

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1. Javanese

Javanese is one of ethnic languages in Indonesia that is used in central Java, East Java except Madura and along the North Western coast of Java. The standard dialects of Javanese is Surakarta and Yogyakarta. And other dialects of Javanese are Banyumas, Pasisir, and Jawa Timur (East Java) dialects. Banyumas dialect consist of Purwokerto, Kebumen and Pamalang sub dialect. Pasisir dialect consist of North Banten, Cirebon, Tegal, Semarang and Rembang sub dialects. And East Java dialect consist of three group, those are 1) Tuban, Gresik and Surabaya sub dialects, 2) Malang and Pasuruan sub dialects and 3) Banyuwangi sub dialect (Soedjito, 1980:2).

Javenese has language levels known as 'undha-usuk'

or 'unggah-ungguh'. The use of these levels is based on age, occupation and social status. According to Hadi Soebroto (without year; 86-87) divides Javanese undha-usuk specifically as :

1. Ngoko
 - Ngoko Lugu
 - Ngoko Andhap
2. Madya
 - Madya Ngoko
 - Madya Krama
 - Madyantara
3. Krama
 - Mudha Krama
 - Kramantara
 - Wredhakrama
 - Krama Inggil
 - Krama Desa
4. Bagongan and Kedaton

Ngoko is a variant of Javanese levels that is used to close friends/relations or to the youngster (Kridalaksana, 1984:131). In his book Kridalaksana divides Ngoko Javanese into Ngoko Lugu and Ngoko Andhap. Ngoko Lugu is Javanese Ngoko that is free from the honour factors. Usually Ngoko Lugu is used among children. Ngoko Lugu consists of Ngoko words without Krama or Krama Inggil words. Ngoko Andhap has the honour

factors. It is used on purpose to respect the participant (Kridalaksana, 1984:131).

Madya is a level of Javanese between Ngoko and Krama level. It has Krama elements (Kridalaksana, 1984:119). Madya Javanese is divided into Madya Ngoko, Madya Krama and Madyantara.

Madya Ngoko is a variant of Madya that consists of Ngoko elements. This Madya Ngoko is used by adults. Madya Krama is a variant of Madya that has Krama and Krama Inggil elements, and is free from Ngoko elements. Madyantara is a variant of Madya that has both Ngoko and Krama elements (Kridalaksana, 1984:119).

Krama is a variant of Javanese that has all the honour factors. It is usually used by the youngsters to older people on purpose to respect the participants (Kridalaksana, 1984:111). This Krama level is divided into Mudha Krama, Kramantara, Wredha Krama, Krama Inggil and Krama Desa.

Mudha Krama is a variant of Krama that has Krama Inggil elements (Kridalaksana, 1984:130). This level is very flexible, usually used by (1) the youngsters to the older people (2) a servant to his employer (3) among friends who are not close (4) priyayis of the same social levels (Hadi Soebroto, without year:96).

Kramantara is a variant of Krama that is used among

friends and among priyayis who feel that they have a higher level than the other participant. Kramantara doesn't have Krama Inggil elements. All its words are Krama Lugu (Kridalaksana, 1984:111).

Wredha Krama is a variant of Krama that used by the older to the youngster that are respected. This level doesn't has Krama Inggil elements (Kridalaksana, 1984:210)

Krama Inggil is a variant of Krama that used by people to a participant who is highly respected. It is usually used by lower class (priyayi cilik) to the upper class (priyayi gedhe).

Krama Desa is a variant of Krama of which the vocabularies are mixed with words from village .

Beside those levels above, in Keraton Ngayogyakarta exclusively Bagongan Javanese is used. And Kedaton Javanese is exclusively used in Keraton Surakarta. Bagongan and Kedaton are actually included in Krama Madya, but they have some different vocabularies .

2.2. Dialects

A dialects is an abstraction of the same sort as language, but as it covers fewer people, it enables one to keep one's statements closer to the actual speech of the speakers; each abstracted element in the description

of dialect covers a less wide range of actually different phenomena. The number of dialects to be recognized within a language is clearly not fixed in advance; it depends on the fineness of the scale on which the linguist is working; the smaller each dialects is taken to be and therefore the greater of dialects distinguished, the more precise each description can be, as each generalization will cover a smaller range of divergence. In such circumstance dialect will fall into successively larger group of dialects, the largest group being the language itself as a unity (R. H. Robins, 1980:40).

2.3. Nganjuk Javanese Dialect

Kabupaten Nganjuk is located about 120 kilometers South West of Surabaya. Nganjuk is consists of twenty kecamatans with the capital city kecamatan Kota Ngajuk. Except in Kecamatan Kota Nganjuk, the livelihood of most Nganjuk people is agriculture.

Nganjuk Javanese dialect is almost the same as the dialects used by Madiun, Ngawi, Magetan, and Sragen people. Although Nganjuk, Madiun, Magetan, and Ngawi are in East Java, the dialects that are used by people and those regions tend to be standard dialect, that is Surakarta dialect. But Nganjuk Javanese dialect is not as refined as Surakarta dialect. This Nganjuk Javanese dialect is used by villagers in Kabupaten Nganjuk except in Kecamatan Kota Nganjuk.

OF THE DATA
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS
CHAPTER III