

**YOUNG JAVANESE NATIVE SPEAKERS' ATTITUDE
TOWARDS JAVANESE SPEECH SPOKEN BY FOREIGNER**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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2018**

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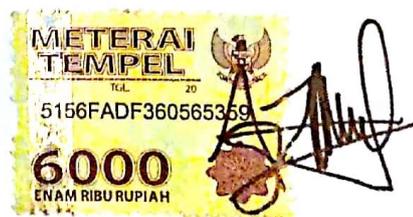
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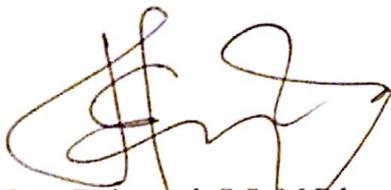
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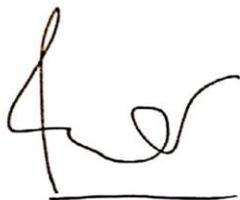


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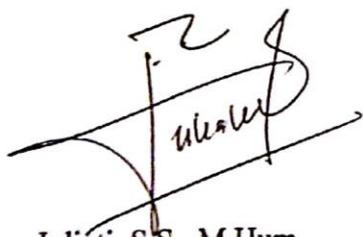


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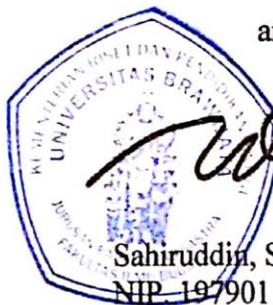
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The Writer

ABSTRACT

Yuliastity, Galih Ajeng Saptia. 2018. **Young Javanese Native Speakers' Attitude towards Javanese Speech Spoken by Foreigners**. Thesis. Study Program of English Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University. Supervisor: Emy Sudarwati.

Keywords: Attitude, Foreigner, Javanese Language, Javanese Native Speaker, Language Attitude

Beside Indonesian as the national language, there are 719 local languages that are spoken in Indonesia (Simons & Fennig, 2017). The most spoken local language is Javanese that is spoken by more than 84 million people in Indonesia (Simons & Fennig, 2017). Nowadays, Javanese is not only spoken by people from the areas mentioned above. There are many people who migrate from their cities or countries to the Javanese-speaking areas. When a non-native speaker of Javanese speaks Javanese, the native speaker that listens to it will give a certain positive or negative response that can be assumed as their attitude. This study focuses on investigating how Javanese undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Brawijaya University attitude towards Javanese speech spoken by foreign non-native speaker of Javanese is.

This study uses qualitative approach. It uses direct method in investigating attitude. The data were collected by distributing questionnaire and interviewing 30 undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Brawijaya University who are native Javanese Speakers. The results of the questionnaire are presented in tables and charts. In addition, the interview results are combined with the questionnaire result to answer the research problem.

The result of the study revealed that the research subjects showed positive attitude towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigner in both *prestige* and *sociability* categories.

In conclusion, the overall result shows that the research subjects gave more positive attitude in *sociability* category. It can be inferred that the ability of socializing affects directly to the understanding and communication between the speaker and the listener than the personal quality of the speaker. There were 28 research subjects gave positive attitude and 2 research subjects gave neutral attitude. They who give positive attitude show that they tolerate and support on foreign speaker who speaks Javanese. The neutral attitude shows that they did not give clear attitude and were just okay and tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese. There were no research subjects gave negative attitude means that young Javanese native speakers tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese. Thus, the writer encourages the next researchers to investigate whether dialect or gender affects the attitude. The writer also suggests the next researcher to try investigating on wider scope of research subjects or different social group of research subjects.

ABSTRAK

Yuliasity, Galih Ajeng Saptia. 2018. **Sikap Penutur Muda Bahasa Jawa terhadap Tuturan Bahasa Jawa yang diucapkan Penutur Asing**. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Emy Sudarwati.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Jawa, Penutur Asli Bahasa Jawa, Sikap, Sikap Bahasa, Warga Negara Asing

Di Indonesia, selain bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa nasional, ada 719 bahasa daerah yang masih digunakan (Simons & Fennig, 2017). Bahasa daerah yang paling banyak digunakan adalah bahasa Jawa dengan lebih dari 84 juta penutur di Indonesia (Simons & Fennig, 2017). Saat ini, bahasa Jawa tidak hanya digunakan oleh penutur aslinya. Ada banyak orang yang bermigrasi dari kota atau Negara lain ke daerah yang berbahasa Jawa. Ketika orang yang bukan penutur asli bahasa Jawa menggunakan bahasa Jawa, penutur asli yang mendengarkannya akan memberikan respon positif atau negatif yang bisa diasumsikan sebagai sikap mereka. Studi ini berfokus pada menginvestigasi bagaimana sikap mahasiswa S1 Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya yang berasal dari Jawa terhadap tuturan bahasa Jawa yang diucapkan oleh penutur asing.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode langsung dalam meneliti sikap. Data diambil dengan membagikan kuisioner dan mewawancarai 30 mahasiswa S1 Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Brawijaya yang merupakan penutur asli bahasa Jawa. Hasil kuisioner ditampilkan dalam bentuk tabel dan diagram. Hasil wawancara dikombinasikan dengan hasil kuisioner untuk menjawab rumusan masalah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa subyek penelitian menunjukkan sikap positif terhadap tuturan bahasa Jawa yang diucapkan oleh penutur asing pada kedua kategori, prestise dan kemampuan bersosialisasi.

Sebagai kesimpulan, hasil keseluruhan menunjukkan bahwa subyek penelitian memberikan sikap lebih positif pada kategori kemampuan bersosialisasi. Hal ini bisa diduga karena kemampuan bersosialisasi berpengaruh langsung kepada pemahaman dan komunikasi antara pembicara dan pendengar daripada kualitas pribadi penutur. Ada 28 subyek penelitian yang memberikan sikap positif dan 2 subyek penelitian yang memberikan sikap netral. Mereka yang memberikan sikap positif menunjukkan bahwa mereka mentoleransi dan mendukung penutur asing yang berbicara bahasa Jawa. Sikap netral menunjukkan bahwa mereka tidak memberikan sikap yang jelas dan hanya menoleransi penutur asing yang berbicara bahasa Jawa. Tidak ada subyek penelitian yang memberikan sikap negatif. Dengan ini, penulis menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk meneliti apakah dialek dan gender mempengaruhi sikap terhadap bahasa atau penuturnya. Penulis juga menyarankan untuk meneliti subyek penelitian dengan cakupan yang lebih luas atau meneliti kelompok sosial lainnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents four sub chapters consists of background of study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Every object or event can cause attitude on people who had contact with it, for example, if the government makes a policy, the citizens will develop a positive or negative attitude towards it. This attitude can cause agreement or disagreement towards the policy. Every object or event can cause attitude, and this attitude can cause many thoughts, feelings, or behaviors. According to Ajzen (2005), attitude is 'disposition to respond favourably or unfavourably to an object, person, institution, or event'. Attitude is a psychological concept that can cause favorable or unfavorable feelings, thoughts, or behaviors to object, person, or event. It can evaluate a social object, has a degree of stability, and able to be identified (Garrett, 2010). The identification of attitude is conducted in the form of attitude studies.

Attitude studies have been conducted under the scope of social psychology since the 1920s (McKenzie, 2010). There are many objects that have been observed. To name a few, social scientists have examined religious, sex-role, and political attitude (Perloff, 1993). Most attitude studies have conducted on social

objects, including language. According to Allport (1935), the first experiment in the field of attitude was a psychological experiment by L. Lange in 1888. Allport stated based on Lange experiment that 'a subject who was consciously prepared to press a telegraph key immediately upon receiving a signal reacted more quickly than did one whose attention was directed mainly to the incoming stimulus, and whose consciousness was not therefore directed primarily upon the expected reaction.'

Baker (1992) stated the importance of attitude studies. The first reason is 'the terms appear to be part of the terminology system of many individuals'. The term 'attitude' is a common term that is not only used by the researchers but also the public. The second reason is 'a survey of attitudes provides an indicator of current community thoughts and beliefs, preferences and desires'. A survey of attitudes shows social thoughts and beliefs of a community. In terms of language, a survey of language attitude can show the value, status, and importance of the language. The third reason is 'its centrality in psychological theory and research for over sixty years'. Studies of attitude have been conducted through time and they still continue.

Language is one of the social objects that can be observed in attitude studies. According to Jendra (2012), language attitude is 'people's linguistics positions, perceptions, and actions towards the languages and the varieties, as well as towards the people using them'. Language attitude can observe the attitudes toward the language, the varieties, the usage, or the users of the language. The studies on language attitude have started since the early sixties (Deprez and

Persoons 1987, cited in Flòrez 2006). The use of language in the daily life has caused many phenomena involved language attitude. Language attitude studies can provide social value of the language (Fasold 1984, cited in Flòrez 2006).

Beside Indonesian as the national language, there are 719 local languages that are spoken in Indonesia (Simons & Fennig, 2017). From those, the area with most language is Papua. There are more than 500 local languages spoken in Papua, while the most spoken local language is Javanese. Javanese is spoken by more than 84 million people in Indonesia (Simons & Fennig, 2017).

Javanese is a local language of Indonesia that is spoken in Java Island. Javanese is the mother language in Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Eastern Java, Western Java, especially Cirebon and Indramayu, and Serang, the capital of Banten Province (Quinn, 2011). Outside Java Island, Javanese is also spoken in Sumatera Island such as Lampung, and around Medan city. This happens because Javanese people transmigrated to those areas (Quinn, 2011). According to Quinn (2011), Javanese is also spoken in some countries besides Indonesia. They are New Caledonia, Suriname, and Netherland. In New Caledonia and Suriname, Javanese is spoken because many Javanese were taken as indentured workers back in the colonial times. There were also some descendants of Javanese people in Netherland that make Javanese spoken there (Quinn, 2011).

Nowadays, Javanese is not only spoken by people from the areas mentioned before. There are many people who migrate from their cities or

countries to the Javanese-speaking areas. These people start to acquire Javanese. Tourism also becomes one of the factors people start to learn Javanese. Besides those, Javanese also becomes subject or major in some universities in several countries. The students learn Javanese in the subject or major. Some universities that have Javanese as their major or subject are Leiden University in Netherlands and Australia National University in Australia.

Javanese is spoken by their native speakers. According to Bloomfield (1933), native language is the first language that human being learns. That means he is a native speaker of the language. Therefore, the native speakers of Javanese are they who the first language they learn is Javanese. As non-native speaker is the opposite of native speaker, we can conclude that a non-native speaker is a person who the language they speak is not the first language they learn. This language can be their second language or foreign language. In this case, Javanese non-native speakers are they who speak Javanese as their second language or foreign language. When a non-native speaker of a certain language speaks the language, the native speakers of the spoken language may give a certain response. This positive or negative response can be assumed as their attitude. It surely also happens in Javanese and its speakers. When a non-native speaker of Javanese speaks Javanese, the native speaker that listens to it will give a certain positive or negative response that can be assumed as their attitude.

This study uses direct method in measuring language attitude because it measures attitude directly by giving questionnaire and conducting interview and the research subjects are aware that their attitude are being measured. The

criterion of non-native speakers of Javanese in this study is foreigner or non-Indonesia citizen. The research subjects of this study are Javanese undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Brawijaya University.

There are many studies that have been conducted in the field of language attitude studies. Some studies have been conducted concerning the attitude towards language usage or language users. Hordnes conducted a study in 2013 entitled “Norwegian English: English Native Speakers’ Attitudes to Norwegian-accented English”. The study investigated English native speakers’ attitude towards English that is spoken by Norwegians. This study found out that English native speakers’ gave positive attitude towards English that was spoken by Norwegians. In 2015, Hadi and Faiza conducted a research entitled “Language Attitude on Arab-Indonesian Merchants in Ampel towards Customers Speaking Javanese and Madurese”. This research studied the attitude of Arab-Indonesian merchants in Ampel Market who used Javanese and Madurese in trading activity. The result was Arab-Indonesian merchants have positive attitude towards Javanese and Madurese languages and the use of them in trading activity. In 2012, Tsurutani conducted a research entitled “Evaluation of Speakers with Foreign-Accented Speech in Japan: the Effect of Accent Produced by English Native Speakers”. It investigated on attitude of Japanese native speakers towards foreign-accented Japanese based on the area of the native speakers’ residency. This research found out that based on auditory speech, Japanese native speakers gave more positive attitude towards fluent native speakers than foreign-accented

speakers. People who lived in the metropolitan area have more flexible views toward accented speakers than people in the rural area.

Those studies before were language attitude studies concerning the language usage and language users. One study concerned the foreign-accented national language, one study concerned the foreign-accented English, and another study concerned the usage of local languages. Based on those three studies, there has not been a research towards attitude of foreign-accented Indonesian or local languages of Indonesia or attitude towards foreign speakers of Indonesian or local languages of Indonesia. Concerning the already mentioned previous studies, this current study tries to fill the gap of those fields that have not been addressed by the previous ones. Mainly this current study focuses on the attitude of young native Javanese speakers towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreign speaker.

The present study concerned on the attitude of native speakers on Javanese language, as one of local language in Indonesia, which is spoken by foreign speakers. Based on the backgrounds mentioned previously, the writer decides to study on the attitude of Javanese native speakers toward Javanese speech that is spoken by non-native speakers of Javanese. The writer chooses Javanese based on the explanation mentioned previously that Javanese is the most spoken local language in Indonesia. It is not only spoken in Java but also in other island and even countries. Javanese is not only spoken by their native speakers but also people from other countries and becomes subject and major in several abroad universities.

This study is conducted in hope that it can add more studies regarding Javanese in language attitude and sociolinguistics field, as these fields keep developing, and in other fields in general. Also, this study can add more studies about Javanese language.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The research problem in this study concerns the effort in investigating how Javanese undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Brawijaya University attitude towards Javanese speech spoken by foreign non-native speaker of Javanese is.

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem stated before, the research objective of this study is to identify Javanese undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Brawijaya University attitude towards Javanese speech spoken by foreign non-native speaker of Javanese.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

Attitude : Attitude is a psychological construct that can cause favorable or unfavorable feeling, thoughts,

and behaviors towards certain social objects, events, or issues.

Language Attitude : Language attitude is people's attitude towards certain languages, the varieties, the usages, or the users.

Javanese language : Javanese language is mother language of Java Island especially in Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, and in the north side of Banten. (Poedjosoedarmo, et al. 2013)

Javanese native speakers : Javanese native speakers are people who learn Javanese language as their first language. In this study, the writer studies young Javanese native speakers who are undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies of Brawijaya University.

Foreigner : Foreigner is a person born in or coming from a country other than one's own. (oxforddictionaries.com). Someone whose nationality is not Indonesian. In this study, the foreigner that is being studied is a foreigner who speaks Javanese as his second or foreign language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents four sub chapters of related theories to this research, which includes about attitude, language attitude, Javanese, and previous studies.

2.1 Attitude

There are many definitions of attitude. Ajzen (2005) stated that attitude is 'disposition to respond favourably or unfavourably to an object, person, institution, or event.' While Allport (1954, cited in Garrett, 2010), stated that attitude is 'a learned disposition to think, feel, and behave toward a person (or object) in a particular way.' There has not been a concrete definition of attitude, but from both definitions before, it can be derived that attitude is a psychological construct that can cause favorable or unfavorable feeling, thoughts, and behaviors to an object, person, or event. As a disposition and as a psychological construct, attitude can evaluate a social object and can have a degree of stability and be able to be identified (Garret, 2010).

In measuring attitude there are two methods; direct method and indirect method. According to Jendra (2012), the direct method is a method used to measure attitude directly by conducting an interview or giving questionnaire. In this method, the respondents are aware that their attitudes are being measured. The indirect method is a method used to measure attitudes in the way that the

respondents are not aware that their attitudes are being measured. (Jendra, 2012). He also stated that measuring attitudes using this method can be conducted by asking the informants to judge speakers' personalities by listening to a recorded speech or by observing the way people using their languages.

2.2 Language Attitude

One of the objects that can be observed in attitude studies is language. According to Jendra (2012), language attitude is 'people's linguistics positions, perceptions, and actions towards the languages and the varieties, as well as towards the people using them'. Language attitude is people's attitude towards certain languages, the varieties, or the users.

According to Agheyisi & Fishman (1970), current studies in language attitudes fall into three major categories, research on language-oriented or language-directed attitudes, research on community-wide stereotyped impressions toward particular languages or language varieties, and research on implementation of different types of language attitudes. The first category consists of two subdivision topics: classical/standard/official vs modern/non-standard/vernacular varieties and creoles, pidgins, and trade languages. The second category studies about attitudes toward speakers of different languages and social significance of language or language varieties. The third category studies about behavior toward languages, such as language learning, language choice and usage, and language reinforcement and planning.

2.3 Javanese

Javanese is one of Indonesia's local vernaculars and has been spoken for more than 1000 years. According to Poedjosoedarmo, et al. (2013), Javanese is the mother language of Java Island especially in Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, and in the north side of Banten. Outside Java Island, Javanese is also spoken in Lampung and near Medan, Sumatera Island because Javanese people transmigrated to those areas. It is also spoken in New Caledonia and Suriname. (Poedjosoedarmo, et al. 2013).

Quinn (2011) stated that there are more than 80 million speakers of Javanese. That makes Javanese the largest local language in Indonesia. Javanese is a member of Austronesian along with Indonesian (Malay), Sundanese, Balinese, Madurese, and other languages in North Sulawesi and Philippines.

2.4 Previous Studies

There are two different studies regarding language attitude that is used by the writer as the literature in conducting this study. The first study was conducted by Hordnes (2013) entitled "Norwegian-English: English native speakers' attitudes to Norwegian-accented English". The second study was conducted by Hadi and Faiza (2015) entitled "Language Attitude of Arab Indonesian Merchants in Ampel towards Customers Speaking in Javanese and Madurese".

The first study was conducted by Hordnes (2013) who examined 35 English people about their attitude towards Norwegians that speak English. Hordnes used semantics differential scale as the instrument to gain the data. This instrument consists of 10 questions with 3 categories of questions. As the result, the study shows that English people have a positive attitude toward Norwegians that speak English. Norwegians are seen to be educated and more prestigious than people from other countries. Norwegians are also rated higher in sociability than people of other nationalities by the English people.

The second study that was conducted by Hadi and Faiza (2015) chose 30 Arab Indonesian merchants in Ampel to study their attitude towards customers that use Javanese or Madurese in doing trading activity. Hadi and Faiza adopted language attitude questionnaire by Hohenthal (1998) and made 26 questions. As the result, the study shows that Arab Indonesian merchants have positive attitude toward Javanese and Madurese language with regard to instrumental and integrative motives.

The two previous studies and the present study have several similarities. These three studies are on the same topic that is attitude towards the use of language. These three studies also use interview beside questionnaires in matching between the research subjects' questionnaires and responses. Besides the topic and instruments, the present study has similarities with each previous study.

The similarities between the first previous study and the present study are the instrument that is used and the method. The instrument that was used in the

former study was semantic-differential scale. This instrument is also used in the present study. The first previous study used quantitative method as well as the present study.

The similarities between the second previous study and this study are the language that is being observed. One of the languages that were observed in the second study is Javanese, as well as the present study.

However, there are some differences between the present study and each previous study. The differences between the first previous study and the present study are in the language that is being studied and the categories of questions in the instrument. The first previous study used English language that was spoken by Norwegians, while the present study uses Javanese language that is spoken by foreigners. In the instrument, both studies use a semantic-differential scale but have a difference in categories of questions. The first previous study used prestige, sociability, and correctness categories, while this study uses prestige and sociability categories.

The differences between the second previous study and the present study are the method, the theory that is used, and the instrument. The method that was used in the previous study is qualitative method, while the present study uses quantitative method. The previous study used the theory of two motives in doing research on language attitude by Baker (1992), while the present study uses attitude theories by Ajzen (2005) and Allport (1954). The instrument that was used in the previous study is a Likert scale based on the questionnaires by

Hohenthal (1998), while the present study uses a semantic-differential scale based on the questionnaire by Hordnes (2013).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents seven sub chapters consists of research design, data and the data sources, research subjects, audio of Javanese speech spoken by foreigner, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the writer used qualitative method. According to Ary, *et al.* (2010), qualitative method is used to understand a social phenomenon. Qualitative method sees that people and their world are interconnected and that events have meanings. Thus, to understand human behavior, the researcher should focus on the meaning in the events that people involved.

In investigating language attitude, Jendra (2012) stated that there are two methods. They are direct method and indirect method that has been explained in chapter 2.1. This study used direct method because it measures attitude directly by giving questionnaire and conducting interview and the research subjects are aware that their attitude are being measured. The writer acts as the main data collector. The writer is also assisted by questionnaire and interview questions to help the writer investigating attitude of young Javanese native speakers towards foreign speakers of Javanese language.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this research are the responses given by the research subjects and the interview transcripts. The sources of these data are 30 undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University who are native speakers of Javanese and the Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigners.

3.3 Research Subjects

The research subjects of this research are 30 undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University who are native speakers of Javanese. According to Roscoe (1975) cited in Hill (1998), the number of research subjects in taking sample on behavioral research are between 30 respondents and 500 respondents. Because of the limited resources, the writer decides to choose only 30 samples. This number still fulfills Roscoe's criteria of samples. Fraenkel (2012) stated that 'samples should be as large as a researcher can obtain with a reasonable expenditure of time and energy.' (Fraenkel, *et al.* 2012, pg. 107). Sampling technique that is used in this study is quota sampling. Quota sampling is a sampling technique that focuses on meeting the quota of sample. (Arikunto, 1996 pg. 128-129).

The research subjects that are chosen should meet the following criteria:

- a. Undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University aged 18 - 22

Since this research investigates on the attitude of young Javanese native speakers, the first criterion of the research subjects should be youth. According to UU Number 40 in 2009 Chapter I Verse 1, youth are people aged 16 – 30.

- b. A native speaker of Javanese language

The next criterion is the research subject should be a native speaker of Javanese language since this research investigates on native speakers' attitude towards the Javanese speech spoken by foreign speaker. According to Bloomfield (1933), native language is the first language that human being learns. That means he is a native speaker of the language. Therefore, the native speakers of Javanese are they who the first language they learn is Javanese.

3.4 Audio of Javanese Speech Spoken by Foreigner

The writer used an audio of an Australian man who is a Youtuber and has lived in Surabaya since he was 2 years old. He has acquired Javanese and has been speaking in Javanese with people in his neighborhood since then. The writer found about 11 videos of foreigners who were speaking Javanese on Youtube.

However, the writer decided to choose this audio because this audio had clear voice of the speaker and less noise.

In the audio, the foreign speaker spoke in Javanese and talked about how Javanese is unique, how proud he is in speaking Javanese, and how Javanese language should be preserved.

The research subjects should give responses through questionnaire and interview based on this audio. The research subject wasn't given the profile of this foreign speaker so they had to give their responses blindly based on what they heard on the audio.

3.5 Research Instruments

In conducting this research, the main instrument is the researcher assisted with questionnaire, interview questions, and an audio of Javanese foreign speaker. These instruments are explained as follow:

a. Questionnaire

The questionnaire that was used in this research is a semantic-differential questionnaire by Hordnes (2013). According to Johnson & Christensen (2014), a semantic differential is 'a scaling technique in which participants rate a series of objects or concepts'. This questionnaire consists of 3 categories and 10 questions. They are *prestige* with 5 questions, *sociability* with 4 questions, and *correctness* with 1 question. *Prestige* category talks about prestige, personal quality of the speaker. *Sociability*

category talks about social skills of the speaker. *Correctness* category talks about how correct the speaker's accent according to the research subjects. The writer decided to use this questionnaire because this questionnaire is suitable with the topic of this study.

In this study, the writer only used 2 out of 3 categories which are *prestige* (Question 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7), and *sociability* (Question 2, 3, 8, and 9) with 9 questions. It is because the writer did not investigate the accent of the foreign speaker. Each question has a statement and two opposite adjectives that describe the speaker. The research subjects had to give a 1-7 point for each question. The questionnaire can be seen on Appendix 1 and 2.

b. Interview questions

The writer conducted the interview to strengthen and match between the response of the research subjects on the questionnaire and the interview. The questions in the interview are also from Hordnes' (2013) research. There are 5 questions about the research subjects' opinion towards speaker and the life condition and situation of the speaker. The list of questions can be seen on Appendix 3.

3.6 Data Collection

The first step in collecting the data, the writer played an audio of a foreigner talking in Javanese language about how Javanese language is unique.

This foreigner is an Australian who has lived in Surabaya and acquired Javanese language.

The second step is asking the research subjects to fill in the questionnaires. The writer used a semantic differential scale that was used by Hordnes (2013) in his research called 'Norwegian-English': English native speakers' attitudes to Norwegian-accented English. The questionnaire has been improved to match the topic of this study. The questionnaire has two categories of questions which are *Prestige* and *Sociability*.

The third step is the writer interviewed the research subjects after they fill the questionnaire. This interview is done to see if the responses given in questionnaire are the same as the one given in interviews. The questions of the interview were also taken from Hordnes' (2013) research.

3.7 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the first step is identifying and analyzing the responses.

The second step is matching the result of the questionnaires and the interviews to see if the questionnaire response is the same as the one given in the interview.

The third step is making elaboration analysis of the data on the result of the questionnaire and interview to see the attitude of young native Javanese speakers towards foreign speaker of Javanese.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding of the research and discussion of the findings of the relation to theoretical framework.

4.1 Finding

This part explores the finding of the study on the attitude of young Javanese native speakers towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigner. This part discusses the answer of the problem of this study that is how Javanese undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies in Brawijaya University attitude towards Javanese speech spoken by foreign non-native speaker of Javanese are. This finding is divided into two parts. The first part is the questionnaire result for each category and the interview and the second part is the overall result of the questionnaire and interview. The data of the questionnaire can be seen on Appendix 4. The data of the interview can be seen on Appendix 5.

4.1.1 The Young Javanese Native Speakers' Attitude towards Javanese Speech Spoken by Foreigner based on Questionnaire

This part shows the data gained from the research subjects' response based on the semantic-differential questionnaire. The questionnaire has 9 questions with a set of two opposite adjective in each question. The research subjects have to

give a 1-7 point for each question to determine which quality the speaker is. A score below 4 is considered as positive. A score above 4 is considered as negative. In addition, a score of 4 is considered neutral. The questionnaire has 2 categories which are *prestige* and *sociability*. The *prestige* category has 5 questions and the *sociability* category has 4 questions.

a. Prestige

Prestige category contains 5 questions that are related to *prestige*. According to oxforddictionaries.com, prestige is ‘Widespread respect and admiration felt for someone or something on the basis of a perception of their achievements or quality.’ This category contains items that are related to the personal quality of the speaker.

The *prestige* category got total score of 2.73. It means that the research subjects have positive attitude towards the *prestige* of the speaker. This may be because the speaker has acquired Javanese since he was a kid and spoke in original accent of Javanese. According to Hordnes (2013), standard accent is often associated with high prestige. The speaker has lived in Javanese-speaking area since he was 2 years old and he used Javanese in his daily conversation with people in his neighborhood. The result is shown on the table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Research subjects' responses in *Prestige* category

Question	Statement	Mean
1	Penutur terdengar: Cerdas – Tidak cerdas <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Intelligent – Unintelligent</i>	2.37
4	Penutur terdengar seperti: Pemimpin – Pengikut <i>The speaker sounds like:</i> <i>Leader – Follower</i>	3.30
5	Penutur terdengar: Kaya – Miskin <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Rich – Poor</i>	3.97
6	Penutur terdengar: Percaya diri – Tidak percaya diri <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Confident – Unsure</i>	1.37
7	Penutur terdengar: Bisa dipercaya – Tidak bisa dipercaya <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Trustworthy – Untrustworthy</i>	2.67
Total		2.73

The *question 1* contains a set of items 'cerdas' or 'tidak cerdas'. In English, those words have equivalent with 'intelligent' or 'unintelligent'. These items are used to ask whether the research subjects thought the speaker sounded 'intelligent' or 'unintelligent'. Based on oxforddictionaries.com,

‘intelligent’ means ‘having or showing the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.’

There were 26 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the speaker was ‘cerdas’ or ‘intelligent’ (R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R13, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30), 2 research subjects gave a neutral attitude (R1, R12), and 2 research subjects gave negative attitude or thought that the speaker was ‘tidak cerdas’ or ‘unintelligent’ (R2, R14). It got mean score of 2.37 which means the research subjects thought that the speaker is ‘cerdas’ or ‘intelligent’.

Most of the research subjects thought the speaker was intelligent because he is smart, has vast knowledge, and can explain well how Javanese is unique and should be appreciated. Some of the research subjects stated their opinion as follow.

- *“Cerdas. Karena dia bangga terhadap dirinya menurutku itu sudah cerdas. Dia nggak mikir apa kata orang lain, dia mau kalau bahasanya (bahasa jawa) itu diangkat.”(DR 8)*

“He’s intelligent. Because he is proud of himself, I think it is intelligent. He does not mind what people say. He just wants his language (Javanese language) to be recognized.” (DR 8)

- *“...Dia juga **knowledge nya luas banget** dan dia juga nggak ragu untuk mengungkapkan apa yang ada dipikrannya.”(DR 29)*

“...He also has a vast knowledge and he also does not hesitate to speak up his mind.” (DR 29)

- “...dia terdengar **pintar** dan menarik untuk diajak berdiskusi.”(DR 4)
“...he sounds **smart** and interesting to discuss with.” (DR 4)

The *question 4* contains a set of items ‘pemimpin’ or ‘pengikut’. In English, those words have equivalent with ‘leader’ or ‘follower’. These items are used to ask whether the research subjects thought the speaker sounded like ‘a leader’ or ‘a follower’.

There were 16 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the speaker sounded like ‘pemimpin’ or ‘leader’ (R1, R4, R5, R11, R13, R16, R17, R19, R20, R21, R22, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29), 11 research subjects gave neutral attitude (R3, R6, R7, R8, R9, R12, R14, R15, R18, R24, R30), and 3 research subjects gave negative attitude or thought that the speaker sounded like ‘pengikut’ or ‘follower’ (R2, R10, R23). This question got mean score of 3.30 that shows that the research subjects thought the speaker sounded like ‘pemimpin’ or ‘a leader’. They thought the speaker sounds like a leader because he sounded confident and sure with his opinion and he also invited people to keep using Javanese. One of the research subjects stated her opinion as follow.

“Hobinya dia ya itu tadi kayaknya dia itu punya hobi **leadership**. Soalnya dia itu kayak ‘ayo rek sesama jawa harus gini...”(DR 13)

“I think he has a hobby of **leadership**. Because he was (inviting) like ‘c’mon guys, as Javanese we should be like this...” (DR 13)

The *question 5* contains a set of items ‘kaya’ or ‘miskin’. In English, those words have equivalent with ‘rich’ or ‘poor’. These items are used to ask

whether the research subjects thought the speaker sounded like ‘rich people’ or ‘poor people’. This question got the highest mean score with 3.97. This means *question 5* got least positive attitude from the research subjects. Half of the research subjects gave 4 point for this question that means they have neutral attitude in this question (R1, R3, R4, R8, R9, R14, R15, R17, R18, R21, R24, R25, R27, R29, R30). There are 7 research subjects gave negative attitude and thought that the speaker sounded ‘miskin’ or ‘poor’ (R 2, R 6, R 7, R 10, R 11, R 12, R 26). And there are 8 research subjects gave positive attitude and thought that the speaker sounded ‘kaya’ or ‘rich’ (R 5, R 13, R 16, R 19, R 20, R 22, R 23, R 28). Most of the research subjects did not give their opinion regarding the speaker’s wealth in the interview. Few research subjects stated that the speaker sounded like a middle class. One of the research subjects stated her opinion as follow.

“Menurut saya kondisi kehidupannya itu, apa ya, kayak orang yang level status sosialnya menengah lah pokoknya.” (DR 1)

“I think his condition in life is, like, someone with **middle social status.**”
(DR 1)

Another research subject stated her opinion as follow.

“Orang menengah, tinggalnya di desa yang nggak kebanyakan gaya atau gimana.” (DR 16)

“I think **he is in middle class**, living in the village and does not have high lifestyle.” (DR 16)

The *question 6* contains a set of items ‘percaya diri’ or ‘tidak percaya diri’. In English, those words are equivalent with ‘confident’ or ‘unsure’. These items are used to ask whether the speaker sounded ‘confident’ or ‘unsure’ in the audio. This question got the lowest mean score of 1.37. This means *question 6* got most positive attitude from the research subjects.

All of the research subjects gave positive attitude in this question or thought that the speaker sounded ‘percaya diri’ or ‘confident’ (R 1, R 2, R 3, R 4, R 5, R 6, R 7, R 8, R 9, R 10, R 11, R 12, R 13, R 14, R 15, R 16, R 17, R 18, R 19, R 20, R 21, R 22, R 23, R 24, R 25, R 26, R 27, R 28, R 29, R 30). They thought the speaker sounded ‘confident’ because the speaker can explain his opinion loud and clear with high enthusiasm. Some research subjects stated their opinion as follow.

- “*Dia antusiasmenya tinggi. Terus **percaya dirinya juga tinggi**. Dia itu kayak pokoknya punya ambisi. Dulu kan Jawa pernah direndahkan, nah dia itu kayaknya mau membikin jawa itu punya nama yang bagus.*” (DR 13)

“He has high enthusiasm. And **his confident is also high**. He seems like he has an ambition. Javanese was demeaned back then, so he seems to want to make Javanese has a good reputation.” (DR 13)

- “*Orangnya kalau ngomong blak-blakan, terus **sangat percaya diri dalam menuturkan dialek bahasanya** karena itu menunjukkan keramahan orang tersebut dan kedekatan orang tersebut.*”(DR 12)

“He speaks bluntly, and **really confident in speaking his dialect** because it shows his friendliness and intimacy.”(DR 12)

- “*Kalo menurutku aku nilai dari orangnya mungkin supel, terus **pede-nya (percaya diri) tinggi.***”(DR 22)

“I think, he is probably outgoing and **has high confident.**” (DR 22)

The *question 7* contains a set of items ‘bisa dipercaya’ or ‘tidak bisa dipercaya’. In English, these words have equivalent ‘trustworthy’ or ‘untrustworthy’. It is used to ask whether the research subjects thought the speaker sounded ‘trustworthy’ or ‘untrustworthy’. There were 24 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the research subjects was ‘bisa dipercaya’ or ‘trustworthy’ (R 1, R 4, R 5, R 7, R 8, R 9, R 11, R 12, R 13, R 15, R 16, R 17, R 18, R 19, R 20, R 21, R 22, R 23, R 24, R 25, R 27, R 28, R 29, R 30) and 6 research subjects gave neutral attitude (R 2, R 3, R 6, R 10, R 14, R 26). This question got mean score of 2.67. It shows that the research subjects thought the speaker sounded ‘bisa dipercaya’ or ‘trustworthy’. There was no research subject that stated his opinion about this but most of the research subjects gave positive attitude in this question. There were only 6 research subjects gave neutral attitude in this question.

b. Sociability

Sociability category contains 4 set of items that are related to sociability. According to oxforddictionaries.com, sociability is ‘the quality of being sociable.’ This category contains items that are related to the socialization ability of the speaker.

The *sociability* category got mean score of 2.48. It means that the research subjects have positive attitude towards the sociability of the speaker. The result is shown in the table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Research subjects' response on *sociability* category

Question	Statement	Mean
2	Penutur terdengar: Ramah – Tidak ramah <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Friendly – Unfriendly</i>	2.90
3	Penutur terdengar: Terpelajar – Tidak terpelajar <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Well-educated – Uneducated</i>	2.90
8	Penutur terdengar: Mudah bergaul – Tertutup <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Outgoing – Introverted</i>	2.10
9	Penutur terdengar: Humoris – Membosankan <i>The speaker sounds:</i> <i>Humorous – Boring</i>	2.00
Total		2.48

The *question 2* contains a set of items 'ramah' or 'tidak ramah'. In English, these words are equivalent with 'friendly' or 'unfriendly'. The

question 2 is used to ask whether the research subjects thought the speaker sounded ‘friendly’ or ‘unfriendly’.

There were 21 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘ramah’ or ‘friendly’ (R1, R3, R5, R7, R8, R11, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R23, R25, R26, R27, R28, R30), 5 research subjects gave neutral attitude (R2, R4, R9, R24, R29), 4 research subjects gave negative attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘tidak ramah’ or ‘unfriendly’ (R6, R10, R12, R22). This question got a mean score of 2.90. It got the highest mean score in *sociability* category. It shows that the research subjects considered the speaker is ‘ramah’ or ‘friendly’. They thought the speaker was ‘friendly’ because the speaker was humble and used words that were easy to understand and gave some jokes while stating his opinion. Some research subjects stated their opinion as follow.

- “*Saya dengarnya dia orangnya **ramah**, lucu, kayak bisa mencairkan suasana.*”(DR 1)
“I can hear that he is **friendly**, funny, and can break the ice.” (DR 1)
- “*Jadi menurut saya orang tersebut orang yang **ramah**, mudah bergaul, dikenal di lingkungannya mungkin.*”(DR 10)
“So I think he is a **friendly** person, outgoing, and probably a well-known person in his neighborhood.” (DR 10)
- “*Dia emang **ramah** sama orang lain makanya dia terbiasa berbicara lancer seperti itu dan bisa menghasilkan pikiran yang seperti itu.*”(DR 18)

“He is **friendly** to other people so he can talk well and has that kind of opinion.” (DR 18)

The *question 3* contains a set of items ‘terpelajar’ or ‘tidak terpelajar’. In English, these words have equivalent ‘well educated’ or ‘uneducated’. It is used to ask whether the research subjects thought the speaker is ‘well educated’ or ‘uneducated’. There were 20 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘terpelajar’ or ‘well-educated’ (R3, R5, R7, R8, R9, R10, R13, R15, R16, R17, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R26, R27, R28, R30), 6 research subjects gave neutral attitude (R1, R4, R12, R14, R25, R29), and 4 research subjects gave negative attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘tidak terpelajar’ or ‘uneducated’ (R2, R6, R11, R18). This question got the same mean score as *question 2* with a mean score of 2.90. It is also the highest mean score in this category as well as *question 2*. It shows that the research subjects considered the speaker is ‘terpelajar’ or ‘well educated’. The research subjects thought the speaker was ‘terpelajar’ or ‘well-educated’ because the speaker stated his opinion clearly and gave some good and convincing example. One of the research subjects stated her opinion as follow.

“Bapaknya seorang pemikir. Kelihatan sekali seperti orang terpelajar dari caranya ngomong. Dia juga bisa Bahasa Inggris terus selalu memberikan contoh-contoh yang konkrit gimana Bahasa Jawa perbedaannya dengan Bahasa Inggris, dan lain-lainnya gitu.”(DR 20)

“He is a thinker. He looks like a **well-educated man** from the way he speaks. He also speaks English and always gives concrete examples how Javanese is different with English and others.” (DR 20)

Another research subject also stated her opinion as follow:

“...kalo menurutku dia lahir dari keluarga yang menengah keatas. Kayaknya dari caranya ngomong dia itu kayak pintar, **terpelajar** gitu menurutku.”(DR 20)

“...I think he came from middle to upper class family. From the way he speaks he is smart, **well-educated**, I think.”(DR 20)

The *question 8* consists of a set of items ‘mudah bergaul’ or ‘tertutup’. In English, these words are equivalent with ‘outgoing’ or ‘introverted’. This question is used to ask whether the research subjects thought the speaker sounded like an ‘outgoing’ or ‘introverted’ person. There were 28 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘mudah bergaul’ or ‘outgoing’ (R1, R2, R3, R4, R6, R7, R8, R9, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30), 1 research subject gave neutral attitude (R5), and 1 research subject gave negative attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘tertutup’ or ‘introverted’ (R10). It got a mean score of 2.10 which shows that the research subjects thought the speaker was ‘mudah bergaul’ or ‘outgoing’. The research subjects thought the speaker was ‘mudah bergaul’ or ‘outgoing’ because he sounded friendly and gave some jokes. Some research subjects stated their opinion as follow.

- “Jadi menurut saya orang tersebut orang yang ramah, **mudah bergaul**, dikenal di lingkungannya mungkin”(DR 10)

“So I think he is a friendly person, **outgoing**, and probably a well-known person in his neighborhood.”(DR 10)

- “Kalau menurutku beliau itu orangnya **mudah bergaul**, diperlihatkan dari bahasa yang dia gunakan. Dia sangat mendukung bahasa jawa lokal, logatnya dia. Dia nggak malu untuk menunjukkan bahwa dia itu punya dialek seperti itu.”(DR 12)

“I think he is an **outgoing person**, shown by the language he used. He really supported local Javanese language, his dialect. He is not embarrassed to show that he has that dialect.”(DR 12)

- “Kalo menurutku aku nilai dari orangnya mungkin **supel**, terus pede-nya (percaya diri) tinggi.”(DR 22)

“I think, he is probably **outgoing** and has high confident.” (DR 22)

The *question 9* consists of a set of items ‘humoris’ or ‘membosankan’. In English these words have equivalent ‘humorous’ or ‘boring’. It is used to ask the research subjects whether they thought the speaker sounded like a ‘humorous’ or ‘boring’ person. There were 27 research subjects gave positive attitude or thought that the research subjects was ‘humoris’ or ‘humorous’ (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30), 2 research subjects gave neutral attitude (R17, R24), and 1 research subject gave negative attitude or thought that the speaker sounded ‘membosankan’ or ‘boring’ (R10). This

question got a mean score of 2.00. It is the lowest mean score of the *sociability category*. This question got the most positive attitude from the research subjects. It shows that the research subjects considered the speaker as a ‘humoris’ or ‘humorous’ person. They thought the speaker sounded ‘humorous’ because the speaker also gave some jokes and funny examples while stating his opinion. Some research subjects stated their opinion as follow.

- “*Saya yakin orangnya itu **humoris**, apa adanya, terus tidak malu dengan identitas yang dimilikinya, terbuka.*”(DR 12)

“I’m sure he is **humorous**, as it is, and he is not embarrassed with his identity, and open.”(DR 12)

- “*Dia tuh kayak orangnya serius tapi cara bawainnya guyon. Dia tuh orangnya **doyan guyon** tapi sebenarnya dia pinter. Jadi kesannya kayak humor tapi sebenarnya dia pinter, cuma cara nyampeinnya guyon.*” (DR 3)

“He sounds like a serious person but he said it jokingly. He **loves to tell jokes** but actually he is smart. So it sounds like a humor but actually he is smart, just he tells it jokingly.” (DR 3)

- “*...sepertinya orangnya asik, **humoris**, menyenangkan, ngerti juga gimana sifat orang-orang Indonesia terutama orang Jawa.*”(DR 19)
- “*...sounds like he is fun, **humorous**, outgoing, and understand how Indonesians’ personality is, especially Javanese.*”(DR 19)

4.1.2 Overall Result of the Questionnaire and Interview

The total mean score of the questionnaire is 2.61. It shows that the research subjects have positive attitude towards the speaker. Although there were some negative attitudes given in the several questions in the questionnaire, the overall attitude of the research subjects is positive. The research subjects thought that the speaker has good Javanese and gave good and convincing opinion about how Javanese is unique and should be conserved. The result is shown on figure 4.1.

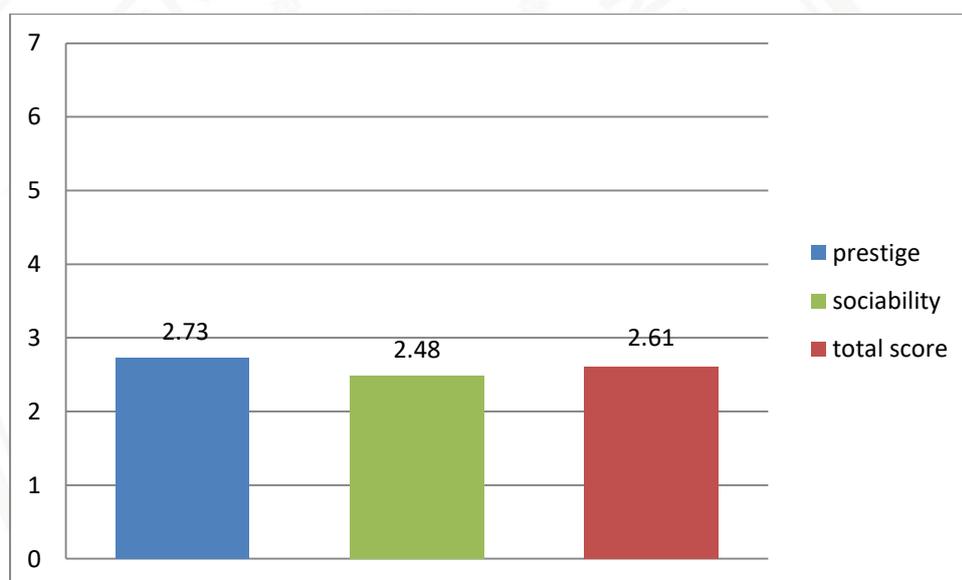


Figure 4.1 Overall result of the questionnaire

It can be seen from the figure 4.1 that the sociability category got lower mean score with 2.48 than prestige category with 2.73. Language that is spoken in standard or almost standard accent tends to get high prestige, but sociability also affects a person's attitude towards a language or a speaker. In this research, the research subjects thought that the foreign speaker has better social

ability than his prestige. This could happen because social ability affects directly towards the communication between the speaker and the listener.

There are 28 research subjects gave positive attitude, and 2 research subjects gave neutral attitude towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigner. There were several negative attitudes in the questionnaire and interview, but based on the overall result of each research subjects in the questionnaire there were only positive and neutral attitude. The percentage of the attitude can be seen on figure 4.2.

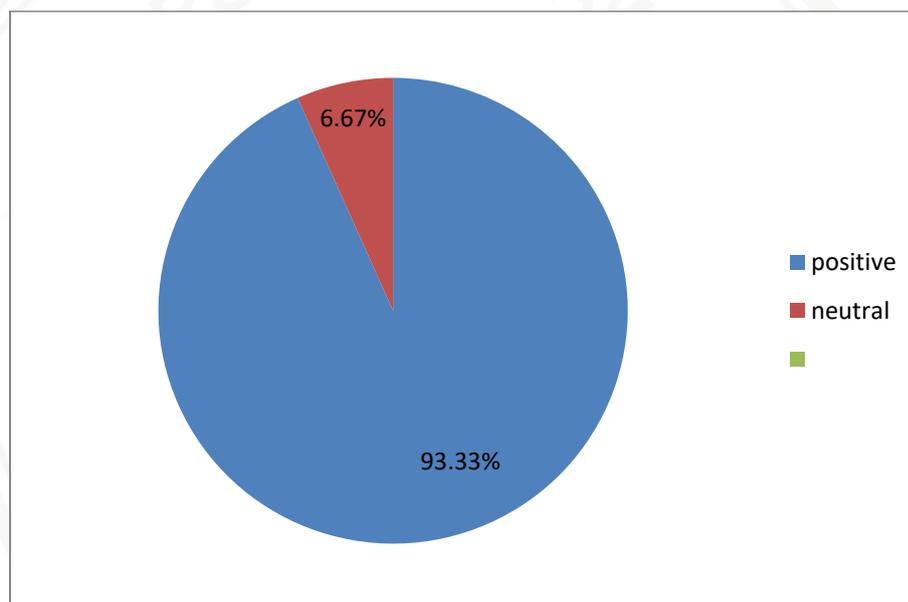


Figure 4.2 Percentage of the attitude of the research subjects

This result was also supported by the result of the interview. Most of research subjects gave positive attitude gave positive opinion in the interview. They who gave neutral opinion gave less positive opinion and some criticism. They who give positive attitude show that they tolerate and support on foreign speaker who speaks Javanese. They stated that the foreign speaker sounded confident in speaking Javanese and understand Javanese language well. They also stated that the foreign speaker has good Javanese accent. The neutral

attitude shows that they did not give clear attitude and were just okay and tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese. They stated that the foreign speaker knows Javanese well and speaks Javanese confidently but the way he spoke sounded harsh and used high intonation.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the writer discusses the findings of the research. The writer relates the finding with the theories to answer the problem of the study. The research focused on young Javanese native speakers' attitude towards Javanese speech that was spoken by a foreigner.

4.2.1 The Young Javanese Native Speakers' Attitude towards Javanese Speech Spoken by Foreigner

Together with the development of modern era, Javanese language is not only spoken by its native speakers. While Javanese is spoken by non-native speakers of Javanese, including foreigner, the native speakers also develop attitude towards this phenomena.

As stated by Ajzen (2005) attitude is 'disposition to respond favourably or unfavourably to an object, person, institution, or event.' or can be said that attitude is a psychological construct that can cause positive or negative feeling, thoughts, and behaviors to an object, person, or event. Jendra (2012) also stated that people's attitude towards certain languages, the varieties, or the users is called

language attitude. This research has identified that young Javanese native speakers gave positive attitude towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigner. They gave positive language attitude towards the foreign speaker as the user of this language. The positive attitude is given to both *prestige* and *sociability* categories. This result mirrors the study of Hordnes (2013) that native speakers gave positive attitude towards foreign speaker that speaks the native speakers' language. In Hordnes' study, the native English speakers gave positive attitude towards Norwegian-speakers of English, both who speaks with less Norwegian accent or more Norwegian accent. Positive attitude towards Javanese language users is also given by Arab-Indonesian merchants in Ampel market to their customers that used Javanese in Hadi and Faiza (2015).

The first category is related to the *prestige* or quality of the foreign speaker. The result is research subjects gave positive attitude. All research subjects stated that the speaker is confident with how he spoke in Javanese and how he stated his opinion. Research subjects thought that the speaker can state that Javanese language is unique and should be conserved and he confidently stated it. Although most of the research subjects cannot give clear attitude regarding wealth since wealth cannot be measured by listening to how someone speaks. However, it means that the attitude towards the foreign speaker is still positive regardless the wealth of the speaker. The result in this category is similar to Hordnes' (2013) research that the research subjects gave positive attitude in the *prestige* category. Although in his study the research subjects thought that the speaker with less Norwegian accent is more educated, richer, more ambitious, the

final result stated that the English native speakers thought that Norwegians were seen as more prestigious than people from other countries.

The second category is *sociability* that is about the social ability of the foreign speaker. It is aimed to find out the native speakers' attitude on the foreign speaker's social ability while speaking Javanese. The result shows a positive attitude that the foreign speaker has good sociability. Most of the research subjects thought that the speaker is funny because he gave jokes while stating his opinion in Javanese. It also makes the foreign speaker sounded friendly and outgoing. The research subjects also thought that the foreign speaker is well-educated because he can state his opinion well and give supporting examples. The native Javanese speakers gave positive attitude to all questions in this category show that social ability affects the attitude. Hordnes' (2013) research also found out that the research subjects gave positive attitude towards the *sociability* of the foreign speaker. Although the attitude towards speakers of Norwegian-accented English was not really clear, the attitude towards Norwegians was still positive and Norwegians were still seen as friendly.

The overall result shows that both categories got positive attitude but *sociability* category got more positive attitude than *prestige* category. Most of the research subjects gave more comment about the sociability of the speaker than the personal quality in the interview. It can be inferred that the native speakers considered more of the foreign speaker's social ability than to his quality or prestige since the ability of socializing affects directly to the understanding and communication between the speaker and the listener than the personal quality of

the speaker. The research that was conducted by Hordnes (2013) found out the opposite result. His study still found out that the research subjects gave positive attitude towards both categories but the *prestige* category got more positive attitude than the *sociability* of the speaker. It happened because the degree of accentedness of the Norwegian speakers may affect the sociability.

Based on the individual result of the questionnaire, there were 28 research subjects gave positive attitude and 2 research subjects gave neutral attitude. They who give positive attitude show that they tolerate and support on foreign speaker who speaks Javanese. The neutral attitude shows that they did not give clear attitude and were just okay and tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese. There were no research subjects gave negative attitude means that young Javanese native speakers tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion based on the findings and discussion and suggestions for the next researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

In conclusion of this research, the research subjects gave positive attitude towards the Javanese speech that is spoken by foreign speaker. Most of the research subjects gave positive attitude towards the *prestige* or personal quality of the foreign speaker. The research subjects also gave positive attitude in the *sociability* category regarding the social ability of the foreign speaker.

In the *prestige* category, all of the research subjects stated that the foreign speaker sounded confident while speaking Javanese and stating his opinion about how Javanese is unique and should be conserved. Half of the research subjects gave neutral attitude and did not state whether the foreign speaker sounded 'rich' or 'poor'. The research subjects thought that wealth cannot be judged from how the foreign speaker speaks. While in the *sociability* category, most research subjects stated that the foreign speaker sounded funny because he gave some jokes and funny examples in Javanese while speaking.

The overall result shows that the research subjects gave more positive attitude in *sociability* category. It can be inferred because the ability of socializing

affects directly to the understanding and communication between the speaker and the listener than the personal quality of the speaker.

Based on the individual result of the questionnaire, there were 28 research subjects gave positive attitude and 2 research subjects gave neutral attitude. They who give positive attitude show that they tolerate and support on foreign speaker who speaks Javanese. The neutral attitude shows that they did not give clear attitude and were just okay and tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese. There were no research subjects gave negative attitude means that young Javanese native speakers tolerate foreign speaker that speaks Javanese.

5.2 Suggestion

This research investigates research subjects who are young Javanese native speakers. The writer picked random undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studie, Brawijaya University who are Javanese native speakers without considering their dialect or their gender. This makes the result of this research in attitude of young Javanese native speakers towards foreign speakers of Javanese is general. The researcher did not consider more specific criteria like the gender or dialect. This research also did not investigate whether gender or dialect affect the research subjects' attitude.

Based on the explanation mentioned previously, the writer suggests to the next researcher to find out whether dialect or gender affects language attitude of native speakers. Javanese language has various dialects, such as Surabaya dialect,

Banyumas dialect, Yogya-Solo dialect, etc. (Poedjosoedarmo, et al. 2013). The next researcher could find out whether differences on dialect could affect attitude towards Javanese language that is spoken by foreigner.

Different genders have their own way of thinking. This could also be an issue that can be investigated. Whether genders also affect attitude towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigner hasn't been investigated in this research.

The scope of this research only covers attitude of youth. The research subjects of this research are only the undergraduate students of Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University. This was done because of the limited resources of the writer. Whether different social group could give different attitude towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigner can also be an issue to be investigated by the next researcher. The next researcher could investigate what attitude elders give towards Javanese speech that is spoken by foreigners, or it could be in any other way.

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