

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are destined as social beings who are required to live in society. In social life, interaction is needed. Interaction is an action carried out by two or more people who influence each other so that it can lead to a reciprocal relationship between one another. This interaction is very important for society because humans actually need each other to survive and fulfill various needs of life. According to Soekato (1982) in Nopembri (2009), there are two main requirements for interacting, social contact and communication.

Social contact is a relationship between two or more parties that can occur by meeting directly and indirectly. Meanwhile, communication is the act of giving and receiving or exchanging messages between two or more people. Communication can occur verbally or non-verbally. Verbal communication occurs using spoken and written language, while nonverbal communication occurs through body movements called sign language or body language. In this case, language is used as a tool to support the success of communication.

According to Alahsami (2019), language is used as a communication tool that can convey information, ideas, and one's feelings to others. As a means of communication, language is one of the most important elements in social and cultural activities of society that greatly affect human life. Castillo (2015) argue that language is an expression of objective meaning that cannot be understood simply but can have meaning by interpreting it according to context. Expressions in the form of language actions are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are expressed orally and writing.

As a social element, language use is not only determined by several linguistic factors, but is also determined by non-linguistic factors. According to Ayu et al.

(2022), there are two non-linguistic factors that can affect the use of language, namely, social factors and situational factors. Social factors are caused by age, gender differences, social status, education level, economic level, and so on. Meanwhile, this situational factor concerns the state of the situation at the time of the speech that affects a person's speaking attitude, for example, what language the speaker uses when talking to someone or the difference in the language used by the speaker in formal situations and relaxed situations. Therefore, these factors can lead to the diversity of languages for all mankind.

Language diversity can be seen in a country. Indonesia is an archipelagic country with the characteristics of a pluralistic society consisting of various ethnic groups, races, religions, and because of this, Indonesia has a rich cultural diversity, one of which is regional languages. There are various regional languages that are side by side with the official national language, namely Indonesian language. According to Rizkinawati (2019), the development of the language of a tribe, especially a large tribe that has several million speakers, will definitely continue to experience language variations caused by differences in social stratification or geographical areas.

Each island in Indonesia has its own regional languages. Javanese is one of the regional languages with the most speakers in Indonesia. The Javanese language is used as a means of communication for Javanese people, especially people who live in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), Central Java, and East Java. Besides being used on the island of Java, Javanese is also used outside Java. This is because some Javanese people migrate to other areas and make Javanese a minority language in their new neighborhood, but even though they use the same language, each region has a different dialect. Nordquist (2019) states that dialect is a variety of language based on region or social which is distinguished in terms of pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary. Javanese dialects are based on geography such as Yogya, Solo, and Surabaya, each of which has its own characteristics.

Surabaya is a heterogeneous city. All classes and layers of society exist in the city. Millions of people from various tribes, races and religions in Indonesia live side by side in Surabaya (Tjahjono, 2022). These can be seen in Banyu Urip Village,

one of the urban villages in Surabaya, which has a society with many differences. All groups and levels of society exist in that city, as in Banyu Urip Village. These differences include profession, social status, and other differences. It has led to differences in the way someone communicates between one speech partner and another. Most of the people in Banyu Urip Village still use Javanese as a communication tool and also still recognize the speech level.

The use of Javanese speech level in society cannot be separated from the value of a sense of courtesy between speakers and their interlocutors. In interacting, the speaker first pays attention to the speech partner and his position, so that the speaker can use a speech level that is in accordance with the social status of his partner in communicating. According to Sasongko (2004:128), the four speech levels are *ngoko lugu*, *ngoko alus*, *krama lugu* and *krama alus*. The four speech levels in everyday life are always used together by the Banyu Urip village community.

Regarding the use of speech level, there are not many young people pay attention to it. The definition of young people according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2009 concerning youth, is Indonesian citizens who are entering an important period of growth and development aged between 16 to 30 years. Currently, there are not many young generations from Banyu Urip Village in Surabaya who use Javanese grammar properly and correctly. They often mix up various Javanese speech levels in their daily conversations. This inaccurate application of speech level is probably due to the lack of mastery of the young generation of Banyu Urip Village in Javanese, especially in speech level.

The use of the Javanese speech level in Banyu Urip village in Surabaya is illustrated in the following example:

A : *Bu arep tumbas kentang, saprapat pinten?*

“Ma’am, I want to buy potatoes. How much is a quarter potato?”

B : *Gangsal ewu, nduk.*

“Five thousand, *nduk*.”

A : *Yawis bu, saprapat wae.*

“Yes ma’am, I want to buy a quarter of potatoes only.”

The utterance above consists of *krama lugu* forms. Markers of *krama lugu*'s speech level are shown by the words *tumbas* "buy", *saprapat* "a quarter", *pinten*

"how much". Meanwhile, the word *arep* "will", *yawis* which means "oke", and *wae* "just" are the form of ngoko. The word *Bu* is a neutral word that can be put in the form of ngoko or krama.

The factors behind the use of the above levels of manners are power and distance factor. The context at that time the buyer asked the seller. Through these utterances it appears that the use of the level of manners is influenced by the age relationship factor because the age of the seller is much older than the buyer. Besides that, the relationship between the two speakers is not familiar, so that speakers use krama lugu in their interaction.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested in analyzing the speech levels among the younger generation in Banyu Urip Village for various reasons. The first reason for doing this research is because the young generation plays an important role in preserving and developing regional languages. The second reason is the inability of the young generation to use a good and correct level of Javanese speech. The third reason is that the language used by the young generation tends to be varied and not as monotonous as the elderly generation. In addition, researcher also want to know how the development of the Javanese language among the young generation is in Banyu Urip Village.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the above background that has been stated, the problems studied in this study include:

1. What are Javanese speech levels used among the young generation in the Banyu Urip village?
2. What are the factors that influenced the use of Javanese speech levels among the young generation in Banyu Urip Village?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The aims of this research are as follows:

1. To describe the form of Javanese speech level used among the young generation in the Banyu Urip village.

2. To explain the factors that influenced the use of Javanese speech level among the young generation in Banyu Urip Village.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The results of the research to be carried out are expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretically, the results of this study can increase knowledge in the field of linguistics, especially sociolinguistics regarding the use of speech levels. In addition, the role of Javanese language on the use of Javanese speech levels for the community.
2. Practically, this research is expected to provide information about the form and factors of speech level for the community, especially for researchers in the field of linguistics. In addition, this research is expected to contribute to further research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research refers to language variations of Sociolinguistics in Banyu Urip Village. The discussion is focused on aspects of the Javanese speech level used by the young generation aged 16-30 years in the Banyu Urip Village, Surabaya and the influencing factors. In this study, the researcher used the theory developed by Sasangka's book of speech level (2004) to classify and explain the Javanese speech level used by the young generation in the Banyu Urip Village. Then to identify the factors that influence the use of speech levels among the young generation of the Banyu Urip Village by using Brown & Levinson (1987) theory of politeness.

The limitation of this research is the utterances produced by the young generation in the Banyu Urip village. This research serves as information about the Javanese speech level and how to analyze it.