

ABSTRACT

Oktovani, Kartika Chandra. 2012. **Phonological Description of Krama Level of Javanese in Keraton Yogyakarta**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya, Supervisor: Endang Sasanti; Co-Supervisor: Yuni Astuti.

Key words: Dialect, Phonological Description, Keraton Yogyakarta.

This study aims at find out the use of phonological description to know the pronounced *krama* level of Javanese. The writer only analyzes the vowels, because vowels are more unique than consonants, in term of syllabicity and way of production. There is one research problem in this study, namely what the phonological descriptions of *krama* level of Javanese in Keraton Yogyakarta are. This study is expected to enrich the study of Sociolinguistics, especially the knowledge of the use of a dialect. The findings of this study are expected to give some useful insight to Study Program of English students in order to get better understanding of the use of the phonological descriptions of *krama* level of Javanese in Keraton Yogyakarta.

The research design of this study is qualitative and the data of the study are Javanese words spoken by *abdi dalem* (maids) of Keraton Yogyakarta. There are four steps for collecting the data: (1) Preparing Indonesian words that would be translated into *Krama* Javanese. Those words were given randomly by *dworopuro* (the head of *Abdi Dalem*), (2) asking the participants to pronounce the words in *Krama Javanese* which had been prepared, (3) crosschecking with *dworopuro* the data result of Indonesian Language translation into *Krama*, (4) transcribing the pronunciation of *Krama Javanese* of *abdi dalem* into the phonetic transcription which is equivalent to the International Phonetic Alphabet transcription to make sure that phonological description might be found.

The result shows that there are eight classification of vowels, 16 front close vowels /i:/, 5 front half close to close vowels /I/, 6 front half close vowels /eI/, 3 front half close to half open vowels /ε/, 15 centre half open to half close vowels /ə/, 27 centre half open to half open back vowels /□ /, 10 back close vowels /u:/, 3 back close to half close vowels /U/, and 19 back open vowels /□ /. These results are in line with the theory of phonology by Ramelan (1985). *Mudakrama* in Yogyakarta dialect has their own pronunciation of vowels a, i, u, e, and o. Vowels occur in first syllable (initial position), second syllable (middle position), and third syllable (final middle position). It also occurs in the front, back and middle vowels.

Finally in this study, the writer could suggest for future researchers that want to continue this research dealing with the language and society. It is good to study *krama* level of Javanese because people in Java especially who do not use *krama* as their daily language to know the correct pronunciation of Javanese *krama*. This can help understanding the language.

ABSTRAK

Oktovani, Kartika Chandra. 2012. **Deskripsi Fonologi Tingkat Tutur Krama dalam Bahasa Jawa di Keraton Yogyakarta**. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Endang Sasanti (II) Yuni Astuti

Kata kunci: Dialek, Deskripsi Fonologi, Keraton Yogyakarta

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan deskripsi fonologi dalam tingkat tutur krama dalam bahasa Jawa di Keraton Yogyakarta. Penulis hanya menganalisa vokal, karena vokal lebih unik dari pada konsonan, dalam hal suku kata dan cara produksi. Terdapat satu rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini, yaitu apa deskripsi fonologi tingkat tutur krama dalam bahasa Jawa di Keraton Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memperkaya kajian sosiolinguistik, terutama pengetahuan tentang penggunaan fonologi. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan yang berguna untuk siswa jurusan Bahasa Inggris untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik dalam penggunaan deskripsi fonologi tingkat tutur krama dalam bahasa Jawa di Keraton Yogyakarta.

Desain penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dan data dari penelitian ini adalah bahasa Jawa Krama yang digunakan abdi dalem di Keraton Yogyakarta. Ada empat langkah untuk mengumpulkan data: (1) Mempersiapkan kata-kata dalam bahasa Indonesia yang akan diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Jawa Krama. Kata-kata yang diberikan adalah secara acak oleh dworopuro (Kepala Abdi Dalem), (2) Meminta peserta (abdi dalem) untuk mengucapkan kata-kata dalam bahasa Jawa Krama yang telah disiapkan, (3) Memeriksa ulang dengan dworopuro hasil data terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia ke Krama, (4) Menyalin pengucapan Krama Jawa oleh abdi dalem ke transkrip fonetik yang setara dengan transkripsi Alfabet Fonetik Internasional untuk memastikan bahwa deskripsi fonologis dapat ditemukan.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ada delapan klasifikasi vokal, 16 vokal depan tertutup /i:/, 5 vokal setengah depan tertutup /I/, 6 vokal depan setengah tertutup /eI/, 3 vokal setengah depan setengah terbuka /ε/, 15 vokal tengah setengah terbuka setengah tertutup /ə/, 27 vokal tengah setengah terbuka belakang setengah terbuka /□/, 10 vokal belakang tertutup /U/, 3 vokal belakang setengah tertutup /u:/, dan 19 vokal belakang terbuka /□/. Hasil ini sejalan dengan teori fonologi oleh Ramelan (1985). Mudakrama didalam dialek Yogyakarta memiliki pengucapan tersendiri vokal a, i, u, e, dan o. Vokal terjadi di (posisi awal) suku kata pertama, suku kata kedua (posisi tengah), dan suku kata ketiga (posisi tengah belakang).

Akhirnya dalam penelitian ini, penulis dapat menyarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin melanjutkan penelitian ini yang berhubungan dengan bahasa dan masyarakat. Baik bagi kita untuk belajar bahasa karena orang-orang di Jawa terutama yang tidak menggunakan krama sebagai bahasa sehari-hari mereka, dapat mengetahui pengucapan yang benar dari Jawa krama. Hal ini dapat menghindari kesalahpahaman ketika mereka menggunakan bahasa Jawa krama.

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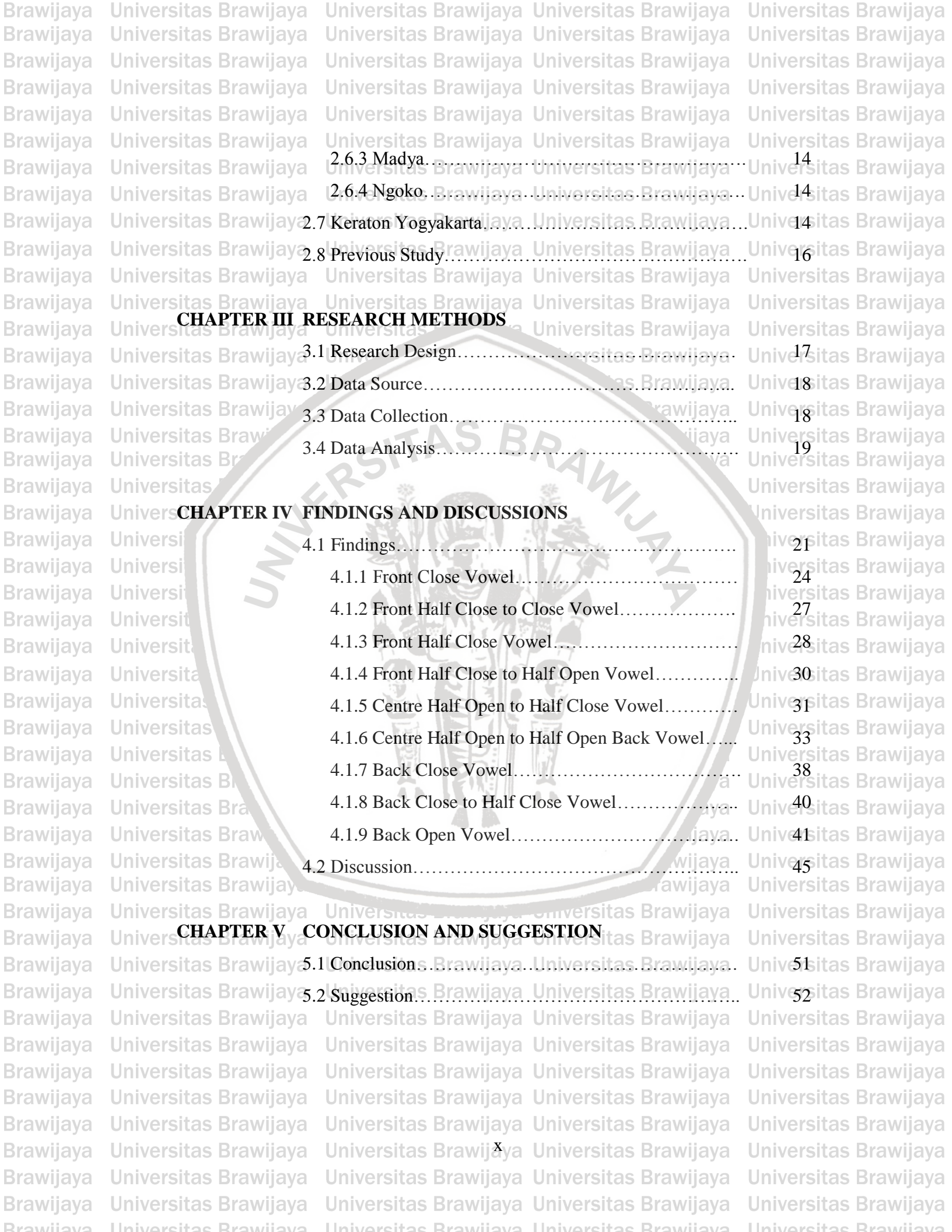
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Malang, January 9th 2013

The writer

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