

A Study of Javanese *Krama* Speech to the Young Generation of Java in Surakarta City (Sociolinguistic Studies)

Sujono¹, Dyah Padmaningsih², Supardjo³
{²dyahpadmaningsih@yahoo.co.id}

¹²³Sebelas Maret University

ABSTRACT The applied research entitled "A Study of Javanese *Krama* Speech to the Young Generation of Java in Surakarta city (Sociolinguistic Studies)" aimed to describe: (1) The form, function, and prospect of Javanese *Krama* Speech in the young generation of Java in Surakarta city, (2) The cause of miss understanding in the use of Javanese *Krama*, (3) The Javanese young generation's etiquette due to the existence and implementation of Javanese *Krama* speech., and (4) The recommendation on how to develop and solve the problem of misusing Javanese *Krama* in young generation in Surakarta To overcome the problem, the researcher has collected data in the form of Javanese *Krama* to young generation of Java in Surakarta city. The source of data was taken by purposive sampling techniques. The research areas are *Jebres*, *Banjarsari*, *Pasar Kliwon* districts. The methods of collecting data were *simak* (observation) and *cakap* (interview) techniques. Meanwhile the data was analyzed using interactive model of analysis in qualitative research. The research findings are as follows: 1) *Mudha Krama* was frequently used by the young generation of Java. There were code- switching, code- mixing, Indonesian language's interference, and improper Javanese *Krama Inggil* lexicon happened while they were using it. It also has an interpersonal function and the language prospect is stable, 2) Because of the transferring process, the misusing of Javanese *Krama* frequently happened. The lack of reference books in *undha usuk* (speech level) Javanese language was also one of the triggering factor, 3) Young generation's etiquette was 90% Positive and 10 % negative, 4) There were some preventive steps, namely: developing the use of Javanese language in family, providing reference books in Javanese language book., and holding the education from kindergarten until university level, and workshop speech level periodically or incidentally.

Key words: *speech Krama, young generation, sociolinguistic studies.*

1. Introduction

Surakarta is a region of standardized Javanese language or society considering speech level *Ngoko* or *Krama*. The meaning of speech levels is a language variation with the difference is considered by speaker (01) and participant (02). The relation can be familiar, close, far,

decent, stable, recent [1]. In Javanese language, it is clearly stated in its lexicon. Therefore, Javanese Language lexicon difference can be used as the speech level classification. In general, there are *krama* speech level and *ngoko* speech level [2]. Speech level in Javanese language is usually called *undha-usuk* or *unggah-ungguh*. The researcher is interested to figure out the problem of using speech level to young generation in Java in Surakarta city due to the controversy of Javanese language observer in analyzing Javanese language used by youngster nowadays. Some people said that there are many youngsters who don't understand the manner or *unggah-ungguh*, and so on. In the other hand, Javanese language is dynamic. Javanese language is developed from time and time in either structure or vocabulary so there is no misinterpretation in using Javanese language to young generation.

Young generation is part of society which has strategic position in developing Javanese language in the future. They are inherited Javanese language as their mother tongue. The opinion is truly based on the observation. It can be seen from the deterioration of Javanese language, culture and traditional arts towards young generation. It can be clearly seen from the young generation's ability in speaking Javanese *Krama* correctly. They are frequently uses *Krama Inggil* lexicon as *siram* 'taking a bath', *dhahar* 'eating', *kersa* 'willing', *priksa* 'knowing', *rawuh* 'coming', *maringi* 'giving', *mundhut* 'buying' those are used for respecting others in the higher level as the honorific system. It shows that they are unable to use Javanese *Krama Inggil* lexicon correctly.

The disability of Javanese *Krama* speech to young generation happened for a long time. Husein Djajadiningrat and EM. Uhlenbeck said that the degradation to speak *Krama* correctly happened since early 20th centuries [3]. That situation showed that sense of pride and awareness of Javanese norms faded away. It proves that the degradation of positive response of young generation dealing with Javanese language. We should realize that language is dynamic and easily to adapt he change. It, therefore, should be anticipated before.

Some criticisms toward young generation are wrong. Therefore, the problem in using Javanese *Krama* Speech level to the young generation in Surakarta should be solved as:) 1) How is the form, function, and prospect of Javanese *Krama* Speech to the young generation in Surakarta?, 2) Why don't the young generation in Surakarta understand Javanese *Krama* Speech level correctly? 3) How does the young generation action dealing with the existence and the implementation of Javanese *Krama* Speech?, 4) How can we develop the proper Javanese Language *Krama* correctly in young generation in Surakarta?

The researcher presented some empiric data related to the problem in several research findings before such as: 1) *Pemakaian tingkat tutur Krama dalam Bahasa Jawa di Kodya Surakarta* (1991) by Maryono Dwi Raharjo, and teams. 2) *Penggunaan lexicon Krama Inggil dalam tuturan bahasa jawa generasi muda masyarjat jawa di Kodya Surakarta* (1992) by Sujono, 3) *Pengkajian Sikap Generasi Muda terhadap Bahasa Jawa* (1988/ 1989) by Edi Subroto, 4) *Pengkajian Sikap Siswa Menengah Sekolah Atas se Eks Karisidenan Surakarta terhadap Bahasa Jawa* (1989/ 1990) by Paina and teams. The researcher is interested to figure out the problem in Javanese speech level to young generation nowadays that hasn't revealed by the previous researches.

By doing so, the researcher hope in finding out the double objectives as training the carefulness of the researchers in analyzing and concluding the society unrest towards the improper use of Javanese speech level to young generation as a case study of juvenile delinquency against Javanese social norms reflected on their language. Besides, this research is used the other youngster or other researcher to reveal the youngster's etiquette towards Javanese language. In addition, it is also used for the government or related officials in determining policy dealing with the culture Javanese language development.

2. Research Method

The research methodology aimed to solve the problem is Sociology and linguistic analysis methods. Sociology analysis method was used to give society effect while linguistic analysis giving several language terms with the elements found indeed [4].

The data collection was taken from observation using questioner and interview[5]. The analysis for getting the general patterns of language manner in using statistic method is from Sociology [6].

Regarding the subject discussed is the group of youngsters so it is impossible to observe and ask them one by one. Therefore, the researcher used a group as a representative sample within probability sampling and statistic. It is also used simple statistic formula. The research methodology is using survey.

The development of validity in this research is using qualitative method using phenomenological thought and triangulation patterns as triangulation data, triangulation method, triangulation theory [7].

There are three locations of the research in Surakarta as Pasar Kliwon, Banjarsari, and Jebres districts. From the three districts, the researcher has collected the youngsters' manners against the existence of using *Krama* speech using 180 youngsters' questioners'.

The respondents' characteristics as follow: (a) a native speaker mainly Javanese people, (b) an Indonesian resident who live for about 5 years, (c) 15 to 21 years old and single (d) physically and mentally Healthy, (e) Using Javanese language for daily conversation.

The primary data of the research was a transactional Javanese speech *Krama* from young generation in Surakarta, and the data was from the Javanese speech in Surakarta. Meanwhile, the secondary data was form direct and indirect related with it [8].

The data collection used two methods as observation (*simak*) and interview (*cakap*) skills [9] *Simak* technique by bugging technique and following methods as recording, taking note, and giving questionnaire. The Explanation is (a) the proficient listening is a technique by bugging from their in participative observation. [10], (b) recording technique which is held by recording the language usage using provided tape recorder, (c) note technique which is held by using the important things in using language mainly extra lingual., (d) questionnaire which is used for collecting data of youngsters' manners in the existence of language *krama* speech, the mistake in using Javanese language *krama* of young generation and their background that causes the mistakes in speech *krama* in Surakarta.

Interview (*cakap*) method is the way to get and collect data by holding a conversation [11]. Within this conversation, there will be a contact between observers and informant. As a primary technique is *teknik dasar pancing* (stimulant technique) which means the researcher tries to catch the attraction so that they can reveal what he needs. For the following technique are used the proficient technique, recording, note techniques [12]. Recording and note techniques are the same as the listening method. Especially for face to face technique hold by using direct speech with informant [13].

Data Analysis methodology is contextual. The contextual data analysis named equivalent method [14]. Equivalent method is the data analysis method with the target is social context of the language in society [15]. In speech level of young generation community in Surakarta will be seen social context, namely: speaker, participant, expression, the objective of the conversation, and the topic of conversation [16].

Related with the analysis data methodology, we need to discuss two important subjects as data analysis method and the steps of data analysis [17]. These steps can be explained as :

This research is used interactive model of analysis which involves three components as data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/ verification which the process of data collection as a cycle [18]. In this cycle, the researcher is still correlated with four components in collecting data, reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing after collecting data and using time allotted. [19]

3. Results And Discussion

From the research findings, the terms, function, and prospect Javanese speech to young generation in Surakarta, namely: (a) The young generation in Surakarta mostly used *mudhakrama* speech level. They were code- switching, code- mixing, and Indonesian language interference and the use of improper Javanese *krama* lexicon inside while they were using it. It was clearly stated in the following data:

Data 1

O1: *Dhik Eko, kok ora tenes?* Why don't you play Tennis, Eko?

O2: *Mangke Pak, sekedap melih.* Mean awhile, Sir.

O1: *Seminggu ping piro to Dhik?* How many times in a week, brother?

O2: *Kathah Pak.* Many times, Sir

O1: *Ana ngendi wae?* Where do you play Tennis?

O2: *Teng Manahan, Kenthingan, sok- Sok Teng Bengawan Sport.*

In Manahan, Kenthingan ,or sometimes in Bengawan Sport.

O1: *Karo Bapak opo karo kancamu?* Do you play with your father or your friend?

O2: *Nggih kalih Bapak, sok-sok nggih kalih kanca. I go with father but sometime with my friends.*

Data 2

O1: *Lha, rayimu kae arep tindak ngendi, Dhik?* Where is your sister going to go?

O2: *Rayi kulo badhe tindak teng Boyolali.* My sister is going to Boyolali.

There was phonology interference in the first data as dental stop /d/ in *ngendi* that was pronounced /dh/ consonant in the palatal stop as *ngendhi*. The pronunciation in palatal stop /th/ *kenthingan* was pronounced /t/ *kentingan* in the palatal stop and the pronunciation *kancomu* mostly pronounced *kancamu*; In the second data, there were misusing *Krama inggil* in Javanese lexicon as *rayi* and *tindak* which supposed to *adhi* and *kesah*. In the Javanese language stratified level, *Krama Inggil* is used for respecting the respondent (O2) who in higher level not for himself.

The main goal of Javanese *krama* speech for the young generation in Surakarta is interpersonal which uses for the progress, maintenance, social relationship, and express social feeling in the communication of their mother tongue. In the other hand, there is a cultural function as a language appreciation a value system and the way of life of a society [20].

There is still a progress of Javanese *krama* in young generation considering the fact that there is a lingual gap. Meanwhile, the term of *Krama Inggil* is mainly integrated with Javanese *ngoko* or *krama* as a polite word.

There are many mistakes in using Javanese *Krama* in young generation in Surakarta. The problems are affected by the following as: (a) The problem in transferring speech lexically because of the pronoun 1 and pronoun 2. (b) Habit of using Javanese *Krama* from their parents

and teacher who frequently tutored their students to appreciate the older people. (c) Lack of reference books that support the learning system (d) The minimum use of Indonesian language than Javanese language. The mistake in Javanese *Krama* speech is because of the transferring process, *mbasake* can be seen in data 3 and 4.

Data 3

O1 : *Dhik ngunjuk kopi napa teh?* Do you drink coffee or tea, brother?

O2: *Ngunjuk the kemawon.* A cup of coffee, please.

O1: *Ayo Dhik, dhuwite dang diparengke Ibu guru!* Give your money to the teacher.

O2: *Diparingke sinten Bu?* Whom will your money be given to?

O1: *Ibu Nanik.* Mrs. Nanik

O2: *Nggih.* Yes, of course.

There will be a positive attitude of young generation in Surakarta due to the implementation and existence of Javanese *Krama* Speech level. From 180 questioners, 20 % very positive, 70% positive, and 10% negative

Based on the language and attitudes' questionnaire in young generation, there are significant and insignificant correlations in choosing Javanese *Krama* lexically.

The negatives one tends to grammatically error. Form 180 respondents; the mistake is only around 10 % or 12 youngsters.

To overcome the problem in improper use of Javanese speech to young generation in Surakarta, there are some steps as follows: (a) Developing the proper Javanese speech in family, teacher, and society so there is minimum mistakes in using it, (b) Adding the Javanese reference books in education or non-education, (c) Holding an exhibition or workshop about Javanese language for the elementary school, junior high school teachers, public which mainly young generation periodically [21].

4. Conclusion

The research findings are as follows: 1) *Mudha Krama* was frequently used by the young generation of Java. There were code- switching, code- mixing, Indonesian language's interference, and improper Javanese *Krama Inggil* lexicon happened while they were using it. It also has an interpersonal function and the language prospect is stable, 2) Because of the transferring process, the misusing of Javanese *Krama* frequently happened. The lack of reference books in *undha usuk* (Speech level) Javanese language was also one of the triggering factor, 3) Young generation's etiquette was 90% Positive and 10 % negative, 4) There were some preventive steps, namely: developing the use of Javanese language in family, providing reference books in Javanese language book., and holding the education from kindergarten until university level, and workshop speech level periodically or incidentally.

References

- [1] Soepomo poedjosoedarmo. "Kode dan Alih Kode", dalam *Widyaparwa* nomor 22 Juni. Yogyakarta: Balai Penelitian Bahasa, 1982.
- [2] Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo. *Kode T tutur Masyarakat Jawa*. Yogyakarta: Lembaga Pengkajian Kebudayaan Indonesia Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1979b.

- [3] Sudaryanto. "Metode dan Aneka Tehnik Analisis Bahasa". Yogyakarta: M.L.I, 1985.
- [4] Edi Subroto, dkk. "Pengkajian Sikap Generasi Muda Terhadap Bahasa Jawa". Kerjasama Bappeda Jawa Tengah dengan Fakultas Sastra UNS, 1989.
- [5] Nababan, P.W.J. *Sosiolinguistik, Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya, 1984.
- [6] Edwards, Alien L. *Techniques of Attitude Scale Construction*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1957.
- [7] Sutopo, HB. *Kritik Seni Holistik sebagai Model Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press, 1985.
- [8] Garvin, Paul L dan Mathict.M. "The Urbanization of The Guarani Language:A problem in Language and Culture"dalam *Men and Cultures: Selected Papers of the Fifth International Congress of Antropologycal and Ethnological Sciences*. Philadelphia:Univ.of Pennsylvania Press, 1956.
- [9] Sudaryanto. "Metode dan Aneka Tehnik Pengumpulan Data dalam Rangka Linguistik : Prinsip-prinsip dan konsep- konsep Dasar' dalam bacaan *Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: M.L.I, 1984.
- [10] Vredenberg, J. *Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Masyarakat*. Jakarta; Gramedia, 1981.
- [11] Padmasoekotjo. "Ngungak Basa Jawi ing Jaman Sapunika". Makalah yang dibawakan dalam ceramah di Jurusan Sastra Budaya Fakultas Sastra Budaya Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, 1981.
- [12] Paina, dkk. "Pengkajian Sikap Siswa Sekolah Menengah Tingkat Atas se-Eks Karesidenan Surakarta terhadap Bahasa Jawa", Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret, 1990.
- [13] Maryono Dwirahardjo, dkk. "Pemakaian Tingkat Tutur Krama dalam Bahasa Jawa di Kodya Surakarta". Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, 1990.
- [14] Sudaryanto. "Beberapa Catatan tentang Kata Halus dan Bentuk Krama dalam Bahasa Jawa" , dalam *Linguistik Indonesia*. Jakarta: Lembaga Bahasa Universitas Atmajaya, 1987.
- [15] Sujono. "Penggunaan Leksikon Krama Inggil dalam Tuturan Bahasa Jawa Generasi Muda Masyarakat Jawa di Kodya Surakarta".Fak.Sastra UNS, 1992.
- [16] Soedjiatno,Solchan, T.W.,Imam Hanafi, Oscar Rusmadji, dan Mujianto. *Perkembangan Bahasa Jawa Sesudah Perang Dunia Kedua*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, 1984.
- [17] Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo,dkk. *Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jawa*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, 1979a.
- [18] Suwaji. "Sopan Santun Berbahasa Jawa",dalam *Widyaparwa* nomor 25 Maret. Yogyakarta: Balai Penelitian Bahasa, 1985.
- [19] Sutopo, HB. "Dasar-dasar Penelitian Kualitatif". Surakarta: Fakultas Sastra UNS, 1987
- [20] Suwito. *Sosiolinguistik, Pengantar Awal*. Surakarta: Henary Offset, 1985.
- [21] K. Saddhono and M. Rohmadi, "A Sociolinguistics Study on the Use of the Javanese Language in the Learning Process in Primary Schools in Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia." *Int. Edu. Stu.*, vol. 7 no.6 pp 25-30, 2014