



THE PROFILE OF DIGLOSSIC JAVANESE IN THREE GENERATIONS OF JAVANESE DESCENDANTS IN SITIUNG DHARMASRAYA

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian language consists of some different languages and dialects. This variety of language leads Indonesian people into bilingual, even multilingual community. The diglossic situation cannot be separated in daily life of people who lived in bilingual or multilingual society, such as Javanese language. The difference use of Krama (H variety), Madya (M variety) and Ngoko (L variety) obligated the speakers to know how to use the language function according to place and condition of the participants. This study investigates the profile of diglossic Javanese in three generations. This study aims to find out (1) the profile of diglossic Javanese, (2) the variety of language choice, and (3) the factor that affected the language choice. This research is a kind of descriptive research, because the researcher described and analyzed the profile of diglossic Javanese in three generation. The findings of this study reveal that in the first generation they are use H variety and M variety in communication, in the second generation they are use all of the three varieties depending whom they speak to. Meanwhile, in the third generations they mostly use ngoko (L variety). The used of *krama* lexicon was replacing with the lexicon of *ngoko* in third generation. There are several factors that have contributed to the respondents' choice of using a certain variety when communicating. The used between the three varieties took place depending mostly on the addressee, the situation and the purposes of communication.

Key words: Diglossia, Speech levels, Bilingualism, Multilingualism

A. INTRODUCTION

One kind of local languages in Indonesia is Javanese language. Javanese is one of the vernaculars in Indonesia and has the greatest number of speakers, this language mainly used by Javanese people and also by people who lived in

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transmigration areas where many Javanese people have settled in West Sumatra such as, Sitiung Dharmasraya. The large population movements under the Indonesian resettlement scheme *transmigrasi* have brought significant changes for the economic, social, cultural structures and language of the local communities also for the transmigrant. Javanese people who have lived in the transmigrant area are slowly forgetting their origin language as well as the lexicon of Javanese speech level.

The basic culture in Java is the stratified society that created the use of language, starting from level *ngoko*, *madya*, *krama* until *krama inggil*, stratified-level is an essential part in the Javanese community. However, the essential part is not accompanied by the ability to use the Javanese language in a *lurus-leres* 'right and true', it is resulting in the decreasing of the quality of the use of the Javanese language. It happen in people who lived far from the mainland of Java island especially people who transmigrated to another island.

Zaim, M., & Ardi, H (2015:241) state language shifts and language changes triggered by various linguistic factors, mental-mind factors, and the socio-cultural factors of the speaker and the speaker's community. The important factors of socio-cultural are economic status, social status, socio-historical status, the status of the language itself, and the demographic status of its speakers. It means that the language of the people ho lived far from their mainland can experience the language change in their live, such as the people who lived in transmigrated area.

Árokay, Gvozdanović, and Miyajima (2014:3) point out that diglossia is a functionally differentiated coexistence of formal and informal language varieties, the variety which is acquired by formal education and used for written literature and formal spoken purposes have the status of a high variety, in contradistinction for ordinary conversation the low variety is used. It means that the function of selected variety of language can be used in informal and formal spoken or it can be used for ordinary conversation. Diglossia is a situation where two or more language variety in the same language exists in speech community and placed at different context and social function.

Javanese speech community recognize speech level, Based on Poedjosoedarmo (1979: 56) defines speech level as language variations which the differences between one and another is determined by the difference of the speaker's and the addressee's politeness. In Javanese, it is called *unggah ungguhing basa*. Unggah-ungguhing basa is language grammatical rule based on politeness in the society.

In accordance of this, the researcher tries to differentiate the profile diglossic of Javanese in each generation that happen in transmigration area of Sitiung Dharmasraya based on the age of the family. Based on the background above, the problem that will analyzed and discuss is the varieties of diglossia that use in Javanese language especially in Sitiung Dharmasraya. Furthermore, the researcher also discusses the variety of language choice and the factor that affected the language choice of all the generation in Sitiung Dharmasraya.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on limitation and formulation of the problem of this research, this research is a kind of descriptive research, because the researcher described and analyzed the profile of diglossic Javanese in three generation descendants in Sitiung Dahrmasraya. Gay (2003: 10) explains that descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. In this research the researcher collected the data as what they are in the field and described what is the diglossic of Javanese descendants in Situng, Dharmasraya and the factor of language choice based on the data precise through lists of question and questionnaire.

The data of this research were the lexicons of krama, madya and ngoko level and the data in the form of vocabularies that used by local community. Written data collected from the respondents by asking respondents to fill up the question about variety of language choice and the factor that affected language choice. The source of data is the informants from Javanese descendants who live in Sitiung, Dharmasraya. The numbers of informants of each age are ten or more.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Profile of Diglossic Javanese

There were three variety of diglossic Javanese, Krama (H variety), Madya (M variety) and Ngoko (L variety). However for each generation the dominant variety of language were clearly different. From the findings, it can be seen that in the first generation, the mostly dominant variety was Krama (H variety). However, in the second generation was Madya (M variety) and in the third generation was Ngoko (L variety). In daily communication all of the three generations tend to use Ngoko categorized as L variety, it showed in the data that the average percentage of ngoko lexicon was higher than other lexicon in each generation. There are 73% of krama lexicon that recognized by the first generation. Meanwhile, in the second generation there were more than a half of krama lexicons that they recognize with the average percentage 58%. In the third generation they are barely known the krama lexicon, the lexicon that they recognize at the average percentage 44%. The percentage of madya lexicon is slightly higher with the krama lexicon in each generation. It happened because the madya lexicons definitely have a pairs with krama lexicon and several pairs in ngoko lexicon. There are several pairs of lexicon in krama, madya and ngoko that recognized by the speaker in three generations, such as in part of the body, animals, and jewelries.

- 1) Lexicon in Part of the body
 - a. Eye : *moto (Ng)*, *mripat (Md)*, *paninggal (Kr)*
 - b. Mouth : *cangkem (Ng)*, *lisan (Md)*, *tutuk (Kr)*
 - c. Face : *rai (Ng)*, *pasuryan (Kr)*
 - d. Hand : *tangan (Ng)*, *asta (Kr)*

- e. Chest : *dhadha (Ng)*, *jaja (Kr)*
- f. Ear : *kuping (Ng)*, *talingan (Kr)*
- g. Tooth : *untu (Ng)*, *waja (Kr)*
- 2) Lexicon in Animals
 - a. Burung : *manuk (Ng)*, *peksi (Kr)*
 - b. Goat : *wedhus (Ng)*, *mendho (Kr)*
 - c. Ikan : *iwak (Ng)*, *ulam (Kr)*
- 3) Lexicon in Jewelries
 - a. Ring : *ali-ali (Ng)*, *sesupe (Kr)*
 - b. Earring: *suweng (Ng)*, *sengkang (Kr)*
 - c. Necklace : *kalung (Ng)*, *sangsangan (Kr)*

The big differences of krama lexicon also known as H variety between first generation, second generation and third generation showed that the first generation still use the H variety in communication, while the second and third generation they mostly used the L variation in communication. The lexicon of H variety that recognized by the third generation acquired from the person who close to them, for instance family. It was in line with Subroto (2007:74) statements the family and community environment is the immediate neighborhood children in learning the Javanese language as a mother tongue or as the first language unintentionally.

So, it can be conclude that the high differences between the lexicons of krama in three generation indicated that they were rarely used the H variety in their communication especially for the younger people in third generation. In the second generation they still use the H variety in some occasion.

2. Language Choice

From the feedback of the respondents, it showed that more than half of the respondents from the first generation use H variety in communication, the second generation tend to use M variety and the third generation they tend to use the L variety.

a) First Generation

In their daily lives interaction in some informal settings like communicating with someone who is close, people in first generation mostly used the H variety. In certain formal situations, they used M variety in communication. For instance, 17% of them chose the H variety when they were asked to give a speech in public, they preferred to choose M variety so that the audience can get the message that they want to convey. People tend to use different types of language when communicating with different individual, 70% respondents choose M variety when communicated with someone who is superior. There are 70% respondents used the L variety when communicate with someone who is intimate. 57% of the respondents reported that they used L variety when communicating with someone who is close.

b) Second Generation

The variety of language choice from the second generation can be seen from their communication in daily live. 65% of the respondents from the second generation use M variety in their daily live, it happens because the second generation rarely used the H variety in their communication. the language choice of the second generation in different communicative settings with different addressees and purposes of communication 87% of them chose the M variety and only 4% chose the L variety. They found that it's easy to convey the meaning of the speech if they used the L variety. As for the informal situations like chatting online, 48% respondents used the L variety while 26% respondents used M variety.

When communicating with different individuals, the respondents tend to use different type of language it reported that 65% respondents choose H variety when they communicate with someone who is superior they thought that it is an obligation to use H variety in order to respect the superior person. 70% respondents used the L variety when communicated with someone who is intimate, the communication run smoothly because there was no wall between them in communication.. 74% of the respondents reported used L variety when communicating with someone who is close. In the situation were the respondents having a meeting with the society members. 87% of them chose M variety while 4% chose the H variety and 9% for L variety.

c) Third Generation

The third generation didn't use the H variety in their daily communication since they were lacked of knowledge in krama lexicon, they afraid that they will make a mistake. In certain formal situations, the respondents used M variety. For instance, 61% of them chose M variety when they were asked to give a speech in public. While in the informal situations like chatting online, 78% respondents used the L variety while 22% respondents used M variety in chatting online. Such a situation was explainable because the respondents who is in the third generation mostly talked with their friend in same generation.

People in the third generation tend to use different types of language variety when communicating with different individuals, such as 57% respondents chose M variety when they communicate with someone who is superior and there were 26% of them who use the H variety. There were 87% respondents used L variety when communicating with someone who is intimate they found that the use of L variety is suitable in interaction. 74% of the respondents used L variety when communicating with someone who is close and there were 13% of them who speak in H variety. When they communicated with their family member they usually chose L variety, but when they communicated with their grandparents they talked by using the M variety.

Meanwhile, in the situations where the respondents were asked which variety they usually use when they were having a meeting with the society members. For this question, 87% of them used M variety while 4% used the H

variety and 9% the L variety. Meetings were formal situations, but the society members were someone whom they were familiar with. That's why most respondents chose to use M variety.

3. Factor of Language Choice

Ervin-Tripp (1964: 86-88) identifies four primary factors as marker of speaker language choice in social interaction. They are (1) setting, related to time, place, and situation; (2) participants in interaction; (3) topic; (4) function of interaction.

a) First Generation

The most influential factor that the respondents of the three generation chose was the addressee. 18 respondents thought that the relationship between the participants of interaction affected them the most in using different varieties to communicate. People tend to modify their language when communicating with people of different status and it depends very much on the closeness of relationship as well. The second influential factor chosen by the respondents was situation, there were 3 respondents agreed that the physical environment of communication was an important factor for them to switch between the three distinct varieties.

It was also found that a quite number of respondents used different varieties of Javanese depending on the purpose of communication. For instance, when the purpose was to report something important, they might use the H variety but when the purpose was to tell a joke among close friends, the L variety might be chosen.

b) Second Generation

There were no different result of the factor that affected the choice of language between first generation and second generation. The most affected factor that the respondents chose was the addressee 16 respondents thought that the relationship between the participants of interaction affected them the most in using different varieties to communicate. People tend to modify their language when communicating with people of different status and it depends very much on the closeness of relationship as well. The second affected factor chosen by the respondents was the purpose of the communication. As shown in the earlier section, the respondents used the M variety in formal situations like giving a speech in public and used the L variety in informal occasions like chatting with peers online. 5 respondents agreed that the physical environment of communication was an important factor for them to switch between three distinct varieties.

It was also found a quite number of respondents used different varieties of Javanese depending on the purpose of communication. For instance, when the

purpose was to report something important, they might use the H variety but when the purpose was to tell a joke among close friends, the L variety might be chosen. There are none of the respondents thought that the topic of discourse and the medium was one influential factor that affected the choice of language.

c) **Third Generation**

In the third generation the respondent thought that the five factors were influenced in language choice. The first factor that the respondents chose was also the addressee. 14 respondents thought that the relationship between the participants of interaction affected them the most in using different varieties to communicate. The second influential factor chosen by the respondents was the situation. As shown in the earlier section, the respondents used the M varieties in formal situations like giving a speech in public and used the L variety in informal occasions like chatting with peers online respondents agreed that the physical environment of communication was an important factor for them to switch between the two distinct varieties.

It was also found that there were 3 respondents used different varieties of Javanese depending on the purpose of communication. When the purpose of communication was to report something important, they might use the H variety but when the purpose was to tell a joke among close friends, the L variety might be chosen. For the topic of discourse and the medium of the communication there were 1 respondent thought that it also affected in their choice of language variation in communication.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis and findings of this research about about the profile of diglossic Javanese in three generation, there were some points which can be concluded. This research revealed that there were three varieties of the diglossic Javanese found in three generation. The three varieties that found in diglossic Javanese were krama (H variety), madya (M variety) and ngoko (L variety).

. The three varieties of the diglossic Javanese were classified based on their generation; first generation, second generation and third generation. In the first generation they are use H variety and M variety in communication since they are still recognizes all of krama lexicon. In the second generation they are use all of the three varieties depending whom they speak to. Meanwhile, in the third generations they mostly use ngoko (L variety) in daily communication it happened because there are many lexicon of H variety that they aren't recognized. The used of *krama* lexicon was replacing with the lexicon of *ngoko* in third generation.

The different used of variety found in three generations because of the in different communicative settings that make people to use appropriate language in different occasion. There are several factors that have contributed to the respondents' choice of using a certain variety when communicating. The used

between the three varieties took place depending mostly on the addressee, the situation and the purposes of communication.

The researcher suggests the next researcher to analyze the profile of diglossic Javanese in other transmigration area in West Sumatra, such as Kerinci or West Pasaman.

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