A STUDY OF JAVANESE MANNER IN LIFE WITH SURROUNDINGS

Icha Retno Aryani[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Literature
English Education

icharetno9@gmail.com
diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

More than 68 million people who live primarily on the island of Java speak the Javanese language, which is a member of the Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) language family and belongs to the Western, or Indonesian, branch. Javanese is spoken by the most people out of the Austronesian languages. It has several regional dialects and clearly distinct status styles. The ngoko (informal) and the krama (deferential) styles of the latter differ the most.The madya (middle) style is used when neither of these options are suitable. The highly deferential krama inggil and the palace language basa kedaton are two other less common styles.

Key words: Javanese, life, manner, surrounding

INTRODUCTION

Malay, Balinese, and other Indonesian literatures were also influenced by the Javanese language's written tradition (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), which dates back to approximately 750. It is written using a script based on the southern Pallava alphabet (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). After Bahasa Indonesia (Malay) was adopted as the national language of the Republic of Indonesia, of which Java is a part, efforts to develop literature in that language have resulted in very little publication in Javanese (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019), (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). The Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family includes Javanese (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021). Malay, Sunda, Madura, and Bali are its closest relatives (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). It is the fourteenth most spoken language worldwide and the second most spoken language in Australasia after Indonesian (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019), (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021). One of the world's classical languages, Javanese has a literary history that spans more than a thousand years (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). The earliest Javanese inscription is from 804 AD. Over 75 million people in Indonesia's central and eastern parts of the island of Java speak Javanese (Ethnologue) (Suprayogi, 2019), (Aminatun et al., 2019). According to (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020), it is also spoken in Malaysia, the Netherlands, and

Singapore. In addition, there are Javanese communities in Papua, Kalimantan, Sumatra, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Java (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021). Indonesia map Suriname and New Caledonia also speak Javanese (Journal et al., 2021). Javanese plantation workers brought from Indonesia by the Dutch first spoke it there. Their kin continue to speak a Javanese dialect that is distinct from the one that is currently spoken in Java (Gulö, 2018), (F. M. Sari, 2018).

Even though Javanese is not an official language of Indonesia, it is recognized as a regional language in three of Java's provinces with the highest concentrations of speakers (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018), (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020): Yogyakarta, East Java, and Central Java. There, it is taught in schools, used in religious ceremonies, and is used in both print and electronic media (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). In Madura, Bali, Lombok, and West Java, Javanese is also used as a literary language (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Suprayogi, 2021). In suburban and rural Java, as well as in some urban communities, Javanese is spoken and used as a communal language (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020), (Amelia, 2021). Javanese is only used in certain radio or television shows and newspaper columns (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), while Indonesian is used in television, newspapers, and magazines (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020).

Through language, people communicate ideas, intentions, and interests to one another on a daily basis (F. M. Sari & Oktaviani, 2021), (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). They engage in social interaction or use appropriate language with one another (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021). People must take into account these requirements in order to have successful social interactions. As asserted by (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021) polite speech in a conversation is one of the requirements. Sociolinguistics is connected to this kind of social interaction (Afrianto et al., 2021), (Fithratullah, 2021). As declared by (Gulö et al., 2021) sociolinguistics is the study of how people use language in different social situations and how language is linked to society. In order to accomplish this, the research will be carried out in a single unique interaction using a single language in a single location.

There are specific ways to be polite in many languages (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019). The Indonesian or Javanese languages each display it in their own unique way (Puspita, 2021). A language can be shown to be polite in two main ways (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b): in its Morphology (such as employing particular verb forms for polite discourse)

and Lexicon (such as employing particular words in formal occasions and colloquial forms in informal contexts) (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Al Falaq et al., 2021). This research is going to be conducted in a boarding house that consist of Javanese people and various age. According to (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a), in expressing Javanese politeness, they use various strategies such as grammar, address terms, speech levels, jokes, humor, and small talk. But in this research, politeness strategies that stated by brown and Levinson is going to be our focus in this research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

a) Adrian KurniawanZahar (2012) found that 3 of 5 functions or illocutionary acts are used in indirect speech acts *in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows film* namely, assertive function, directive function, and comissive function. Besides that, there are three politeness strategies are applied in indirect speech acts, namely, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off record politeness strategy.

- **Some Concept of Politeness**
  1. **What is politeness?**

     Many researchers have conducted   studies related to this research, they have their own definition about politeness as follow:
     1. Politeness is the expression of the speakers' intention to mitigate face threats carried by certain face threatening acts toward another (Mills, 2003, p. 6).
     2. Politeness is to be polite is saying the socially correct thing (Lakoff 1975.p. 53).
     3. Politeness is saying and doing things in such a way as to take into account the other person's feeling (Brown 1980.p. 114).

  2. **Kinds of Politeness**

     Anthropologists Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson identified two kinds of politeness, deriving from Erving Goffman's concept of face:
     a) **Negative politeness**: Making a request less infringing, such as "If you don't mind..." or "If it isn't too much trouble..."; respects a person's right to act

freely. In other words, *deference*. There is a greater use of indirect speech acts.

b) **Positive politeness**: Seeks to establish a positive relationship between parties; respects a person's need to be liked and understood. Direct speech acts, swearing and flouting Grice's Maxims can be considered aspects of positive politeness because:

a. They show an awareness that the relationship is strong enough to cope with what would normally be considered impolite (in the popular understanding of the term)

b. They articulate an awareness of the other person's values, which fulfills the person's desire to be accepted.

- **Politeness Strategy**

There are two strategies here, they are; Positive politeness strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by highlighting friendliness. These strategies include juxtaposing criticism with compliments, establishing common ground, and using jokes, nicknames, honorifics, tag questions, special discourse markers (*please*), and in-group jargon, and slang. Negative politeness strategies are intended to avoid giving offense by showing deference. These strategies include questioning, hedging, and presenting disagreements as opinions.

1. **Bald on-record**

Bald on-record strategies usually do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face, although there are ways that bald on-record politeness can be used in trying to minimize face-threatening acts implicitly.

Example : *"Watch out!"*

2. **Positive Politeness**

Positive politeness strategies seek to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face. They are used to make the hearer feel good about himself, his interests or possessions, and are most usually used in situations where the audience knows each other

fairly well. In addition to hedging and attempts to avoid conflict, some strategies of positive politeness include statements of friendship, solidarity, compliments.

Example : "What a beautiful dress! Where was it bought?"

3. **Negative Politeness**

Negative politeness strategies are oriented towards the hearer's negative face and emphasize avoidance of imposition on the hearer. These strategies presume that the speaker will be imposing on the listener and there is a higher potential for awkwardness or embarrassment than in bald on record strategies and positive politeness strategies. Negative face is the desire to remain autonomous so the speaker is more apt to include an out for the listener, through distancing styles like apologies.

Example : "Can you please shut the door?"

METHOD

Voice recordings of the boarding house residents' politeness tactics were used to collect the data, which was then analyzed using conversational analysis, which is necessary for the analytical exploration. The writer will perform data extraction and display prior to analyzing and interpreting the data. In addition, the researcher used a mobile phone as a voice recorder for this study's data collection. The area where this study will be carried out is made up of boys who are Javanese. Furthermore, they range in age from 18 to 22.As a result, the purpose of this study is to investigate the mannerisms that boarders employ. It is objected to the description of the politeness strategy employed by boarding house residents in social interactions. It is anticipated that this study's findings will serve as a useful reference for comprehending the various manners of social interaction among boys in boarding schools. Additionally, it is intended to be helpful resources for all readers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Bald on Record**

   Extract I : Talking about Thief

The scene was taken on Sunday, 12 January 2019 at 13.00 pm, at Boarding House. The situation is inside the boarding house, Ega (E, 19) and Riski (R, 22), they were talking about thief.

E : *Eh omahe Reza dileboni maling teko pintu mburi .. didobrak pintune ..*

'eh, Reza's house was entered by thief through the back side of the house then he broke the door'

R : Moso'?

'really?'

E : Didobrak pintu kamare.

'his room's door was broken'

R : Wiii .. lawange koyo opo?

'wiii.. what kind of door is it?'

E : Kayu…

'wood…'

Analysis I:

In extract one both of E and R were talking about thief seriously, E came and directly shared information about the thief clearly. He (E) said *Eh omahe Reza dileboni maling teko pintu mburi .. didobrak pintune ..*'eh, Reza's house was entered by thief through the back side of the house then he broke the door'. In this case, E wanted to share his information rather than to appreciate R who is older than her. Both of them have close relationship such a brother. So, the speaker can share idea directly. This expressing way used one kinds of politeness strategy, it is Bald on Record.

2. Negative Politeness

Extract II : Borrow Laptop

E : Ki, laptop mu ijek kanggo ora?

Ki, is your laptop used by you or no?

R : Ora si, lah ngopo?

No, why?

E : njeleh laptopmu yo, laptop ku rusak, aku arep ngerjakno tugas

I want to borrow, my laptop was broken, I want to finish my assignment.

3. **Positive politeness**

   Extract III : Asking help

   E   : Riski, iso tutup pintune ora?

         Riski, could you close the door please?

   R   : iyo ..

         Yes ..

CONCLUSION

People who live in boarding houses with a variety of ages, education levels, and home towns employ four different politeness strategies. The four strategies that were used are the same as what Brown and Levinson argued in front of that there are four types of politeness strategies that people use in social interaction: negative politeness, positive politeness, and off-the-record baldness. The researchers were of the opinion that all of the sub-strategies in each politeness strategy argued by Brown and Levinson could be found if we had more time to conduct this research. There are only two sub-strategies for each strategy because the research had limited time. They are directly stated, offered, promising, pessimistic, hedged, ambiguous, and ironic statements.

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