	%
1. It is suitable to show their ends	33.3	1. It is suitable to show their ends	53.3
2. To honour their parents	56.7	2. To honour their parents	13.3
3. They are used to use the language	10	3. They are used to use the language	33.3
Total	100		100

To apologize to their parents the children (56.7%) have a reasons that they should honour their parents, while 53.3 % of them consider that the language they used is suitable to show their ends such as to ask something and to praise their parents.

IV.1.2. THE OPINIONS OF THE CHILDREN

In Javanese there appears an etiquette system that "to a person older than oneself he or she should use the JKIL or at least the krama level. This rule should also be used by the children to their parents. Here are the children's opinion toward that etiquette system.

Tabel 11. The opinion of the children toward the etiquette system abovementioned(%)

	Very Agree	Agree	Disagree	Total
Children	33.3	56.7	10	100

Most of the children agree with the opinion that children should use JKIL or at least Krama level to their parents. But there is also a few number of them (10%) that disagree with the opinion. The following table will show their reasons.

Table 12. The reasons of the children toward their opinion (%)

Reasons	Percentage
1. The children should honour their parents	89.1
2. It is less intimate	3.3
3. The language they use should be adjusted with th situation	3.3
4. There is no differences between the two languages or the varieties of the same language	3.3
Total	100

Most of the children agree with the etiquette system since they realize that as children they should honour their parents by using the polite language.

IV.1.3. THE LANGUAGE CHOICE OF THE PARENTS

In the section the writer will present the language choice of the parents related to *the component of sct sequence or some topics* in informal situation. The topics are assumed to be ocured in families frequently and to bring some influences to the language choice of the parents.

Table 13. The language choice of the parents used to their children related to the topics of daily matters(%).

Topics	IL	JKIL	JNL	JMKL	BJI	Total
- Daily matters:						
- the fathers	-	-	53.3	-	46.7	100
- the mothers	-	-	63.3	-	36.7	100

Most of the parents use JNL when they talk about daily matters with their children, while others choose both Javanese and Indonesian in that communicative event. It seems that there is a difference in the number of mothers that use JNL to their children. It is bigger than the number of the fathers.

Table 14. The reasons for the language choice of the parents related to the topics of daily matters(%)

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. It is suitable with the situation that is informal	10	13.3
2. It is more communicative	23.3	13.3
3. It is more intimate	66.7	73.4
Total	100	100

Most of the mothers and the fathers consider the aspects of intimacy in using certain language. They

feel that by using the language, the communicative event will be more intimate. Sometimes they also consider the suitability of the language they used with the situation. Let us see their degree of intimacy with their children since it become the most influencing factor in choosing a language.

Table 15. The degree of intimacy of the parents toward their children (%).

	intimate	usual	very intimate	Total
fathers-children	30	26.7	43.3	100
mothers-children	33.3	20	46.7	100

As a comparison to the language choice of the parents according to the topic above we will discuss other topics as shown in the following table.

Table 16. The language choice of the parents related to other topics and the key of joking(%)

Topics	IL	JKIL	JNL	BJI	Total
1. Political issues:					
- the fathers	30	-	46.7	23.3	100
- the mothers	20	-	56.7	23.3	100
2. Joking:					
- the fathers	-	-	60	40	100
- the mothers	-	-	56,7	43,3	100

Related to both topics we see that most of the fathers and the mothers choose JNL. About 51.7% of them

use JNL in the topics of political issues and about 58.3% of them use JNL in the key of Joking (something that is not serious). Indonesian language is not chosen in the second topic, while JKIL and JMKL are not chosen in both topics.

Table 17. The reason for their choice related to the topic of political issues(%).

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. influenced with the situation of communicative event	6.7	6.7
2. It is suitable with the topic	93.3	93.3
Total	100	100

Basically their reason is the same. They feel that the language they choose is suitable with the topic. Accidentally the fathers and mothers have the same reason that influences their language choice. From the data we also see that most of them do not consider the situation of the communicative event.

Table 18. The reasons for their choice related to the key of joking(%).

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. easy to be understood	16.7	16.7
2. more funny	10	6.6
3. It is suitable with the topic	26.7	36.7
4. The topic needs an informal language	46.6	40
Total	100	100

Most of the parents have a reason that the key of joking need an informal language as JNL and BJI. They consider that the language bring the informality of the communicative event itself.

The language choice of the participants can also be influenced with *the attendance of third persons*. In this case the writer takes the parents friend as the third persons. The change of their language used can be seen in the following table.

Table 19. The language choice of the parents related to the *attendance of the third persons* (%).

	IL	JNL	BJI	Total
The fathers	20	33.3	46.7	100
The mothers	13.3	53.3	33.3	100

The fathers choice is more influenced with the

setting than the mothers. The mothers still choose JNL as language they used while the fathers choose BJI although the number is decreased.

Table 20. The reason for their choice related to the attendance of the third person

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. The pride of using it	6.7	6.7
2. To adjust with the language their friend used	73.3	80
3. To show our identity	20	13.3
Total	100	100

The parents pay attention to the language their friend used although they speak with their own children. It shows that their solidarity is good. They think about their friends feeling if they use a language or a speech level of Javanese that is not mastered by him/her.

Sometimes people think a language is suitable to show an end, so, are the parents.

Table 21. The language choice of the parents to give some advice to their children

	IL	JNL	BJI	Total
The fathers	13.3	60	26.7	100
The mothers	10	66.7	23.3	100

Most of the parents choose JNL when they give some advice to their children. It indicates that eventhough they are advicing their children they do not use the formal language as NIL to show their seriousness. They feel that the use of JNL is suitable to show their end. Only 11.6% of them use IL.

Table 22. The reasons for the language choice of the parents related to their end of giving some advice(%).

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. Easy to be understood	73.3	60
2. Not to create an intense situation	10	30
3. To show their authority	16.7	10
Total	100	100

Most of the parents want that their advise is acceptable and understood by using the language. They also want to create a relax situation so their children can accept their advice clearly and finally realize their mistake. This condition even can make their relationship more intimate since there will be no hard feeling from the children. Another reason is that the parents want to show their authority in front of their children. It occurs because there are many children that do not obey their parents advice if their parents

parents do not show their firmness.

IV.1.4. THE OPINIONS OF THE PARENTS

In this section the writer wants to present the opinion of the parents toward the etiquette system that "children should use JKIL or at least the Krama level when they speak with their parents. The writer thinks that it is very important to know the opinions of both participants - the children and also their parents.

Table 23. The opinion of the parents toward the etiquette system abovementioned(%)

	very agree	agree	disagree	total
The fathers	23.	63.3	13.4	100
The mothers	26.7	66.7	6.6	100

Most of the parents (65%) agree with the etiquette system, while 25% of them are absolutely agree with it. But there are a few number of them that do not agree with the system that children should use JKIL or at least the Krama level.

Table 24. The reasons of the parents toward their opinion (%).

Reasons	fathers	mothers
1. The children should honour their parents by using polite language	86.6	86.6
2. To continue the existence of that polite level	-	6.7
3. To give their children a freedom to use a language	13.3	6.7
Total	100	100

If we see carefully to the opinions of the children and their parents there is basically the same opinion that most of them agree with the etiquette system of Javanese. The number of the fathers that give a freedom to their children in using a language is bigger than the mothers. But there is a slight attention for the mothers to consider the continuance of JKIL or Krama level. It is because they have a bigger role in teaching the level to their children.

IV.2. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

IV.2.1. THE USAGE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

Most of Madiun families do not use IL in the daily communication of their members. IL is only used in certain condition. Most of them have Javanese as their mother tongue. From many topics, ends, and setting adopted by the writer in her thesis there are only

three communicative events in which the children use IL to their parents although it is not their daily language.

Firstly, when the children talk about political issues several children prefer to choose IL since the topic is easier to be said in that language. Indeed, what we talk about sometimes influences our language choice. According to the children, the topic of political issues may bring or cause a different feeling since they can be categorized as the topics of educated people. Not all people are interested in the topic since it need a broad insight. Besides, these topics also needs a formal language, in this case, IL is considered as the formal one. The number of the children that choose IL when they talk about the topic either to their fathers or to their mothers is the same.

Secondly, IL is also used by a few number of the children when there is a change in the psychological setting, that is when there is the attendance of third persons or their parents friends. This setting influences their decision in choosing a language or variety of the same language. They can not ignore the attendance of the third persons in the communicative event. There are some considerations that must be thought pertaining to the attendance of other persons. They should pay attention to them. One of the considerations

is the aspect of solidarity.

The children decide to use IL since it is understood by all Indonesian people. They consider that IL is more neutral since it can be used to face an addressee that comes from all level of Javanese society. When the children involve in the communicative event occurred between their fathers and the third persons they will use the language understood by them. It is important to consider the feeling of the third person if the children use language they do not understand. For example: when their parents friends are talking with their parents using IL, and then the children are involved in the conversation they will use IL, too They do not speak Javanese especially at certain levels such as JKIL and JMKL that are not mastered by everyone. The number of children that uses IL related to the attendance of third persons to their mother is bigger than to their fathers.

Thirdly, IL is also used when the children apologize to their parents. They consider that it is necessary for them to use IL since they feel it is suitable to show their end. According to them it is easier to apologize in IL. The number of the children that use IL in apologizing to their fathers or mothers is the same.

While for the parents there are also three kinds of communicative events in which they use IL. Firstly,

a few number of the parents also use IL when they talk about political issues with their children. Most of them consider that IL is suitable with the topics of political issues. The number of the fathers that use IL to their children is bigger than the mothers.

Secondly, a few number of the parents are influenced with the attendance of the third persons. They pay attention to this setting in which there are now other persons involved. They decide to adjust the language they use to their children with the language their friends use since they do not want to be considered hiding something behind them.

Thirdly, the use of IL emerge when the parents give some advice to their children. They consider that their advice will be understood easily by using IL. Besides they also want to show their seriousness by using the more formal language.

IV.2.2. THE USAGE OF JAVANESE LANGUAGE

In this section the writer will divide the usage of Javanese language into its three levels. They are:

A. The usage of JKIL

JKIL is used by the children in most of the communicative events adopted by writer, except when they talk about political issues and make a joke. There is

no children that use JKIL in those two communicative events. When the children talk about daily matters with their parents, only a few number of them use JKIL. It shows that the number of the children that use JKIL to their parents are so small. The children that use JKIL consider that they should use the polite level to their parents. As children they want to honour their parents.

Other usage of JKIL appears when there is the attendance of third persons that involve in the communicative event. Most of the children choose JKIL in this condition. They want to honour their parents in front of the third persons by using the polite level. Several of them have a reason that they use JKIL to their parents in order to be considered as polite children. They change their language choice from JNL to JKIL because of the influence of the change of setting, in this case psychological setting. As Javanese they understand that they should use JKIL or at least the Krama level to their parents and they want to show it to the third persons.

While for the ends of apologizing, asking something, and praising, most of the children also use JKIL to their parents. They decide to choose JKIL since they want to honour their parents. Most of them consider that JKIL is suitable to express their ends. It is good to be used to show their ends. When the children want

to gain their ends such as apologizing or praising their parents they consider it is necessary for them to use a different level of Javanese as they use in their daily lives. By changing it they hope that their ends will be able to be reached and accepted. For instance, when the children want to buy something they will persuade their parents by using the more polite level of Javanese such as JKIL since in their daily communication they use JNL.

For the parents, there is no communicative events in which they use JKIL to their children. Indeed, it is not the etiquette system of Javanese that the parents should use JKIL to their children. It may happen for the older person to a younger one in the case that they have just known or met. So, it is natural if there is no parents that use JKIL to their children.

B. The usage of JNL

In all communicative events adopted by the writer there are always a tendency of the children to use JNL, except in the end of apologizing. Most of the children use JNL when they talk about daily matters, but the number of the children that use JNL to their mothers is bigger since they are more intimate to their mothers than to their fathers. They prefer to use JNL since it is suitable to be used in informal situation. Besides

the usage of JNL is able to make the relationship between the children and their parents more intimate. JNL can be used by people that have intimate relationship such as by the children and their parents since it does not emerge a distance between them. The main point is that JNL is mostly used by the children in the topic of joking and daily matters.

There are also a few number of the children that use JNL when they talk about political issues, ask something, and praise their parents. They feel comfortable to choose that level. In this case they stress on the building of intimacy among them. While there are also several of them that are not influenced by the attendance of third persons. They remain to use JNL to their parents since they are used to use that language. It is, indeed, difficult to change our habit. The children are used to use that language, so it may influence their language choice.

One thing that should be noticed is that there is no children that use JNL when they apologize to their parents. They realize that it is impolite to use JNL when they apologize since as children they should use the more polite level of Javanese to show their respect, especially in that occasion.

For the parents, they also use JNL in all communicative events. Most of them use JNL in all occasion

since they pay attention to the communicative and intimate functions of the communicative events. They consider that the usage of JNL brings an intimate situation. As parents they want to be intimate with their children. Most of them are not influenced by the attendance of the third persons and with when they give some advice to their children. Even, they use JNL in the hope that their advice will be easy to be understood and accepted by their children. They also do not want to create an intense situation in giving their advice.

C. The usage of JMKL

There are many children that use JMKL in almost all communicative events such as when they talk about the three topics mentioned in the previous section. In this case they want to honour their parents by using JMKL since it is more polite than JNL.

Most of the children decide to use JMKL to their parents when there is the attendance of their parents' friends. It is because they want to honour their parents and also because of their habit. There are a few number of them that use JMKL in their daily communication with their parents. Besides when they express their ends most of them use JMKL. Basically they consider that level is suitable to be used to

express their ends.

For the parents, there is no one of them that use the JMKL when they talk to their children. It is not necessary for them to use that level since they have a role as superiors.

IV.2.3. THE USAGE OF BOTH JAVANESE AND INDONESIAN

Besides, the opportunity to choose a language or a variety of the same language, people also have a right to use both languages in their communication. Many children use BJI especially when they talk about political issues. Most of them consider that it is easier for them to use both languages - Javanese and Indonesian in a communicative event. They do not need to focus only on one language. We can not denied that as bilinguals people sometimes use BJI in the same communicative event.

When they talk about the topics of daily matters and joking, some children also choose BJI. By using BJI they feel more relaxed since they do not focus on one language. They will also use BJI when they make a joke with their parents because sometimes their joke is more funny if they use BJI. Besides, they also want to create a relaxed and familiar situation with their parents. On the other hand, there are a few number of the children that use BJI when they express their ends

to their parents. Those end bring a slight influence toward their language choice. The attendance of third persons do not bring a big influence to the children.

When talking about daily matters, most of the parents use BJI. They feel comfortable by using BJI since it is difficult to focus on one language only. While, when they give some advice to their children most of them also use BJI, especially the fathers. They consider that by using BJI the situation of communicative event is not intense and will be accepted by the children easily. Another thing that also influences the language choice of the parents is the attendance of their friends. They decide to use BJI to their children since it is more suitable. It is also important for them to consider the language their friends use.

IV.2.4. THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS

In family there are two dimensions that arrange the relationship between its member although the home is usually known as the setting of informality. These dimensions is obviously seen in the language choice of the children used to their parents. Vertical dimensions will place some one in a higher or lower position and also determine the honour and dishonour attitude. It can be determined by the difference of age, position, etc. It is appear that most of the children consider

the position of their parents are superiors to them. While horizontal dimension will determine the degree of intimacy among the participants involved in communicative events. It has something to do with the degree of friendship among individuals in families and society. Horizontal dimension focuses on the equal positions between the addressor and the addressee. It also indicates the families' relationship beside the degree of honour and dishonour.

The children in Madiun tend to consider the horizontal dimension - the familiarity or intimacy between the children and their parents. Most of them use JNL since this level is more intimate and they also feel comfortable if the communication is done in that speech level. JNL does not create a gap between the children and their parents. In the using of JNL they do not ignore the etiquette system of Javanese since they do not use all of Ngoko Words in their sentence. They also use Krama or Krama Inggil words for the words that should be in polite levels if it is used to their parents, e.g: *tindak* (to go), *sare* (to sleep), *dhahar* (to eat), etc. In the order of speech levels of Javanese this kind of level used by the children is called Ngoko Andhap since some of its words use Krama or Krama Inggil words. Actually the children keep using the polite words to honour their parents because it is so

impolite if they use the words in Ngoko words.

Basically they use JNL because they feel more intimate with their parents by using that level. They consider the horizontal dimension that indicate the families relationship. It can be seen when the children are talking about daily matters with their mothers. They tend to use JNL to their mothers in that topic and only about 46,6% of them use JNL to their fathers in the same topic. While, in the topic of joking most of them use JNL either to their fathers or to their mothers. They do not differenciate the participants in this case. For both topics they pay attention to the informality and intimacy of communicative events.

On the other hand, most of the children also consider the vertical dimension in which their parents are inthe higher position and the children are in the lower one. This phenomena only occur in certain conditions. In Javanese, that kind of relationship is indicated with the use of Polite level of javanese that is krama level. The usage of JKIL appears when the setting is changed. In the case that there is the attendance of third person (in this case their parents' friends) in the communicative event, the children will use JKIL to their parents although the place is still the same - in their home. There is only a slight differences between the JKIL used to their fathers and to their mothers.

Besides JKIL there are also several of them that use JMKL to their parents in that condition. In this change of setting they think it is very important for them to consider the vertical dimension in relation to their parents because there are other persons that involve in their communicative event. Most of them have a reason that they should show their respect to their parents because of the attendance of their parents friends.

Other components that change their language choice from JNL into JKIL or JMKL is the end of apologizing. Most of them use JKIL when they apologize to their parents. It is because they are that have made mistake should use the polite level in apologizing to their parents.

For the parents it is appear that they only consider the horizontal in their relation with their children. Most of them use JNL in all situation because they pay more attention to the intimate relationship among the members of their family. As parents they do not want to make a distance between them. JNL is used when they give some advice and also when they are talking about daily matters. They feel that the JNL is suitable to be used in any circumstances when they talk with their own children. In Javanese it does not matter if the parents use JNL since they are placed as superior in the etiquette system of Javanese. In the topic of

Joking and also about political issues they keep using JNL, while in the change of setting that is if there are the third person in the communicative event the fathers are rather influenced. The mothers still prefer to use JNL in that setting. It is because they are more intimate with their children.

IV.2.5. THE ETIQUETTE SYSTEM OF JAVANESE

The important thing to be noticed is that in Javanese it is nearly impossible to say anything without indicating the social relationship between the speaker and the listener in terms of status and familiarity. Status is determined by many things such as wealth, descent, education, occupation, age, kinship, and nationality. One of the etiquette system of Javanese that becomes the central attention is that to greet or speak with a person younger than oneself (or someone with whom one is intimate), one use JNL. While, one greets a superior or someone one knows only slightly with JKIL or at least the Krama level. This etiquette system is not used in most of Madiun families.

Most of the children agree with that system, but they think it is not important to be done in the setting of the home. They only use the JKIL to their parents in certain conditions. There are two components

of communicative event that influence their language choice - they are the ends and setting. For instance, when they apologize and when third persons are present in the communicative events, they change their choice from JNL to JKIL to their parents. The children tend to speak more polite levels of Javanese if other persons are listening. They are influenced by that setting.

Most of the children do not run the etiquette system although they agree with it. They consider the familiarity or intimacy when they speak with their parents. Although they use JNL, they keep honouring their parents since for the terms that should be in polite forms the use Krama or Krama Inggil terms. In Javanese it is called Ngoko Andhap. This condition emerges a phenomena that the fact occurred in society is not always suitable with the system. This condition is supported by several children. They do not agree with the etiquette system since if they use JKI to their parents, the communicative event will be less intimate. Besides they also consider that they will decide to use JKIL because it is suitable with the situation.

For the parents, there is no big problem in their language choice since they do not need to use JKI to their children. It is absolutely normal for them to use

JN to their children. In this case they also regard the intimate relationship between them. Most of the parents agree with the etiquette system abovementioned. They hope that their children will give bigger feeling of honour to them by using polite level of Javanese. A few number of the mothers worry with the continuance of JKIL since it is now less used and mastered by young generation. They agree with the etiquette system of Javanese because of that reason. They realize that as Javanese they have a responsibility to continue the existence of Javanese (or JKIL). Even, there is also several parents that do not agree with the etiquette system. They consider all level of Javanese are the same. They do not want to force their children to use certain level such as JKIL to them. They give freedom to their children to decide what language they use.

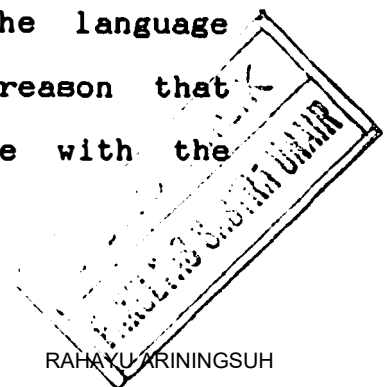
As parents they have a big role in teaching JKIL to their children. It can be started by the correction of the language or words misuse used by the children. For example : the children use the word "mimik (to drink)" to them they will correct that they should use the word "ngunjuk (to drink)".

IV.2.6. SOLIDARITY

In relation with the change of setting - that is

the attendance of their parents' friends, it appears that this setting emerges certain attitude that cause an effect to the language choice of the children. It emerges the aspect of solidarity. Most of the children choose certain language or variety of the same language because they want to adjust with the language used by their parents' friends. They want to show their solidarity and their good attitude that respect their parents by using the language. Sometimes, if people are talking in other language we do not understand we will have uncomfortable feeling or even bad judgement to them since they may talk bad things about us. So, it is necessary for the children to consider the language used by people in their surrounding, in this case the third persons (although they are only as hearers). In this case, if their parents' friends use IL to their parents they will also use IL to their parents in order the third persons understand what they mean. The children, in Madiun families, try to obey the value of Javanese that is they should respect or pay attention to the attendance of other persons in using language.

This solidarity also appears in the language choice of the parents. Most of them have areason that they should adjust their language choice with the



language their friends use although they speak with their children. They think it is very important to respect the attendance of the third persons by using language they understand. It shows their feeling of solidarity, besides they also do not want if their friends have bad judgement to their families. Sometimes when other persons speak other language we do not understand or mastered we will have uncomfortable feeling to them.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION