

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

As stated in chapter I in the research problem that deals with the phonological description of *krama* level of Javanese of Keraton Yogyakarta. In this chapter, the writer discusses the answer of the research problem. In addition, this part presents the discussion regarding the result of this study.

4.1 Findings

The findings of this study derived from the research problem which concerns with the phonological description of *krama* level Javanese of speech among *abdi dalem* of Keraton Yogyakarta. The findings were presented in the table below:

Table 4.1 Phonological Description Found in *krama* level Javanese of speech

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification								
			Front			Centre		Back			
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O
1	Ar -ta	/ □ r t □ /	/ □ /				√			√	
2	As -ta	/ □ s t □ /	/ □ /				√			√	
3	Ba -dhe	/ b □ D d /	/ □ /				√			√	
4	Ba -pa	/ b □ p □ /	/ □ /								√
5	Dha -wa	/ D □ w □ /	/ □ /								√
6	Dhe -we -ke	/ D u : w ε k e I /	/ u : /						√		
			/ ε /		√	√					
7	Du -ka	/ d u : k □ /	/ □ /								√
			/ u : /								
8	Ga -dha -han Ku -la	/ g □ D □ h □ n k u : l □ /	/ □ /								√
			/ u : /								

Table continuation

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification										
			Front			Centre		Back					
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O		
10	Ngrencangi	/ n g r e l n c ŋ i : /	/ i : /	√									
11	Piyambakipun	/ p i : y m b k i : p U n /	/ i : /	√									
12	Rikala	/ r i : k l /	/ i : /	√									
13	Risak	/ r i : s k /	/ i : /	√									
14	Sinten	/ s i : n t ə n /	/ i : /	√									
15	Tindhak	/ t i : n D k /	/ i : /	√									
16	Wonten Pundi	/ w n t ə n p u : n d i : /	/ i : /	√									

In the word **Ibu** (*mom*) / i : / b u : /, the vowel / i : / is in the first syllable and stands alone, this vowel is not surrounded by consonants. It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant. Similar to this word is the word **piyambakipun** (*he / she*) / p i : y m b k i : / p u : n / the vowel / i : / is in the fourth syllable, it stands alone. It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant.

In the word **kadhospundi** (*how*), / k D s p u : n d i : /, the vowel / i : / is in the fourth syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / d /. Similar to this word is the word **kagunganipun panjenengan** (*yours*) / k g u : ŋ / n i : / p u : n p ə n j ə n ə ŋ n /, this expression consists of two words **kagunganipun** and **panjenengan**. In the word **kagunganipun** (*whose*) / k g u : ŋ / n i : / p u : n / the vowel / i : / is in the fourth syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / n /. In the word **kalawingi** (*yesterday*), / k l / w i : / ŋ i : /, the vowel / i : / is in the third and fourth syllable, final position. They are preceded by consonant / w / and / ŋ / respectively. In the word **kaliyan** (*with*), / k / l i : / y n /, the vowel / i : / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / l /. In the word **amargi**

(because) / m r / g i /, the vowel / i: / is in the third syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / g /. In the word **kedhahipun** (should) / k ə D / h i / p u:

n/, the vowel / i: / is in the third syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / h /. In the word **menawi** (if) / m ə n / w i /, the vowel / i: / is in the third syllable,

final position. It is preceded by consonant / w /. In the word **mresani** (see), / m r e I s / n i /, the vowel / i: / is in the third syllable, final position. It is preceded by

consonant / n /. In the word **ngrencangi** (to help), / n g r e I n c / ŋ i / the vowel / i: / is in the third syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / ng /. In the word

piyambakipun (he / she) / p i: / y m b k i: p u: n / the vowel / i: / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / p /. In the word **rikala** (since) / r

i / k l /, the vowel / i: / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / r /. In the word **risak** (broken) / r i: / s k /, the vowel / i: / is in the first

syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / r /. In the word **wonten pundi** (where) / w n t ə n p u: n / d i /, this expression consists of two words **wonten** and

pundi. In the word **pundi** (where) / p u: n / d i /, the vowel / i: / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / d /. In the words *kagunganipun*

panjenengan, *kadospundi*, *amargi*, *manawi*, *mresani*, *ngrencangi*, *piyambakipun*, *kedhahipun*, *kaliyan*, *wonten pundi* and *kalawingi* are in the final position. In

pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants. In the word **sinten** (who) / s i: n / t ə n /, the vowel / i: / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / s / and / n /. Similar to this word is

the word **tindhak** (go) / t i: n / D k /, the vowel / i: / in the first syllable, middle

position. It is surrounded by consonants / t / and / n /. In the words *sinten* and *tindhak* the vowel / i : / is in the middle position. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants.

4.1.2 Front Half Close to Close Vowel

In this research, the writer found 5 utterances using front half close to close vowel. Front half close to close vowel is produced when the front of the tongue is raised. The raising is somewhat retracted so that it is not really a front vowel, but in between a front and a centre vowel. The 5 utterances are presented in the table below.

Table 4.3 Front half Close to Close Vowel (/ I /)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification										
			Front			Centre			Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O		
1	Nyamping	/ n y □ m p I n g /	/ I /	√	√								
2	Rikma	/ r I k m □ /	/ I /	√	√								
3	Saking	/ s □ k I n g /	/ I /	√	√								
4	Tirta	/ t I r t □ /	/ I /	√	√								
5	Sekedhap malih	/ s ə k ə D □ p m □ I I h /	/ I /	√	√								
6	Kinging punapa	/ k I ŋ I ŋ m ə n □ p □ /	/ I /	√	√								

In the word **nyamping** (*jarik*) / n y □ m / p I ŋ /, the vowel / I / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n g /.

Similar to this word is the word **rikma** (*hair*) / r I k / m □ /, the vowel / I / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / r / and / k /. In the word **saking** (*of*) / s □ / k I ŋ /, the vowel / I / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / k / and / n g /.

In the word **tirta** (*water*) / t I r / t □ /, the vowel / I / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by

consonants / t / and / r /. The word **sekedhap malih** (*presently*) / s ə k ə D ɒ p m ɪ /

I h /, consists of two words **sekedhap** and **malih**. In the word **malih** (*again*) m ɪ / I I

h /, the vowel / I / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by

consonants / l / and / h /. The word **kinging punapa** (*why*) / k I / ŋ I ŋ / m ə n ɒ p ɒ

/, this expression consists of two words **kinging** and **punapa**. In the word **kinging**

(*why*) / k I / ŋ I ŋ / the vowel / I / is in the first and second syllable, final and middle

position. It is surrounded by consonants / k / and / ng / respectively. In the words

nyamping, rikma, saking, tirta, sekedhap malih, and kinging punapa the vowel / I / is

in the middle position. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the

consonants and the vowel / I / is always preceded and followed by consonants.

4.1.3 Front Half Close Vowel

In this research, the writer found 6 utterances using front half close vowel.

Front half close vowel is produced when the tongue starts from the position for the

vowel / e /, a front vowel, which is a little lower than the high close position. Then

the tongue moves in the direction of the vowel position of / I /, which is a little above

the half close position, though it is not necessarily reached. The 6 utterances are

presented in the table below.

Table 4.4 Front half Close Vowel (/eI/)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification										
			Front			Centre		Back					
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O		
1	Badhe	/ b □ D eI /	/ eI /	√									
2	Duweke	/ D u : w ε k eI /	/ eI /	√									
3	Mbenjang Punapa	/ m b eI n j □ ŋ m ə n □ p □ /	/ eI /	√									
4	Mresani	/ m r eI s □ n i : /	/ eI /	√									
5	Netra	/ n eI t r □ /	/ eI /	√									
6	Ngrencangi	/ n g r eI n c □ ŋ i : /	/ eI /	√									

In the word **badhe** (*will*), / b □ / D eI / the vowel / eI / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / D /. Similar to this word is the word **mresani** (*see*), / m r eI / s □ n i : /, the vowel / eI / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / r /. In the word **netra** (*eyes*), / n eI / t r □ /, the vowel / eI / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / n /. In the words *mresani*, *netra*, and *bade* the vowel / eI / are in the final position. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding the vowel.

The word **mbenjang punapa** (*when*) / m b eI n / j □ ŋ m ə n □ p □ / this expression consists of two words **mbenjang** and **punapa**. In the word **mbenjang** (*when*) / m b eI n / j □ ŋ / the vowel / eI / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / b / and / n /. Similar to this word is the word **ngrencangi** (*to help*), / n g r eI n / c □ ŋ i : /, the vowel / eI / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / r / and / n /. In the words *mbenjang punapa* and *ngrencangi* the vowel / eI / are in first syllable middle position. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **duweke** (*his / her*) / D u: w ε k / eI /, the vowel / eI / is in the third syllable, it stands alone. This vowel is not surrounded by consonants. It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant.

4.1.4 Front Half Close to Half Open Vowel

There are 3 utterances which produced front half close to half open vowel. In the front half close to half open vowel, the front of the tongue is raised to a point half-way between the half-close positions to half open vowel. The 3 utterances are presented in the table below:

Table 4.5 Front Half Close to Half Open Vowel (/ ε /)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification									
			Front			Centre		Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O	
1	Jeleh	/ j ə l ε h /		√	√							
2	Kesed	/ k ə s ε d /		√	√							
3	Duweke	/ D u: w ε k eI /		√	√							

In In the word **jeleh** (*bored*) / j ə / l ε h /, the vowel / ε / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / l / and / h /. Similar to this word is the word **kesed** (*lazy*) / k ə / s ε d /, where the vowel / ε / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / s / and / d /. And in the word **duweke** (*his / her*) / D u: / w ε k / eI /, the vowel / ε / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by the consonants / w / and / k /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

There is no vowel / ε / in the final position of the syllable.

4.1.5 Centre Half Open to Half Close Vowel

In this research, the writer found 15 utterances which produce center half open to half close vowel. In producing the centre half open to half close vowel the centre of the tongue is raised. It is raised to the half close position, or even lower. The 15 utterances are presented in the table below:

Table 4.6 Centre Half Open to Half Close Vowel (/ ə /)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification									
			Front			Centre		Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O	
1	Jeleh	/j ə l ε h/	/ ə /				√	√				
2	Kagem	/k ə g ə m/	/ ə /				√	√				
3	Kagunganipun panjenengan	/k ə g u : ŋ ə n i : p U n p ə n j ə n ə ŋ ə n/	/ ə /				√	√				
4	Kedhahipun	/k ə D ə h i : p U n/	/ ə /				√	√				
5	Kesed	/k ə s ε d/	/ ə /				√	√				
6	Kinging punapa	/k I ŋ I ŋ m ə n ə p ə /	/ ə /				√	√				
7	Manawi	/m ə n ə w i :/	/ ə /				√	√				
8	Mbenjang punapa	/m b e I n j ə ŋ m ə n ə p ə /	/ ə /				√	√				
9	Panjenengan	/p ə n j ə n ə ŋ ə n/	/ ə /				√	√				
10	Pethat	/p ə t h ə t/	/ ə /				√	√				
11	Punapa	/m ə n ə p ə /	/ ə /				√	√				
12	Sekedhap malih	/s ə k ə D ə p m ə l i h/	/ ə /				√	√				
13	Serat	/s ə r ə t/	/ ə /				√	√				
14	Sinten	/s i : n t ə n/	/ ə /				√	√				
15	Wonten Pundi	/w ə n t ə n p u : n d i :/	/ ə /				√	√				

In the word **jeleh** (*bored*) /j ə l ε h/, the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / j /. Similar to this word is the word **kedhahipun** (*should*), /k ə / D ə h i : p U n/, where the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / k /. In the word **kesed** (*lazy*), /k ə / s ε d/ the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / k /. In the word **menawi** (*how*), /m ə / n ə w i :/ the vowel / ə / is in the

first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / m /. In the word **pethat** (*comb*), / p ə / t h □ t / the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / p /. In the word **punapa** (*why*), / m ə n □ p □ / the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / m /. In the word **serat** (*letter*), / s ə / r □ t / the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / s /. The word **mbenjang punapa** (*when*) / m b e I n j □ □ / m ə / n □ p □ /, this expression consists of two words **mbenjang** and **punapa**. In the word **punapa** (*why*) / m ə / n □ p □ / the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / m /. The word **sekedhap malih** (*presently*) / s ə / k ə / D □ p m □ l I h / consists of two words **sekedhap** and **malih**. In the word **sekedhap** (*later*) / s ə / k ə / D □ p / the vowel / ə / is in the first and second syllable, final positions. They are preceded by consonants / s / and / k/. The word **kinging punapa** (*why*) / k I □ I □ / m ə / n □ p □ /, this expression consists of two words **kinging** and **punapa**. In the word **punapa** (*later*) the vowel / ə / is in the third syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / m /. In the words *jeleh, kedhahipun, kesed, manawi, pethat, punapa, kinging punapa, sekedhap malih, mbenjang punapa* and *serat* the vowel / ə / is in the final position. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding the vowel.

In the word **panjenengan** (*you*), / p ə n / j ə / n ə / □ □ n / the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /, in the second syllable final position, the vowel / ə / is preceded by consonant / j /, in the third syllable final position, the vowel / ə / is preceded by consonant / n /. In

pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

The word **kagunganipun panjenengan** (*yours*) / k ɒ ɡ u : ŋ ɪ ɲ n i : p U n / p ɔ n / j ə / n ə / ŋ ɪ n /, this expression consists of two words **kagunganipun** and **panjenengan**. In the word **panjenengan** (*you*) / p ɔ n / j ə / n ə / ŋ ɪ n / the first syllable middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /, in the second syllable final position, the vowel / ə / is preceded by consonant / j /, in the third syllable final position, the vowel / ə / is preceded by consonant / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **wonten pundi** (*where*) / w ɒ n / t ə n / p u : n d i : /, this expression consists of two words **wonten** and **pundi**. In the word **wonten** (*where*) the vowel / ə / is in the second syllable middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / t / and / n /. Similar to this word is the word **kagem** (*for*), / k ɒ / ɡ ə m /, the vowel / ə / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / g / and / m / and in In the word **sinten** (*who*), / s i : n / t ə n /, the vowel / ə / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / t / and / n /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

There is no vowel / ə / in the initial position of the syllable.

4.1.6 Centre Half Open to Half Open Back Vowel

In this research, the writer found 27 utterances which produce center half open to half open back vowel. In producing the centre half open to half open back vowel

the front and the back of the tongue, almost the centre part of the tongue, is raised. It is raised to the half open position or slightly to a point between the half open and open position. The 27 utterances are presented in the table below:

Table 4.7 Centre Half Open to Half Open Back Vowel (/ɘ/)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification									
			Front			Centre		Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O	
1	Arta	/r t /				√						
2	Asta	/s t /				√						
3	Badhe	/b D e l /				√						
4	Gadhahan kula	/g D h n k u : l /				√						
5	Kadhospundi	/k D s p u : n d i : /				√						
6	Kagem	/k g ə m /				√						
7	Kagunganipun panjenengan	/k g u : ŋ n i : p U n p ə n j ə n ə ŋ n /				√						
8	Kaliyan	/k l i : y n /				√						
9	Amargi	/ m r g i : /				√						
10	Kedhahipun	/k ə D h i : p U n /				√						
11	Manawi	/ m ə n w i : /				√						
12	Mbenjang punapa	/ m b e l n j ŋ m ə n p /				√						
13	Mresani	/ m r e l s n i : /				√						
14	Ngasta	/ ŋ s t /				√						
15	Ngrancang	/ n g r e l n c ŋ i : /				√						
16	Nyamping	/ n y m p l ŋ g /				√						
17	Panjenengan	/ p ə n j ə n ə ŋ n /				√						
18	Pethat	/ p ə t h t /				√						
19	Piyambakipun	/ p i : y m b k i : p u : n /				√						
20	Rasukan	/ r s u : k n /				√						
21	Risak	/ r i : s k /				√						
22	Saking	/ s k l ŋ g /				√						
23	Sekedhap malih	/ s ə k ə D p m l i h /				√						
24	Serat	/ s ə r t /				√						
25	Sruwal	/ s r u : w l /				√						
26	Tindhak	/ t i : n D k /				√						
27	Ulam	/ u : l m /				√						

In the word **amargi** (because) / m r g i : /, the vowel /ɘ/ is in the first syllable, initial position. The vowel is not surrounded by consonant, it stands alone.

It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants following the vowel. Similar to this word is the word **arta** (*money*) / ɑ r / t / the vowel / ɑ / is in the first syllable, initial position. In the word **asta** (*hand*) / ɑ s / t / the vowel / ɑ / is in the first syllable, initial position. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants following the vowel.

In the word **badhe** (*will*) / b ɑ / D e I /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / b /. Similar to this word is the word **kadospundi** (*how*) / k ɑ / D s p u : n d i : /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / k /. In the word **kagem** (*for*) / k ɑ / g ə m /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / k /. In the word **kedhahipun** (*should*) / k ə / D ɑ / h i : p U n /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / D /. In the word **saking** (*of*) / s ɑ k I n g /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / s /. In the word **mresani** (*see*) / m r e I / s ɑ / n i : /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / s /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding the vowel.

In the word **mbenjang punapa** (*when*) / m b e I n / j ɑ ŋ / m ə n p /, this expression consists of two words **mbenjang** and **punapa**. In the word **mbenjang** (*when*) / m b e I n / j ɑ ŋ / the vowel / ɑ / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / j / and / ŋ /. In the word **ngrencangi** (*to help*) / n g r e I n / c ɑ ŋ / i : / the vowel / ɑ / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is

surrounded by consonants / c / and / ng /. In the word **ngasta** (*to teach*) / ŋ a s / t a /, the vowel / a / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / ng / and / s /. In the word **nyamping** (*jarit*) / n y a m / p I n g /, the vowel / a / is in the first syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / y / and / m /. In the word **ulam** (*fish*) / u : / l a m /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / l / and / m /. In the word **tindhak** (*go*) / t i : n / D a k /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / D / and / k /.

In the word **sruwal** (*pants*) / s r u : / w a l /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / w / and / l /. In the word **serat** (*letter*) / s ə / r a t /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / r / and / t /. In the word **risak** (*broken*) / r i : / s a k /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / s / and / k /. In the word **pethat** (*comb*) / p ə / t h a t /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / h / and / t /.

In the word **panjenengan** (*you*) / p ə n j ə n ə / ŋ a n /, the vowel / a / is in the fourth syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / ng / and / n /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **gadhahan kula** (*mine*) / g a / D a / h a n / k u : l a /, this expression consists of two words **gadhahan** and **kula**. In the word **gadhahan** (*mine*) / g a / D a / h a n / in the first syllable final position, the vowel / a / is preceded by

consonant / g /, in the second syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by consonant / D /. In the third syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by consonants / h / and / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **kagunganipun panjenengan** (*yours*) / k ɪ / g u : / ɲ ɪ n / i : p U n p ə n j ə n ə / ɲ ɪ n /, this expression consists of two words **kagunganipun** and **panjenengan**. In the word **kagunganipun** (*yours*) / k ɪ / g u : / ɲ ɪ n / i : p U n / in the first syllable final position, the vowel / ɪ / is preceded by consonant / k /. In the third syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by consonants / ng / and / n /. And in the word **panjenengan** (*yours*) / p ə n j ə n ə / ɲ ɪ n / in the fourth syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by consonants / ng / and / n /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **kaliyan** (*them*) / k ɪ / l i : / y ɪ n /, the vowel / ɪ / in the first syllable final position, the vowel / ɪ / is preceded by consonant / k /. In the third syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by consonants / y / and / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **piyambakipun** (*he / she*) / p i : / y ɪ m / b ɛ k / i : p u : n /, in the second syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by consonants / y / and / m /. In the third syllable middle position, the vowel / ɪ / is surrounded by

consonants / b / and / k /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **rasukan** (*dress*) / ru / s u: k / n /, in the first syllable final position, the vowel / u / is preceded by consonant / r /, in the third syllable initial position, the vowel / u / is preceded by consonant / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **sekedhap malih** (*presently*) / s ə k ə / D p / m / I I h /, this expression consists of two words **sekedhap** and **malih**. In the word **sekedhap** (*presently*) / s ə k ə / D p / in the third syllable middle position, the vowel / ə / is surrounded by consonants / D / and / p /. And in the word **malih** (*again*) / m / I I h / in the forth syllable final position, the vowel / I / is surrounded by consonants / m / and / I /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

4.1.7 Back Close Vowel

In this research, the writer found 10 utterances which produce back close vowel. In producing the back close vowel the back of the tongue is raised. It is raised to a point very near to close position. The 10 utterances are presented in the table below:

Table 4.8 Back Close Vowel (/ u: /)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification										
			Front			Centre			Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O		
1	Dheweke	/ d u: w ε k e l /	/ u: /							√			
2	Duka	/ d u: k /	/ u: /							√			

Table continuation

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification										
			Front			Centre		Back					
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O		
3	Sruwal	/ s r u : w ɪ l /	/ u : /							√			
4	Gadhahan kula	/ g ɒ D ɒ h ɒ n k u : l ɒ /	/ u : /							√			
5	Ibu	/ i : b u : /	/ u : /							√			
6	Kadospundi	/ k ɒ D ɒ s p u : n d i : /	/ u : /							√			
7	Kagunganipun panjenengan	/ k ɒ g u : ŋ ɒ n i : p U n p ɒ n j ɒ n ɒ ŋ ɒ n /	/ u : /							√			
8	Rasukan	/ r ɒ s u : k ɒ n /	/ u : /							√			
9	Ulam	/ u : l ɒ m /	/ u : /							√			
10	Wonten pundi	/ w ɒ n t ɒ n p u : n d i : /	/ u : /							√			

In the word **ulam** (*fish*) / u: / l ɒ m /, the vowel / u : / is in the first syllable, initial position. This vowel is not surrounded by consonants, it stands alone. It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant.

In the word **duweke** (*his / her*) / d u : / w ɛ k e I /, the vowel / u : / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / d /. Similar to this word is the word **duka** (*angry*) / d u : / k ɒ /, the vowel / u : / is in the first syllable, final position.

It is preceded by consonant / d /. In the word **sruwal** (*pants*) / s r u : / w ɪ l /, the vowel / u : / is in the first syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / r /. The

word **gadhahan kula** (*mine*) / g ɒ D ɒ h ɒ n k u : / l ɒ /, consists of two words **gadhahan** and **kula**. In the word **kula** (*me*) the vowel / u : / is in the first syllable,

final position. It is preceded by consonant / k /. In the word **ibu** (*mom*) / i : / b u : /, the vowel / u : / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonants / b /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonant preceding the vowel.

The word **kagunganipun panjenengan** (*yours*) / k ə ʒ u n i p U n p ə n j ə n ə ŋ ə n / consists of two words **kagunganipun** and **panjenengan**. In the word **kagunganipun** (*yours*) / k ə ʒ u n i p U n / the vowel / u : / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / g / and / ŋ /. In the word **rasukan** (*dress*) / r ə s u : k ə n /, the vowel / u : / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / s / and / k /. In the word **kadospundi** (*how*) / k ə D ə s p u : n d i : /, the vowel / u : / is in the third syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /. The word **wonten pundi** (*where*) / w ə n t ə n p u : n d i : /, this expression consists of two words **wonten** and **pundi**. In the word **pundi** (*where*) / p u : n d i : / the vowel / u : / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

4.1.8 Back Close to Half Close Vowel

In this research, the writer found 3 utterances which produce back close to half close vowel. In producing the back close to half close vowel the back of the tongue is raised. This raising is advanced from the true back position and is raised to a point slightly above the half close position. The 3 utterances are presented in the table below:

Table 4.9 Back Close to Half Close Vowel (/ U /)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification										
			Front			Centre			Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O		
1	Kedahipun	/ k ə D ə h i : p U n /						√					
2	Piyambakipun	/ p i : y ə m b ə k i : p u : n /								√			

Table continuation

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification									
			Front			Centre			Back			
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O	
3	Kagunganipun panjenengan	/k □ g u: □ n i: p U n p ə n j ə n ə □ n /	/U/						√	√		

In the word **kedahipun** (*should*) / k ə D □ h i: / p U n /, the vowel / U / is in the fourth syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /. The word **kagunganipun panjenengan** (*yours*) / k □ g u: □ n i: / p U n / p ə n j ə n ə □ n /, consists of two words **kagunganipun** and **panjenengan**. In the word **kagunganipun** (*yours*) / k □ g u: □ n / i: / p U n / the vowel / U / is in the fifth syllable, middle position. In the word **piyambakipun** (*his/her*) / p i: y □ m b □ k i: / p U n /, the vowel / U / is in the fifth syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

4.1.9 Back Open Vowel

In this research, the writer found 19 utterances which produce back open vowel. In producing this vowel the back of the tongue is slightly raised. The raising of the back of the tongue is so slight that it is almost near the fully open position, thus the tongue is very low in the mouth, and a little retracted. The 19 utterances are presented in the table below:

Table 4.10 Back Open Vowel (/ ɔ /)

No	Krama	Phonetic Transcription	Vowel Classification									
			Front			Centre		Back				
			C	HC	HO	HC	HO	C	HC	HO	O	
1	Arta	/ ɔ r t ɔ /										√
2	Asta	/ ɔ s t ɔ /										√
3	Bapa	/ b ɔ p ɔ /										√
4	Dhawa	/ D ɔ w ɔ /										√
5	Duka	/ d u : k ɔ /										√
6	Gadhahan kula	/ g ɔ D ɔ h ɔ n k u : l ɔ /										√
7	Grana	/ g r ɔ n ɔ /										√
8	Kadhospundi	/ k ɔ D ɔ s p u : n d i : /										√
9	Kalawingi	/ k ɔ l ɔ w i ŋ i : /										√
10	Kula	/ k u : l ɔ /										√
11	Kinging punapa	/ k I ŋ I ŋ m ə n ɔ p ɔ /										√
12	Mbenjang punapa	/ m b e I n j ɔ ŋ m ə n ɔ p ɔ /										√
13	Netra	/ n e I t r ɔ /										√
14	Ngasta	/ ŋ ɔ s t ɔ /										√
15	Punapa	/ m ə n ɔ p ɔ /										√
16	Rikala	/ r i : k ɔ l ɔ /										√
17	Rikma	/ r I k m ɔ /										√
18	Tirta	/ t I r t ɔ /										√
19	Wonten pundi	/ w ɔ n t ə n p u : n d i : /										√

The word **wonten pundi** (*where*) / w ɔ n / t ə n p u : n d i : /, consists of two words **wonten** and **pundi**. In the word **wonten** (*where*) / w ɔ n / t ə n / the vowel / ɔ / is in the first syllable middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / w / and / n /.

Similar to this word is the word **kadospundi** (*how*) / k ɔ D ɔ s / p u : n d i : /, the vowel / ɔ / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / D / and / s /. In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **arta** (*money*) / ɔ r / t ɔ /, the vowel / ɔ / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / t /. Similar to this word is the word **asta** (*hand*) / ɔ s t ɔ /, the vowel / ɔ / is in the second syllable, final position. It

is preceded by consonant / t /. In the word **ngasta** (*to teach*) / ŋ a s / t a /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / t /. The

word **tirta** (*water*) / t i r / t a /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / t /. In the word **duka** (*angry*) / d u / k a /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / k /.

In the word **rikma** (*hair*) / r i k / m a /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / m /. In the word **kula** (*I*) / k u / l a /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / l /.

The word **gadhahan kula** (*mine*) / g a d h a n k u / l a /, consists of two words **gadhahan** and **kula**. In the word **kula** (*me*) the vowel / a / is the fifth syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / l /. In the word **netra** (*eyes*) / n e t r a /, the vowel / a / is in the second syllable, final position. It is preceded by consonant / r /.

In pronouncing them, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding the vowel.

In the word **bapa** (*father*) / b a / p a /, the vowel / a / is in the first and second syllable, final position. This vowel is preceded by consonant / b / and / p / respectively. In pronouncing it, vowel / a / is not affected by the consonant preceding the vowel.

In the word **dawa** (*long*) / d a / w a /, the vowel / a / is in the first and second syllable, final position. This vowel is preceded by consonant / d / and / w / respectively. In pronouncing it, vowel / a / is not affected by the consonant preceding the vowel.

In the word **grana** (*nose*) / g r ɑ / n ɑ /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the first and second syllable, final position. This vowel is preceded by consonant / r / and / n / respectively. In pronouncing it, vowel / ɑ / is not affected by the consonant preceding the vowel.

In the word **rikala** (*since*) / r i : / k ɑ / l ɑ /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the second and third syllable, final position. This vowel is preceded by consonant / k / and / l / respectively. In pronouncing it, the vowel / ɑ / is not affected by the consonant preceding the vowel.

In the word **punapa** (*why*) / m ə / n ɑ / p ɑ /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the second and third syllable final position. This vowel is surrounded by consonants / n / and / p /. Similar to this word is the word **kinging punapa** (*why*) / k I ŋ I ŋ / m ə n ɑ p ɑ /, which consists of two words **kinging** and **punapa**. In the word **punapa** (*why*) / m ə / n ɑ / p ɑ / the vowel / ɑ / is in the second and third syllable final position. This vowel is preceded by consonants / n / and / p / respectively. And in the word **mbenjang punapa** (*when*) / m b e I n j ɑ ŋ / m ə n ɑ / p ɑ /, consists of two words **mbenjang** and **punapa**. In the word **punapa** (*why*) / m ə / n ɑ / p ɑ / the vowel / ɑ / is in the second and third syllable final position. This vowel is preceded by consonants / n / and / p / respectively. In pronouncing it, this vowel / ɑ / is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel.

In the word **kalawingi** (*yesterday*) / k ɑ / l ɑ / w i : ŋ i : /, the vowel / ɑ / is in the first and second syllable final position. This vowel is preceded by consonants / k /

and /l/ respectively. In pronouncing it, this vowel /ɛ/ is not affected by the consonants preceding the vowel.

4.2 Discussion

This section discussed the main finding of the study in relation to theoretical framework as previously explained in chapter two and previous studies. In addition, the limitation of this study is also explored.

Related to the problem presented in chapter I, the writer can answer the phonological description of Javanese words spoken by *abdi dalem* (staff) of Keraton Yogyakarta. In this study the writer examined the dialect of krama used by *abdi dalem* in Keraton in term of its pronunciation. The writer examined the dialect used only at pronunciation level because their speech includes pronunciation. As stated by Ramelan (1985) the vowel is more unique than consonant. Because the vowel sound is syllabic and a consonant non-syllabic, 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.

In accordance with the data above, the information obtained from the data showed that phonological description used in krama level of Javanese of Keraton Yogyakarta can be divided into eight classification of vowel, 16 front close vowel, 5 front half close to close vowel, 6 front half close vowel, 3 front half close to half open vowel, 15 centre half open to half close vowel, 27 centre half open to half open back

vowel, 10 back close vowel, 3 back close to half close vowel, and 19 back open vowel. These findings are in line with the theory of phonology by Ramelan (1985).

Front close vowel occurs in the word **Ibu** (*mom*) / i:/ b u:/, the vowel / i:/ is in the first syllable and stands alone, this vowel is not surrounded by consonants. It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant. The vowel / i:/ is not only in the initial position, but also in the middle and final position of the syllable.

Front half close to close vowel occurs in the word **kinging punapa** (*why*) / k I / ŋ I ŋ / m ə n ɔ p ɔ / this expression consists of two words **kinging** and **punapa**.

In the word **kinging** (*why*) / k I / ŋ I ŋ / the vowel / I / is in the first and second syllable, final and middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / k / and / ng / respectively. The vowel / I / is in the middle position, and is not affected by the consonants and the vowel / I / is always preceded and followed by consonants. The writer did not find the initial position of the vowel in the syllable.

Front half close vowel occurs in the word **duweke** (*his / her*) / D u: w ε k / eI /, the vowel / eI / is in the third syllable, it stands alone. This vowel is not surrounded by consonants. It has a glottal influence because it is not preceded by a consonant. The vowel / eI / is not only in the initial position, but also in the middle and final positions of the syllable.

Front half close to half open vowel occurs in the word **jelah** (*bored*) / j ə / I ε h /, the vowel / ε / is in the second syllable, middle position. It is surrounded by consonants / l / and / h /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the

consonants preceding and following the vowel. There is no vowel / ε / in the final positions of the syllable.

Centre half open to half close vowel occurs in the word **kagunganipun panjenengan** (*yours*) / k ɒ g u: ŋ ɒ n i: p U n / p ə n / j ə / n ə / ŋ ɒ n / which consists of two words **kagunganipun** and **panjenengan**. In the word **panjenengan** (*you*) / p ə n / j ə / n ə / ŋ ɒ n /, the vowel / ə / is in the first syllable middle position.

It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /. In the second syllable final position, the vowel / ə / is preceded by consonant / j /. In the third syllable final position, the vowel / ə / is preceded by consonant / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel. There is no vowel / ə / in the initial position of the syllable.

Centre half open to half open back vowel occurs in the word **panjenengan** (*you*) / p ə n j ə n ə / ŋ ɒ n /, the vowel / ɒ / is in the fourth syllable, middle position.

It is surrounded by consonants / ng / and / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel. The vowel / ɒ / is not only in the initial position, but also in the middle and final position of the syllable.

Back close vowel occurs in the word **ulam** (*fish*) / u: / l ɒ m /, the vowel / u: / is in the first syllable, initial position. This vowel is not surrounded by consonants, it stands alone. It has a glottal influence because it does not preceded by a consonant.

The vowel / u: / is not only in the initial position, but also in the final and middle position.

Back close to half close vowel occurs in the word **piyambakipun** (*his/her*) / p i: y □ m b □ k i/ p U n /, the vowel / U / is in the fifth syllable, middle position.

It is surrounded by consonants / p / and / n /. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding and following the vowel. The writer only found vowel / U / in the middle position.

Last was, back open vowel occurs in the word **rikala** (*since*) / r i: / k □ / l □ /, the vowel / □ / is in the second and third syllable, final position. This vowel is preceded by consonants / k / and / l / respectively. In pronouncing it, this vowel is not affected by the consonants preceding the vowel. The vowel / □ / is not only in the middle position, but also in the final position. And the writer did not found vowel / □ / in the initial position.

The vowel / i: / (front close vowel) is not only in the initial position, but also in the middle and final position of the syllable. The vowel / I / (front half close to close vowel) is in the middle position, and is not affected by the consonants and the vowel / I / is always preceded and followed by consonants. The writer did not find the initial position of the vowel in the syllable. The vowel / eI / (front half close vowel) is not only in the initial position, but also in the middle and final positions of the syllable. There is no vowel / ε / (front half close to half open vowel) in the final positions of the syllable. There is no vowel / ə / (centre half open to half close vowel) in the initial position of the syllable. The vowel / u: / (centre half open to half open back vowel) is not only in the initial position, but also in the final and middle position. The writer found vowel / U / (back close to half close vowel) in the middle

position. And the writer did not found vowel / ɔ / (back open vowel) in the initial position.

Next, finding of this study shows that *abdi dalem* used *muda krama* level speech of Javanese, because people who decide to use the *krama* Level of speech, usually choose 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* (cited in Poedjasoedarma, 1975, p. 16). In taking data, the writer used voice recording since the writer intended to know how to pronounce *krama* words among *abdi dalem*.

When the writer analyzes the data, data reduction is occurs due to crosschecking with *dworopuro*, it happens because of the influence of language that they use before staying at the palace. There is a few *abdi dalem* do not know *mudhakrama*, and they use *ngoko* to communicate with others *abdi dalem*.

Compared to previous studies, by Sagita (2004) and Anggraeni (2008), this study has similarity in terms of theoretical framework which used Ramelan (1985) and findings, though the object were different. Sagita (2004) found the phonological and lexical difference and similarities between Malang and Magetan dialects.

Sometimes both dialects use similar words and have similar meaning. She found i, e, and o sound difference. Anggraeni (2008) analyzed the differences between both dialects (Tengger and Blitar). She found the phonological point of view of Tengger and Blitar dialects differ clearly in vowel 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, auxiliaries, and question words used in the sentences. Different from these researches, the writer does not compare the dialect in the same province, but only in one place. And the writer only focuses in phonetic transcription and classification of vowels.

