

ABSTRACT

Siti Nurkumala. 190511100121. English Study Program. A Study of Javanese Speech Level of The Young Generation in The Banyu Urip Village, Surabaya. Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

This study aims to identify the speech level of Javanese among the younger generation in the Banyu Urip Village in Surabaya. This study classified the types and factors that influence the use of Javanese speech levels among the young generation in Banyu Urip Village, Surabaya. The researcher conducted this study using the theory put forward by Sasongko (2004) to classify the types of speech levels used and the theory put forward by Brown & Levinson (1987) to identify the factors that influence the use of Javanese speech levels.

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Data collection was carried out through observation and interviews to ensure the validity of the data and align the data results. The source of the data in this study is the younger generation of sub-districts in Banyu Urip Surabaya, while the data in this study are utterances taken from 25 conversations from 13 speakers.

The results of this study indicate that the types of Javanese speech levels are classified into 3, they are 10 speech levels of ngoko lugu, 7 speech levels of ngoko alus, 6 speech levels of krama lugu and 2 speech levels of krama alus. Factors that affect the level of Javanese language speech among the younger generation in the Banyu Urip village, Surabaya are classified into three factors. The first is the power factor, which includes age, position in the family, work, and education. The second is the distance factor, which includes solidarity, familiarity and influence. The last factor is the rank of imposite factor which refers to the importance or level of difficulty in the situation.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistics, Speech Level, Javanese Language*

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tingkat tutur Bahasa Jawa di kalangan generasi muda Kelurahan Banyu Urip di Surabaya. Penelitian ini mengklasifikasikan jenis dan faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan tingkat tutur Bahasa Jawa di kalangan generasi muda Kelurahan Banyu Urip, Surabaya. Peneliti melakukan penelitian ini dengan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Sasongko (2004) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis tingkat tutur yang digunakan dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Brown & Levinson (1987) untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan tingkat tutur Bahasa Jawa.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi dan wawancara untuk memastikan keabsahan data dan menyelaraskan hasil data. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah kalangan generasi muda Kelurahan di Banyu Urip Surabaya sedangkan data dalam penelitian ini adalah ucapan yang diambil dari 25 percakapan dari 13 penutur.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan jenis-jenis tingkat tutur Bahasa Jawa adalah diklasifikasikan menjadi 3, yaitu 10 tingkat tutur ngoko lugu, 7 tingkat tutur ngoko alus, 6 tingkat tutur krama lugu dan 2 tingkat tutur krama alus. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat tutur Bahasa Jawa di kalangan generasi muda Kelurahan Banyu Urip, Surabaya diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga faktor. Pertama adalah faktor kekuasaan yang meliputi umur, kedudukan dalam keluarga, pekerjaan, dan pendidikan. Kedua adalah faktor jarak yang meliputi solidaritas, keakraban dan pengaruh. Faktor terakhir adalah faktor rank of imposition yang mengacu pada pentingnya atau tingkat kesulitan dalam situasi.

Kata Kunci: *Sosiolinguistik, Tingkat Tutur, Bahasa Jawa*

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