

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter deals with the review of related theories underlying analysis of this research and the previous studies.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In this part, the writer presents the theories that would be used to help the writer to analyze the data. The writer reviews some theories related to the study in this chapter. They are theories of sociolinguistics, dialect, phonological description, and Javanese language. The writer connects those theories to the focus of the study.

#### **2.2 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language and society (Holmes, 2001, p.1). Holmes further mentions that explains why people speak differently in different social context. It is concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey the social meaning. All activities done by people, starting from when they were born, will always be connected with language. Besides, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.12).

Language use represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. It is also possible to examine how people manage their language in relation to their cultural backgrounds and their goals of interaction (Holmes, 2001, p.2). This study is in the area of sociolinguistics because dialect is a part of language.

### 2.3 Dialect

Dialect refers to varieties which grammatically (and perhaps lexically) as well as phonologically different from other varieties. Linguistically, the differences of dialects may be found at any structural level: lexical, pronunciation, phonetic, phonemic, morphological or syntactic. They are commonly called as set of linguistic items. If two speakers say, respectively, *I done it last night* and *I did it last night*, we can say that they are speaking different dialects (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004).

Chaika as cited in Suratmi (1996, p.10) says: "In areas where many languages are spoken will appear the characteristic of each language, there are some similarities and also some differences among them." A language develops over time and place and every person has his or her own way of style to communicate. And every group of speakers uses a certain variation of language which is called dialect. A dialect is a language system which is used by society to distinguish it from its neighboring societies which use different systems although there is a close relationship between the former and the latter.

Chaika in Suratmi (1996, p.1) finds the following:

*“A dialect is a technical name for what American usually thinks as an accent strictly speaking. Accent refers only to differences as pronunciation between one variety of language and another. But dialects refers to all of the differences of language those all pronunciation, words usage and syntax”*

### 2.4 Dialect Varieties

According to Parera (1986, p.32), there are two kinds of dialect; horizontal dialect or geographical dialect and vertical dialect or social dialect. Horizontal dialect shows the variety of language geographically. It means that there are differences between one language regions with other regions in one language society, for example; Javanese has variations in dialects such as Banyumas dialect, Tegal dialect, Kebumen dialect, so forth. On the contrary, vertical dialect is determined by the variety of language socially. It includes differences in status and prestige. In society, there are many kinds of people; they are children, teenager, and older people. This makes their speech sometimes different in the level of politeness, depending on to whom they speak, for examples: in Javanese, there are a levels of *Jawa Ngoko* as the lowest level, *Jawa Madya* as the middle level, and *Jawa Krama* as the most polite level (Poedjosoedarma, 1979). This research concerns with vertical dialect because it concerns with the status and respectability, which makes people’s speech, sometimes different in the level of politeness depending on with whom they are talking.

## 2.5 Phonological Description

Phonological description is the description of human being speech using the theory of phonology which is studies phones or speech sounds. Phonetic transcription and classification of vowels are part of the phonologically description because they explain how words are pronounced and the location of the human organs in producing the sound. As stated by Ramelan (1985) the vowel is more unique than consonant because the vowel sound is syllabic and a consonant non-syllabic is because a vowel sound has inherently greater sonority or greater carrying power than a consonant. The production of vowels in general requires relatively larger amounts of air than that of consonants. The writer limits this study to describe phonetic transcription and classification of vowels.

### 2.5.1 Phonetic Transcription

A phonetic transcription is the visual representation of speech sounds (or phones). The most common type of phonetic transcription uses a phonetic alphabet, e.g., the International Phonetic Alphabet. The following is a list of phonetic symbols of English speech sounds together with the keywords to show their values. The use of symbols is a matter of general practice and sometimes out of arbitrariness: the following symbols are mainly adopted from International Phonetic Alphabet, which are widely used in the world.

For example:

| Symbols  | Key-words | Phonetic Writing |
|----------|-----------|------------------|
| /hɒt/    | hot       | /hɒt/            |
| /astɑ/   | asta      | /astɑ/           |
| /ki:l/   | kill      | /ki:l/           |
| /ti:rtɑ/ | tirta     | /ti:rtɑ/         |
| /əgo/    | ago       | /əgo/            |
| /sərat/  | serat     | /sərat/          |

The example above showed the example of phonetic transcription.

### 2.5.2 Classification of vowels

According to Ramelan (1985, p.49) vowel sounds are classified and described on the basis of following variables:

- a. Which part of the tongue is raised;
- b. How high in the mouth some part of the tongue is raised (the degree of raising tongue);
- c. The position of the two lips, that is, whether the two lips are rounded and unrounded.

For Practical purposes the tongue is conveniently divided into three parts, the front, centre, and the back of the tongue. When the front of the tongue is raised, to modify the sound already produced in the larynx, the vowel sound is produced is called a front vowel.

When the centre part of the tongue is raised, the vowel sound produced is called a centre vowel. For the centre vowel such as found in the second syllable of the English word ‘better’ the centre part of the tongue is lower than that found in the word ‘bird’. This centre vowel is represented here by the phonetic symbol / ə / or inverted ‘e’. When the back of the tongue is raised, the vowel sound so produced is called a back vowel. For example phonetic symbol / ɔ : / in the word ‘cord’, raising the back of the tongue, ranging to the highest to lowest rising in the mouth.

There may be many degrees of raising the tongue in producing the vowel sounds, it is usually considered sufficient to distinguish only four degrees of raising.

The tongue may also remain low on the bottom of the mouth in producing some vowel sounds, in which case the vowel sound is called an open vowel. In between these two extremes in the degree of raising the tongue, namely, the close and open positions, two more degrees are recognized, which are equidistant from the first two degrees of raising the tongue are called the ‘half open’ and ‘the half’ positions. The tongue position is presented in the table below:

**Table 2.1 Tongue Position**

|             | Tongue |        |      |
|-------------|--------|--------|------|
|             | Front  | Centre | Back |
| Closed      |        |        |      |
| Half closed |        |        |      |
| Half open   |        |        |      |
| Open        |        |        |      |

## 2.6 Javanese Language

Javanese language is a mother tongue for people who live in Java Island, especially in Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java. Poedjasoedarma (1979, p.1) defines “Javanese language is language of instruction for a great civilization long time ago. Written literary tradition has been preserved and kept in that language, at least since the tenth century.” Although the changes experienced by the systems of phonology, morphology, syntax, lexical, and the orthography seem clear enough, the codification of the Javanese Language in each era looks steady.

*“Javanese language, range of formal and informal language there is a very striking difference, which an outsider the differences that might cause them to think that both are differet languages. Javanese language also has a level of speech (unda-usuk) are very complex. Level of language variation is a difference of one and the other is determined by the difference in politeness that is in the speaker to the listener.” (Poedjasoedarma 1979, p.3)*

### 2.6.1 Level of Speech on Javanese Language

According to Poedjasoedarma (1979, p.6) most languages have a way to show a different attitude shown by the first speaker in the presence of another speaker who has a different social level. The factors that cause differences in the social level is different from one community to another, because of differences in body condition, economic power, political power, channel kinship, age, sex, magic, physic condition, specificity, and so on.

Poedjasoedarma (1979, p.13) gives an outline of Javanese *krama* as the followings:

- Muda Krama
- Krama Kramantara (rarely used)
- Wreda Krama (rarely used)
- Madya Krama
- Madya Madyantara
- Madya Ngoko
- Basa Antya
- Ngoko Antya Basa
- Ngoko Lugu

The distribution of each level to the sub level is actually just a rough division, because in reality each of said level is a continuum range of levels.

**2.6.2 Krama**

*Krama* speech level is said to show the full sense of manners. This indicates the level of shyness (pakewuh) of the first speaker to another speaker, since the other speaker is a stranger, or has a higher rank, authoritative, and others. Students use *krama* towards his teacher, and employee to his boss. Currently *wredakrama* and *kramantara* are rarely heard. According to Poedjasoedarma (1979, p.14) people who



decide to choose the *krama* Level of speech, is usually put on the level of *mudhakrama*. To strangers and young this speech level is also used if they have high social status. The level of individual relationships high-low social status determines other speaker manners using the words of *Krama Inggil* (Poedjasoedarma 1979, p.16). However, today many people no longer require their children to use *krama* to their elders. Their reason is that children have more affectionate relationship with their parents, although this may seem to show little bit lack of civility.

**2.6.3 Madya**

*Madya* is the intermediate level between *krama* and *ngoko*. It shows decent medium level of politeness. *Madya* is mostly used in villages, when school friends still uphold politeness.

**2.6.4 Ngoko**

*Ngoko* level reflects that there is no distance between the first speaker and another speaker. It means, that speaker one has the same status or level as speaker two. A person who has a high social status is considered appropriate, to use *ngoko* to another to show the person has inferior social status.

**2.7 Keraton Yogyakarta**

Keraton Yogyakarta or Sultan Palace is the official palace of the Sultanate Yogyakarta now located in the city of Yogyakarta. The palace or castle consists of

several parts of building or place that has different functions. In addition, in terms of overall building or place in the palace, all contain philosophical, cultural, and religious meaning. The term palace is often identified with the notion of the state. It also means that the palace is an exclusive site as the center of the kingdom, where the kings reside with relatives / family. Thus, the Sultan Palace is a dwelling place of the kings of Yogyakarta and their families. Hence the title of the kings of Yogyakarta is Sultan. It is also called the Yogyakarta Palace or Keraton Yogyakarta of Yogyakarta Sultanate. Many positions are given to soldiers, for example *abdi dalem*.

*Abdi dalem* position is a unique position in the eyes of the general public. Being one who devotes himself to the Palace is certainly not easy. Ngayogyakarta palace can be considered as the only kingdom that is still standing in the State of Indonesia. The palace of each community culture is felt in the area of Yogyakarta.

*Abdi dalem* usually speaks *Krama* level of speech among them.

For Example:

1. Panjenengan saking pundi?  
Where have you been?
2. Kadospundi kawontenanipun?  
How are you?

The examples above show us that *krama* Javanese level of speech in Keraton Yogyakarta is still used. It has its own characteristic especially in *krama*. So in this study the writer focuses on *krama* Javanese level of speech of Keraton Yogyakarta in terms of Phonological description.

**2.8 Previous study**

There are two previous studies which are in line with this current study. First, Sagita (2004) conducts a study entitled “The study of Malang and Magetan dialect”. She focuses the differences between both dialects in term of phonological and lexical point of views. Sagita finds the phonological and Lexical between Malang and Magetan dialect differ clearly in pronunciation of vowel i, e, and o. And from lexical point of view, between Malang and Magetan dialect has their synonyms. Sometimes both of dialects have words similar name and same meaning.

Second, Anggraeni (2008) conducts a study entitled “Phonological and Lexical Analysis on Tengger and Blitar Dialects”. She analyzes the differences between both dialects in term of phonological and lexical point of views.. She finds the phonological point of view of Tengger and Blitar dialects differ clearly in vocabulary a, i, u, e, and o. From the lexical point of view the two dialects differ clearly in vocabulary on nouns, pronouns, possessive pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions, auxalaries and question words used in the sentences.

The similarity of the two previous studies above and this study is the writer analyzes the phonology of a dialect and focuses on the classification of the vowels. However, the writer does not discuss the lexical part. And the difference is the writer analyzes how the sound is produced by the human organ of speech.