

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of research methods that cover some elements, as follows: Background, Research Problem, Aim of Study and Significance of Study.

#### 1.1 Background

Language is an identity of an ethnic or nation. Language is a connector from all purposes and goals that will be achieved. Through language we can understand what other people mean, because language has a function as a tool to express feelings or express oneself thinking. In Indonesia, a language that is used to unite all citizens in Indonesia, is bahasa Indonesia. According to Head of the Language and Bookkeeping Agency. Sunendar (2019), "Has been increased of languages in Indonesia until last October 2018 there are 718 local languages in Indonesia". One of the popular languages in Indonesia is Java language. Java language is used by all Javanese who live in Java island, and they are spread out to all regions in Indonesia. The ethnicities of Java Island are; *Jawa, Sunda, Betawi, Arab-Indonesia, Badui, Banten, Cirebon, Osing, Tengger, Bawean, Samin, Nagaring*. In East Java, the ethnicities that exist there are: *Jawa, Osing, Tengger, Madura, Bawean, and Samin*. The language used in East Java is Java language. In specifically, they speak in *Ngoko* Java Language as their daily communication. There are many levels of speech in Javanese shows Javanese manners in society. Due to the existence of speech levels in Javanese, many linguists make details or levels of speech. Javanese language is defined as a set of

rules used by Javanese language users, aiming to maintain mutual respect or respect for others, act and behave, this is reflected in the choice of words, as well as forming sentences and songs in speaking (Andayani, 2011: 84). There are many types of level of politeness or *unggah-ungguh* in Java language, but here only four types are mentioned, namely *Ngoko lugu*, *Ngoko alus*, *Kromo lugu*, and *Krama alus* and also she explain that Javanese rules can be divided into two, namely *Ngoko* and *Krama*.

Then in ethically Javanese rules consists of *Ngoko*, *Krama*, and *Krama Alusor Krama Inggil*. *Ngoko* is a type or rule of Java language use for talk or communicate to our friend and someone who younger than us. *Kromo* is a type of Java language use for talk from young people to someone older than them and also to someone who same age. *Kromo Inggil* is a type of Java language use for talk or communicate with parents or to someone who is older than us or to someone who must be respected in honorific system. In East Java, all people use *Ngoko* Java language because they were accustomed with it rather than *Kromo* or *Kromo Inggil* language. The intonation of East Java people mostly ragged or rude in speak rather than in Central Java and Yogyakarta. There are some facts of Java language:

- a). There are many native speakers of Java language, that made Java language had many types or level of speech in speaking.
- b). There are many varieties of dialects. It was happened, because the dialect of people who lived in North and East of Java island and also in coast had ragged speaks rather than people who lived in Central Java and also Yogyakarta area.

c). There are spread out to many level of speech of Java language based on where they lived in.

The *Ngoko* Java language used by the East Javanese is a predominantly crude, albeit impolite, Javanese type. However, by no means rude or brash. This Javanese is also spoken by every age. The various rules and reasons made by the original obedient and east Java parents - that the *Ngoko* Java language is used for ordinary people and for the use of Javanese or Javanese are used by speakers in the palace in area of solo and Jogjakarta. According to Fasold (1984:211), language maintenance means that a community “collectively decides to continue using the language or languages it has traditionally used. “This happens particularly in a monolingual community where the people speak only one language, and are not collectively acquiring a new language. However, language maintenance sometimes also happens in bilingual or multilingual communities where people speak two or more languages, but with specific functions assigned to each of the languages. In other words, the communities, “reserve each language for certain domains with very little encroachment of one language on the domains of the others”. They will make local languages as a tool of communication that everyone use supposed to be, they can express their self by the local language use is. It is a reason the writer will conduct this research and explain how to young Javanese from East Java maintain their mother tongue or local language based on the factors and efforts of maintaining the language, the writer have to explain one of the types of Java language that

common use in youngsters community and where come from they are. The reasons of the writer choose this research are: the writer will find out the reasons, efforts, and factors of youngsters in *Arek Jatim* community still using *Ngoko* Java language in daily communication with other young Javanese, the writer will know why using *Ngoko* Java language rather than another type of Java language. Therefore, based on the writer above explanation of the writer to conducted a research under the title **“AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE FOR *NGOKO* JAVA LANGUAGE BY EAST JAVA YOUNGSTERS IN *AREK JATIM* COMMUNITY”**.

## **1.2 Research Problem**

According to Sugiyono (2015:228) research problem is a form of questions as a guideline for researcher to collect data. When will arrange the research problem must to cognize the technique of research problem. So that, into do research there is no error and failure. Based on the explanation of research problem above, the writer stated the problems of this study are:

1. What are the reasons East Java Youngsters still use *Ngoko* Java Language in Kupang City?
2. What are the efforts East Java Youngsters still use *Ngoko* Java Language in Kupang City?
3. What are language maintenance factors done by East Java Youngsters in maintaining *Ngoko* Java Language in Kupang City?

### **1.3 The aim of study**

1. To know the reasons of East Java Youngsters still use *Ngoko* Java Language in Kupang City.
2. To know the efforts of East Java Youngsters still use *Ngoko* Java Language in Kupang City.
3. To find out the factors of East Java Youngsters maintain *Ngoko* Java Language in Kupang City.

### **1.4 Significance of Study**

#### **1.4.1. Implication**

The result of this study is supported by the theory of Baker (2001:59) language maintenance is a relative language stability in the number and distribution of its speakers, its proficient usage by children and adults, and its retention in specific domains (example: home, school, religion).

#### **1.4.2. Application**

Based on the explanation above the application of this study are: as a source of information for other people who want to take same case and as a source of reference conduct further study related to language maintenance of *Ngoko* Java language in other region by young Javanese from East Java, and also to develop the writer's skill

in writing and knowing more examples, another perspective and more details about language maintenance for *Ngoko* Java language.

It is make the East Java youngsters in Kupang City more encourage to speak or using *Ngoko* Java language as their local language or mother tongue. There are many things will do when a person or a group have a conscious to maintain it together.