

**VARIATIONS OF LEXICON AND PHONOLOGY VERBS
IN JAVANESE *NGOKO*, *KRAMA*, AND *KRAMA INGGIL* IN DESA SENDANGSARI,
KECAMATAN MINGGIR, KABUPATEN SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

This research will compare language variations that focus on 190 verbs of Javanese in the level of *Ngoko*, *Krama*, and *Krama Inggil* at Desa Sendangsari Kecamatan Minggir Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. This research is categorized as dialectology study with sociolinguistic aspects. It will discuss the vocabulary that exists in one region and see the contrast of the dialect at Desa Sendangsari. Previous research had done by Poedsoedarmo *et al* (1979) focusing on Javanese speech level in word class categories (Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives). The purpose of this research is to describe the phonological and lexical variations of *Ngoko*, *Krama*, and *Krama Inggil* used by Javanese and to describe the difference factors beyond the variations of speech level in Desa Sendangsari Kecamatan Minggir Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. In this study, researchers conducted interviews to four respondents by recording and note taking every respons given by respondents regarding the list of questions or spontaneous conversations that come out of them by using elicitation technique. The result of this study indicates that the verbs of *Ngoko*, *Krama*, and *Krama Inggil* have several variations of lexicon and phonology in describing a concept of the same meaning. There are 100 verbs have lexical variations of *Ngoko*, 26 verbs of *Krama*, and 6 verbs of *Krama Inggil*. Moreover, the phonological variations spoken by the respondents are 36 verbs of *Ngoko*, one verb of *Krama*, and none of *Krama Inggil*. The differences in lexicon and phonology are influenced by the social factors of speakers such as age, occupation, education, and gender.

Keyword: verbs, language variations, Javanese, lexicon, phonology.

INTRODUCTION

Javanese is one of the regional languages with the largest number of speakers. This language is used as a mother tongue by Javanese as especially Central Java, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY), and East Java. In addition, Javanese language is used by a number of citizens in several districts of Indonesia such Cirebon (West Java), Sumatra and Irian Jaya. Based on the geographical area, Javanese language has a number of dialects; *Banyumas*, *Kebumen*, *Tegal-Pekalongan*, *Yogyakarta-Solo* (Fernandez, 1993: 6-7). Yogyakarta dan Solo dialect are the standard dialect of Javanese. The use of Javanese language is declining whether in the environment of friends or colleagues, families and educational institutions. As Poedjosoedarmo (1979: 61) stated that many elderly people like their children talk with *Ngoko* to them to establish a closed relationship in Yogyakarta dan Surakarta. This condition decreases with the use of Indonesian in every communications. For instance, in schools teachers used Indonesian as the language of instruction to their students and vice versa. The factors that caused that condition are: (1) the increasing of face to face conversations in *Bahasa Indonesia*, (2) democratic relations, (3) social mobility, and (4) formal communications in government institutions.

Javanese language is known as a language that has variations in the speech level. These speech levels are the characteristic of Javanese language. Suwito (1985: 28) mentioned that three speech levels categories are classified into eight levels; *Ngoko Alus*, *Ngoko Andhap*, *Madya (Madya Ngoko, Madya Antara, Madya karma)*, dan *Karma (Muda Karma, Kramam Antara, Wreda Karma)*. Nothofer who researched the Javanese language, (1987: 129-130) revealed that these Javanese language systems can be influenced as modern innovation can effect vocabulary variations. This phenomena is not only influenced by geographical factors but also social factors; social class, education, occupation, social status, age, and gender. Different social background creates social stratification that divides society into multiple layers on speech level (Soekanto, 1982: 29). Labov dan

Bernstein (1980) point out that social factor may influence language activity resulting in language variations.

This research will compare language variations of 190 action verbs of Javanese in *Ngoko, Krama, dan Krama Inggil* at Desa Sendangsari Kecamatan Minggir Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. This research is categorized as dialectology study with sociolinguistic aspects. Furthermore it will identify and contrast the spoken vocabulary among four informants (two males, two females) in one dialect which include three speech levels *Ngoko, Krama Krama Inggil*, at one village. Previous research done by Poejasoedarmo et al (1979) focused on the level of Javanese speech in the category of word classes (verbs, nouns, and adjectives) whereas this study focuses only on speech level of verbs.

From the explanation, it can be concluded there are two main focuses of this research; first, the importance of describing the language situation as a cultural artefact and the expansion of linguistics. Second, the district is located in the west of Kabupaten Sleman and border to Kabupaten kulon Progo. It is assumed that there will be vocabulary variations among the speakers. As a socio-dialectology study, this research will be limited to the use of Javanese language. It considers that the speaker's social variables which the language used tend to be homogeneous.

The purpose of this research can be formulated as follows.

1. To describe the variation of *Ngoko, Krama, and Krama Inggil* in Javanese language used in Desa Sendangsari, Kecamatan Miggir, phonologically and lexically.
2. To describe the difference speech level of Javanese language of Yogyakarta dialect in Desa Sendangsari, Kecamatan Miggir.

METHOD

This research used Metode Simak (Observation Method) and Metode Cakap (Conversation Method). (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133). The researchers conducted interviews in *Bahasa Indonesia* to four respondents by recording and taking notes every words given regarding the list of 190 verbs by Elicitation technique. This technique enables to repeat a language that has not been studied in a short time and it is able to produce a description containing a large number of facts (Samarin 1988: 62). The data source in this research is the native Javanese who live for three generations at Desa Sendang Sari, Kecamatan Minggir Kabupaten Sleman. The importance of linguistic data obtained from each observational area in dialectological research implies an important role played by informants (Mahsun 1995: 105). The informants consist of a man and a woman with a social status. The other two informants are the opposite.

This research utilizes primary data. Primary data is directly collected by the researchers with field felling method (Metode Pupuan Lapangan). The method of field felling (Ayatroehaedi, 1979: 34) or direct interview is combined with the method of recording technique and note taking. Note taking technique is used to record the spoken vocabulary. Recording technique is used for re-checking if there is lack of clarity in the notes (Sudaryanto, 1993: 17, Mahsun, 1995: 94). The object of this research is Javanese language used by speakers. They are native who live for more than ten years in that area. The population was all Javanese speakers. The sample was chosen based on criteria which has provided in instrument research form. It contains a list of 190 verbs vocabulary in variation of *Ngoko, Krama, Krama Inggil*. The background educations of informants range from elementary to high school. Social and non-social status also being consideration by researchers. Social status means that they work as civil servant, village apparatus or the reverse that can be either farmers or entrepreneurs. The age of each informant ranged from 30-60 years.

The data obtained are grouped into several fields that have been determined in accordance with the research criteria: phonology and lexicon. The data that have been analysed will be classified and compared by utilizing the *Bausastra* Javanese dictionary. Furthermore, the results of the research are described to find variations in the use of verb at Desa Sendangsari Kecamatan Minggir Kabupaten Sleman. The result of analysis in this research will be presented in formal dan non formal

method. Formal methods use signs and symbols while non-formal methods use ordinary words (Mahsun, 2005: 116).

ANALYSIS

Lexical and Phonological Variations

1. Lexical Variations of *Ngoko*

In Javanese, there are some lexical variations that in the level of *ngoko* in Sendangsari village is used to describe the same concept of meaning. This is influenced by the social factors of the informant, such as age, job, education, and gender.

Out of 190 verbs as the questions, there are 100 verbs that have lexical variations of *ngoko*. The numbers of variations are varied. There are some verbs that have 2 lexical variations and some others that have 3 or 4 variations.

Below are verbs that have 2 lexical variations in the speech level of *ngoko*:

a. **Ambil (me)**

The word *ambil* (take) has two variations; /njupUʔ/ and /njikUʔ/. From the background of the informants, the word /njikUʔ/ uttered by two male informants with different social status and occupation. Meanwhile, /njupUʔ/ uttered by two female informants with different education and occupation background.

b. **Kaca (ber)**

The word *berkaca* (look in the mirror) has two variations; /ŋɔcɔ/ and /ŋilo/. The variation /ŋilo/ uttered by two male informants while /ŋɔcɔ/ uttered by two female informants with different status social and occupation. The similarity of these variations is spoken by same gender.

Moreover, there are some words that have 3 or 4 lexical variations. Here are some examples of words that have 3 or 4 lexical variations:

c. **Bagi (me)**

The word *membagi* (share) has four variations; /ŋəkɛi/, /ŋədUm/, /mbagi/, and /maro/. First informant mentioned /mbagi/, third informant uttered /mbagi/ and /ŋədUm/, while second informant said /ŋəkɛi/ and fourth informant mentioned /maro/ as variation of *membagi*.

d. **Bantu (me)**

The word *membantu* (help) has three variations; /ŋrɛwaji/, /ɛwaj –ɛwaj/, and /mbantu/. First, second and third Informants pronounced /mbantu/, second and third informant also uttered /ŋrɛwaji/, meanwhile fourth informant said /ɛwaj –ɛwaj/ as variations of /mbantu/.

2. Phonological variations of *Ngoko*

Phonological variation is a variation in the use of phonetic sounds and does not vary the meaning. This variation occurred obviously from different categories (of gender, social status, occupation, and age). From 190 verbs list, there are 36 verbs has phonological variations; phoneme vocal, phoneme consonant and addition.

a. **Phonological variations in vowel**

The word *mengajak* (invite) has two phonological variations; /ŋajaʔ/ and /ŋəjaʔ/. Phoneme /a/ dan /ə/ do not differentiate the meaning of the word, so it is an example of phonological variations. Besides, the word *mengasah* (sharpen) also has two variations; /ŋəsah/ and /ŋasah/. Phoneme /a/ and /ə/ for this word become another example of phonological variations. Another example is the variations for *duduk* (sit); /liŋUh/ and /luŋUh/. /i/ and /u/ do not distinguish the meaning.

b. **Phonological variations in consonant**

The word *menghirup* (inhale) has two variations in the consonant; /r/ and /d/ from /ñərɔt/ dan /ñɛdɔt/. The third informant uses /d/ and two informants (the first and the fourth informant) use phoneme /r/. The word *menjemur* (drain) also has a phonological variation; /m/ and /p/ from /meme/ and /mepe/.

c. **/Ø/ ~ /phoneme/ ~ /Ø/**

This variation happens when the informants add or omit a phoneme in the beginning or in the end of the word. For the word *menghilang*, the third informant uses /ŋilaŋ/, and on the other

hand, the second and the fourth informant utter /ilaŋ/. /ŋ/ dan /Ø/ as the initial letter of the word do not differentiate the meaning. Besides, for the word *berdiri pada ujung telapak kaki* (tip toe), phoneme /n/ and /Ø/ from /ŋjinjIt/ uttered by the second informant and /jinjIt/ by the other informants do not distinguish the meaning.

3. Lexical Variations of *Krama*

Out of 190 verbs as the questions, there are 26 verbs that have lexical variations of *krama*. The numbers of variations are varied from 2 to 5 variations for each verb. These are the examples of lexical variation of *krama* performed by the resident of Sendangsari.

a. **Beri (me)**

The word *memberi* (give) has three lexical variations; /mariŋi/, /ñāəsi/, and /pariŋi/. The second and the fourth informant use /mariŋi/ as *memberi* in Javenese. The third informant uses /ñāəsi/. If we take a look at the background of the informants, /mariŋi/ is used by two informant with the same social status.

b. **Datang**

The word *datang* (come) has two lexical variations; /dugi/ and /ḍatəŋ/. The third informant uses /dugi/ as the Javanese of ‘datang’. The second informant uses /ḍatəŋ/ as the Javenese of it.

4. Phonological Variations of *Krama*

Phonological variation is a variation in the use of phonetic sounds and does not vary the meaning. This variation occurred obviously from different categories (of gender, social status, occupation, and age). From 190 verbs list, there is only one verb that has phonological variations, that is /mbəto ~ mbətə/. In this case, phoneme /o/ and /ə/ do not differentiate the meaning, so it belongs to phonological variations of *Krama* in Javanese used by Sendangsari residents.

5. Lexical Variations of *Krama Inggil*

Out of 190 verbs list, there are 6 verbs that have lexical variations. It differs from 2 to 4 variations.

No	Gloss	Krama Inggil	Informant	Data
1	Bring (<i>membawa</i>)	ŋəmpil	2	17
		ŋastə	3	
2	Buy (<i>membeli</i>)	tumbas	1,4	24
		mündət	2, 3,	
3	Come (<i>datang</i>)	rawoh	2, 3	48
		dumugi	1	
		dugi	4	
4	Return (<i>mengembalikan</i>)	mbaŋsulake	1	99
		ŋondurake	4	
5	Pee (<i>kencing</i>)	səni	1	100
		pipis	4	
6	Go (<i>pergi</i>)	tinda?	2	137
		kəndran	3	
		nendrə	1, 3	
		sare	2	

a. **Beli (me)**

The word *membeli* (buy) in Sendangsari has 2 lexical variations in the speech level of *krama inggil*; /tumbas/ and /munḍUt/. Each variation is uttered by two informants that have the same gender.

b. **Datang**

The word *datang* (come) has 3 lexical variations in the speech level of *krama inggil*; /rawoh/, /dumugi/, and /dugi/. The second and the third informant use /rawoh/ for verb ‘come’. Both informants are woman. On the other hand, the first informant uses /dumugi/ and the fourth informant uses /dugi/. Both infromants are also from the same gender, man.

6. Phonological Variations of *Krama Inggil*

In the speech level of *krama inggil*, the researchers do not find any variations of verbs in Sendangsari. This is because there is a limitation of data compiled through the interview with the informants.

External Factor for Language Variation

Each informant has different background of gender, education, job, and social status. While the second and the third informant have the same gender, they are different in their education and social status. From the data analysis, the second informant has more knowledge related to Javanese and its speech level. This can happen because of the education and the social status of the informant. The third informant who has higher social status, a staff of local government, uses Indonesian more than Javanese when she meets the people and also when she gained knowledge in the senior high school. On the other hand, the second informant has more knowledge in Javanese as she does not go beyond her village and she uses it as a means of communication.

The first and the fourth informant are men with different backgrounds. From the data analysis, the fourth informant has more knowledge in Javanese, especially in the speech level of *krama*, than the first informant. This is because the informant is a chief who is used to speak Javanese in any formal events in the neighbors.

CONCLUSION

Language variations of *ngoko* and *krama* in Sendangsari consist of lexical and phonological. Out of 190 verbs list, 100 verbs have lexical variation and 36 have phonological variation for *ngoko* speech level. For *krama*, 26 of 190 verbs have lexical variations and only 1 which has phonological variations. Whereas, for *krama inggil*, there is only 6 verbs that have lexical variations and there is no phonological variations of verbs. Some factors that influence the growth of language variations in Sendangsari are education, social status, job, and the interactions of each people.

This research focus on the language variations in Javanese based on the speech level of *ngoko*, *krama*, and *krama inggil*. This research is a part of big project on analysing the language variations in Yogyakarta. A research on the factors that affect language variations is needed in the future.

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